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2. 摘要

2.1 本報告的第三至第七章就女性和男性概況作出詳盡的分析。第 2.2–2.27 段概述重要結果。為方便參考，有關的主要統計數字載列於第十一及第十二頁。

人口特徵

2.2 二零零一年人口普查的結果顯示，二零零一年三月中的居港人口數目為 6 708 389 人，較一九九一年的 5 522 281 人增加。可留意到的是期間的女性人口增長速度較男性人口快。在過去十年伴隨着人口增長的是人口持續老化。女性及男性人口的年齡中位數同樣地從一九九一年的 31 歲升至一九九六年的 34 歲，再進一步上升至二零零一年的 36 歲。

2.3 人口的性別比率（男性人口數目與每千名女性人口相對的比率）由一九九一年的 1 038 下降至一九九六年的 1 000，再進一步下降至二零零一年的 960。性別比率的下降，主要是由於大量持單程證的中國內地女性來港與丈夫團聚和女性外籍家庭傭工來港工作。在扣除外籍家庭傭工後，人口的性別比率返回 1 000 以上。

2.4 十五歲及以上的女性人口中，從未結婚的比例由一九九一年的 29.0% 輕微上升至二零零一年的 30.1%。相反地，從未結婚的男性比例則由一九九一年的 36.5% 下降至二零零一年的 33.9%。年齡介乎二十五至二十九歲的女性及年齡介乎三十至三十四歲的男性人口中從未結婚人士的比例的升幅最大。

2. Summary

2.1 Chapters 3-7 of this report provide a detailed analysis on the profile of women and men in Hong Kong. Salient findings are highlighted in paragraphs 2.2 – 2.27. For ease of quick reference, the relevant key statistics are listed on pages 11 and 12.

Demographic Characteristics

2.2 The 2001 Population Census shows that the Hong Kong Resident Population in mid-March 2001 was 6 708 389, having increased from 5 522 281 in 1991. It is noted that female population grew faster than male population over the period. The population growth was accompanied by the continuous aging of the population over the past ten years. During 1991 to 2001, the median age of both women and men increased from 31 in 1991 to 34 in 1996 and further to 36 in 2001.

2.3 The sex ratio of the population (i.e. number of males per 1 000 females) decreased from 1 038 in 1991 to 1 000 in 1996 and further to 960 in 2001. The drop in sex ratio was mainly attributed to the large inflow of female one-way permit holders from the mainland of China joining their husbands in Hong Kong and the admission of a large number of female foreign domestic helpers. After excluding the foreign domestic helpers, sex ratio of the population rose above parity.

2.4 While the proportion of women aged 15 and over who had never married rose slightly from 29.0% in 1991 to 30.1% in 2001, the proportion for men declined gradually from 36.5% to 33.9%. The largest increase in the proportion of never married was observed in women aged 25 to 29 and men aged 30 to 34.

2.5 在香港以外出生及在港居住年期少於七年的女性人口比例，都分別高於男性人口的比例，部分原因是因為有大量女性外籍家庭傭工在香港工作。

教育

2.6 在過去十年間，本港人口的教育程度持續有改善，在二零零一年女性和男性人口中，曾修讀中學及以上課程的比例分別是 67.4% 及 75.0%，一九九一年相對的比例為 57.2% 及 66.8%。女性的教育程度比男性有相對較大的改善。

2.7 要留意的是未受教育或只會受幼稚園教育的女性人口比例相對較男性高。這是由於年長女性在她們年幼時受教育的機會較低。

2.8 與十年前比較，現今的女性較多曾受專上教育。曾受專上教育的女性比例在一九九一年是 9.4%，低於男性的 13%。在二零零一年，15.1% 的女性曾受專上教育，而男性則為 17.8%。女性亦佔二零零一年就讀專上學院學生中的過半數（51.6%）。

2.9 「商科課程」是最多曾修讀專上教育課程的女性及男性所修讀的科目。

2.10 女性和男性兒童的就學比率大致相若，但在十七至十八歲的年齡組別中女性的比率（74%）高於男性（68%）。

2.5 The proportion of women who were born outside Hong Kong and that of women with duration of residence in Hong Kong being less than seven years were greater than the corresponding figures for men. Such differences could be partly attributed to the presence of large number of female foreign domestic helpers working in Hong Kong.

