

二零零一年人口普查女性及男性的特徵 **The Characteristics of Women and Men from the 2001 Population Census**

二零零一年人口普查已於二零零一年三月進行，普查的結果已陸續發布，而首本報告《簡要報告》亦已於二零零一年十月發表。人口普查提供很多有關香港人口的社會及經濟特徵的資料，有助對社會上不同的層面進行研究。本文根據二零零一年人口普查的結果，描述香港女性及男性的特徵。讀者如有興趣知道更多有關女性及男性人口的資料，請參閱《香港二零零一年人口普查主題性報告 – 女性及男性》。

The 2001 Population Census was conducted in March 2001. Results of the Census have been released in stages, with the first report “Summary Results” released in October 2001. The Census provides a wealth of data on the socio-economic characteristics of the population in Hong Kong, thus allowing studies to be undertaken on various facets of the community. This article utilizes the results of the 2001 Population Census to give an overview of the characteristics of women and men in Hong Kong. Those who were interested in further details of the female and male population could refer to the report “Hong Kong 2001 Population Census Thematic Report – Women and Men”.

如對本文有任何查詢，請致電政府統計處普查資料組（電話：2716 8016）。

If you have any enquiries on this article, please call Census Data Section, Census and Statistics Department (Tel.: 2716 8016).

二零零一年人口普查女性及男性的特徵

The Characteristics of Women and Men from the 2001 Population Census

1. 緒言

1.1 二零零一年人口普查已於二零零一年三月進行，首本報告《簡要報告》亦已於二零零一年十月發表。人口普查提供很多有關香港人口的社會及經濟特徵的資料，有助對社會上不同的層面進行研究。

1.2 政府統計處透過一系列的報告書，陸續發布二零零一年人口普查的詳細結果，其中包括《香港二零零一年人口普查主題性報告－女性及男性》報告書，刊載有關本港女性及男性的詳細統計數字及分析。本文摘錄了一些主要結果，而有關女性及男性人口的主要統計數字及按區議會分區及性別劃分的人口分別載於本文末的表一及表二。

2. 人口涵蓋

2.1 本文列出的二零零一年人口普查結果，皆指根據「居住人口」方法點算所得的居港人口。而列出的一九九一年人口普查和一九九六年中期人口統計的結果，則分別指根據「時點人口」點算方法點算的「在港居民人口」及「常住人口」點算方法點算的「本港居民人口」。作出比較時需特別留意。雖然二零零一年人口普查的數字與一九九一年人口普查及一九九六年中期人口統計的數字是根據不同方法編製，但仍可作概括性比較。

1. Introduction

1.1 The 2001 Population Census was conducted in March 2001, with the first report "Summary Results" released in October 2001. The Census provides a wealth of data on the socio-economic characteristics of the population in Hong Kong, thus allowing studies to be undertaken on various facets of the community.

1.2 Results from the 2001 Population Census are made available in a series of publications being released in stages, including the report "Hong Kong 2001 Population Census Thematic Report – Women and Men" that presents detailed data and analysis pertaining to characteristics of women and men in Hong Kong. This article has extracted some key findings. Key statistics of women and men in Hong Kong and population by District Council district and sex are presented in Table 1 and Table 2 placed at the end of this article.

2. Population Coverage

2.1 The results of the 2001 Population Census presented in this article refer to the Hong Kong Resident Population enumerated under the "resident population" approach, those of the 1991 Population Census and the 1996 Population By-census refer to the residents present in Hong Kong enumerated under the de facto enumeration approach and the resident population enumerated under the de jure enumeration approach respectively. Caution is required in making comparison. Notwithstanding the change, the 2001 Population Census figures are broadly comparable with those of the 1991 Population Census and the 1996 Population By-census.

