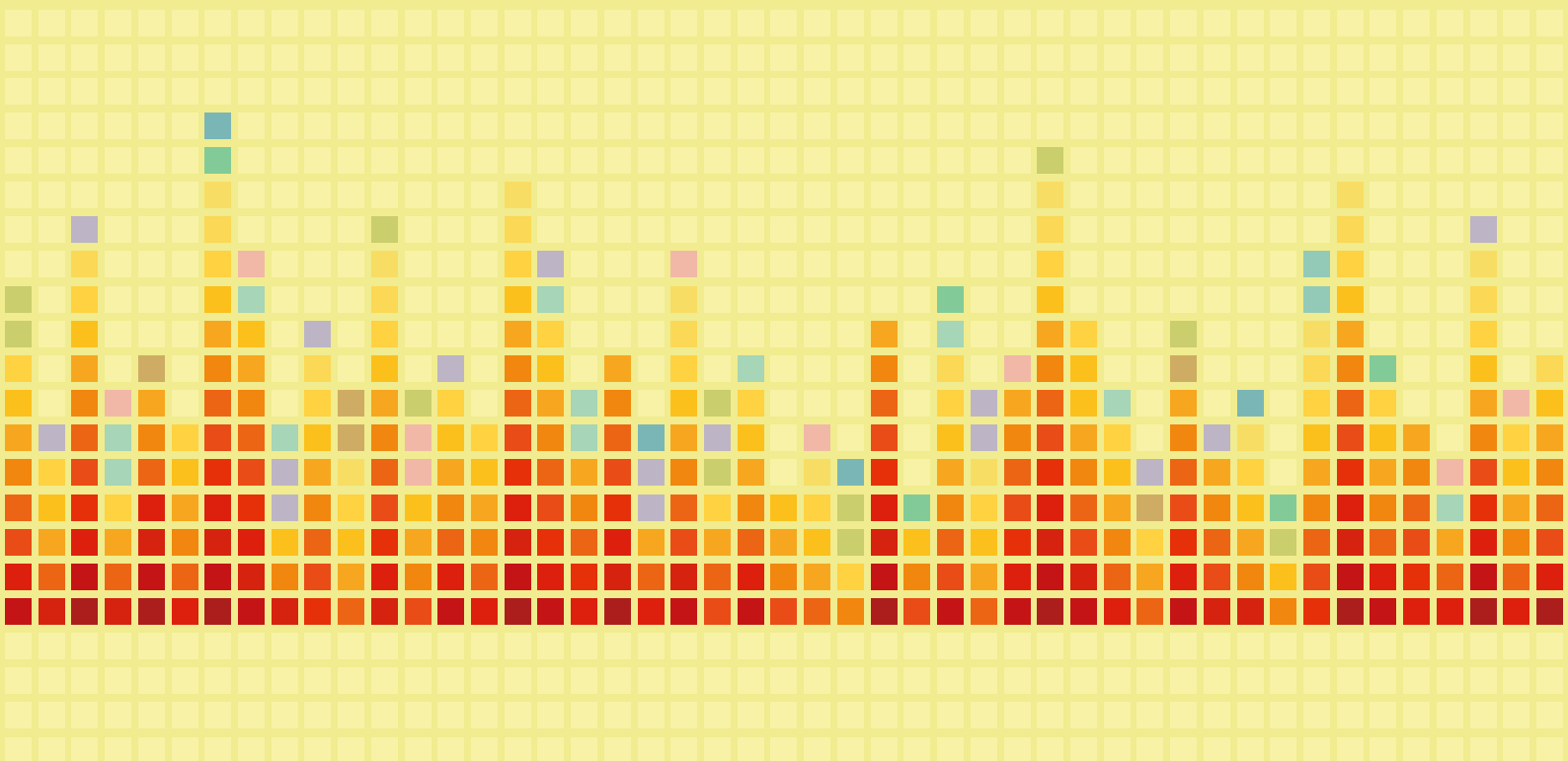


# 2011 人口普查

Population Census

## 主題性報告：青年 Thematic Report : Youths



香港特別行政區 政府統計處  
Census and Statistics Department  
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region



# 2011 人口普查 Population Census

## 主題性報告：青年 Thematic Report : Youths

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# 1. 緒言

## 背景

1.1 根據慣例，自 1961 年起，香港每 10 年進行一次人口普查，並在兩次人口普查中間，進行一次中期人口統計。香港於 2011 年 6 月至 8 月期間進行了 2011 年人口普查。

1.2 2011 年人口普查已於 2011 年 6 月 30 日至 8 月 2 日的 34 天期間進行。這次人口普查包括向十分之九住戶搜集基本資料如年齡及性別的簡單點算，及向其餘十分之一住戶的成員搜集多方面的人口及社會經濟特徵的詳細訪問。

## 概念與範圍

1.3 2011 年人口普查採用「居住人口」方法，以涵蓋所有居港人口。政府統計處自 2000 年 8 月開始，採用了「居住人口」方法，來編製香港的人口估計。作出這個改動的原因，是「居住人口」概念在統計理論而言，較適用於計算一個地方的人口。而這個做法尤為配合現今的香港人口居住和流動模式。

1.4 2011 年人口普查的普查參考時刻（即 2011 年 6 月 30 日凌晨 3 時）的居港人口包括「常住居民」和「流動居民」。「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：（一）在普查參考時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在普查參考時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在普查參考時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於普查參考時刻在港的香港非永久性居民。

# 1. Introduction

## Background

1.1 It is an established practice from 1961 for Hong Kong to conduct a population census once every 10 years and a by-census in the middle of the intercensal period. The 2011 Population Census was conducted in June to August 2011.

1.2 The 2011 Population Census was conducted in the 34-day period from 30 June to 2 August 2011. It comprised a simple enumeration on nine-tenths of households to provide basic information like age and sex and a detailed enquiry to the remaining one-tenth on a broad range of demographic and socio-economic characteristics of household members.

## Concept and coverage

1.3 The 2011 Population Census covers the Hong Kong Resident Population under the “resident population” approach. The “resident population” approach has been adopted to compile the population estimates of Hong Kong since August 2000. Such change is effected in view of the greater relevance of the “resident population” concept from a statistical theory standpoint in measuring the population size of a place. It is considered particularly appropriate to do so to take account of the current residency and mobility patterns of the Hong Kong population.

1.4 The Hong Kong Resident Population at the census reference moment of the 2011 Population Census (i.e. 3 a.m. on 30 June 2011) covers “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”. “Usual Residents” refer to two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 3 months during the 6 months after the census reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the census reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the census reference moment.

1.5 至於「流動居民」，則指在普查參考時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，或在普查參考時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在普查參考時刻他們是否身在香港。

1.6 在一般有關青年的研究中，可能因應不同的實際需要而採納不同的年齡組別來界定青年。例如：就著不同的目標，15 至 24 歲或 12 至 24 歲的人士均可被定義作青年。

1.7 在香港，在策劃青年服務時，一般以 15 至 24 歲的人士作為目標人口。而聯合國亦採納這定義。本報告所指的青年，是 15 至 24 歲不論男女的人口。

1.8 本報告列出的 2001 年人口普查、2006 年中期人口統計及 2011 年人口普查的結果，皆指根據「居住人口」方法點算所得的居港人口。不過，它們的普查參考時刻卻並不相同。2001 年人口普查、2006 年中期人口統計和 2011 年人口普查的普查參考時刻分別是 3 月中、7 月中和 6 月底。

1.9 雖然外籍家庭傭工是居港人口的一部分，但為了具體分析本地青年人口的特徵，本報告內所有數字皆是扣除外籍家庭傭工後編製的數字。

## 報告結構

1.10 本報告共分八章。第 2 章簡介有關青年的重要特徵。第 3 章首先追溯青年人口數目在 1981 至 2011 年間的轉變，跟著再探討過去 10 年青年的年齡性別分布。

1.5 As for “Mobile Residents”, they are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months after the census reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the census reference moment.

1.6 In studies on youths, different classifications adopting different age groups for youths may exist, depending on the subject matter concerned. For instance, persons aged 15 to 24 or 12 to 24 may be respectively defined as youths for different objectives.

1.7 In Hong Kong, persons aged 15 to 24 have generally been taken as the target population in planning services for youths. This is also adopted by the United Nations. In this report, youths refer to population aged 15 to 24 for both sexes.

1.8 The results of the 2001 Population Census, the 2006 Population By-census and the 2011 Population Census presented in this report all refer to the Hong Kong Resident Population enumerated under the “resident population” approach. However, their census reference moments are different, with the 2001 Population Census in mid-March, the 2006 Population By-census in mid-July and the 2011 Population Census in end-June respectively.

1.9 Although foreign domestic helpers are generally part of the Hong Kong Resident Population, they are excluded from the compilation of all the figures in this report so as to facilitate more concrete analyses of the characteristics of the local youth population.

## Report structure

1.10 This report consists of eight chapters. A highlight of the characteristics of youths is provided in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 begins by tracing the changes in the size of the youth population from 1981 to 2011. It also looks at the age-sex profile of youths over the past decade.

1.11 第 4 章就青年的人口特徵作詳細研究。有關青年的婚姻狀況、在港居住年期及慣用語言的統計數字及詮釋均載列於本章內。

1.12 現今青年因普遍接受較高教育而延長了在學的時間。第 5 章分析現今情況，並探討青年的教育程度的轉變。

1.13 第 6 章探討青年的就業狀況，與及青年男性與青年女性的分別。有關結果亦會與整體工作人口作出比較。

1.14 第 7 章描述青年人口在家庭及住戶中的狀況，並討論居住情況的改變、不同性別及就業情況對居住情況的影響。

1.15 有關香港青年的地理特徵詳列於第 8 章。分析主要圍繞青年的地區分布及內部遷移情況。

1.16 本報告所有統計表所列有關青年的數字，均是在 2001 年人口普查，2006 年中期人口統計及 2011 年人口普查經由抽樣統計調查估算所得。

## 代號

1.17 本刊物內各代號的含意如下：

-	零
..	不適用
0.0	少於 0.05%

## 零的數字

1.18 本報告內以「-」代表零的數字或數值小而近乎零的數字。

1.11 The demographic characteristics of youths are examined in detail in Chapter 4. Statistics on the marital situation, duration of residence in Hong Kong, and usual language spoken by youths are presented with interpretations.

1.12 Prolonged stay at school for higher educational attainment is common among youths. Chapter 5 analyses the current situation and examines changes of the educational attainment of youths over time.

1.13 Chapter 6 explores patterns of employment among youths and differences between male youths and female youths. Comparisons are also made with the working population as a whole.

1.14 Chapter 7 describes the youth population in the context of families and households. Changes in living arrangements over time, differences between the sexes and the impact of employment made in living situations are discussed.

1.15 The geographical characteristics of youths in Hong Kong are contained in Chapter 8. The geographical distribution and internal migration pattern of youths are studied in detail.

1.16 The data relating to youth contained in all the tables in this report are estimates derived from the sample enquiry of the 2001 Population Census, the 2006 Population By-census and the 2011 Population Census.

## Symbols

1.17 The following symbols are used throughout the publication :

-	Nil
..	Not applicable
0.0	Less than 0.05%

## Nil figures

1.18 Nil figures or figures very close to zero are indicated by '-' in this report.

## 數字的捨入

1.19 由於進位原因，統計表內個別項目的數字總和可能與總數略有出入。與金額相關的統計數字以最近的十位港元顯示。

## Rounding of figures

1.19 Owing to rounding, there may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the tables. All dollar values presented in this report are rounded to the nearest ten of Hong Kong dollar.



## 2. 摘要

2.1 本報告的第 3 至第 8 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 9 至第 11 頁。

### 數目及結構

2.2 青年人口的數目在過去 30 年，即 1981 至 2011 年期間，下跌了 286 650 人，平均每年下跌 0.9%。在 2011 年香港青年的數目有 860 002 人。

2.3 以青年佔總人口的比例而言，其百分比在過去的 30 年間，由 1981 年最高的 22.5%，不斷下跌至 2011 年的 12.6%。

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 2011 年為 1 042，而整體人口的性別比率則為 939。

### 人口特徵

2.5 從未結婚的青年的比例由 2001 年的 96.2% 上升至 2011 年的 97.9%，而已婚青年的比例則由 3.6% 下降至 2.0%。

2.6 在過去 10 年有大量的年青內地持單程證人士來港，因此有更多青年是在中國內地／澳門／台灣出生，其所佔的百分比由 2001 年的 16.2% 上升至 2011 年的 21.9%。

2.7 能說普通話及英語的青年人口比例，在過去 10 年均有所增加。2001 年的青年當中只有 39.1% 及 67.9% 分別報稱能說普通話及英語，有關比例在 2011 年已分別上升至 68.7% 及 71.4%。

## 2. 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 reference, key statistics of youths are listed on pages 9-11.

### Size and structure

2.2 The youth population decreased by 286 650 or at an average annual decline rate of 0.9% over the past 30 years (i.e. from 1981 to 2011). There were 860 002 youths in Hong Kong in 2011.

2.3 In terms of the proportion of youths to the total population, its percentage reached the peak of 22.5% in 1981, and then dropped continuously over the past 30 years to 12.6% in 2011.

2.4 The sex ratio (i.e. number of males per 1 000 females) of the youth population in 2011 was 1 042, as compared with the overall sex ratio of 939.

### Demographic characteristics

2.5 The proportion of youths who had never married rose from 96.2% in 2001 to 97.9% in 2011, while the proportion of youths who were now married dropped from 3.6% to 2.0%.

2.6 As a result of the influx of young One-way Permit holders from the Mainland over the past 10 years, there were more youths who were born in the mainland of China/Macao/Taiwan. The percentage rose from 16.2% in 2001 to 21.9% in 2011.

2.7 The ability to speak Putonghua and English among the youth population has increased over the past 10 years. The proportions of youths who could speak Putonghua and English were 68.7% and 71.4% respectively in 2011, up from 39.1% and 67.9% in 2001.

## 教育

2.8 在 2011 年的青年整體就學比率為 63.1%，顯著高於 2001 年的相應數字（50.0%）。當中，17 至 18 歲年齡組別的就學比率，由 2001 年的 71.2% 增至 2011 年的 86.0%，而 19 至 24 歲的年齡組別，則由 28.0% 增至 45.1%。

2.9 由於接受專上教育的機會在過去 10 年大增，因此曾受專上教育的青年人口，不論在數目或比例上，皆大幅增加。在 2001 年，173 225 名青年（佔青年人口的 19.5%）曾受專上教育，但該數字在 2011 年已達 338 301 人（佔青年人口的 39.3%）。

## 勞動人口

2.10 過去 10 年間，在勞動人口中的青年減少 63 821 人（或 15.5%），由 2001 年的 411 231 人減至 2011 年的 347 410 人。按性別分析，2011 年男性青年勞動人口較 2001 年減少 42 535 人（或 19.3%）；同樣地，女性青年勞動人口在同期也減少 21 286 人（或 11.1%）。

2.11 在過去 10 年，青年的勞動人口參與率由 2001 年的 46.3% 逐漸下降至 2011 年的 40.4%。這是由於青年接受教育的機會增加因而較遲才加入勞動人口。

2.12 在 2011 年的青年工作人口中，青年僱員佔 96.3%（全港工作人口中僱員佔 87.9%）。這與 2001 年及 2006 年的情況相若。

2.13 在 2011 年，相當大比例的青年工作人口為「服務工作及銷售人員」（34.0%）及「文書支援人員」（29.0%）。青年在這些職業中的比例遠較全港的工作人口為高。

## Education

2.8 The overall school attendance rate of youths was 63.1% in 2011, significantly higher than that in 2001 (50.0%). In particular, the school attendance rate for the age group 17-18 increased from 71.2% in 2001 to 86.0% in 2011, and that for the age group 19-24, from 28.0% to 45.1% over the same period.

2.9 Owing to the increased post-secondary education opportunities in the past 10 years, the youth population with post-secondary education increased substantially both in number and in their share of the population. In 2001, 173 225 youths (or 19.5% of the youth population) had attended post-secondary education, whereas by 2011 the number reached 338 301 (or 39.3% of the youth population).

## Labour force

2.10 During the past 10 years, youths in the labour force decreased by 63 821 (15.5%) from 411 231 in 2001 to 347 410 in 2011. Analysed by gender, the number of male youths in the labour force was 42 535 (or 19.3%) in 2011 less than that in 2001. Similarly, there was a decrease of 21 286 (or 11.1%) in the number of female youths in the labour force over the period.

2.11 Over the past 10 years, the labour force participation rate of youths declined steadily from 46.3% in 2001 to 40.4% in 2011. This is attributed to the later entry of youths into the labour force as a result of the increasing educational opportunities for the young people.

2.12 Among the working youths in 2011, 96.3% of them were employees (as compared with 87.9% of employees in whole working population). Similar observations were noted in 2001 and 2006.

2.13 In 2011, a large proportion of the working youths were engaged as “Service and sales workers” (34.0%) and “Clerical support workers” (29.0%). Youths were highly represented in these occupations compared to the total working population.

2.14 在 2011 年的青年工作人口中，從事「進出口、批發及零售業」的佔 26.3%，其次是「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」（16.2%）和「住宿及膳食服務業」（15.7%）。一般而言，除「建築業」及「住宿及膳食服務業」外，青年工作人口的行業分布與全港人口的分布相近。

2.15 青年工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數的 8,000 元，是全港工作人口每月主要職業收入中位數（12,000 元）的約 67%。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分布與全港家庭住戶有頗大差異，有青年居住的住戶人數較多。有青年居住的住戶的平均住戶人數為 3.8 人，較全港家庭住戶的 2.9 人高出 31.4%。

2.17 青年的居住情況在過去 10 年有輕微改變。青年仍普遍只與父母同住，其比例由 2001 年的 91.5% 上升至 2011 年的 94.6%。相反地，與配偶及／或子女同住（但並不與父母同住）的情況則持續減少，由 2001 年的 2.5% 下調至 2011 年的 1.0%。

2.14 In 2011, the “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades” sector employed 26.3% of the working youths, followed by “Public administration, education, human health and social work activities” (16.2%) and “Accommodation and food services” (15.7%). In general, the distribution of working youths by industry was quite similar to that for the whole population except for the “Construction” and “Accommodation and food services” sectors.

2.15 The median monthly income from main employment of the working youths \$8,000 was about 67% of the median (\$12,000) of the whole working population. The comparatively lower median income of youths compared to the total working population may be related to the occupations and industries they were engaged in, their educational attainment and their limited working experience.

## Living arrangements and housing

2.16 The distribution of domestic households with youths by household size was quite different from that of all households in Hong Kong. The household size of those domestic households with youths was relatively larger. The average household size of domestic households with youths was 3.8, which was higher than that of 2.9 for all domestic households in Hong Kong by 31.4%.

2.17 There have been slight changes in the living arrangements of youths in the past 10 years. The largest proportion of youths were those living with their parent(s) only, and the proportion increased from 91.5% in 2001 to 94.6% in 2011. On the contrary, the proportion of those living with spouse and/or child(ren) (but not with parent(s)) dropped continuously from 2.5% in 2001 to 1.0% in 2011.

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 15 歲的 97.5% 顯著下降至 24 歲的 85.8%。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 17 歲的 0.1% 上升至 24 歲的 5.8%。

## 地區特徵

2.19 新界是最多青年居住的地區，所佔比例由 2001 年的 55.2% 上升至 2011 年的 56.4%。青年居住在九龍的比例由 27.6% 輕微上升至 28.0%，而在香港島居住的比例則由 17.2% 下降至 15.6%。

2.20 在 18 個區議會分區當中，元朗區的青年數目最多（9.7%）。沙田區及觀塘區則分列第 2 位（9.1%）及第 3 位（8.7%）。另一方面，灣仔區的青年數目則最少（1.6%）。

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 9.4%，而整體 5 歲及以上人口的比例則為 12.6%。在曾作內部遷移的青年中，最大比例（21.7%）是從新界的新市鎮移居其他新市鎮。亦有 14.8% 是從九龍搬往其他九龍地區的。

2.18 There is a strong relationship between age and living arrangements of youths. The proportion of youths living with their parent(s) declined from 97.5% at age 15 to 85.8% at age 24. The fall in proportion of youths living with parent(s) only was accompanied by an increase in the proportions of living with spouse and/or children (no matter with parent(s) or not) from 0.1% at age 17 to 5.8% at age 24.

## Characteristics of the districts

2.19 The New Territories had the largest share of the youth population and the proportion increased from 55.2% in 2001 to 56.4% in 2011. The proportion of youths in Kowloon increased slightly from 27.6% to 28.0% whereas the proportion on Hong Kong Island declined from 17.2% to 15.6%.

2.20 Among the 18 District Council districts, Yuen Long had the largest proportion of youths (9.7%). The District Council districts with the second and the third largest number of youths were Sha Tin (9.1%) and Kwun Tong (8.7%) respectively. On the other hand, Wan Chai had the smallest number of youths (1.6%).

2.21 Youth population was less prone to internally migration. The proportion of youths who had internally migrated was 9.4%, as compared to 12.6% of the whole population aged 5 and over. Of those youths who had internally migrated, the largest proportion (21.7%) moved between new towns in the New Territories. Another 14.8% destined for the Kowloon were originated from other Kowloon district.

## 青年人口的主要統計數字

### Key statistics of the youth population

	2001		2006		2011	
	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population
<b>人口特徵 Demographic characteristics</b>						
人口 Population	887 432	6 527 074	880 175	6 677 197	860 002	6 817 292
前5年內平均每年增長率(百分比) Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)	0.8	0.7	-0.2	0.4	-0.5	0.4
性別比率(每千名女性的男性人數) Sex ratio (males per 1 000 females)	1 059	1 012	1 037	961	1 042	939
已婚人口比例(百分比) <sup>(1)</sup> Proportion of now-married population (%) <sup>(1)</sup>	3.6	59.9	2.4	58.2	2.0	58.0
<b>教育 Education</b>						
就學比率(百分比) School attendance rate (%)	50.0	..	59.7	..	63.1	..
具專上教育程度的人口比例(百分比) <sup>(2)</sup> Proportion of population with post-secondary <sup>(2)</sup> education (%)	19.5	16.3	31.3	23.1	39.3	27.7
<b>勞動人口 Labour force</b>						
勞動人口 Labour force						
男 Male	219 838	1 946 666	208 366	1 928 762	177 303	1 925 161
女 Female	191 393	1 310 011	196 550	1 456 473	170 107	1 547 962
勞動人口參與率(百分比) Labour force participation rate (%)						
男 Male	48.2	71.9	46.5	69.2	40.4	67.0
女 Female	44.4	48.4	45.5	49.4	40.4	49.6
每月主要職業收入中位數(港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	8,000	11,000	7,000	10,000	8,000	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	..	..	..	..	1.2	10.9
專業人員 Professionals	..	..	..	..	3.4	7.0
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	..	..	..	..	18.3	21.1
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	..	..	..	..	29.0	16.8
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	..	..	..	..	34.0	17.5
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	..	..	..	..	5.4	7.9
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	..	..	..	..	0.9	5.4
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	..	..	..	..	7.6	13.3
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 and occupations not classifiable	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.1

## 青年人口的主要統計數字 (續) Key statistics of the youth population (cont'd)

	2001		2006		2011	
	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population
<b>勞動人口 (續) Labour force (cont'd)</b>						
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	..	..	..	..	2.2	4.3
建造業 Construction	..	..	..	..	4.8	8.4
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	..	..	..	..	26.3	24.5
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	..	..	..	..	7.1	9.6
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	..	..	..	..	15.7	8.5
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	..	..	..	..	3.9	3.5
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	..	..	..	..	5.3	6.7
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	..	..	..	..	11.6	14.0
公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動 Public administration, education, human health and social work activities	..	..	..	..	16.2	15.6
雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	..	..	..	..	6.6	4.1
其他 <sup>(3)</sup> Others <sup>(3)</sup>	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.8
<b>居住情況 Living arrangements</b>						
按居住情況劃分的人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of population by living arrangements (%)						
獨居 Living alone	1.1	4.5	1.2	5.7	0.9	6.1
只與父母同住 Living with parent(s) only	91.5	39.3	93.4	37.0	94.6	35.6
與配偶及/或子女同住 <sup>(4)</sup> Living with spouse and/or child(ren) <sup>(4)</sup>	3.0	52.3	1.9	53.2	1.4	54.6
其他 <sup>(5)</sup> Others <sup>(5)</sup>	4.4	3.9	3.6	4.1	3.1	3.8
<b>地區特徵 Characteristics of the districts</b>						
按地區劃分的人口數目 (佔全港人口的百分比) Population by area (% of total whole population)						
香港島 Hong Kong Island	152 507 (17.2)	1 269 693 (19.5)	136 543 (15.5)	1 204 510 (18.0)	134 042 (15.6)	1 193 538 (17.5)
九龍 Kowloon	244 868 (27.6)	1 980 358 (30.4)	236 660 (26.9)	1 971 422 (29.5)	241 022 (28.0)	2 041 733 (30.0)
新界 New Territories	489 263 (55.2)	3 271 151 (50.2)	506 716 (57.6)	3 498 301 (52.4)	484 858 (56.4)	3 580 891 (52.5)

註釋：本報告內所有數字是指扣除外籍家庭傭工後編製的數字。

- (1) 這些數字指已婚人口佔 15 歲及以上的人口比例。
- (2) 這些數字指具專上教育程度人口佔 15 歲及以上的人口比例。
- (3) 「其他」包括「農業、林業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力和燃氣供應」、「自來水供應；污水處理、廢棄物管理及污染防治活動」等行業，及報稱的行業不能分類或描述不足。
- (4) 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青年數目。
- (5) 數字包括所有與父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住的人數。

Notes: Foreign domestic helpers are excluded from the compilation of all the figures in this report.

