

# 2016

## 中期人口統計

### Population By-census

# 主要結果

## Main Results



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







# 主要結果

## Main Results

有關本刊物的查詢，請聯絡：

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## 序言

政府統計處於 2016 年 6 月至 8 月期間進行 2016 年中期人口統計。中期人口統計提供很多有關香港人口的社會及經濟特徵的資料，有助對社會不同的層面進行研究。

本報告運用 2016 年中期人口統計所得的數據，詳細分析香港在人口、住戶、教育、經濟、房屋和內部遷移及遷居方面的特徵。報告亦包括新市鎮人口及流動居民的分析。數字會適當地與以往人口普查及中期人口統計的結果作出比較。

2016 年中期人口統計加入了四項新的數據項目，包括人口的閱讀／書寫語言能力、每周通常工作時數、居所樓面面積和分間樓宇單位。本報告載列了首三項新數據項目的統計數字及分析，而有關分間樓宇單位的統計數字及分析將會稍後以主題性報告形式發布。

2016 年中期人口統計的結果已載列於數份已發布的刊物及其他統計產品內，包括網上互動數據發布服務、主要統計表及地區概覽。另外，《2016 年中期人口統計技術報告》亦與這報告同時發表。此刊物描述 2016 年中期人口統計的設計、數據搜集方法、執行程序及技術細節。有關 2016 年中期人口統計的其他刊物，會於 2018 年初發表。所有已發布的刊物及其他統計產品可於 2016 年中期人口統計網站免費下載／使用（[www.bycensus2016.gov.hk/tc/index.html](http://www.bycensus2016.gov.hk/tc/index.html)）。

政府統計處處長  
鄧偉江

2017 年 11 月

## Foreword

The 2016 Population By-census (16BC) was conducted by the Census and Statistics Department in June to August 2016. The By-census provides a wealth of data on the socio-economic characteristics of the population in Hong Kong, thus allowing studies to be undertaken on various facets of the community.

This report uses the data from the 16BC for analysing in detail the demographic, household, education, economic, housing, and internal migration and home moving characteristics of the Hong Kong population. Analysis on the population in the new towns and Mobile Residents are also included. Comparisons are made with results of the past population censuses/ by-censuses as appropriate.

In the 16BC, four additional data topics were included, including the ability of the population to read/ write languages, weekly usual hours of work, floor area of accommodation and subdivided units. Statistics and analysis relevant to the first three new data topics are presented in this report, while those on subdivided units will be published in the form of a thematic report later.

Results of the 16BC are available in a number of publications and other statistical products that have been released, including the Interactive Data Dissemination Service, Main Tables and District Profiles. Moreover, the *2016 Population By-census Technical Report*, which focuses on the design, data collection method, operation procedures and techniques of the 16BC, is released at the same time when this report is published. Other publications of the 16BC will be released by early 2018. All the released publications and other statistical products are available for free download / use on the website of the 16BC ([www.bycensus2016.gov.hk/en/index.html](http://www.bycensus2016.gov.hk/en/index.html)).

**Leslie TANG**  
Commissioner for Census and Statistics

November 2017

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# 1. 緒言

# 1. Introduction

## 背景

## Background

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 2016 年 6 月至 8 月期間進行了 2016 年中期人口統計。

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 2016 Population By-census was conducted in June to August 2016.

1.2 香港在 1961 年、1971 年、1981 年、1991 年、2001 年及 2011 年進行了人口普查。1961 年和 1971 年的人口普查，對全部人口進行點算，並搜集他們的社會和經濟特徵的資料。至於 1981 年、1991 年、2001 年及 2011 年的人口普查，則就整體人口而言，只進行人口點算和搜集人口的年齡和性別資料，而人口的社會和經濟特徵的詳細資料，則透過一個大規模的抽樣調查搜集。這個設計是一個較具成本效益的方法。

1.2 Population censuses were conducted in 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011. For both the 1961 and 1971 Population Censuses, the entire population was counted and enquired of their socio-economic characteristics. In the 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 Population Censuses, while a complete headcount of all persons and their age and sex information was enumerated, the detailed socio-economic characteristics of the population were enquired on the basis of a large sample. This design represents a more cost-effective approach.

1.3 為提供更多最新的人口資料，在兩次人口普查中間會進行一次中期人口統計，故香港在 1966 年、1976 年、1986 年、1996 年、2006 年及 2016 年進行了中期人口統計。與人口普查稍有不同，中期人口統計並不進行全面人口點算，只是透過大規模抽樣調查，搜集人口特徵的詳細資料。至於人口總數和特徵，則根據適當的統計理論，從抽樣調查結果推算而來。所以，從中期人口統計得到的統計資料，其精確程度稍遜於人口普查。

1.3 In order that more up-to-date information on the population could be made available, a population by-census is also conducted in between two population censuses. Thus, in 1966, 1976, 1986, 1996, 2006 and 2016, there were population by-censuses conducted. A population by-census differs from a population census in not having a complete headcount of the population but simply enquiring on the detailed characteristics of the population on the basis of a large sample. The size and characteristics of the entire population are inferred from the sample results in accordance with appropriate statistical theory. As a result, the statistics obtained from a population by-census may be slightly less precise than those from a population census.

1.4 2016 年中期人口統計已於 2016 年 6 月 30 日至 8 月 2 日的 34 天期間進行。這次中期人口統計乃一抽樣統計調查，用以搜集有關人口的廣泛社會及經濟特徵資料。全港約十分之一的屋宇單位被選中，而單位內所有住戶均為訪問對象。

1.5 2016 年中期人口統計提供香港人口的社會和經濟特徵，以及按地區分布的最新基準統計數字。這些數字對政府在規劃和制定政策尤為重要。小區人口資料是政府制定地區發展和服務計劃的基礎；而詳細人口分組資料例如長者、青年、單親人士、少數族裔人士、內地來港定居未足 7 年人士等，則有助政府策劃福利政策和社會服務計劃。而最重要的是，人口普查和中期人口統計的結果，是人口統計系統中編製人口估計的基準資料。

1.6 編製人口數字的方法相當繁複，所需的資料來源亦很廣泛。其中，人口普查及中期人口統計系列的統計結果，是整個編製過程的根基。這些基準資料，加上透過其他行政系統（例如出生、死亡及出入境記錄）及抽樣統計調查（特別是持續性的「綜合住戶統計調查」）所得資料，編製而成的統計數據，連結成一個人口統計數據資料庫，數據可用於編製人口數字及其他眾多用途。

1.4 The 2016 Population By-census was conducted in the 34-day period from 30 June to 2 August 2016. It was a sample enquiry on a broad range of demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population. About one-tenth of all quarters in Hong Kong were sampled and all households therein were included in the enquiry.

1.5 The 2016 Population By-census provides up-to-date benchmark statistics on the socio-economic characteristics of the population of Hong Kong and on its geographical distribution. Such statistics are vital to the planning and policy formulation of the government. Data on small areas form the basis of district development and service planning programmes of the government, while comprehensive information on population sub-groups, such as the elderly, youths, single parents, ethnic minorities and persons from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years, facilitates the planning of welfare policy and social service programmes. Most important of all, results of the population censuses/by-censuses form the benchmark data for the compilation of population estimates in the Population Statistics System.

1.6 The system for compiling population figures is complex and requires data from a wide variety of sources. The results of population censuses/by-censuses form the cornerstone of the system. These benchmark data are taken together with statistical data generated from administrative systems (such as births, deaths and passenger movement records) and sample surveys (in particular the continuous General Household Survey) to form a population statistical database which serves a multitude of purposes, including the compilation of population figures.

## 統計範圍

1.7 2016 年中期人口統計採用「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。

1.8 2016 年中期人口統計的點算時刻（即 2016 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）在點算時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在點算時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於點算時刻在港的香港非永久性居民。

1.9 至於「流動居民」，則指在點算時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，或在點算時刻後的 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，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港。

## Coverage

1.7 The 2016 Population By-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.

1.8 The Hong Kong Resident Population at the census reference moment of the 2016 Population By-census (i.e. 3 a.m. on 30 June 2016) 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 reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the reference moment.

1.9 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 reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment.

1.10 本報告列出的自 2001 年開始的人口普查／中期人口統計的結果，皆指根據「居住人口」方法點算所得的居港人口，而列出的 1996 年中期人口統計的結果，除另有註明外，則指根據「常住人口」點算方法<sup>(1)</sup>點算的本港居民人口。至於列出的 1991 年人口普查及在此之前的人口普查／中期人口統計的結果，均採用「時點人口」點算方法<sup>(2)</sup>點算的在港居民人口。另外，歷屆人口普查／中期人口統計的點算時刻或會有所不同，如 2001 年人口普查的點算時刻是 3 月中，2006 年中期人口統計是 7 月中，而 2011 年人口普查及 2016 年中期人口統計則在 6 月底。因此，即使點算方法相同，在作出比較時，亦需留意統計期不同所帶來的影響，特別是有關教育特徵和經濟特徵等的數據項目。儘管如此，本報告內的人口普查／中期人口統計的結果仍可作概括性比較。

1.10 The results of the population censuses/ by-censuses conducted in years starting from 2001 onwards presented in this report all refer to the Hong Kong Resident Population enumerated under the “resident population” approach. Those of the 1996 Population By-census, unless otherwise specified, refer to the resident population enumerated under the “de jure enumeration” approach<sup>(1)</sup>, while those of the 1991 Population Census and the previous population censuses/ by-censuses refer to the resident population enumerated under the “de facto enumeration” approach<sup>(2)</sup>. Besides, the reference moments of the population censuses/ by-censuses conducted in different years may be different. For example, the reference moment of the 2001 Population Census was in mid-March, while that of the 2006 Population By-census was in mid-July, and in end-June for both the 2011 Population Census and the 2016 Population By-census. Therefore, even with the same enumeration approach, caution has to be taken in making comparison in view of the effect due to different reference periods particularly for such data topics as educational characteristics and economic characteristics. Nonetheless, results of the population censuses/ by-censuses presented in this report are broadly comparable.

註釋：(1) 1996 年中期人口統計的本港居民人口包括在點算時刻之前或之後 6 個月通常在香港居住的住戶成員，或者通常在中國大陸／澳門工作的住戶成員。按「常住人口」點算方法，住戶成員的詳細資料會根據其通常居住的屋宇單位處記錄。

(2) 所有在點算時刻在港的人士及在點算時刻暫時不在香港的居民均點算在 1991 年人口普查及在此之前的人口普查／中期人口統計內。不過，有關人口及社會經濟特徵的詳細問題，只會向那些在點算時刻在港的居民提問，而人口普查／中期人口統計的數據以在港居民人口作為編製基礎。根據「時點人口」點算方法，某人的詳細資料是根據於點算時刻其所在屋宇單位及住戶記錄。

Notes: (1) The resident population in the 1996 Population By-census covered members of household usually living in Hong Kong in the 6-month period either before or after the reference moment, and those who usually worked in the mainland of China/ Macao. Under the “de jure enumeration” approach, all members of the household were enumerated in the quarters where they usually resided.

(2) In the 1991 Population Census and previous censuses/ by-censuses, all persons who were present in Hong Kong at the reference moment and Hong Kong residents who were temporarily away from Hong Kong were enumerated. However, detailed questions on demographic and socio-economic characteristics were only asked of those residents present in Hong Kong at the reference moment and census/ by-census data were compiled based on residents present in Hong Kong. Under the “de facto enumeration” approach, a person was enumerated in the household and quarters where he/she was found at the reference moment.



## 報告結構

1.11 本報告共分 10 章。第 2 章概述 2016 年中期人口統計的結果，而詳細的分析則載於第 3 至第 10 章內。第 3 章首先研究人口數目及其年齡性別分布在 1961 至 2016 年間的轉變。有關人口的婚姻狀況、出生地點、國籍、種族、在港居住年期、慣用交談語言及地區分布的統計數字及詮釋均載列本章內。第 3 章亦載有有關人口閱讀／書寫語言能力的分析，該項數據是 2016 年中期人口統計新搜集的數據項目。

1.12 因應家庭觀念轉變及人口老化的趨勢，住戶的組成及結構在過去數十年間持續有所改變。第 4 章的較前部分探討住戶數目、人數及結構，並就年齡差異及時間上的改變作出研究。而第 4 章的較後部分則分析住戶收入分布及住戶組成的趨勢。

1.13 香港人口的教育程度有所提高。由於接受專上教育的機會增加，因此更多年青人就讀專上課程。第 5 章詳盡分析人口的教育情況，包括就學比率、教育類別、攻讀形式及修讀科目。

## Report structure

1.11 This report consists of 10 chapters. An overview of the results of the 2016 Population By-census detailed in Chapters 3 to 10 of this report is provided in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 begins by studying the changes in the size and the age-sex profile of the population from 1961 to 2016. The demographic characteristics of the population, including statistics on the marital situation, place of birth, nationality, ethnicity, duration of residence in Hong Kong, usual spoken language and the geographical distribution, are presented with interpretations. Also included in Chapter 3 is an analysis related to the ability to read/write languages of the population, which is a new data topic collected in the 2016 Population By-census.

1.12 Over the past decades, there has been a continuous change in the formation and composition of households, in tandem with the changing attitude towards family and the ageing population. The earlier part of Chapter 4 looks into the number of households, their size and composition with reference to differences by age and changes over time. Analysis on the household income distribution and the trend in household formation are conducted in the latter part of Chapter 4.

1.13 The educational attainment of the population has improved. There were more young people engaged in post-secondary education as a result of the increased post-secondary education opportunities. In Chapter 5, the education profile of the population is studied in detail with reference to school attendance rate, type of education, mode of study and field of education.

1.14 勞動人口參與率在過去 10 年輕微上升，勞動人口在過去數十年亦不斷增加。第 6 章探討勞動人口增長的原因及分析其結構。有關工作人口的就業身分、教育程度、職業、行業、收入、每周通常工作時數（2016 年中期人口統計新增的數據項目）、工作地點及前赴工作地點的交通方式的統計數字亦載列於第 6 章內。

1.15 現今較多人居住在私人住宅單位。在過去 10 年，住在自置居所的住戶比例有所下跌，但租住居所的全租戶比例則有所上升，而分租和合租的情況亦已較為少見。除了屋宇單位類型、屋宇單位的共住程度及居所租住權外，住戶佔用的廳房數目及在 2016 年中期人口統計新搜集的居所樓面面積亦是顯示居住條件的有用指標。租金的統計數字反映住房支出上升，但同時住戶收入亦見增長。第 7 章根據 2006 年中期人口統計、2011 年人口普查及 2016 年中期人口統計所搜集的房屋數據，描繪現今的住屋情況，並概述主要的房屋趨勢。

1.16 香港人口的內部遷移及遷居情況十分普遍，因而令人口在地理上重新分布。不過，由於大部分的新市鎮經已完善發展，人口從市區遷移至新市鎮的幅度亦變得不太明顯。第 8 章簡介有關轉變，包括內部遷移及遷居的類型和內部遷移的程度，以及把曾作內部遷移人士的特徵，與並無作內部遷移的人士作出比較。

1.14 The labour force participation rate slightly increased over the past 10 years and the labour force has been expanding over the past decades. Chapter 6 explores the factors contributing to the growth of the labour force and looks at its structure. Statistics on the employment status, educational attainment, occupation, industry, income, weekly usual hours of work (a new data topic included in the 2016 Population By-census), place of work and mode of transport to place of work of the working population are also presented in Chapter 6.

1.15 More people now lived in private residential flats. Over the past decade, the proportion of owner-occupier households decreased but the proportion of sole tenant households renting their accommodation increased, whereas sub-letting and co-letting has become less common. Besides the type of quarters, the degree of sharing of the quarters and the tenure of accommodation, the number of rooms and the newly collected data item of floor area of accommodation occupied by households in the 2016 Population By-census are also useful indicators on conditions of living. There was a rise in the housing cost as reflected through the rent payment statistics amidst an increase in household income in nominal terms. Based on the housing data collected in the 2006 Population By-census, the 2011 Population Census and the 2016 Population By-census, Chapter 7 presents the current housing situation and provides an overview of key housing trends.

1.16 Internal migration and home moving is common among the Hong Kong population and this has led to a geographical redistribution of the population. Nonetheless, the extent of migrating from the urban areas to the new towns was less apparent since most of the new towns have been highly developed. Chapter 8 highlights some of the changes that have occurred including the type of internal migration and home moving and the extent of internal migration, and compares characteristics of the persons who had internally migrated with those who had not.

1.17 新市鎮的發展早於 1973 年開始。直至現在，已有 12 個都是位於新界的新市鎮。每一個新市鎮人口的特點及有趣特徵詳載於第 9 章內。

1.18 流動居民（請參閱「統計範圍」一節內的定義）在香港的時間雖然較短，但他／她們仍然與香港保持緊密的聯繫。第 10 章運用 2016 年中期人口統計的結果，探討流動居民的特點。

## 代號

1.19 本刊物內各代號的含意如下：

-	零
..	不適用
N.A.	沒有數字
0.0	少於 0.05%

## 零的數字及數值小的數字

1.20 本報告內以「-」代表零的數字。不過，由於當中根據抽樣調查所作的估算有抽樣誤差，所以零的數字可能是指一個數值小的數字而非零。同樣地，數值小的數字亦存有較大的抽樣誤差，故須小心闡釋。

## 數字的捨入

1.21 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。

1.22 與收入、租金及按揭供款及借貸還款相關的中位數統計數字以最近的十位港元顯示。

1.17 The development of new towns in Hong Kong has begun as early as in 1973. Till now, there are 12 new towns, all situated in the New Territories. The salient features and interesting characteristics of population in each of the new towns are discussed in detail in Chapter 9.

1.18 Although Mobile Residents (please refer to the section “Coverage” for definition) stay a relatively small amount of time in Hong Kong, they have a close link with Hong Kong. Chapter 10 explores the distinct features of the Mobile Residents, making use of the results of the 2016 Population By-census.

## Symbols

1.19 The following symbols are used throughout the publication :

-	Nil
..	Not applicable
N.A.	Not available
0.0	Less than 0.05%

## Nil figures and figures of small magnitude

1.20 Nil figures are indicated by “-” throughout this report. However, it should be noted that since estimates based on sample enquiry are subject to sampling error, a nil figure may mean a figure of a small magnitude but not zero. Similarly, figures of small magnitude are also subject to relatively large sampling error and should be interpreted with care.

## Rounding of figures

1.21 Owing to rounding, there may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the tables.

1.22 Median statistics related to income, rent, and mortgage payment and loan repayment are rounded to the nearest ten of Hong Kong dollar.

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## 2. 摘要

## 2. Summary

2.1 本報告的第 3 至 10 章就本港住戶及人口作出詳盡的分析。本章概述重要結果。為方便參考，一些主要統計數字載列於第 19 至 23 頁。

2.1 Chapters 3 to 10 of this report provide a detailed analysis on the households and population of Hong Kong. Salient findings are highlighted in this chapter. For ease of reference, key statistics are listed on Pages 19 - 23.

### 人口特徵

### Demographic characteristics

2.2 2016 年中期人口統計結果顯示，2016 年年中的居港人口數目為 7 336 585 人，其中 7 116 829 人為常住居民及 219 756 人為流動居民。  
(表 3.1)

2.2 The 2016 Population By-census shows that the Hong Kong Resident Population in mid-2016 was 7 336 585. Among them, 7 116 829 were Usual Residents and 219 756 were Mobile Residents. (Table 3.1)

2.3 在過去 55 年內，本港人口由 1961 年的 313 萬人倍升至 2016 年的 734 萬人。在 60 年代及 70 年代人口的增長較快，其後增長速度放緩，人口平均每年增長率從 1981 年至 1986 年的 1.5% 跌至 2011 年至 2016 年的 0.7%。  
(圖 3.1)

2.3 The population had more than doubled over the past 55 years from 3.13 million in 1961 to 7.34 million in 2016. The growth of the population was faster in the 1960s and 1970s. Population growth slowed down afterwards, with the average annual population growth rate dropping from 1.5% for 1981-1986 to 0.7% for 2011-2016. (Chart 3.1)

2.4 隨著生育率下降和死亡情況改善，人口持續老化。年齡中位數由 1961 年的 23.2 歲上升至 2016 年的 43.4 歲。  
(表 3.3)

2.4 The population continued to grow old as a result of fertility decline and mortality improvement. The median age of the population increased from 23.2 in 1961 to reach 43.4 in 2016. (Table 3.3)

2.5 人口的性別結構可按性別比率顯示。性別比率是指男性人口數目與每千名女性人口相對的比率。人口的整體性別比率由 1961 年的 1 056 增至 1981 年的 1 093，但這比率自 1981 年起開始下降，至 2016 年時為 852。撇除外籍家庭傭工後，性別比率由 1981 年的 1 096 下降至 2016 年的 925。  
(表 3.4)

2.5 The sex composition of a population can be measured by the sex ratio, which is defined as the number of males per 1 000 females in the population. The overall sex ratio for the population increased from 1 056 in 1961 to 1 093 in 1981. However, it started to decline since then, dropping to 852 in 2016. After excluding foreign domestic helpers, the sex ratio declined from 1 096 in 1981 to 925 in 2016. (Table 3.4)

2.6 在香港出生的人口比例在過去 10 年均維持於約 60%。不過，在其他地方（不包括中國內地／澳門／台灣）出生的人口比例則由 2006 年的 6.2% 增至

2.6 The proportion of population born in Hong Kong remained at about 60% throughout the last 10 years. However, the proportion of population who were born elsewhere (excluding those born in the

2016 年的 8.4%。這是由於期間大量外籍家庭傭工來港工作所致。（表 3.6）

2.7 女性及男性均趨向遲婚，20 至 49 歲人口中從未結婚的比例在過去 10 年間有所上升。在 2016 年，撇除外籍家庭傭工，40 至 49 歲的男性中有 18.2% 仍屬單身（較 2006 年上升 4.3 個百分點），而女性的相應數字為 15.9%（較 2006 年上升 2.4 個百分點）。（表 3.11 及 3.11A）

2.8 廣州話是家中最常用的語言。在 2016 年，88.9% 的 5 歲及以上人口在家裏用廣州話交談。能說英語及普通話（不論是作為慣用交談語言或是其他交談語言）的 5 歲及以上人口比例分別為 53.2% 及 48.6%。（表 3.12）

2.9 在 2016 年，89.4% 的 5 歲及以上人口能閱讀中文，而 68.2% 能閱讀英文。書寫能力與閱讀能力有密切關係，因此能書寫選定語言的人口比例分布與能閱讀的相似。87.1% 的 5 歲及以上人口能書寫中文，而 66.0% 能書寫英文。（表 3.14 及 3.15）

2.10 在過去 10 年，人口的地域分布持續變化。新界於 2016 年是人口最多的地區。10 年前，香港島、九龍及新界的居住人口比例分別為 18.5%、29.4% 及 52.1%。到了 2016 年，其比例已變為 17.1%、30.6% 及 52.3%。（表 3.19）

mainland of China/Macao/Taiwan) increased from 6.2% in 2006 to 8.4% in 2016. This was mainly attributed to the large number of foreign domestic helpers who came to work in Hong Kong during the period. (Table 3.6)

2.7 Both women and men were postponing their marriage. There has been an increase in the proportion of never married population in the ages of 20-49 over the past 10 years. In 2016, excluding foreign domestic helpers, 18.2% of men aged 40-49 were found remaining single (an increase of 4.3 percentage points compared to 2006), while the corresponding proportion for women was 15.9% (an increase of 2.4 percentage points compared to 2006). (Tables 3.11 and 3.11A)

2.8 Cantonese was the most commonly used language at home. 88.9% of the population aged 5 and over spoke Cantonese at home in 2016. The proportion of the population aged 5 and over who could speak English and Putonghua, either as the usual spoken language or as another spoken language, accounted for 53.2% and 48.6% of the population respectively. (Table 3.12)

2.9 In 2016, 89.4% of the population aged 5 and over could read Chinese, while 68.2% could read English. The ability to write is closely related to the ability to read. This explains why the distributions of proportion of population being able to read and write selected languages were similar to each other. 87.1% of the population aged 5 and over could write Chinese, while 66.0% could write English. (Tables 3.14 and 3.15)

2.10 The geographical distribution of population continued to change during the past 10 years. The New Territories had the largest share of the population in 2016. While 10 years ago, Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and the New Territories had respectively 18.5%, 29.4% and 52.1% of the population, the respective proportions were 17.1%, 30.6% and 52.3% by 2016. (Table 3.19)

## 住戶特徵

2.11 家庭住戶數目由 2006 年的 223 萬，增至 2016 年的 251 萬，增幅為 12.7%。隨着住戶結構的改變，家庭住戶的每戶平均人數由 2006 年的 3.0 人下降至 2016 年的 2.8 人，以致家庭住戶數目的增長比人口增長快。（表 4.1）

2.12 隨着人口老化和獨身趨勢更為普遍，單人住戶的比例由 2006 年的 16.5% 上升至 2016 年的 18.3%。由於生育率偏低，只由夫婦組成的二人住戶比例在過去 10 年有所上升，但由夫婦及未婚子女所組成的住戶比例則明顯下跌。（表 4.3）

2.13 香港的生育水平持續處於非常低的水平。沒有 15 歲以下兒童的家庭住戶比例，由 2006 年的 70.4% 顯著增加至 2016 年的 76.9%；而有 15 歲以下兒童的家庭住戶，其平均每戶兒童數目在同期維持在 1.4。（表 4.4）

2.14 有 65 歲及以上長者的家庭住戶數目由 2006 年的約 59 萬戶大增至 2016 年的約 81 萬戶，增幅達 36.5%；有長者的家庭住戶佔全港家庭住戶的比例，同期間由 26.7% 增至 32.3%。在 2016 年，只有長者的住戶的平均每戶長者數目為 1.4 人，而在有長者與非長者同住的住戶中，其平均每戶長者數目則為 1.3 人。（表 4.6 及 4.7）

2.15 在 2016 年，家庭住戶每月收入中位數為 25,000 元，較 2006 年的 17,250 元上升 44.9%。扣除通脹後，家庭住戶每月收入中位數在過去 10 年錄得約 6% 的實質增長。（表 4.10）

## Household characteristics

2.11 The number of domestic households increased by 12.7% from 2.23 million in 2006 to 2.51 million in 2016. Along with the change in the composition of domestic households, the average household size declined from 3.0 in 2006 to 2.8 in 2016, leading to faster growth of the number of domestic households than the population. (Table 4.1)

2.12 The proportion of one-person households rose from 16.5% in 2006 to 18.3% in 2016, attributable to population ageing and more people staying single. Owing to a relatively low birth rate, the proportion of two-person households which comprised a couple only increased over the past 10 years but the proportion of domestic households which comprised a couple with unmarried children significantly declined. (Table 4.3)

2.13 Hong Kong's level of fertility remained at a very low level. The proportion of domestic households without children aged under 15 increased significantly from 70.4% in 2006 to 76.9% in 2016. For domestic households with children aged under 15, the average number of children therein remained at 1.4 over the period. (Table 4.4)

2.14 The number of domestic households with elderly persons aged 65 and over grew significantly by 36.5% from about 0.59 million in 2006 to about 0.81 million in 2016; its share among all domestic households rose from 26.7% to 32.3% during the same period. On average, there were 1.4 elderly persons in the wholly elderly households and 1.3 elderly persons in households with both elderly and non-elderly persons in 2016. (Tables 4.6 and 4.7)

2.15 The median monthly domestic household income in 2016 was \$25,000. This represents an increase of 44.9% compared with that in 2006 (\$17,250). After discounting the effect of inflation, median monthly domestic household income recorded an increase of about 6% over the past 10 years. (Table 4.10)

## 教育特徵

2.16 香港人口的教育程度持續提高。曾就讀中學及以上程度課程的 15 歲及以上人口比例，由 2006 年的 74.6% 上升至 2016 年的 80.0%。曾就讀專上教育課程的人口比例有明顯的增長，由 2006 年的 23.0% 上升至 2016 年的 32.7%。  
(表 5.1)

2.17 3 至 5 歲兒童的就學比率分別為 2006 年的 89.1%、2011 年的 91.3% 及 2016 年的 92.5%，而 6 至 17 歲的兒童在 2016 年幾乎全部就學。另一方面，在過去 10 年，18 至 24 歲的年青人的就學比率，由 42.7% 大幅增加至 51.8%。這顯示專上學院提供更多教育機會，讓年青人可繼續留校進修。(表 5.5)

2.18 由於有相當多於 80 年代或 90 年代已完成專上教育的人士經已或正在踏入中壯年，因此曾受專上教育人士的年齡中位數由 2006 年的 34.2 歲上升至 2016 年的 35.7 歲。同時，女性曾受專上教育的比例在過去 10 年持續增長。  
(表 5.7)

2.19 在過去 10 年，曾受專上教育的人士所修讀的課程種類有所轉變。當中，曾就讀深造課程的比例，由 2006 年的 14.6% 上升至 2016 年的 16.0%。  
(表 5.8)

2.20 「商科課程」在 2016 年繼續成為最多曾接受專上教育人士修讀的科目。在曾接受專上教育的人士中，修讀此科目的比例由 2006 年的 32.3% 輕微增至 2016 年的 32.7%。「文學及社會科學」和「機械、電機、電子及輪機工程」則為其次兩個較普遍的修讀科目。

## Educational characteristics

2.16 The educational attainment of the population continued to improve. The proportion of population aged 15 and over having attended secondary and higher education increased from 74.6% in 2006 to 80.0% in 2016. The proportion having attended post-secondary education showed a marked growth from 23.0% in 2006 to 32.7% in 2016.  
(Table 5.1)

2.17 The school attendance rates for children aged 3-5 were 89.1% in 2006, 91.3% in 2011 and 92.5% in 2016, whilst school attendance for children aged 6-17 was almost universal in 2016. On the other hand, over the past 10 years, the school attendance rate for youths aged 18-24 increased significantly from 42.7% to 51.8%. This suggests that more young people continued their higher education as a result of the greater educational opportunities available in post-secondary institutions.  
(Table 5.5)

2.18 There were a lot of people who had completed their post-secondary education in the 1980s or 1990s reaching or entering into middle adulthood, so the median age of persons with post-secondary education increased from 34.2 in 2006 to 35.7 in 2016. Also, the proportion of women with post-secondary education level continued to grow over the past 10 years. (Table 5.7)

2.19 There were changes over the past 10 years in the types of post-secondary courses studied for persons with post-secondary education. In particular, there was a growth in the proportion of persons having attended postgraduate courses over the period from 14.6% in 2006 to 16.0% in 2016. (Table 5.8)

2.20 “Business and commercial studies” remained as the most popular field of education reported by those with post-secondary education. The proportion of the population with post-secondary education in this field increased slightly from 32.3% in 2006 to 32.7% in 2016. “Arts and social science” and “Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine



(表 5.9)

2.21 在 2016 年，全日制學生的上課地點與居住地點屬同區的比例為 54.6%。一般來說，就讀學前教育及小學的學生在居住地區內上課的比例較高。

(表 5.10)