3. 主要趨勢與現象

人口的增長及老化

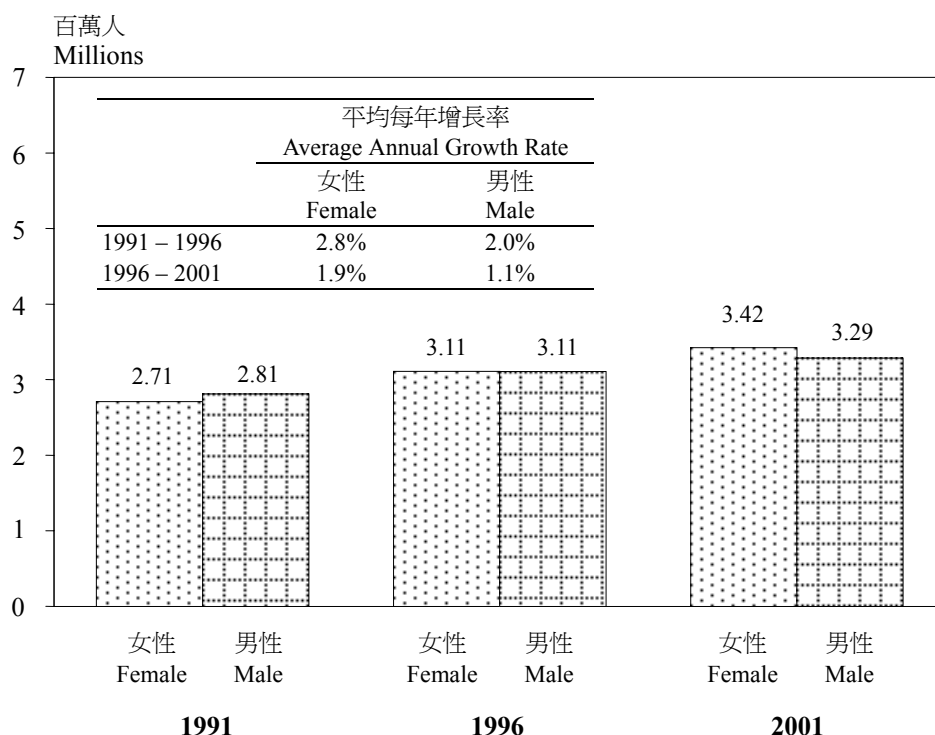
3.1 二零零一年人口普查的結果顯示，二零零一年三月中的居港人口數目為 6 708 389 人，較一九九一年的 5 522 281 人增加。在過去十年伴隨着人口增長的是人口持續老化。女性及男性人口的年齡中位數同樣地從一九九一年的 31 歲升至一九九六年的 34 歲，再進一步上升至二零零一年的 36 歲。

3. Key Trends and Phenomenon

Growth and Aging of Population

3.1 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. 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.

圖 1 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年的女性及男性數目及平均每年增長率
Chart 1 Number of Women and Men and Average Annual Growth Rate, 1991, 1996 and 2001



女性的增長較快

3.2 可留意到的是期間的女性人口增長速度較男性人口快。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。

3.3 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，這主要是因為有大量女性外籍家庭傭工在香港工作。

女性與男性的教育程度均有增長

3.4 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。

3.5 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。

3.6 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

Growth of Women was Faster

3.2 It is noted that female population grew faster than male population over the period. 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.

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

Improvement in Educational Attainment for both Women and Men

3.4 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 showed a relatively greater improvement in educational attainment than men.

3.5 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.

3.6 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,

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%）。

女性勞動人口參與率上升而男性勞動人口參與率下降

3.7 在過去十年，女性勞動人口增加了420 285人（或39.3%），差不多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。

3.8 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（或29.1%）。

3.9 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。

3.10 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。

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.

Labour Force Participation Rate for Women increased while that for Men decreased

3.7 During the last ten years, the female labour force increased by 420 285 (or 39.3%). This increase was double 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.

3.8 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.

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

3.10 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.

女性與男性的行業及職業分布不同

3.11 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%)。

3.12 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%。

女性的每月主要職業收入中位數較低

3.13 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許多外籍家庭傭工。

居住情況的轉變

3.14 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

Different Industrial and Occupational Distributions for Women and Men

3.11 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%).

3.12 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.

Lower Median Monthly Income from Main Employment for Women

3.13 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.

Changes in Living Arrangement

3.14 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

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%。

3.15 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與其父母同住，而二十五歲及以上女性的居住情況則以與配偶及／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。

3.16 女性及男性的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。女性工作人口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。獨居女性工作人口的收入中位數是 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%。

大部分地區的女性較男性多

3.17 女性和男性的人口分布大致相同。在二零零一年，沙田區所佔的女性及男性人口比例最大，其次為東區及觀塘區。在過去十年，香港島及九龍的人口比例持續下降。女性和男性人口在地區分布的轉變大致相同。

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.

3.15 The living arrangements for women and men vary with age, reflecting different life cycle stages. While majority (91.0%) 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.

3.16 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 income 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.

Women outnumbered Men in most Districts

3.17 The geographical distributions of women and men were broadly the same. In 2001, the largest proportion for both women and men was found in the Sha Tin district, followed by Eastern and Kwun Tong districts. During the past ten years, the proportions of population in Hong Kong Island and Kowloon decreased continuously. The pattern of changes in geographical distribution for both women and men was virtually the same.