Education

2.6 The educational attainment of the population had improved continuously over the last decade. The proportions of women and men having attended secondary and above education were 67.4% and 75.0% respectively in 2001. The corresponding proportions were 57.2% and 66.8% in 1991. Women show a relatively greater improvement in educational attainment than men.

2.7 It is noted that women had a relatively higher proportion of population with no schooling or only kindergarten education than men. This was because the figures included older generation women who generally had a smaller chance of receiving education when they were young.

2.8 Compared with ten years ago, more women attended tertiary education nowadays. In 1991, the proportion of women (9.4%) with tertiary education was lower than that of men (13%); and by 2001, 15.1% of women were with tertiary education, compared with 17.8% of men. Women also made up more than half (51.6%) of the students studying in tertiary institutions in 2001.

2.9 The most popular field of education of both women and men who had attended tertiary education was "Business and commercial studies".

2.10 Both female and male children had broadly similar school attendance rates, except that proportionally more females (74%) than males (68%) were attending school in the age group of 17 to 18.

勞動人口

2.11 在過去十年，女性勞動人口增加了 420 285 人（或 39.3%），是男性勞動人口增長的兩倍（206 705 人或 11.9%）。但必須注意，女性勞動人口的部分增長是由於女性外籍家庭傭工人數的增加。

2.12 由於外籍家庭傭工分擔了很多女性的家務工作，因此令這些女性能參與勞動人口。再者就學機會的增加、女性遲婚及獨身的風氣，也導致女性勞動人口參與率持續上升。若不包括外籍家庭傭工，同期的女性勞動人口仍增加了 295 132 人（或 29.1%）。

2.13 在過去十年，女性的整體勞動人口參與率上升，相反地，所有年齡組別的男性勞動人口參與率均下降。

2.14 就女性而言，從未結婚人士的勞動人口參與率（67.9%）最高。但男性則以已婚人士的比率最高（76.8%）。

2.15 雖然具高中及以上教育程度人士中，女性及男性的勞動人口參與率大致相若，但具初中及以下教育程度的女性勞動人口參與率明顯較男性低。

2.16 女性工作人口中僱主的比例較男性的為低。在二零零一年，女性和男性的比例分別為 3.0% 及 9.3%。

Labour Force

2.11 During the last ten years, the female labour force increased by 420 285 (or 39.3%). This increase doubled that recorded for men (206 705 or 11.9%). However, it should be noted that a large portion of growth in the female labour force was attributable to the increase in female foreign domestic helpers.

2.12 The presence of foreign domestic helpers freed many women from the household duties so that they could participate in the labour force. The availability of better educational opportunities and the increased prevalence of marriage postponement and spinsterhood also contributed to the continuous rise in the labour force participation rate among women. If foreign domestic helpers were excluded, the female labour force still increased by 295 132 (or 29.1%) over the same period.

2.13 During the last ten years, the overall labour force participation rate for women had increased. In contrast, the male labour force participation rate decreased for all age groups.

2.14 For women, the highest labour force participation rate was observed in the never married persons (67.9%) but for men, the highest rate was observed in the now married persons (76.8%).

2.15 While women and men had broadly similar labour force participation rates among the persons with upper secondary and above education, the labour force participation rates for women with lower secondary and below education were significantly lower than their male counterparts.

2.16 Proportionally, less working women than working men were employers. In 2001, the respective proportions were 3.0% for women and 9.3% for men.