- (1) The figures refer to the proportion of now married population to the population aged 15 and over.
- (2) The figures refer to the proportion of population with post-secondary education to the population aged 15 and over.
- (3) "Others" include such industries as "Agriculture, forestry and fishing", "Mining and quarrying", "Electricity and gas supply", "Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities" and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable.
- (4) Figures include youths living with spouse and/or child(ren), no matter living with parent(s) or not.
- (5) Figures include youths living with person(s) other than parent(s), spouse and child(ren).





### 3. 數目及結構

#### 數目及增長

3.1 青年人口的數目在過去 30 年，即 1981 至 2011 年期間，下跌了 286 650 人，平均每年下跌 0.9%，而同期的全港人口則平均每年增長 1.0%。青年人口從 1981 年開始逐步下跌，由 1 146 652 人降至 1991 年的 832 443 人，然後逐漸回升至 2001 年的 887 432 人，但在 2011 年再度回落至 860 002 人。（表 3.1）

**表 3.1 1981 年至 2011 年的青年數目及平均每年增長率**  
**Table 3.1 Number of youths and average annual growth rate, 1981 to 2011**

人口普查／ 中期人口統計 Population Census/ By-census	青年 Youths			全港人口 Whole population		
	數目 Number	與 5 年前 比較的轉變 Change over the past 5 years	前 5 年內平均 每年增長率 (百分率) Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)	數目 Number	與 5 年前 比較的轉變 Change over the past 5 years	前 5 年內平均 每年增長率 (百分率) Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)
1981	1 146 652	..	..	5 102 644 <sup>(1)</sup>	..	..
1986	1 009 219	-137 433	-2.5	5 470 022 <sup>(2)</sup>	367 378	1.4
1991	832 443	-176 776	-3.8	5 619 102 <sup>(3)</sup>	149 080	0.5
1996	853 482	21 039	0.5	6 294 764 <sup>(4)</sup>	480 281 <sup>(5)</sup>	1.7 <sup>(5)</sup>
2001	887 432	33 950	0.8	6 527 074 <sup>(4)</sup>	232 310 <sup>(4)</sup>	0.7 <sup>(4)</sup>
2006	880 175	-7 257	-0.2	6 677 197 <sup>(4)</sup>	150 123 <sup>(4)</sup>	0.4 <sup>(4)</sup>
2011	860 002	-20 173	-0.5	6 817 292 <sup>(4)</sup>	140 095 <sup>(4)</sup>	0.4 <sup>(4)</sup>
1981 - 2011	..	-286 650 <sup>(6)</sup>	-0.9 <sup>(6)</sup>	..	1 714 648 <sup>(6)</sup>	1.0 <sup>(6)</sup>

註釋：(1) 該數字包括在 1981 年 3 月進行的人口普查時暫時不在港的 123 252 名居民。  
(2) 該數字包括在 1986 年 3 月進行的中期人口統計時暫時不在港的 99 491 名居民。  
(3) 該數字包括在 1991 年 3 月進行的人口普查時暫時不在港的 151 833 名居民。  
(4) 這些數字是根據「居住人口」的方法所編製。  
(5) 這些數字是根據在人口普查／中期人口統計時刻在香港的居民（包括暫時不在港的居民）的數目編製。以這基礎計算的 1996 年中期人口統計時的人口數字為 6 099 383 人。  
(6) 1981 至 2011 年間的轉變／每年增長率。

Notes: (1) The figure includes 123 252 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1981 Census conducted in March 1981.  
(2) The figure includes 99 491 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1986 By-census conducted in March 1986.  
(3) The figure includes 151 833 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1991 Census conducted in March 1991.  
(4) The figures are compiled based on the “resident population” approach.  
(5) The figures refer to residents present in Hong Kong at the census/by-census moment, including those who were temporarily away from Hong Kong. The population figure compiled on this basis at the 1996 Population By-census was 6 099 383.  
(6) Change / average annual growth rate during 1981 to 2011.

### 3. Size and Structure

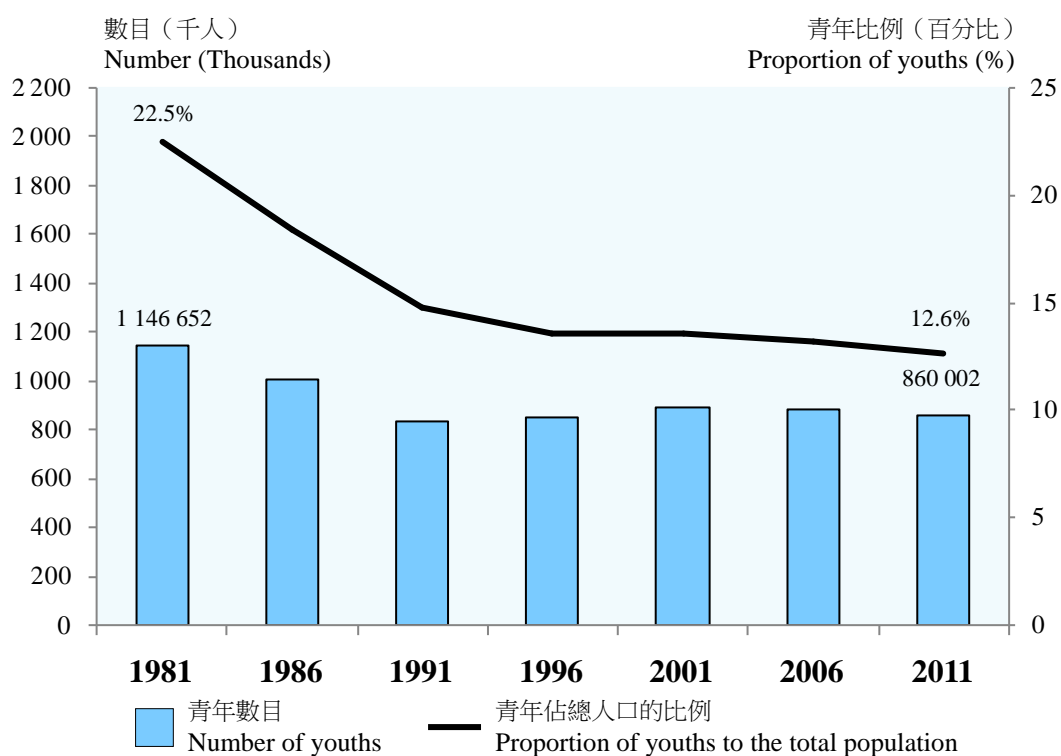
#### Size and growth

3.1 The youth population decreased by 286 650 or at an average annual decline rate of 0.9% over the past 30 years (i.e. from 1981 to 2011), while the average annual growth rate of the whole population was 1.0% during the same period. Starting from 1981, the youth population declined from 1 146 652 to 832 443 in 1991. It then increased gradually to 887 432 in 2001. However, the youth population declined again to 860 002 in 2011. (Table 3.1)

3.2 以青年佔總人口的比例而言，其百分比在過去的 30 年間，由 1981 年最高的 22.5%，不斷下跌至 2011 年的 12.6%。這是由於在嬰兒潮時（即 1950 至 1960 年代）出生的小童於 1971 至 1981 年間步入青年的年齡組別。而在過去的 30 年，他／她們已離開這年齡組別而步入成年，並由 1970 年代末期及 1980 年代出生的人口取代。由於在這時期出生的人口數目較少，故此有關青年比例在 1981 至 1996 年間急速下降。但是這比例在過去 15 年則趨向平穩，這是由於大量年青的內地持單程證人士來港所致。（圖 3.1）

3.2 In terms of the proportion of youths to the total population, its percentage reached the peak of 22.5% in 1981, and then dropped continuously over the past 30 years to 12.6% in 2011. This is because the baby-boom children (those born in the 1950s and 1960s) entered the age group of youths during the period 1971-1981. Over the past 30 years, these people moved out of the age group of youths and became adults. They were replaced by the much smaller number of people who were born during the late 1970s and the 1980s and hence, the proportion of youths dropped rapidly from 1981-1996. However, this proportion stabilised in the past 15 years as a result of the influx of One-way Permit holders from the Mainland who were mostly in the younger age group. (Chart 3.1)

圖 3.1 1981 年至 2011 年的青年數目及比例  
Chart 3.1 Number and proportion of youths, 1981-2011



## 年齡及性別結構

3.3 在 2011 年的青年當中，15 至 19 歲的人士佔 49.3%，而 20 至 24 歲的則佔 50.7%。2001 年的相對比率為 50.5% 及 49.5%；2006 年則為 49.8% 及 50.2%。

（表 3.2）

3.4 青年人口的性別結構可按性別比率顯示，性別比率是指相對每一千名青年女性的青年男性人數。無論是 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年，青年人口的性別比率均超越 1 000，表示青年男性較青年女性為多。（表 3.2）

3.5 青年人口的性別比率在 2011 年為 1 042，而整體人口的性別比率則為 939。男性在 15-19 歲及 20-24 歲這兩個年齡組別的數目均較女性的數目為多。相對而言，15 至 19 歲的青年的性別比率（1 053）稍高於 20 至 24 歲的青年（1 032）。（表 3.2）

## Age and sex structure

3.3 In 2011, 49.3% of youths were aged 15-19 and the remaining 50.7% aged 20-24. The corresponding proportions were 50.5% and 49.5% in 2001; and 49.8% and 50.2% in 2006. (Table 3.2)

3.4 The sex composition of the youth population can be measured by the sex ratio, which is defined as the number of male youths per 1 000 female youths. The sex ratios of the youth population in 2001, 2006 and 2011 were all higher than 1 000, meaning that male youths outnumbered female youths. (Table 3.2)

3.5 The sex ratio of the youth population in 2011 was 1 042, as compared with the overall sex ratio of 939. The respective numbers of males in both the age groups 15-19 and 20-24 were greater than those of females. Relatively speaking, the sex ratio in the age group 15-19 (1 053) was slightly higher than that in the age group 20-24 (1 032). (Table 3.2)

**表 3.2 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的青年數目**  
**Table 3.2 Youths by sex and age group, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	2001		2006		2011	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
青年 Youths							
男 Male	15 - 19	231 322	50.7	223 369	49.8	217 262	49.5
	20 - 24	225 144	49.3	224 759	50.2	221 645	50.5
	小計 Sub-total	456 466	100.0	448 128	100.0	438 907	100.0
女 Female	15 - 19	216 888	50.3	215 228	49.8	206 310	49.0
	20 - 24	214 078	49.7	216 819	50.2	214 785	51.0
	小計 Sub-total	430 966	100.0	432 047	100.0	421 095	100.0
合計 Both sexes	15 - 19	448 210	50.5	438 597	49.8	423 572	49.3
	20 - 24	439 222	49.5	441 578	50.2	436 430	50.7
	總計 Total	887 432	100.0	880 175	100.0	860 002	100.0
全港人口 Whole population							
男 Male		3 283 034	50.3	3 271 387	49.0	3 300 538	48.4
女 Female		3 244 040	49.7	3 405 810	51.0	3 516 754	51.6
合計 Both sexes		6 527 074	100.0	6 677 197	100.0	6 817 292	100.0

		性別比率 <sup>(1)</sup> Sex ratio <sup>(1)</sup>		
青年 Youths				
	15 - 19	1 067	1 038	1 053
	20 - 24	1 052	1 037	1 032
	合計 Overall	1 059	1 037	1 042
全港人口 Whole population		1 012	961	939

註釋：(1) 在各年齡組別中，男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。

Note: (1) The number of males per 1 000 females in the respective age group.

## 4. 人口特徵

### 婚姻狀況

4.1 與過往比較，現時的青年較少已婚，反映遲婚的趨勢及獨身的傾向。從未結婚的青年的比例由 2001 年的 96.2% 上升至 2011 年的 97.9%，而已婚青年的比例則由 3.6% 下降至 2.0%。（表 4.1）

4.2 在 2011 年的青年人口中，從未結婚人士佔 97.9%，而其餘已婚人士（2.0%）、喪偶（少於 0.05%）、離婚（0.1%）及分居人士（少於 0.05%）只佔很低比例。與 15 歲及以上全港人口比較，其婚姻狀況的比例分布有顯著差異。這是由於大部分人士在較大年紀才結婚。事實上，於 2011 年，男性及女性的初婚年齡中位數分別為 31.2 歲及 28.9 歲，這兩個數字都已超出青年的年齡範圍。（表 4.1）

4.3 按性別分析，可留意到青年女性結婚的傾向較青年男性為高。在 2011 年，已婚青年女性的比例是 2.5%，而男性則是 1.5%。不論青年男性或女性，已婚的比例在過去 10 年均大幅下降。（圖 4.1）

## 4. Demographic Characteristics

### Marital status

4.1 Youths are less likely to be married than in the past, reflecting trends towards marriage at later ages and towards remaining single. The proportion of youths who had never married rose from 96.2% in 2001 to 97.9% in 2011, while the proportion of youths who were now married dropped from 3.6% to 2.0%. (Table 4.1)

4.2 Among the youth population in 2011, 97.9% were never married while the remaining proportions of now married (2.0%), widowed (less than 0.05%), divorced (0.1%) and separated (less than 0.05%) were very low. Compared with the whole population aged 15 and over, there were marked differences in the distribution in respect of marital status. It was due to the fact that most people got married at older ages. In fact, the median ages at first marriage for men and women in 2011 were 31.2 and 28.9 respectively which were outside the age range of youths. (Table 4.1)

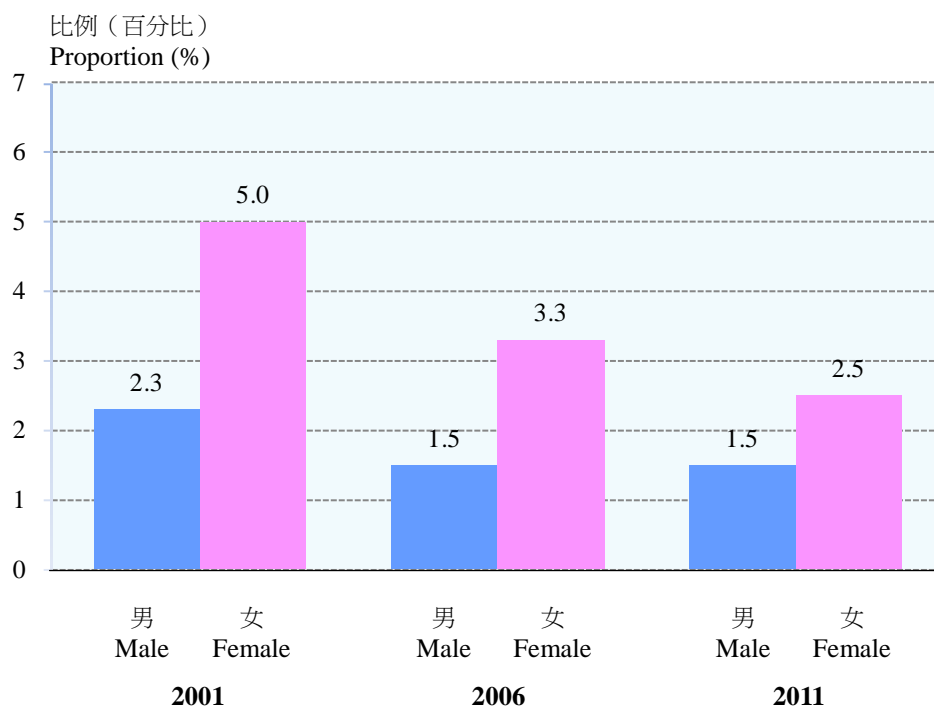
4.3 When analysed by sex, it is noted that female youths had a higher tendency to get married than their male counterparts. In 2011, the proportion of now married female youths was 2.5%, while that for male was 1.5%. For both male and female youths, their proportions of now married dropped significantly in the past 10 years. (Chart 4.1)

**表 4.1 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按婚姻狀況劃分的青年數目**  
**Table 4.1 Youths by marital status, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

婚姻狀況 Marital status	2001		2006		2011	
	青年 Youths	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over	青年 Youths	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over	青年 Youths	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over
	數目 (百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ) Number (Percentage <sup>(1)</sup> )					
從未結婚 Never married	853 906 (96.2)	1 695 255 (31.3)	858 094 (97.5)	1 828 025 (31.9)	841 963 (97.9)	1 874 307 (31.3)
已婚 Now married	32 297 (3.6)	3 244 193 (59.9)	21 198 (2.4)	3 338 585 (58.2)	17 229 (2.0)	3 473 926 (58.0)
喪偶 Widowed	118 (0.0)	330 628 (6.1)	151 (0.0)	352 785 (6.1)	155 (0.0)	382 218 (6.4)
離婚 Divorced	} 1 111 <sup>(2)</sup> (0.1)	} 147 581 <sup>(2)</sup> (2.7)	517 (0.1)	184 647 (3.2)	442 (0.1)	232 022 (3.9)
分居 Separated			215 (0.0)	33 480 (0.6)	213 (0.0)	31 259 (0.5)
總計 Total	887 432 (100.0)	5 417 657 (100.0)	880 175 (100.0)	5 737 522 (100.0)	860 002 (100.0)	5 993 732 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。 Notes : (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.  
 (2) 在 2001 年人口普查時，沒有「離婚」及「分居」的獨立統計數字。 (2) Separate figures were not available for “Divorced” and “Separated” in the 2001 Population Census.

**圖 4.1 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別劃分的已婚青年比例**  
**Chart 4.1 Proportion of now-married youths by sex, 2001, 2006 and 2011**



## 出生地點及在港居住年期

4.4 在過去 10 年有大量的年青內地持單程證人士來港，因此有更多青年是在中國內地／澳門／台灣出生，其所佔的百分比由 2001 年的 16.2% 上升至 2011 年的 21.9%。同一期間，在其他地方出生的青年的比例亦由 2001 年的 2.1% 上升至 2011 年的 3.5%。（表 4.2）

4.5 在 2011 年，93.4% 的青年人口在港居住 7 年或以上。2001 年及 2006 年的百分比，分別為 92.9% 及 94.7%。（表 4.2）

4.6 在 2011 年的青年人口中，74.6% 在本港出生，其餘在中國內地／澳門／台灣、加拿大及美國出生的分別佔 21.9%、0.8% 及 0.5%。約 24% 在香港以外地方出生的青年在港居住年期是少於 7 年，其中包括 3.0% 是少於 1 年。（圖 4.2）

## Place of birth and duration of residence in Hong Kong

4.4 As a result of the influx of young One-way Permit holders from the Mainland over the past 10 years, there were more youths who were born in the mainland of China/Macao/Taiwan. The percentage rose from 16.2% in 2001 to 21.9% in 2011. Over the same period, the proportion of those born elsewhere also increased from 2.1% to 3.5%. (Table 4.2)

4.5 In 2011, 93.4% of the youth population had resided in Hong Kong for 7 years or more. The percentages for 2001 and 2006 were 92.9% and 94.7% respectively. (Table 4.2)

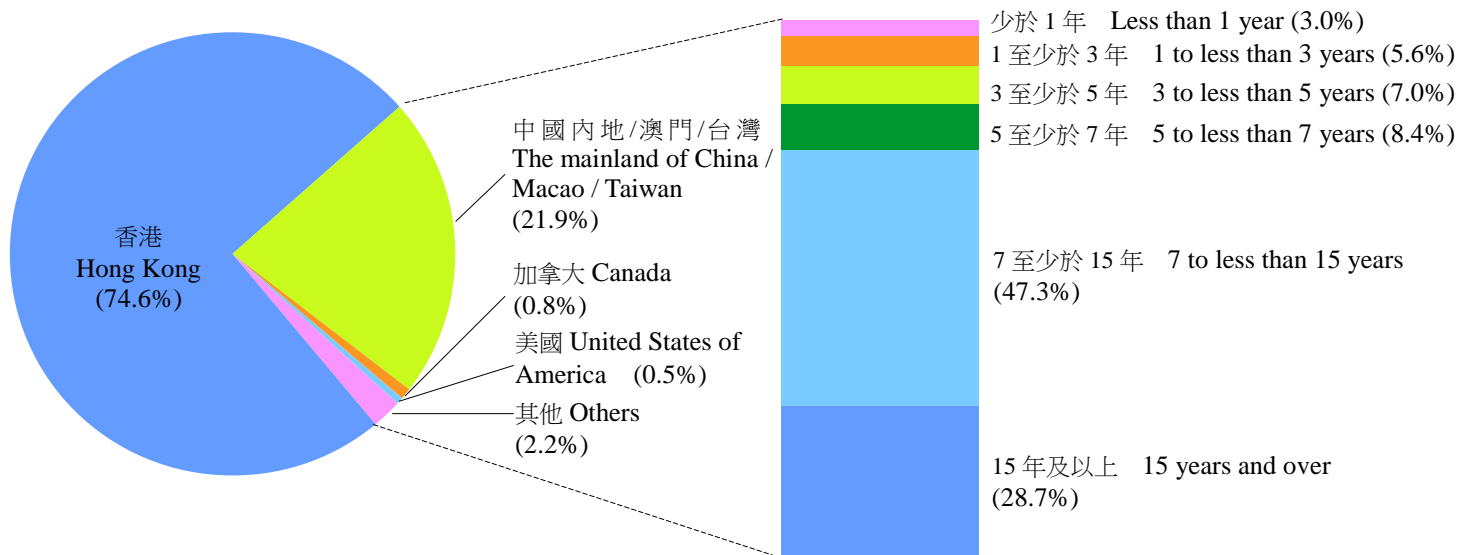
4.6 Of the youth population in 2011, 74.6% of them were born in Hong Kong, 21.9% in the mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan, 0.8% in Canada and 0.5% in the United States of America. About 24% of the youths born outside Hong Kong had resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years, including 3.0% with duration of residence in Hong Kong less than 1 year. (Chart 4.2)

**表 4.2 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按在港居住年期及出生地點劃分的青年數目**  
**Table 4.2 Youths by duration of residence in Hong Kong and place of birth, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

在港居住年期 (年) Duration of residence in Hong Kong (Year)	青年 Youths								全港人口 Whole population	
	出生地點 Place of birth									
	香港 Hong Kong		中國內地／澳門／ 台灣 The mainland of China/ Macao/ Taiwan		其他地方 Elsewhere		總計 Total		數目 Number	百分比 %
數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %			
2001										
< 1	616	0.1	5 064	3.5	1 983	10.8	7 663	0.9	127 820	2.0
1 – <3	996	0.1	10 200	7.1	2 571	14.0	13 767	1.6	215 050	3.3
3 – <5	846	0.1	17 559	12.2	2 787	15.2	21 192	2.4	246 692	3.8
5 – <7	2 206	0.3	16 742	11.7	1 863	10.1	20 811	2.3	267 515	4.1
7 – <15	19 480	2.7	52 287	36.4	4 880	26.6	76 647	8.6	863 725	13.2
15+	701 296	96.7	41 777	29.1	4 279	23.3	747 352	84.2	4 806 272	73.6
總計 Total	725 440	100.0	143 629	100.0	18 363	100.0	887 432	100.0	6 527 074	100.0
2006										
< 1	256	0.0	6 849	3.8	1 617	9.1	8 722	1.0	101 206	1.5
1 – <3	440	0.1	6 402	3.6	1 544	8.6	8 386	1.0	156 839	2.3
3 – <5	621	0.1	8 904	5.0	1 028	5.8	10 553	1.2	179 639	2.7
5 – <7	1 721	0.3	16 612	9.3	963	5.4	19 296	2.2	219 323	3.3
7 – <15	21 503	3.1	101 208	56.4	5 784	32.4	128 495	14.6	949 112	14.2
15+	658 300	96.4	39 502	22.0	6 921	38.8	704 723	80.1	5 071 078	75.9
總計 Total	682 841	100.0	179 477	100.0	17 857	100.0	880 175	100.0	6 677 197	100.0
2011										
< 1	827	0.1	4 235	2.2	2 314	7.8	7 376	0.9	109 994	1.6
1 – <3	578	0.1	9 725	5.2	2 534	8.5	12 837	1.5	189 409	2.8
3 – <5	983	0.2	13 432	7.1	1 843	6.2	16 258	1.9	187 819	2.8
5 – <7	2 062	0.3	16 736	8.9	1 596	5.4	20 394	2.4	193 211	2.8
7 – <15	33 839	5.3	93 686	49.7	9 566	32.1	137 091	15.9	888 054	13.0
15+	603 381	94.0	50 704	26.9	11 961	40.1	666 046	77.4	5 248 805	77.0
總計 Total	641 670	100.0	188 518	100.0	29 814	100.0	860 002	100.0	6 817 292	100.0



