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2. 摘要

2.1 本報告的第三至第八章就內地來港定居未足七年人士作出詳細的分析。第2.2-2.20段概述重要結果。為方便參考，內地來港定居未足七年人士的主要統計數字載列於第十至十二頁。

數目及結構

2.2 內地來港定居未足七年人士的數目在過去十年倍增，由一九九一年的143 944人上升至二零零一年的266 577人。內地來港定居未足七年人士佔全港人口的比例亦由一九九一年的2.6%升至二零零一年的4.0%。這顯著的上升與內地單程通行證持有人每日名額的增加同步。有關名額由一九八零年代初期的每日75人，增至一九九四年的105人，及再增至一九九五年的150人。

2.3 在現行的每日150名單程通行證配額中，60個是分配給香港永久性居民在內地所生的中國籍子女，而30個則是給港人在內地分隔的配偶。自然地，在二零零一年十五歲以下的兒童和三十五至六十四歲的婦女佔內地來港定居未足七年人士中較高的比例，前者佔35.0%，而後者則佔26.5%。因此，內地來港定居未足七年人士的年齡中位數是25歲，較全港人口的36歲為低。

2.4 由於大量女性來港與丈夫團聚，內地來港定居未足七年人士的性別比率（即每千名女性相對的男性數目）在二零零一年較全港人口的為低（494相對960）。進一步按年齡組別分析，可注意到內地來港定居未足七年人士的性別比率在年齡組別十五至三十四歲、三十五至六十四歲和六十五歲及以上均低於1 000。

2. Summary

2.1 Chapters 3-8 of this report provide a detailed analysis on persons from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years (PMRs). Salient findings are highlighted in paragraphs 2.2-2.20. For ease of quick reference, key statistics of PMRs are listed on pages 10 to 12.

Size and Structure

2.2 The number of PMRs nearly doubled in the past ten years from 143 944 in 1991 to 266 577 in 2001, whilst their proportion in the whole population rose from 2.6% in 1991 to 4.0% in 2001. This significant increase was in line with the rise in the daily quota of one-way permit holders from the Mainland from 75 in the early 1980's to 105 in 1994, and further to 150 in 1995.

2.3 Among the present one-way permit daily quota of 150, 60 are designated for Chinese nationals born in the Mainland of Hong Kong permanent resident(s) and 30 for Mainland residents who have separated from their spouses in Hong Kong. It is hence natural to observe that in 2001, a high proportion of the PMRs were children aged under 15 and women in the age group of 35-64. The former constituted 35.0% of the PMRs in 2001, whilst the latter 26.5%. As a result, the median age of PMRs at 25 was much lower than that of 36 for the whole population.

2.4 Owing to the large number of women coming to Hong Kong to join their husbands, the sex ratio (i.e. the number of males per 1 000 females) of PMRs in 2001 was much lower than that for the whole population (494 versus 960). Further analysed by age group, it is noted that the sex ratios of PMRs for the age groups 15-34, 35-64 as well as 65 and over were far below parity.

人口特徵

2.5 在二零零一年的 173 212 名十五歲及以上的內地來港未足七年人士中，已婚人士佔 69.7%，比例與一九九一年及一九九六年相若。這數字亦較全港人口的為高（二零零一年時為 59.4%）。

2.6 內地來港定居未足七年女性傾向嫁與較其年長的丈夫。在二零零一年的 92 983 名與配偶同住的內地來港定居未足七年已婚女性中，80 112 名（或 86.2%）較其丈夫年輕。而已婚內地來港定居未足七年女性與其丈夫的年齡差距中位數 6 歲（即妻子較丈夫年輕 6 歲），遠高於所有與配偶同住的已婚女性的 3 歲。

2.7 內地來港定居未足七年人士在家的慣用語言分布與整體五歲及以上人口有些微差異。在家中以廣州話為慣用語言的內地來港定居未足七年人士的比例是 72.3%，較全港人口的 89.2% 為低，而以其他中國方言如客家話、福建話、潮州話等為慣用語言的內地來港定居未足七年人士比例則較全港人口的為高。