2.22 不同教育程度的學生採用不同的交通方式上學。在 2016 年，有 38.1% 的學前教育學生及 38.7% 的小學生主要是步行上學的，這可能是由於居所與學校十分接近之故。在中學生方面，主要步行上學和乘搭香港鐵路（本地線）上學的比例分別為 25.5% 及 24.2%。（表 5.14）

## 經濟特徵

2.23 勞動人口的數目，由 2006 年的 357 萬人增至 2016 年的 395 萬人，增幅達 10.7%（或 38 萬人）。勞動人口的前 5 年內平均每年增長率則為 1.2%，較 15 歲及以上人口的 0.8% 為高。

(表 6.1 及圖 6.1)

2.24 由於整體人口老化及年輕人有更多接受專上教育的機會而較遲加入勞動人口行列，勞動人口的年齡中位數由 2006 年的 39.7 歲升至 2016 年的 42.3 歲。（表 6.3）

2.25 勞動人口的性別比率由 2006 年每千名女性中有 1 176 名男性，降至 2016 年的 1 041 名男性，這是由於女性勞動人口的增幅較大。撇除外籍家庭傭工後計算的相應數字分別為 1 324 及 1 243。（表 6.3 及 6.3A）

2.26 整體勞動人口參與率（即從事

engineering” were the next two more popular fields of education. (Table 5.9)

2.21 The proportion of full-time students who had their place of study and place of residence in the same district was 54.6% in 2016. In general, students who were receiving pre-primary education or primary education had a higher proportion of studying in their own district of residence. (Table 5.10)

2.22 The mode of transport used by students varied among students with different levels of education. In 2016, 38.1% of the pre-primary students and 38.7% of the primary students mainly walked to school probably because of the close proximity of the schools to their homes. For secondary students, the proportions of them mainly walking to school and travelling by Mass Transit Railway (Local line) to school were 25.5% and 24.2% respectively. (Table 5.14)

## Economic characteristics

2.23 The labour force increased by 10.7% (or 0.38 million) from 3.57 million in 2006 to 3.95 million in 2016. The average annual growth rate of labour force over the past 5 years was 1.2%, higher than that of 0.8% for all persons aged 15 and over. (Table 6.1 and Chart 6.1)

2.24 The median age of the labour force increased from 39.7 in 2006 to 42.3 in 2016 due to ageing of the overall population and deferral in entering the labour force amongst the youths as a result of increased post-secondary educational opportunities. (Table 6.3)

2.25 For the sex ratio of the labour force, it decreased from 1 176 males per 1 000 females in 2006 to 1 041 in 2016 because of the larger increase in the female labour force. The corresponding figures after excluding foreign domestic helpers were 1 324 and 1 243 respectively. (Tables 6.3 and 6.3A)

2.26 The overall labour force participation rate

經濟活動人口佔 15 歲及以上人口的比例) 由 2006 年的 60.3% 輕微上升至 2016 年的 60.8%。撇除外籍家庭傭工後，參與率則由 2006 年的 59.0% 輕微下降至 2016 年的 58.7%。(表 6.4)

2.27 過去 10 年，工作人口的教育程度持續提高。曾受專上教育的工作人口比例，由 2006 年的 30.1% 大幅增至 2016 年的 41.2%。(表 6.8)

2.28 按職業類別分析，在工作人口當中，專業人員及輔助專業人員的比例，由 2006 年的 6.2% 及 16.1%，分別增至 2016 年的 7.0% 及 20.5%。另一方面，工藝及有關人員，以及機台及機器操作員及裝配員的比例，則持續下降。同期間，「進出口、批發及零售業」是最多人從事的行業。(表 6.9 及 6.10)

2.29 工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數，由 2006 年的 10,000 元增至 2016 年的 15,000 元，升幅為 50.0%。同期間，按綜合消費物價指數計算的整體消費物價上升了 36.8%。扣除通脹後，每月主要職業收入中位數在過去 10 年錄得約 10% 的實質增長。在 2016 年，撇除外籍家庭傭工後，工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數為 15,500 元。(表 6.11 及 6.11A)

2.30 在 2016 年，近半工作人口每周通常工作 40 至 49 小時。工作人口的每周通常工作時數的中位數為 45 小時，而撇除外籍家庭傭工後的相應數字為 44 小時。(表 6.14 及 6.14A)

(i.e. the proportion of economically active population in the total population aged 15 and over) increased marginally from 60.3% in 2006 to 60.8% in 2016. After excluding foreign domestic helpers, the rate, however, dropped slightly from 59.0% in 2006 to 58.7% in 2016. (Table 6.4)

2.27 Educational attainment of the working population continued to improve over the past 10 years. The proportion of those having post-secondary education increased significantly from 30.1% in 2006 to 41.2% in 2016. (Table 6.8)

2.28 Analysed by occupation category, the proportion of professionals and associate professionals in the working population increased respectively from 6.2% and 16.1% in 2006 to 7.0% and 20.5% in 2016. On the contrary, there was a continuous decline in the proportion of craft and related workers, as well as plant and machine operators and assemblers in the working population. "Import/export, wholesale and retail trades" was the largest sector in terms of employment over the same period. (Tables 6.9 and 6.10)

2.29 The median monthly income from main employment of the working population increased by 50.0% from \$10,000 in 2006 to \$15,000 in 2016. Over the same period, overall consumer prices as measured by the Composite Consumer Price Index increased by 36.8%. After discounting the effect of inflation, the median monthly income from main employment recorded an increase of about 10% over the past 10 years in real terms. In 2016, after excluding foreign domestic helpers, the median monthly income from main employment of the working population became \$15,500. (Tables 6.11 and 6.11A)

2.30 In 2016, almost half of the working population usually worked for 40-49 hours weekly. The median weekly usual hours of work of the working population was 45 hours. The corresponding figure after excluding foreign domestic helpers was 44 hours. (Tables 6.14 and 6.14A)

2.31 就工作地點分析（不包括於家中工作的人口），九龍是最多工作人口的工作地區，有 27.3% 的工作人口在那裏工作；其次有 23.4% 工作人口在香港島、21.2% 工作人口在新市鎮及有 4.2% 工作人口在新界其他地區工作。如將工作地點和居住地區比較，可注意到在新界居住的工作人口較多需要前往別區工作。（表 6.18）

2.32 在 2016 年，乘搭香港鐵路（本地線）是前赴工作地點最普遍的主要交通方式。40.7% 在港有固定工作地點的工作人口乘搭香港鐵路（本地線）上班，另有 27.4% 的工作人口乘搭巴士上班，而步行上班的人士則佔 10.0%。（表 6.21）

## 房屋特徵

2.33 2016 年中期人口統計的結果顯示，有人居住的屋宇單位總數由 2006 年的 223 萬個增至 2016 年的 253 萬個，增幅約 30 萬個（或 13.5%）。（表 7.1）

2.34 私人住宅單位佔所有有人居住的屋宇單位的比例由 10 年前的 44.5% 上升至 2016 年的 46.0%。公營租住房屋單位的比例則由 2006 年的 31.1% 下跌至 2016 年的 30.2%，而其他屋宇單位類型的比例則大致維持穩定。（表 7.1）

2.35 共住程度是以每千個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目計算。該數字由 2006 年的 1 008 戶降至 2016 年的 1 002 戶。同期間，每千個屋宇單位的平均住客數目，亦由 2006 年的 3 084 人降至 2016 年的 2 904 人。（表 7.4 及 7.5）

2.36 居所內的廳房數目的資料對研究每人的居住空間非常有用。居於私人永久性房屋的住戶其住所的廳房數目平均為 3.7，而每人的廳房數目則平均為

2.31 When analysed by place of work (excluding the working population worked at home), most of the working population worked in Kowloon (27.3%), followed by Hong Kong Island (23.4%), new towns (21.2%) and other areas in the New Territories (4.2%). If the place of work is compared with the area of residence, it is observed that a larger proportion of the working population living in the New Territories had to work in other areas. (Table 6.18)

2.32 In 2016, Mass Transit Railway (Local line) was the most popular main mode of transport and used by 40.7% of the working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong to travel to work. Another 27.4% of the working population travelled by bus and 10.0% on foot only. (Table 6.21)

## Housing characteristics

2.33 The 2016 Population By-census results show that the total number of occupied quarters increased by around 0.3 million (or 13.5%) from 2.23 million in 2006 to 2.53 million in 2016. (Table 7.1)

2.34 Private residential flats constituted 46.0% of all occupied quarters in 2016, up from 44.5% 10 years ago, while the share of public rental housing units dropped from 31.1% in 2006 to 30.2% in 2016. The proportions of other types of quarters remained broadly stable. (Table 7.1)

2.35 The degree of sharing, which is measured by the average number of domestic households in 1 000 units of quarters, decreased from 1 008 in 2006 to 1 002 in 2016. Over the same period, the average number of occupants per 1 000 units of quarters also dropped from 3 084 in 2006 to 2 904 in 2016. (Tables 7.4 and 7.5)

2.36 Information on the number of rooms in the residence is useful for studies on space at home occupied in one's own. For those living in private permanent housing, there were 3.7 rooms per

1.3。居於公營租住房屋的相對數目分別為 2.4 及 0.9。（表 7.6）

2.37 在 2016 年，家庭住戶的居所樓面面積中位數為 40 平方米。按房屋類型分析，居於公營租住房屋的家庭住戶的居所樓面面積中位數為最小（33 平方米），而居於私人永久性房屋的家庭住戶的居所樓面面積中位數為最大（47 平方米）。家庭住戶的人均居所樓面面積中位數為 15.0 平方米。中位數隨着住戶人數增加而下降，由一人住戶的 32.0 平方米下降至有六名成員或以上住戶的 9.0 平方米。（表 7.8 及 7.10）

2.38 在 2016 年，48.5% 的家庭住戶居住在自置物業內，較 2006 年的比例（52.8%）為低。在 2016 年居於自置居所的家庭住戶中，34.3% 有按揭供款或借貸還款，而 65.7% 則沒有按揭供款及借貸還款。（表 7.11）

2.39 在 2016 年，租住私人住宅單位（整個單位／洋房）的家庭住戶的租金中位數為 10,000 元，其租金與收入比率中位數為 30.7%，而居於公營租住房屋單位的家庭住戶的相對數字分別為 1,500 元及 9.3%。同時，居於自置私人永久性房屋而有按揭供款或借貸還款的家庭住戶的按揭供款及借貸還款中位數為 10,500 元，而其按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數為 19.0%。居於資助自置居所房屋的家庭住戶的相應數字分別為 5,480 元及 15.5%。（表 7.13 及 7.14）

household and 1.3 rooms per person on average. However, the corresponding figures for those residing in public rental housing were only 2.4 and 0.9 respectively. (Table 7.6)

2.37 In 2016, the median floor area of accommodation of domestic households was 40 square metres. Analysed by type of housing, the median floor area of accommodation of domestic households living in public rental housing, at 33 square metres, was the smallest; whereas that of domestic households living in private permanent housing, at 47 square metres, was the largest. The median per capita floor area of accommodation of domestic households was 15.0 square metres. The median fell as household size increased, from 32.0 square metres for one-person households to 9.0 square metres for households with six persons or more. (Tables 7.8 and 7.10)

2.38 48.5% of domestic households owned the quarters they occupied in 2016, down from 52.8% in 2006. For domestic households living in owner-occupier accommodation in 2016, 34.3% were with mortgage or loan and 65.7% were without mortgage and loan. (Table 7.11)

2.39 In 2016, domestic households living in rented private residential flats (whole house/ flat) had a median rent of \$10,000 and a median rent to income ratio of 30.7%. The corresponding figures for those living in public rental housing units were \$1,500 and 9.3% respectively. Meanwhile, for owner-occupier households with mortgage or loan living in private permanent housing, the median mortgage payment and loan repayment was \$10,500, while the median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio was 19.0%. The corresponding figures for those living in subsidised home ownership housing were \$5,480 and 15.5% respectively. (Tables 7.13 and 7.14)

## 內部遷移及遷居特徵

2.40 曾於 2011 年至 2016 年期間遷居的人士有 131 萬人，包括 75 萬名曾作內部遷移（即他們曾作（i）一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移；或（ii）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區之間的遷移）及 56 萬名曾在同區遷居（即他們的現住地區與 5 年前居住地區相同）的人士。

（表 8.1）

2.41 曾作內部遷移的人士較多是適婚年齡人士、曾接受較高程度教育，並且從事較高級或專業的工作。

（表 8.3、8.6 及 8.8）

2.42 就曾作內部遷移人士的住戶特徵而言，可觀察到一些有趣的特點。曾作內部遷移的家庭住戶（即住戶內所有戶主均曾在過去 5 年內作內部遷移）<sup>(1)</sup>，其住戶結構一般較為簡單、成員數目較少，並且有較高的住戶收入。

（表 8.9、8.10 及 8.12）

## 新市鎮特徵

2.43 與市區相比，新市鎮的人口較為年輕。新市鎮人口的年齡中位數是 43.3 歲；而市區人口的數字則是 43.7 歲。新市鎮的 25 歲以下人口比例較高，而 65 歲及以上人口比例則較低。

（表 9.4）

## Internal migration and home moving characteristics

2.40 There were 1.31 million persons who had changed their residence between 2011 and 2016, including 0.75 million who had internally migrated (i.e. they had moved either (i) from a District Council district to another District Council district; or (ii) 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) and 0.56 million who had moved home within the same district of residence (i.e. their current area of residence was the same as that 5 years ago).

(Table 8.1)

2.41 Persons who had internally migrated tended to be those of prime marriageable ages, having higher level of educational attainment, and being engaged in the more senior or professional jobs.

(Tables 8.3, 8.6 and 8.8)

2.42 Some interesting points are also observed about the household characteristics of persons who had internally migrated. For domestic households having internally migrated (i.e. in which all of the household head(s) had internally migrated within the past 5 years)<sup>(1)</sup>, household composition was usually less complex, household size tended to be smaller and household income tended to be higher.

(Tables 8.9, 8.10 and 8.12)

## New town characteristics

2.43 The population in the new towns was younger than that in the urban areas. The median age of the new town population was 43.3, as compared with 43.7 for the urban areas. There was a higher proportion of the new town population aged below 25 and a lower proportion of them aged 65 and over. (Table 9.4)

註釋：(1) 自 2006 年中期人口統計起，住戶可申報超過一位戶主。

Note : (1) Since the 2006 Population By-census, a household might report more than one household head.

2.44 在 2016 年，新市鎮家庭住戶平均人數是 2.9 人，較市區的 2.8 人略高，但與新界其他地方及水上相同。  
(表 9.14)

2.45 33.8% 居於新市鎮的家庭住戶居於公營租住房屋，44.0% 則居於私人永久性房屋。市區的相應比例分別是 29.9% 及 57.9%。  
(表 9.17)

## 流動居民特徵

2.46 2016 年年中的流動居民人數為 219 756 人。與全港人口比較，流動居民擁有獨特的特徵：他／她們以較年長人士居多、男性較女性為多及擁有較高的教育程度。流動居民的年齡中位數為 47.5 歲，而性別比率則是 1 268，全港人口的相應數字分別為 43.4 歲及 852。  
(表 10.1 及 10.3)

2.47 流動居民基於不同的原因留在香港以外地方。他／她們當中有相當高比例是主要因為工作而在香港以外地方逗留，佔 35.5%。另外 23.6% 的流動居民主要因為正在就讀全日制課程及 21.1% 主要因為退休而居於香港以外地方。  
(表 10.4)

2.48 在 2016 年，有流動居民及常住居民同住的家庭住戶共有 84 017 戶，佔全港家庭住戶的 3.3%。這些家庭住戶的平均住戶人數為 3.7 人，而全港家庭住戶的相應數字為 2.8 人。  
(表 10.7)

2.44 The average domestic household size in the new towns was 2.9 persons in 2016. This was higher than the corresponding average of 2.8 persons for the urban areas and the same as that of the other areas in the New Territories and marine. (Table 9.14)

2.45 33.8% of domestic households in the new towns lived in public rental housing and 44.0% in private permanent housing. The corresponding figures for the urban areas were 29.9% and 57.9% respectively. (Table 9.17)

## Characteristics of Mobile Residents

2.46 There were 219 756 Mobile Residents in mid-2016. This group bore distinct characteristics from the whole population, with more relatively old persons, more men than women and higher level of educational attainment. The median age and sex ratio of Mobile Residents were 47.5 and 1 268 respectively, as compared to the 43.4 and 852 for the whole population respectively.  
(Tables 10.1 and 10.3)

2.47 Mobile Residents stayed outside Hong Kong for various reasons. A high proportion of them were staying outside Hong Kong mainly for the purpose of working, constituting 35.5% of the total. Another 23.6% of the Mobile Residents were staying in places outside Hong Kong mainly for the purpose of full-time studies and 21.1% mainly for retirement purpose. (Table 10.4)

2.48 There were 84 017 domestic households with both Mobile Residents and Usual Residents in 2016, accounting for 3.3% of all domestic households. The average household size for those households was 3.7 persons. The corresponding figure was 2.8 persons for all domestic households. (Table 10.7)

## 主要統計數字 Key Statistics

人口特徵 Demographic characteristics	2006	2011	2016
<b>人口</b>			
<b>Population</b>			
人口	6 864 346 <sup>(1)</sup>	7 071 576 <sup>(1)</sup>	7 336 585 <sup>(1)</sup>
Population			
前5年內平均每年增長率(百分率)	0.4 <sup>(1)</sup>	0.6 <sup>(1)</sup>	0.7 <sup>(1)</sup>
Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)			
年齡中位數	39.6	41.7	43.4
Median age			
性別比率(每千名女性的男性人數)	911	876	852
Sex ratio (number of males per 1 000 females)	[961] <sup>(2)</sup>	[939] <sup>(2)</sup>	[925] <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>撫養比率</b>			
<b>Dependency ratios</b>			
少年兒童撫養比率 <sup>(3)</sup>	185	155	155
Child dependency ratio <sup>(3)</sup>			
老年撫養比率 <sup>(4)</sup>	168	177	218
Elderly dependency ratio <sup>(4)</sup>			
總撫養比率 <sup>(5)</sup>	353	333	373
Overall dependency ratio <sup>(5)</sup>			
在港出生人口比例(百分比)	60.3	60.5	60.7
Proportion of population born in Hong Kong (%)			
<b>按婚姻狀況劃分的15歲及以上人口(佔全港15歲及以上人口的百分比)</b>			
<b>Population aged 15 and over by marital status (% of total population aged 15 and over)</b>			
從未結婚	1 920 522	1 973 550	1 957 284
Never married	(32.4)	(31.6)	(30.1)
已婚	3 423 995	3 608 078	3 797 421
Married	(57.8)	(57.7)	(58.4)
喪偶	355 869	388 331	417 066
Widowed	(6.0)	(6.2)	(6.4)
離婚	189 563	243 946	301 485
Divorced	(3.2)	(3.9)	(4.6)
分居	34 722	34 111	32 874
Separated	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.5)
使用廣州話為慣用交談語言的5歲及以上人口比例(百分比)	90.8	89.5	88.9
Proportion of population aged 5 and over with Cantonese as usual spoken language (%)			
能閱讀中文的5歲及以上人口比例(百分比)	N.A.	N.A.	89.4
Proportion of population aged 5 and over able to read Chinese (%)			
能閱讀英文的5歲及以上人口比例(百分比)	N.A.	N.A.	68.2
Proportion of population aged 5 and over able to read English (%)			
<b>按主要地區劃分的人口(佔全港人口的百分比)</b>			
<b>Population by broad area (% of total population)</b>			
香港島	1 268 112	1 270 876	1 253 417
Hong Kong Island	(18.5)	(18.0)	(17.1)
九龍	2 019 533	2 108 419	2 241 347
Kowloon	(29.4)	(29.8)	(30.6)
新界	3 573 635	3 691 093	3 840 620
New Territories	(52.1)	(52.2)	(52.3)
水上	3 066	1 188	1 201
Marine	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)

註釋：(1) 數字是根據「居住人口」的方法所編製。

(2) 方括號內的數字指撇除外籍家庭傭工後計算的相應數字。

(3) 15歲以下人口數目與每千名15-64歲人口相對的比率。

(4) 65歲及以上人口數目與每千名15-64歲人口相對的比率。

(5) 15歲以下和65歲及以上人口數目與每千名15-64歲人口相對的比率。

Notes: (1) Figures are compiled based on the "resident population" approach.

(2) Figures in square brackets refer to the corresponding figures after excluding foreign domestic helpers.

(3) The number of persons aged under 15 per 1 000 persons aged between 15-64.

(4) The number of persons aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15-64.

(5) The number of persons aged under 15 and aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15-64.

## 主要統計數字 Key Statistics

住戶特徵 Household characteristics	2006	2011	2016
<b>家庭住戶</b> <b>Domestic households</b>			
家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households	2 226 546	2 368 796	2 509 734
前 5 年內平均每年增長率（百分率） Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)	1.5	1.2	1.2
家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size	3.0	2.9	2.8
<b>按住戶結構劃分的家庭住戶數目（佔全港家庭住戶數目的百分比）</b> <b>Domestic households by household composition (% of total domestic households)</b>			
核心家庭住戶 Nuclear family households	1 490 551 (66.9)	1 571 336 (66.3)	1 605 646 (64.0)
親屬關係住戶 Relative households	319 414 (14.3)	342 651 (14.5)	384 816 (15.3)
單人住戶 One-person households	367 653 (16.5)	404 088 (17.1)	459 015 (18.3)
其他 Others	48 928 (2.2)	50 721 (2.1)	60 257 (2.4)
<b>住戶內成員</b> <b>Members in the households</b>			
有 15 歲以下兒童的家庭住戶 Domestic households with children aged under 15			
住戶數目 Number of households	658 221	601 019	579 827
平均每戶兒童數目 Average number of children per household	1.4	1.4	1.4
有 65 歲及以上長者的家庭住戶 Domestic households with elderly persons aged 65 and over			
住戶數目 Number of households	594 730	668 621	811 645
只有長者的住戶 Households with elderly persons only	166 911	198 840	261 421
長者與非長者同住的住戶 Households with elderly persons living with non-elderly persons	427 819	469 781	550 224
平均每戶長者數目 Average number of elderly persons per household			
只有長者的住戶 Households with elderly persons only	1.4	1.4	1.4
長者與非長者同住的住戶 Households with elderly persons living with non-elderly persons	1.2	1.2	1.3
平均每家庭住戶工作成員數目 Average number of working members per domestic household	1.5	1.5	1.5
<b>住戶收入</b> <b>Household income</b>			
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	17,250	20,500	25,000



## 主要統計數字 Key Statistics

教育特徵 Educational characteristics	2006	2011	2016
<b>按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上人口（佔全港 15 歲及以上人口的百分比）</b> <b>Population aged 15 and over by educational attainment (highest level attended)</b> <b>(% of total population aged 15 and over)</b>			
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/ Pre-primary	423 310 (7.1)	391 731 (6.3)	352 848 (5.4)
小學 Primary	1 084 112 (18.3)	1 028 248 (16.5)	947 072 (14.6)
中學 Secondary	3 055 776 (51.6)	3 125 006 (50.0)	3 076 103 (47.3)
專上教育 Post-secondary	1 361 473 (23.0)	1 703 031 (27.3)	2 130 107 (32.7)
<b>按年齡組別劃分的就學比率（百分比）</b> <b>School attendance rate (%) by age group</b>			
年齡組別 Age group			
3-5	89.1	91.3	92.5
6-11	99.9	100.0	100.0
12-17	96.9	97.1	97.8
18-24	42.7	49.1	51.8
25+	0.4	0.5	0.6
<b>按專上教育類別劃分的 15 歲及以上曾受專上教育<sup>(1)</sup>的人口比例（百分比）</b> <b>Proportion of population aged 15 and over with post-secondary education<sup>(1)</sup> (%)</b> <b>by type of post-secondary education</b>			
非學位課程 Non-degree courses			
文憑／證書課程 Diploma/ Certificate courses	15.6	18.2	17.7
高級證書／高級文憑課程／院士銜或同等課程 Higher certificate/ Higher diploma/ Associateship or equivalent courses	14.1	12.7	11.5
其他課程 Other courses	3.1	3.2	2.9
學位課程 Degree courses			
學士學位課程 First degree courses	52.6	48.9	51.9
深造課程 Postgraduate courses	14.6	17.0	16.0
<b>按修讀科目劃分的 15 歲及以上曾受專上教育<sup>(1)</sup>的人口比例（百分比）</b> <b>Proportion of population aged 15 and over with post-secondary education<sup>(1)</sup> (%)</b> <b>by field of education</b>			
商科課程 Business and commercial studies	32.3	32.9	32.7
文學及社會科學 Arts and social science	17.6	16.7	17.2
機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering	9.0	8.5	8.3
建築及營造工程 Architecture and construction engineering	7.5	7.7	8.0
電腦課程 Computer studies	7.8	7.5	7.4
純科學 Pure science	5.7	5.3	6.3
醫療衛生課程 Medical and health related studies	6.3	6.0	5.7
教育 Education	3.4	4.8	4.9
紡織、設計及其他工業技術 Textile, design and other industrial technology	2.0	2.0	1.5
其他科目 Other fields	8.3	8.5	8.2

註釋：(1) 數字指教育程度（最高就讀程度）為「專上教育」的人士。

Note: (1) Figures refer to persons with educational attainment (highest level attended) as "Post-secondary education".

## 主要統計數字 Key Statistics

經濟特徵 Economic characteristics	2006	2011	2016
<b>勞動人口 Labour force</b>			
勞動人口 Labour force	3 572 384	3 727 407	3 954 798
勞動人口年齡中位數 Median age of labour force	39.7	41.0	42.3
勞動人口性別比率（每千名女性的男性人數） Labour force sex ratio (number of males per 1 000 females)	1 176 [1 324] <sup>(1)</sup>	1 071 [1 244] <sup>(1)</sup>	1 041 [1 243] <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rate (%)</b>	60.3 [59.0] <sup>(1)</sup>	59.7 [57.9] <sup>(1)</sup>	60.8 [58.7] <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>工作人口 Working population</b>			
工作人口 Working population	3 365 736	3 547 781	3 756 612
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	10.8	10.1	10.1
專業人員 Professionals	6.2	6.5	7.0
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	16.1	19.6	20.5
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	16.0	15.6	14.1
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	16.9	16.2	17.2
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	8.6	7.4	5.6
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.1	5.0	4.3
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	19.2	19.5	20.9
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	0.3	0.1	0.1
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	8.8	4.0	3.8
建造業 Construction	6.8	7.8	8.5
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/ export, wholesale and retail trades	19.4	22.7	18.9
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	10.2	8.9	8.8
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	8.1	7.9	8.2
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	3.3	3.3	3.6
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	5.7	6.2	6.5
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	12.5	13.0	14.3
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	12.9	14.5	15.1
雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	11.4	11.0	11.7
其他 <sup>(2)</sup> Others <sup>(2)</sup>	1.0	0.8	0.6
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	10,000 [10,000] <sup>(1)</sup>	11,000 [12,000] <sup>(1)</sup>	15,000 [15,500] <sup>(1)</sup>
每周通常工作時數中位數（包括所有工作） Median weekly usual hours of work (including all employment)	N.A.	N.A.	45 [44] <sup>(1)</sup>

註釋：(1) 方括號內的數字指撇除外籍家庭傭工後計算的相應數字。

(2) 「其他」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服務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能辨別或描述不足。

Notes: (1) Figures in square brackets refer to the corresponding figures after excluding foreign domestic helpers.

(2) "Others" include "Agriculture, forestry and fishing", "Mining and quarrying", "Electricity and gas supply", "Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities" and industrial activities unidentifiable or inadequately described.

## 主要統計數字 Key Statistics

房屋特徵 Housing characteristics	2006	2011	2016
<b>有人居住的屋宇單位</b> <b>Occupied quarters</b>			
有人居住的屋宇單位數目（不包括有人居住的船艇） Number of occupied quarters (excluding occupied board vessels)	2 225 103	2 380 686	2 525 629
前 5 年內平均每年增長率（百分率） Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)	1.9	1.4	1.2
<b>按主要地區劃分的有人居住的屋宇單位數目（佔全港有人居住屋宇單位數目的百分比）</b> <b>Occupied quarters by broad area (% of total occupied quarters)</b>			
香港島 Hong Kong Island	415 297 (18.7)	427 183 (17.9)	428 724 (17.0)
九龍 Kowloon	672 834 (30.2)	728 923 (30.6)	793 328 (31.4)
新界 New Territories	1 136 972 (51.1)	1 224 580 (51.4)	1 303 577 (51.6)
<b>住屋情況</b> <b>Housing condition</b>			
共住程度（每千個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目） Degree of sharing (average number of domestic households per 1 000 units of quarters)	1 008	1 004	1 002
每千個屋宇單位的平均住客數目 Average number of occupants per 1 000 units of quarters	3 084	2 970	2 904
每個家庭住戶的平均廳房 <sup>(1)</sup> 數目 Average number of rooms <sup>(1)</sup> per domestic household	3.2	3.3	3.2
每人的平均廳房 <sup>(1)</sup> 數目 Average number of rooms <sup>(1)</sup> per person	1.1	1.1	1.1
家庭住戶的居所樓面面積中位數（平方米） <sup>(2)</sup> Median floor area of accommodation of domestic households (square metres) <sup>(2)</sup>	N.A.	N.A.	40
家庭住戶的人均居所樓面面積中位數（平方米） <sup>(2)</sup> Median per capita floor area of accommodation of domestic households (square metres) <sup>(2)</sup>	N.A.	N.A.	15.0
<b>按居所租住權劃分的家庭住戶數目（佔全港家庭住戶數目的百分比）</b> <b>Domestic households by tenure of accommodation (% of total domestic households)</b>			
自置 Owner-occupier	1 174 132 (52.8)	1 233 595 (52.1)	1 217 003 (48.5)
全租 Sole tenant	957 350 (43.0)	1 039 380 (43.9)	1 173 289 (46.8)
合租／二房東／三房客 Co-tenant/ Main tenant/ Sub-tenant	22 109 (1.0)	11 491 (0.5)	5 710 (0.2)
免交租金 Rent free	30 405 (1.4)	46 781 (2.0)	74 482 (3.0)
由僱主提供 Provided by employer	41 650 (1.9)	37 115 (1.6)	38 853 (1.5)
<b>住房支出</b> <b>Housing cost</b>			
家庭住戶每月租金中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household rent (HK\$)	1,680	1,600	2,180
家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment (HK\$)	7,800	7,000	9,500
租金與收入比率中位數（百分比） Median rent to income ratio (%)	16.0	13.9	13.6
按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數（百分比） Median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio (%)	26.6	19.6	18.4

註釋：(1) 廳房數目包括客廳／飯廳、睡房及其他房間，而不包括廚房及浴室／廁所。

(2) 數字不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。與其他住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。

Notes: (1) Number of rooms includes living/ dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms, while kitchens and bathrooms/ toilets are excluded.

(2) Figures exclude domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels. Floor area of common area shared among households is excluded.