**圖 4.2 2011 年按出生地點及在港居住年期劃分的青年百分比分布**  
**Chart 4.2 Percentage distribution of youths by place of birth and duration of residence in Hong Kong, 2011**



4.7 內地來港定居未足 7 年的青年可透過人口普查／中期人口統計中有關「出生地點」、「國籍」及「在港居住年期」的資料得以界定。在此，他／她們被界定為 (i) 其出生地點為中國內地，(ii) 中國籍而其永久居留地是香港，(iii) 居港少於 7 年，及 (iv) 年齡介乎 15 至 24 歲間的人士。根據 2011 年人口普查的結果，介乎 15 至 19 歲的內地來港定居未足 7 年的青年有 17 681 人，佔 15 至 19 歲青年人口的 4.2%。而 20 至 24 歲的內地來港定居未足 7 年的青年則有 13 679 人，佔同年齡組別青年人口的 3.1%。（表 4.3）

4.7 Youths from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years can be identified through information on “Place of birth”, “Nationality” and “Duration of residence in Hong Kong” collected in the census/by-census. Here, they are defined as persons (i) born in the mainland of China; (ii) with Chinese nationality and place of domicile in Hong Kong; (iii) had stayed in Hong Kong for less than 7 years; and (iv) aged 15-24. Based on the results of the 2011 Population Census, there were 17 681 persons aged 15-19 from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years, constituting 4.2% of youths aged 15-19. For youths aged 20-24, 13 679 (3.1%) were persons from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years. (Table 4.3)

**表 4.3 2011 年按性別、年齡組別及在港居住年期劃分內地來港定居未足 7 年的青年數目**  
**Table 4.3 Youths from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years by sex, age group and duration of residence in Hong Kong, 2011**

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	內地來港定居未足 7 年的青年 Youths from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years				總計 Total	青年人口 Youth population	內地來港定居未 足 7 年的青年佔 青年人口的比例 (百分比) Proportion of youths from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years (%)
		在港居住年期 (年) Duration of residence in Hong Kong (Year)						
		<1	1 – <3	3 – <5	5 – <7			
		數目 (百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ) Number (Percentage <sup>(1)</sup> )						
男 Male	15 – 19	629 (2.0)	1 754 (5.6)	2 780 (8.9)	3 506 (11.2)	8 669 (27.6)	217 262 (25.3)	4.0
	20 – 24	381 (1.2)	1 249 (4.0)	1 778 (5.7)	2 924 (9.3)	6 332 (20.2)	221 645 (25.8)	2.9
	小計 Sub-total	1 010 (3.2)	3 003 (9.6)	4 558 (14.5)	6 430 (20.5)	15 001 (47.8)	438 907 (51.0)	3.4
女 Female	15 – 19	730 (2.3)	1 819 (5.8)	2 945 (9.4)	3 518 (11.2)	9 012 (28.7)	206 310 (24.0)	4.4
	20 – 24	707 (2.3)	1 518 (4.8)	1 899 (6.1)	3 223 (10.3)	7 347 (23.4)	214 785 (25.0)	3.4
	小計 Sub-total	1 437 (4.6)	3 337 (10.6)	4 844 (15.4)	6 741 (21.5)	16 359 (52.2)	421 095 (49.0)	3.9
合計 Both Sexes	15 – 19	1 359 (4.3)	3 573 (11.4)	5 725 (18.3)	7 024 (22.4)	17 681 (56.4)	423 572 (49.3)	4.2
	20 – 24	1 088 (3.5)	2 767 (8.8)	3 677 (11.7)	6 147 (19.6)	13 679 (43.6)	436 430 (50.7)	3.1
	總計 Total	2 447 (7.8)	6 340 (20.2)	9 402 (30.0)	13 171 (42.0)	31 360 (100.0)	860 002 (100.0)	3.6

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

## 國籍

4.8 在 2011 年，有 95.0% 的青年其國籍為中國，而永久居留地是香港。另外，有 1.8% 青年其國籍為中國，而永久居留地不是香港。（表 4.4）

4.9 值得注意的是，在 2001 至 2011 年間國籍為中國而永久居留地是香港的青年比率由 2001 年的約 97% 下跌至 2011 年的 95%，但同期間中國籍而其永久居留地不是香港的青年比率則由 1.1% 增加至 1.8%。非中國籍青年的比率在過去 10 年間亦有所上升。（表 4.4）

## Nationality

4.8 In 2011, 95.0% of the youths were of Chinese nationality with place of domicile being Hong Kong. Besides, 1.8% of the youths were of Chinese nationality but with place of domicile other than Hong Kong. (Table 4.4)

4.9 It was worth noting that the proportion of youths of Chinese nationality with place of domicile being Hong Kong dropped from about 97% in 2001 to 95% in 2011 but those with place of domicile other than Hong Kong increased from 1.1% to 1.8% over the same period. The proportion of youths of nationality other than Chinese also increased during the past 10 years. (Table 4.4)

**表 4.4 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按國籍劃分的青年數目**  
**Table 4.4 Youths by nationality, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

國籍 Nationality	2001		2006		2011	
	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population
數目 (百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ) Number (Percentage <sup>(1)</sup> )						
中國 Chinese						
永久居留地是香港 Place of domicile - Hong Kong	860 110 (96.9)	6 261 864 (95.9)	850 776 (96.7)	6 374 211 (95.5)	817 358 (95.0)	6 489 492 (95.2)
永久居留地不是香港 Place of domicile - other than Hong Kong	9 747 (1.1)	76 898 (1.2)	10 748 (1.2)	86 062 (1.3)	15 385 (1.8)	97 084 (1.4)
英國 British	1 691 (0.2)	25 354 (0.4)	2 345 (0.3)	24 990 (0.4)	4 194 (0.5)	33 695 (0.5)
美國 American	1 461 (0.2)	14 370 (0.2)	2 581 (0.3)	13 608 (0.2)	3 590 (0.4)	16 725 (0.2)
尼泊爾 Nepalese	2 563 (0.3)	11 827 (0.2)	1 720 (0.2)	15 020 (0.2)	2 360 (0.3)	15 659 (0.2)
印度 Indian	2 122 (0.2)	15 279 (0.2)	1 597 (0.2)	16 574 (0.2)	2 337 (0.3)	23 351 (0.3)
巴基斯坦 Pakistani	2 127 (0.2)	9 901 (0.2)	1 222 (0.1)	10 246 (0.2)	2 085 (0.2)	17 212 (0.3)
澳洲 Australian	434 (0.0)	9 493 (0.1)	905 (0.1)	10 190 (0.2)	1 983 (0.2)	15 949 (0.2)
菲律賓 Filipino	1 170 (0.1)	16 773 (0.3)	1 203 (0.1)	17 653 (0.3)	1 889 (0.2)	17 558 (0.3)
日本 Japanese	354 (0.0)	14 690 (0.2)	596 (0.1)	13 887 (0.2)	571 (0.1)	13 858 (0.2)
泰國 Thai	544 (0.1)	9 734 (0.1)	506 (0.1)	12 467 (0.2)	399 (0.0)	11 593 (0.2)
印尼 Indonesian	1 451 (0.2)	8 463 (0.1)	595 (0.1)	27 250 (0.4)	147 (0.0)	7 721 (0.1)
其他 Others	3 658 (0.4)	52 428 (0.8)	5 381 (0.6)	55 039 (0.8)	7 704 (0.9)	57 395 (0.8)
總計 Total	887 432 (100.0)	6 527 074 (100.0)	880 175 (100.0)	6 677 197 (100.0)	860 002 (100.0)	6 817 292 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

Note : (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

## 種族

4.10 在 2011 年，青年人口的種族結構與全港人口的相若。在 2011 年，青年人口中 97.7% 為華人，這百分比較 2001 年的 98.1% 稍低。至於居港的非華裔青年，則以白人居多，佔青年人口的 0.5%。（表 4.5）

## Ethnicity

4.10 The ethnic composition of the youth population was similar to that of the whole population in 2011. 97.7% of youths were Chinese in 2011, which was slightly lower than the corresponding percentage of 98.1% in 2001. The largest non-Chinese ethnic group was White, constituting 0.5% of the youth population. (Table 4.5)

**表 4.5 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按種族劃分的青年數目**  
**Table 4.5 Youths by ethnicity, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

種族 Ethnicity	2001		2006		2011	
	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population
			數目 (百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ) Number (Percentage <sup>(1)</sup> )			
華人 Chinese	870 257 (98.1)	6 363 182 (97.5)	867 058 (98.5)	6 522 050 (97.7)	840 466 (97.7)	6 620 270 (97.1)
白人 <sup>(2)</sup> White <sup>(2)</sup>	2 566 (0.3)	46 537 (0.7)	2 185 (0.2)	36 384 (0.5)	4 031 (0.5)	55 226 (0.8)
印度人 Indian	2 444 (0.3)	17 357 (0.3)	1 788 (0.2)	19 246 (0.3)	2 690 (0.3)	26 408 (0.4)
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	2 643 (0.3)	12 012 (0.2)	1 712 (0.2)	15 145 (0.2)	2 503 (0.3)	16 198 (0.2)
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	2 248 (0.3)	11 009 (0.2)	1 378 (0.2)	11 101 (0.2)	2 112 (0.2)	17 983 (0.3)
菲律賓人 Filipino	1 054 (0.1)	16 251 (0.2)	887 (0.1)	14 808 (0.2)	1 469 (0.2)	15 489 (0.2)
日本人 Japanese	328 (0.0)	14 172 (0.2)	466 (0.1)	13 189 (0.2)	377 (0.0)	12 580 (0.2)
泰國人 Thai	461 (0.1)	9 357 (0.1)	354 (0.0)	8 240 (0.1)	240 (0.0)	8 599 (0.1)
印尼人 Indonesian	587 (0.1)	4 800 (0.1)	226 (0.0)	4 809 (0.1)	108 (0.0)	3 262 (0.0)
其他亞洲人 Other Asian	1 126 (0.1)	11 790 (0.2)	1 028 (0.1)	12 254 (0.2)	945 (0.1)	11 586 (0.2)
其他 <sup>(3)</sup> Others <sup>(3)</sup>	3 718 (0.4)	20 607 (0.3)	3 093 (0.4)	19 971 (0.3)	5 061 (0.6)	29 691 (0.4)
總計 Total	887 432 (100.0)	6 527 074 (100.0)	880 175 (100.0)	6 677 197 (100.0)	860 002 (100.0)	6 817 292 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes : (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

(2) 2001 年人口普查時，「白人」按國籍分為「白人—英國人」、「白人—其他歐洲人（不包括英國人）」、「白人—美國人、加拿大人」、「白人—澳洲人、新西蘭人」及「白人—其他」。在 2001 年按種族劃分的統計表中，首四項的數字會獨立載列，而「白人—其他」的數字則歸入於「其他」一項。為避免與國籍混淆，本統計表只有「白人」一項分類。因此，載於本統計表中種族為「其他」的 2001 年數字，與 2001 年人口普查報告中的數字有所不同。

(2) In the 2001 Population Census, “White” was categorised according to nationality into “White – British”, “White – other European (excluding British)”, “White – American, Canadian”, “White – Australian, New Zealander” and “White – others”. For the statistical tables by ethnicity in 2001, figures for the first four groups were presented separately while those of “White – others” were included in “Others”. In order to avoid confusion with nationality, there is only a single group “White” in this table. As a result, 2001 figures for “Others” presented in this table are different from those presented in the report of the 2001 Population Census.

(3) 這些數字包括報稱有多過一個種族的人士。

(3) The figures include persons who reported more than one ethnicity.

## 慣用語彙

4.11 廣州話是青年人口在家中最常用的語言，在 2011 年，93.8% 的青年報稱使用廣州話。這比例略高於 5 歲及以上整體人口的比例（91.5%）。（表 4.6）

4.12 能說普通話及英語的青年人口比例，在過去 10 年均有所增加。2001 年的青年當中只有 39.1% 及 67.9% 分別報稱能說普通話及英語，有關比例在 2011 年已分別上升至 68.7% 及 71.4%。而能說普通話及英語的青年比例亦較 5 歲及以上全港人口為高（其比例分別為 49.5% 及 45.1%）。（表 4.6）

## Usual language

4.11 Among the youth population, Cantonese was the dialect most commonly spoken at home, with 93.8% of the youths reporting as such in 2011. This proportion was slightly higher than that for the whole population aged 5 and over (91.5%). (Table 4.6)

4.12 The ability to speak Putonghua and English among the youth population had increased over the past 10 years. The proportions of youths who could speak Putonghua and English were 68.7% and 71.4% respectively in 2011, up from 39.1% and 67.9% in 2001. There were also higher proportions of youths who could speak Putonghua and English than the whole population aged 5 and over (the proportions being 49.5% and 45.1% respectively). (Table 4.6)

**表 4.6 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年能說選定語言／方言的青年比例**  
**Table 4.6 Proportion of youths able to speak selected languages/dialects, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

語言／方言 Language/Dialect	青年 <sup>(1)</sup> Youths <sup>(1)</sup>			5 歲及以上全港人口 <sup>(1)</sup> Whole population aged 5 and over <sup>(1)</sup>		
	作為慣用語言 As the usual language	作為其他 語言／方言 As another language/ dialect	總計 Total	作為慣用語言 As the usual language	作為其他 語言／方言 As another language/ dialect	總計 Total
<b>2001</b>						
廣州話 Cantonese	94.4	4.2	98.7	91.1	6.3	97.4
普通話 Putonghua	0.4	38.7	39.1	0.9	34.2	35.1
英語 English	0.7	67.1	67.9	1.3	40.5	41.8
其他中國方言 <sup>(2)</sup> Other Chinese dialects <sup>(2)</sup>	3.4	7.8	11.2	5.6	13.7	19.2
其他 <sup>(2)</sup> Others <sup>(2)</sup>	1.0	4.1	5.0	1.0	3.5	4.5
<b>2006</b>						
廣州話 Cantonese	94.5	4.2	98.7	92.3	5.4	97.7
普通話 Putonghua	0.6	53.9	54.5	0.9	40.3	41.2
英語 English	0.9	67.1	67.9	1.3	42.5	43.9
其他中國方言 <sup>(2)</sup> Other Chinese dialects <sup>(2)</sup>	3.3	8.2	11.5	4.5	12.5	16.9
其他 <sup>(2)</sup> Others <sup>(2)</sup>	0.7	3.8	4.4	1.0	3.1	4.0
<b>2011</b>						
廣州話 Cantonese	93.8	4.7	98.5	91.5	5.9	97.4
普通話 Putonghua	1.0	67.6	68.7	1.4	48.1	49.5
英語 English	1.3	70.1	71.4	1.8	43.4	45.1
其他中國方言 <sup>(2)</sup> Other Chinese dialects <sup>(2)</sup>	2.9	8.9	11.8	4.2	13.4	17.5
其他 <sup>(2)</sup> Others <sup>(2)</sup>	1.0	5.6	6.4	1.2	4.2	5.3

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括失去語言能力的人士。  
(2) 數字是指報稱其慣用語言或說得最流利的另外三種語言／方言中的其中一種不屬於本表內列出的語言／方言。

Notes: (1) The figures exclude mute persons.  
(2) Figures refer to proportions of population with their usual language as one of three most fluent language/dialect other than usual language being a language/dialect not listed in the table.

## 5. 教育

## 5. Education

### 就學狀況

5.1 青年人口的就學情況愈趨普遍，反映專上學院學額的增加，讓更多年青人繼續進修而不投入勞工市場找尋工作。在2011年的青年整體就學比率為63.1%，顯著高於2001年的相應數字（50.0%）。當中，17至18歲年齡組別的就學比率，由2001年的71.2%增至2011年的86.0%，而19至24歲的年齡組別，則由28.0%增至45.1%。（表5.1）

5.2 按年齡及性別作進一步分析，在過去10年，青年女性在各年齡組別的就學比率，一般較同年齡組別的男性為高。（表5.1）

### School attendance

5.1 School attendance was common among the youth population, reflecting the fact that instead of seeking employment in the labour market, more young people continued their higher education as a result of the greater educational opportunities available in post-secondary institutions. The overall school attendance rate of youths was 63.1% in 2011, significantly higher than that in 2001 (50.0%). In particular, the school attendance rate for the age group 17-18 increased from 71.2% in 2001 to 86.0% in 2011, and that for the age group 19-24, from 28.0% to 45.1% over the same period. (Table 5.1)

5.2 Further analysed by age and sex, the rates for female youths in all age groups were in general higher than those for the male counterparts over the last 10 years. (Table 5.1)

**表5.1 2001年、2006年及2011年按年齡組別及性別劃分的青年就學比率<sup>(1)</sup>**  
**Table 5.1 School attendance rates<sup>(1)</sup> of youths by age group and sex, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

年齡組別 Age group	青年就學比率（百分比） <sup>(1)</sup> School attendance rates of youths (%) <sup>(1)</sup>								
	2001			2006			2011		
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes
15 - 16	93.0	95.8	94.4	97.0	98.0	97.5	95.9	97.7	96.7
17 - 18	68.0	74.6	71.2	81.1	84.8	82.9	84.5	87.7	86.0
19 - 24	26.8	29.4	28.0	38.4	40.3	39.3	43.8	46.4	45.1
合計 Overall	48.4	51.7	50.0	58.8	60.6	59.7	62.0	64.3	63.1

註釋：(1) 在有關年齡組別中，於學校或教育機構就讀全日制課程的人數佔該年齡組別總人數的百分比。

Note: (1) The percentage of population attending full-time courses in schools or educational institutions in the respective age groups.

## 教育程度

5.3 隨著青年人口的教育機會激增，他們的教育程度亦大有改善。於 2001 至 2011 年期間，小學程度或以下的青年所佔的比例只有約 1%，而曾就讀中學程度課程的比例則由 2001 年的 79.1% 下跌至 2011 年的 60.2%。同期間，曾就讀專上教育程度課程的比例由 2001 年的 19.5% 上升至 2011 年的 39.3%。（表 5.2）

## 專上教育

5.4 由於接受專上教育的機會在過去 10 年大增，因此曾受專上教育的青年人口，不論在數目或比例上，皆大幅增加。在 2001 年，173 225 名青年（佔青年人口的 19.5%）曾受專上教育，但該數字在 2011 年已達 338 301 人（佔青年人口的 39.3%）。（表 5.2）

5.5 在 2011 年，共有 176 573 名青年曾修讀學位課程，其佔青年人口的比例由 2001 年的 14.5% 上升至 2011 年的 20.5%。此外，曾修讀文憑／證書課程及副學位課程的青年的數目及佔青年人口的比例在過去 5 年均大幅上升。（表 5.2）

## Educational attainment

5.3 The greater opportunities for education available to the youth population improved markedly their level of educational attainment. The proportion of youths with primary education level or below was about 1% throughout 2001 to 2011 and the proportion of those having attended secondary education dropped from 79.1% in 2001 to 60.2% in 2011. Meanwhile, the proportion of youths having attended post-secondary education increased from 19.5% to 39.3%. (Table 5.2)

## Post-secondary education

5.4 Owing to the increased post-secondary education opportunities in the past 10 years, the youth population with post-secondary education increased substantially both in number and in their share of the population. In 2001, 173 225 youths (or 19.5% of the youth population) had attended post-secondary education, whereas by 2011 the number reached 338 301 (or 39.3% of the youth population). (Table 5.2)

5.5 In 2011, there were 176 573 youths who had attended education in degree course. The proportion to the youth population increased significantly from 14.5% in 2001 to 20.5% in 2011. There were also marked increases in both number and proportion of youths who had attended education in diploma/certificate course and sub-degree course over the past 5 years. (Table 5.2)



**表 5.2 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的青年數目**  
**Table 5.2 Youths by educational attainment (highest level attended), 2001, 2006 and 2011**

教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (Highest level attended)	2001		2006		2011	
	青年 Youths	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over	青年 Youths	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over	青年 Youths	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over
			數目（百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ） Number (Percentage <sup>(1)</sup> )			
小學及以下 Primary and below						
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/Pre-primary	1 309 (0.1)	467 234 (8.6)	1 296 (0.1)	419 913 (7.3)	312 (0.0)	390 923 (6.5)
小學 Primary	10 995 (1.2)	1 129 274 (20.8)	5 812 (0.7)	1 062 424 (18.5)	3 603 (0.4)	1 001 655 (16.7)
小計 Sub-total	12 304 (1.4)	1 596 508 (29.5)	7 108 (0.8)	1 482 337 (25.8)	3 915 (0.5)	1 392 578 (23.2)
中學／預科 Secondary / Sixth form						
初中 Lower secondary	142 336 (16.0)	1 037 400 (19.1)	135 515 (15.4)	1 085 570 (18.9)	100 353 (11.7)	1 056 479 (17.6)
高中／預科 Upper secondary / Sixth form	559 567 <sup>(2)</sup> (63.1)	1 902 502 <sup>(2)</sup> (35.1)	462 224 (52.5)	1 843 323 (32.1)	417 433 (48.5)	1 882 275 (31.4)
小計 Sub-total	701 903 (79.1)	2 939 902 (54.3)	597 739 (67.9)	2 928 893 (51.0)	517 786 (60.2)	2 938 754 (49.0)
專上教育 Post-secondary						
文憑／證書課程 Diploma/Certificate	44 451 <sup>(3)</sup> (5.0)	205 369 <sup>(3)</sup> (3.8)	50 114 (5.7)	208 236 (3.6)	67 977 (7.9)	297 464 (5.0)
副學位課程 Sub-degree course			77 203 (8.8)	229 535 (4.0)	93 751 (10.9)	261 965 (4.4)
學位課程 Degree course	128 774 (14.5)	675 878 (12.5)	148 011 (16.8)	888 521 (15.5)	176 573 (20.5)	1 102 971 (18.4)
小計 Sub-total	173 225 (19.5)	881 247 (16.3)	275 328 (31.3)	1 326 292 (23.1)	338 301 (39.3)	1 662 400 (27.7)
總計 Total	887 432 (100.0)	5 417 657 (100.0)	880 175 (100.0)	5 737 522 (100.0)	860 002 (100.0)	5 993 732 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

(2) 這些數字包括於 2001 年人口普查的「專業教育學院／前理工學院／商科學校／職業訓練局的證書／文憑課程」。

(2) The figures include the equivalent educational attainment (highest level attended) of "Diploma / Certificate courses in Institute of Vocational Education / former Polytechnics / commercial schools / industrial training centres of Vocational Training Council" in the 2001 Population Census.

(3) 在 2001 年人口普查時，這些數字包括所有最高就讀教育程度為各類證書／文憑／副學士／院士銜或同等課程（註釋 2 所列明的課程除外）的人士，故此沒有它們的獨立統計數字。

(3) The figures include all persons with the educational attainment (highest level attended) at different types of diploma / certificate courses, associateship courses or equivalent courses (except those courses specified in Note 2) in the 2001 Population Census, and no separate figures were available.