教育

2.8 逾半數十五歲及以上的內地來港定居未足七年人士曾接受中學教育，所佔比例由一九九一年的 57.7% 微升至二零零一年的 62.3%。相反地，並未受過教育或只有幼稚園程度教育的比例，在同期間由 10.3% 下降至 6.7%。曾受專上教育的比例，亦由一九九一年的 7.8% 輕微下降至二零零一年的 5.7%。

Demographic Characteristics

2.5 Of the 173 212 PMRs aged 15 and over in 2001, 69.7% were now married. The percentages in 1991 and 1996 were similar. This figure was comparatively higher than that for the whole population (59.4% in 2001).

2.6 Female PMRs were more likely to marry to husbands older than themselves. Among the 92 983 now married female PMRs living with spouse in 2001, 80 112 (86.2%) of them were younger than their husbands. The median age difference between now married female PMRs with their husbands was 6 years (i.e. wives younger than husbands by 6 years), much higher than the 3 years for all now married females living with spouse.

2.7 The distribution of PMRs' usual language spoken at home was slightly different than that of the whole population aged 5 and over in 2001. While the proportion of PMRs speaking Cantonese as usual language was 72.3%, lower than the 89.2% for the whole population, there were a higher proportion of PMRs speaking Chinese dialects like Hakka, Fukien and Chiu Chau at home.

Education

2.8 More than half of the PMRs aged 15 and over had attended secondary education. The proportion increased slightly from 57.7% in 1991 to 62.3% in 2001. On the contrary, the proportion of those who had no schooling or only attended kindergarten decreased from 10.3% to 6.7% over the same period. The proportion of those who had received tertiary education also decreased from 7.8% in 1991 to 5.7% in 2001.

2.9 內地來港定居未足七年人士的教育程度較全港十五歲及以上人口為低。一方面，在二零零一年曾受初中或以下教育的內地來港定居未足七年人士的比例較全港人口的比例為高（70.4% 相對 47.8%）。另一方面，曾受高中教育的內地來港定居未足七年人士比例是 23.9%，而曾受專上教育的則是 5.7%，這兩比例均遠低於全港人口的相應數字，分別是 35.8% 及 16.4%。

勞動人口

2.10 二零零一年內地來港定居未足七年人士的勞動人口參與率為 44.2%，較整體勞動人口參與率 61.4% 為低。由於十五歲及以上非從事經濟活動人口的內地來港定居未足七年人士（特別是料理家務者及學生）顯著增加，因此，內地來港定居未足七年人士的勞動人口參與率在過去十年不斷下降。

2.11 內地來港定居未足七年人士在港傾向從事技能需求較少的工作。在二零零一年，內地來港定居未足七年的工作人士中，34.9% 是「非技術工人」；而另外 30.7% 是「服務工作及商店銷售人員」。全港工作人口的相應數字分別為 19.5% 及 15.0%。

2.12 按行業分析，大部分（51.9%）的內地來港定居未足七年工作人口從事「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」，比例遠高於整體工作人口的 26.2%。

2.9 The educational attainment of PMRs were lower than that of the whole population aged 15 and over. On one hand, there were a higher proportion of PMRs having attended lower secondary education or below in 2001 than the whole population (70.4% versus 47.8%). On the other hand, the proportion of PMRs having attended upper secondary education was 23.9% and tertiary education was 5.7%, which were much lower than the corresponding figures of 35.8% and 16.4% for the whole population.

Labour Force

2.10 The labour force participation rate (LFPR) for PMRs was 44.2% in 2001, lower than that of 61.4% for the whole population. It is noted that the LFPR of PMRs declined over the last ten years, which was mainly due to the large number of economically inactive persons (in particular home-makers and students) aged 15 and over among the PMRs.

