

2. 摘要

2.1 本報告的第三至第八章就青年人口作出詳盡的分析。第 2.2–2.21 段概述重要結果。為方便參考，青年的主要統計數字載列於第九及第十頁。

數目及結構

2.2 青年人口的數目在過去四十年，即一九六一至二零零一年間，上升了 552 607 人，平均每年增長率為 2.3%。在二零零一年香港青年的數目有 920 445 人。

2.3 以青年佔總人口的比例而言，其百分比由一九六一年的 11.8% 上升至一九八一年最高的 23.0%，但在過去二十年則持續下跌至二零零一年的 13.7%。

2.4 青年人口的性別比率（即每千名女性相對的男性數目）在二零零一年為 985，而整體人口的性別比率則為 960。青年女性較青年男性略多，是由於有很多年輕的女性外籍家庭傭工在港工作。在扣除外籍家庭傭工後，青年人口的性別比率上升至 1 059。

人口特徵

2.5 從未結婚的青年的比例由一九九一年的 93.4% 上升至二零零一年的 95.7%，而已婚的比例則由 6.5% 下降至 4.1%。

2.6 由於在過去十年有大量的年青內地持單程證人士及外籍家庭傭工來港，因此導致在香港以外地方出生的青年數目增加。其百分比由一九九一年的 19.2%，上升至一九九六年的 20.8%，再進一步上升至二零零一年的 21.2%。

2. Executive Summary

2.1 Chapters 3-8 of this report provide a detailed analysis on the youth population. Salient findings are highlighted in paragraphs 2.2 - 2.21. For ease of quick reference, key statistics of youths are listed on pages 9 and 10.

Size and Structure

2.2 The youth population increased by 552 607 or at an average annual growth rate of 2.3% over the past 40 years (i.e. from 1961 to 2001). There were 920 445 youths in Hong Kong in 2001.

2.3 In terms of the proportion of youths in the total population, its percentage rose from 11.8% in 1961 to a peak of 23.0% in 1981, and then dropped continuously over the past 20 years to 13.7% in 2001.

2.4 The sex ratio (i.e. number of males per 1 000 females) of the youth population in 2001 was 985, as compared with the overall sex ratio of 960. There were slightly more female youths than male youths. This can be attributed to the large number of young female foreign domestic helpers working in Hong Kong. The sex ratio of the youth population, after excluding the foreign domestic helpers, rose to 1 059.

Demographic Characteristics

2.5 The proportion of youths who had never married rose from 93.4% in 1991 to 95.7% in 2001, while the proportion who were now married dropped from 6.5% to 4.1%.

2.6 As a result of the influx of young one-way permit holders from the Mainland and foreign domestic helpers over the past ten years, there was an increase in the number of youths born outside Hong Kong. The percentage rose from 19.2% in 1991, to 20.8% in 1996 and further to 21.2% in 2001.

2.7 能說英語及普通話的青年人口，在數目及百分比上，在過去十年均有所增加。在一九九一年時，青年當中有 56.6% 及 15.8% 分別報稱能說英語及普通話，有關百分比在二零零一年已上升至 67.6% 及 37.8%。

教育

2.8 青年人口的就學情況愈趨普遍。十七至十八歲年齡組別的就學比率，由一九九一年的 58.3% 增至二零零一年的 71.0%；至於十九至二十四歲的年齡組別，則由 15.1% 增至 26.4%。

2.9 由於接受專上教育的機會在過去十年大增，因此曾受專上教育的青年人口，不論在數目上或比例上，皆大幅增加。在一九九一年，115 278 名的青年（佔青年人口的 13.7%）曾就讀專上課程，但該數字在二零零一年已達 177 243 人（佔青年人口的 19.3%）。

勞動人口

2.10 過去十年，勞動人口中的青年減少了 47 831 人（即 9.7%），由一九九一年的 492 075 人減至二零零一年的 444 244 人。在二零零一年，勞動人口中的男性青年較一九九一年減少 38 549 人（即 14.9%），而勞動人口中的女性青年則減少 9 282 人（即 4.0%）。

2.11 在過去十年，青年的勞動人口參與率由一九九一年的 58.6% 逐漸下降至二零零一年的 48.3%。這部分是由於青年接受教育的機會增加因而較遲才加入勞工市場。

2.12 二零零一年的青年工作人口中，青年僱員佔 96.4%（全港工作人口中僱員佔 88.6%）。這與一九九一年及一九九六年的情況相若。

2.7 The ability to speak English and Putonghua among the youth population has increased over the past ten years, both in number and percentage. There were 67.6% and 37.8% of the youths who could speak English and Putonghua respectively in 2001, up from 56.6% and 15.8% in 1991.

Education

2.8 School attendance was common among the youth population. The school attendance rate for the age group 17-18 increased from 58.3% in 1991 to 71.0% in 2001, and that for the age group 19-24, from 15.1% to 26.4%.

2.9 Owing to the increased tertiary education opportunities in the past ten years, the youth population with tertiary education had increased substantially both in number and in their share of the population. In 1991, 115 278 youths (or 13.7% of the youth population) had attended tertiary education, whereas by 2001 the number reached 177 243 (or 19.3% of the youth population).

Labour Force

2.10 During the past ten years, youths in the labour force decreased by 47 831 (9.7%) from 492 075 in 1991 to 444 244 in 2001. In 2001, the number of male youths in the labour force was 38 549 (or 14.9%) less than that in 1991, while the corresponding decrease in the number of female youths was 9 282 (or 4.0%).