## 攻讀形式

5.5 在 2011 年，曾受專上教育的 338 301 名青年當中，正攻讀全日制課程的青年有 212 855 人，佔 62.9%。這數字遠較 2001 年的 100 602 人為高，增加了 112 253 人，增幅達一倍多。（表 5.3）

## Mode of study

5.5 Among the 338 301 youths having attended post-secondary education in 2011, 212 855 or 62.9% were studying full-time. This was higher than the corresponding figure of 100 602 in 2001 by 112 253 and the increase was more than doubled. (Table 5.3)

**表 5.3 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按是否在學劃分的曾受專上教育的青年數目**  
**Table 5.3 Youths with post-secondary education by whether studying, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

是否在學 Whether studying	2001		2006		2011	
	青年 Youths	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over	青年 Youths	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over	青年 Youths	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over
			數目 (百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ) Number (Percentage <sup>(1)</sup> )			
正在就讀 Studying						
全日制 Full-time	100 602 (58.1)	115 115 (13.1)	173 095 (62.9)	193 483 (14.6)	212 855 (62.9)	240 529 (14.5)
部分時間制及遙距課程 Part-time and distance- learning course	19 439 (11.2)	120 000 (13.6)	25 632 (9.3)	164 999 (12.4)	28 960 (8.6)	151 061 (9.1)
已完成課程／退學 Had completed study/Withdrew	53 184 (30.7)	646 132 (73.3)	76 601 (27.8)	967 810 (73.0)	96 486 (28.5)	1 270 810 (76.4)
總計 Total	173 225 (100.0)	881 247 (100.0)	275 328 (100.0)	1 326 292 (100.0)	338 301 (100.0)	1 662 400 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

## 修讀科目

5.6 曾受專上教育的青年在過去 10 年所修讀的科目有所轉變。在 2011 年以「商科課程」為最普遍的科目，每千個曾受專上教育的青年中便有 321 人修讀這科目。而「文學及社會科學」及「建築及營造工程」分佔第 2 及第 3 位。（表 5.4）

## Field of education

5.6 There were some changes in the field of education for youths with post-secondary education over the past 10 years. The most common field of education in 2011 was “Business and commercial studies” where 321 out of 1 000 youths with post-secondary education had been educated in this field. “Arts and social science” and “Architecture and construction engineering” were the second and third common fields of education. (Table 5.4)

5.7 修讀「商科課程」的曾受專上教育青年的比例在過去 10 年增加約 6 個百分點，由 2001 年的 26.3% 上升至 2011 年的 32.1%。相反地，修讀「電腦課程」的比例則由 2001 年的 13.1% 下降至 2011 年的 7.1%。（表 5.4）

5.7 The proportion of post-secondary educated youths in “Business and commercial studies” increased by about 6 percentage points in the past 10 years, from 26.3% in 2001 to 32.1% in 2011. On the contrary, that for “Computer studies” decreased from 13.1% in 2001 to 7.1% in 2011. (Table 5.4)

**表 5.4 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按修讀科目劃分的曾受專上教育的青年數目**  
**Table 5.4 Youths with post-secondary education by field of education, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

修讀科目 Field of education	曾受專上教育的人口 <sup>(1)</sup> Population with post-secondary education <sup>(1)</sup>					
	2001		2006		2011	
	青年 Youths	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over	青年 Youths	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over	青年 Youths	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over
數目（百分比 <sup>(2)</sup> ） Number (Percentage <sup>(2)</sup> )						
商科課程 Business and commercial studies	45 542 (26.3)	251 650 (28.6)	90 290 (32.8)	426 800 (32.2)	108 442 (32.1)	547 470 (32.9)
文學及社會科學 Arts and social science	32 100 (18.5)	167 155 (19.0)	48 663 (17.7)	234 588 (17.7)	62 577 (18.5)	278 066 (16.7)
建築及營造工程 Architecture and construction engineering	13 891 (8.0)	65 806 (7.5)	19 934 (7.2)	101 117 (7.6)	24 781 (7.3)	128 811 (7.7)
電腦課程 Computer studies	22 737 (13.1)	73 653 (8.4)	25 921 (9.4)	103 756 (7.8)	23 935 (7.1)	123 948 (7.5)
機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering	14 514 (8.4)	81 243 (9.2)	18 840 (6.8)	122 216 (9.2)	22 034 (6.5)	143 400 (8.6)
醫療衛生課程 Medical and health related studies	9 047 (5.2)	53 625 (6.1)	13 854 (5.0)	81 635 (6.2)	18 796 (5.6)	97 970 (5.9)
純科學 Pure science	14 388 (8.3)	62 189 (7.1)	14 852 (5.4)	76 350 (5.8)	17 964 (5.3)	88 676 (5.3)
教育 Education	5 553 (3.2)	44 482 (5.0)	3 113 (1.1)	42 925 (3.2)	9 404 (2.8)	79 110 (4.8)
紡織、設計及其他工業技術 Textile, design and other industrial technology	2 407 (1.4)	12 534 (1.4)	6 282 (2.3)	26 863 (2.0)	6 525 (1.9)	33 440 (2.0)
其他科目 Other fields	13 046 (7.5)	68 910 (7.8)	33 579 (12.2)	110 042 (8.3)	43 843 (13.0)	141 509 (8.5)
總計 Total	173 225 (100.0)	881 247 (100.0)	275 328 (100.0)	1 326 292 (100.0)	338 301 (100.0)	1 662 400 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 這些數字指教育程度（最高就讀程度）為「專上教育」的人士。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

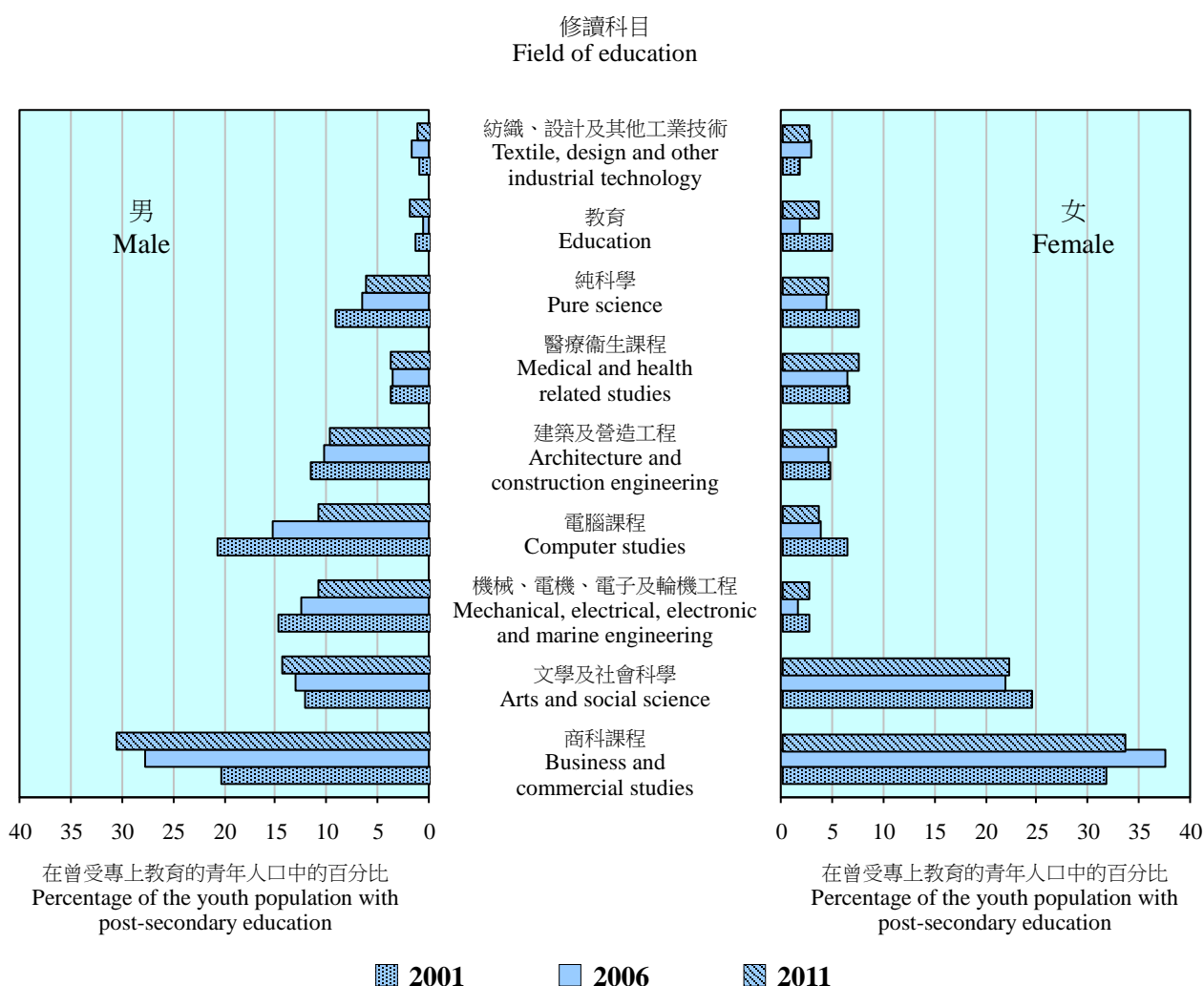
Notes: (1) The figures refer to persons with educational attainment (highest level attended) as “Post-secondary education”.

(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

5.8 個別課程的兩性青年比例有明顯不同。青年男性修讀「機械、電機、電子及輪機工程」和「電腦課程」的比例較青年女性高。但在「文學及社會科學」卻出現相反情況。（圖 5.1）

5.8 There were apparent sex differentials of youths in the field of education. The proportions of male youths in the fields “Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering” and “Computer studies” were much higher than the corresponding proportions for female youths. The opposite was however observed in the field “Arts and social science”. (Chart 5.1)

**圖 5.1 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別及修讀科目劃分的曾受專上教育的青年百分比分布**  
**Chart 5.1 Percentage distribution of youths with post-secondary education by sex and field of education, 2001, 2006 and 2011**



## 6. 勞動人口

## 6. Labour Force

### 勞動人口的增長

6.1 過去 10 年間，在勞動人口中的青年減少 63 821 人（或 15.5%），由 2001 年的 411 231 人減至 2011 年的 347 410 人。按性別分析，2011 年男性青年勞動人口較 2001 年減少 42 535 人（或 19.3%）；同樣地，女性青年勞動人口在同期也減少 21 286 人（或 11.1%）。（表 6.1）

### Growth of labour force

6.1 During the past 10 years, youths in the labour force decreased by 63 821 (or 15.5%) from 411 231 in 2001 to 347 410 in 2011. Analysed by gender, the number of male youths in the labour force was 42 535 (or 19.3%) in 2011 less than that in 2001. Similarly, there was a decrease of 21 286 (or 11.1%) in the number of female youths in the labour force over the period. (Table 6.1)

**表 6.1 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別劃分的在勞動人口中的青年**  
**Table 6.1 Youths in the labour force by sex, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

性別 Sex	2001		2006		2011	
	勞動人口 Labour force	非勞動人口 Non labour force	勞動人口 Labour force	非勞動人口 Non labour force	勞動人口 Labour force	非勞動人口 Non labour force
數目 (百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ) Number (Percentage <sup>(1)</sup> )						
青年 Youths						
男 Male	219 838 (48.2)	236 628 (51.8)	208 366 (46.5)	239 762 (53.5)	177 303 (40.4)	261 604 (59.6)
女 Female	191 393 (44.4)	239 573 (55.6)	196 550 (45.5)	235 497 (54.5)	170 107 (40.4)	250 988 (59.6)
合計 Both sexes	411 231 (46.3)	476 201 (53.7)	404 916 (46.0)	475 259 (54.0)	347 410 (40.4)	512 592 (59.6)
15 歲及以上全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over						
男 Male	1 946 666 (71.9)	762 011 (28.1)	1 928 762 (69.2)	858 074 (30.8)	1 925 161 (67.0)	949 129 (33.0)
女 Female	1 310 011 (48.4)	1 398 969 (51.6)	1 456 473 (49.4)	1 494 213 (50.6)	1 547 962 (49.6)	1 571 480 (50.4)
合計 Both sexes	3 256 677 (60.1)	2 160 980 (39.9)	3 385 235 (59.0)	2 352 287 (41.0)	3 473 123 (57.9)	2 520 609 (42.1)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

## 勞動人口參與率

6.2 在過去 10 年，青年的勞動人口參與率由 2001 年的 46.3% 逐漸下降至 2011 年的 40.4%。這是由於青年接受教育的機會增加因而較遲才加入勞動人口。（表 6.2）

## Labour force participation rate

6.2 Over the past 10 years, the labour force participation rate of youths declined gradually from 46.3% in 2001 to 40.4% in 2011. This is attributed to the later entry of youths into the labour force as a result of the increasing educational opportunities for the young people. (Table 6.2)

**表 6.2 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別劃分的青年勞動人口參與率**  
**Table 6.2 Labour force participation rates of youths by sex, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

性別 Sex		勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rates (%)		
		2001	2006	2011
青年 Youths				
男	Male	48.2	46.5	40.4
女	Female	44.4	45.5	40.4
合計	Both sexes	46.3	46.0	40.4
15 歲及以上全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over				
男	Male	71.9	69.2	67.0
女	Female	48.4	49.4	49.6
合計	Both sexes	60.1	59.0	57.9

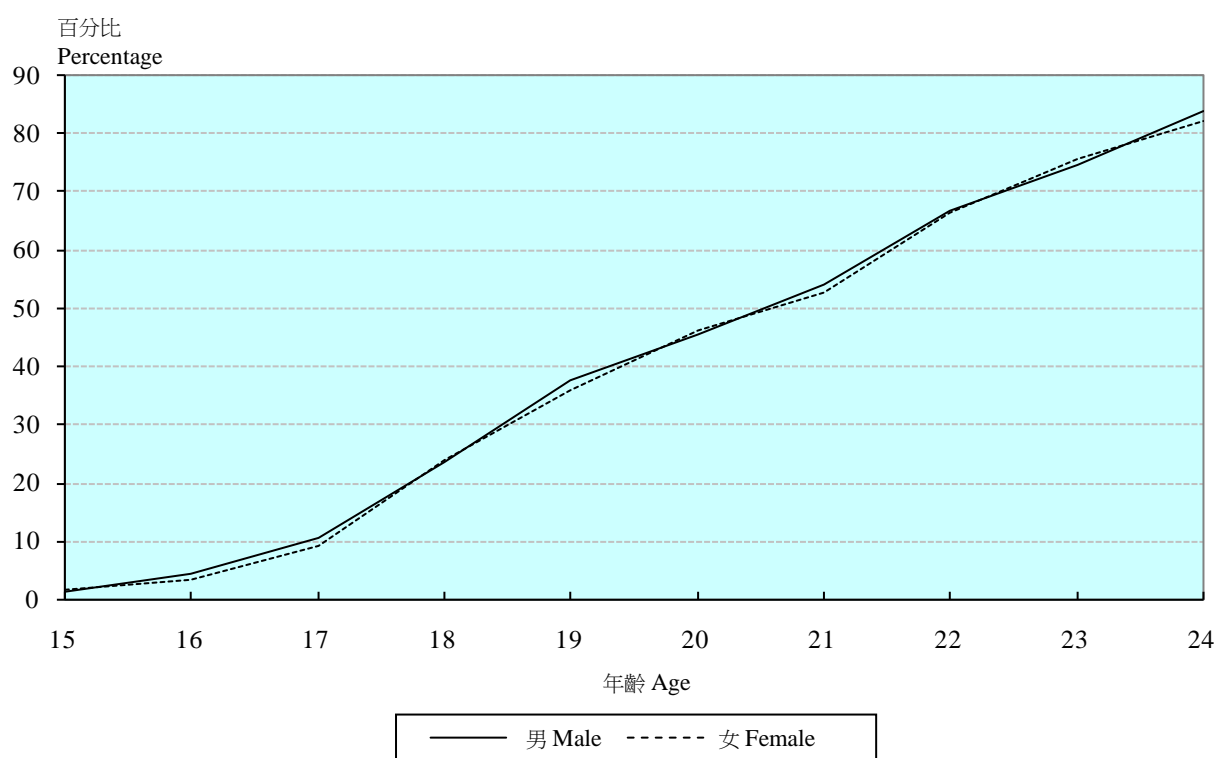
6.3 在 2011 年的青年中，20 至 24 歲青年的勞動人口參與率為 64.6%，遠較 15 至 19 歲青年的 15.5% 為高，亦較全港 15 歲及以上人口的勞動人口參與率的 57.9% 為高。（圖 6.1 及表 6.2）

6.3 Among the youths in 2011, the labour force participation rate of those aged 20-24 was 64.6%, much higher than that of 15.5% for those aged 15-19 and also slightly higher than that of 57.9% for the whole population aged 15 and over. (Chart 6.1 and Table 6.2)

6.4 不論青年男性或女性，15 至 24 歲的勞動人口參與率均隨著年齡逐漸上升。這反映在不同的青年年歲中有不同的勞動參與率，較年輕的青年多仍在求學而較年長的則較多就業。（圖 6.1）

6.4 The labour force participation rates, for both male youths and female youths, increased gradually from age 15 to 24. This reflects the difference across the ages of youths, with the younger persons being engaged in education and the older persons being more likely working. (Chart 6.1)

**圖 6.1 2011 年按性別及年齡劃分的青年勞動人口參與率**  
**Chart 6.1 Labour force participation rates of youths by sex and age, 2011**



性別	Sex	年齡組別	Age group	勞動人口參與率	Labour force participation rate
男	Male	15-19		15.8%	
		20-24		64.5%	
女	Female	15-19		15.2%	
		20-24		64.6%	
合計	Both sexes	15-19		15.5%	
		20-24		64.6%	

## 青年工作人口

## Working youths

### 經濟活動身分

### Economic activity status

6.5 在 2011 年的青年工作人口中，青年僱員佔 96.3%（全港工作人口中僱員佔 87.9%）。而僱主、自營作業者及無酬家庭從業員只佔很低比例，分別為 0.3%、2.8% 及 0.6%。這與 2001 年及 2006 年的情況相若，大部分的青年工作人口都是僱員（其比例在 2001 年及 2006 年分別為 96.1% 及 96.9%）。（表 6.3）

6.5 Among the working youths in 2011, 96.3% of them were employees (as compared with 87.9% of employees in whole working population). The proportions of employers, self-employed and unpaid family workers were very low at 0.3%, 2.8% and 0.6% respectively. Similar observations were noted in 2001 and 2006, in which a significant proportion of the working youths were employees (96.1% and 96.9% for 2001 and 2006 respectively). (Table 6.3)

**表 6.3 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按經濟活動身分劃分的青年工作人口**  
**Table 6.3 Working youths by economic activity status, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	2001		2006		2011	
	青年 工作人口 Working youths	全港 工作人口 Whole working population	青年 工作人口 Working youths	全港 工作人口 Whole working population	青年 工作人口 Working youths	全港 工作人口 Whole working population
	數目（百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ） Number (Percentage <sup>(1)</sup> )					
僱員 <sup>(2)</sup> Employees <sup>(2)</sup>	349 126 (96.1)	2 699 929 (87.9)	348 671 (96.9)	2 816 619 (88.6)	293 423 (96.3)	2 895 127 (87.9)
僱主 Employers	3 020 (0.8)	213 300 (6.9)	2 202 (0.6)	206 929 (6.5)	992 (0.3)	169 273 (5.1)
自營作業者 Self-employed	7 097 (2.0)	134 563 (4.4)	5 497 (1.5)	134 289 (4.2)	8 384 (2.8)	214 165 (6.5)
無酬家庭從業員 Unpaid family workers	4 125 (1.1)	23 599 (0.8)	3 553 (1.0)	20 750 (0.7)	1 774 (0.6)	14 932 (0.5)
總計 Total	363 368 (100.0)	3 071 391 (100.0)	359 923 (100.0)	3 178 587 (100.0)	304 573 (100.0)	3 293 497 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes : (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

(2) 這些數字包括外發工。

(2) The figures include outworkers.



## 職業

6.6 在 2011 年，相當大比例的青年工作人口為「服務工作及銷售人員」（34.0%）及「文書支援人員」（29.0%）。青年在這些職業中的比例遠較全港的工作人口為高（17.5% 為「服務工作及銷售人員」及 16.8% 為「文書支援人員」）。（表 6.4）

## Occupation

6.6 In 2011, a large proportion of the working youths were engaged as “Service and sales workers” (34.0%) and “Clerical support workers” (29.0%). Youths were highly represented in these occupations compared to the total working population (17.5% for “Service and sales workers” and 16.8% for “Clerical support workers”). (Table 6.4)

**表 6.4 2011 年按職業劃分的青年工作人口**  
**Table 6.4 Working youths by occupation, 2011**

職業 Occupation	青年工作人口 Working youths	全港工作人口 Whole working population	
		數目（百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ） Number (Percentage <sup>(1)</sup> )	
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	3 704 (1.2)	359 717 (10.9)	
專業人員 Professionals	10 496 (3.4)	231 371 (7.0)	
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	55 821 (18.3)	694 603 (21.1)	
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	88 444 (29.0)	552 199 (16.8)	
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	103 564 (34.0)	575 339 (17.5)	
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	16 410 (5.4)	261 144 (7.9)	
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2 868 (0.9)	178 742 (5.4)	
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	23 227 (7.6)	436 999 (13.3)	
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	39 (0.0)	3 383 (0.1)	
總計 Total	304 573 (100.0)	3 293 497 (100.0)	

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

## 行業

6.7 在 2011 年的青年工作人口中，從事「進出口、批發及零售業」的佔 26.3%，其次是「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」（16.2%）和「住宿及膳食服務業」（15.7%）。（表 6.5）

## Industry

6.7 In 2011, the “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades” sector employed 26.3% of the working youths, followed by “Public administration, education, human health and social work activities” (16.2%) and “Accommodation and food services” (15.7%). (Table 6.5)

6.8 相對而言，青年工作人口從事「住宿及膳食服務業」的比例較全港工作人口為高，兩者的數字分別為 15.7% 及 8.5%。另一方面，只有 4.8% 的青年工作人口是從事「建造業」，這比例顯著低於全港工作人口的 8.4%。（表 6.5）

6.8 Relatively speaking, there was a higher proportion of working youths in the “Accommodation and food services” sector (15.7%), as compared with that for the whole working population (8.5%). On the other hand, the proportion of working youths engaged in the “Construction” sector (4.8%) was significantly lower than that for the whole working population (8.4%). (Table 6.5)

**表 6.5 2011 年按行業劃分的青年工作人口**  
**Table 6.5 Working youths by industry, 2011**

行業 Industry	青年 工作人口 Working youths	全港 工作人口 Whole working population 數目（百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ） Number (Percentage <sup>(1)</sup> )
製造業 Manufacturing	6 813 (2.2)	142 973 (4.3)
建造業 Construction	14 542 (4.8)	275 517 (8.4)
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	80 020 (26.3)	805 269 (24.5)
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	21 713 (7.1)	316 597 (9.6)
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	47 731 (15.7)	278 939 (8.5)
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	11 968 (3.9)	116 757 (3.5)
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	16 053 (5.3)	219 564 (6.7)
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	35 272 (11.6)	462 075 (14.0)
公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動 Public administration, education, human health and social work activities	49 398 (16.2)	513 324 (15.6)
雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	19 985 (6.6)	135 291 (4.1)
其他 <sup>(2)</sup> Others <sup>(2)</sup>	1 078 (0.4)	27 191 (0.8)
總計 Total	304 573 (100.0)	3 293 497 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes : (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

(2) 「其他」包括「農業、林業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力和燃氣供應」、「自來水供應；污水處理、廢棄物管理及污染防治活動」等行業，及報稱的行業不能分類或描述不足。

(2) “Others” include such industries as “Agriculture, forestry and fishing”, “Mining and quarrying”, “Electricity and gas supply”, “Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities” and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable.