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### 3. 人口特徵

### 3. Demographic Characteristics

#### 統計範圍

3.1 在不同的人口普查／中期人口統計中，香港人口是會因應當時人口的居住和流動模式以不同的人口定義和概念而編製。自 2001 年人口普查起，人口普查／中期人口統計是採用了「居住人口」的方法點算居港人口。有關這個點算方法及在 2001 年以前進行的人口普查／中期人口統計所採用的點算方法，請參閱第 1 章「統計範圍」。

#### Coverage

3.1 To tie in with the current residency and mobility patterns at the time of enumeration, the Hong Kong population was measured on various definitions and concepts in different population censuses/by-censuses. Since the 2001 Population Census, the Hong Kong Resident Population was enumerated under the “resident population” approach. For details about this enumeration approach and the enumeration approaches adopted in population censuses/by-censuses conducted prior to 2001, please refer to “Coverage” in Chapter 1.

#### 人口增長情況

3.2 2016 年中期人口統計結果顯示，2016 年年中的居港人口數目為 7 336 585 人，其中 7 116 829 人為常住居民及 219 756 人為流動居民。  
(表 3.1)

#### Population growth

3.2 The 2016 Population By-census shows that the Hong Kong Resident Population in mid-2016 was 7 336 585. Among them, 7 116 829 were Usual Residents and 219 756 were Mobile Residents. (Table 3.1)

3.3 在過去 55 年內，本港人口的增幅超過一倍，由 1961 年的 313 萬人上升至 2016 年的 734 萬人。人口數目於 1981 年以前的時間是以相對急速的步伐上升，其後 20 年仍以相對較快的速度增長，但最近 15 年的升幅顯著放緩。  
(圖 3.1)

3.3 The population had more than doubled over the past 55 years from 3.13 million in 1961 to 7.34 million in 2016. The growth of the population was relatively rapid during the early period till 1981. The population continued to increase at a relatively fast pace in the next 20 years but at a much moderated rate in the recent 15 years. (Chart 3.1)

#### 年齡結構

3.4 隨着生育率下降和死亡情況改善，本港人口的年齡結構在過去 55 年有顯著的改變。雖然本港人口由 1961 年的 313 萬人上升至 2016 年的 734 萬人，但 15 歲以下兒童數目則由 1961 年的 128 萬人降至 2016 年的 83 萬人，15 歲以下兒童佔總人口的比例亦由 40.8% 大幅下降至 11.3%。少年兒童撫養比率

#### Age structure

3.4 The age structure of Hong Kong population has changed significantly in the past 55 years as a result of fertility decline and mortality improvement. Despite the fact that the population increased from 3.13 million in 1961 to 7.34 million in 2016, the number of children aged under 15 decreased from 1.28 million in 1961 to 0.83 million in 2016. As a result, their proportion in the total population dropped

(即 15 歲以下人口數目與每千名 15 至 64 歲人口的比例)，由 1961 年的 724 下降至 2016 年的 155。(表 3.2 及 3.3)

3.5 同期，65 歲及以上人口由 1961 年的 9 萬人增至 2016 年的 116 萬人，所佔比例相應由 2.8% 增至 15.9%。老年撫養比率(即 65 歲及以上人口數目與每千名 15 至 64 歲人口的比例)，由 1961 年的 50 上升至 2016 年的 218。(表 3.2 及 3.3)

3.6 總撫養比率，即 15 歲以下和 65 歲及以上人口數目與每千名 15 至 64 歲人口相對的比率，結合少年兒童及老年撫養比率的效應。該比率由 1961 年的 774 下降至 2016 年的 373。(表 3.3)

3.7 綜合年輕人口減少而老年人口增加的兩個效應，年齡中位數由 1961 年的 23.2 歲上升至 2016 年的 43.4 歲。人口老化的現象可以從圖 3.2 的 1961 年及 2016 年的人口金字塔清楚顯示出來。2016 年人口金字塔底部由於 15 歲以下兒童人口比例的減少而收窄。而金字塔的頂部則因為 65 歲及以上人口比例的增加而擴闊。(表 3.3 及圖 3.2)

## 性別結構

3.8 人口的性別結構可按性別比率顯示。性別比率是指男性人口數目與每千名女性人口相對的比率。人口的整體性別比率由 1961 年的 1 056 增至 1981 年的 1 093，但這比率自 1981 年起開始下降，至 2016 年時為 852。在分析性別比率時，需要考慮幾個因素：(甲) 出生時，男嬰比女嬰多；(乙) 香港人口中有

significantly from 40.8% to 11.3%. The child dependency ratio, defined as the number of persons aged under 15 per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64, decreased from 724 in 1961 to 155 in 2016. (Tables 3.2 and 3.3)

3.5 During the same period, the number of persons aged 65 and over increased from 0.09 million in 1961 to 1.16 million in 2016; and accordingly their share increased from 2.8% to 15.9%. The elderly dependency ratio, defined as the number of persons aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64, increased from 50 in 1961 to 218 in 2016. (Tables 3.2 and 3.3)

3.6 The overall dependency ratio, which is the ratio of the number of persons aged under 15 and those aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons in the 15-64 age group, amalgamates the effect of the child and elderly dependency. This ratio decreased from 774 in 1961 to 373 in 2016. (Table 3.3)

3.7 The combined effects of the decreased number of young persons and the increased number of elderly persons are also reflected in the increase of the median age of the population. The median age of the population increased from 23.2 in 1961 to reach 43.4 in 2016. The population aging phenomenon is clearly seen in the 1961 and 2016 population pyramids shown in Chart 3.2. While the base of the 2011 pyramid has shrunk owing to a reduction of the proportion of children aged under 15, the apex has expanded because of the increase in the proportion of people aged 65 and over. (Table 3.3 and Chart 3.2)

## Sex composition

3.8 The sex composition of a population can be measured by the sex ratio, which is defined as the number of males per 1 000 females in the population. The overall sex ratio for the population increased from 1 056 in 1961 to 1 093 in 1981. However, it started to decline since then, dropping to 852 in 2016. In analysing the sex ratio, it is relevant to consider several factors: (a) at birth there are more boys than

大量外籍家庭傭工（其中大部分是女性），數目亦不斷增加；（丙）中國內地新來港人士中，不少是香港男士的妻子；及（丁）女性的壽命較男性長。（表 3.4）

3.9 15 歲以下兒童的性別比率由 1961 年的 1 083 下降至 1971 年的 1 047，然後回升至 1981 年的 1 079。自 1991 年起，這性別比率變化不大，徘徊於約 1 065 至 1 084 間。較為顯著的改變出現在 25 至 44 歲及 45 至 64 歲這兩年齡組別。性別比率分別由 1981 年的 1 223 及 1 108 持續下跌至 2016 年的 707 及 871。這主要是由於大量的女性外籍家庭傭工及中國內地新來港人士所致。撇除外籍家庭傭工後，2016 年的 25 至 44 歲人口的性別比率是 878，而 45 至 64 歲的則是 908。（表 3.4）

3.10 由女性傾向較男性長壽，65 歲及以上的年齡組別的性別比率持續低於 1 000。（表 3.4）

3.11 在 2016 年，按年齡及國籍劃分的性別比率顯示一些有趣的社會現象。45 至 64 歲的英國、美國、巴基斯坦、澳洲及尼泊爾籍人口的性別比率較高。25 至 64 歲的印尼、菲律賓及泰國籍人口的性別比率偏低，反映出當中包括外籍家庭傭工，而她們大部分是介乎 25 至 64 歲的女性。（表 3.5）

## 出生地點

3.12 人口遷移雖然是香港人口轉變的一個重要部分，但在香港出生的人口比例仍十分高。2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年的數字約為 60%。以人數而言，由 2006 年的 414 萬人增至 2011 年的 428 萬，再增至 2016 年的 445 萬人。在中國內地／

girls; (b) there are a large number of foreign domestic helpers, who are mostly females and their population is constantly increasing; (c) for the new arrivals from the mainland of China, many are wives of Hong Kong men; and (d) females live longer than males. (Table 3.4)

3.9 For children aged under 15, the sex ratio declined from 1 083 in 1961 to 1 047 in 1971, and then rebounded to 1 079 in 1981. Since 1991, the sex ratio remained stable at around 1 065 - 1 084. However, relatively more significant changes occurred in the age groups of 25-44 and 45-64 where the sex ratios dropped continuously starting from 1 223 and 1 108 in 1981 to 707 and 871 in 2016 respectively. The influx of female foreign domestic helpers and new arrivals from the mainland of China contributed mainly to this fall. After excluding foreign domestic helpers, the sex ratio in 2016 became 878 for those aged 25-44 and 908 for those aged 45-64. (Table 3.4)

3.10 As females tend to live longer than males, the sex ratio of those aged 65 and over remained at below 1 000. (Table 3.4)

3.11 A breakdown of the sex ratio by age and nationality in 2016 reflects some interesting social phenomenon. High sex ratios were found for the population of the British, American, Pakistani, Australian and Nepalese nationalities aged 45-64. The very low sex ratios for the population of the Indonesian, Filipino and Thai nationalities aged 25-64 obviously reflect the presence of foreign domestic helpers, the majority of whom were females aged 25-64. (Table 3.5)

## Place of birth

3.12 Although migration is an important element of population change in Hong Kong, the proportion of population born in Hong Kong is still high. It was around 60% in 2006 and 2011, 2016 while the number of such persons increased from 4.14 million in 2006 to 4.28 million in 2011, and further to

澳門／台灣出生的人口由 2006 年的 230 萬輕微降至 2016 年的 227 萬，其比例在期間則由 33.5% 輕微降至 31.0%。另一方面，在其他地方出生的人口由 2006 年的 43 萬顯著增加至 2016 年的 61 萬，因此所佔人口比例亦由 6.2% 增至 8.4%。這是由於期間大量外籍家庭傭工來港工作所致。（表 3.6）

3.13 在 2016 年，65 歲及以上的人口中，33.3% 男性和 31.7% 女性是在香港出生的。在香港出生的人口比例大致上隨年齡組別愈年輕而愈高，唯獨 25 至 44 歲在香港出生的人口比例較 45 至 64 歲的相應比例低。這是由於 25 至 44 歲的人口包括了大量外籍家庭傭工。至於 15 歲以下人口，在香港出生的男女均佔 91.0%。這年齡組別香港出生的人口比例由 10 年前的 84.1% 上升至 90.9%，主要是由於中國內地新來港兒童人數減少所致。這個現象可能與近年香港男性與中國內地女性的跨境婚姻有減少趨勢有關。（表 3.7）

## 國籍

3.14 在 2016 年，有 90.6% 的人口，即約 665 萬人口是中國籍，而永久居留地是香港；另外，1.7% 人口的國籍是中國籍，而永久居留地不是香港。餘下較多居港人口的國籍是菲律賓、印尼及英國。（表 3.8）

3.15 在 35 069 名英國籍人口中，29.1% 是在香港出生。此外，亦有 32.3% 的尼泊爾籍人口及 35.8% 的巴基

4.45 million in 2016. The number of persons born in the mainland of China/Macao/Taiwan dropped slightly from 2.3 million in 2006 to 2.27 million in 2016. Their proportion dropped slightly from 33.5% to 31.0% during the period. On the other hand, the number of persons who were born elsewhere increased significantly from 0.43 million in 2006 to 0.61 million in 2016; hence their proportion in the population increased from 6.2% to 8.4%. This was mainly attributed to the large number of foreign domestic helpers who came to work in Hong Kong during the period. (Table 3.6)

3.13 In 2016, among the population aged 65 and over, 33.3% of males and 31.7% of females were born in Hong Kong. Among successively younger age groups, the proportions of the population born in Hong Kong increased in general. However, the proportion of the population born in Hong Kong for those aged 25-44 was lower than that for those aged 45-64, as the population aged 25-44 included a large number of foreign domestic helpers. For persons aged under 15, 91.0% of both males and females were born in Hong Kong. The increase in the proportion of Hong Kong-born population for this age group in the last 10 years, from 84.1% to 90.9%, was mainly due to fewer children newly arrived from the mainland of China. This might be related to the decreasing trend of cross-boundary marriages between Hong Kong males and females from the mainland of China in recent years. (Table 3.7)

## Nationality

3.14 In 2016, 90.6% of the population, around 6.65 million people, were of Chinese nationality with place of domicile being Hong Kong. Besides, 1.7% of the population were of Chinese nationality but with place of domicile other than Hong Kong. Other nationality groups of significant sizes included Filipino, Indonesian and British. (Table 3.8)

3.15 Of the 35 069 persons of British nationality, 29.1% were born in Hong Kong. There were also 32.3% of the persons of Nepalese



斯坦籍人口是在香港出生。（表 3.8）

3.16 在編製有關國籍統計數字時，受訪者的國籍是根據所報稱的資料分類。他／她們並不需要在受訪時出示證件。

3.17 在參考 2016 年中期人口統計數據時必須注意：根據中華人民共和國國籍法，凡在中國領土（含香港）出生，並具有中國血統的香港居民，都被視為中國籍，不論其是否持有外國護照。不過，持有外國護照的中國籍香港居民可作出指定申報變更國籍（但實際上極少這些人曾經這樣做）。

## 種族

3.18 在 2016 年，92.0% 的人口（即 675 萬人）是華人。在 58 萬非華裔人口中，最多的是菲律賓人、印尼人及白人，分別佔非華裔人口的 31.5%、26.2% 及 10.0%。（表 3.9 及圖 3.3）

3.19 由於大量外籍家庭傭工在港工作，因此非華裔人口中以女性居多，佔非華裔人口的 76.5%。按年齡分析，大部分的非華裔人口是在 25 至 44 歲的年齡組別內，佔非華裔人口的 61.1%。（表 3.9）

nationality and 35.8% of the persons of Pakistani nationality born in Hong Kong. (Table 3.8)

3.16 In compiling the statistics on nationality, the nationality of the respondent is classified in accordance with relevant data reported by respondents. They were not required to produce their documents at the time of the interview.

3.17 In reading the 2016 Population By-census figures, it is necessary to take heed of the following: Under the nationality law of the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong residents who are of Chinese descent and were born in the Chinese territories (including Hong Kong) are of Chinese nationality, notwithstanding that they hold foreign passports. However, Hong Kong residents of Chinese nationality holding foreign passports could make specific declaration to change their nationality (but few people with such and similar background have actually done so).

## Ethnicity

3.18 92.0% of the population or 6.75 million people were of Chinese ethnicity in 2016. Among the 0.58 million non-Chinese, the largest ethnic groups in Hong Kong were Filipinos, Indonesians and Whites, constituting 31.5%, 26.2% and 10.0% of the non-Chinese population respectively. (Table 3.9 and Chart 3.3)

3.19 Owing to the large number of foreign domestic helpers working in Hong Kong, there was an overwhelming number of females among the non-Chinese population, representing 76.5% of the non-Chinese population. When analysed by age, the majority of the non-Chinese population were in the age group 25-44, being 61.1% of the non-Chinese population. (Table 3.9)

## 婚姻狀況

3.20 在 15 歲及以上的男性人口中，已婚的比例由 2006 年的 60.8% 輕微上升至 2016 年 61.7%。同期間，已婚女性的比例則由 2006 年的 55.1% 輕微上升至 2016 年的 55.6%。已婚的男性數目少於已婚的女性數目，主要是由於有大量已婚外籍家庭傭工在港工作。撇除外籍家庭傭工後，已婚女性的比例由 2006 年的 55.8% 輕微下降至 2016 年的 55.3%，而已婚男性數目較已婚女性數目多。

(表 3.10 及 3.10A)

3.21 在過去 10 年，從未結婚的人口比例，男性下降 1.9 個百分點，女性則下降 2.5 個百分點。這比例很受人口的年齡結構影響。從按年齡組別劃分的從未結婚的人口比例數字可見，20 至 49 歲人口中從未結婚的比例在過去 10 年有所上升。以下的分析集中在 30 至 49 歲的人士，不包括外籍家庭傭工。在 30 至 39 歲的人士中，男性從未結婚的比例維持平穩，在 2006 年及 2016 年均為 39.2%；而女性的相應比例則見上升，由 2006 年的 27.5% 上升至 2016 年的 29.9%。另一方面，在 40 至 49 歲的人士中，男性從未結婚的比例由 2006 年的 13.9% 顯著上升至 2016 年的 18.2%；而女性相應的升幅則較小，由 13.5% 上升至 15.9%。

(表 3.10、3.10A、3.11 及 3.11A)

3.22 如要更深入分析，先要進行標準化，以消除因應人口的不同年齡性別結構在不同比較年份所帶來的影響。男性的標準化從未結婚比例，由 2006 年的 30.4% 上升至 2016 年的 32.4%，女性的標準化從未結婚比例則由 2006 年的 26.0% 上升至 2016 年的 28.2%，而撇除

## Marital status

3.20 The proportion of the male population aged 15 and over who were married increased slightly from 60.8% in 2006 to 61.7% in 2016. During the same period, the proportion of married female population increased slightly from 55.1% in 2006 to 55.6% in 2016. The number of men who were married was less than that of their female counterparts mainly due to the situation of a large number of married foreign domestic helpers working in Hong Kong. After excluding foreign domestic helpers, the proportion of married female population dropped slightly from 55.8% in 2006 to 55.3% in 2016. The number of married males was more than the number of married females. (Tables 3.10 and 3.10A)

3.21 During the past 10 years, the proportion of never married males decreased by 1.9 percentage points while that for females decreased by 2.5 percentage points. This proportion is very much affected by the age structure of the population. Studying the proportion of the never married in each age group best serves the purpose. There has been an increase in the proportion of never married population in the ages of 20-49 over the past 10 years. The following analysis focuses on the population aged 30-49, excluding foreign domestic helpers. Amongst those aged 30-39, the proportion of males who were never married remained stable at 39.2% in both 2006 and 2016, whereas an increase was seen in their female counterparts, from 27.5% in 2006 to 29.9% in 2016. On the other hand, amongst those aged 40-49, the proportion of males who were never married increased notably, from 13.9% in 2006 to 18.2% in 2016, whereas their female counterparts saw a smaller increase, from 13.5% to 15.9%.

(Tables 3.10, 3.10A, 3.11 and 3.11A)

3.22 Standardised proportions are computed to eliminate effects due to the different age-sex structures of the population in different years under comparison to facilitate in-depth analysis. The standardised proportion of never married males increased from 30.4% in 2006 to 32.4% in 2016. For females, such proportion increased from 26.0% in

外籍家庭傭工後，這比例在過去 10 年亦由 25.3% 上升至 28.0%。這與人們傾向遲婚及獨身的趨勢有莫大關係。

(表 3.10 及 3.10A)

3.23 在 2006 年寡婦與鰥夫數字的比例是 4.9，2011 年的是 5.4，而 2016 年則為 5.3。比例相對較高是由於下列原因所致：首先，在死亡率方面，男性一向較女性為高，尤其是在年長人口中男性的比率更高；因此，寡婦數目一向比鰥夫為多。第二，香港男性傾向與較自己年輕的女性結婚，從而加快男性因較高死亡率引致的寡居效應。第三，婚姻統計數據亦顯示在過去數年間，鰥夫比寡婦較可能再婚。(表 3.10)

2006 to 28.2% in 2016, and from 25.3% to 28.0% after excluding foreign domestic helpers. This was associated with the trend of late marriage and the tendency to remain single. (Tables 3.10 and 3.10A)

3.23 The ratio of the number of widows to the number of widowers was 4.9 in 2006, 5.4 in 2011 and 5.3 in 2016. These relatively high ratios have been brought about by the following factors. Firstly, the male mortality rates have always been higher than the female mortality rates, especially so at the elder ages; thus the number of widows would always out-number the number of widowers. Secondly, men in Hong Kong tend to marry wives who are younger than themselves, thereby hastening the mortality effect in bringing about widowhood. Thirdly, marriage statistics also reveal that in the past few years widowers were more likely than widows to get remarried. (Table 3.10)

## 慣用交談語言

3.24 廣州話是家中最常用的語言。在 2016 年，88.9% 的 5 歲及以上人口在家裏用廣州話交談，另外有 5.7% 的人口報稱能說這種語言。換言之，94.6% 的 5 歲及以上人口能說廣州話，較 2006 年及 2011 年的水平輕微下降。(表 3.12)

## Usual spoken language

3.24 Cantonese was the most commonly used language at home. 88.9% of the population aged 5 and over spoke Cantonese at home in 2016. Another 5.7% claimed that they could speak Cantonese as another language. In other words, 94.6% of the population aged 5 and over could speak Cantonese, slightly decreased when compared with 2006 and 2011. (Table 3.12)

3.25 香港人口能說多於一種語言的能力有所增進。能說英語（不論是作為慣用交談語言或是其他交談語言）的 5 歲及以上人口比例，由 2006 年的 44.7%，增至 2011 年的 46.1%，並進一步上升至 2016 年的 53.2%。能說普通話的 5 歲及以上人口比例，亦由 2006 年的 40.2% 增至 2016 年的 48.6%。

(表 3.12)

3.25 The ability of the population to speak more than one language has improved. The proportion of the population aged 5 and over who could speak English, either as the usual spoken language or as another spoken language, increased from 44.7% in 2006 to 46.1% in 2011 and further to 53.2% in 2016. The proportion of the population aged 5 and over who could speak Putonghua increased also from 40.2% in 2006 to 48.6% in 2016. (Table 3.12)

3.26 在香港出生的 5 歲及以上人口中，97.7% 以廣州話為慣用交談語言。而在中國內地／澳門／台灣出生的 5 歲及以上人口中，只有 86.4% 以廣州話為

3.26 Among persons aged 5 and over who were born in Hong Kong, 97.7% used Cantonese as their usual spoken language. However, among persons aged 5 and over who were born in the mainland of

慣用交談語言，其他大部分在家裏用普通話或其他中國方言交談。（表 3.13）

China/ Macao/ Taiwan, only 86.4% used Cantonese as their usual spoken language, most of the remaining spoke Putonghua or other Chinese dialects at home. (Table 3.13)

## 閱讀／書寫語言的能力

## Ability to read/ write languages

3.27 閱讀／書寫語言的能力是 2016 年中期人口統計增設的數據項目。若一名人士在日常生活中能夠閱讀以某種語言表達的簡單短句，則可算具備閱讀該種語言的能力。同樣地，若一名人士在日常生活中能夠以某種語言書寫簡單短句，則可算具備書寫該種語言的能力。

3.27 The ability to read/ write languages is a data topic newly included in the 2016 Population By-census. A person who can read a short and simple statement in a certain language in everyday life was considered as being able to read that language. Similarly, a person who can write a short and simple statement in a certain language in everyday life was considered as being able to write that language.

3.28 在 2016 年，89.4% 的 5 歲及以上人口能閱讀中文，而 68.2% 能閱讀英文。比較在不同地方出生的人口閱讀中文和英文的能力，結果顯示在香港出生的人口閱讀這兩種語言的能力整體上頗高。在香港出生的 5 歲及以上人口中，97.2% 能閱讀中文，而 82.0% 能閱讀英文。（表 3.14）

3.28 In 2016, 89.4% of the population aged 5 and over could read Chinese, while 68.2% could read English. When comparing the ability to read Chinese and English of persons born in different places, the results showed that those born in Hong Kong had a high ability to read these two languages in general. Among persons aged 5 and over born in Hong Kong, 97.2% could read Chinese and 82.0% could read English. (Table 3.14)

3.29 書寫能力與閱讀能力有密切關係，因此能書寫選定語言的人口比例分布與能閱讀的相似。87.1% 的 5 歲及以上人口能書寫中文，而 66.0% 能書寫英文。按出生地點分析，在香港出生的人口書寫中文和英文的能力同樣地整體上較高。在香港出生的 5 歲及以上人口中，95.7% 能書寫中文，而 79.7% 能書寫英文。（表 3.15）

3.29 The ability to write is closely related to the ability to read. This explains why the distributions of the proportion of population being able to read and write selected languages were similar to each other. 87.1% of the population aged 5 and over could write Chinese, while 66.0% could write English. Analysed by place of birth, it is observed that those born in Hong Kong had a higher ability to write these two languages in general. Among persons aged 5 and over born in Hong Kong, 95.7% could write Chinese and 79.7% could write English. (Table 3.15)

## 在港居留年期

## Duration of residence in Hong Kong

3.30 在 2016 年，在港居住了 7 年或以上的人口佔 86.8%。若只考慮 7 歲及以上為數約 693 萬的人口，在港居住了 7 年或以上的人口比例上升至 91.9%。

3.30 In 2016, 86.8% of the population had lived in Hong Kong for 7 years or more. Considering only those persons aged 7 and over which totalled about 6.93 million, the proportion of such persons who had

(表 3.16)

3.31 另一方面，有 123 393 名於香港以外地方出生的人士（或 1.7% 的人口）在港居住少於 1 年。他／她們主要包括外籍家庭傭工、中國內地來港定居未足 1 年人士及其他人士如在港工作及讀書的外籍人士。（表 3.16）

3.32 在中期人口統計中亦另有一條問題是有關 5 年前的居住地區。結果發現在中期人口統計時，共有 46 萬人 5 年前居住的地區不在香港，他／她們是在 2011 年 6 月後移居本港或從香港以外的地方回流香港。這些人士中一大部分（46.6%）是較年青的女性（指 25 至 44 歲的女性），而男性則佔 31.7%。（表 3.17）

3.33 進一步分析這些人士 5 年前居住的地區，可顯示他／她們主要是從中國內地來港定居的人士及從菲律賓及印尼來港工作的外籍家庭傭工。5 年前居於中國內地／澳門／台灣的人口佔 5 年前居住地區不在香港的 5 歲及以上人口的 43.4%，而 5 年前居於菲律賓或印尼的人口則佔 29.3%。其餘人士主要包括來港工作及讀書的外籍人士，及從海外國家／地區回流香港的居民。（表 3.18）

3.34 在詮釋以上數字時，必須注意：根據人口普查／中期人口統計所採用的「居住人口」方法，只有於人口普查／中期人口統計的參考時刻在港的香港非永久性居民才會包括在居港人口內。因此，未成為香港永久性居民的人士如於普查／中期人口統計參考時刻不在港（例如暫時離港），並不包括在居港

lived in Hong Kong for 7 years or more increased to 91.9%. (Table 3.16)

3.31 On the other hand, there were 123 393 persons born in places outside Hong Kong (or 1.7% of the population) who had lived in Hong Kong for less than 1 year. These persons mainly included foreign domestic helpers, persons from the mainland of China having resided in Hong Kong for less than 1 year, and other persons like expatriates and foreign students in Hong Kong. (Table 3.16)

3.32 There was also a question in the By-census on the place of residence 5 years ago. The findings revealed that at the time of the By-census, there were 0.46 million persons whose place of residence 5 years ago was not Hong Kong. These were people who moved into Hong Kong or had returned from a place outside Hong Kong after June 2011. It is noted that a large proportion (46.6%) of them were younger females (refer to females aged 25-44), whilst males constituted 31.7%. (Table 3.17)

3.33 Further analysing the place of residence of these persons 5 years ago revealed that they were mainly persons coming from the mainland of China to reside in Hong Kong and foreign domestic helpers coming from Philippines and Indonesia to work in Hong Kong. The population residing in the mainland of China/Macao/Taiwan 5 years ago represented 43.4% of the population aged 5 and over whose place of residence were not in Hong Kong 5 years ago; and the population residing in the Philippines or Indonesia 5 years ago represented 29.3%. The remaining mainly included expatriates, foreign students and Hong Kong residents returning from overseas countries/ territories. (Table 3.18)

3.34 In interpreting the above figures, it is important to note that according to the “resident population” approach adopted in the population census/by-census, Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents are included in the Hong Kong Resident Population only if they are present in Hong Kong at the census/by-census reference moment. Hence, persons who are not yet Hong Kong Permanent

人口內，縱然他／她們部分可能於香港長期居住。

Residents are not covered in the Hong Kong Resident Population if they are not in Hong Kong (e.g. temporarily away from Hong Kong) at the census/ by-census reference moment, despite that some of them may reside in Hong Kong on a long term basis.

## 地區分布

## Geographical distribution

3.35 在過去 10 年，人口分布持續變動。新界仍是人口最多的地區，由 2006 年的 357 萬人增至 2016 年的 384 萬人。同期間，九龍的人口亦增至 224 萬人，增幅較新界區為高。香港島的人口則下降至 125 萬人。人口分布變動使新界的人口在 2016 年佔全港人口最大的比例，為 52.3%。相比之下，九龍的比例為 30.6%，而香港島則為 17.1%。（表 3.19）

3.35 Redistribution of the population continued during the past 10 years. The New Territories still had the largest population, which increased from 3.57 million in 2006 to 3.84 million in 2016. During the same period, the population in Kowloon increased at a higher rate to 2.24 million in 2016. Over the same period, the population on Hong Kong Island decreased to 1.25 million. The population redistribution gave the New Territories the largest share (52.3%) of the population in 2016. This compares with 30.6% for Kowloon and 17.1% for Hong Kong Island. (Table 3.19)

3.36 大部分新界的地區人口在過去 10 年均有增長。隨着新界西新市鎮的發展，元朗成為人口增長率最高的新界地區（15.0%），其次是離島區（14.4%）。九龍的各區的人口均持續上升。整個港島區的人口數目均有所減少。（表 3.19）

3.36 Most districts in the New Territories recorded population growth in the past 10 years. Owing to the development of new towns in the West New Territories, the Yuen Long district had the highest growth rate among all districts in the New Territories (15.0%), followed by the Islands district (14.4%). In Kowloon, the population increased in all districts. For the whole Hong Kong Island, the population decreased. (Table 3.19)

3.37 人口密度是按每平方公里土地的平均人數計算。本港的人口密度，由 2006 年的 6 352 人增至 2016 年的 6 777 人。人口密度最高的地區是觀塘，在 2016 年，該區每平方公里平均有 57 530 人。新界各區的人口密度普遍較港九各區的人口密度為低。（表 3.20）

3.37 Population density, as measured by the number of persons per square kilometre of land area, increased from 6 352 in 2006 to 6 777 in 2016 for the territory as a whole. The most densely populated district was the Kwun Tong district, with a density of 57 530 persons per square kilometre in 2016. The population densities in the districts in the New Territories were generally lower than those in districts on Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon. (Table 3.20)

3.38 有關 2016 年中期人口統計不同分區層次（包括區議會分區、區議會選區、新市鎮、小規劃統計區組別及主要屋苑）的統計數字，讀者可參閱 2016 年

3.38 For the statistics of the 2016 Population By-census at different geographical levels (including the District Council districts, District Council Constituency Areas, new towns, Tertiary Planning

中期人口統計主題網站的地區概覽  
([www.byensus2016.gov.hk/tc/bc-dp.html](http://www.byensus2016.gov.hk/tc/bc-dp.html))。

Unit groups and major housing estates), readers can refer to the District Profiles on the thematic website of the 2016 Population By-census ([www.byensus2016.gov.hk/en/bc-dp.html](http://www.byensus2016.gov.hk/en/bc-dp.html)).