2.17 在二零零一年，女性工作人口大多從事「社區、社會及個人服務業」（37.0%），其次是「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」（29.7%）及「金融、保險、地產及商用服務業」（14.9%）。大部分的男性工作人口從事「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」（23.5%），其次是「金融、保險、地產及商用服務業」（17.0%）及「社區、社會及個人服務業」（16.5%）。

2.18 就女性而言，52.8%的工作人口是「文員」和「非技術工人」。與女性工作人口不同，男性工作人口的職業分布較為平均。男性工作人口中任職「工藝及有關人員」佔最大比例（16.2%）。此外，由於任職「非技術工人」的女性工作人口包括為數不少的外籍家庭傭工。若不包括外籍家庭傭工，在二零零一年，女性工作人口中任職「非技術工人」的比例會由原先的26.2%下降至15.7%。

2.19 在二零零一年，女性工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數為8,900元，較男性的12,000元為低。引致這個差別的部分原因，是女性與男性的職業分布不同。此外，女性工作人口包括了很多外籍家庭傭工。

2.20 家務料理者佔十五歲及以上的女性非從事經濟活動人口中的最大比例（51.1%）。就男性而言，退休人士佔非從事經濟活動人口的最大的比例（47.7%）。

2.17 In 2001, working women were mostly engaged in the “Community, social and personal services” sector (37.0%), followed by the “Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels” sector (29.7%) and the “Financing insurance, real estate and business services” sector (14.9%). For men, the largest proportion was engaged in the “Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels” sector (23.5%), followed by the “Financing, insurance, real estate and business services” sector (17.0%) and the “Community, social and personal services” sector (16.5%).

2.18 For women, 52.8% of the working population worked as “Clerks” and workers in “Elementary occupations”. Unlike the female counterparts, the occupational distribution of men was more even. The largest proportion of working men worked as “Craft and related workers” (16.2%). Moreover, there were quite a number of foreign domestic helpers among the working women in “Elementary occupations”. The proportion of working women in “Elementary occupations” excluding foreign domestic helpers decreased from 26.2% to 15.7% in 2001.

2.19 In 2001, the median monthly income from main employment of the working women was \$8,900 while that for men was \$12,000. The difference might partly be attributable to the occupational distribution among women and men. Besides, the working women included a large number of foreign domestic helpers.

2.20 Home-makers accounted for the largest proportion (51.1%) of economically inactive women aged 15 and over. For men, the largest proportion was retired person (47.7%).

居住情況及住戶特徵

2.21 在二零零一年，女性的居住情況分布與男性相若。但女性及男性的居住情況在過去十年均有轉變。特別是獨居女性的比例由一九九一年的 2.9% 增至二零零一年的 3.8%。而男性卻恰恰相反，在同期間由 5.7% 降至 5.1%。

2.22 女性及男性的居住情況隨着年齡改變，反映不同生命的階段。二十五歲以下的女性大部分（91%）與其父母同住，而二十五歲及以上女性則以與配偶及／或子女同住為主。男性的居住情況大致相若。但是，男性傾向較女性遲離開其父母。年齡二十五歲以下的男性有 95.5% 仍只與其父母同住，而女性則有 91.0%。年齡六十五歲及以上的年長女性，獨居的比例較男性高。

2.23 女性及男性非工作人口的居住情況有差異。女性非工作人口與配偶及／或子女同住的比例為 52.6%，較男性非工作人口的 31.4% 為高。女性及男性工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數亦有不同的顯示。獨居工作女性的收入中位數是 15,000 元，較男性的 14,000 元為高，而與配偶及／或子女同住女性的收入中位數則是 9,500 元，較男性的 13,000 元低約 27%。

2.24 家庭住戶中的女性工作成員的平均人數，由一九九一年的 0.64 人上升至二零零一年的 0.68 人。相反地，男性的相對數字由 1.04 人減少至 0.85 人。這反映近年有更多女性參與勞動人口。

Living Arrangement and Household Characteristics

2.21 In 2001, the distribution of women by living arrangement was similar to that for men. However, there have been changes in the living arrangement of women and men in the past ten years. The proportion of women living alone increased from 2.9% in 1991 to 3.8% in 2001, while that for men dropped from 5.7% to 5.1% over the same period.

2.22 The living arrangements for women and men vary with age, reflecting different life cycle stages. While majority (91%) of the women under age 25 lived with their parents, women aged 25 and over mostly lived with spouse and/or child(ren). The living arrangement for men was broadly the same. However, men tended to leave their parents later than women. While 95.5% of men aged below 25 were still only living with their parents, the corresponding figure for women was 91.0%. For older women aged 65 and over, the proportion of them living alone was higher than men.