2.11 The PMRs tended to take up less skillful jobs in Hong Kong. In 2001, about 34.9% of the working PMRs were in “Elementary occupations” and another 30.7% were “Service workers and shop sales workers”. The corresponding figures for the whole working population were 19.5% and 15.0% respectively.

2.12 In terms of the industry engaged, the majority of the PMRs were working in the “Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels” sector (51.9%) in 2001. This proportion was significantly higher than that of 26.2% for the whole working population.

2.13 隨着本港的經濟發展，內地來港定居未足七年人士的每月主要職業收入中位數由一九九一年的 3,600 元，上升至一九九六年的 6,500 元，然後微降至二零零一年的 6,000 元。可注意到的是內地來港定居未足七年工作人士的每月主要職業收入中位數在過去十年均低於全港工作人口，可能是由於較高比例的內地來港定居未足七年工作人士從事技能需求較少的工作，及他／她們缺少本地工作經驗所致。在二零零一年，內地來港定居未足七年人士的每月主要職業收入中位數只為全港工作人口的六成。

居住情況及住戶特徵

2.14 二零零一年，在 145 702 有內地來港定居未足七年人士的住戶中，大部分住戶（92.6%）的成員包括內地來港定居未足七年人士及非內地來港定居未足七年人士。其餘 7.4% 住戶的全部成員皆為內地來港定居未足七年人士。

2.15 有內地來港定居未足七年人士的家庭住戶一般人數較多。由於很多內地來港定居未足七年人士是來港與近親團聚，他／她們大多數與家庭成員同住，因此這類家庭住戶的平均人數高達 3.8 人，較全港家庭住戶的平均人數 3.1 人為高。

2.16 大部分年齡在十八歲以下，從內地來港定居未足七年的兒童是與父母同住的（二零零一年的比例是 79.7%），但亦有不少（16.6%）只與父或母同住，這比例在過去十年更有上升趨勢。至於十八歲及以上人士中，男性與女性的居住情況極不相同。約 54% 的十八歲及以上內地來港定居未足七年男性只與父母同住，而女性的相應比例只有 11.1%。另一方面，81.9% 的十八歲及以上內地來港定居未足七年女性與配偶及／或子女同住，而男性的相應比例則是 26.9%。

2.13 Along with the development of the local economy, the median monthly income from main employment of the PMRs increased from \$3,600 in 1991 to \$6,500 in 1996, then dropped slightly to \$6,000 in 2001. It is noted that the median monthly income from main employment of the working PMRs was consistently lower than that of the whole working population over the past ten years probably because a larger proportion of PMRs took up less skillful jobs and many of them were lack of local working experience. In 2001, the median income from main employment of PMRs was only 60% of that of the whole working population.

Living Arrangement and Household Characteristics

2.14 In 2001, among the 145 702 households with PMRs, a vast majority (92.6%) of them comprised both PMRs and non-PMRs members. For the remaining 7.4%, all members were PMRs.

2.15 Domestic households with PMRs tended to be larger in size. As many PMRs came to Hong Kong to join their next of kin, they were more likely to live with their family members. The average size of these households was 3.8, higher than that of 3.1 for all domestic households.

2.16 For PMRs aged under 18, the great majority of them (or 79.7% in 2001) were living with both parents. However, there was still a substantial proportion (16.6%) of these children living with either father or mother and this proportion was on a rising trend over the past ten years. For PMRs aged 18 and over, the distributions of living arrangement for males and females were rather different. About 54% of the male PMRs aged 18 and over were living with parent(s) only, while the proportion for their female counterparts was much lower at 11.1%. On the other hand, 81.9% of female PMRs aged 18 and over were living with spouses and/or children as compared to the 26.9% for the male PMRs.