**表 3.1 1961 年至 2016 年<sup>(1)</sup>居港人口**  
**Table 3.1 The Hong Kong Resident Population, 1961 – 2016<sup>(1)</sup>**

類別 Category	「時點方法」 “De facto” approach				「居住人口」方法 “Resident population” approach			
	1961 <sup>(2)</sup>	1971 <sup>(2)</sup>	1981	1991	2001	2006	2011	2016
「居住人口」方法 “Resident population” approach								
常住居民 Usual Residents								
普查／中期人口統計參考時刻在港 Present in Hong Kong at the census/ by-census reference moment	..	..	..	..	6 325 892	6 416 124	6 635 558	6 863 253
普查／中期人口統計參考時刻不在港 Absent from Hong Kong at the census/ by-census reference moment	..	..	..	..	197 959	229 096	223 783	253 576
小計 Sub-total	..	..	..	..	6 523 851	6 645 220	6 859 341	7 116 829
流動居民 Mobile Residents								
普查／中期人口統計參考時刻在港 Present in Hong Kong at the census/ by-census reference moment	..	..	..	..	25 458	43 632	40 359	69 144
普查／中期人口統計參考時刻不在港 Absent from Hong Kong at the census/ by-census reference moment	..	..	..	..	159 080	175 494	171 876	150 612
小計 Sub-total	..	..	..	..	184 538	219 126	212 235	219 756
「時點方法」 “De facto” approach								
在港居民 Hong Kong Resident Population								
普查／中期人口統計參考時刻在港居民 Present in Hong Kong at the census/ by-census reference moment	3 129 648	3 936 630	4 986 560	5 522 281	..	..	..	..
普查／中期人口統計參考時刻暫時不在 港居民 Temporarily away from Hong Kong at the census/ by-census reference moment	..	..	123 252	151 833	..	..	..	..
總計 Total	3 129 648	3 936 630	5 109 812	5 674 114	6 708 389	6 864 346	7 071 576	7 336 585

註釋：(1) 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。有關這個點算方法及在 2001 年以前進行的人口普查／中期人口統計所採用的點算方法，請參閱第 1 章「統計範圍」。

(2) 在 1961 及 1971 的人口普查，普查參考時刻暫時不在港的居民並沒有包括在居港人口內。

Notes: (1) Since August 2000, the “resident population” approach has been adopted to compile the population estimates of Hong Kong. For details about this enumeration approach and the enumeration approaches adopted in population censuses/ by-censuses conducted prior to 2001, please refer to “Coverage” in Chapter 1.

(2) Resident Population of the 1961 Population Census and 1971 Population Census did not include residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the census reference moment.



**表 3.2 1961 年至 2016 年<sup>(1)</sup>按年齡組別及性別劃分的人口**  
**Table 3.2 Population by age group and sex, 1961 - 2016<sup>(1)</sup>**

年齡組別 Age group	性別 Sex	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2006	2011	2016
0	男 Male	43 877	33 641	42 683	32 725	25 845	21 202	27 446	27 691
	女 Female	42 471	31 675	38 561	29 837	23 810	18 216	25 439	25 644
	合計 Both sexes	86 348	65 316	81 244	62 562	49 655	39 418	52 885	53 335
1-4	男 Male	213 822	159 525	160 267	143 723	119 714	89 231	102 051	117 132
	女 Female	200 536	151 350	147 172	132 226	109 710	83 956	94 299	109 003
	合計 Both sexes	414 358	310 875	307 439	275 949	229 424	173 187	196 350	226 135
5-9	男 Male	220 432	259 283	212 353	209 256	206 160	161 536	125 843	151 175
	女 Female	204 916	248 830	196 537	193 931	191 986	151 679	117 366	140 592
	合計 Both sexes	425 348	508 113	408 890	403 187	398 146	313 215	243 209	291 767
10-14	男 Male	185 884	267 671	227 062	213 340	222 638	212 582	170 908	132 291
	女 Female	165 097	255 929	212 872	196 878	209 554	201 273	160 208	126 927
	合計 Both sexes	350 981	523 600	439 934	410 218	432 192	413 855	331 116	259 218
15-19	男 Male	90 240	219 657	292 604	213 439	231 329	223 369	217 262	176 507
	女 Female	74 857	208 187	271 321	196 203	218 990	215 868	206 431	164 400
	合計 Both sexes	165 097	427 844	563 925	409 642	450 319	439 237	423 693	340 907
20-24	男 Male	111 242	173 211	307 600	216 280	225 310	224 834	221 713	220 263
	女 Female	91 499	163 142	276 232	213 919	244 816	244 934	229 828	224 811
	合計 Both sexes	202 741	336 353	583 832	430 199	470 126	469 768	451 541	445 074
25-29	男 Male	137 216	107 121	258 905	283 377	241 708	223 704	229 498	227 755
	女 Female	116 780	86 603	224 221	294 190	284 164	278 583	304 617	282 481
	合計 Both sexes	253 996	193 724	483 126	577 567	525 872	502 287	534 115	510 236
30-34	男 Male	140 885	117 066	219 253	303 200	257 784	239 021	225 760	232 987
	女 Female	122 236	95 559	179 816	297 521	324 873	310 818	324 245	344 245
	合計 Both sexes	263 121	212 625	399 069	600 721	582 657	549 839	550 005	577 232
35-39	男 Male	123 332	129 490	132 307	251 372	315 374	247 397	234 489	227 983
	女 Female	111 621	115 631	100 571	239 958	369 008	329 963	328 117	343 310
	合計 Both sexes	234 953	245 121	232 878	491 330	684 382	577 360	562 606	571 293
40-44	男 Male	107 321	133 659	140 808	210 858	335 081	305 447	242 651	234 587
	女 Female	95 717	121 890	109 701	188 844	341 024	366 048	330 028	335 218
	合計 Both sexes	203 038	255 549	250 509	399 702	676 105	671 495	572 679	569 805
45-49	男 Male	86 523	112 946	141 225	131 057	266 990	323 497	295 306	240 287
	女 Female	80 715	105 424	119 323	107 983	264 644	336 158	356 429	326 750
	合計 Both sexes	167 238	218 370	260 548	239 040	531 634	659 655	651 735	567 037

**表 3.2 1961 年至 2016 年<sup>(1)</sup>按年齡組別及性別劃分的人口 (續)**  
**Table 3.2 Population by age group and sex, 1961 - 2016<sup>(1)</sup> (cont'd)**

年齡組別 Age group	性別 Sex	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2006	2011	2016
50 - 54	男 Male	60 078	100 968	136 307	135 447	222 901	264 753	312 775	292 733
	女 Female	63 802	94 295	119 811	113 171	205 882	269 380	324 920	350 332
	合計 Both sexes	123 880	195 263	256 118	248 618	428 783	534 133	637 695	643 065
55 - 59	男 Male	37 217	74 933	109 476	135 776	134 217	214 652	253 910	306 819
	女 Female	49 800	75 671	102 554	120 869	114 028	207 650	259 159	316 230
	合計 Both sexes	87 017	150 604	212 030	256 645	248 245	422 302	513 069	623 049
60 - 64	男 Male	23 582	52 292	90 725	120 266	135 109	128 319	205 146	244 126
	女 Female	40 032	63 409	89 484	114 595	118 688	117 480	204 420	251 153
	合計 Both sexes	63 614	115 701	180 209	234 861	253 797	245 799	409 566	495 279
65 - 69	男 Male	13 203	28 393	65 530	89 550	127 943	124 833	121 521	196 503
	女 Female	27 815	45 267	72 481	95 547	121 068	115 989	112 779	199 200
	合計 Both sexes	41 018	73 660	138 011	185 097	249 011	240 822	234 300	395 703
70 - 74	男 Male	7 559	17 441	37 789	61 908	101 648	112 372	116 735	112 184
	女 Female	18 497	35 611	53 895	73 018	107 595	116 681	113 705	108 643
	合計 Both sexes	26 056	53 052	91 684	134 926	209 243	229 053	230 440	220 827
75 - 79	男 Male	3 464	7 738	18 142	38 084	63 006	82 650	96 971	101 223
	女 Female	9 867	20 464	35 324	50 771	79 730	96 123	108 180	105 151
	合計 Both sexes	13 331	28 202	53 466	88 855	142 736	178 773	205 151	206 374
80 - 84	男 Male	1 425	3 815	7 817	15 414	33 377	44 756	62 329	74 103
	女 Female	4 062	11 282	20 348	28 985	50 958	68 030	83 753	92 865
	合計 Both sexes	5 487	15 097	28 165	44 399	84 335	112 786	146 082	166 968
85+	男 Male	477	1 752	3 085	6 919	19 210	28 801	40 701	59 013
	女 Female	1 549	5 809	11 719	21 844	42 517	62 561	84 638	114 268
	合計 Both sexes	2 026	7 561	14 804	28 763	61 727	91 362	125 339	173 281
總計 Total	男 Male	1 607 779	2 000 602	2 604 168	2 811 991	3 285 344	3 272 956	3 303 015	3 375 362
	女 Female	1 521 869	1 936 028	2 382 392	2 710 290	3 423 045	3 591 390	3 768 561	3 961 223
	合計 Both sexes	3 129 648	3 936 630	4 986 560	5 522 281	6 708 389	6 864 346	7 071 576	7 336 585

註釋：(1) 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。有關這個點算方法及在 2001 年以前進行的人口普查／中期人口統計所採用的點算方法，請參閱第 1 章「統計範圍」。

Note: (1) Since August 2000, the “resident population” approach has been adopted to compile the population estimates of Hong Kong. For details about this enumeration approach and the enumeration approaches adopted in population censuses/by-censuses conducted prior to 2001, please refer to “Coverage” in Chapter 1.

**表 3.3 1961 年至 2016<sup>(1)</sup> 年按年齡組別劃分的人口比例、年齡中位數及撫養比率**  
**Table 3.3 Proportion of population by age group, median age and dependency ratios, 1961 - 2016<sup>(1)</sup>**

年齡組別 Age group	1961 百分比 %	1971 百分比 %	1981 百分比 %	1991 百分比 %	2001 百分比 %	2006 百分比 %	2011 百分比 %	2016 百分比 %
0 - 14	40.8	35.8	24.8	20.9	16.5	13.7	11.6	11.3
15 - 24	11.8	19.4	23.0	15.2	13.7	13.2	12.4	10.7
25 - 44	30.5	23.0	27.4	37.5	36.8	33.5	31.4	30.4
45 - 64	14.1	17.3	18.2	17.7	21.8	27.1	31.3	31.7
65+	2.8	4.5	6.6	8.7	11.1	12.4	13.3	15.9
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	年 齡 中 位 數 Median age							
	23.2	21.8	26.0	31.6	36.7	39.6	41.7	43.4
	撫 養 比 率 Dependency ratio							
少年兒童撫養比率 <sup>(2)</sup> Child dependency ratio <sup>(2)</sup>	724	599	362	296	229	185	155	155
老年撫養比率 <sup>(3)</sup> Elderly dependency ratio <sup>(3)</sup>	50	76	95	124	154	168	177	218
總撫養比率 <sup>(4)</sup> Overall dependency ratio <sup>(4)</sup>	774	675	457	420	383	353	333	373

註釋：(1) 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。有關這個點算方法及在 2001 年以前進行的人口普查／中期人口統計所採用的點算方法，請參閱第 1 章「統計範圍」。

(2) 15 歲以下人口數目與每千名 15-64 歲人口相對的比率。

(3) 65 歲及以上人口數目與每千名 15-64 歲人口相對的比率。

(4) 15 歲以下和 65 歲及以上人口數目與每千名 15-64 歲人口相對的比率。

Notes: (1) Since August 2000, the “resident population” approach has been adopted to compile the population estimates of Hong Kong. For details about this enumeration approach and the enumeration approaches adopted in population censuses/by-censuses conducted prior to 2001, please refer to “Coverage” in Chapter 1.

(2) The number of persons aged under 15 per 1 000 persons aged between 15-64.

(3) The number of persons aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15-64.

(4) The number of persons aged under 15 and aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15-64.

**表 3.4 1961 年至 2016<sup>(1)</sup> 年按年齡組別劃分的性別比率<sup>(2)</sup>**  
**Table 3.4 Sex ratios<sup>(2)</sup> by age group, 1961 – 2016<sup>(1)</sup>**

年齡組別 Age group		1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2006	2011	2016
0 – 14	總人口 Total population	1 083	1 047	1 079	1 084	1 073	1 065	1 073	1 065
	不包括外籍家庭傭工的人口 Population excluding foreign domestic helpers	N.A.	N.A.	1 079	1 084	1 073	1 065	1 073	1 065
15 – 24	總人口 Total population	1 211	1 058	1 096	1 048	985	973	1 006	1 019
	不包括外籍家庭傭工的人口 Population excluding foreign domestic helpers	N.A.	N.A.	1 098	1 066	1 059	1 037	1 042	1 044
25 – 44	總人口 Total population	1 160	1 161	1 223	1 028	872	790	724	707
	不包括外籍家庭傭工的人口 Population excluding foreign domestic helpers	N.A.	N.A.	1 233	1 072	968	884	861	878
45 – 64	總人口 Total population	885	1 007	1 108	1 144	1 080	1 001	932	871
	不包括外籍家庭傭工的人口 Population excluding foreign domestic helpers	N.A.	N.A.	1 109	1 153	1 100	1 021	956	908
65+	總人口 Total population	423	499	683	784	859	856	871	876
	不包括外籍家庭傭工的人口 Population excluding foreign domestic helpers	N.A.	N.A.	683	784	859	857	872	876
合計 Overall	總人口 Total population	1 056	1 033	1 093	1 038	960	911	876	852
	不包括外籍家庭傭工的人口 Population excluding foreign domestic helpers	N.A.	N.A.	1 096	1 058	1 012	961	939	925

註釋：(1) 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。有關這個點算方法及在 2001 年以前進行的人口普查／中期人口統計所採用的點算方法，請參閱第 1 章「統計範圍」。

(2) 在各年齡組別中，男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。

Notes : (1) Since August 2000, the “resident population” approach has been adopted to compile the population estimates of Hong Kong. For details about this enumeration approach and the enumeration approaches adopted in population censuses/by-censuses conducted prior to 2001, please refer to “Coverage” in Chapter 1.

(2) The number of males per 1 000 females in the respective age groups.

**表 3.5 2016 年按國籍及年齡組別劃分的性別比率<sup>(1)</sup>**  
**Table 3.5 Sex ratio<sup>(1)</sup> by nationality and age group, 2016**

國籍 Nationality	年齡組別 Age group					合計 Overall
	0 – 14	15 – 24	25 – 44	45 – 64	65+	
中國 Chinese						
永久居留地是香港 Place of domicile - Hong Kong	1 066	1 050	883	909	878	928
永久居留地不是香港 Place of domicile - other than Hong Kong	939	792	553	684	765	655
菲律賓 Filipino	961	441	37	72	373	64
印尼 Indonesian	1 126	27	7	35	388	16
英國 British	993	1 293	1 709	2 188	2 314	1 637
印度 Indian	886	810	921	1 080	821	918
尼泊爾 Nepalese	1 160	1 152	906	1 283	1 011	1 049
巴基斯坦 Pakistani	1 183	1 362	1 467	1 587	2 494	1 390
美國 American	1 081	920	1 494	1 971	1 880	1 381
澳洲 Australian	1 269	756	1 302	1 407	1 300	1 225
泰國 Thai	628	1 307	241	89	36	147
日本 Japanese	1 102	1 000	875	1 195	1 065	1 032
其他 Others	1 150	946	1 029	1 095	834	1 037
合計 Overall	1 065	1 019	707	871	876	852

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 groups.

**表 3.6 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按出生地點劃分的人口**  
**Table 3.6 Population by place of birth, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

出生地點 Place of birth	2006		2011		2016	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
香港 Hong Kong	4 138 844	60.3	4 278 126	60.5	4 451 493	60.7
中國內地／澳門／台灣 The mainland of China/ Macao/ Taiwan	2 298 956	33.5	2 267 917	32.1	2 272 293	31.0
其他地方 Elsewhere	426 546	6.2	525 533	7.4	612 799	8.4
總計 Total	6 864 346	100.0	7 071 576	100.0	7 336 585	100.0

**表 3.7 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的在香港出生的人口比例**  
**Table 3.7 Proportion of population born in Hong Kong by age group and sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

年齡組別 Age group	2006			2011			2016		
	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes
	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %
0 – 14	84.3	84.0	84.1	87.0	87.0	87.0	91.0	90.8	90.9
15 – 24	78.0	72.3	75.1	75.0	71.6	73.3	75.5	72.9	74.2
25 – 44	76.1	58.6	66.3	74.8	53.3	62.3	71.2	49.2	58.3
45 – 64	52.4	50.9	51.7	62.5	57.3	59.8	67.0	57.0	61.7
65+	20.5	21.0	20.8	22.4	23.0	22.7	33.3	31.7	32.4
合計 Overall	64.2	56.8	60.3	65.5	56.1	60.5	66.8	55.5	60.7

**表 3.8 2016 年按國籍及出生地點劃分的人口**  
**Table 3.8 Population by nationality and place of birth, 2016**

國籍 Nationality	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 %	
中國 Chinese									
永久居留地是香港 Place of domicile - Hong Kong	4 391 353	98.6	2 168 013	95.4	87 049	14.2	6 646 415	90.6	
永久居留地不是香港 Place of domicile - other than Hong Kong	16 880	0.4	102 887	4.5	2 008	0.3	121 775	1.7	
菲律賓 Filipino	4 232	0.1	75	0.0	182 562	29.8	186 869	2.5	
印尼 Indonesian	1 198	0.0	12	0.0	158 691	25.9	159 901	2.2	
英國 British	10 194	0.2	97	0.0	24 778	4.0	35 069	0.5	
印度 Indian	3 757	0.1	87	0.0	24 933	4.1	28 777	0.4	
尼泊爾 Nepalese	7 330	0.2	-	-	15 349	2.5	22 679	0.3	
巴基斯坦 Pakistani	5 457	0.1	28	0.0	9 749	1.6	15 234	0.2	
美國 American	1 171	0.0	112	0.0	13 466	2.2	14 749	0.2	
澳洲 Australian	2 386	0.1	109	0.0	12 174	2.0	14 669	0.2	
泰國 Thai	349	0.0	9	0.0	11 135	1.8	11 493	0.2	
日本 Japanese	1 357	0.0	175	0.0	9 146	1.5	10 678	0.1	
其他 Others	5 829	0.1	689	0.0	61 759	10.1	68 277	0.9	
總計 Total	4 451 493	100.0	2 272 293	100.0	612 799	100.0	7 336 585	100.0	



**表 3.9 2016 年按性別、種族及年齡組別劃分的人口**  
**Table 3.9 Population by sex, ethnicity and age group, 2016**

性別 Sex	種族 Ethnicity	年齡組別 Age group					總計 Total 數目 Number	百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> % <sup>(1)</sup>
		0 – 14 數目 Number	15 – 24 數目 Number	25 – 44 數目 Number	45 – 64 數目 Number	65+ 數目 Number		
男性 Male	華人 Chinese	400 960	382 027	871 136	1 050 517	533 298	3 237 938	95.9
	非華人 Non-Chinese							
	菲律賓人 Filipino	1 469	1 116	4 552	3 263	526	10 926	0.3
	印尼人 Indonesian	71	196	656	336	533	1 792	0.1
	白人 White	4 661	2 042	14 954	12 535	2 824	37 016	1.1
	印度人 Indian	2 845	1 726	8 511	3 158	1 425	17 665	0.5
	尼泊爾人 Nepalese	2 310	2 086	5 438	2 904	450	13 188	0.4
	巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	2 717	2 076	3 889	1 249	457	10 388	0.3
	泰國人 Thai	161	102	545	455	73	1 336	0.0
	日本人 Japanese	822	204	1 781	1 840	323	4 970	0.1
	其他亞洲人 Other Asian	1 105	581	3 852	1 750	539	7 827	0.2
	其他 <sup>(2)</sup> Others <sup>(2)</sup>	11 168	4 614	7 998	5 958	2 578	32 316	1.0
	小計 Sub-total	27 329	14 743	52 176	33 448	9 728	137 424	4.1
	小計 Sub-total	428 289	396 770	923 312	1 083 965	543 026	3 375 362	100.0
女性 Female	華人 Chinese	376 635	367 056	1 000 219	1 161 309	609 045	3 514 264	88.7
	非華人 Non-Chinese							
	菲律賓人 Filipino	1 580	2 727	122 231	45 298	1 319	173 155	4.4
	印尼人 Indonesian	233	7 079	133 009	10 280	906	151 507	3.8
	白人 White	4 370	1 734	9 006	4 991	1 092	21 193	0.5
	印度人 Indian	3 219	2 032	9 200	2 913	1 433	18 797	0.5
	尼泊爾人 Nepalese	1 773	1 901	6 248	2 099	263	12 284	0.3
	巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	2 610	1 407	2 663	850	176	7 706	0.2
	泰國人 Thai	253	178	2 359	5 118	971	8 879	0.2
	日本人 Japanese	800	204	2 181	1 491	330	5 006	0.1
	其他亞洲人 Other Asian	854	747	6 267	2 992	902	11 762	0.3
	其他 <sup>(2)</sup> Others <sup>(2)</sup>	9 839	4 146	11 871	7 124	3 690	36 670	0.9
	小計 Sub-total	25 531	22 155	305 035	83 156	11 082	446 959	11.3
	小計 Sub-total	402 166	389 211	1 305 254	1 244 465	620 127	3 961 223	100.0

**表 3.9 2016 年按性別、種族及年齡組別劃分的人口 (續)**  
**Table 3.9 Population by sex, ethnicity and age group, 2016 (cont'd)**

性別 Sex	種族 Ethnicity	年齡組別 Age group					總計 Total	
		0 – 14 數目 Number	15 – 24 數目 Number	25 – 44 數目 Number	45 – 64 數目 Number	65+ 數目 Number	數目 Number	百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> % <sup>(1)</sup>
合計 Both sexes								
	華人 Chinese	777 595	749 083	1 871 355	2 211 826	1 142 343	6 752 202	92.0
	非華人 Non-Chinese							
	菲律賓人 Filipino	3 049	3 843	126 783	48 561	1 845	184 081	2.5
	印尼人 Indonesian	304	7 275	133 665	10 616	1 439	153 299	2.1
	白人 White	9 031	3 776	23 960	17 526	3 916	58 209	0.8
	印度人 Indian	6 064	3 758	17 711	6 071	2 858	36 462	0.5
	尼泊爾人 Nepalese	4 083	3 987	11 686	5 003	713	25 472	0.3
	巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	5 327	3 483	6 552	2 099	633	18 094	0.2
	泰國人 Thai	414	280	2 904	5 573	1 044	10 215	0.1
	日本人 Japanese	1 622	408	3 962	3 331	653	9 976	0.1
	其他亞洲人 Other Asian	1 959	1 328	10 119	4 742	1 441	19 589	0.3
	其他 <sup>(2)</sup> Others <sup>(2)</sup>	21 007	8 760	19 869	13 082	6 268	68 986	0.9
	小計 Sub-total	52 860	36 898	357 211	116 604	20 810	584 383	8.0
	總計 Total	830 455	785 981	2 228 566	2 328 430	1 163 153	7 336 585	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字顯示在性別組別的總人數中所佔的百分比。

Notes : (1) Figures represent the percentages in respect of the sex group totals.

(2) 數字包括報稱有多過一個種族的人士。

(2) Figures include persons who reported more than one ethnicity.

**表 3.10 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的 15 歲及以上人口**  
**Table 3.10 Population aged 15 and over by sex and marital status, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

性別 Sex	婚姻狀況 Marital status	2006		2011		2016		標準化百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> Standardised percentage <sup>(1)</sup>		
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	2006 百分比 %	2011 百分比 %	2016 百分比 %
男性 Male										
	從未結婚 Never married	956 281	34.3	964 739	33.5	953 761	32.4	30.4	31.3	32.4
	已婚 Married	1 694 583	60.8	1 760 524	61.2	1 818 215	61.7	63.9	63.0	61.7
	喪偶 Widowed	60 378	2.2	60 449	2.1	65 712	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.2
	離婚 Divorced	63 877	2.3	78 160	2.7	96 891	3.3	2.4	2.8	3.3
	分居 Separated	13 286	0.5	12 895	0.4	12 494	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
	小計 Sub-total	2 788 405	100.0	2 876 767	100.0	2 947 073	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
女性 Female										
	從未結婚 Never married	964 241	30.7	1 008 811	29.9	1 003 523	28.2	26.0	27.2	28.2
	已婚 Married	1 729 412	55.1	1 847 554	54.8	1 979 206	55.6	57.6	56.1	55.6
	喪偶 Widowed	295 491	9.4	327 882	9.7	351 354	9.9	11.5	11.1	9.9
	離婚 Divorced	125 686	4.0	165 786	4.9	204 594	5.7	4.1	5.0	5.7
	分居 Separated	21 436	0.7	21 216	0.6	20 380	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
	小計 Sub-total	3 136 266	100.0	3 371 249	100.0	3 559 057	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
合計 Both sexes										
	從未結婚 Never married	1 920 522	32.4	1 973 550	31.6	1 957 284	30.1	28.0	29.0	30.1
	已婚 Married	3 423 995	57.8	3 608 078	57.7	3 797 421	58.4	60.5	59.2	58.4
	喪偶 Widowed	355 869	6.0	388 331	6.2	417 066	6.4	7.6	7.2	6.4
	離婚 Divorced	189 563	3.2	243 946	3.9	301 485	4.6	3.3	4.0	4.6
	分居 Separated	34 722	0.6	34 111	0.5	32 874	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
	總計 Total	5 924 671	100.0	6 248 016	100.0	6 506 130	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字顯示以 2016 年男性及女性人口的年齡分布作標準，在性別組別的總人數中所佔的百分比。

Note: (1) Figures represent the percentages in respect of the sex group totals, using the age distribution of the male and female populations in 2016 as standard.

**表 3.10A 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的 15 歲及以上人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**  
**Table 3.10A Population aged 15 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex and marital status, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

性別 Sex	婚姻狀況 Marital status	2006		2011		2016		標準化百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> Standardised percentage <sup>(1)</sup>		
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	2006 百分比 %	2011 百分比 %	2016 百分比 %
<b>男性</b> Male										
	從未結婚 Never married	955 822	34.3	964 223	33.5	953 058	32.4	30.4	31.3	32.4
	已婚 Married	1 693 516	60.8	1 758 672	61.2	1 815 134	61.7	63.9	63.0	61.7
	喪偶 Widowed	60 369	2.2	60 449	2.1	65 679	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.2
	離婚 Divorced	63 851	2.3	78 108	2.7	96 836	3.3	2.4	2.8	3.3
	分居 Separated	13 278	0.5	12 838	0.4	12 480	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
	小計 Sub-total	2 786 836	100.0	2 874 290	100.0	2 943 187	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>女性</b> Female										
	從未結婚 Never married	872 203	29.6	910 084	29.2	908 612	28.0	25.3	26.8	28.0
	已婚 Married	1 645 069	55.8	1 715 254	55.0	1 791 917	55.3	57.4	55.7	55.3
	喪偶 Widowed	292 416	9.9	321 769	10.3	342 996	10.6	12.4	12.0	10.6
	離婚 Divorced	120 796	4.1	153 914	4.9	180 245	5.6	4.1	5.0	5.6
	分居 Separated	20 202	0.7	18 421	0.6	17 378	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5
	小計 Sub-total	2 950 686	100.0	3 119 442	100.0	3 241 148	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>合計</b> Both sexes										
	從未結婚 Never married	1 828 025	31.9	1 874 307	31.3	1 861 670	30.1	27.8	28.9	30.1
	已婚 Married	3 338 585	58.2	3 473 926	58.0	3 607 051	58.3	60.5	59.2	58.3
	喪偶 Widowed	352 785	6.1	382 218	6.4	408 675	6.6	7.9	7.5	6.6
	離婚 Divorced	184 647	3.2	232 022	3.9	277 081	4.5	3.3	3.9	4.5
	分居 Separated	33 480	0.6	31 259	0.5	29 858	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
	總計 Total	5 737 522	100.0	5 993 732	100.0	6 184 335	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋： (1) 數字顯示以 2016 年男性及女性人口的年齡分布作標準，在性別組別的總人數中所佔的百分比。

Note: (1) Figures represent the percentages in respect of the sex group totals, using age distribution of the male and female populations in 2016 as standard.

**表 3.11 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的 20 至 49 歲從未結婚的人口比例**  
**Table 3.11 Proportion of never married population aged 20 - 49 by sex and age group, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	從未結婚人口比例（百分比） Proportion of never married population (%)		
		2006	2011	2016
男性 Male				
	20 - 24	97.2	97.0	97.4
	25 - 29	81.4	82.6	83.1
	30 - 34	49.5	50.0	49.4
	35 - 39	29.2	28.8	28.7
	40 - 44	18.2	20.9	20.3
	45 - 49	9.9	14.2	16.0
女性 Female				
	20 - 24	92.4	94.0	94.0
	25 - 29	67.7	69.3	70.9
	30 - 34	35.0	37.7	36.8
	35 - 39	22.6	22.0	22.0
	40 - 44	16.5	17.1	16.3
	45 - 49	11.9	14.0	15.5
合計 Both sexes				
	20 - 24	94.7	95.5	95.7
	25 - 29	73.8	75.0	76.3
	30 - 34	41.3	42.8	41.9
	35 - 39	25.4	24.8	24.7
	40 - 44	17.3	18.7	18.0
	45 - 49	10.9	14.1	15.8

**表 3.11A 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的 20 至 49 歲從未結婚的人口比例  
(不包括外籍家庭傭工)**  
**Table 3.11A Proportion of never married population aged 20 - 49 (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex and age group, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	從未結婚人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of never married population (%)		
		2006	2011	2016
男性 Male				
	20 - 24	97.2	97.0	97.4
	25 - 29	81.4	82.6	83.2
	30 - 34	49.6	50.0	49.4
	35 - 39	29.2	28.8	28.7
	40 - 44	18.2	20.9	20.4
	45 - 49	9.9	14.2	16.0
女性 Female				
	20 - 24	93.4	95.2	95.3
	25 - 29	68.7	71.4	74.0
	30 - 34	34.3	38.4	37.4
	35 - 39	21.2	22.3	22.3
	40 - 44	15.6	16.5	16.6
	45 - 49	11.3	13.6	15.2
合計 Both sexes				
	20 - 24	95.3	96.1	96.4
	25 - 29	74.9	76.9	78.5
	30 - 34	41.5	43.7	43.0
	35 - 39	24.9	25.2	25.3
	40 - 44	16.8	18.5	18.3
	45 - 49	10.6	13.9	15.6

**表 3.12 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年 5 歲及以上人口<sup>(1)</sup> 能說選定語言／方言的比例**  
**Table 3.12 Proportion of population<sup>(1)</sup> aged 5 and over able to speak selected languages/ dialects, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

語言／方言 Language/ Dialect	5 歲及以上人口的比例（百分比） Proportion of population aged 5 and over (%)								
	作為慣用交談語言 As the usual spoken language			作為其他交談語言／方言 As another spoken language/ dialect			總計 Total		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
廣州話 Cantonese	90.8	89.5	88.9	5.7	6.3	5.7	96.5	95.8	94.6
英語 English	2.8	3.5	4.3	41.9	42.6	48.9	44.7	46.1	53.2
普通話 Putonghua	0.9	1.4	1.9	39.2	46.5	46.7	40.2	47.8	48.6
客家話 Hakka	1.1	0.9	0.6	3.6	3.8	3.5	4.7	4.7	4.2
福建話 Fukien	1.2	1.1	1.0	2.1	2.3	2.6	3.4	3.5	3.6
潮州話 Chiu Chau	0.8	0.7	0.5	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.9	3.8	3.4
印尼語 Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia)	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.5	2.2	2.4	1.7	2.4	2.7
菲律賓語 Filipino (Tagalog)	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.3	1.4	2.3	1.4	1.7	2.7
日本語 Japanese	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.8
上海話 Shanghainese	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.1

註釋：(1) 數字不包括失去語言能力的人士。

Note: (1) Figures exclude mute persons.