2.23 Sex differentials in the living arrangement of non-working women and men were also observed. There was a much higher proportion of non-working women living with spouse and/or child(ren) (52.6%) than the non-working men (31.4%). The median monthly income from main employment of working women and men also exhibited different pattern. While the median income of working women living alone at \$15,000 was higher than that of their male counterparts at \$14,000, women living with spouse and/or child(ren) reported only a median income of \$9,500, some 27% lower than the \$13,000 of men.

2.24 The average number of female working member in her domestic households increased from 0.64 person in 1991 to 0.68 person in 2001. In contrast, the corresponding figures for men decreased from 1.04 persons to 0.85 person. This reflects the increased participation of women in the labour force in recent years.

2.25 女性與男性的年齡性別戶主率的情況相若。另外注意到男性的戶主率在所有年齡組別均較女性為高，而差距亦隨着年齡增長而擴闊。

2.25 Similar pattern was observed in age-specific-headship rates for women and men. It is also noted that the headship rates for men were higher than those of women at all age groups with a widening gap as age increases.

地區特徵

2.26 油尖旺、葵青、屯門及離島區的性別比率高於 1 000，顯示男性數目較女性多。另一方面，灣仔區的性別比率則是最低的。

Geographical Characteristics

2.26 The sex ratios in Yau Tsim Mong, Kwai Tsing, Tuen Mun and Islands districts were greater than parity indicating there were more men than women in these districts. On the other hand, Wan Chai district had the smallest sex ratio.

2.27 在過去五年，五歲及以上曾作內部遷移的人口中，604 951 人為女性，而 578 923 人為男性。年齡介乎二十五至三十四歲的人士佔曾作內部遷移的女性人口中的最大比例（27.6%）。就男性而言，年齡介乎三十五至四十四歲的人士佔最大比例（26.6%）。

2.27 During the last five years, 604 951 women and 578 923 men, who were aged 5 and over, had migrated internally. Women aged 25 to 34 constituted the largest proportion (27.6%) of the respective female population. For men, the largest proportion (26.6%) was those aged 35 to 44.

香港的女性及男性的主要統計數字

Key Statistics of Women and Men in Hong Kong

	1991		1996		2001	
	女性 Female	男性 Male	女性 Female	男性 Male	女性 Female	男性 Male
人口特徵 Demographic Characteristics						
人口 Population	2 710 290	2 811 991	3 109 449	3 108 107	3 423 045	3 285 344
年齡中位數 Median age	31	31	34	34	36	36
已婚人口比例（百分比） ⁽¹⁾ Proportion of now married population (%) ⁽¹⁾	59.8	60.2	59.3	62.0	57.2	61.7
教育 Education						
三至十八歲人口的就學比率（百分比） School attendance rate of population aged 3–18 (%)	93	91	94	92	95	94
具專上教育程度的人口比例（百分比） ⁽¹⁾ Proportion of population with tertiary education (%) ⁽¹⁾	9.4	13.0	13.3	17.1	15.1	17.8
勞動人口 Labour Force						
勞動人口 Labour force	1 068 731	1 742 271	1 257 402	1 925 095	1 489 016	1 948 976
勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rate (%)	49.5	78.7	49.2	76.6	51.6	71.9
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） ⁽²⁾ Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$) ⁽²⁾	4,250	6,000	8,000	10,000	8,900	12,000
按職業劃分的工作人口比例（百分比） Proportion of working population by occupation (%)						
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	4.9	11.8	7.1	15.4	6.5	14.1
專業人員 Professionals	3.0	4.1	4.3	5.5	4.6	6.3
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	11.3	9.7	13.9	11.0	16.2	14.6
文員 Clerks	28.8	8.0	29.5	8.5	26.6	8.2
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	12.5	13.7	13.5	14.0	15.7	14.5
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	4.4	20.9	3.7	17.9	1.9	16.2
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	12.7	13.9	4.0	11.6	2.2	11.4
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	21.7	16.6	23.5	15.3	26.2	14.3
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 and occupations not classifiable	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.4