2.11 Over the past ten years, the labour force participation rate of youths declined steadily from 58.6% in 1991 to 48.3% in 2001. This, to some extent, is attributed to the later entry of youths into the labour market as a result of the increasing educational opportunities of the young people.

2.12 Among the working youths in 2001, 96.4% of them were employees (as compared with 88.6% of employees in whole working population). Similar observations were noted in 1991 and 1996.

2.13 在二零零一年，相當大比例的青年工作人口為「文員」(27.1%)及「服務工作及商店銷售人員」(23.6%)。青年在這些職業中的比例遠較全港的工作人口為高。

2.14 在二零零一年的青年工作人口中，從事「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」的佔29.8%，其次是「社區、社會及個人服務業」(28.8%)和「金融、保險、地產及商用服務業」(15.7%)。按行業劃分的青年的分布跟全港工作人口的分布相近。

2.15 青年工作人口在二零零一年的每月主要職業收入中位數為7,500元，只為全港工作人口每月主要職業收入中位數10,000元的75%。青年的月入中位數較全港工作人口為低可能是與他/她們從事的職業及行業、教育程度及有限工作經驗有關。

居住情況及房屋

2.16 有青年居住的家庭住戶的住戶人數較多。有青年居住的家庭住戶的平均住戶人數為4.1人，較全港家庭住戶的3.1人高出29.1%。

2.17 青年的居住情況在過去十年有輕微改變。青年仍普遍與父母同住，其比例更不斷增加，只與父母同住的青年比例由一九九一年的81.9%，上升至二零零一年的88.1%。相反地，與配偶及/或子女同住（並不與父母同住）的比例則繼續減少，由一九九一年的4.7%下調至二零零一年的2.4%。

2.13 In 2001, a large proportion of the working youths were engaged as “Clerks” (27.1%) and “Service workers and shop sales workers” (23.6%). The proportion of youths in these occupations was higher as compared to the total working population.

2.14 The “Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels” sector employed 29.8% of the working youths, followed by “Community, social and personal services” (28.8%) and “Financing, insurance, real estate and business services” (15.7%) in 2001. The distribution of youths by industry was quite similar to that for the whole working population.

2.15 The median monthly income from main employment of the working youths in 2001 was \$7,500, about 75% of the median (\$10,000) of the whole working population. The relatively low median income of these youths to the total working population may be due to the occupations and industries they are engaged in, their educational attainment and their limited working experience.

Living Arrangement and Housing

2.16 The household sizes of those domestic households with youths were relatively larger. The average household size of domestic households with youths was 4.1, which was higher than that of 3.1 for all domestic households in Hong Kong by 29.1%.

2.17 There have been slight changes in the living arrangements of youths in the past ten years. The largest proportion of youths were living with their parent(s) and the proportion was increasing steadily. The proportion of youths living with parent(s) only rose from 81.9% in 1991 to 88.1% in 2001. In contrast, the proportion of those living with spouse and/or child(ren) (and not with parent(s)) dropped continuously from 4.7% in 1991 to 2.4% in 2001.

2.18 青年的居住情況與年齡有莫大關係。只與父母同住的青年比例由十五歲的 98.1% 顯著下降至二十四歲的 71.2%。這個比例下跌的同時，與配偶及 / 或子女同住（不論是否與父母同住）的比例則有所增加，由十七歲的 0.2% 上升至二十四歲的 10.2%。

地區特徵

2.19 在過去十年，青年人口的分布有頗大的變動。新界於一九九一至二零零一年間是最多人居住的地區，所佔青年比例則由 42.6% 大幅上升至 54.9%。至於香港島及九龍，其比例則明顯減少，由十年前的 20.1% 及 37.0% 分別下降至二零零一年的 17.6% 及 27.5%。

2.20 在十八個區議會分區當中，沙田的青年數目最多（11.1%）。屯門及東區則分別第二（9.0%）及第三（8.3%）位。離島的青年數目最少（1.2%）。

2.21 青年人口較少作內部遷移。曾作內部遷移的青年只佔所有青年的 14.2%，而整體五歲及以上人口的比例則為 18.4%。在曾作內部遷移的青年中，最大比例（28.1%）是從新界的新市鎮移居其他新市鎮。亦有 15.0% 是從九龍搬往新市鎮的。

2.18 There is a strong relationship between age and living arrangement of youths. The proportion of youths living with their parents declined substantially from 98.1% at age 15 to 71.2% at age 24. The drop in proportion of youths living with parent(s) was accompanied by an increase in the proportions of living with spouse and/or children (no matter with parent(s) or not) from 0.2% at age 17 to 10.2% at age 24.

Geographical Characteristics

2.19 There was a substantial redistribution of the youth population during the last ten years. The New Territories had the largest share of the population throughout 1991-2001. The proportion of youths therein surged from 42.6% to 54.9%. For Hong Kong Island and Kowloon, their proportions declined significantly from 20.1% and 37.0% ten years ago to 17.6% and 27.5% in 2001 respectively.

2.20 Among the 18 District Council districts, Sha Tin had the largest number of youths (11.1%). The District Council districts with the second and the third largest number of youths were Tuen Mun (9.0%) and Eastern (8.3%) respectively. Islands had the smallest number of youths (1.2%).

2.21 Youth population were less prone to internal migration. The proportion of youths who had internally migrated was 14.2%, as compared to 18.4% of the whole population aged 5 and over. Of those youths who had internally migrated, the largest proportion (28.1%) moved between new towns in the New Territories. Another 15.0% destined for the new towns were originated from Kowloon.