2.17 在二零零一年，有內地來港定居未足七年人士為成員的家庭住戶的每月收入中位數為 12,050 元，是全港家庭住戶每月收入中位數 18,705 元的 64.4%，有內地來港定居未足七年人士為成員的住戶的每月收入中位數較低，可能是與內地來港定居未足七年人士的每月主要職業收入較低，以及住戶內工作成員較少有關係。

2.18 內地來港定居未足七年人士居於公營租住房屋的比例，由一九九一年的 13.6% 上升至一九九六年的 26.2%，再上升至二零零一年的 45.3%。相反地，居於私人永久性房屋的比例則由一九九一年的約 70% 下降至二零零一年的約 44%。

地區特徵

2.19 在過去十年，內地來港定居未足七年人士的居住地區分布有頗大變動。居於香港島的內地來港定居未足七年人士由一九九一年的 21.9% 下降至二零零一年的 13.8%。而居於新界（包括水上）的比例則由一九九一年的 34.7% 上升至二零零一年的 44.3%。居於九龍的比例在過去十年維持在 40%。

2.20 按每一居住地區內的內地來港定居未足七年人士佔該地區人口的百分比來分析，可發現九龍的內地來港未足七年人士佔九龍全體人口的 5.5%，較香港島的 2.8% 及新界（包括水上）的 3.5% 為高。由於九龍的內地來港定居未足七年人士的比例較高，九龍的五個區議會分區（即油尖旺、深水埗、九龍城、黃大仙及觀塘）在區內錄得較高的內地來港定居未足七年人士比例實不足為奇，有關比例為 4.1% 至 7.9%，而全港的比例是 4.0%。

2.17 The median monthly household income of domestic households was \$12,050 in 2001, only 64.4% of that of the \$18,705 for all households. This may be related to the lower monthly income from main employment of the PMRs and the fewer working members in households with PMRs.

2.18 The proportion of PMRs living in public rental housing rose significantly over the past ten years, from 13.6% in 1991, to 26.2% in 1996 and then further to 45.3% in 2001. On the contrary, the proportion of PMRs residing in private permanent housing decreased, from around 70% in 1991 to around 44% in 2001.

Geographical Characteristics

2.19 There was a notable redistribution of district of residence of the PMRs during the last ten years. The proportion of the PMRs living on Hong Kong Island declined from 21.9% in 1991 to 13.8% in 2001. The proportion of PMRs living in the New Territories (include Marine) increased from 34.7% in 1991 to 44.3% in 2001. The proportion of PMRs living in Kowloon was stable at about 40% in the last ten years.

2.20 When analysed by the percentage share of PMRs to the whole population in each district of residence, PMRs constituted 5.5% of the population in Kowloon. This proportion was higher than that on Hong Kong Island (2.8%) and in the New Territories (include Marine) (3.5%). Noting that a higher proportion of PMRs resided in Kowloon, it is not surprising to see that the 5 District Council districts (viz. Yau Tsim Mong, Sham Shui Po, Kowloon City, Wong Tai Sin and Kwun Tong) all recorded a higher proportion of PMRs therein, ranging from 4.1% to 7.9% as compared to the 4.0% for the whole territory.

內地來港定居未足七年人士的主要統計數字

Key Statistics of Persons from the Mainland Having Resided in Hong Kong for Less Than 7 Years (PMRs)