## 每月主要職業收入

6.9 青年工作人口的每月主要職業收入在 2011 年的中位數是 8,000 元，與 2001 年的數字相同。每月主要職業收入少於 2,000 元的青年工作人口的比例由 2001 年的 2.3% 上升至 2011 年的 7.3%，這可能是由於不少的青年需要兼顧學業而只有部分時間在工作。同期間，每月主要職業收入達 20,000 元及以上的青年工作人口的比例亦由 2.5% 上升至 2011 年的 3.3%。（表 6.6）

6.10 青年工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數的 8,000 元，是全港工作人口每月主要職業收入中位數（12,000 元）的約 67%。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。（表 6.6）

## Monthly income from main employment

6.9 The median monthly income from main employment of the working youths remained at \$8,000 between 2001 and 2011. The proportion of the working youths with monthly income from main employment less than \$2,000 increased from 2.3% in 2001 to 7.3% in 2011 possibly because many of them were working on a part-time basis while studying. Over the same period, the proportion with monthly income from main employment greater than or equal to \$20,000 also increased from 2.5% to 3.3%. (Table 6.6)

6.10 The median monthly income from main employment of the working youths \$8,000 was about 67% of the median (\$12,000) of the whole working population. The comparatively lower median income of youths compared to the total working population may be related to the occupations and industries they were engaged in, their educational attainment and their limited working experience. (Table 6.6)

**表 6.6 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 按每月主要職業收入及性別劃分的青年工作人口<sup>(1)</sup>**  
**Table 6.6 Monthly income from main employment of working youths<sup>(1)</sup> by sex, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

每月主要職業收入 (港元) Monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	青年工作人口 Working youths						全港工作人口 Whole working population	
	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Both sexes		數目 Number	百分比 %
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %		
<b>2001</b>								
<2,000	3 775	2.0	4 364	2.5	8 139	2.3	56 467	1.9
2,000 - 3,999	10 701	5.7	11 547	6.7	22 248	6.2	123 317	4.0
4,000 - 5,999	20 913	11.2	19 355	11.2	40 268	11.2	242 354	8.0
6,000 - 7,999	49 641	26.6	51 200	29.6	100 841	28.1	396 961	13.0
8,000 - 9,999	43 764	23.5	39 143	22.6	82 907	23.1	395 283	13.0
10,000 - 14,999	41 653	22.4	33 757	19.5	75 410	21.0	742 970	24.4
15,000 - 19,999	11 576	6.2	8 882	5.1	20 458	5.7	370 973	12.2
≥ 20,000	4 332	2.3	4 640	2.7	8 972	2.5	719 467	23.6
總計 Total	186 355	100.0	172 888	100.0	359 243	100.0	3 047 792	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	8,000		7,990		8,000		11,000	
<b>2006</b>								
<2,000	9 661	5.4	11 037	6.2	20 698	5.8	65 534	2.1
2,000 - 3,999	16 717	9.3	19 310	10.9	36 027	10.1	149 921	4.7
4,000 - 5,999	33 233	18.6	29 910	16.9	63 143	17.7	318 839	10.1
6,000 - 7,999	53 783	30.0	51 901	29.3	105 684	29.7	459 650	14.6
8,000 - 9,999	34 050	19.0	32 992	18.6	67 042	18.8	417 967	13.2
10,000 - 14,999	25 334	14.2	26 089	14.7	51 423	14.4	693 500	22.0
15,000 - 19,999	4 394	2.5	4 234	2.4	8 628	2.4	354 073	11.2
≥ 20,000	1 864	1.0	1 861	1.0	3 725	1.0	698 353	22.1
總計 Total	179 036	100.0	177 334	100.0	356 370	100.0	3 157 837	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	7,000		7,000		7,000		10,000	
<b>2011</b>								
<2,000	10 032	6.6	12 197	8.1	22 229	7.3	61 935	1.9
2,000 - 3,999	14 345	9.4	16 755	11.2	31 100	10.3	110 714	3.4
4,000 - 5,999	13 736	9.0	12 549	8.4	26 285	8.7	159 539	4.9
6,000 - 7,999	29 173	19.1	26 700	17.8	55 873	18.5	362 962	11.1
8,000 - 9,999	38 629	25.3	36 319	24.2	74 948	24.8	454 218	13.9
10,000 - 14,999	33 850	22.2	32 794	21.9	66 644	22.0	754 368	23.0
15,000 - 19,999	8 093	5.3	7 592	5.1	15 685	5.2	411 534	12.6
≥ 20,000	4 897	3.2	5 138	3.4	10 035	3.3	963 295	29.4
總計 Total	152 755	100.0	150 044	100.0	302 799	100.0	3 278 565	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	8,000		8,000		8,000		12,000	

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Note: (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

## 在非從事經濟活動人口中的青年

6.11 在 2011 年的青年人口中，其中 512 592 名（59.6%）屬非從事經濟活動人口，佔全港非從事經濟活動人口的 15.3%。當中 91.8% 為學生，而料理家務者（1.0%）及其他非從事經濟活動身分人士（7.2%）則只佔很低比例。（表 6.7）

6.12 在過去 10 年間，在非從事經濟活動人口中的青年佔整體非從事經濟活動人口中的比例有所增加。在 2001 年非從事經濟活動人口中 14.6% 為青年，有關比例在 2011 年微增至 15.3%。學生在 2001 至 2011 年間仍是當中最大的組別。（表 6.7）

## Youths in the economically inactive population

6.11 Among the youth population in 2011, 512 592 of them (59.6%) belonged to the economically inactive population, constituting 15.3% of the whole economically inactive population. 91.8% of them were students while the proportions of home-makers (1.0%) and other economically inactive persons (7.2%) were both very low. (Table 6.7)

6.12 Youths in the economically inactive population constituted a moderately increasing proportion of the whole economically inactive population during the past 10 years. While 14.6% of the economically inactive population were youths in 2001, the proportion went up slightly to 15.3% in 2011. Students remained the largest group there in throughout the period 2001-2011. (Table 6.7)

**表 6.7 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按經濟活動身分劃分的在非從事經濟活動人口中的青年數目**  
**Table 6.7 Youths in the economically inactive population by economic activity status, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	非從事經濟活動人口 Economically inactive population					
	2001		2006		2011	
	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population
	數目（百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ） Number (Percentage <sup>(1)</sup> )					
料理家務者 Home-makers	14 362 (3.0)	726 582 (22.2)	9 506 (2.0)	654 130 (19.9)	4 914 (1.0)	558 329 (16.7)
學生 Students	437 274 (91.8)	1 411 625 (43.2)	442 147 (93.0)	1 273 408 (38.7)	470 560 (91.8)	1 164 038 (34.8)
其他非從事經濟活動人士 Other economically inactive persons	24 565 (5.2)	1 132 190 (34.6)	23 606 (5.0)	1 364 424 (41.4)	37 118 (7.2)	1 621 802 (48.5)
總計 Total	476 201 (100.0)	3 270 397 (100.0)	475 259 (100.0)	3 291 962 (100.0)	512 592 (100.0)	3 344 169 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.



## 7. 居住情況及房屋

## 7. Living Arrangements and Housing

### 家庭住戶中的青年數目

7.1 在 2011 年，約 98% 的青年居於家庭住戶（即家庭住戶為一群住在一起及分享生活所需的人士）。有 1 名或以上青年的家庭住戶共有 606 474 個，佔全港家庭住戶的 25.6%。當中有 1 至 2 名青年的家庭住戶佔 95.0%。（表 7.1）

7.2 有青年居住的家庭住戶的住戶人數分布與全港家庭住戶有頗大差異。有青年居住的住戶人數較多。有青年居住的住戶的平均住戶人數為 3.8 人，較全港家庭住戶的 2.9 人高出 31.4%。（表 7.1）

### Number of youths in domestic households

7.1 In 2011, some 98% of youths lived in domestic households (i.e. a group of persons who live together and make common provision for essentials of living). There were 606 474 domestic households with one or more youths, constituting 25.6% of the total domestic households in the whole territory. Among them, 95.0% had either one or two youths. (Table 7.1)

7.2 The distribution of domestic households with youths by household size was quite different from that of all households in Hong Kong. The household size of those domestic households with youths was relatively larger. The average household size of domestic households with youths was 3.8, which was higher than that of 2.9 for all domestic households in Hong Kong by 31.4%. (Table 7.1)

**表 7.1 2011 年按住戶人數及青年人數劃分的有青年居住的家庭住戶數目**  
**Table 7.1 Domestic households with youths by household size and number of youths, 2011**

住戶人數 Household size	有青年居住的家庭住戶數目 Domestic households with youths							全港家庭住戶 Domestic households in whole territory		
	住戶中的青年人數 Number of youths in households							總計 Total	數目 Number	百分比 %
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	數目 Number			
1	7 390	-	-	-	-	-	7 390	1.2	404 088	17.1
2	50 309	2 471	-	-	-	-	52 780	8.7	597 697	25.2
3	148 763	19 436	367	-	-	-	168 566	27.8	575 316	24.3
4	136 344	100 347	3 159	34	-	-	239 884	39.6	501 845	21.2
5	46 887	37 489	16 800	330	-	-	101 506	16.7	212 527	9.0
6+	14 764	11 829	6 196	3 263	282	14	36 348	6.0	77 323	3.3
總計 Total	404 457	171 572	26 522	3 627	282	14	606 474	100.0	2 368 796	100.0
							家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size			
							3.8		2.9	

## 居住情況

7.3 在 2011 年，94.6% 的青年只與父母同住（沒有配偶及子女同住），1.0% 與配偶及／或子女同住（但並不與父母同住），0.4% 與配偶及／或子女同住並與父母同住，以及 0.9% 獨居。青年的居住情況分布與整體人口的分布有頗大差異。（表 7.2）

7.4 青年的居住情況在過去 10 年有輕微改變。青年仍普遍只與父母同住，其比例由 2001 年的 91.5% 上升至 2011 年的 94.6%。相反地，與配偶及／或子女同住（但並不與父母同住）的情況則持續減少，由 2001 年的 2.5% 下調至 2011 年的 1.0%。（表 7.2）

## Living arrangements

7.3 In 2011, 94.6% of youths lived with parent(s) only (without spouse and child), 1.0% lived with spouse and/or child(ren) (but not with parent(s)), 0.4% lived with spouse and/or child(ren) and with parent(s), and 0.9% lived on their own. The distribution of youths by living arrangements was quite different from that for the whole population. (Table 7.2)

7.4 There have been slight changes in the living arrangements of youths in the past 10 years. The largest proportion of youths were those living with their parent(s) only, and the proportion increased from 91.5% in 2001 to 94.6% in 2011. On the contrary, the proportion of those living with spouse and/or child(ren) (but not with parent(s)) dropped continuously from 2.5% in 2001 to 1.0% in 2011. (Table 7.2)

**表 7.2 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按居住情況劃分的居住於家庭住戶的青年數目**  
**Table 7.2 Youths living in domestic households by living arrangements, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

居住情況 Living arrangements	2001		2006		2011	
	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population
			數目 <sup>(1)</sup> (百分比 <sup>(2)</sup> ) Number <sup>(1)</sup> (Percentage <sup>(2)</sup> )			
獨居 Living alone	9 835 (1.1)	288 054 (4.5)	9 935 (1.2)	366 586 (5.7)	7 390 (0.9)	402 584 (6.1)
只與父母同住 Living with parent(s) only	786 978 (91.5)	2 498 372 (39.3)	801 842 (93.4)	2 388 902 (37.0)	797 350 (94.6)	2 361 937 (35.6)
與配偶及／或子女同住 Living with spouse and/or child(ren)						
並與父母同住 And with parent(s)	4 779 (0.6)	195 677 (3.1)	2 746 (0.3)	170 486 (2.6)	3 615 (0.4)	181 612 (2.7)
並不與父母同住 And not with parent(s)	21 259 (2.5)	3 128 615 (49.2)	13 365 (1.6)	3 261 613 (50.6)	8 494 (1.0)	3 441 929 (51.9)
小計 Sub-total	26 038 (3.0)	3 324 292 (52.3)	16 111 (1.9)	3 432 099 (53.2)	12 109 (1.4)	3 623 541 (54.6)
其他 <sup>(3)</sup> Others <sup>(3)</sup>	37 528 (4.4)	247 207 (3.9)	30 557 (3.6)	262 192 (4.1)	26 322 (3.1)	249 323 (3.8)
總計 Total	860 379 (100.0)	6 357 925 (100.0)	858 445 (100.0)	6 449 779 (100.0)	843 171 (100.0)	6 637 385 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 所有數字不包括居於非家庭住戶及學生宿舍的人士。在 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年全港人口中分別有 169 149、227 418 及 179 907 人居於非家庭住戶及學生宿舍，其中 27 053、21 730 及 16 831 名是青年。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(3) 數字包括所有與父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住的青年數目。

Notes : (1) All figures exclude persons living in non-domestic households and student dormitories. There were 169 149, 227 418 and 179 907 persons living in non-domestic households and student dormitories in 2001, 2006 and 2011 respectively, of whom 27 053, 21 730 and 16 831 were youths.

(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

(3) Figures include youths living with person(s) other than parent(s), spouse and child(ren).



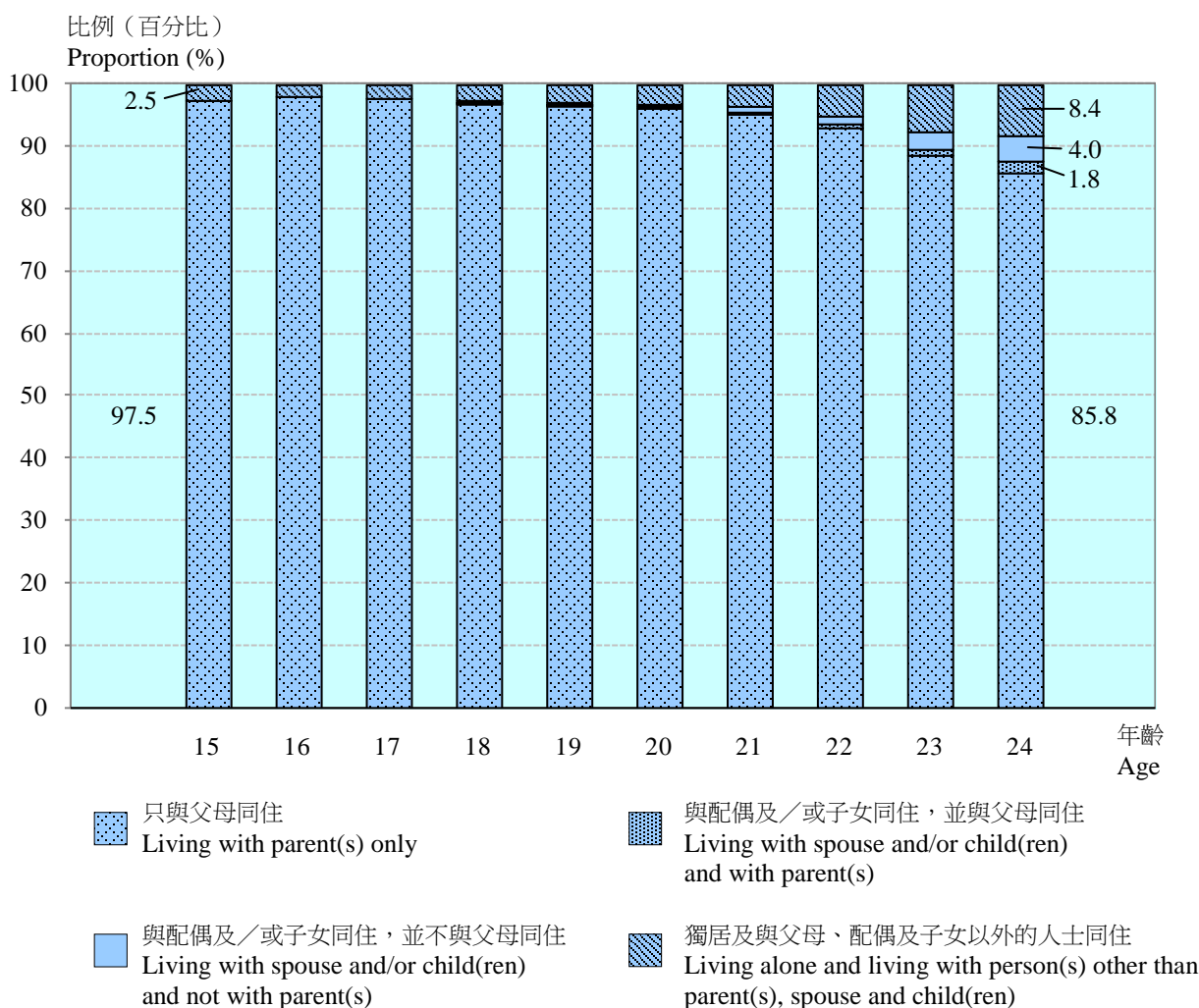
年齡及性別

Age and sex

7.5 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 15 歲的 97.5% 顯著下降至 24 歲的 85.8%。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 17 歲的 0.1% 上升至 24 歲的 5.8%。（圖 7.1）

7.5 There is a strong relationship between age and living arrangements of youths. The proportion of youths living with their parent(s) declined from 97.5% at age 15 to 85.8% at age 24. The fall in proportion of youths living with parent(s) only was accompanied by an increase in the proportions of living with spouse and/or children (no matter with parent(s) or not) from 0.1% at age 17 to 5.8% at age 24. (Chart 7.1)

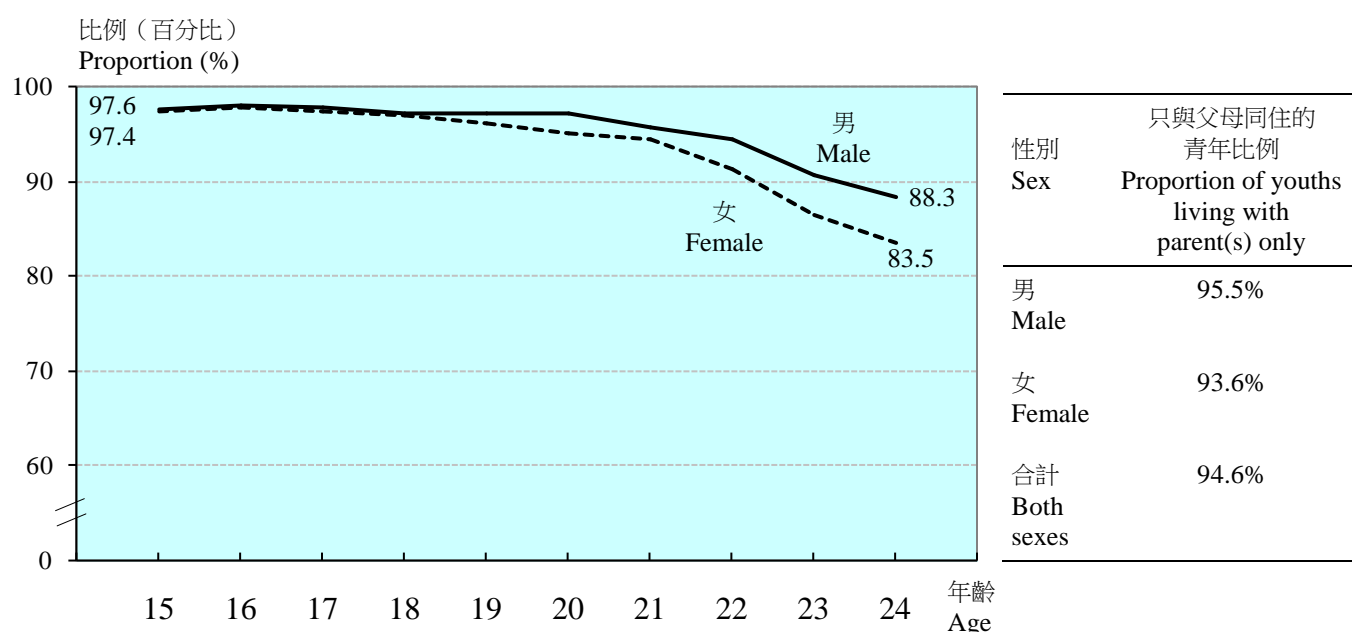
圖 7.1 2011 年按居住情況及年齡劃分的居於家庭住戶的青年比例  
 Chart 7.1 Proportion of youths living in domestic households by living arrangements and age, 2011



7.6 與青年女性比較，較多的青年男性只與父母同住。約 96% 的青年男性只與父母同住，而青年女性的比例則約為 94%。與父母同住的 15 歲青年女性比例為 97.4%，而男性的比例為 97.6%。這比例隨著年齡增加而下跌，至 24 歲女性的 83.5% 及男性的 88.3%。青年女性的跌幅較青年男性為大。（圖 7.2）

7.6 Male youths were more likely than female youths to live with their parent(s) only. About 96% of male youths lived with their parent(s) only while that for their female counterparts was about 94%. At age 15, 97.4% of the females and 97.6% of the males lived with their parents. This proportion decreased as ages increased. It reached 83.5% for females by age 24 and 88.3% for males. The drop was more significant for female youths than male youths. (Chart 7.2)

圖 7.2 2011 年按性別及年齡劃分的只與父母同住的青年比例  
Chart 7.2 Proportion of youths living with parent(s) only by sex and age, 2011



## 婚姻狀況

7.7 青年的居住情況亦與其婚姻狀況有很大關係。超過 95% 的從未結婚青年只與父母同住，而大部分（48.9%）的已婚青年都是與配偶及／或子女同住（並不與父母同住）。與配偶及／或子女並同時與父母同住的已婚青年比例只佔約 18%，反映已婚青年在婚後傾向組織其家庭而不與父母同住。（表 7.3）

## Marital status

7.7 The living arrangements of youths is also highly associated with their marital status. While over 95% of the never married youths lived with their parent(s) only, most (48.9%) of the now married youths lived with their spouse and/or child(ren) (but not with parent(s)). Only around 18% of the now married youths lived with their parents together with their spouse and/or child(ren), indicating that married youths tended to live apart from their parents after marriage to form their own families. (Table 7.3)

**表 7.3 2011 年按居住情況及婚姻狀況劃分的居於家庭住戶的青年數目**  
**Table 7.3 Youths living in domestic households by living arrangements and marital status, 2011**

居住情況 Living arrangements	居於家庭住戶的青年數目 Youths living in domestic households				全港家庭 住戶人口 Whole population in domestic households
	婚姻狀況 Marital status			總計 Total	
	從未結婚 Never married	已婚 Now married	喪偶/ 離婚/ 分居 Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated		
數目 (百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ) Number (Percentage <sup>(1)</sup> )					
獨居 Living alone	7 103 (0.9)	287 (1.7)	- (-)	7 390 (0.9)	402 584 (6.1)
只與父母同住 Living with parent(s) only	792 208 (95.9)	4 935 (29.3)	207 (30.9)	797 350 (94.6)	2 361 937 (35.6)
與配偶及/或子女同住 Living with spouse and/or child(ren)					
並與父母同住 And with parent(s)	419 (0.1)	2 974 (17.7)	222 (33.2)	3 615 (0.4)	181 612 (2.7)
並不與父母同住 And not with parent(s)	119 (0.0)	8 226 (48.9)	149 (22.3)	8 494 (1.0)	3 441 929 (51.9)
小計 Sub-total	538 (0.1)	11 200 (66.6)	371 (55.5)	12 109 (1.4)	3 623 541 (54.6)
其他 <sup>(2)</sup> Others <sup>(2)</sup>	25 831 (3.1)	400 (2.4)	91 (13.6)	26 322 (3.1)	249 323 (3.8)
總計 Total	825 680 (100.0)	16 822 (100.0)	669 (100.0)	843 171 (100.0)	6 637 385 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes : (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

(2) 數字包括所有與父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住的青年數目。

(2) Figures include youths living with person(s) other than parent(s), spouse and child(ren).

## 經濟活動身分

7.8 加入勞動人口是另一個青年居住情況的決定因素。青年工作人口不與父母同住的情況較青年非工作人口為普遍。只與父母同住之青年工作人口比例為 92.2%，而青年非工作人口的比例則高達 95.9%。（表 7.4）

7.9 兩性青年工作人口的居住情況亦有差異。女性青年工作人口不與父母同住的較男性青年工作人口為多。只與父母同住之女性青年工作人口佔在工作人口之女性青年的 91.5%，而男性青年工作人口的比例則為 92.8%。另一方面，較多的女性青年工作人口是與配偶及／或子女同住（不論是否與父母同住），佔 2.4%，而相對男性青年工作人口的比例只為 1.8%。這個兩性差別的現象在青年非工作人口亦同樣窺見。（表 7.4）

## *Economic activity status*

7.8 Participation in the labour force is another determining factor on the living arrangements of youths. Working youths were more likely to live apart from their parent(s) than those non-working youths. While 92.2% of the working youths lived with their parent(s) only, the proportion for non-working youths was much higher at 95.9%. (Table 7.4)

7.9 Sex differentials in the living arrangements of working youths were also observed. More female working youths lived away from their parent(s) than their male counterparts. Among the female working youths, 91.5% lived with their parent(s) only. The proportion of male working youths living with their parent(s) only was 92.8%. On the other hand, more female working youths lived with spouse and/or child(ren) (no matter living with parent(s) or not), constituting 2.4% of female working youths while the corresponding proportion for male working youths was 1.8%. This sex differential in the living arrangements was also observed for the non-working youths. (Table 7.4)

**表 7.4 2011 年按居住情況、經濟活動身分及性別劃分的居於家庭住戶的青年數目**  
**Table 7.4 Youths living in domestic households by living arrangements, economic activity status and sex, 2011**

居住情況 Living arrangements	居於家庭住戶的青年 Youths living in domestic households									全港家庭 住戶人口 Whole population in domestic households
	經濟活動身分 Economic activity status									
	工作人口 Working population			非工作人口 Non-working population			總計 Total			
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	
數目 (百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ) Number (Percentage <sup>(1)</sup> )										
獨居 Living alone	2 310 (1.5)	2 437 (1.6)	4 747 (1.6)	1 183 (0.4)	1 460 (0.6)	2 643 (0.5)	3 493 (0.8)	3 897 (0.9)	7 390 (0.9)	402 584 (6.1)
只與父母同住 Living with parent(s) only	141 458 (92.8)	137 267 (91.5)	278 725 (92.2)	268 020 (97.0)	250 605 (94.8)	518 625 (95.9)	409 478 (95.5)	387 872 (93.6)	797 350 (94.6)	2 361 937 (35.6)
與配偶及／或 子女同住 Living with spouse and/or child(ren)										
並與父母同住 And with parent(s)	1 693 (1.1)	743 (0.5)	2 436 (0.8)	450 (0.2)	729 (0.3)	1 179 (0.2)	2 143 (0.5)	1 472 (0.4)	3 615 (0.4)	181 612 (2.7)
並不與父母同住 And not with parent(s)	1 021 (0.7)	2 823 (1.9)	3 844 (1.3)	371 (0.1)	4 279 (1.6)	4 650 (0.9)	1 392 (0.3)	7 102 (1.7)	8 494 (1.0)	3 441 929 (51.9)
小計 Sub-total	2 714 (1.8)	3 566 (2.4)	6 280 (2.1)	821 (0.3)	5 008 (1.9)	5 829 (1.1)	3 535 (0.8)	8 574 (2.1)	12 109 (1.4)	3 623 541 (54.6)
其他 <sup>(2)</sup> Others <sup>(2)</sup>	5 898 (3.9)	6 770 (4.5)	12 668 (4.2)	6 372 (2.3)	7 282 (2.8)	13 654 (2.5)	12 270 (2.9)	14 052 (3.4)	26 322 (3.1)	249 323 (3.8)
總計 Total	152 380 (100.0)	150 040 (100.0)	302 420 (100.0)	276 396 (100.0)	264 355 (100.0)	540 751 (100.0)	428 776 (100.0)	414 395 (100.0)	843 171 (100.0)	6 637 385 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

(2) 數字包括所有與父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住的青年數目。

(2) Figures include youths living with person(s) other than parent(s), spouse and child(ren).