表 3.13 2016 年按慣用交談語言及出生地點劃分的 5 歲及以上人口<sup>(1)</sup>  
 Table 3.13 Population<sup>(1)</sup> aged 5 and over by usual spoken language and place of birth, 2016

慣用交談語言 Usual spoken language	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 %
廣州話 Cantonese	4 082 199	97.7	1 955 489	86.4	227 012	37.4	6 264 700	88.9
英語 English	44 581	1.1	6 344	0.3	249 492	41.1	300 417	4.3
普通話 Putonghua	15 230	0.4	103 054	4.6	13 122	2.2	131 406	1.9
福建話 Fukien	5 124	0.1	65 079	2.9	1 927	0.3	72 130	1.0
客家話 Hakka	6 271	0.2	37 214	1.6	1 987	0.3	45 472	0.6
潮州話 Chiu Chau	2 891	0.1	31 321	1.4	663	0.1	34 875	0.5
其他中國方言 Other Chinese dialects	4 218	0.1	63 710	2.8	842	0.1	68 770	1.0
印尼語 Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia)	1 168	0.0	62	0.0	24 108	4.0	25 338	0.4
菲律賓語 Filipino (Tagalog)	99	0.0	374	0.0	18 674	3.1	19 147	0.3
日本語 Japanese	772	0.0	360	0.0	6 974	1.1	8 106	0.1
其他語言 Others	16 090	0.4	489	0.0	62 029	10.2	78 608	1.1
總計 Total	4 178 643	100.0	2 263 496	100.0	606 830	100.0	7 048 969	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字不包括失去語言能力的人士。

Note : (1) Figures exclude mute persons.



**表 3.14 2016 年按出生地點劃分的 5 歲及以上人口能閱讀選定語言的比例**  
**Table 3.14 Proportion of population aged 5 and over able to read selected languages by place of birth, 2016**

語言 Language	5 歲及以上人口的比例（百分比） Proportion of population aged 5 and over (%)				合計 Overall
	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		
中文 Chinese	97.2	92.5	23.6	89.4	
英文 English	82.0	38.6	83.7	68.2	
菲律賓語 Filipino (Tagalog)	0.1	0.0	26.7	2.4	
印尼語 Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia)	0.1	0.2	26.3	2.4	
日本語 Japanese	2.5	0.9	2.3	2.0	
法語 French	0.7	0.2	3.7	0.8	
韓國語 Korean	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.6	
印地語 Hindi	0.1	0.0	4.1	0.4	
西班牙語 Spanish	0.4	0.1	1.6	0.4	
德語 German	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.3	

**表 3.15 2016 年按出生地點劃分的 5 歲及以上人口能書寫選定語言的比例**  
**Table 3.15 Proportion of population aged 5 and over able to write selected languages by place of birth, 2016**

語言 Language	5 歲及以上人口的比例（百分比） Proportion of population aged 5 and over (%)				合計 Overall
	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		
中文 Chinese	95.7	89.1	20.5	87.1	
英文 English	79.7	36.6	81.2	66.0	
菲律賓語 Filipino (Tagalog)	0.1	0.0	25.8	2.3	
印尼語 Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia)	0.1	0.2	25.2	2.3	
日本語 Japanese	2.0	0.7	2.1	1.6	
法語 French	0.6	0.2	3.3	0.7	
韓國語 Korean	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.5	
印地語 Hindi	0.1	0.0	3.9	0.4	
尼泊爾語 Nepali	0.2	0.0	2.6	0.3	
西班牙語 Spanish	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.3	

**表 3.16 2016 年按在港居住年期及出生地點劃分的人口<sup>(1)</sup>**  
**Table 3.16 Population<sup>(1)</sup> by duration of residence in Hong Kong and place of birth, 2016**

在港居住年期 (年) Duration of residence in Hong Kong (Years)	出生地點 Place of birth						總計 Total	
	香港 Hong Kong		中國內地/ 澳門/台灣 The mainland of China/ Macao/ Taiwan		其他地方 Elsewhere			
	數目 Number	百分比 <sup>(2)</sup> % <sup>(2)</sup>	數目 Number	百分比 <sup>(2)</sup> % <sup>(2)</sup>	數目 Number	百分比 <sup>(2)</sup> % <sup>(2)</sup>	數目 Number	百分比 <sup>(2)</sup> % <sup>(2)</sup>
<1	60 012	0.8	36 990	0.5	86 403	1.2	183 405	2.5
1 - 3	169 566	2.3	97 156	1.3	129 440	1.8	396 162	5.4
4 - 6	175 977	2.4	116 215	1.6	96 970	1.3	389 162	5.3
7 - 9	154 015	2.1	140 290	1.9	63 736	0.9	358 041	4.9
10+	3 891 923	53.0	1 881 642	25.6	236 250	3.2	6 009 815	81.9
總計 Total	4 451 493	60.7	2 272 293	31.0	612 799	8.4	7 336 585	100.0

註釋：(1) 根據人口普查／中期人口統計所採用的「居住人口」方法，只有於人口普查／中期人口統計的參考時刻在港的香港非永久性居民才會包括在居港人口內。因此，未成為香港永久性居民的人士如於普查／中期人口統計參考時刻不在港（例如暫時離港），並不包括在居港人口內，縱然他／她們部分可能於香港長期居住。

(2) 數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) According to the “resident population” approach adopted in the population census/ by-census, Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents are included in the Hong Kong Resident Population only if they are present in Hong Kong at the census/ by-census reference moment. Hence, persons who are not yet Hong Kong Permanent Residents are not covered in the Hong Kong Resident Population if they are not in Hong Kong (e.g. temporarily away from Hong Kong) at the census/ by-census reference moment, despite that some of them may reside in Hong Kong on a long term basis.

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

**表 3.17 2016 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的在過去 5 年內移居香港的 5 歲及以上人口<sup>(1) (2)</sup>**  
**Table 3.17 Population<sup>(1)</sup> aged 5 and over having moved into Hong Kong during the past 5 years<sup>(2)</sup> by age group and sex, 2016**

年齡組別 Age group	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both sexes	
	數目 Number	百分比 <sup>(3)</sup> % <sup>(3)</sup>	數目 Number	百分比 <sup>(3)</sup> % <sup>(3)</sup>	數目 Number	百分比 <sup>(3)</sup> % <sup>(3)</sup>
5 – 9	14 032	3.1	13 641	3.0	27 673	6.0
10 – 14	8 002	1.7	7 263	1.6	15 265	3.3
15 – 19	7 648	1.7	7 263	1.6	14 911	3.2
20 – 24	13 553	2.9	23 993	5.2	37 546	8.2
25 – 29	21 662	4.7	55 864	12.1	77 526	16.9
30 – 34	15 967	3.5	68 606	14.9	84 573	18.4
35 – 39	13 118	2.9	56 722	12.3	69 840	15.2
40 – 44	12 557	2.7	33 256	7.2	45 813	10.0
45 – 49	10 159	2.2	17 320	3.8	27 479	6.0
50 – 54	8 141	1.8	9 621	2.1	17 762	3.9
55 – 59	6 226	1.4	5 724	1.2	11 950	2.6
60 – 64	4 753	1.0	4 910	1.1	9 663	2.1
65 – 69	4 892	1.1	4 303	0.9	9 195	2.0
70 – 74	2 089	0.5	1 785	0.4	3 874	0.8
75 – 79	1 469	0.3	1 648	0.4	3 117	0.7
80 – 84	1 222	0.3	1 032	0.2	2 254	0.5
85+	478	0.1	899	0.2	1 377	0.3
總計 Total	145 968	31.7	313 850	68.3	459 818	100.0

註釋：(1) 根據人口普查／中期人口統計所採用的「居住人口」方法，只有於人口普查／中期人口統計的參考時刻在港的香港非永久性居民才會包括在居港人口內。因此，未成為香港永久性居民的人士如於普查／中期人口統計參考時刻不在港（例如暫時離港），並不包括在居港人口內，縱然他／她們部分可能於香港長期居住。

(2) 指 5 年前居於香港以外地方的人士。

(3) 數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

Notes : (1) According to the “resident population” approach adopted in the population census/ by-census, Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents are included in the Hong Kong Resident Population only if they are present in Hong Kong at the census/ by-census reference moment. Hence, persons who are not yet Hong Kong Permanent Residents are not covered in the Hong Kong Resident Population if they are not in Hong Kong (e.g. temporarily away from Hong Kong) at the census/ by-census reference moment, despite that some of them may reside in Hong Kong on a long term basis.

(2) Refer to persons residing outside Hong Kong 5 years ago.

(3) Figures represent the percentages in respect of the total.

**表 3.18 2016 年按 5 年前居住地區及性別劃分的在過去 5 年內移居香港的 5 歲及以上人口<sup>(1) (2)</sup>**  
**Table 3.18 Population<sup>(1)</sup> aged 5 and over having moved into Hong Kong during the past 5 years<sup>(2)</sup> by area of residence 5 years ago and sex, 2016**

5 年前居住地區 Area of residence 5 years ago	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both sexes	
	數目 Number	百分比 <sup>(3)</sup> % <sup>(3)</sup>	數目 Number	百分比 <sup>(3)</sup> % <sup>(3)</sup>	數目 Number	百分比 <sup>(3)</sup> % <sup>(3)</sup>
中國內地／澳門／台灣 The mainland of China/ Macao/ Taiwan	84 088	18.3	115 299	25.1	199 387	43.4
菲律賓 Philippines	2 525	0.5	69 919	15.2	72 444	15.8
印尼 Indonesia	968	0.2	61 297	13.3	62 265	13.5
英國 United Kingdom	10 451	2.3	9 293	2.0	19 744	4.3
美國 United States of America	8 787	1.9	8 222	1.8	17 009	3.7
澳洲 Australia	8 092	1.8	7 930	1.7	16 022	3.5
加拿大 Canada	5 967	1.3	7 081	1.5	13 048	2.8
新加坡 Singapore	2 652	0.6	7 227	1.6	9 879	2.1
日本 Japan	2 833	0.6	2 149	0.5	4 982	1.1
其他 Others	19 605	4.3	25 433	5.5	45 038	9.8
總計 Total	145 968	31.7	313 850	68.3	459 818	100.0

註釋：(1) 根據人口普查／中期人口統計所採用的「居住人口」方法，只有於人口普查／中期人口統計的參考時刻在港的香港非永久性居民才會包括在居港人口內。因此，未成為香港永久性居民的人士如於普查／中期人口統計的參考時刻不在港（例如暫時離港），並不包括在居港人口內，縱然他／她們部分可能於香港長期居住。

Notes: (1) According to the “resident population” approach adopted in the population census/ by-census, Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents are included in the Hong Kong Resident Population only if they are present in Hong Kong at the census/ by-census reference moment. Hence, persons who are not yet Hong Kong Permanent Residents are not covered in the Hong Kong Resident Population if they are not in Hong Kong (e.g. temporarily away from Hong Kong) at the census/ by-census reference moment, despite that some of them may reside in Hong Kong on a long term basis.

(2) 指 5 年前居於香港以外地方的人士。

(2) Refer to persons residing outside Hong Kong 5 years ago.

(3) 數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

(3) Figures represent the percentages in respect of the total.

**表 3.19 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按區議會分區劃分的人口**  
**Table 3.19 Population by District Council district, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

區議會分區	District Council district	人口						變動百分率		
		2006		2011		2016		2011 年與 2006 年比較	2016 年與 2011 年比較	2016 年與 2006 年比較
		數目	百分比	數目	百分比	數目	百分比	Comparison between 2011 and 2006	Comparison between 2016 and 2011	Comparison between 2016 and 2006
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%			
香港島	Hong Kong Island									
中西區	Central and Western	250 064	3.6	251 519	3.6	243 266	3.3	+0.6	-3.3	-2.7
灣仔 <sup>(1)</sup>	Wan Chai <sup>(1)</sup>	155 196	2.3	152 608	2.2	180 123	2.5	-1.7	-1.2 <sup>(2)</sup>	-2.8 <sup>(2)</sup>
東區 <sup>(1)</sup>	Eastern <sup>(1)</sup>	587 690	8.6	588 094	8.3	555 034	7.6	+0.1	-0.6 <sup>(2)</sup>	-0.6 <sup>(2)</sup>
南區	Southern	275 162	4.0	278 655	3.9	274 994	3.7	+1.3	-1.3	-0.1
小計	Sub-total	1 268 112	18.5	1 270 876	18.0	1 253 417	17.1	+0.2	-1.4	-1.2
九龍	Kowloon									
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	280 548	4.1	307 878	4.4	342 970	4.7	+9.7	+11.4	+22.3
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	365 540	5.3	380 855	5.4	405 869	5.5	+4.2	+6.6	+11.0
九龍城	Kowloon City	362 501	5.3	377 351	5.3	418 732	5.7	+4.1	+11.0	+15.5
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	423 521	6.2	420 183	5.9	425 235	5.8	-0.8	+1.2	+0.4
觀塘	Kwun Tong	587 423	8.6	622 152	8.8	648 541	8.8	+5.9	+4.2	+10.4
小計	Sub-total	2 019 533	29.4	2 108 419	29.8	2 241 347	30.6	+4.4	+6.3	+11.0
新界	New Territories									
葵青	Kwai Tsing	523 300	7.6	511 167	7.2	520 572	7.1	-2.3	+1.8	-0.5
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	288 728	4.2	304 637	4.3	318 916	4.3	+5.5	+4.7	+10.5
屯門	Tuen Mun	502 035	7.3	487 546	6.9	489 299	6.7	-2.9	+0.4	-2.5
元朗	Yuen Long	534 192	7.8	578 529	8.2	614 178	8.4	+8.3	+6.2	+15.0
北區	North	280 730	4.1	304 134	4.3	315 270	4.3	+8.3	+3.7	+12.3
大埔	Tai Po	293 542	4.3	296 853	4.2	303 926	4.1	+1.1	+2.4	+3.5
沙田	Sha Tin	607 544	8.9	630 273	8.9	659 794	9.0	+3.7	+4.7	+8.6
西貢	Sai Kung	406 442	5.9	436 627	6.2	461 864	6.3	+7.4	+5.8	+13.6
離島	Islands	137 122	2.0	141 327	2.0	156 801	2.1	+3.1	+10.9	+14.4
小計	Sub-total	3 573 635	52.1	3 691 093	52.2	3 840 620	52.3	+3.3	+4.1	+7.5
陸上總計	Land total	6 861 280	100.0	7 070 388	100.0	7 335 384	100.0	+3.0	+3.7	+6.9
加：水上人口	plus: Marine	3 066	0.0	1 188	0.0	1 201	0.0	-61.3	+1.1	-60.8
全港	Whole territory	6 864 346	100.0	7 071 576	100.0	7 336 585	100.0	+3.0	+3.7	+6.9

註釋：(1) 2016 年中期人口統計所採用的灣仔區議會及東區區議會分界，不同於 2006 年中期人口統計／2011 年人口普查所採用分界，因此本統計表內的 2016 年灣仔區議會及東區區議會的統計數字不可與 2006 年及 2011 年作直接比較。

Notes : (1) The boundaries of the Wan Chai district and Eastern district adopted in the 2016 Population By-census are not comparable to those adopted in the 2006 Population By-census/ 2011 Population Census. Therefore, figures of the Wan Chai and Eastern districts for 2016 are not strictly comparable with those for 2006 and 2011 in this table.

(2) 為作不同年份的比較，用以計算變動百分率的 2016 年統計數字，已根據 2006 年中期人口統計／2011 年人口普查所採用的區議會分界重新編製。

(2) For comparison between different years, the 2016 figures used in calculating the percentage changes have been re-compiled based on the boundary of District Council district adopted in 2006 Population By-census/ 2011 Population Census.

**表 3.20 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按區議會分區劃分的人口密度**  
**Table 3.20 Population density by District Council district, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

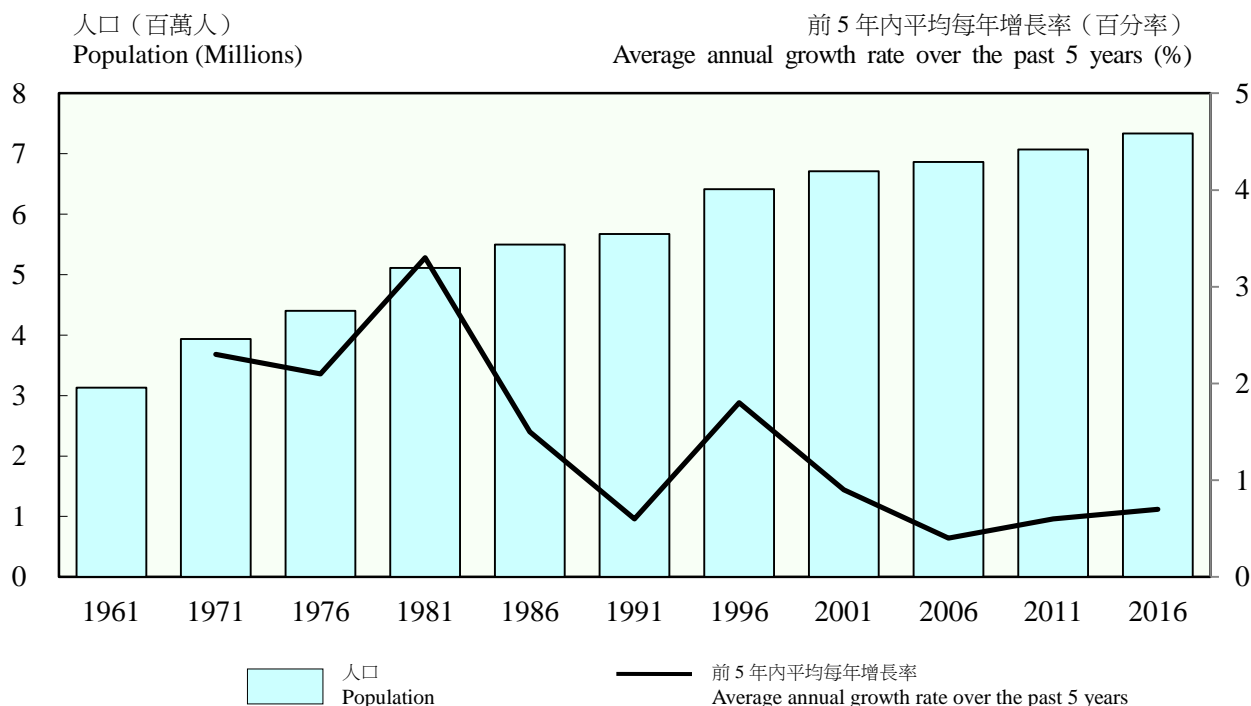
區議會分區	District Council district	人口密度（每平方公里內的人口數目） Population density (number of persons per km <sup>2</sup> )		
		2006	2011	2016
中西區	Central and Western	20 102	20 057	19 391
灣仔 <sup>(1)</sup>	Wan Chai <sup>(1)</sup>	15 788	15 477	17 137
東區 <sup>(1)</sup>	Eastern <sup>(1)</sup>	31 664	31 686	30 861
南區	Southern	7 083	7 173	7 080
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	40 136	44 045	49 046
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	39 095	40 690	43 381
九龍城	Kowloon City	36 178	37 660	41 802
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	45 540	45 181	45 711
觀塘	Kwun Tong	52 123	55 204	57 530
葵青	Kwai Tsing	22 421	21 901	22 307
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	4 679	4 918	5 149
屯門	Tuen Mun	6 057	5 882	5 894
元朗	Yuen Long	3 858	4 178	4 435
北區	North	2 055	2 228	2 310
大埔	Tai Po	2 156	2 181	2 233
沙田	Sha Tin	8 842	9 173	9 602
西貢	Sai Kung	3 135	3 368	3 563
離島	Islands	783	807	886
陸上總計	Land total	6 352	6 544	6 777

註釋：(1) 2016 年中期人口統計所採用的灣仔區議會及東區區議會分界，不同於 2006 年中期人口統計／2011 年人口普查所採用分界，因此本統計表內的 2016 年灣仔區議會及東區區議會的統計數字不可與 2006 年及 2011 年作直接比較。

Note: (1) The boundaries of the Wan Chai district and Eastern district adopted in the 2016 Population By-census are not comparable to those adopted in the 2006 Population By-census/2011 Population Census. Therefore, figures of the Wan Chai and Eastern districts for 2016 are not strictly comparable with those for 2006 and 2011 in this table.



圖 3.1 1961 年至 2016 年<sup>(1)</sup> 的人口及平均每年增長率  
 Chart 3.1 Population and average annual growth rates, 1961 - 2016<sup>(1)</sup>



	人口 Population	前 5 年內平均每年增長率 (百分率) Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)
1961	3 129 648 <sup>(2)</sup>	
1971	3 936 630 <sup>(2)</sup>	2.3 <sup>(3)</sup>
1976	4 402 990 <sup>(2)</sup>	2.1
1981	5 109 812 <sup>(4)</sup>	3.3
1986	5 495 488 <sup>(5)</sup>	1.5
1991	5 674 114 <sup>(6)</sup>	0.6
1996	6 412 937 <sup>(7)</sup>	1.8 <sup>(7)</sup>
2001	6 708 389 <sup>(8)</sup>	0.9 <sup>(8)</sup>
2006	6 864 346 <sup>(8)</sup>	0.4 <sup>(8)</sup>
2011	7 071 576 <sup>(8)</sup>	0.6 <sup>(8)</sup>
2016	7 336 585 <sup>(8)</sup>	0.7 <sup>(8)</sup>

註釋：(1) 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。有關這個點算方法及在 2001 年以前進行的人口普查／中期人口統計所採用的點算方法，請參閱第 1 章「統計範圍」。

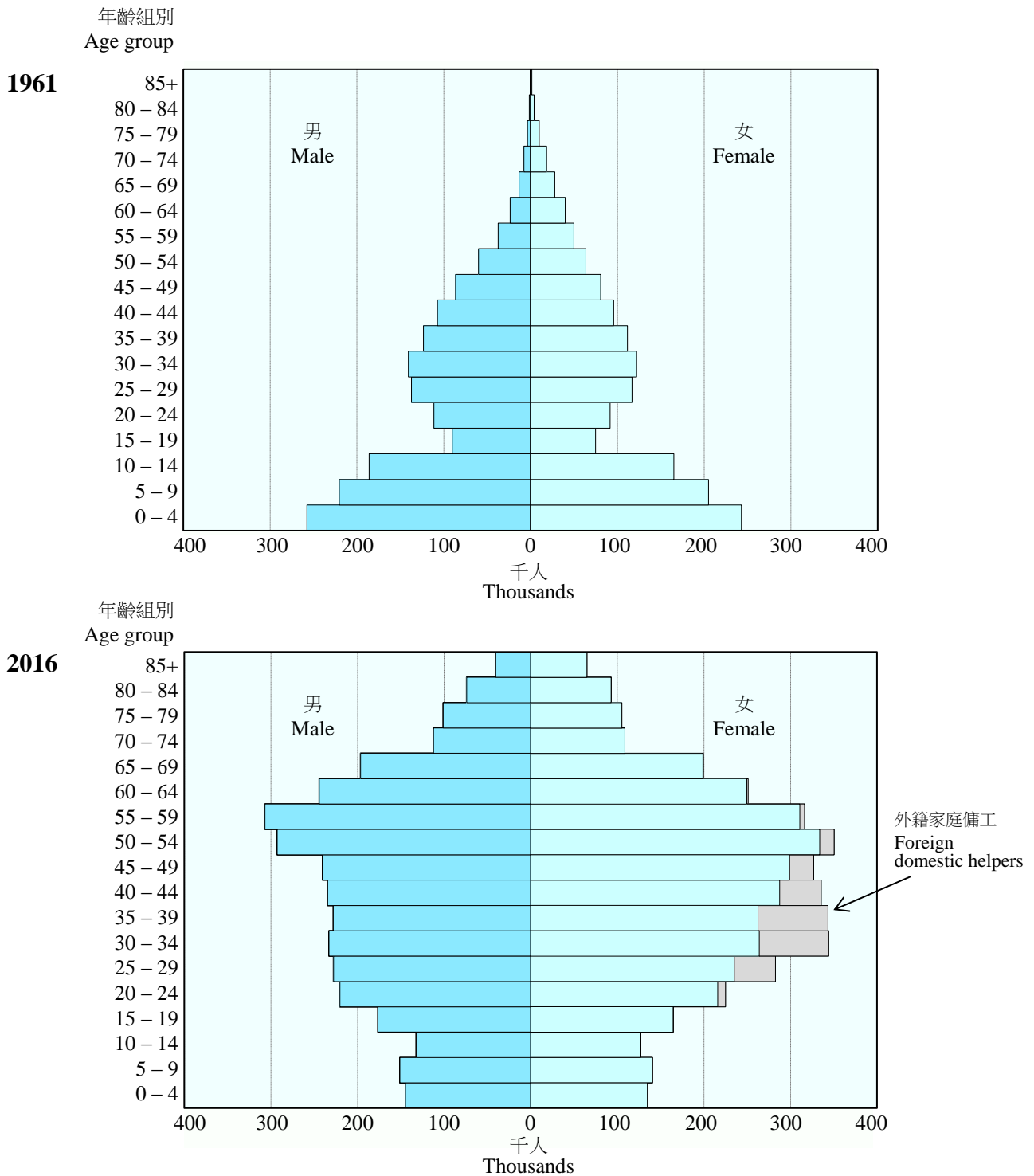
(2) 數字不包括在 1961 年 2 至 3 月間進行的人口普查、1971 年 2 至 3 月間進行的人口普查及 1976 年 7 至 8 月間進行的中期人口統計時暫時不在港的居民。

Notes: (1) Since August 2000, the “resident population” approach has been adopted to compile the population estimates of Hong Kong. For details about this enumeration approach and the enumeration approaches adopted in population censuses/by-censuses conducted prior to 2001, please refer to “Coverage” in Chapter 1.

(2) Figures exclude residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1961 Population Census conducted in February-March 1961, the 1971 Population Census conducted in February-March 1971 and the 1976 Population By-census conducted in July-August 1976.

- (3) 數字是指前 10 年內平均每年增長率。
- (4) 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。
- (5) 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。
- (6) 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。
- (7) 在 1996 年 3 月進行的中期人口統計時的香港人口數字，是根據「居住人口」的方法重新編製，其前 5 年內平均每年增長率，是以人口普查／中期人口統計時刻的香港居民（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 6 217 556 人。
- (8) 在 2001 年 3 月間進行的人口普查、2006 年 7 至 8 月間進行的中期人口統計、2011 年 6 至 8 月間進行的人口普查及 2016 年 6 至 8 月間進行的中期人口統計時的香港人口數字及其前 5 年內平均每年增長率，是根據「居住人口」的方法所編製。
- (3) Figure refers to the average annual growth rate over the past 10 years.
- (4) Figure includes 123 252 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1981 Population Census conducted in March 1981.
- (5) Figure includes 99 491 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1986 Population By-census conducted in March 1986.
- (6) Figure includes 151 833 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1991 Population Census conducted in March 1991.
- (7) The Hong Kong population figure at the 1996 Population By-census conducted in March 1996 is re-compiled based on the “resident population” approach. The corresponding average annual growth rate over the past 5 years refers to residents 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 6 217 556.
- (8) The Hong Kong population figures and average annual growth rates over the past 5 years of the 2001 Population Census conducted in March 2001, the 2006 Population By-census conducted in July-August 2006, the 2011 Population Census conducted in June-August 2011 and the 2016 Population By-census conducted in June-August 2016 are compiled based on the “resident population” approach.

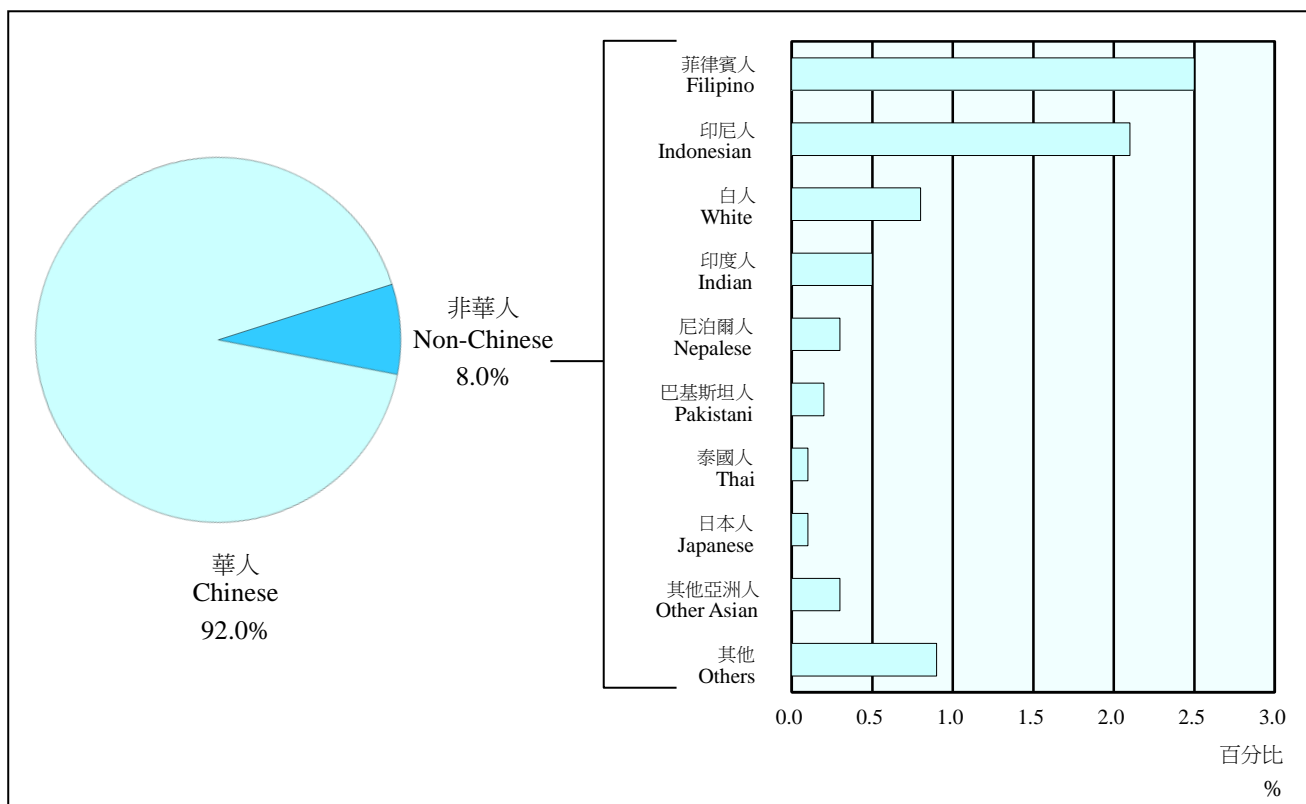
**圖 3.2 1961 年及 2016 年<sup>(1)</sup> 的人口金字塔**  
**Chart 3.2 Population pyramids, 1961 and 2016<sup>(1)</sup>**



註釋：(1) 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。有關這個點算方法及在 2001 年以前進行的人口普查／中期人口統計所採用的點算方法，請參閱第 1 章「統計範圍」。

Note: (1) Since August 2000, the “resident population” approach has been adopted to compile the population estimates of Hong Kong. For details about this enumeration approach and the enumeration approaches adopted in population censuses/by-censuses conducted prior to 2001, please refer to “Coverage” in Chapter 1.