| | 1991 | | 1996 | | 2001 | |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 內地來港 定居未足 七年人士 PMRs | 全港人口 Whole Population | 內地來港 定居未足 七年人士 PMRs | 全港人口 Whole Population | 內地來港 定居未足 七年人士 PMRs | 全港人口 Whole Population |
| 人口特徵 Demographic Characteristics | | | | | | |
| 人口 Population | 143 944 | 5 522 281 | 169 319 | 6 217 556 | 266 577 | 6 708 389 |
| 內地來港定居未足七年人士佔全港人口比例 Proportion of PMRs to the whole population (%) | 2.6 | .. | 2.7 | .. | 4.0 | .. |
| 按年齡組別劃分的人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of population by age group (%) | | | | | | |
| 0 – 14 | 25.3 | 20.9 | 29.0 | 18.5 | 35.0 | 16.5 |
| 15 – 34 | 41.1 | 36.5 | 37.4 | 33.1 | 32.1 | 30.2 |
| 35 – 64 | 30.0 | 33.9 | 29.5 | 38.3 | 30.2 | 42.1 |
| 65+ | 3.7 | 8.7 | 4.2 | 10.1 | 2.7 | 11.1 |
| 性別比率 (每千名女性相對的男性人數) Sex ratio (the number of males per 1 000 females) | 614 | 1 038 | 609 | 1 000 | 494 | 960 |
| 年齡中位數 Median age | 27 | 31 | 28 | 34 | 25 | 36 |
| 十五歲及以上人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of population aged 15 and over (%) | | | | | | |
| 從未結婚 Never married | 27.7 | 32.8 | 23.8 | 31.5 | 25.9 | 31.9 |
| 已婚 Now married | 68.7 | 60.0 | 71.6 | 60.6 | 69.7 | 59.4 |
| 離婚/分居/喪偶 Divorced/Separated/Widowed | 3.6 | 7.1 | 4.6 | 7.8 | 4.4 | 8.7 |
| 教育 Education | | | | | | |
| 按教育程度 (最高就讀程度) 劃分的十五歲及以上人口 比例 (百分比) Proportion of population aged 15 and over by educational attainment (highest level attended) (%) | | | | | | |
| 男性 Male | | | | | | |
| 未受教育/幼稚園 No schooling/Kindergarten | 3.3 | 7.1 | 2.4 | 5.1 | 1.5 | 4.6 |
| 小學 Primary | 18.0 | 26.0 | 17.0 | 22.7 | 12.6 | 20.4 |
| 初中 Lower Secondary | 37.4 | 22.9 | 35.4 | 22.7 | 46.0 | 22.5 |
| 高中/預科 ⁽¹⁾ Upper secondary/Matriculation ⁽¹⁾ | 28.4 | 31.0 | 28.6 | 32.5 | 30.6 | 34.8 |
| 專上教育 Tertiary | 13.0 | 13.0 | 16.7 | 17.1 | 9.3 | 17.8 |
| 女性 Female | | | | | | |
| 未受教育/幼稚園 No schooling/Kindergarten | 13.7 | 18.5 | 8.2 | 13.8 | 8.3 | 12.0 |
| 小學 Primary | 27.2 | 24.3 | 26.7 | 22.6 | 29.2 | 20.6 |
| 初中 Lower Secondary | 30.6 | 15.4 | 31.4 | 15.2 | 36.0 | 15.6 |
| 高中/預科 ⁽¹⁾ Upper secondary/Matriculation ⁽¹⁾ | 23.3 | 32.4 | 25.8 | 35.1 | 21.9 | 36.7 |
| 專上教育 Tertiary | 5.3 | 9.4 | 8.0 | 13.3 | 4.6 | 15.1 |
| 合計 Both sexes | | | | | | |
| 未受教育/幼稚園 No schooling/Kindergarten | 10.3 | 12.8 | 6.4 | 9.5 | 6.7 | 8.4 |
| 小學 Primary | 24.2 | 25.2 | 23.7 | 22.6 | 25.3 | 20.5 |
| 初中 Lower Secondary | 32.8 | 19.2 | 32.6 | 18.9 | 38.4 | 18.9 |
| 高中/預科 ⁽¹⁾ Upper secondary/Matriculation ⁽¹⁾ | 24.9 | 31.7 | 26.6 | 33.8 | 23.9 | 35.8 |
| 專上教育 Tertiary | 7.8 | 11.2 | 10.7 | 15.2 | 5.7 | 16.4 |

內地來港定居未足七年人士的主要統計數字（續）
Key Statistics of Persons from the Mainland Having
Resided in Hong Kong for Less Than 7 Years (PMRs) (Cont'd.)