香港的女性及男性的主要統計數字（續）

Key Statistics of Women and Men in Hong Kong (Cont'd)

	1991		1996		2001	
	女性 Female	男性 Male	女性 Female	男性 Male	女性 Female	男性 Male
勞動人口（續） Labour Force (Cont'd)						
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	31.2	26.5	18.2	19.3	10.7	13.6
建造業 Construction	1.1	10.5	1.7	12.3	1.4	12.5
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	24.1	21.6	27.3	23.3	29.7	23.5
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	4.3	13.1	6.2	14.0	5.8	15.6
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	11.2	10.2	13.7	13.3	14.9	17.0
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	26.7	15.7	32.0	16.0	37.0	16.5
其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	1.3	2.5	1.0	1.9	0.5	1.4
居住情況⁽⁴⁾ Living Arrangement⁽⁴⁾						
獨居 Living alone	78 370 (2.9)	159 087 (5.7)	100 865 (3.3)	168 971 (5.5)	127 001 (3.8)	162 031 (5.1)
只與父母同住 Living with parent(s) only	1 000 720 (37.4)	1 188 682 (42.9)	1 096 116 (35.7)	1 293 771 (42.2)	1 158 127 (34.7)	1 340 354 (41.9)
與配偶及／或子女同住 ⁽⁵⁾ Living with spouse and/or child(ren) ⁽⁵⁾	1 377 151 (51.5)	1 214 764 (43.9)	1 615 532 (52.6)	1 440 964 (47.0)	1 751 295 (52.4)	1 574 050 (49.2)
其他 ⁽⁶⁾ Others ⁽⁶⁾	218 854 (8.2)	206 004 (7.4)	258 837 (8.4)	163 372 (5.3)	302 665 (9.1)	123 674 (3.9)
總計 Total	2 675 095 (100.0)	2 768 537 (100.0)	3 071 350 (100.0)	3 067 078 (100.0)	3 339 088 (100.0)	3 200 109 (100.0)
人口分布 Geographical Distribution						
按地區劃分的人口（佔個別性別總人數中百分比） Population by area (% in respect of the corresponding sex groups)						
香港島 Hong Kong Island	612 632 (22.6)	601 621 (21.4)	677 223 (21.8)	635 414 (20.4)	703 615 (20.6)	631 854 (19.2)
九龍 Kowloon	956 217 (35.3)	1 019 048 (36.2)	984 639 (31.7)	1 003 357 (32.3)	1 025 225 (30.0)	998 754 (30.4)
新界 New Territories	1 136 888 (41.9)	1 184 773 (42.1)	1 443 763 (46.4)	1 462 970 (47.1)	1 692 388 (49.4)	1 650 658 (50.2)
水上 Marine	4 553 (0.2)	6 549 (0.2)	3 824 (0.1)	6 366 (0.2)	1 817 (0.1)	4 078 (0.1)

註釋： (1) 這些數字指十五歲及以上的人口。
 (2) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。
 (3) 「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、及報稱的行業不能分類或描述不足。
 (4) 所有數字不包括居於非家庭住戶及學生宿舍的人士。一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年全港人口中有分別 78 649、79 128 及 169 192 人居於非家庭住戶及學生宿舍。
 (5) 數字包括所有與配偶及／或子女同住而不論是否與父母同住的人士。
 (6) 數字包括所有與父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住的人士。

Notes: (1) The figures refer to population aged 15 and over.
 (2) The figures exclude unpaid family workers.
 (3) "Others" include such industries as "Agriculture and fishing", "Mining and quarrying", "Electricity, gas and water" and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable.
 (4) All figures excluded persons living in non-domestic households and student dormitories. There were 78 649, 79 128 and 169 192 persons living in non-domestic households and student dormitories in 1991, 1996 and 2001 respectively.
 (5) Figures include persons living with spouse and/or child(ren), regardless of whether they were living with parent(s) or not.
 (6) Figures include persons living with person(s) other than parent(s), spouse and child(ren).