3.18 大部分地區的性別比率均低於 1 000 顯示女性數目較男性多。只有油尖旺、葵青、屯門及離島四區性別比率高於 1 000。

3.18 The sex ratios for most districts were less than parity indicating there were more women than men. Only four districts namely Yau Tsim Mong, Kwai Tsing, Tuen Mun and Islands districts were with sex ratio greater than parity.

表 1 香港的女性及男性的主要統計數字

Table 1 Key Statistics of the 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						
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 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.4

表 1 香港的女性及男性的主要統計數字(續)

Table 1 Key Statistics of the 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)
地區分布 Geographical Distribution						
按地區劃分的人口(佔個別性別總人數的百分比) 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).

表 2 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按區議會分區及性別劃分的人口
Table 2 Population by District Council District and Sex, 1991, 1996 and 2001

區議會分區 District Council District	1991		1996		2001	
	女性 Female	男性 Male	女性 Female	男性 Male	女性 Female	男性 Male
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)					
香港島						
Hong Kong Island						
中西區 Central and Western	123 242 (4.5)	122 282 (4.3)	133 514 (4.3)	125 710 (4.0)	139 057 (4.1)	122 827 (3.7)
灣仔 Wan Chai	89 093 (3.3)	84 881 (3.0)	91 217 (2.9)	80 439 (2.6)	91 360 (2.7)	75 786 (2.3)
東區 Eastern	275 724 (10.2)	268 165 (9.5)	305 360 (9.8)	288 727 (9.3)	323 300 (9.4)	292 899 (8.9)
南區 Southern	124 573 (4.6)	126 293 (4.5)	147 132 (4.7)	140 538 (4.5)	149 898 (4.4)	140 342 (4.3)
小計 Sub-total	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						
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	127 609 (4.7)	145 872 (5.2)	124 539 (4.0)	136 034 (4.4)	140 316 (4.1)	141 704 (4.3)
深水埗 ham Shui Po	175 441 (6.5)	194 510 (6.9)	180 181 (5.8)	185 746 (6.0)	177 623 (5.2)	175 927 (5.4)
九龍城 Kowloon City	196 459 (7.2)	193 380 (6.9)	195 696 (6.3)	182 509 (5.9)	200 573 (5.9)	180 779 (5.5)
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	183 476 (6.8)	194 260 (6.9)	195 496 (6.3)	200 724 (6.5)	224 054 (6.5)	220 576 (6.7)
觀塘 Kwun Tong	273 232 (10.1)	291 026 (10.3)	288 727 (9.3)	298 344 (9.6)	282 659 (8.3)	279 768 (8.5)
小計 Sub-total	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						
葵青 Kwai Tsing	207 264 (7.6)	223 588 (8.0)	229 086 (7.4)	241 640 (7.8)	236 766 (6.9)	240 326 (7.3)
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	128 613 (4.7)	135 835 (4.8)	135 771 (4.4)	135 030 (4.3)	141 124 (4.1)	134 403 (4.1)
屯門 Tuen Mun	183 661 (6.8)	189 705 (6.7)	230 279 (7.4)	233 424 (7.5)	244 278 (7.1)	244 553 (7.4)
元朗 Yuen Long	108 350 (4.0)	116 928 (4.2)	168 145 (5.4)	172 885 (5.6)	226 256 (6.6)	222 814 (6.8)
北區 North	78 697 (2.9)	83 370 (3.0)	114 680 (3.7)	117 227 (3.8)	151 279 (4.4)	147 378 (4.5)
大埔 Tai Po	97 730 (3.6)	99 991 (3.6)	142 617 (4.6)	142 023 (4.6)	158 783 (4.6)	152 096 (4.6)
沙田 Sha Tin	248 051 (9.2)	246 219 (8.8)	295 217 (9.5)	287 776 (9.3)	323 348 (9.4)	305 286 (9.3)
西貢 Sai Kung	62 917 (2.3)	64 110 (2.3)	98 449 (3.2)	99 427 (3.2)	167 403 (4.9)	160 286 (4.9)
離島 Islands	21 605 (0.8)	25 027 (0.9)	29 519 (0.9)	33 538 (1.1)	43 151 (1.3)	43 516 (1.3)
小計 Sub-total	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)
陸上總計 Land Total	2 705 737 (99.8)	2 805 442 (99.8)	3 105 625 (99.9)	3 101 741 (99.8)	3 421 228 (99.9)	3 281 266 (99.9)
水上人口 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)
全港 The Whole Territory	2 710 290 (100.0)	2 811 991 (100.0)	3 109 449 (100.0)	3 108 107 (100.0)	3 423 045 (100.0)	3 285 344 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在個別性別總人數中所佔的百分比。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the corresponding sex groups.