| | 1991 | | 1996 | | 2001 | |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 內地來港 定居未足 七年人士 PMRs | 全港人口 Whole Population | 內地來港 定居未足 七年人士 PMRs | 全港人口 Whole Population | 內地來港 定居未足 七年人士 PMRs | 全港人口 Whole Population |
| 勞動人口 Labour Force | | | | | | |
| 勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rate (%) | | | | | | |
| 男性 Male | 76.4 | 78.7 | 74.5 | 76.6 | 56.0 | 71.9 |
| 女性 Female | 53.4 | 49.5 | 45.2 | 49.2 | 40.6 | 51.6 |
| 合計 Both sexes | 60.9 | 64.3 | 54.3 | 62.8 | 44.2 | 61.4 |
| 每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$) | | | | | | |
| | 3,600 | 5,170 | 6,500 | 9,500 | 6,000 | 10,000 |
| 按職業劃分的工作人口比例（百分比） Proportion of working population by occupation (%) | | | | | | |
| 經理及行政人員 Managers and administrators | 4.9 | 9.2 | 8.5 | 12.1 | 3.0 | 10.7 |
| 專業人員 Professionals | 0.9 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 5.0 | 0.9 | 5.5 |
| 輔助專業人員 Associate professionals | 3.2 | 10.3 | 5.2 | 12.1 | 4.1 | 15.3 |
| 文員 Clerks | 10.3 | 15.9 | 13.5 | 16.8 | 10.9 | 16.3 |
| 服務工作及商業銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers | 15.2 | 13.2 | 22.0 | 13.8 | 30.7 | 15.0 |
| 工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers | 15.7 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 12.3 | 11.0 | 9.9 |
| 機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 24.0 | 13.5 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 4.1 | 7.3 |
| 非技術工人 Elementary occupations | 25.4 | 18.5 | 25.3 | 18.6 | 34.9 | 19.5 |
| 漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 and occupations not classifiable | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| 按行業劃分的工作人口比例（百分比） Proportion of working population by industry (%) | | | | | | |
| 製造業 Manufacturing | 48.0 | 28.2 | 25.3 | 18.9 | 10.4 | 12.3 |
| 建造業 Construction | 5.4 | 6.9 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 11.7 | 7.6 |
| 批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels | 31.2 | 22.5 | 42.9 | 24.9 | 51.9 | 26.2 |
| 運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications | 3.4 | 9.8 | 5.4 | 10.9 | 4.0 | 11.3 |
| 金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services | 3.4 | 10.6 | 6.9 | 13.4 | 5.0 | 16.1 |
| 社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services | 7.6 | 19.9 | 10.8 | 22.3 | 16.2 | 25.5 |
| 其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾ | 1.0 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| 按經濟活動身分劃分的十五歲及以上非從事經濟活動人口 比例（百分比） Proportion of economically inactive population aged 15 and over by economic activity status (%) | | | | | | |
| 料理家務者 Home-makers | 56.2 | 40.5 | 61.4 | 38.1 | 57.9 | 33.6 |
| 學生 Students | 24.5 | 21.1 | 19.4 | 20.8 | 27.0 | 20.9 |
| 退休人士 Retired persons | 12.3 | 30.3 | 13.8 | 34.1 | 8.3 | 34.1 |
| 其他 Others | 7.0 | 8.0 | 5.4 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 11.3 |

內地來港定居未足七年人士的主要統計數字（續）
Key Statistics of Persons from the Mainland Having
Resided in Hong Kong for Less Than 7 Years (PMRs) (Cont'd.)