圖 3.3 2016 年按種族劃分的人口比例  
Chart 3.3 Proportion of population by ethnicity, 2016



## 4. 住戶特徵

## 4. Household Characteristics

### 概念與範圍

### Concepts and coverage

4.1 在 2016 年中期人口統計中，一如以往的人口普查／中期人口統計，統計調查的基本單元是住戶，各個獲抽選受訪的屋宇單位內所有住戶內的人士均被點算。在同一屋宇單位內居住及共同享用生活必需品的人士，均被視為同一住戶的成員。因此，一位與另一家庭分享其屋宇單位但自備膳食及自具其住戶開支賬項的人士，會被視為單人住戶。在這情況下，該家庭代表另一住戶，而該屋宇單位的「共住程度」會被稱為 2（即兩個住戶的屋宇單位）。

4.1 The basic unit of enquiry in the 2016 Population By-census, as in the previous population censuses/ by-censuses, was a household. All persons in all households in each unit of quarters sampled for enquiry were enumerated. Persons who live and make common provisions for essentials for living inside a unit of quarters are regarded as members of the same household. Thus, a person who shares his/her unit of quarters with another family but cooks his/her own meals and keeps his/her own account of household expenses is regarded as a one-person household. In this case, the family represents a separate household and the unit of quarters is said to have a “degree of sharing” of 2 (households per unit of quarters).

4.2 必須注意的是「家庭」與「住戶」是不同的社會單元。組成一個家庭的人士均有婚姻、親屬或領養的關係。大多數時候，一個家庭與一個住戶相同，但實際二者可能有分別，因為同一住戶的成員不需有任何關係。住戶的概念對規劃有重要影響，因為房屋的需求及物品和服務的耗用單元許多時是一個住戶。住戶數目、人數及結構的轉變與人口增長、人口的年齡結構及作出住屋安排的決定有莫大關係。人口趨勢如結婚、生育及死亡等亦影響住戶人數及結構。

4.2 It must be noted that “family” and “household” are different social units. People forming a family are related either by marriage, kinship or adoption. Most often a family coincides with a household but the two may, in effect, differ because members of the same household need not be related. The household concept has important implications for planning purposes, as the unit of demand for housing and for consumption of goods and services is often a household. Changes in the number, size and composition of households depend on population growth, the age-structure of the population and the decision persons make about their living arrangements. Demographic trends in marriage, fertility and mortality also influence household size and composition.

4.3 住戶可分為家庭住戶及非家庭住戶。家庭住戶包含居於同一屋簷下，共同分享食物與開支的人，無論他們有沒有關係。非家庭住戶主要包括住在院舍（例如老人院、療養院及機構的職員宿舍）的人士及不屬於本港任何住戶內的流動居民（詳情請參閱第 10 章）。此

4.3 Households can be distinguished into domestic and non-domestic households. Domestic households consist of people living under the same roof, whether related or not, and sharing food and expenses. Non-domestic households mainly consist of people living in institutions (such as homes for the aged, infirmaries, and staff quarters of establishments)

外，成員只有流動居民的住戶亦不包括在家庭住戶內。在 2016 年，約 711 萬人（或人口的 97.0%）居於家庭住戶內。在大部分情況下，有關住戶的分析只涵蓋「家庭住戶」，本章亦如是。

## 住戶數目

4.4 家庭住戶數目由 2006 年的 223 萬，增至 2016 年的 251 萬，增幅為 12.7%。在該期間，平均每年增長率為 1.2%。隨着住戶結構的改變，家庭住戶的每戶平均人數在同期下降，以致家庭住戶數目的增長比人口增長快。（圖 4.1）

## 住戶人數

4.5 小型家庭住戶愈來愈普遍。在 2006 至 2016 年間，一至三人住戶的比率由 63.8% 上升至 69.2%。反映出 (i) 人口傾向於獨居；(ii) 較多青年人於婚後不與父母同住；及 (iii) 夫婦選擇只要一個甚至不要孩子。當中一至二人住戶增幅尤為明顯。（表 4.1）

4.6 相反，五人及以上的住戶由 2006 年的 13.5% 下降至 2011 年的 12.2% 及 2016 年的 11.3%。綜合上述轉變所帶來的效應，家庭住戶的每戶平均人數由 2006 年的 3.0 人下降至 2016 年的 2.8 人。（表 4.1）

4.7 在過去 10 年，居住在公營租住房屋的住戶人數變動頗大，有五名及以上成員的住戶所佔比例持續下跌，由 13.5% 跌至 9.6%，而有一至兩名成員的

and Mobile Residents who do not belong to a household in Hong Kong (please refer to Chapter 10 for details). Besides, households comprising Mobile Residents only are also not included as domestic households. In 2016, about 7.11 million persons (or 97.0% of the population) were living in domestic households. In most circumstances, analyses on households (as in this chapter) cover “domestic households” only.

## Number of domestic households

4.4 The number of domestic households increased by 12.7% from 2.23 million in 2006 to 2.51 million in 2016. During the period, the growth rate was 1.2% per annum. Along with the change in the composition of domestic households, the average household size declined during the same period, leading to faster growth of the number of domestic households than the population. (Chart 4.1)

## Household size

4.5 Small households have become increasingly common. Between 2006 and 2016, the proportion of households with one to three persons increased from 63.8% to 69.2%, reflecting (i) the tendency of people living alone; (ii) more young people living apart from their parents after marriage; and (iii) couples choosing to have one or even no child. The increase in households with one to two persons was particularly significant. (Table 4.1)

4.6 In contrast, the proportion of households with five persons and over declined from 13.5% in 2006, to 12.2% in 2011 and further to 11.3% in 2016. The combined effect of these changes was the decline of the average household size from 3.0 in 2006 to 2.8 in 2016. (Table 4.1)

4.7 There had been significant changes in the size of households living in public rental housing over the past 10 years. While the proportion of households consisting of five persons and more

住戶比例則上升。一人住戶的比例由 2006 年的 15.8% 上升至 2016 年的 20.2%，而在同期二人住戶的比例由 21.4% 上升至 26.2%。這與居於公營租赁住房的家庭住戶的平均住戶人數由 2006 年的 3.0 下跌至 2016 年的 2.8 脗合。（表 4.2）

4.8 按居於資助自置居所房屋的家庭住戶分析，三人住戶所佔的比例最高（29.1%），而一人住戶及二人住戶的比例則在過去 10 年顯著上升。相應地，居於資助自置居所房屋的家庭住戶的平均住戶人數由 2006 年的 3.3 下降至 2016 年的 3.0。另一方面，私人永久性房屋的住戶人數相對較少。家庭住戶的平均住戶人數在過去 10 年由 2.9 輕微下跌至 2.8。在 2016 年，居於私人永久性房屋的住戶仍以二人住戶佔最多（26.9%）。三人住戶的比例由 2006 年的 21.3% 上升至 2016 年的 23.0%，而四人住戶的比例則由 19.6% 下跌至 19.0%。（表 4.2）

## 住戶結構

4.9 住戶結構是指按「家庭」類別劃分的家庭住戶分類。一個家庭的類別，是環繞這個家庭的核心而訂定。家庭核心通常包含丈夫和妻子，連同或不連同他們的未婚子女，或最少一名父母以及他或她的一名或以上的未婚子女。由一個這樣的家庭核心組成的住戶，稱為「核心家庭住戶」。當有親屬關係而不同輩份的人與該家庭核心居於同一住戶，或有親屬關係的人是與這家庭核心的成員屬同一輩份，這住戶就是一個「親屬關係住戶」。（表 4.3）

declined continuously from 13.5% to 9.6%, the proportion of households with one to two persons was on the rise. The proportion of one-person households increased from 15.8% in 2006 to 20.2% in 2016, while that of two-person households increased from 21.4% to 26.2% during the same period. This was in line with the reduction in the average household size of domestic households in public rental housing from 3.0 in 2006 to 2.8 in 2016. (Table 4.2)

4.8 Analysed by the size of domestic households living in subsidised home ownership housing, three-person households constituted the highest proportion (29.1%), whereas the proportions of one-person households and two-person households significantly increased over the past 10 years. Accordingly, the average household size of domestic households in subsidised home ownership housing decreased from 3.3 in 2006 to 3.0 in 2016. On the other hand, households in private permanent housing were of smaller size. The average household size of domestic households declined slightly from 2.9 to 2.8 over the past 10 years. Two-person households still constituted the highest proportion (26.9%) in private permanent housing in 2016. The proportion of three-person households increased from 21.3% in 2006 to 23.0% in 2016, while that of four-person households decreased from 19.6% to 19.0%. (Table 4.2)

## Household composition

4.9 Household composition refers to the classification of domestic households by “family” type. A family type is defined with reference to a family nucleus which normally consists of husband and wife, with or without their never married child(ren), or at least one parent with one or more never married children. Households which are composed of one such family nucleus are said to be “nuclear family household”. When there are related persons of different generations living with the family nucleus in the household, or there are related persons of the same generation as the members of the family nucleus, the household is a “relative household”.

(Table 4.3)

4.10 過去 10 年，由夫婦及未婚子女所組成的住戶比例明顯下跌，由 2006 年的 41.3% 下跌至 2016 年的 36.7%。而隨着人口老化和獨身趨勢更為普遍，單人住戶的比例由 2006 年的 16.5% 上升至 2016 年的 18.3%。另外，由於生育率偏低，只由夫婦組成的二人住戶比例，亦由 2006 年的 14.1% 上升至 2016 年的 15.5%。（表 4.3）

4.10 During the past 10 years, there was a significant decline in the proportion of domestic households which comprised a couple with unmarried children, from 41.3% in 2006 to 36.7% in 2016. On the other hand, the proportion of one-person households rose from 16.5% in 2006 to 18.3% in 2016, attributable to population ageing and more people staying single. Moreover, owing to a relatively low birth rate, the proportion of two-person households which comprised a couple only increased from 14.1% in 2006 to 15.5% in 2016. (Table 4.3)

## 住戶內的成員

## Members in the household

### 15 歲以下的兒童

### Children aged under 15

4.11 香港的生育水平在過去 20 年持續處於非常低的水平，引致 15 歲以下的兒童數目因而減少。在 2006 年，70.4% 的住戶沒有 15 歲以下的兒童。在 2011 年，這比例增至 74.6%，並進一步上升至 2016 年的 76.9%。由於香港女性縮減高次活產，有兩個或以上兒童住戶的比例由 2006 年的 10.9% 下降至 2016 年的 8.5%。此外，有一個兒童的住戶的比例亦在過去 10 年從 18.7% 跌至 14.6%。（表 4.4）

4.11 Hong Kong's level of fertility remained at a very low level in the past two decades and this has led to a reduction in the number of children aged under 15. In 2006, 70.4% of households had no children aged under 15. The proportion increased to 74.6% in 2011 and further to 76.9% in 2016. As a result of curtailment of high-order live births, the proportion of households with two and more children decreased from 10.9% in 2006 to 8.5% in 2016. Besides, the proportion of households with one child also dropped from 18.7% to 14.6% in the past 10 years.

(Table 4.4)

4.12 在 2016 年，63.1% 有 15 歲以下兒童的家庭住戶只有一名孩子，與 2006 年的比率相若。同時，有 15 歲以下兒童的家庭住戶的平均兒童人數維持在 1.4。進一步分析這些只有一名孩子的住戶內的兒童的年歲，可留意到有屬於較年長年齡組別（10 至 14 歲）的兒童的住戶較有屬於較年輕年齡組別（0 至 4 歲及 5 至 9 歲）的兒童的住戶多。在有兩名及以上兒童的住戶中，只有一名 0 至 4 歲兒童及一名 5 至 9 歲的兒童所佔的比例最高（23.9%）。（表 4.4 及 4.5）

4.12 63.1% of the domestic households with children aged under 15 in 2016 had only one child, similar to that in 2006. At the same time, the average number of children in the domestic households with children aged under 15 remained at 1.4 over the period. Further analysing the age of children in households having only one child, it is noted that there were more households with children in the older age group of 10-14 than those with children in the younger age groups of 0-4 and 5-9. For households with two children and more, those with only one child aged 0-4 and the other one aged 5-9 constituted the largest share (23.9%).

(Tables 4.4 and 4.5)



### 65 歲及以上的長者

4.13 在過去 10 年，65 歲及以上的長者數目增加了約 31 萬人（請參閱第 3 章表 3.2）。與此同時，有長者的家庭住戶，在數目及比例上，均顯著增加。這些住戶的數目由 2006 年的 594 730 戶大增至 2016 年的 811 645 戶，增幅達 36.5%；有長者的家庭住戶佔全港家庭住戶的比例，同期間由 26.7% 增至 32.3%。有長者的住戶的前 5 年內平均每年增長率為 4.0%，較所有住戶的相對數字 1.2% 為高。（表 4.6）

4.14 在有長者的家庭住戶中，32.2%（261 421 戶）為只有長者的家庭住戶。而這些只有長者的住戶中，有大部分（58.3%）是獨居的長者。尤其值得注意的是，獨居長者住戶由 2006 年的 98 829 戶上升至 2016 年的 152 536 戶，大幅上升 54.3%。而由兩名長者組成的只有長者的住戶比例，在期間亦由 40.2% 上升至 41.0%。在 2016 年，只有長者的住戶的平均每戶長者數目為 1.4 人。（表 4.7）

4.15 雖然長者與非長者同住的家庭住戶所佔的比例由 2006 年的 71.9% 下跌至 2016 年的 67.8%，但大部分長者居於這類住戶內。這些住戶的長者數目在期間上升了 31.2%，而每戶的平均長者數目為 1.3 人。（表 4.7）

### 工作成員

4.16 雖然所有住戶的平均住戶人數下降，但每戶的平均工作成員人數在 2006 年至 2016 年期間仍維持於 1.5。反映住戶經濟依賴情況的非工作成員與工作成員比率，在 10 年間保持在 0.9 至

### Elderly aged 65 and over

4.13 The number of elderly persons aged 65 and over increased by about 0.31 million in the past 10 years (please refer to Table 3.2 in Chapter 3). In line with this, there was a significant increase (in both number and share) in domestic households with elderly members. The number of such households grew by 36.5% from 594 730 in 2006 to 811 645 in 2016; its share among all domestic households rose from 26.7% to 32.3% during the same period. The average annual growth rate over the past 5 years for households with elderly member(s) was 4.0%, higher than that for all households at 1.2%. (Table 4.6)

4.14 Among the domestic households with elderly members, 32.2% (261 421 households) of them were households comprising solely elderly persons. In particular, the majority (58.3%) of the wholly elderly households were elderly persons living alone; it is observed at the same time that the number of single elderly households grew significantly by 54.3% from 98 829 in 2006 to 152 536 in 2016. There was also an increase in the proportion of two-person wholly elderly households, from 40.2% to 41.0% over the period. On average, there were 1.4 elderly persons in the wholly elderly households in 2016. (Table 4.7)

4.15 The bulk of elderly persons lived in domestic households with non-elderly persons, despite a drop in the proportion to all households with elderly persons from 71.9% in 2006 to 67.8% in 2016. The number of elderly persons in these households increased by 31.2% over the period, while the average number of elderly persons per household was 1.3 persons. (Table 4.7)

### Working members

4.16 Despite a decline in the average household size for all households, the average number of working members per household remained stable at 1.5 between 2006 and 2016. The ratio of non-working members to working members, which

1.0 之間。三人及以上的住戶的平均工作成員數目在過去 10 年輕微上升，故此其經濟依賴情況稍為下降。另一方面，由於有較多獨居長者及只由兩名長者組成的住戶，住戶人數較少的住戶經濟依賴情況稍為上升。（表 4.8）

## 住戶收入

4.17 在過去 10 年，收入分布兩端的住戶，所佔的比重有所改變。按當時價格計算的每月收入在 4,000 元以下的住戶的百分比由 2006 年的 9.2% 下降至 2016 年的 5.5%，而每月收入在 40,000 元或以上的住戶的百分比則由 17.0% 增至 31.2%。前者減少的原因包括法定最低工資的引入及外籍家庭傭工的規定最低工資的提升，而後者增加則主要是由於雙在職者的住戶數目增加。另外，按家庭住戶每月收入（不包括外籍家庭傭工的收入）劃分的家庭住戶分布跟扣除外籍家庭傭工收入前的分布相若。（表 4.9 及 4.9A）

4.18 在 2016 年，家庭住戶每月收入中位數為 25,000 元，較 2006 年的 17,250 元上升 44.9%。扣除通脹後，家庭住戶每月收入中位數在過去 10 年錄得約 6% 的實質增長。按住戶人數分析時，可觀察到一至二人住戶的家庭住戶每月收入中位數的升幅在過去 10 年較三人及以上住戶的慢。（表 4.10）

4.19 一個住戶的收入與（i）住戶的工作成員人數及（ii）工作成員的收入有

reflects the economic dependency of the household, remained at around 0.9 to 1.0 over the past 10 years. Households with three persons and over experienced slight increases in the number of working members; and thus some decreases in their economic dependency. On the other hand, as there were more elderly households with only one to two persons, small-sized households experienced some increases in their economic dependency. (Table 4.8)

## Household income

4.17 In the past 10 years, households at both ends of the income distribution witnessed a change in share. The percentage share of households with monthly household income at current prices below \$4,000 declined from 9.2% in 2006 to 5.5% in 2016, while those with monthly household income at \$40,000 or above grew from 17.0% to 31.2%. Reasons for the decrease in the former included the introduction of the Statutory Minimum Wage and the rise in the Minimum Allowable Wage of foreign domestic helpers, while the increase in the latter was mainly associated with the growth of two-earner households. Moreover, the distribution of domestic households by monthly domestic household income (excluding income earned by foreign domestic helpers) was similar to that before deducting the income earned by foreign domestic helpers. (Tables 4.9 and 4.9A)

4.18 The median monthly domestic household income in 2016 was \$25,000. This represents an increase of 44.9% compared with that in 2006 (\$17,250). After discounting the effect of inflation, median monthly domestic household income recorded an increase of about 6% over the past 10 years. When analysed by household size, it is noted that households with one to two persons recorded slower increases in their median monthly domestic household income than those for households with three persons and more over the past 10 years. (Table 4.10)

4.19 The income of a household is closely related to (i) the number of working members in the

密切關係。一個額外工作成員對住戶收入的影響可以相當大。在 2016 年，在沒有工作成員的住戶中，27.8% 的每月收入少於 4000 元。在有一位工作成員的住戶中，只有 0.8% 的每月收入少於 4000 元。至於有兩位或以上工作成員的住戶，其住戶每月收入在 4000 元以下的比例接近 0%。（表 4.11）

4.20 在過去 10 年，居於不同房屋類型的家庭住戶的每月收入中位數均有所增加。居於公營租住房屋的住戶收入中位數，錄得 45.5% 的增幅。而資助自置居所房屋及私人永久性房屋的住戶收入中位數則分別有 35.6% 及 46.4% 的增幅。（表 4.12）

4.21 更詳盡的住戶收入分布分析，讀者可參考刊物《2016 年中期人口統計主題性報告：香港的住戶收入分布》。該報告運用多項差距量數以評估收入分布的變化，並分析政府於公共政策範疇採取的措施對收入重新分布的效應。

## 住戶戶主特徵

4.22 住戶戶主的定義，是一個被該住戶的其他成員認定為戶主的人。戶主可以是任何家庭成員，不論男女。戶主的概念對 (i) 分析住戶形成的模式，及 (ii) 在進行訪問方面，至為重要。在以往的人口普查或中期人口統計，住戶內只有一人會被定為戶主。自 2006 年中期人口統計，住戶可申報超過一位「戶主」。戶主概念的修訂是避免將性別在家庭中的崗位定型，而將性別觀點主流化的概念應用於問卷內容及設計之上。如在選定戶主時有困難或住戶不願意選定戶主，則這個住戶的其中一位成員，會

household, and (ii) the income of the working members. The effect of an extra working member on household income can be quite considerable. In 2016, of those households with no working members, 27.8% had a monthly income of under \$4,000. Among those households with one working member, only 0.8% had a monthly income of under \$4,000. For those households with two or more working members, the proportion with monthly household income below \$4,000 was close to 0%. (Table 4.11)

4.20 Domestic households living in different housing types experienced rises in their median monthly household income in the past 10 years. Households living in public rental housing recorded an increase in median monthly household income by 45.5%, whereas households living in subsidised home ownership housing and private permanent housing flats recorded increases at 35.6% and 46.4% respectively. (Table 4.12)

4.21 For more detailed analyses on the household income distribution, readers may refer to the publication “2016 Population By-census Thematic Report : Household Income Distribution in Hong Kong”. The report employs a range of disparity measures to assess the changes in income distribution, and analyse the redistributive effects of government intervention on income in the public policy arena.

## Characteristics of household heads

4.22 The head of a household is defined as a person acknowledged as such by other members of the household. This person can be any male or female member of the household. The “headship” concept is important (i) for analysis of household formation patterns and (ii) to facilitate the interviewing process. In the past population censuses/ by-censuses, only one person in the household was designated as the household head. However, since the 2006 Population By-census, household might report more than one household head. The change in the “headship” concept is the outcome of the application of gender mainstreaming in the content and design of

被隨機抽選為戶主，以便進行統計分析。

4.23 年齡性別戶主率，是在某一指定的年齡性別組別中作為戶主的人數，與居於家庭住戶人口中的相對年齡性別組別人數的比率。當計算戶主率時，無論報稱為單戶主住戶的戶主或為多戶主住戶的其中一位戶主，均會被納入計算在戶主人數內。因此，戶主總數會大於住戶總數。由於自 2006 年中期人口統計起，住戶可申報超過一位「戶主」，2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年的戶主率不能與以往的人口普查或中期人口統計的相對數字作直接比較。

4.24 2016 年男性及女性的整體戶主率分別為 58.9% 及 36.3%。所有年齡組別男性的戶主率都較女性的為高，而男性及女性最高戶主率的年齡組別分別為 55 至 64 歲及 65 歲及以上。撇除外籍家庭傭工後，2016 年女性的整體戶主率為 39.9%。（表 4.13 及 4.13A）

4.25 2016 年男性整體戶主率較 2006 年略低。另一方面，女性的整體戶主率持續上升，而撇除外籍家庭傭工後的升幅更為明顯，反映女性在住戶中的角色更為活躍。（表 4.13 及 4.13A）

4.26 戶主率在不同時期的改變，反映在組織新住戶的傾向上的改變。許多社會經濟因素影響戶主率的趨勢。下面

the questionnaire, in order to avoid stereotyping gender role in the family. In case a household encountered difficulties in identifying a household head or would not want to do so, a mechanism was applied to randomly assign one of the members reported as the household head for statistical analysis purpose.

4.23 The age-sex-specific headship rate is the ratio of the number of household heads in a given age-sex group to the total number of persons in the corresponding age-sex group of the population living in domestic households. In computing the headship rate, all persons reported to be household heads, irrespective of whether they being head in single-head households or one of the heads in multi-head households, are counted as household heads. The total number of household heads would hence be larger than the total number of households. As the households might report more than one household head since the 2006 Population By-census, the headship rates for 2006, 2011 and 2016 are not directly comparable to those of previous population censuses/ by-censuses.

4.24 The overall headship rates for males and females in 2016 were 58.9% and 36.3% respectively. The headship rates for males were higher than those for females in all age groups, while the peak headship rates were in the age group of 55-64 for males and 65 and over for females. After excluding foreign domestic helpers, the overall headship rate for females in 2016 became 39.9%. (Tables 4.13 and 4.13A)

4.25 It is observed that there was a slight decline in the overall headship rate for males in 2016 as compared to that in 2006. On the other hand, there was a continuous growth in the overall headship rate for females, where the growth was more significant after excluding foreign domestic helpers. This reflected the more active role of females in households. (Tables 4.13 and 4.13A)

4.26 Changes in headship rates over time reflect the changing propensities to form new households. Many socio-economic factors affect trends in

討論三個這方面的因素。

- (i) 遲婚 – 不論是男或女，初婚年齡中位數在過去 10 年都在上升。遲婚傾向使適婚年齡住戶的形成速度減慢。這現象使戶主率在年輕的年齡組別處於較低水平。
- (ii) 人口老化 – 過去 10 年本港的長者人數顯著增加，加上年輕人趨向於結婚後或經濟能獨立時不與父母同住的社會趨勢，愈來愈多的長者是獨居的或只與其年老配偶同住（詳情請參閱第 4.13 至 4.15 段）。這導致長者的戶主率高企，特別是 65 歲以上人士。
- (iii) 外籍家庭傭工 – 近年香港有大量的外籍家庭傭工，亦使戶主率下降，尤其是在 25 至 44 歲的年齡組別。由於他／她們不會是戶主，所以他／她們會令相應年齡組別的戶主率下降。

4.27 若把外籍家庭傭工不包括在家庭住戶人口來計算，總戶主率將會上升。這兩套總戶主率的差別，在 2006 年為每百人的 1.5 人，但在 2016 年則擴闊至每百人的 2.5 人。這是因為在過去 10 年，在港的外籍家庭傭工數目有頗大增長。（表 4.13 及 4.13A）

headship rates. Three such factors are discussed below.

- (i) Delay in marriage – The median ages at first marriage of both males and females have been increasing over the past 10 years. This increasing postponement of marriage then leads to a slowing down of household formation among those of marriageable age. This phenomenon would cause a lower level headship rate at the younger ages.
- (ii) Ageing population – The number of elderly persons in Hong Kong has increased significantly over the past decade. In conjunction with the social phenomenon that young people tend to live apart from their parents after marriage or when they become economically independent, more and more elderly people are living alone or with their elderly spouse only (refer to Paragraphs 4.13 - 4.15 for details). This leads to a higher level headship rate for elderly persons, particularly for those aged 65 and over.
- (iii) Foreign domestic helpers – The presence of large numbers of foreign domestic helpers in Hong Kong in recent years also contributed to the decline in headship rate, particularly among those aged 25-44. They are typically not household heads, so headship rates in the corresponding age groups are expected to have been lowered because of their presence.

4.27 It is noted that the overall headship rate would increase if compiled with foreign domestic helpers excluded in the domestic household population. The difference between the two sets of overall headship rates was 1.5 per 100 persons in 2006, but it expanded to 2.5 per 100 persons in 2016. This is because the number of foreign domestic helpers in Hong Kong has increased substantially in the past 10 years. (Tables 4.13 and 4.13A)

4.28 由於大部分外籍家庭傭工都是女性，包括及不包括外籍家庭傭工的兩套女性戶主率有頗大差距，實不足為奇。女性戶主率（以不包括家庭傭工計算）於 2016 年由撇除外籍家庭傭工前的每百人的 36.3 人上升至撇除外籍家庭傭工後的每百人的 39.9 人，增幅為 3.6 個百分點，這更能反映女性及男性作為戶主的比率的差別。（表 4.13 及 4.13A）

4.28 As nearly all the foreign domestic helpers are females, it is not surprising to find that there was a large difference between the female headship rate with and without foreign domestic helpers. The increase of the female headship rate (calculated with foreign domestic helpers excluded) was 3.6 percentage points higher from 36.3 per 100 persons to 39.9 per 100 persons in 2016 before and after excluding foreign domestic helpers; thus better reflecting the difference in the proportions of women and men as household heads. (Tables 4.13 and 4.13A)

**表 4.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶數目**  
**Table 4.1 Domestic households by household size, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

住戶人數 Household size	2006		2011		2016	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
1	367 653	16.5	404 088	17.1	459 015	18.3
2	535 846	24.1	597 697	25.2	665 840	26.5
3	517 108	23.2	575 316	24.3	611 489	24.4
4	504 895	22.7	501 845	21.2	489 833	19.5
5	213 896	9.6	212 527	9.0	201 577	8.0
6+	87 148	3.9	77 323	3.3	81 980	3.3
總計 Total	2 226 546	100.0	2 368 796	100.0	2 509 734	100.0
家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size						
	3.0		2.9		2.8	

**表 4.2 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按房屋類型及住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶比例**  
**Table 4.2 Proportion of domestic households by type of housing and household size, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

年份 Year	房屋類型 Type of housing	家庭住戶比例（百分比） Proportion of domestic households (%)					總計 Total	家庭住戶 平均人數 Average domestic household size
		1	2	住戶人數 Household size				
				3	4	5+		
2006								
	公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	15.8	21.4	24.8	24.5	13.5	100.0	3.0
	資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	7.7	19.7	26.8	29.7	16.1	100.0	3.3
	私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	19.3	27.0	21.3	19.6	12.7	100.0	2.9
	非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	55.8	24.0	8.1	6.1	6.0	100.0	1.9
	臨時房屋 <sup>(1)</sup> Temporary housing <sup>(1)</sup>	31.2	25.0	16.1	13.6	14.1	100.0	2.6
	合計 Overall	16.5	24.1	23.2	22.7	13.5	100.0	3.0
2011								
	公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	18.4	23.8	24.7	21.7	11.4	100.0	2.9
	資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	9.3	22.3	29.0	26.2	13.2	100.0	3.2
	私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	18.2	26.9	22.8	19.6	12.6	100.0	2.9
	非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	48.1	31.2	12.4	6.9	1.4	100.0	1.8
	臨時房屋 <sup>(1)</sup> Temporary housing <sup>(1)</sup>	31.9	26.1	17.4	15.1	9.5	100.0	2.5
	合計 Overall	17.1	25.2	24.3	21.2	12.2	100.0	2.9
2016								
	公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	20.2	26.2	24.7	19.3	9.6	100.0	2.8
	資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	11.5	26.5	29.1	22.2	10.7	100.0	3.0
	私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	18.6	26.9	23.0	19.0	12.5	100.0	2.8
	非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	48.0	21.1	15.8	11.1	4.0	100.0	2.0
	臨時房屋 <sup>(1)</sup> Temporary housing <sup>(1)</sup>	33.4	23.3	17.7	14.6	11.0	100.0	2.5
	合計 Overall	18.3	26.5	24.4	19.5	11.3	100.0	2.8

註釋：(1) 數字包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

Note : (1) Figures include domestic households living on board vessels.