## 房屋

7.10 約 38% 的青年居於公營租住房屋，而 42.9% 則居於私人永久性房屋。在整體人口中，相應的比例分別為 31.1% 及 50.4%。（表 7.5）

7.11 無論居住情況是怎樣，青年所居住的房屋類型也是以私人永久性房屋較普遍。獨居、只與父母同住及與配偶及／或子女同住（不論是否與父母同住）的青年，居住於私人永久性房屋分別為 69.3%、41.9% 及 51.0%，而居住在公營租住房屋的相應比例分別只是 18.8%、39.0% 及 35.2%。（表 7.5）

## Housing

7.10 Some 38% of youths lived in public rental housing and 42.9% in private permanent housing. The corresponding proportions for the whole population were 31.1% and 50.4% respectively. (Table 7.5)

7.11 The most common type of housing for youths was private permanent housing no matter what their living arrangements were. For those youths living alone, living with parent(s) only and living with spouse and/or child(ren) (no matter living with parent(s) or not), the proportion of them resided in private permanent housing were 69.3%, 41.9% and 51.0%. The corresponding proportions in public rental housing were only 18.8%, 39.0% and 35.2% respectively. (Table 7.5)

**表 7.5 2011 年按居住情況及房屋類型劃分的居於家庭住戶的青年數目**  
**Table 7.5 Youths living in domestic households by living arrangements and type of housing, 2011**

房屋類型 <sup>(1)</sup> Type of housing <sup>(1)</sup>	居於家庭住戶的青年 Youths living in domestic households				總計 Total	全港家庭 住戶人口 Whole population in domestic households
	居住情況 Living arrangements					
	獨居 Living alone	只與 父母同住 Living with parent(s) only	與配偶及／ 或子女同住 <sup>(2)</sup> Living with spouse and/or child(ren) <sup>(2)</sup>	其他 <sup>(3)</sup> Others <sup>(3)</sup>		
數目（百分比 <sup>(4)</sup> ） Number (Percentage <sup>(4)</sup> )						
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	1 388 (18.8)	310 593 (39.0)	4 257 (35.2)	5 611 (21.3)	321 849 (38.2)	2 063 405 (31.1)
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidized home ownership housing	462 (6.3)	146 816 (18.4)	1 499 (12.4)	3 610 (13.7)	152 387 (18.1)	1 169 725 (17.6)
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	5 122 (69.3)	333 983 (41.9)	6 174 (51.0)	16 340 (62.1)	361 619 (42.9)	3 342 873 (50.4)
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	294 (4.0)	677 (0.1)	56 (0.5)	311 (1.2)	1 338 (0.2)	14 865 (0.2)
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	124 (1.7)	5 281 (0.7)	123 (1.0)	450 (1.7)	5 978 (0.7)	46 517 (0.7)
總計 Total	7 390 (100.0)	797 350 (100.0)	12 109 (100.0)	26 322 (100.0)	843 171 (100.0)	6 637 385 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 所包括的房屋類型詳情請參閱「詞彙釋義」。

(2) 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青年數目。

(3) 數字包括所有與父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住的青年數目。

(4) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) Please see Definition of Terms for the detailed coverage of the type of housing.

(2) Figures include youths living with spouse and/or child(ren), no matter living with parent(s) or not.

(3) Figures include youths living with person(s) other than parent(s), spouse and child(ren).

(4) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

## 8. 地區特徵

## 8. Characteristics of the Districts

### 地區分布

8.1 在 2011 年，約 57% 的青年居於新界，而居於九龍及香港島的分別佔 28.0% 及 15.6%。在整體人口中，居於新界、九龍及香港島的相應比例為 52.5%、30.0% 及 17.5%。（表 8.1 及表 8.2）

### Geographical distribution

8.1 In 2011, some 57% of youths resided in the New Territories, while 28.0% and 15.6% in Kowloon and on Hong Kong Island respectively. The corresponding proportions of the whole population living in the New Territories, in Kowloon and on Hong Kong Island were 52.5%, 30.0% and 17.5% respectively. (Table 8.1 and Table 8.2)

**表 8.1 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按區議會分區劃分的青年數目**  
**Table 8.1 Youths by District Council district, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

區議會分區	District Council district	2001		青年 Youths 2006		2011	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
香港島	Hong Kong Island						
中西區	Central and Western	27 646	3.1	25 810	2.9	25 418	3.0
灣仔	Wan Chai	15 285	1.7	13 430	1.5	13 426	1.6
東區	Eastern	72 136	8.1	64 904	7.4	63 028	7.3
南區	Southern	37 440	4.2	32 399	3.7	32 170	3.7
小計	Sub-total	152 507	17.2	136 543	15.5	134 042	15.6
九龍	Kowloon						
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	32 452	3.7	28 560	3.2	28 856	3.4
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	42 219	4.8	44 165	5.0	43 622	5.1
九龍城	Kowloon City	42 095	4.7	38 828	4.4	40 993	4.8
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	55 517	6.3	54 037	6.1	53 081	6.2
觀塘	Kwun Tong	72 585	8.2	71 070	8.1	74 470	8.7
小計	Sub-total	244 868	27.6	236 660	26.9	241 022	28.0
新界	New Territories						
葵青	Kwai Tsing	67 409	7.6	72 150	8.2	66 043	7.7
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	33 059	3.7	30 032	3.4	32 284	3.8
屯門	Tuen Mun	81 099	9.1	74 396	8.5	64 487	7.5
元朗	Yuen Long	63 071	7.1	79 360	9.0	83 751	9.7
北區	North	43 492	4.9	45 058	5.1	44 006	5.1
大埔	Tai Po	48 598	5.5	48 210	5.5	41 732	4.9
沙田	Sha Tin	98 906	11.2	86 935	9.9	78 229	9.1
西貢	Sai Kung	43 307	4.9	54 223	6.2	56 638	6.6
離島	Islands	10 322	1.2	16 352	1.9	17 688	2.1
小計	Sub-total	489 263	55.2	506 716	57.6	484 858	56.4
陸上總計	Land total	886 638	100.0	879 919	100.0	859 922	100.0

8.2 新界是最多青年居住的地區，所佔比例由 2001 年的 55.2% 上升至 2011 年的 56.4%。青年居住在九龍的比例由 27.6% 輕微上升至 28.0%，而在香港島居住的比例則由 17.2% 下降至 15.6%。（表 8.1）

8.3 在 18 個區議會分區當中，元朗區的青年數目最多（9.7%）。沙田區及觀塘區則分列第 2 位（9.1%）及第 3 位（8.7%）。另一方面，灣仔區的青年數目則最少（1.6%）。（表 8.1）

8.4 在新界的居民中，約 14% 為青年，較九龍（11.8%）和香港島（11.2%）的比例為高。按青年與該區人口總數的比例作比較，元朗區在眾區議會分區中排列首位（14.9%），而灣仔區則排列最後（9.7%）。（表 8.2 及圖 8.1）

8.5 超過半數（52.2%）的青年人口是居於新市鎮。住在新市鎮的青年佔所有新市鎮人口的 13.9%，較全港的數字 12.6% 為高。在 12 個新市鎮中，天水圍的青年與該新市鎮的人口總數的比例最高，達 18.2%。其次是北大嶼山（15.7%）、粉嶺／上水（15.5%）及大埔（15.0%）。（表 8.2）

8.2 The New Territories had the largest share of the youth population and the proportion increased from 55.2% in 2001 to 56.4% in 2011. The proportion of youths in Kowloon increased slightly from 27.6% to 28.0% whereas the proportion on Hong Kong Island declined from 17.2% to 15.6%. (Table 8.1)

8.3 Among the 18 District Council districts, Yuen Long had the largest proportion of youths (9.7%). The District Council districts with the second and the third largest number of youths were Sha Tin (9.1%) and Kwun Tong (8.7%) respectively. On the other hand, Wan Chai had the smallest number of youths (1.6%). (Table 8.1)

8.4 Youths constituted some 14% of the population in the New Territories. This proportion was higher than that in Kowloon (11.8%) and on Hong Kong Island (11.2%). Among the District Council districts, Yuen Long ranked first in terms of the relative proportion of its population being youths (14.9%), while Wan Chai ranked last at 9.7%. (Table 8.2 and Chart 8.1)

8.5 More than half (52.2%) of the youth population lived in the new towns. The proportion of youths to the total population in all new towns, being 13.9%, was higher than the territory's figure of 12.6%. Among the 12 new towns, Tin Shui Wai had the highest proportion of its population being youths (18.2%). This was followed by North Lantau (15.7%), Fanling/Sheung Shui (15.5%) and Tai Po (15.0%). (Table 8.2)



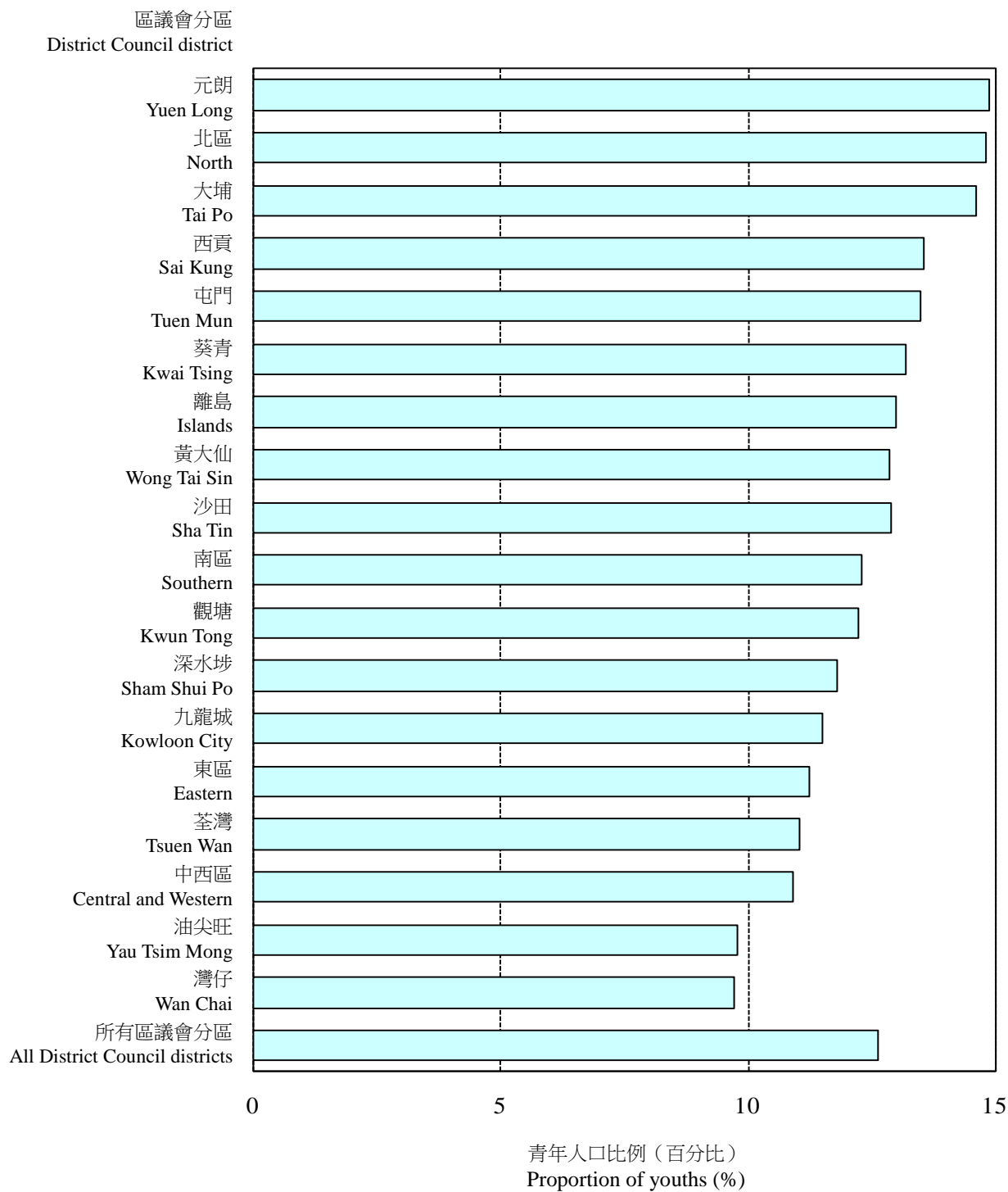
**表 8.2 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按新市鎮劃分的青年數目及人口比例**  
**Table 8.2 Number and proportion of youths by new town, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

新市鎮 New towns	2001			2006			2011		
	青年 Youths	總人口 Total population	青年比例 (百分比) Proportion of youths (%)	青年 Youths	總人口 Total population	青年比例 (百分比) Proportion of youths (%)	青年 Youths	總人口 Total population	青年比例 (百分比) Proportion of youths (%)
	數目 (百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ) Number (Percentage <sup>(1)</sup> )								
新市鎮 New Towns									
屯門 Tuen Mun	78 125 (8.8)	458 503 (7.0)	17.0	74 308 (8.4)	494 352 (7.4)	15.0	64 379 (7.5)	476 485 (7.0)	13.5
沙田 Sha Tin	70 716 (8.0)	432 197 (6.6)	16.4	58 687 (6.7)	414 018 (6.2)	14.2	52 824 (6.1)	418 696 (6.1)	12.6
天水圍 Tin Shui Wai	25 273 (2.9)	175 150 (2.7)	14.4	44 029 (5.0)	266 493 (4.0)	16.5	51 753 (6.0)	284 398 (4.2)	18.2
將軍澳 Tseung Kwan O	34 078 (3.8)	261 794 (4.0)	13.0	46 586 (5.3)	336 636 (5.0)	13.8	49 585 (5.8)	359 218 (5.3)	13.8
葵涌 Kwai Chung	35 572 (4.0)	280 267 (4.3)	12.7	38 105 (4.3)	320 528 (4.8)	11.9	40 137 (4.7)	314 161 (4.6)	12.8
粉嶺／上水 Fanling/Sheung Shui	37 713 (4.3)	249 709 (3.8)	15.1	39 887 (4.5)	231 447 (3.5)	17.2	38 858 (4.5)	250 465 (3.7)	15.5
大埔 Tai Po	46 323 (5.2)	283 834 (4.4)	16.3	45 841 (5.2)	259 604 (3.9)	17.7	38 351 (4.5)	256 018 (3.8)	15.0
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	32 901 (3.7)	266 031 (4.1)	12.4	29 320 (3.3)	270 008 (4.0)	10.9	31 552 (3.7)	278 861 (4.1)	11.3
馬鞍山 Ma On Shan	28 161 (3.2)	179 790 (2.8)	15.7	28 574 (3.2)	181 959 (2.7)	15.7	25 942 (3.0)	194 877 (2.9)	13.3
青衣 Tsing Yi	31 837 (3.6)	190 763 (2.9)	16.7	34 045 (3.9)	195 851 (2.9)	17.4	25 906 (3.0)	187 194 (2.7)	13.8
元朗 Yuen Long	21 222 (2.4)	137 267 (2.1)	15.5	20 425 (2.3)	136 133 (2.0)	15.0	17 605 (2.0)	143 412 (2.1)	12.3
北大嶼山 North Lantau	2 689 (0.3)	21 043 (0.3)	12.8	9 614 (1.1)	71 343 (1.1)	13.5	12 048 (1.4)	76 538 (1.1)	15.7
小計 Sub-total	444 610 (50.1)	2 936 348 (45.0)	15.1	469 421 (53.3)	3 178 372 (47.6)	14.8	448 940 (52.2)	3 240 323 (47.5)	13.9
新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	44 653 (5.0)	334 803 (5.1)	13.3	37 295 (4.2)	319 929 (4.8)	11.7	35 918 (4.2)	340 568 (5.0)	10.5
新界 New Territories	489 263 (55.2)	3 271 151 (50.2)	15.0	506 716 (57.6)	3 498 301 (52.4)	14.5	484 858 (56.4)	3 580 891 (52.5)	13.5
香港島 Hong Kong Island	152 507 (17.2)	1 269 693 (19.5)	12.0	136 543 (15.5)	1 204 510 (18.0)	11.3	134 042 (15.6)	1 193 538 (17.5)	11.2
九龍 Kowloon	244 868 (27.6)	1 980 358 (30.4)	12.4	236 660 (26.9)	1 971 422 (29.5)	12.0	241 022 (28.0)	2 041 733 (30.0)	11.8
陸上總計 Land total	886 638 (100.0)	6 521 202 (100.0)	13.6	879 919 (100.0)	6 674 233 (100.0)	13.2	859 922 (100.0)	6 816 162 (100.0)	12.6

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

**圖 8.1 2011 年按區議會分區劃分的青年比例**  
**Chart 8.1 Proportion of youths by District Council district, 2011**



## 內部遷移

8.6 在過去 5 年，有 80 806 名青年曾作內部遷移，即佔 15 至 24 歲人口的 9.4%。他們在 2011 年人口普查點算時所居住的地區（即「現住地區」），與其 5 年前所居住的地區不同。居住地區的轉變是指（a）一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移（同一新市鎮內的遷移除外），或（b）在新界同一區議會分區內，一新市鎮與另一新市鎮之間的遷移，或一新市鎮與區內其他地方之間的遷移。（表 8.3）

8.7 並無作內部遷移的青年佔所有青年中的 90.6%。他們包括 77.4% 的青年仍居舊址、8.4% 的青年曾在同區遷居及 4.7% 的青年在 5 年前居於香港以外地方。（表 8.3）

## 內部遷移的情況

8.8 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 9.4%，而整體 5 歲及以上人口的比例則為 12.6%。在曾作內部遷移的青年中，最大比例（21.7%）是從新界的新市鎮移居其他新市鎮。亦有 14.8% 是從九龍搬往其他九龍地區的。（表 8.3）

## 曾作內部遷移青年的特徵

8.9 年長的青年與年輕的青年的內部遷移傾向大致相若。20 至 24 歲的青年中有 9.7% 曾作內部遷移，而 15 至 19 歲的百分比是 9.1%。不論是年長或年輕的青年多是以新市鎮為其遷移的目的地。（表 8.4）

8.10 曾作內部遷移青年的性別比率是每千名女性相對 960 名男性，高於整體曾作內部遷移人口的 934。（表 8.4）

## Internal migration

8.6 Altogether 80 806 youths, representing 9.4% of the population aged 15-24, had migrated internally in the past 5 years – they lived in an area in Hong Kong 5 years ago that was different from the one in which they were enumerated in the 2011 Population Census (i.e. area of current residence). A change in the area of residence refers to a move (a) from a District Council district to another District Council district (except for migration within the same new town); or (b) within a District Council district in the New Territories, from a new town to another new town, or from a new town to other areas in the district or vice versa. (Table 8.3)

8.7 There were 90.6% of youths not having internally migrated. They consisted of 77.4% who remained in the same address 5 years ago, 8.4% moved home within the same area of residence, and 4.7% lived outside Hong Kong 5 years ago. (Table 8.3)

## Pattern of internal migration

8.8 Youth population was less prone to internally migration. The proportion of youths who had internally migrated was 9.4%, as compared to 12.6% of the whole population aged 5 and over. Of those youths who had internally migrated, the largest proportion (21.7%) moved between new towns in the New Territories. Another 14.8% destined for the Kowloon were originated from other Kowloon district. (Table 8.3)

## Characteristics of internally migrated youths

8.9 Older youths and younger youths were more or less equally inclined to internal migration, with 9.7% of youths aged 20-24 having internally migrated and 9.1% for those aged 15-19. The mobility pattern of the older youths and younger youths were similar, with the new towns as the most popular destinations. (Table 8.4)

8.10 The sex ratio (i.e. males per 1 000 females) of youths who had internally migrated was 960, higher than that of 934 for the whole population who had internally migrated. (Table 8.4)

**表 8.3 2011 年按曾否作內部遷移、5 年前居住地區及現住地區劃分的青年數目<sup>(1)</sup>**  
**Table 8.3 Youths<sup>(1)</sup> by whether internally migrated, area of residence 5 years ago and area of current residence, 2011**

曾否作內部遷移 Whether internally migrated	青年 Youths 現住地區 Area of current residence					5 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 5 and over	
	5 年前居住地區 Area of residence 5 years ago	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界 其他地區 in the New Territories		陸上總計 Land total
		數目 (百分比) <sup>(2)</sup> Number (Percentage <sup>(2)</sup> )					
<b>曾作內部遷移<sup>(3)</sup></b> <b>Internally migrated<sup>(3)</sup></b>							
香港島 Hong Kong Island	5 648 (0.7)	4 418 (0.5)	5 590 (0.7)	1 119 (0.1)	16 775 (2.0)	169 491 (2.6)	
九龍 Kowloon	1 863 (0.2)	11 948 (1.4)	10 355 (1.2)	1 524 (0.2)	25 690 (3.0)	260 355 (4.0)	
新市鎮 New towns	2 448 (0.3)	7 932 (0.9)	17 508 (2.0)	4 655 (0.5)	32 543 (3.8)	341 655 (5.2)	
新界其他地區／水上 Territories/Marine	343 (0.0)	972 (0.1)	4 067 (0.5)	416 (0.0)	5 798 (0.7)	58 619 (0.9)	
小計 Sub-total	10 302 (1.2)	25 270 (2.9)	37 520 (4.4)	7 714 (0.9)	80 806 (9.4)	830 120 (12.6)	
<b>並無作內部遷移</b> <b>Not internally migrated</b>							
曾在同區遷居 Moved home within same area of residence	17 968 (2.1)	20 017 (2.3)	32 096 (3.7)	2 495 (0.3)	72 576 (8.4)	668 619 (10.2)	
仍居舊址 <sup>(4)</sup> Remained in same address <sup>(4)</sup>	97 932 (11.4)	179 596 (20.9)	365 098 (42.5)	23 143 (2.7)	665 769 (77.4)	4 808 684 (73.2)	
5 年前居於香港以外地方 Place of residence outside Hong Kong 5 years ago	7 840 (0.9)	16 139 (1.9)	14 226 (1.7)	2 566 (0.3)	40 771 (4.7)	259 536 (4.0)	
小計 Sub-total	123 740 (14.4)	215 752 (25.1)	411 420 (47.8)	28 204 (3.3)	779 116 (90.6)	5 736 839 (87.4)	
總計 Total	134 042 (15.6)	241 022 (28.0)	448 940 (52.2)	35 918 (4.2)	859 922 (100.0)	6 566 959 (100.0)	

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括現居於在船艇上的人士。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

(3) 曾作內部遷移的人士指該人的現住地區與其 5 年前的居住地區不同。在分析內部遷移時，居住地區的轉變是指(a)一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移(同一新市鎮內的遷移除外)，或(b)在新界同一區議會分區內，一新市鎮與另一新市鎮之間的遷移，或一新市鎮與該區其他地方之間的遷移。

(4) 這些數字包括現住於 5 年前住址，但在 5 年期間曾遷往其他地方，並稍後遷回的人士。

Notes : (1) The figures exclude persons currently living on board vessels.

(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

(3) Persons having internally migrated were those whose area of current residence was different from the area of original residence 5 years ago. In defining internal migration, a change in the area of residence refers to a move (a) from a District Council district to another District Council district (except for migration within the same new town); or (b) within a District Council district in the New Territories, from a new town to another new town, or from a new town to other areas in the district or vice versa.

(4) The figures include persons who currently live in the same address as 5 years ago but had moved elsewhere during the 5 years then moved back.