| | 1991 | | 1996 | | 2001 | |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 內地來港 定居未足 七年人士 PMRs | 全港人口 Whole Population | 內地來港 定居未足 七年人士 PMRs | 全港人口 Whole Population | 內地來港 定居未足 七年人士 PMRs | 全港人口 Whole Population |
| 住戶特徵 Household Characteristics | | | | | | |
| 家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households | 84 367 | 1 582 215 | 103 784 | 1 855 553 | 145 702 | 2 053 412 |
| 家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.1 |
| 家庭住戶每月收入中位數 Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$) | 7,750 | 9,964 | 13,000 | 17,500 | 12,050 | 18,705 |
| 房屋特徵 Housing Characteristics | | | | | | |
| 按房屋類型劃分的人口比例(百分比) Proportion of population by type of housing (%) | | | | | | |
| 公營租住單位 Public rental housing | 13.6 | 40.5 | 26.2 | 38.5 | 45.3 | 31.9 |
| 房屋委員會資助出售單位 ⁽³⁾ Housing Authority subsidized sale flats ⁽³⁾ | 2.4 | 7.5 | 3.9 | 11.1 | 6.3 | 16.1 |
| 房屋協會資助出售單位 ⁽⁴⁾ Housing Society subsidized sale flats ⁽⁴⁾ | } 69.8 | } 47.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.8 |
| 私人永久性房屋 ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾ Private permanent housing ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾ | | | 61.2 | 46.9 | 43.7 | 49.0 |
| 臨時房屋 Temporary housing | 13.3 | 3.6 | 7.8 | 2.0 | 4.1 | 1.1 |
| 非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 1.2 |
| 地區特徵 Geographical Characteristics | | | | | | |
| 按地區劃分的人口比例(百分比) Proportion of population by area (%) | | | | | | |
| 香港島 Hong Kong Island | 21.9 | 22.0 | 20.7 | 21.1 | 13.8 | 19.9 |
| 九龍 Kowloon | 43.4 | 35.8 | 41.1 | 32.0 | 41.9 | 30.2 |
| 新界及水上 New Territories and Marine | 34.7 | 42.2 | 38.1 | 46.9 | 44.3 | 49.9 |

註釋：(1) 這些數字包括於一九九六年中期人口統計同等教育程度（最高就讀程度）的「技術員」（其他專上教育以外的進修課程）及於二零零一年人口普查的「專業教育學院／前理工學院證書／文憑課程」。而在一九九一年人口普查，相近類別的「工業學院／理工學院證書／文憑課程」則包括在「專上教育：非學位課程」內。

(2) 「其他」包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力、燃氣及水務業」等行業，及報稱的行業描述不足或不能分類。

(3) 在一九九一年人口普查及一九九六年中期人口統計時，房屋委員會資助出售單位包括可在公開市場買賣的單位。這些單位在二零零一年人口普查時包括在「私人永久性房屋」內。

(4) 在一九九一年人口普查時，房屋協會資助出售單位包括「私人永久性房屋」內，沒有獨立的統計數字。在一九九六年中期人口統計時，房屋協會資助出售單位包括可在公開市場買賣的單位。這些單位在二零零一年人口普查時包括在「私人永久性房屋」內。

Notes: (1) The figures include the equivalent educational attainment (highest level attended) of "Technician level (other further non-advance education)" in the 1996 Population By-census and "Diploma/certificate courses in Institute of Vocational Education / former polytechnics" in the 2001 Population Census. However, the similar group "Diploma/certificate courses in technical institutes / polytechnics" was included under "Tertiary: Non-degree course" in the 1991 Population Census.

(2) "Others" include such industries as "Agriculture and fishing", "Mining and quarrying", "Electricity, gas and water" and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable.

(3) Housing Authority subsidized sale flats included flats that can be traded in open market in the 1991 Population Census and the 1996 Population By-census. These flats are classified under "Private permanent housing" in the 2001 Population Census.

(4) Housing Society subsidized sale flats were classified under "Private permanent housing" in the 1991 Population Census and no separate figures were available then. In the 1996 Population By-census, Housing Society subsidized sale flats included flats that can be traded in open market. These flats are classified under "Private permanent housing" in the 2001 Population Census.