**表 4.3 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按住戶結構劃分的家庭住戶數目**  
**Table 4.3 Domestic households by household composition, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

住戶結構 Household composition	2006		2011		2016	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
<b>核心家庭住戶</b> Nuclear family households						
由夫婦所組成 Composed of couple	314 973	14.1	354 492	15.0	387 907	15.5
由夫婦及未婚子女所組成 Composed of couple and unmarried children	919 350	41.3	934 215	39.4	920 008	36.7
由父或母親及未婚子女所組成 Composed of lone parent and unmarried children	256 228	11.5	282 629	11.9	297 731	11.9
小計 Sub-total	1 490 551	66.9	1 571 336	66.3	1 605 646	64.0
<b>親屬關係住戶</b> Relative households						
由夫婦及其中至少一個父或母親所組成 Composed of couple and at least one of their parents	24 639	1.1	27 037	1.1	29 816	1.2
由夫婦、其中至少一個父或母親及其未婚子女所組成 Composed of couple, at least one of their parents and their unmarried children	88 524	4.0	88 478	3.7	89 102	3.6
由其他親屬關係組合所組成 Composed of other relationship combinations	206 251	9.3	227 136	9.6	265 898	10.6
小計 Sub-total	319 414	14.3	342 651	14.5	384 816	15.3
<b>其他住戶</b> Other households						
單人住戶 One-person households	367 653	16.5	404 088	17.1	459 015	18.3
非親屬關係住戶 Non-relative households	48 928	2.2	50 721	2.1	60 257	2.4
小計 Sub-total	416 581	18.7	454 809	19.2	519 272	20.7
總計 Total	2 226 546	100.0	2 368 796	100.0	2 509 734	100.0

**表 4.4 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按住戶人數及 15 歲以下兒童數目劃分的家庭住戶數目**  
**Table 4.4 Domestic households by household size and number of children aged under 15, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

年份及 住戶人數 Year and household size	15 歲以下兒童數目 Number of children aged under 15										有 15 歲以 下兒童的家庭 住戶平均每戶 兒童數目 Average number of children per domestic household with children aged under 15
	0		1		2		3+		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 %	
2006											
1	367 244	99.9	409	0.1	..	..	..	..	367 653	100.0	1.0
2	505 641	94.4	30 032	5.6	173	0.0	..	..	535 846	100.0	1.0
3	335 150	64.8	168 655	32.6	13 287	2.6	16	0.0	517 108	100.0	1.1
4	255 722	50.6	139 139	27.6	108 312	21.5	1 722	0.3	504 895	100.0	1.4
5	81 332	38.0	55 861	26.1	61 846	28.9	14 857	6.9	213 896	100.0	1.7
6+	23 236	26.7	21 675	24.9	28 069	32.2	14 168	16.3	87 148	100.0	2.0
總計 Total	1 568 325	70.4	415 771	18.7	211 687	9.5	30 763	1.4	2 226 546	100.0	1.4
2011											
1	403 550	99.9	538	0.1	..	..	..	..	404 088	100.0	1.0
2	564 807	94.5	32 762	5.5	128	0.0	..	..	597 697	100.0	1.0
3	403 236	70.1	161 903	28.1	10 177	1.8	..	..	575 316	100.0	1.1
4	287 213	57.2	135 756	27.1	77 719	15.5	1 157	0.2	501 845	100.0	1.4
5	88 527	41.7	55 442	26.1	59 154	27.8	9 404	4.4	212 527	100.0	1.6
6+	20 444	26.4	21 298	27.5	24 943	32.3	10 638	13.8	77 323	100.0	1.9
總計 Total	1 767 777	74.6	407 699	17.2	172 121	7.3	21 199	0.9	2 368 796	100.0	1.4
2016											
1	457 145	99.6	1 870	0.4	..	..	..	..	459 015	100.0	1.0
2	637 160	95.7	27 966	4.2	714	0.1	..	..	665 840	100.0	1.0
3	447 263	73.1	153 106	25.0	11 014	1.8	106	0.0	611 489	100.0	1.1
4	288 658	58.9	117 833	24.1	82 143	16.8	1 199	0.2	489 833	100.0	1.4
5	79 339	39.4	45 414	22.5	67 585	33.5	9 239	4.6	201 577	100.0	1.7
6+	20 342	24.8	19 686	24.0	29 835	36.4	12 117	14.8	81 980	100.0	1.9
總計 Total	1 929 907	76.9	365 875	14.6	191 291	7.6	22 661	0.9	2 509 734	100.0	1.4

**表 4.5 2016 年按住戶內 0 至 4 歲兒童數目、住戶內 5 至 9 歲兒童數目及住戶內 10 至 14 歲兒童數目劃分的家庭住戶數目**  
**Table 4.5 Domestic households by number of children aged 0 – 4 in the households, number of children aged 5 – 9 in the households and number of children aged 10 – 14 in the households, 2016**

住戶內兒童數目 Number of children in the households		10 至 14 歲兒童數目 Number of children aged 10 – 14 in the households					
0 至 4 歲 兒童數目 Number of children aged 0 – 4	5 至 9 歲 兒童數目 Number of children aged 5 – 9	0	1	2+	總計 Total		
		數目 (百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ) Number (% <sup>(1)</sup> )					
0	0	1 929 907 (76.9)	136 791 (5.5)	22 925 (0.9)	2 089 623 (83.3)		
	1	104 401 (4.2)	45 075 (1.8)	2 595 (0.1)	152 071 (6.1)		
	2+	29 470 (1.2)	3 106 (0.1)	240 (0.0)	32 816 (1.3)		
	小計 Sub-total	2 063 778 (82.2)	184 972 (7.4)	25 760 (1.0)	2 274 510 (90.6)		
1	0	124 683 (5.0)	10 554 (0.4)	953 (0.0)	136 190 (5.4)		
	1	51 064 (2.0)	3 221 (0.1)	288 (0.0)	54 573 (2.2)		
	2+	4 082 (0.2)	344 (0.0)	69 (0.0)	4 495 (0.2)		
	小計 Sub-total	179 829 (7.2)	14 119 (0.6)	1 310 (0.1)	195 258 (7.8)		
2+	0	35 093 (1.4)	636 (0.0)	126 (0.0)	35 855 (1.4)		
	1	3 579 (0.1)	230 (0.0)	20 (0.0)	3 829 (0.2)		
	2+	230 (0.0)	52 (0.0)	- (-)	282 (0.0)		
	小計 Sub-total	38 902 (1.6)	918 (0.0)	146 (0.0)	39 966 (1.6)		
總計 Total	0	2 089 683 (83.3)	147 981 (5.9)	24 004 (1.0)	2 261 668 (90.1)		
	1	159 044 (6.3)	48 526 (1.9)	2 903 (0.1)	210 473 (8.4)		
	2+	33 782 (1.3)	3 502 (0.1)	309 (0.0)	37 593 (1.5)		
	總計 Total	2 282 509 (90.9)	200 009 (8.0)	27 216 (1.1)	2 509 734 (100.0)		

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總數中所佔的百分比。

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

**表 4.6 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按住戶人數劃分的有 65 歲及以上長者的家庭住戶數目**  
**Table 4.6 Domestic households with elderly persons aged 65 and over by household size, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

住戶人數 Household size	2006	2011	2016	按住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶比例 (百分比) <sup>(1)</sup> Proportion of domestic households by household size (%) <sup>(1)</sup>		
				2006	2011	2016
1	98 829	119 376	152 536	26.9	29.5	33.2
2	171 598	203 240	264 491	32.0	34.0	39.7
3	131 820	152 838	187 760	25.5	26.6	30.7
4	93 100	99 309	110 145	18.4	19.8	22.5
5	59 412	58 648	58 360	27.8	27.6	29.0
6+	39 971	35 210	38 353	45.9	45.5	46.8
合計 Overall	594 730	668 621	811 645	26.7	28.2	32.3

註釋：(1) 數字顯示有 65 歲及以上長者的住戶在全港同一住戶人數的家庭住戶中所佔比例。

Note: (1) Figures represent the proportion of domestic households with elderly persons aged 65 and over in all domestic households in Hong Kong with the same household size.

**表 4.7 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按是否只有長者的住戶及住戶人數劃分的有 65 歲及以上長者的家庭住戶數目**

**Table 4.7 Domestic households with elderly persons aged 65 and over by whether the households comprising elderly persons only and household size, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

住戶人數 Household size	2006		2011		2016	
	住戶數目 Number of households	長者總數 <sup>(1)</sup> Total number of elderly persons <sup>(1)</sup>	住戶數目 Number of households	長者總數 <sup>(1)</sup> Total number of elderly persons <sup>(1)</sup>	住戶數目 Number of households	長者總數 <sup>(1)</sup> Total number of elderly persons <sup>(1)</sup>
只有長者 <sup>(1)</sup> 的住戶 Households with elderly persons <sup>(1)</sup> only						
1	98 829	98 829	119 376	119 376	152 536	152 536
2	67 094	134 188	78 581	157 162	107 182	214 364
3+	988	3 073	883	2 683	1 703	5 166
總計 Total	166 911	236 090	198 840	279 221	261 421	372 066
平均每家庭住戶長者數目 Average number of elderly persons per domestic household						
	1.4		1.4		1.4	
有非長者的住戶 Households with non-elderly persons						
2	104 504	104 504	124 659	124 659	157 309	157 309
3	130 911	178 077	151 989	206 826	186 114	260 131
4	93 041	119 736	99 275	126 975	110 088	147 567
5	59 402	74 464	58 648	74 241	58 360	76 715
6+	39 961	54 354	35 210	48 761	38 353	55 137
總計 Total	427 819	531 135	469 781	581 462	550 224	696 859
平均每家庭住戶長者數目 Average number of elderly persons per domestic household						
	1.2		1.2		1.3	

註釋：(1) 數字指 65 歲及以上人士。

Note: (1) Figures refer to persons aged 65 and over.

**表 4.8 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按住戶人數劃分的平均工作成員數目及非工作成員數目與工作成員數目的比率**

**Table 4.8 Average number of working members and ratios of non-working members to working members by household size, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

住戶人數 Household size	平均工作成員數目 Average number of working members			非工作成員與工作成員的比率 Ratio of non-working members to working members		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
1	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.0
2	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9
3	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.0	0.9
4	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
5	2.4	2.5	2.6	1.1	1.0	0.9
6+	2.8	3.0	3.0	1.3	1.2	1.1
合計 Overall	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.9

**表 4.9 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按家庭住戶每月收入劃分的家庭住戶數目**  
**Table 4.9 Domestic households by monthly domestic household income, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

家庭住戶每月收入（港元） Monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	2006		2011		2016	
	數目 <sup>(1)</sup> Number <sup>(1)</sup>	百分比 %	數目 <sup>(1)</sup> Number <sup>(1)</sup>	百分比 %	數目 <sup>(1)</sup> Number <sup>(1)</sup>	百分比 %
< 2,000	86 736 (12 683)	3.9	85 394 (11 204)	3.6	100 629 (11 578)	4.0
2,000 - 3,999	118 779 (28 876)	5.3	129 332 (18 622)	5.5	38 632 (10 489)	1.5
4,000 - 5,999	121 605 (62 890)	5.5	94 894 (31 759)	4.0	119 616 (16 200)	4.8
6,000 - 7,999	146 010 (104 319)	6.6	121 173 (72 829)	5.1	119 574 (29 810)	4.8
8,000 - 9,999	147 081 (121 343)	6.6	133 122 (106 339)	5.6	101 666 (52 876)	4.1
10,000 - 14,999	339 469 (309 363)	15.2	297 830 (262 273)	12.6	295 912 (243 850)	11.8
15,000 - 19,999	279 217 (266 185)	12.5	265 224 (248 321)	11.2	251 872 (234 275)	10.0
20,000 - 24,999	225 292 (219 411)	10.1	235 695 (223 053)	9.9	220 935 (209 156)	8.8
25,000 - 29,999	162 783 (160 082)	7.3	181 313 (174 421)	7.7	176 659 (170 200)	7.0
30,000 - 39,999	221 101 (216 994)	9.9	269 283 (259 383)	11.4	301 856 (292 422)	12.0
40,000 - 59,999	194 723 (191 492)	8.7	267 953 (259 582)	11.3	360 529 (351 159)	14.4
60,000 - 79,999	77 347 (76 050)	3.5	117 260 (113 324)	5.0	168 441 (164 324)	6.7
80,000 - 99,999	38 534 (37 808)	1.7	58 895 (56 878)	2.5	89 413 (87 438)	3.6
≥ 100,000	67 869 (65 895)	3.0	111 428 (106 385)	4.7	164 000 (159 748)	6.5
總計 Total	2 226 546 (1 873 391)	100.0	2 368 796 (1 944 373)	100.0	2 509 734 (2 033 525)	100.0

註釋：(1) 括號內數字是從事經濟活動的家庭住戶。從事經濟活動的家庭住戶是指住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外至少有一名其他成員從事經濟活動。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets refer to economically active households. Economically active household refers to a household with at least one member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active.

**表 4.9A 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按家庭住戶每月收入劃分的家庭住戶數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**  
**Table 4.9A Domestic households by monthly domestic household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers), 2006, 2011 and 2016**

家庭住戶每月收入（港元） Monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	2006		2011		2016	
	數目 <sup>(1)</sup> Number <sup>(1)</sup>	百分比 %	數目 <sup>(1)</sup> Number <sup>(1)</sup>	百分比 %	數目 <sup>(1)</sup> Number <sup>(1)</sup>	百分比 %
< 2,000	92 466 (13 137)	4.2	96 218 (11 665)	4.1	111 614 (12 378)	4.5
2,000 - 3,999	117 980 (29 165)	5.3	129 827 (18 917)	5.5	45 987 (11 072)	1.8
4,000 - 5,999	120 640 (63 415)	5.4	88 725 (31 903)	3.7	119 763 (15 940)	4.8
6,000 - 7,999	145 670 (105 122)	6.5	120 182 (73 270)	5.1	118 692 (30 002)	4.7
8,000 - 9,999	146 541 (121 825)	6.6	132 578 (107 255)	5.6	94 440 (54 082)	3.8
10,000 - 14,999	340 141 (310 589)	15.3	297 930 (263 731)	12.6	293 581 (247 700)	11.7
15,000 - 19,999	280 423 (267 886)	12.6	265 819 (249 379)	11.2	250 710 (234 578)	10.0
20,000 - 24,999	226 104 (220 484)	10.2	237 111 (224 697)	10.0	221 950 (210 343)	8.8
25,000 - 29,999	163 488 (160 811)	7.3	181 800 (175 209)	7.7	176 120 (170 563)	7.0
30,000 - 39,999	220 079 (216 102)	9.9	269 051 (259 302)	11.4	302 487 (293 287)	12.1
40,000 - 59,999	191 870 (188 737)	8.6	265 835 (257 652)	11.2	359 128 (350 122)	14.3
60,000 - 79,999	75 675 (74 424)	3.4	115 116 (111 353)	4.9	166 319 (162 359)	6.6
80,000 - 99,999	37 703 (36 997)	1.7	57 670 (55 636)	2.4	87 195 (85 272)	3.5
≥ 100,000	66 661 (64 697)	3.0	109 340 (104 404)	4.6	160 036 (155 827)	6.4
總計 Total	2 225 441 (1 873 391)	100.0	2 367 202 (1 944 373)	100.0	2 508 022 (2 033 525)	100.0

註釋：(1) 括號內數字是從事經濟活動的家庭住戶。從事經濟活動的家庭住戶是指住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外至少有一名其他成員從事經濟活動。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets refer to economically active households. Economically active household refers to a household with at least one member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active.



**表 4.10 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶每月收入中位數**  
**Table 4.10 Median monthly domestic household income by household size, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

住戶人數 Household size	家庭住戶每月收入中位數 <sup>(1)</sup> (港元) Median monthly domestic household income <sup>(1)</sup> (HK\$)		
	2006	2011	2016
1	8,050 (13,500)	8,540 (15,000)	9,800 (18,000)
2	14,000 (19,000)	15,500 (21,200)	17,630 (23,500)
3	17,500 (18,600)	21,040 (22,200)	27,500 (29,000)
4	21,500 (22,000)	27,000 (27,750)	37,000 (37,800)
5	26,710 (27,350)	35,370 (36,000)	48,950 (49,290)
6+	31,000 (32,000)	39,120 (39,760)	53,660 (54,570)
合計 Overall	17,250 (20,000)	20,500 (24,810)	25,000 (30,450)

註釋：(1) 括號內數字是從事經濟活動的家庭住戶的家庭住戶每月收入中位數。從事經濟活動的家庭住戶是指住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外至少有一名其他成員從事經濟活動。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets refer to the median monthly domestic household income of economically active households. Economically active household refers to a household with at least one member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active.

**表 4.11 2016 年按家庭住戶每月收入及工作成員數目劃分的家庭住戶數目**  
**Table 4.11 Domestic households by monthly domestic household income and number of working members, 2016**

家庭住戶每月收入 (港元) Monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	工作成員數目 Number of working members									
	0		1		2		3+		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 %
< 2,000	98 969	20.8	1 456	0.2	183	0.0	21	0.0	100 629	4.0
2,000 - 3,999	33 000	6.9	5 361	0.6	247	0.0	24	0.0	38 632	1.5
4,000 - 5,999	98 680	20.8	20 119	2.2	759	0.1	58	0.0	119 616	4.8
6,000 - 7,999	89 823	18.9	28 358	3.2	1 333	0.2	60	0.0	119 574	4.8
8,000 - 9,999	42 942	9.0	55 700	6.2	2 922	0.4	102	0.0	101 666	4.1
10,000 - 14,999	50 957	10.7	219 961	24.4	24 108	3.4	886	0.2	295 912	11.8
15,000 - 19,999	17 667	3.7	164 001	18.2	66 182	9.3	4 022	0.9	251 872	10.0
20,000 - 24,999	11 720	2.5	103 053	11.4	95 349	13.5	10 813	2.5	220 935	8.8
25,000 - 29,999	5 722	1.2	57 995	6.4	90 799	12.8	22 143	5.2	176 659	7.0
30,000 - 39,999	9 018	1.9	84 477	9.4	133 750	18.9	74 611	17.5	301 856	12.0
40,000 - 59,999	8 243	1.7	79 355	8.8	139 335	19.7	133 596	31.4	360 529	14.4
60,000 - 79,999	3 539	0.7	34 068	3.8	63 488	9.0	67 346	15.8	168 441	6.7
80,000 - 99,999	1 451	0.3	18 082	2.0	33 402	4.7	36 478	8.6	89 413	3.6
≥ 100,000	3 155	0.7	28 220	3.1	57 008	8.0	75 617	17.8	164 000	6.5
總計 Total	474 886	100.0	900 206	100.0	708 865	100.0	425 777	100.0	2 509 734	100.0

**表 4.12 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶每月收入中位數**  
**Table 4.12 Median monthly domestic household income by type of housing, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

房屋類型 Type of housing	家庭住戶每月收入中位數 <sup>(1)</sup> (港元) Median monthly domestic household income <sup>(1)</sup> (HK\$)		
	2006	2011	2016
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	11,000 (13,260)	12,000 (15,040)	16,000 (20,650)
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	19,910 (21,000)	22,870 (25,000)	27,000 (31,250)
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	23,000 (26,460)	29,610 (33,500)	33,680 (40,000)
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	15,500 (17,970)	38,300 (45,300)	19,330 (23,990)
臨時房屋 <sup>(2)</sup> Temporary housing <sup>(2)</sup>	9,500 (12,500)	10,000 (13,040)	14,150 (19,500)
合計 Overall	17,250 (20,000)	20,500 (24,810)	25,000 (30,450)

註釋：(1) 括號內數字是從事經濟活動的家庭住戶的家庭住戶每月收入中位數。從事經濟活動的家庭住戶是指住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外至少有一名其他成員從事經濟活動。

(2) 數字包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

Notes : (1) Figures in brackets refer to the median monthly domestic household income of economically active households. Economically active household refers to a household with at least one member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active.

(2) Figures include domestic households living on board vessels.

表 4.13 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的戶主率<sup>(1)</sup>  
 Table 4.13 Headship rates<sup>(1)</sup> by age group and sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016

年齡組別 Age group	2006			2011			2016		
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes
	戶主率 (百分率) Headship rate (%)								
15 – 24	3.9	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.7	6.0	5.7	5.9
25 – 34	38.1	20.9	28.4	33.6	19.7	25.5	34.0	21.5	26.8
35 – 44	70.6	36.7	51.5	64.1	35.5	47.5	61.6	34.7	45.5
45 – 54	82.7	43.8	62.7	76.6	44.1	59.4	76.1	44.9	58.5
55 – 64	84.0	44.0	64.4	80.0	44.7	62.2	80.2	48.4	64.0
65+	78.3	50.2	63.5	76.3	49.7	62.3	78.7	53.1	65.2
合計 Overall	59.5	32.6	45.2	56.9	33.3	44.2	58.9	36.3	46.5
	年齡中位數 Median age								
	49.2			51.7			54.0		
	標準化戶主率 <sup>(2)</sup> (百分率) Standardised headship rate <sup>(2)</sup> (%)								
	47.4			45.6			46.5		

註釋：(1) 在 2006 年中期人口統計、2011 年人口普查及 2016 年中期人口統計，住戶可申報超過一位「戶主」。無論報稱為單戶主住戶的戶主或為多戶主住戶的其中一位戶主，均會被納入計算在戶主人數內。因此，戶主總數會大於住戶總數。

Notes : (1) In the 2006 Population By-census, the 2011 Population Census and the 2016 Population By-census, households might report more than one household head. All persons reported to be household heads, irrespective of whether they being head in single-head households or one of the heads in multi-head households, are counted as household heads. The total number of household heads would hence be larger than the total number of households.

(2) 數字顯示以 2016 年的男性及女性人口分布作標準的戶住率。

(2) Figures represent headship rates using the age distribution of the male and female population in 2016 as standard.

**表 4.13A 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的戶主率<sup>(1)</sup> (不包括外籍家庭傭工)**  
**Table 4.13A Headship rates<sup>(1)</sup> (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by age group and sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

年齡組別 Age group	2006			2011			2016		
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes
	戶主率 (百分率) Headship rate (%)								
15 – 24	3.9	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.7	6.0	5.9	5.9
25 – 34	38.2	24.5	31.0	33.7	24.7	29.0	34.1	26.9	30.4
35 – 44	70.6	39.6	53.7	64.3	40.1	50.9	61.8	42.8	51.4
45 – 54	82.7	45.1	63.7	76.7	45.8	60.6	76.2	48.0	60.8
55 – 64	84.0	44.3	64.6	80.0	45.2	62.6	80.2	49.0	64.5
65+	78.3	50.2	63.5	76.3	49.7	62.3	78.8	53.2	65.2
合計 Overall	59.5	34.7	46.7	57.0	36.0	46.1	59.0	39.9	49.0
	年齡中位數 Median age								
	49.2			51.7			54.0		
	標準化戶主率 <sup>(2)</sup> (百分率) Standardised headship rate <sup>(2)</sup> (%)								
	49.0			47.4			49.0		

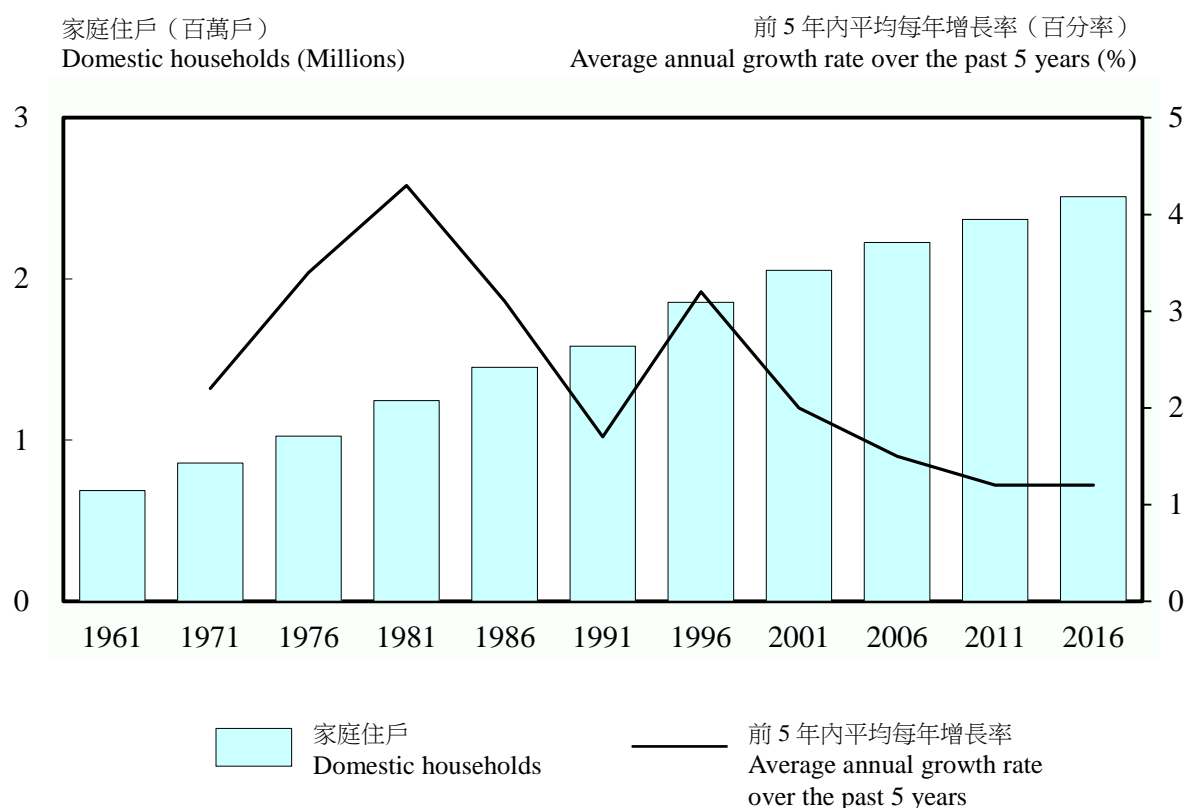
註釋：(1) 在 2006 年中期人口統計、2011 年人口普查及 2016 年中期人口統計，住戶可申報超過一位「戶主」。無論報稱為單戶主住戶的戶主或為多戶主住戶的其中一位戶主，均會被納入計算在戶主人數內。因此，戶主總數會大於住戶總數。

(2) 數字顯示以 2016 年不包括外籍家庭傭工的男性及女性人口分布作標準的戶主率。

Notes : (1) In the 2006 Population By-census, the 2011 Population Census and the 2016 Population By-census, households might report more than one household head. All persons reported to be household heads, irrespective of whether they being head in single-head households or one of the heads in multi-head households, are counted as household heads. The total number of household heads would hence be larger than the total number of households.

(2) Figures represent headship rates using the age distribution of the male and female population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) in 2016 as standard.

**圖 4.1 1961 年至 2016 年家庭住戶數目**  
**Chart 4.1 Domestic households, 1961 - 2016**



年 Year	家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households	前 5 年內平均每年增長率 (百分率) Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)
1961	687 209	
1971	857 008	2.2 <sup>(1)</sup>
1976	1 024 680	3.4
1981	1 244 738	4.3
1986	1 452 576	3.1
1991	1 582 215	1.7
1996	1 855 553	3.2
2001	2 053 412	2.0
2006	2 226 546	1.5
2011	2 368 796	1.2
2016	2 509 734	1.2

註釋：(1) 數字是指前 10 年內平均每年增長率。

Note: (1) Figure refers to the average annual growth rate over the past 10 years.

## 5. 教育特徵

## 5. Educational Characteristics

### 概念與範圍

5.1 在 2016 年中期人口統計中，受訪者被問及在 2016 年的上半年是否正在就學。若然正在就學，則會再問他／她正修讀的班級及攻讀形式。如正就讀工藝程度／專上教育或以上課程，則會追問下一個學年會否修讀全日制課程及其正修讀的科目。若答稱不在就學的，則會問及他／她最高就讀的教育程度及是否已完成該項課程。至於曾接受工藝程度／專上教育的受訪者，則會再問他／她的修讀科目。所有受訪者都會被問及他／她們已完成的最高教育程度。此外，所有就讀全日制課程的人士皆會被問及他／她們的上課地點及前往上課地點通常使用的交通方式。

5.2 有關 2016 年中期人口統計所採用的教育程度（最高就讀程度）及修讀科目分類，除小量改動以外，大致跟 2011 年人口普查所採用的分類相同。為方便作出比較，教育程度（最高完成程度）與教育程度（最高就讀程度）採用相同的分類。

5.3 此外，數據使用者亦須留意中期人口統計在搜集有關專上教育程度的詳細資料以作分類時，所面對的局限，因為其中所包括的課程，在名稱、內容、分類及次分類方面均較複雜。首先，要獲取足夠的資料以辨別相近但在不同次分類的教育程度有時是頗困難的。其次，就某些不在香港接受教育的居民，他們的教育程度未必能完全套入本港現時的教育程度分類。甚至對一些在香港接受教育的居民，某個特定教育程度的名稱、實際收生程度及所包括的

### Concepts and coverage

5.1 In the 2016 Population By-census, respondents were asked whether they were studying in the first half of 2016, and if the answer was affirmative, the level they were studying and their mode of study. If they were studying for programmes of craft level/post-secondary or higher level, they were further asked whether they would study full-time courses in the next academic year and their field of study. For those who were not studying, they were asked of the highest level attended and whether they had completed the course, and the field of study for those respondents with craft level/post-secondary education. All respondents were also asked of the highest level of education they had completed. In addition, respondents who were studying full-time courses were also asked about their place of study and the modes of transport usually used to go to school.

5.2 The classifications of educational attainment (highest level attended) and field of education in the 2016 Population By-census largely follow those adopted in the 2011 Population Census with minor changes. To facilitate comparison, the same classification is adopted for educational attainment (highest level completed) and educational attainment (highest level attended).

5.3 Data users are reminded of the inherent limitations of the By-census in obtaining detailed information on educational attainment at the post-secondary level because of the complexity in terms of course name, content, groupings and sub-groupings of the courses covered. First, it might sometimes be quite difficult to obtain enough information to distinguish between similar levels of educational attainment but falling into different sub-groupings. Second, some residents did not receive education in Hong Kong and their educational attainment cannot perfectly fit into the present

課程亦有可能隨着時間改變。因此數據使用者在比較不同時期的教育程度統計資料時，尤其是有關專上教育，應考慮這些因素。

5.4 高中及高等教育新學制（新學制）於 2009 年 9 月實施，取代舊有的學制。所有在舊學制下已完成中三至中四課程但並未完成或沒有接收中五課程的人士，及所有在新學制下已完成中三至中五課程但並未完成或沒有接受中六課程的人士，都被視為最高完成初中程度教育。另一方面，所有在舊學制下已完成中五至中七課程但並未完成或沒有接收專上教育的人士，及所有在新學制下已完成中六課程但並未完成或沒有接受專上教育的人士，都被視為最高完成高中程度教育。

5.5 在分析於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人士上課地點和居住地點的關係，如果在香港島或九龍居住並在同一區議會分區內上課的人士；或在新市鎮居住並在同一新市鎮上課的人士；或在新界其他地方居住並在同一區議會分區非新市鎮地區內上課的人士，他／她們會被界定為同區就讀。有關地理層次的詳情，請參閱第 8 章「概念與範圍」。

classification adopted in Hong Kong. Even for those who received education in Hong Kong, the name, actual admission levels and courses covered of a specific level of educational attainment might have changed over time. Data users should therefore take all these factors into account when comparing statistics on educational attainment over time, in particular those at post-secondary level.