**表 8.4 2011 年按性別、年齡組別、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的青年數目**  
**Table 8.4 Youths by sex, age group, whether internally migrated and area of current residence, 2011**

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	曾作內部遷移 Internally migrated				陸上總計 Land total	並無作內部遷移 Not internally migrated	總計 <sup>(1)</sup> Total <sup>(1)</sup>
		現住地區 Area of current residence						
		香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories			
		數目 (百分比 <sup>(2)</sup> ) Number (Percentage <sup>(2)</sup> )						
青年 Youths								
男 Male	15 - 19	2 579 (48.9)	5 960 (48.2)	9 590 (53.1)	1 678 (43.3)	19 807 (50.0)	197 418 (49.4)	217 225 (49.5)
	20 - 24	2 691 (51.1)	6 400 (51.8)	8 483 (46.9)	2 200 (56.7)	19 774 (50.0)	201 843 (50.6)	221 617 (50.5)
	小計 Sub-total	5 270 (100.0)	12 360 (100.0)	18 073 (100.0)	3 878 (100.0)	39 581 (100.0)	399 261 (100.0)	438 842 (100.0)
女 Female	15 - 19	2 077 (41.3)	5 758 (44.6)	9 195 (47.3)	1 714 (44.7)	18 744 (45.5)	187 566 (49.4)	206 310 (49.0)
	20 - 24	2 955 (58.7)	7 152 (55.4)	10 252 (52.7)	2 122 (55.3)	22 481 (54.5)	192 289 (50.6)	214 770 (51.0)
	小計 Sub-total	5 032 (100.0)	12 910 (100.0)	19 447 (100.0)	3 836 (100.0)	41 225 (100.0)	379 855 (100.0)	421 080 (100.0)
合計 Both sexes	15 - 19	4 656 (45.2)	11 718 (46.4)	18 785 (50.1)	3 392 (44.0)	38 551 (47.7)	384 984 (49.4)	423 535 (49.3)
	20 - 24	5 646 (54.8)	13 552 (53.6)	18 735 (49.9)	4 322 (56.0)	42 255 (52.3)	394 132 (50.6)	436 387 (50.7)
	總計 Total	10 302 (100.0)	25 270 (100.0)	37 520 (100.0)	7 714 (100.0)	80 806 (100.0)	779 116 (100.0)	859 922 (100.0)
5 歲及以上全港人口 Whole population aged 5 and over								
男 Male		57 435	124 759	184 471	34 341	401 006	2 769 342	3 170 348
女 Female		60 685	135 003	197 616	35 810	429 114	2 967 497	3 396 611
合計 Both sexes		118 120	259 762	382 087	70 151	830 120	5 736 839	6 566 959
青年 Youths								
	15 - 19	1 242	1 035	1 043	979	1 057	1 053	1 053
	20 - 24	911	895	827	1 037	880	1 050	1 032
	合計 Overall	1 047	957	929	1 011	960	1 051	1 042
5 歲及以上全港人口 Whole population aged 5 and over								
	合計 Overall	946	924	933	959	934	933	933

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括現居於在船艇上的人士。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) The figures exclude persons currently living on board vessels.

(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

8.11 曾作內部遷移的青年的居住情況與全港人口的有所不同。大部分（79.6%）曾作內部遷移的青年只與父母同住，而全港人口的相應數字則較低，只為23.4%。另一方面，5.2%的曾作內部遷移青年是獨居的，全港人口的數字為10.9%。（表8.5）

8.11 The living arrangements of youths having internally migrated was quite different from that of the whole population. Most (79.6%) of the migrated youths lived with their parent(s) only, while the corresponding figure for the whole population was relatively lower at 23.4%. On the other hand, 5.2% of the internally migrated youths lived alone, as compared to the 10.9% of the whole population. (Table 8.5)

**表 8.5 2011 年按居住情況及性別劃分的曾作內部遷移的青年數目**  
**Table 8.5 Youths having internally migrated by living arrangements and sex, 2011**

居住情況 Living arrangements	曾作內部遷移的青年 Youths having internally migrated			曾作內部遷移的全港人口 Whole population having internally migrated		
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes
	數目（百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ） Number (Percentage <sup>(1)</sup> )					
獨居 Living alone	2 052 (5.2)	2 184 (5.3)	4 236 (5.2)	46 263 (11.5)	43 952 (10.2)	90 215 (10.9)
只與父母同住 Living with parent(s) only	32 428 (81.9)	31 859 (77.3)	64 287 (79.6)	99 497 (24.8)	95 034 (22.1)	194 531 (23.4)
與配偶及／或子女同住 Living with spouse and/or child(ren)						
與父母同住 And with parent(s)	225 (0.6)	182 (0.4)	407 (0.5)	12 251 (3.1)	7 567 (1.8)	19 818 (2.4)
並不與父母同住 And not with parent(s)	416 (1.1)	2 642 (6.4)	3 058 (3.8)	207 672 (51.8)	247 848 (57.8)	455 520 (54.9)
小計 Sub-total	641 (1.6)	2 824 (6.9)	3 465 (4.3)	219 923 (54.8)	255 415 (59.5)	475 338 (57.3)
其他 <sup>(2)</sup> Others <sup>(2)</sup>	4 460 (11.3)	4 358 (10.6)	8 818 (10.9)	35 323 (8.8)	34 713 (8.1)	70 036 (8.4)
總計 Total	39 581 (100.0)	41 225 (100.0)	80 806 (100.0)	401 006 (100.0)	429 114 (100.0)	830 120 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

(2) 數字包括所有與父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住的青年數目。

(2) Figures include youths living with person(s) other than parent(s), spouse and child(ren).

# 中文詞彙釋義

## Definition of Terms in Chinese

## 中文詞彙釋義（按筆畫數目排列）

### Definition of Terms in Chinese (in order of number of strokes)

方括號內的數字為英文詞彙釋義內的相對編號

Number in square brackets indicates the corresponding reference number for Definition of Terms in English

- (1) **5年前居住地區 (Area of residence 5 years ago)**：指某人在人口普查的五年前所居住的地區。如該地方位於香港以外，則記錄所住的國家。 [4]
- (2) **工作人口 (Working population)**：請參看第 (31) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [33]
- (3) **內部遷移 (Internal migration)**：曾作內部遷移的人士指該人的現住地區與其五年前的居住地區不同。在分析內部遷移時，居住地區的轉變是指 (甲) 一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移，或 (乙) 在新界同一區議會分區內，一新市鎮與另一新市鎮之間的遷移，或一新市鎮與該區其他地方之間的遷移。 [18]
- (4) **平均每年增長率 (Average annual growth rate)**：在計算一段時期的人口增長時，平均每年增長率是採用以下公式計算： [5]

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = (1 + r)^n$$

$P_1$	=	在某段時期開始時的人口
$P_2$	=	在某段時期結束時的人口
$r$	=	每年平均增長率
$n$	=	該段時期的年數

- (5) **在港居住年期 (Duration of residence in Hong Kong)**：計算受訪者在港居住的總年數（以整年計），離港超過 6 個月或以上的期間不計算在內。 [9]
- (6) **年齡 (Age)**：指一個人出生後所度過完整年數。答案由出生年月推算得出。 [2]
- (7) **行業 (Industry)**：在普查參考時刻前的 7 天內，受訪者的工作機構主要生產的貨品或提供的服務類別。行業簡介及包括的範圍如下： [17]

新行業分類（以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」為藍本而編定）

**製造業 (Manufacturing)**：本行業包括以物理或化學方法，將材料、物質或組件轉變成新產品。產品的大幅改動、革新和重造一般也視同製造業。本行業還包括工商業用機械及設備的專門維修及保養。本行業的例子有食品製造業、成衣製造業、印刷業、電子產品製造業、機械及設備的維修及安裝等。

**建造業 (Construction)**：本行業包括樓房及土木工程的一般建造及專門建造活動，凡新造工程、修繕、增建及改建、在工地架起預製樓宇結構及臨時性建造工程均屬於本行業主類。本行業的例子有樓宇建造、土木工程、建築物設備安裝及保養活動、樓房裝飾、修葺及保養等。

**進出口、批發及零售業 (Import/export, wholesale and retail trades)**：本行業包括各類貨品的批發及零售（即不經改造過程的銷售）及銷售商品時所附帶的服務。批發及零售乃商品經銷的最後程序。本行業的例子有進出口貿易業、批發及零售業、小販等。

**運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 (Transportation, storage, postal and courier services)**：本行業包括通過鐵路、公路、水上及空中運輸工具提供定期或不定期的客貨運輸，以及其輔助活動，如機場、碼頭、停車場、貨物處理、倉庫、郵政及速遞等，亦包括觀光旅運和附有或不附駕駛員或操作員的運輸設備租賃。本行業的例子有陸路運輸業、水上運輸業、空運業、貨倉及運輸輔助服務業、郵政及快遞活動等。

**住宿及膳食服務業 (Accommodation and food services)**：本行業包括提供短期性住宿服務予



旅客，及餐飲服務予顧客即時享用。本行業的例子有酒店、賓館及旅舍、酒樓餐館、酒吧及酒廊、咖啡室等。

**資訊及通訊業 (Information and communications)**：本行業包括資訊與文化產品的製作及發行，以及提供傳送或發行這些產品及資料的方法，亦包括廣播、通訊、資訊科技活動、資料處理及其他資訊服務活動。本行業的例子有出版業、電台及電視廣播、電訊業、資訊科技服務業、新聞通訊社等。

**金融及保險業 (Financing and insurance)**：本行業包括金融服務及其輔助活動（包含保險業務及退休基金）。持有資產的活動，如控股公司、信託、基金及其他金融工具的活動亦歸入本行業。本行業的例子有銀行、投資及控股公司、保險、證券經紀服務、基金管理等。

**地產、專業及商用服務業 (Real estate, professional and business services)**：本行業包括（甲）所有與地產相關的活動，（乙）要求嚴格的專業訓練或以專門知識及技術為使用者提供服務的活動，及（丙）主要從事支援一般企業（小部分亦支援家庭住戶）日常運作的各種活動的機構單位。本行業的例子有地產發展、地產經紀及代理、地產保養管理、律師辦事處、會計師辦事處、核數師辦事處、建築師辦事處、測量師辦事處、廣告及市場研究公司、專門設計活動、旅行代理、保安及偵查活動、建築物及園境護理服務活動、清潔服務、辦公室行政及支援等。

**公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動 (Public administration, education, human health and social work activities)**：本行業包括政府行政機關、從事制定和推行經濟及社會政策的機構，以及維持公共秩序和安全的單位。本行業亦包括主要從事提供及支援教育及培訓的機構單位及主要從事人類保健及社會工作的機構單位。本行業的例子有政府服務、院校及其他從事教育及培訓的機構單位、醫療及保健服務、安老院舍、福利機構等。

**雜項社會及個人服務 (Miscellaneous social and personal services)**：本行業包括創作及表演藝術活動、文化活動、博彩活動、體育活動、遊樂及康樂活動，以及包括個人服務活動在內的其他服務業活動。本行業亦包括受聘於住戶的家居服務活動。本行業的例子有圖書館及博物館、主題樂園、健身中心、宗教組織、政治組織、個人及家庭用品（例如汽車和電腦）的維修、洗滌及乾洗服務、美容及美體護理、家庭傭工等。

**其他 (Others)**：包括「農業、林業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力及燃氣供應」、「自來水供應；污水處理、廢棄物管理及污染防治活動」等行業，及報稱的行業不能分類或描述不足。

- (8) **住戶人數 (Household size)**：指家庭住戶中的人口數目。 [16]
- (9) **每月主要職業收入 (Monthly income from main employment)**：對於僱主或自營業者來說，這是指扣除營運開支後從主要業務所賺得的收入。對於僱員來說，則是指從主要工作所賺取的全部收入，包括薪金或工資、花紅、佣金、逾時工作補薪、房屋津貼、小賬及其他現金津貼，但不包括年終花紅及雙糧。所記金額以 2011 年 6 月的收入計算。 [24]
- (10) **每月主要職業收入中位數 (Median monthly income from main employment)**：每月主要職業收入的一種平均值，百分之五十的工作人口（不包括無酬家庭從業員），他們的主要職業收入高於這數字，而其餘百分之五十，他們的主要職業收入低於這數字。請參看第 (9) 項「每月主要職業收入」。 [23]
- (11) **使用其他語言／方言的能力 (Ability to speak other languages/dialects)**：若受訪者在日常生活中（如讀書、工作或回答問路者），能夠使用某種語言／方言與人進行簡單交談，則他／她可算具備使用該種語言／方言的能力。如受訪者除慣用語言外，尚能說其他語言／方言，則他／她可算具備使用其他語言／方言的能力。請參看第 (32) 項「慣用語言」。 [1]
- (12) **居住情況 (Living arrangements)**：居住情況是根據受訪者及與其同住住戶成員的關係而界定。各類居住情況如下： [21]

**獨居 (Living alone)**：某人沒有與其他人同住。

**只與父母同住 (Living with parent(s) only)**：某人與其父及／或母同住。同一時間，他／她可

能與其他人同住，但這些人並不是其配偶及子女。

*與配偶及／或子女同住 (Living with spouse and/or child(ren))*：某人與其配偶及／或子女同住。同一時間，他／她可能與其他人同住。這類別可再細分為「與配偶及／或子女同住，並與父母同住」及「與配偶及／或子女同住，並不與父母同住」。前者指某人與其配偶及／或子女同住的同時也與其父母同住，而後者則指受訪者的父母並不住在同一住戶內。

*其他 (Others)*：某人與其父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住。

- (13) **居港人口 (Hong Kong Resident Population)**：居港人口包括「常住居民」和「流動居民」。「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：（一）在普查參考時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在普查參考時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在普查參考時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於普查參考時刻在港的香港非永久性居民。至於「流動居民」，則指在普查參考時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，或在普查參考時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在普查參考時刻他們是否身在香港。 [15]
- (14) **性別比率 (Sex ratio)**：男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。 [30]
- (15) **房屋類型 (Type of housing)**：指作居用途的單位所屬的房屋性質。各房屋類型是根據單位所屬的屋宇單位類型來決定，詳情如下： [31]

*公營租住房屋 (Public rental housing)*：包括所有公營租住房屋單位。

*資助自置居所房屋 (Subsidized home ownership housing)*：包括所有資助出售單位。

*私人永久性房屋 (Private permanent housing)*：包括所有私人住宅單位、所有別墅／平房／新型村屋、所有簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋，以及所有員工宿舍。

*非住宅用房屋 (Non-domestic housing)*：包括所有非住宅樓宇內的屋宇單位及所有供集體住宿的屋宇單位。

*臨時房屋 (Temporary housing)*：包括所有臨時屋宇單位。

- (16) **青年 (Youths)**：指 15 至 24 歲的人士。 [34]
- (17) **非從事經濟活動人口 (Economically inactive population)**：請參看第 (31) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [11]
- (18) **修讀科目 (Field of education)**：指受訪者就讀／完成的最高教育程度所修讀的課程科目。 [14]

*一般課程 (General programmes)*：包括一般學前、小學及中學教育課程（包括毅進計劃）。

*文學及社會科學 (Arts and social science)*：包括音樂、繪畫、雕刻、戲劇、手工藝、攝影及電影攝影、文學、語文及語言學、歷史、哲學、神學、宗教、考古學、人類學、經濟學、社會學、理論心理學、臨床心理學、人口統計學、地理、政治學及區域研究。

*純科學 (Pure science)*：包括數學、生物、化學、地質學、物理、天文學、氣象學、海洋學、統計學及精算學。

*教育 (Education)*：包括教育學院及香港工商師範學院的課程；教育證書／文憑課程以及教育學位課程。

*商科課程 (Business and commercial studies)*：包括銀行業務、市場學、金融及投資、估價、採購及供應、保險、秘書、公司行政秘書、公共及商業行政、會計、速記、打字及簿記。

*電腦課程 (Computer studies)*：包括電腦程序及系統分析、電腦資料處理、商用機器及電腦操作。

*醫療衛生課程 (Medical and health related studies)*：包括藥物（中藥除外）、護理、牙科、精神病學、放射學、藥劑、牙科及醫科技術、物理及職業治療、言語治療、解剖學、生理學、免疫學、病理學及法醫學。

**建築及營造工程 (Architecture and construction engineering)**：包括建築、城市設計及環境設計、運輸研究、建築技術（例如：測量、木工、泥水、批盪、貼磚、潔具及喉管裝配）、污水、供水及處理、土木及結構工程、屋宇裝備工程、土壤力學、繪圖技術、室內設計、土地、建築及營造管理。

**機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 (Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering)**：包括機械工程、採礦工程、汽車技工、汽車科技、生產工程、塑膠模工藝、工具及模具技術、工業工程、電機及電子工程、冷凍及空氣調節、電視／收音機維修保養、無線電訊、海洋電子、造船及維修、造船工程。

**紡織、設計及其他工業技術 (Textile, design and other industrial technology)**：包括紡織／製衣技術、例如染色、織物、印花、成衣及皮革製造、印刷技術、工業設計、基本、平面及立體設計、化學工程、鐘錶製作及光學。

**其他職業課程 (Other vocational studies)**：包括法律及法理學、新聞學、電台及電視廣播、公共關係、圖書館學、社會工作、農業程序、旅遊業、酒店管理、實驗室技術、民間保安、軍務、職業輔導及其他服務行業。

- (19) **家庭住戶 (Domestic household)**：一群住在一起及分享生活所需的人士，他們之間不一定有親戚關係。自己單獨安排生活所需的個別人士亦當為一戶，即「單人住戶」。（註：家庭住戶需至少有一名成員為常住居民，只有流動居民的住戶不會被界定為家庭住戶。） [8]
- (20) **家庭住戶平均人數 (Average domestic household size)**：每個家庭住戶的平均人數。計算方法是把家庭住戶內的人口總數除以家庭住戶總數。 [6]
- (21) **區議會分區 (District Council district)**：根據區議會條例（第 547 章），全港共有 18 個地方行政區：港島 4 個，九龍 5 個及新界 9 個。2011 年人口普查時所採用的是按 2011 年 11 月 6 日區議會選舉時所用的區議會選區分界，而該分界是根據《2011 年選區（區議會）宣布令》（2011 年第 44 號法律公告），由行政長官會同行政會議根據《區議會條例》（第 547 章）第 6 條而作出的。 [7]
- (22) **國籍 (Nationality)**：國籍與個人的居住地、種族或出生地有關。國籍不一定與該人的旅行證件有關。 [25]
- (23) **婚姻狀況 (Marital status)**：受訪者在人口普查訪問時所報稱的婚姻狀況，而有關的婚姻或離婚事件是否有經過合法登記或儀式，並未有查核。 [22]
- (24) **專上教育 (Post-secondary education)**：請參看第 (25) 項「教育程度」。 [28]
- (25) **教育程度（最高就讀程度） (Educational attainment (highest level attended))**：指受訪者在院校修讀達到的最高教育水平，不論他／她有否完成該課程。計算教育程度時，只包括正式課程，即須最少為期一個學年、具指定學歷資格才可入讀（不包括香港公開大學主辦的非學位／學位／研究生課程），以及設有考試或指定的評核成績程序。 [12]

教育程度分類如下：

**未受教育 (No schooling)**：包括從未修讀過正式課程的人士。

**學前教育 (Pre-primary)**：包括所有幼稚園及幼兒中心班級。

**小學 (Primary)**：包括所有小學的一至六年級。

**初中 (Lower secondary)**：包括所有中學的一至三年級。

**高中 (Upper secondary)**：包括所有中學舊學制的四至五年級及新學制的四至六年級或同等程度，毅進課程以及工藝程度教育。

**預科 (Sixth form)**：包括所有中學舊學制的六至七年級或同等程度。

**專上教育（文憑／證書課程） (Post-secondary (Diploma/Certificate))**：包括所有職業

訓練局／製衣業訓練局／建造業議會訓練學院／公開大學／大學專業進修學院／前理工學院／其它法定或認可的專上學院／其它專上學院／前師範學院／商科學校的證書／文憑課程，文憑／證書課程的護士／牙科訓練課程／遙距課程及其他文憑／證書程度課程。

*專上教育（副學位課程）(Post-secondary (Sub-degree courses))*：包括大學／職業訓練局的高級證書／高級文憑／專業文憑／副學士／副學士先修／增修證書／院士銜或同等課程、由大學資助委員會資助的其他大學非學位課程、前理工學院／其他法定或認可的專上學院的高級證書／高級文憑／專業文憑／副學士／副學士先修或同等課程、其他專上學院開設的高級文憑／專業文憑／副學士／副學士先修或同等課程、香港教育學院的非學位課程、護士訓練非學位課程、牙科訓練非學位課程及遙距非學位課程。

*專上教育（學位課程）(Post-secondary (Degree courses))*：包括本地及非本地院校的學士學位課程、修課形式研究院程度課程及研究形式研究院程度課程。

- (26) **現住地區 (Area of current residence)**：在人口普查時某人所居住的地區。 [3]
- (27) **勞動人口 (Labour force)**：請參看第 (31) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [19]
- (28) **勞動人口參與率 (Labour force participation rate)**：從事經濟活動人口（即勞動人口）佔 15 歲及以上人口的比例。 [20]
- (29) **就學比率 (School attendance rate)**：在學校或教育機構就讀全日制課程的學生數目佔人口的比例（對 2011 年人口普查而言，是指在 2011 年上半年的情況）。 [29]
- (30) **新市鎮 (New town)**：各新市鎮界線乃採自土木工程拓展署及規劃署訂定的新市鎮發展範圍。全港共有 12 個新市鎮，即是葵涌、青衣、荃灣、屯門、元朗、天水圍、粉嶺／上水、大埔、沙田、馬鞍山、將軍澳及北大嶼山。 [26]
- (31) **經濟活動身分 (Economic activity status)**：人口可劃分為「從事經濟活動人口」（即勞動人口）及「非從事經濟活動人口」兩大類。 [10]

*從事經濟活動人口 (Economically active population)*：包括就業人士（即工作人口）及失業人口。

工作人口指符合以下條件的 15 歲及以上人士：（甲）在人口普查前 7 天內有從事工作以賺取薪酬或利潤；或（乙）在人口普查前 7 天內有一份正式工作。工作人口可按就業身分 (*Employment Status*) 劃分為：

*僱員 (Employee)*：為賺取工資、薪金、佣金、小費或實物津貼而為僱主（私人公司或政府）工作，包括家庭傭工、外發工和支薪家庭從業員。

*僱主 (Employer)*：從事本身業務／職業時為賺取利潤或費用而工作，最少僱用一人為其工作的人。

*自營業者 (Self-employed)*：從事本身業務／職業時為賺取利潤或費用而工作，並沒有僱用他人或受僱於人的人。

*無酬家庭從業員 (Unpaid family worker)*：為有關家庭生意工作但無收取報酬的人，亦算作就業人士。報酬不包括膳宿和零用錢。

*失業人口 (Unemployed population)*：基本上指 15 歲及以上人士（甲）在人口普查前 7 天內並無職位，且並無為賺取薪酬或利潤而工作；（乙）在人口普查前 7 天內隨時可工作；及（丙）在人口普查前 30 天內有找尋工作。

**非從事經濟活動人口 (Economically inactive population)**：指在人口普查前 7 天內並無職位亦無工作的人，但不包括在該 7 天內正在休假和失業的人。而料理家務者、退休人士及所有 15 歲以下人士則包括在內。

**料理家務者 (Home-maker)**：照顧家庭而無收取報酬的人。

**學生 (Student)**：在院校就讀全日制課程的人（對於 2011 年人口普查而言，學生是指在 2011 年上半年就讀全日制課程的人，並將會於人口普查（即 2011 年 6 月）之後的學年繼續修讀全日制課程）。自修、在各類訓練學校修讀非正式課程或夜間課程，並在人口普查進行前 7 天內沒有工作的人亦歸入此類別。兼職學生歸入從事經濟活動人士，故並不包括在此類別內。

**退休人士 (Retired person)**：以前有工作，但現因年老而沒有繼續工作的人。

**經濟自給者 (Of independent means)**：無須為生計而工作的人，他們的生活費通常依靠收租、儲蓄、投資收益或滙款等。

**其他非從事經濟活動人士 (Other economically inactive person)**：其他未有分類的非從事經濟活動人士，如非受薪的宗教工作者，以及因長期患病或殘疾而不能工作或沒有找尋工作的人。

- (32) **慣用語言 (Usual language)**：指在家中日常交談所用的語言／方言，但不適用於 5 歲以下兒童或失去語言能力的人士。 [32]
- (33) **種族 (Ethnicity)**：一個人的種族由其本人來決定。有關「種族」的分類是參考不同的概念包括文化起源、國籍、膚色及語言等而制定。這分類方法與聯合國於 2008 年頒布的建議一致，亦參考了其他國家的做法，以及本地的情況。在香港人口中，大部份為華人，而非華人中則以亞洲人為主。因此，種族分類提供了較多與亞洲地區相關的類別。 [13]
- (34) **職業 (Occupation)**：在點算時刻前的 7 天內受訪者所從事的工作類別。 [27]

**經理及行政級人員 (Managers and administrators)**：包括政府的行政人員、專員及署／處長；領事；議員；工商界、進出口貿易、批發和零售業、飲食及旅店業、運輸、電力、燃氣、水務業及其他服務、以及漁農業中的董事、執行總監、總裁、總經理、專職經理、分行經理及小型機構經理。

**專業人員 (Professionals)**：包括合資格的專業科學家、醫生、牙醫及其他醫療專業人員；建築師；測量師及工程師；時裝設計家、珠寶設計家、大學及專上學院的校長、院長、教職員及行政人員；中學校長及教師；統計師；數學家；電腦系統分析員及程序編寫員；律師及法官；會計師；商界顧問及分析員；社會工作者；社會工作助理；翻譯員及傳譯員；新聞編輯及新聞記者；作家；圖書館管理員及宗教活動專業人員。

**輔助專業人員 (Associate professionals)**：包括科學技術員、護士及助產士、牙科助理及其他保健輔助專業人員；建築、測量及工程技術員；光學及電子儀器控制員；船隻領航員及空中交通指揮員；小學及幼稚園／幼兒院校長及教師；統計助理；電腦操作員；法律文員；會計督導員；公共關係主任；營業代表；室內設計家；屋邨經理；警隊及其他紀律部隊的警司、督察及主任；藝人及運動員。

**文書支援人員 (Clerical support workers)**：包括速記員、秘書及打字員；簿記、金融、船務、存案及人事部文員；銀行櫃位員；接待員及查詢文員。

**服務工作及銷售人員 (Service and sales workers)**：包括機艙服務員及導遊；管家；廚師及侍應生；褸姆；理髮師及美容師；出納員及票務員；警隊及其他紀律部隊的員佐級人員；運輸指導員及其他服務工作人員；批發及零售商店推銷員；店員及時裝模特兒。

*工藝及有關人員 (Craft and related workers)*：包括礦工及採石工人；砌磚工人、木匠及其他建造業工人；金屬模工；鐵匠；機械、電器及電子儀器技工；珠寶工人及手錶製造工人；製陶工人；排字工人；麵包師傅、食品及飲品處理工人；油漆工人；紡織、成衣、皮革、橡膠和塑膠行業的工人及其他工藝工人。

*機台及機器操作員及裝配員 (Plant and machine operators and assemblers)*：包括鑽井工人及鏗床操作員；礦熔爐操作員；磚及瓷磚燒窯工人；鋸木廠鋸工；造紙工人；化學處理機台操作員；發電廠及鍋爐操作員；石棉水泥產品製造工人；金屬整理工人及電鍍工人；牛奶製品及其他食品處理機器操作員；印刷機操作員；生產紡織、橡膠及塑膠製品的機器操作員；裝配員；司機；海員及其他工廠及機器操作員。

*非技術工人 (Elementary occupations)*：包括小販；家務助理及清潔工人；信差；私人護衛員；看更；貨運工人；電梯操作員；建造業雜工；包裝工人；廚師助手；漁農業雜工。

*漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 (Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable)*：包括農夫、畜牧業工人及漁夫、及報稱的職業不能分類或描述不足。

# 英文詞彙釋義

## Definition of Terms in English

## 英文詞彙釋義（按字母順序排列）

### Definition of Terms in English (in alphabetical order)

方括號內的數字為中文詞彙釋義內的相對編號

Number in square brackets indicates the corresponding reference number for Definition of Terms in Chinese

- (1) **Ability to speak other languages/dialects** (使用其他語言／方言的能力)： If a person is able to conduct a short conversation with a particular language / dialect in everyday life activities such as responding when being asked for direction, studying at school or using at work, he is deemed to have the ability to speak the language / dialect. A person who is capable of speaking languages / dialects other than the usual language possesses the ability to speak other languages / dialects. Please see **Usual language** in (32). [11]
- (2) **Age (年齡)**： Age is the number of complete years a person has passed since birth. It is derived from month and year of birth. [6]
- (3) **Area of current residence (現住地區)**： Area in which a person was living at the time of the Census. [26]
- (4) **Area of residence 5 years ago (五年前居住地區)**： The broad geographical area in which a person lived five years before the Census. If the place is outside Hong Kong, the country of residence is recorded. [1]
- (5) **Average annual growth rate (平均每年增長率)**： When population increased over a period of more than one year, the average annual growth rate is computed using the following formula: [4]

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = (1 + r)^n$$

where  $P_1$  = population at the beginning of a period  
 $P_2$  = population at the end of a period  
 $r$  = average annual growth rate  
 $n$  = number of years in the period

- (6) **Average domestic household size (家庭住戶平均人數)**： The average number of persons per domestic household. It is calculated by dividing the total number of persons who were living in domestic households by the total number of domestic households. [20]
- (7) **District Council district (區議會分區)**： There are 18 Districts in Hong Kong as declared under the District Councils Ordinance (Cap. 547): 4 on Hong Kong Island, 5 in Kowloon and 9 in the New Territories. The set of Constituency Area boundaries adopted in the 2011 Population Census is based on those declared in the Declaration of Constituencies (District Councils) Order 2011 (L.N. 44 of 2011) made by the Chief Executive in Council under section 6 of the District Councils Ordinance (Cap. 547) for the District Council Election held on 6 November 2011. [21]
- (8) **Domestic household (家庭住戶)**： A domestic household consists of a group of persons who live together and make common provision for essentials for living. These persons need not be related. If a person makes provision for essentials for living without sharing with other persons, he is also regarded as a household. In this case the household is a one-person household. (Note: A domestic household must have at least one member who is a Usual Resident. Households comprising Mobile Residents only are not classified as domestic households.) [19]
- (9) **Duration of residence in Hong Kong (在港居住年期)**： Duration of residence in Hong Kong measures the total number of complete years for which a person has lived in Hong Kong. Any period of temporary absence from Hong Kong for 6 months or more was not counted in reckoning the duration. [5]
- (10) **Economic activity status (經濟活動身分)**： The population can be divided into two main groups, economically active population (i.e. the labour force) and economically inactive population as follows: [31]



*Economically active population* (從事經濟活動人口) : This comprises the employed (that is the working population) and the unemployed.

The working population refers to persons aged 15 and over who should (a) be engaged in performing work for pay or profit during the 7 days before the Census; or (b) have formal job attachment during the 7 days before the Census. The working population can be distinguished by the Employment Status (就業身分) as follows:

*Employee* (僱員) : A person who works for an employer (private companies or government) for wage, salary, commission, tips or payment in kind. Domestic helpers, outworkers and paid family workers are also included here.

*Employer* (僱主) : A person who works for profit or fees in his/her own business/profession and employs one or more persons to work for him/her.

*Self-employed* (自營作業者) : A person who works for profit or fees in his/her own business/profession, neither employed by someone nor employing others.

*Unpaid family worker* (無酬家庭從業員) : A person who works for no pay in a family business is also considered as employed. Food and lodging and pocket money are not counted as pay.

*Unemployed population* (失業人口) : Refer basically to persons aged 15 and over who should (a) not have had a job and should not have performed any work for pay or profit during the 7 days before the Census ; (b) have been available for work during the 7 days before the Census ; and (c) have sought work during the thirty days before the Census.

*Economically inactive population* (非從事經濟活動人口) : This comprises persons who have not had a job and have not been at work during the 7 days before the Census, excluding persons who have been on leave/holiday during the 7 days period and persons who are unemployed. Persons such as home-makers, retired persons and all those aged below 15 are thus included.

*Home-maker* (料理家務者) : A person who looks after the home without pay.

*Student* (學生) : A person who is studying full-time in educational institution (as for the 2011 Population Census, students refers to those who had been studying in the first half of 2011 and would continue to study full-time in the academic year after the Census [i.e. June 2011] ). Persons who are self-studying, or studying informal courses in miscellaneous training institutes or studying evening courses and were not working during the 7 days before the Census are also included in this category. Student workers are classified as economically active persons and are not included in this group.

*Retired person* (退休人士) : A person who has worked previously but is not currently working because of old age.

*Of independent means* (經濟自給者) : A person who does not have to work for a living. The cost of living is generally borne by rental receivable, savings, investment returns or remittances.

*Other economically inactive person* (其他非從事經濟活動人士) : Economically inactive person not elsewhere classified, e.g. unpaid religious worker and person who

cannot work or do not seek work because of permanent sickness or disablement.

- (11) **Economically inactive population** (非從事經濟活動人口): Please see **Economic activity status** in (10). [17]
- (12) **Educational attainment (highest level attended)** (教育程度(最高就讀程度)): Highest level attended is the highest level of education ever attained by a person in educational institution, regardless of whether he had completed the course. Only formal courses are counted as educational attainment. A formal course shall be one that lasts for at least one academic year, requires specific academic qualifications for entrance (except sub-degree/degree/post-graduate courses offered by the Open University of Hong Kong) and includes examinations or specific academic assessment procedures. [25]

Educational attainment is classified as follows:

*No schooling* (未受教育): Including those who had never attended a formal course.

*Pre-primary* (學前教育): Including all classes in kindergartens and child care centres.

*Primary* (小學): Including Primary 1 – 6 in all educational institutions.

*Lower secondary* (初中): Including Secondary 1 – 3 in all educational institutions.

*Upper secondary* (高中): Including Secondary 4 – 5 of old academic structure, Secondary 4 – 5 of new academic structure or equivalent in all educational institutions, Project Yi Jin and craft level.

*Sixth form* (預科): Including Secondary 6 – 7 of old academic structure or equivalent in all educational institutions.

*Post-secondary (Diploma/certificate)* (專上教育(文憑/證書課程)): Including diploma/certificate courses in Vocational Training Council/Clothing Industry Training Authority/Construction Industry Council Training Academy/Open University/School of Professional and Continuing Education of University/former polytechnics/other statutory or approved post-secondary colleges/other colleges providing post-secondary courses/former Teacher Colleges/commercial schools, nurse training courses/dental training courses/distance learning courses/other courses at diploma/certificate level.

*Post-secondary (Sub-degree course)* (專上教育(副學位課程)): Including all higher certificate/higher diploma/professional diploma/associate degree/pre-associate degree/endorsement certificate/associateship or equivalent courses in universities/Vocational Training Council, other sub-degree courses in universities funded by University Grants Committee, higher certificate/higher diploma/professional diploma/associate degree/pre-associate degree or equivalent courses in former polytechnics/other statutory or approved post-secondary colleges, higher diploma/professional diploma/associate degree/pre-associate degree or equivalent courses in other colleges providing post-secondary courses, sub-degree courses in Hong Kong Institute of Education, sub-degree level nurse training courses/dental training courses, distance learning sub-degree level courses and other sub-degree level courses.

*Post-secondary (Degree course)* (專上教育(學位課程)): Including all first degree, taught postgraduate and research postgraduate courses in local or non-local institutions.

- (13) **Ethnicity (種族)**: The ethnicity of a person is determined by self-identification. The classification of ethnicity is determined with reference to a combination of concepts such as cultural origins, nationality, colour and language. This practice is in line with the recommendations promulgated by the United Nations in 2008, and has taken into account the practices of other countries as well as local circumstances. In Hong Kong, a significant proportion of the population is Chinese, and among the non-Chinese, Asians account for the majority. Therefore, there are more Asian related ethnic groups in the classification. [33]
- (14) **Field of education (修讀科目)**: Field of education refers to the subject of the courses to which a person's education attainment (highest level attended or highest level completed) was related. [18]

*General programmes (一般課程)*: Including general programmes for preparatory, elementary and secondary education (include Project Yi Jin).

*Arts and social science (文學及社會科學)*: Including studies in music; drawing and painting; sculpturing; drama; handicrafts; photography and cinematography; literature; languages and linguistics; history; philosophy; theology; religion; archaeology; anthropology; economics; sociology; pure psychology; clinical psychology; demography; geography; political science and regional studies.

*Pure science (純科學)*: Including studies in mathematics; biology; chemistry; geology; physics; astronomy; meteorology; oceanography; statistics and actuarial science.

*Education (教育)*: Including studies in colleges of education and Hong Kong Technical Teacher's College; certificate/diploma of education courses and university degree courses in education.

*Business and commercial studies (商科課程)*: Including studies in banking; marketing; finance and investment; valuation; purchase and supply; insurance; secretaryship; company secretaryship; public and business administration; accountancy; shorthand; typing and book-keeping.

*Computer studies (電腦課程)*: Including studies in computer programming and system analysis; electronic data processing; business machine and computer operation.

*Medical and health related studies (醫療衛生課程)*: Including studies in medicine (except Chinese herb medicine); nursing; dentistry; psychiatry; radiology; pharmacy, dental and medical technology; physical and occupational therapy; speech therapy; anatomy; physiology; immunology; pathology and forensic medicine.

*Architecture and construction engineering (建築及營造工程)*: Including studies in architecture, town planning and environmental design; transport studies; building technology such as surveying; carpentry, bricklaying, plastering and tiling, plumbing and pipe-fitting, sewerage; water supply and treatment; civil and structural engineering; building services engineering; soil mechanics; draughtsmanship; interior design; land, building and estate management.

*Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering (機械、電機、電子及輪機工程)*: Including studies in mechanical engineering; mining engineering; motor mechanics; vehicle technology; production engineering; plastic mould technology; tool and die technology; industrial engineering; electrical and electronic engineering; refrigeration and air-conditioning; television/radio mechanics and servicing; telecommunications; marine electronics; ship building and repairs and naval architecture.

*Textile, design and other industrial technology (紡織、設計及其他工業技術)*: Including studies in textile technology/clothing technology such as dyeing, fabric, printing, garment and leather manufacturing; printing technology; industrial design; basic, graphic and 3-dimensional design; chemical engineering; watch and clock making and optics.

*Other vocational studies (其他職業課程)*: Including studies in law and jurisprudence;

journalism; radio and television broadcasting; public relations; library sciences; social work; agricultural programmes; tourism; hotel management; laboratory technicianship; civil security; military; vocational counselling and other service trades.

- (15) **Hong Kong Resident Population (居港人口)** : The Hong Kong Resident Population at the census reference moment covers “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”. “Usual Residents” refer to 2 categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 3 months during the 6 months after the census reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the census reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the census reference moment. As for “Mobile Residents”, they are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months after the census reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the census reference moment. [13]
- (16) **Household size (住戶人數)** : Household size refers to the number of persons living in the domestic household. [8]
- (17) **Industry (行業)** : The main kind of goods or services produced by the establishment in which a person worked during the 7 days before the census reference moment. The brief descriptions and coverage of the industrial sectors are given as follows: [7]

*New industry classification (modeled on the ‘Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0’)*

*Manufacturing (製造業)* : This industry sector includes the physical or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products. Substantial alteration, renovation and reconstruction of goods are generally considered to be manufacturing. Also included in the industry sector is specialised repair and maintenance of industrial and commercial machinery and equipment. Examples of this industry sector are food product manufacturing; wearing apparel industry; printing industry; manufacturing of electronic products; and repair and installation of machinery and equipment.

*Construction (建造業)* : This industry sector includes general construction and specialised construction activities for buildings and civil engineering works. It includes new work, repair, additions and alterations, the erection of prefabricated building structure on the site and also construction of a temporary nature. Examples of this industry sector are building construction; civil engineering; building services installation and maintenance activities; and decoration, repair and maintenance for buildings.

*Import/export, wholesale and retail trades (進出口、批發及零售業)* : This industry sector includes wholesale and retail sale (i.e. sale without transformation) of any type of goods, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. Wholesaling and retailing are the final steps in the distribution of merchandise. Examples of this industry sector are import and export trade; wholesale and retail trade; and peddlers.

*Transportation, storage, postal and courier services (運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業)* : This industry sector includes the provision of passenger or freight transport, whether scheduled or not, by rail, road, water or air and associated activities such as airport, terminal and car park, loading and unloading of freight, storage, and postal and courier activities etc. Also included are sightseeing transport and renting of transport equipment with or without driver or operator. Examples of this industry sector are land transport; water transport; air transport; warehousing and support activities for transportation; and postal and courier activities.

*Accommodation and food services (住宿及膳食服務業)* : This industry sector includes the

provision of short-stay accommodation for visitors and other travellers and the provision of complete meals and drinks fit for immediate consumption. Examples of this industry sector are hotels; guesthouses and boarding houses; restaurants; bars and lounges; and coffee shops.

*Information and communications (資訊及通訊業)*: This industry sector includes the production and distribution of information and cultural products, the provision of the means to transmit or distribute these products as well as data. Also included are broadcasting, communications and information technology activities, as well as the processing of data and other information service activities. Examples of this industry sector are publishing industry; radio and television broadcasting; telecommunications; information technology services; and news agencies.

*Financing and insurance (金融及保險業)*: This industry sector includes financial service activities, including insurance and pension funding activities, and activities to support financial services. Also included are the activities of holding assets, such as activities of holding companies and the activities of trusts, funds and similar financial entities. Examples of this industry sector are banks; investment and holding companies; insurance; security brokerage; and fund management.

*Real estate, professional and business services (地產、專業及商用服務業)*: This industry sector includes (a) all real estate activities, (b) all activities requiring a high degree of professional training, and serve users with specialised knowledge and skills; and (c) establishments mainly engaged in performing various support activities for the day-to-day operations of other enterprises (some also supporting households). Examples of this industry sector are real estate development; real estate brokerage and agencies; real estate maintenance management; offices of lawyers, accountants, auditors, architects, surveyors; advertising and market research companies; specialised design activities; travel agencies, security and investigation activities; cleaning activities; office administrative and support activities.

*Public administration, education, human health and social work activities (公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動)*: This industry sector includes government administration, establishments engaged in formulating and implementing the economic and social policy, and units maintaining public order and safety. This industry sector also includes establishments mainly engaged in the provision and support of education and training and establishments mainly engaged in providing human health care and social assistance. Examples of this industry sector are government services; educational institutions and other establishments engaged in educational and training services; medical and health services; elderly homes; and welfare institutions.

*Miscellaneous social and personal services (雜項社會及個人服務)*: This industry sector includes creative and performing arts activities; cultural activities; betting activities; sports, amusement and recreation activities; and all other services activities including personal services activities. This industry sector also includes activities of households as employers of domestic personnel. Examples of this industry sector are libraries and museums; theme parks; fitness centres; religious organisations; political organisations; repair of personal and household goods (such as motor vehicles and computers); laundry and dry-cleaning services; beauty and body prettifying treatment; and domestic helpers.

*Others (其他)*: Including such industries as 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing'; 'Mining and quarrying'; 'Electricity and gas supply'; 'Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities' and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable.

- (18) **Internal migration (內部遷移)**: Persons internally migrated were those whose area of current residence was different from the area of original residence five years ago. In defining internal

migration, a change in the area of residence refers to a move (a) from a District Council District to another District Council District; or (b) within a District Council District in the New Territories, from a new town to another new town, or from a new town to other areas in the district or vice versa. [3]

- (19) **Labour force (勞動人口)** : Please see **Economic activity status** in (10). [27]
- (20) **Labour force participation rate (勞動人口參與率)** : The proportion of labour force in the total population aged 15 and over. [28]
- (21) **Living arrangements (居住情況)** : Living arrangements are classified according to the respondent and his/her relationship with other household members living with him/her. The different categories of living arrangements are as follows: [12]

*Living alone (獨居)* : A person not living with any other persons.

*Living with parent(s) only (只與父母同住)* : A person living with his/her father and/or mother. He/she may, at the same time, be living with other persons who are not his/her spouse and child(ren).

*Living with spouse and/or child(ren) (與配偶及／或子女同住)* : A person living with his/her spouse and/or child(ren). He/she may, at the same time, be living with other persons. This category can be further broken down into “Living with spouse and/or child(ren), and with parent(s)” and “Living with spouse and/or child(ren), and not with parent(s)”. The former refers to the case that the persons are also living with their parent(s) while they live with their spouse and/or child(ren). The latter refers to the case that the respondent's parent(s) is not living in the same household.

*Others (其他)* : A person living with other persons other than his/her parent(s), spouse and child(ren).

- (22) **Marital status (婚姻狀況)** : The marital status of a person is recorded according to the status reported by respondents in the Census. There is no check on whether the marriage or divorce had undergone any legal registration or ceremony. [23]
- (23) **Median monthly income from main employment (每月主要職業收入中位數)** : The average income from main employment so calculated that 50% of the working population, excluding unpaid family worker, had income above that figure and the other 50% had income below it. Please see **Monthly income from main employment** in (24). [10]
- (24) **Monthly income from main employment (每月主要職業收入)** : For employers or self-employed persons, this is the amount earned excluding expenses incurred in running their main business. For employees, this is the total amount earned from their main employment including salary or wage, bonus, commission, overtime, housing allowance, tips and other cash allowances. New Year bonus and double pay are excluded. The amount recorded refers to the income for June 2011. [9]
- (25) **Nationality (國籍)** : Nationality may be related to a person's place of residence, ethnicity or place of birth. It may not necessarily be related to a person's travel document. [22]
- (26) **New town (新市鎮)** : The delineation of the areas into new towns is adopted from the boundaries developed by the Civil Engineering and Development Department as well as Planning Department for new town development purposes. There are twelve new towns in Hong Kong, namely Kwai Chung, Tsing Yi, Tsuen Wan, Tuen Mun, Yuen Long, Tin Shui Wai, Fanling/ Sheung Shui, Tai Po, Sha Tin, Ma On Shan, Tseung Kwan O and North Lantau. [30]
- (27) **Occupation (職業)** : This refers to the kind of work a person performed during the 7 days before the census reference moment. [34]

*Managers and administrators (經理及行政級人員)* : Including administrators, commissioners and directors in government service; consuls; councillors; directors, chief executive officers, presidents, general managers, functional managers, branch managers and small business managers in industry, commerce, import and export trade, wholesale and

retail trade, catering and lodging services, transport, electricity, gas, water and other services and agricultural and fishery sectors.

*Professionals (專業人員)*: Including qualified professional scientists, doctors, dentists and other medical professionals; architects, surveyors and engineers; fashion designers, jewellery designers, vice-chancellors, directors, academic staff and administrators of university, post-secondary college; principals and teachers of secondary school; statisticians; mathematicians; system analysts and computer programmers; lawyers and judges; accountants; business consultants and analysts; social workers; social work assistants; translators and interpreters; news editors and journalists; writers; librarians and members of religious orders.

*Associate professionals (輔助專業人員)*: Including science technicians, nurses and midwives, dental assistants and other health associate professionals; architectural, surveying and engineering technicians; optical and electronic equipment controllers; ship pilots and air traffic controllers; principals and teachers of primary school and kindergarten/nursery; statistical assistants; computer operators; law clerks; accounting supervisors; public relation officers; sales representatives; interior designers; estate managers; superintendents, inspectors and officers of the police and other discipline services; performers and sportsmen.

*Clerical support workers (文書支援人員)*: Including stenographers, secretaries and typists; bookkeeping, finance, shipping, filing and personnel clerks; tellers; receptionists and information clerks.

*Service and sales workers (服務工作及銷售人員)*: Including air hostesses and travel guides; house stewards; cooks and waiters; baby-sitters; hairdressers and beauticians; cashiers and ticket clerks; rank and file staff of the police and other discipline services; transport conductors and other service workers; wholesale and retail salesman in shops; shop assistants and fashion models.

*Craft and related workers (工藝及有關人員)*: Including miners and quarrymen; bricklayers, carpenters and other construction workers; metal moulders; blacksmiths; machinery, electric and electronic instrument mechanics; jewellery workers and watch makers; potters; typesetters; bakers, food and beverage processors; painters; craft workers in textile, garment, leather, rubber and plastic trades and other craft workers.

*Plant and machine operators and assemblers (機台及機器操作員及裝配員)*: Including well drillers and borers; ore smelting furnace operators; brick and tile kilnmen; sawmill sawyers; paper makers; chemical processing plant operators; power-generating plant and boiler operators; asbestos cement products makers; metal finishers and electroplaters; dairy and other food processing machine operators; printing machine operators; machine operators for production of textile, rubber and plastic products; assemblers; drivers; seamen and other plant and machine operators.

*Elementary occupations (非技術工人)*: Including street vendors; domestic helpers and cleaners; messengers; private security guards; watchmen; freight handlers; lift operators; construction labourers; hand packers; food preparation assistants; agricultural and fishery labourers.

*Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable (漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業)*: Including farm workers, animal husbandry workers and fishermen, and occupations unidentifiable and inadequately described.

(28) **Post-secondary education (專上教育)**: Please see **Educational attainment** in (12). [24]

(29) **School attendance rate (就學比率)**: The percentage of population attending full-time course in

schools or educational institutions (in the first half of 2011 for the 2011 Population Census). [29]

- (30) **Sex ratio** (性別比率) : The ratio of the number of males per 1 000 females. [14]
- (31) **Type of housing** (房屋類型) : This refers to the nature of housing for the unit of accommodation. The different types are determined based on the type of quarters of the unit of accommodation as follows: [15]

*Public rental housing* (公營租住房屋) : Including all public rental housing units.

*Subsidized home ownership housing* (資助自置居所房屋) : Including all subsidized sale flats.

*Private permanent housing* (私人永久性房屋) : Including all private residential flats; all villas/bungalows/modern village houses; all simple stone houses/traditional village houses; and all units of staff quarters.

*Non-domestic housing* (非住宅用房屋) : Including all units of quarters in non-residential buildings and all units of collective living quarters.

*Temporary housing* (臨時房屋) : Including all units of temporary quarters.

- (32) **Usual language** (慣用語言) : The usual language is the language / dialect a person used in daily communication at home. This is not applicable to persons aged under 5 or mute persons. [32]
- (33) **Working population** (工作人口) : Please see **Economic activity status** in (10). [2]
- (34) **Youths** (青年) : Refer to persons aged 15-24. [16]



# 香港 2011 年人口普查刊物

## Publications of the Hong Kong 2011 Population Census

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