5.4 The New Academic Structure for Senior Secondary Education and Higher Education (NAS) has been implemented since September 2009 to replace the old one. All persons who have completed Secondary 3 to Secondary 4 education but have not completed or have not attended Secondary 5 education under the old academic structure, and all persons who have completed Secondary 3 to Secondary 5 education but have not completed or have not attended Secondary 6 education under the new academic structure, are classified as having completed lower secondary education at their highest level of education. On the other hand, all persons who have completed Secondary 5 to Secondary 7 education but have not completed or have not attended post-secondary education under the old academic structure, and all persons who have completed Secondary 6 education but have not completed or have not attended post-secondary education under the new academic structure, are classified as having completed upper secondary education at their highest level of education.

5.5 When analysing the relationship between place of study and place of residence for persons studying full-time courses in educational institutions in Hong Kong, persons will be classified as studying in the same district if they live on Hong Kong Island or in Kowloon and study in the same District Council district; or live in a new town and study in the same new town; or live in other areas in the New Territories and study in areas other than new town areas of the same District Council district. For details about the geographical aggregation, please refer to the “Concepts and coverage” in Chapter 8.



## 教育程度

5.6 香港人口的教育程度持續提高。未受教育或只曾就讀學前教育的 15 歲及以上人口的比例由 2006 年的 7.1% 下降至 2016 年的 5.4%，而曾就讀小學課程的比例亦由 18.3% 跌至 14.6%。另一方面，曾就讀中學及以上程度課程的 15 歲及以上人口比例，由 2006 年的 74.6% 上升至 2016 年的 80.0%。曾就讀專上教育課程的人口比例有明顯的增長，由 2006 年的 23.0% 上升至 2016 年的 32.7%，反映人力素質持續提升。（表 5.1）

5.7 由於教育機會增加，年輕一代的教育程度明顯提高。在 2016 年，15 至 24 歲及 25 至 34 歲的人口中曾就讀中學及以上課程者分別為 99.7% 及 98.3%。曾就讀專上教育課程的 15 至 24 歲人口在過去 10 年由 30.6% 顯著上升至 50.5%，而 25 至 34 歲的人士，其比例則由 41.3% 增至 57.5%。至於 35 至 44 歲及 45 至 54 歲人士，曾就讀中學及以上課程的比例分別為 95.3% 及 87.6%。至於 35 至 44 歲及 45 至 54 歲人士曾就讀專上教育課程的比例，由 2006 年的 27.3% 及 15.0%，分別上升至 2016 年的 42.0% 及 28.0%。（表 5.1）

5.8 15 歲及以上人口最高完成的教育程度與最高就讀的教育程度相似。在 2016 年，已完成中學或以上程度的人口比例高達 74.3%，包括 30.6% 已完成專上教育課程。（表 5.2）

5.9 整體而言，香港女性的教育程度較男性為低。這是由於年長女性在她們年輕時受教育的機會較低。在 2016 年，15 歲及以上人口中，83.3% 的男性

## Educational attainment

5.6 The educational attainment of the population continued to improve. While the proportion of the population aged 15 and over with no schooling or with pre-primary education dropped from 7.1% in 2006 to 5.4% in 2016, the corresponding figure for those with primary education also dropped from 18.3% to 14.6%. In contrast, the proportion of population aged 15 and over having attended secondary and higher education increased from 74.6% in 2006 to 80.0% in 2016. The proportion having attended post-secondary education showed a marked growth from 23.0% in 2006 to 32.7% in 2016, reflecting a continuous upgrading of the quality of the manpower. (Table 5.1)

5.7 The greater opportunities for education available to the younger population improved markedly their level of educational attainment. In 2016, there were 99.7% and 98.3% of the population aged 15-24 and aged 25-34 who had attended secondary and higher education respectively. The proportions having attended post-secondary education increased substantially from 30.6% to 50.5% for those aged 15-24 and from 41.3% to 57.5% for those aged 25-34 over the past 10 years. The proportions with secondary and higher education were 95.3% among those aged 35-44 and 87.6% among those aged 45-54. The proportions of those persons aged 35-44 and 45-54 with post-secondary education increased from 27.3% and 15.0% in 2006 to 42.0% and 28.0% in 2016 respectively. (Table 5.1)

5.8 The educational attainment in terms of the highest level completed for population aged 15 and over was similar to that of the highest level attended. In 2016, the proportion of population who had completed secondary or above education reached 74.3%, including 30.6% who had completed post-secondary courses. (Table 5.2)

5.9 For Hong Kong as a whole, women appeared to have lower level of educational attainment than men. This was because the figures included older generation women who generally had a smaller

曾就讀中學及以上程度的課程，女性則有 77.3%；而 2006 年男性及女性的相應比例分別為 78.4% 及 71.1%。（表 5.3）

5.10 儘管整體上兩性的教育程度有所不同，但在 2016 年，年輕女性與男性同樣擁有良好的教育程度。在 15 至 24 歲及 25 至 34 歲的女性中，分別有 99.6% 及 97.6% 曾就讀中學及以上程度的課程，而男性的相應比例則為 99.7% 及 99.2%。如只看就讀專上教育的比例，15 至 24 歲的女性的數字（53.4%）事實上已較同一年齡組別的男性（47.7%）為高。（表 5.4）

## 就學情況

5.11 就學比率（即某年齡組別每 100 名人口中的全日制學生數目）是一個可顯示適齡入學人口接受教育機會的普遍程度的指標。在過去 10 年，3 至 5 歲兒童的就學比率分別為 2006 年的 89.1%、2011 年的 91.3% 及 2016 年的 92.5%。3 至 5 歲兒童的就學比率持續上升，顯示學前教育十分普遍，大部分家長均送子女進入學前教育機構，作為入讀小學的準備。（表 5.5）

5.12 由於本港 1971 年起實施 6 年強迫小學教育、1978 年起實施 9 年強迫教育（當中包括 3 年初中教育），及至 2008/09 學年起把免費教育延伸至公營中學（包括官立、資助及按額津貼學校）的高中年級（即為新學制學生提供 12 年免費教育），令 6 至 17 歲的兒童在 2016 年幾乎全部就學。（表 5.5）

chance of receiving education when they were young. The proportion of males having attended secondary and higher education in 2016 was 83.3% for the population aged 15 and over, as against 77.3% for females; whilst the corresponding proportions for males and females in 2006 were 78.4% and 71.1% respectively. (Table 5.3)

5.10 Notwithstanding the overall sex differential in educational attainment, it is observed that younger females were as well-educated as their male counterparts in 2016. Of females aged 15-24 and 25-34, 99.6% and 97.6% respectively had attended secondary and higher education; the corresponding proportions for males were 99.7% and 99.2%. When looking at the proportion of attending post-secondary education, the figure for females aged 15-24 (53.4%) was indeed higher than that for males in the same age group (47.7%). (Table 5.4)

## School attendance

5.11 The school attendance rate (i.e. the number of full-time students per 100 persons in a particular age group) is a useful indicator of the prevalence of educational opportunities for the younger population who are at schooling ages. For children aged 3-5, the school attendance rates were 89.1% in 2006, 91.3% in 2011 and 92.5% in 2016. The school attendance rates for children aged 3-5 continued to increase, indicating that pre-school education was common. Most parents sent their children to pre-primary institutions to prepare them for primary education. (Table 5.5)

5.12 With the implementation of 6-year compulsory primary education since 1971, an additional 3 years of compulsory lower secondary education since 1978 and the extension of free education to senior secondary education provided by public sector secondary schools (including government schools, aided schools and caput schools) starting from the 2008/09 school year (meaning 12 years of free education provided for students under the new academic structure), it is natural to see that for

5.13 至於 18 至 24 歲的年齡組別，就學比率與強迫教育或免費教育不再有關係，反而是繼續就學與就業間此消彼長的相互關係。在過去 10 年，18 至 24 歲的年青人的就學比率，由 42.7% 大幅增加至 51.8%。這顯示專上學院提供更多教育機會，讓年青人可繼續留校進修。（表 5.5）

5.14 就學比率亦可展現一些兩性有別的地方。過去 10 年間，12 至 17 歲女性的就學比率，一般較同年齡組別的男性為高。18 至 24 歲年齡組別（期間一般正接受專上教育）中，在 2011 年及 2016 年，女性就學比率亦高於男性。在 2016 年，撇除外籍家庭傭工後，18 至 24 歲青年女性的就學比率增至 54.4%，較包括外籍家庭傭工計算所得的結果（52.7%）為高，而相應的男性就學比率則為 50.8%。（表 5.5）

5.15 除教育機會的增加外，過去 10 年教育素質方面的改善情況可從幼稚園、小學及中學各級程度的學生與教師比率的降低，以及平均每班學生人數的下降表現出來。中學的學生與教師比率由 2006 年的每名教師對 17.0 名學生下降至 2016 年的 11.8 名，而同期間平均每班學生人數亦由 36.7 人下降至 28.0 人。這些數字來自教育局。（表 5.6）

children aged 6-17, school attendance was almost universal in 2016. (Table 5.5)

5.13 For the age group of 18-24, school attendance is no longer related to compulsory education or free education, the attendance rates therefore reflect the interplay between the forces of further education and employment. Nevertheless, over the past 10 years, the school attendance rate for youths aged 18-24 increased significantly from 42.7% to 51.8%. This suggests that more young people continued their higher education as a result of the greater educational opportunities available in post-secondary institutions. (Table 5.5)

5.14 The school attendance rates exhibited sex differentials. The rates for females aged 12-17 were in general higher than those for the male counterparts over the last 10 years. For the age group of 18-24, which corresponds to the period of post-secondary education in general, the school attendance rate for females was also higher than that of their male counterparts in 2011 and 2016. After excluding foreign domestic helpers, the school attendance rate for female youths aged 18-24 became 54.4% in 2016, much higher than that with foreign domestic helpers at 52.7%. The corresponding rate for males was 50.8%. (Table 5.5)

5.15 Besides the increase in educational opportunities, the improvement in the quality of education in the past 10 years is reflected in the reduction in the pupil-teacher ratio and the average class size for education at kindergarten, primary and secondary levels. The pupil-teacher ratio of secondary schools dropped from 17.0 pupils per teacher in 2006 to 11.8 in 2016, and the average class size was reduced from 36.7 to 28.0 in the same period. These figures were sourced from the Education Bureau (EDB). (Table 5.6)

## 專上教育

### 曾受專上教育人口的概況

5.16 隨着過去 10 年接受專上教育的機會提升，曾受專上教育的人士在數目及比例上均大幅增加。在 2006 年，約 136 萬名（佔總數的 23.0%）年齡 15 歲及以上人士曾就讀專上課程，而該數字在 2016 年已達 213 萬（佔總數的 32.7%）。在較年輕的人口，這發展尤為顯著，在 20 至 24 歲年齡組別的人口，曾受專上教育的比例由 2006 年的 48.8% 大幅增至 2016 年的 72.2%。在 25 至 34 歲年齡組別中，該比例於同期間亦顯著增加，由 41.3% 上升至 57.5%。（表 5.7）

5.17 曾受專上教育人士的年齡中位數由 2006 年的 34.2 歲上升至 2016 年的 35.7 歲。這主要是由於有相當多於 80 年代或 90 年代已完成專上教育的人士經已或正在踏入中壯年。在專上學院修讀全日制課程的學生，其年齡中位數在同期則維持於約 21 歲，主要是由於該等院校以收取相若年齡的年青人入學為主。（表 5.7）

5.18 在 2006 年，曾受專上教育的女性比例為 21.4%，低於男性的 24.8%。同時間，正在就讀專上課程（包括全日制、部分時間制及遙距課程）的學生中，52.2% 為女性。女性曾受專上教育的比例在過去 10 年持續增長，在 2016 年，曾受專上教育的女性有 30.8%，男性則有 35.1%，而正在就讀專上學院的學生中更有 52.6% 為女性。（表 5.7）

## Post-secondary education

### Profile of post-secondary educated population

5.16 Owing to the increased post-secondary educational opportunities in the past 10 years, persons with post-secondary education increased substantially both in number and in proportion. In 2006, about 1.36 million persons (or 23.0% of the total) aged 15 and over had attended post-secondary education, whereas the number surged to 2.13 million (or 32.7% of the total) in 2016. This development was particularly prominent for the younger population. For those persons aged 20-24, the proportion of having attended post-secondary education significantly rose from 48.8% in 2006 to 72.2% in 2016. The increase for those aged 25-34 from 41.3% to 57.5% in the same period was also remarkable. (Table 5.7)

5.17 The median age of those persons with post-secondary education increased from 34.2 in 2006 to 35.7 in 2016. This was mainly because there were a lot of people who had completed their post-secondary education in the 1980s or 1990s reaching or entering into middle adulthood. The median age of those studying full-time in post-secondary institutions remained at about 21 throughout the period, owing to the fact that these institutions mainly drew in youngsters of the same age band to study. (Table 5.7)

5.18 In 2006, the proportion of women (21.4%) with post-secondary education was lower than that of men (24.8%). At that time, 52.2% of all students (including full-time, part-time and distance learning courses) attending post-secondary education were women. The proportion of women with post-secondary education level continued to grow over the past 10 years; and in 2016, 30.8% of women were with post-secondary education, compared with 35.1% of men. Women also made up 52.6% of the students studying in post-secondary institutions in 2016. (Table 5.7)

### 攻讀形式

5.19 接受專上教育的途徑亦不斷在改變。修讀全日制專上課程的人口由 2006 年的 193 483 人增加至 2016 年的 279 867 人，增幅為 44.6%。由於在新學制下，學生一般在 17 至 18 歲首次接受專上教育，較舊學制學生提早一年入讀專上教育院校，因此在 15 至 19 歲曾就讀專上課程的人口中，修讀全日制課程的人口比例由 2006 年的 89.4% 上升至 2016 年的 91.6%。另一方面，就讀部分時間制及遙距課程的專上學生人數逐漸減少。2006 年修讀兼讀及遙距專上課程的學生有 165 442 人，而 2016 年的只有 122 099 人，減幅達 26.2%。

(表 5.7)

### 專上教育類別

5.20 在過去 10 年，曾受專上教育的人士所修讀的課程種類有所轉變。曾就讀或正就讀非學位課程的人口佔具有專上教育程度的人口比例由 2006 年的 32.8% 輕微下降至 2016 年的 32.1%。另一方面，曾就讀或正就讀學位課程的比例則由 2006 年 67.2% 輕微上升至 2016 年 67.9%。當中曾就讀深造課程的比例，在同期間由 14.6% 上升至 16.0%。

(表 5.8)

5.21 男性和女性修讀專上教育課程的模式各異。在 2016 年曾受專上教育的女性中，只有 14.4% 曾就讀或現正修讀「學位深造課程」，較男性的 17.7% 為低，但曾就讀或現正修讀「學士學位課程」的比例則達 52.7%，高於男性的 51.0%。

(表 5.8)

### Mode of study

5.19 The way of acquiring post-secondary education has been changing. The number of persons in full-time post-secondary education increased by 44.6% from 193 483 in 2006 to 279 867 in 2016. Under the new academic structure, students received post-secondary education the first time at the age of 17-18 in general, one year earlier than students under the old academic structure to enrol in post-secondary educational institutions. As a result, among persons aged 15-19 with post-secondary education, the proportion of those studying full-time increased from 89.4% in 2006 to 91.6% in 2016. On the other hand, the number of part-time and distance learning students in post-secondary education declined gradually from 165 442 in 2006 to 122 099 in 2016, dropping by 26.2%. (Table 5.7)

### Type of post-secondary education

5.20 There were changes over the past 10 years in the types of post-secondary courses studied for persons with post-secondary education. The proportion of the population with post-secondary education who had studied or were studying non-degree courses decreased slightly from 32.8% in 2006 to 32.1% in 2016. On the other hand, the proportion of the population with post-secondary education who had studied or were studying degree courses increased slightly from 67.2% in 2006 to 67.9% in 2016. In particular, there was a growth in the proportion of persons having attended postgraduate courses over the same period from 14.6% to 16.0%. (Table 5.8)

5.21 The patterns in respect of males and females attending post-secondary education courses varied. Among females with post-secondary education, 14.4% of them had studied or were studying “postgraduate courses” in 2016. This proportion was lower than that of 17.7% for males. However, the proportion of those who had studied or were studying “first degree courses” among females with post-secondary education was 52.7%, higher than

the corresponding proportion of 51.0% for males. (Table 5.8)

### 修讀科目

5.22 「商科課程」在 2016 年繼續成為最多曾接受專上教育人士修讀的科目。在曾接受專上教育的人士中，修讀此科目的比例由 2006 年的 32.3% 輕微增至 2016 年的 32.7%。「文學及社會科學」和「機械、電機、電子及輪機工程」則為其次兩個較普遍的修讀科目，分別佔曾受專上教育人士的 17.2% 及 8.3%。相對來說，「教育」的修讀人數在過往 10 年錄得最大升幅（126.7%），比例由 3.4% 升至 4.9%，而「紡織、設計及其他工業技術」的修讀人數則錄得最少升幅（14.9%），比例由 2.0% 下跌至 1.5%。（表 5.9）

5.23 個別課程的兩性比例在過去 10 年維持平穩。男性攻讀「機械、電機、電子及輪機工程」、「建築及營造工程」及「電腦課程」等科目的比例較女性高。但在「文學及社會科學」、「醫療衛生課程」及「教育」等科目卻出現相反情況。（表 5.9）

### 上課地點

5.24 在 2016 年，全日制學生的上課地點與居住地點屬同區的比例為 54.6%。一般來說，就讀學前教育及小學的學生在居住地區內上課的比例相當

### Field of education

5.22 “Business and commercial studies” remained as the most popular field of education reported by those with post-secondary education. The proportion of the population with post-secondary education in this field increased slightly from 32.3% in 2006 to 32.7% in 2016. “Arts and social science” and “Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering” were the next two more popular fields of education, the proportions of the population with post-secondary education in these two fields were 17.2% and 8.3% respectively. In relative terms, “Education” was the field of education with the largest increase (126.7%) in the number of persons during the past 10 years. The proportion of the population with post-secondary education in this field increased from 3.4% to 4.9%. The smallest increase (14.9%) in the number of persons was recorded in the field “Textile, design and other industrial technology”. The proportion of the population with post-secondary education in this field decreased from 2.0% to 1.5%. (Table 5.9)

5.23 The sex differential in the field of education remained steady over the past 10 years. The proportions of males in the fields “Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering”, “Architecture and construction engineering” and “Computer studies” were much higher than the corresponding proportions for females. The opposite was true in the fields “Arts and social science”, “Medical and health related studies” and “Education”. (Table 5.9)

### Place of study

5.24 The proportion of full-time students who had their place of study and place of residence in the same district was 54.6% in 2016. In general, students who were receiving pre-primary education

高，分別有 70.5% 及 69.0%。而初中及高中學生在居住地區內上課的比例亦分別有 60.1% 及 59.9%。不過，就讀於專上學院全日制的學生的相應比例則只有 10.7%。（表 5.10）

5.25 進一步按區議會分區／新市鎮<sup>(1)</sup>分析上課地點，在九龍城區上課的全日制學生人數（110 966）及比例（10.1%），均為最高，其次是沙田（新市鎮）的 91 326 人及 8.3%，以及深水埗區的 85 010 人及 7.8%。（表 5.11 及圖 5.1）

### 前赴上課地點的交通方式

5.26 在 2016 年，27.5% 於香港院校就讀全日制課程的學生主要是步行上學的。另外有 25.0% 及 17.2% 的學生分別主要乘搭香港鐵路（本地線）及巴士上學。居於新界其他地區及水上的學生中，採用多於一種交通工具上課的佔較高比例（34.3%）。平均而言，每名學生採用略多於一種交通方式（1.31）上學。（表 5.12 及 5.13）

5.27 不同教育程度的學生採用不同的交通方式上學。在 2016 年，有 38.1% 的學前教育學生及 38.7% 的小學生主要是步行上學的，這可能是由於居所與學校十分接近之故。在中學生方面，主要步行上學和乘搭香港鐵路（本地線）上學的比例分別為 25.5% 及 24.2%。（表 5.14）

(70.5%) or primary education (69.0%) had a very high proportion of studying in their own district of residence. There were also 60.1% of the lower secondary students and 59.9% of the upper secondary students with their schools in the same district. However, the corresponding proportion for those studying full-time in post-secondary institutions was only 10.7%. (Table 5.10)

5.25 Further analysing the place of study in terms of the District Council districts/new towns<sup>(1)</sup>, the largest number (110 966) and share (10.1%) of full-time students had their schools in the Kowloon City district, followed by 91 326 and 8.3% in the Sha Tin (New town) and 85 010 and 7.8% in the Sham Shui Po district. (Table 5.11 and Chart 5.1)

### Mode of transport to place of study

5.26 In 2016, 27.5% of the students studying full-time courses in educational institutions in Hong Kong mainly walked to school. Another 25.0% and 17.2% of the students mainly travelled by Mass Transit Railway (Local line) and bus to school respectively. It is noted that a higher proportion (34.3%) of the students living in other areas in the New Territories and marine used more than one mode of transport to go to school. On average, a student travelled to school using slightly more than one mode of transport (1.31) in 2016. (Tables 5.12 and 5.13)

5.27 The mode of transport used by students varied among students with different levels of education. In 2016, 38.1% of the pre-primary students and 38.7% of the primary students mainly walked to school probably because of the close proximity of the schools to their homes. For secondary students, the proportions of them mainly walking to school and travelling by Mass Transit Railway (Local line) to school were 25.5% and 24.2% respectively. (Table 5.14)

註釋：(1) 有關所涉及 22 個「分區」的詳情，請參閱第 8 章「概念與範圍」。

Note: (1) Please refer to “Concepts and coverage” in Chapter 8 for details about the 22 geographical divisions involved.

**表 5.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上人口**  
**Table 5.1 Population aged 15 and over by age group and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2006, 2011 and 2016**

年份及年齡組別 Year and age group	教育程度 Educational attainment									
	未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/ Pre-primary		小學 Primary		中學 Secondary		專上教育 Post-secondary		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 %
2006										
15 – 24	1 903	0.2	9 406	1.0	619 619	68.2	278 077	30.6	909 005	100.0
25 – 34	6 779	0.6	38 183	3.6	572 208	54.4	434 956	41.3	1 052 126	100.0
35 – 44	15 830	1.3	117 332	9.4	774 197	62.0	341 496	27.3	1 248 855	100.0
45 – 54	38 473	3.2	330 739	27.7	645 033	54.0	179 543	15.0	1 193 788	100.0
55+	360 325	23.7	588 452	38.7	444 719	29.2	127 401	8.4	1 520 897	100.0
總計 Total	423 310	7.1	1 084 112	18.3	3 055 776	51.6	1 361 473	23.0	5 924 671	100.0
2011										
15 – 24	316	0.0	5 198	0.6	529 451	60.5	340 269	38.9	875 234	100.0
25 – 34	2 245	0.2	30 921	2.9	525 926	48.5	525 028	48.4	1 084 120	100.0
35 – 44	3 043	0.3	70 953	6.2	671 021	59.1	390 268	34.4	1 135 285	100.0
45 – 54	26 108	2.0	238 852	18.5	760 591	59.0	263 879	20.5	1 289 430	100.0
55+	360 019	19.3	682 324	36.6	638 017	34.2	183 587	9.8	1 863 947	100.0
總計 Total	391 731	6.3	1 028 248	16.5	3 125 006	50.0	1 703 031	27.3	6 248 016	100.0
2016										
15 – 24	88	0.0	2 463	0.3	386 627	49.2	396 803	50.5	785 981	100.0
25 – 34	295	0.0	18 481	1.7	443 065	40.7	625 627	57.5	1 087 468	100.0
35 – 44	757	0.1	52 409	4.6	608 219	53.3	479 713	42.0	1 141 098	100.0
45 – 54	21 172	1.7	128 625	10.6	720 889	59.6	339 416	28.0	1 210 102	100.0
55+	330 536	14.5	745 094	32.7	917 303	40.2	288 548	12.6	2 281 481	100.0
總計 Total	352 848	5.4	947 072	14.6	3 076 103	47.3	2 130 107	32.7	6 506 130	100.0



**表 5.2 2016 年按性別、年齡組別及教育程度（最高完成程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上人口**  
**Table 5.2 Population aged 15 and over by sex, age group and educational attainment (highest level completed), 2016**

性別及年齡組別 Sex and age group	教育程度 Educational attainment									
	未受教育／學前教育 <sup>(1)</sup> No schooling/ Pre-primary <sup>(1)</sup>		小學 <sup>(2)</sup> Primary <sup>(2)</sup>		中學 <sup>(3)</sup> Secondary <sup>(3)</sup>		專上教育 Post-secondary		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 %
男性 Male										
15 – 24	640	0.2	29 154	7.3	227 931	57.4	139 045	35.0	396 770	100.0
25 – 34	1 278	0.3	11 410	2.5	173 161	37.6	274 893	59.7	460 742	100.0
35 – 44	4 611	1.0	28 879	6.2	215 133	46.5	213 947	46.3	462 570	100.0
45 – 54	22 504	4.2	67 790	12.7	275 452	51.7	167 274	31.4	533 020	100.0
55+	242 245	22.1	276 770	25.3	403 966	36.9	170 990	15.6	1 093 971	100.0
小計 Sub-total	271 278	9.2	414 003	14.0	1 295 643	44.0	966 149	32.8	2 947 073	100.0
女性 Female										
15 – 24	592	0.2	22 524	5.8	209 620	53.9	156 475	40.2	389 211	100.0
25 – 34	4 443	0.7	24 132	3.9	260 093	41.5	338 058	53.9	626 726	100.0
35 – 44	14 410	2.1	56 998	8.4	351 248	51.8	255 872	37.7	678 528	100.0
45 – 54	47 752	7.1	96 364	14.2	367 770	54.3	165 196	24.4	677 082	100.0
55+	442 702	37.3	278 233	23.4	357 136	30.1	109 439	9.2	1 187 510	100.0
小計 Sub-total	509 899	14.3	478 251	13.4	1 545 867	43.4	1 025 040	28.8	3 559 057	100.0
合計 Both sexes										
15 – 24	1 232	0.2	51 678	6.6	437 551	55.7	295 520	37.6	785 981	100.0
25 – 34	5 721	0.5	35 542	3.3	433 254	39.8	612 951	56.4	1 087 468	100.0
35 – 44	19 021	1.7	85 877	7.5	566 381	49.6	469 819	41.2	1 141 098	100.0
45 – 54	70 256	5.8	164 154	13.6	643 222	53.2	332 470	27.5	1 210 102	100.0
55+	684 947	30.0	555 003	24.3	761 102	33.4	280 429	12.3	2 281 481	100.0
總計 Total	781 177	12.0	892 254	13.7	2 841 510	43.7	1 991 189	30.6	6 506 130	100.0

- 註釋：(1) 數字包括所有未受教育或已完成學前教育、小一至小五課程但 (a) 並未完成或 (b) 沒有接受小六課程的人士。
- (2) 數字包括所有已完成小六至中二課程但 (a) 並未完成或 (b) 沒有接受中三課程的人士。
- (3) 數字包括所有在舊學制下已完成中三至中七課程，但 (a) 並未完成或 (b) 沒有接受專上教育的人士及所有在新學制下已完成中三至中六課程，但 (a) 並未完成或 (b) 沒有接受專上教育的人士，亦包括已完成工藝程度教育的人士。

- Notes: (1) Figures include all persons with no schooling or who have completed pre-primary, Primary 1 to Primary 5 education but (a) have not completed or (b) have not attended Primary 6 education.
- (2) Figures include all persons who have completed Primary 6 to Secondary 2 education but (a) have not completed or (b) have not attended Secondary 3 education.
- (3) Figures include all persons who have completed Secondary 3 to Secondary 7 education but (a) have not completed or (b) have not attended post-secondary education under the old academic structure and all persons who have completed Secondary 3 to Secondary 6 education but (a) have not completed or (b) have not attended post-secondary education under the new academic structure. Persons who had completed craft level education are also included.

**表 5.3 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及性別劃分的 15 歲及以上人口**  
**Table 5.3 Population aged 15 and over by educational attainment (highest level attended) and sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

年份 Year	教育程度 Educational attainment	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both sexes		
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	
2006	小學及以下 Primary and below							
	未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/ Pre-primary	111 782	4.0	311 528	9.9	423 310	7.1	
	小學 Primary	489 925	17.6	594 187	18.9	1 084 112	18.3	
	小計 Sub-total	601 707	21.6	905 715	28.9	1 507 422	25.4	
	中學 Secondary							
	初中 Lower secondary	595 410	21.4	529 173	16.9	1 124 583	19.0	
	高中 Upper secondary	899 465	32.3	1 031 728	32.9	1 931 193	32.6	
	小計 Sub-total	1 494 875	53.6	1 560 901	49.8	3 055 776	51.6	
	專上教育 Post-secondary							
	文憑／證書 Diploma/ Certificate	100 004	3.6	112 710	3.6	212 714	3.6	
	副學位課程 Sub-degree course	118 834	4.3	115 341	3.7	234 175	4.0	
	學位課程 Degree course	472 985	17.0	441 599	14.1	914 584	15.4	
	小計 Sub-total	691 823	24.8	669 650	21.4	1 361 473	23.0	
	總計 Total	2 788 405	100.0	3 136 266	100.0	5 924 671	100.0	
	2011	小學及以下 Primary and below						
		未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/ Pre-primary	107 878	3.7	283 853	8.4	391 731	6.3
		小學 Primary	445 184	15.5	583 064	17.3	1 028 248	16.5
		小計 Sub-total	553 062	19.2	866 917	25.7	1 419 979	22.7
		中學 Secondary						
		初中 Lower secondary	562 289	19.5	557 344	16.5	1 119 633	17.9
高中 Upper secondary		916 374	31.9	1 088 999	32.3	2 005 373	32.1	
小計 Sub-total		1 478 663	51.4	1 646 343	48.8	3 125 006	50.0	
專上教育 Post-secondary								
文憑／證書 Diploma/ Certificate		139 693	4.9	170 860	5.1	310 553	5.0	
副學位課程 Sub-degree course		136 169	4.7	134 526	4.0	270 695	4.3	
學位課程 Degree course		569 180	19.8	552 603	16.4	1 121 783	18.0	
小計 Sub-total		845 042	29.4	857 989	25.5	1 703 031	27.3	
總計 Total		2 876 767	100.0	3 371 249	100.0	6 248 016	100.0	

**表 5.3 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及性別劃分的 15 歲及以上人口（續）**

**Table 5.3 Population aged 15 and over by educational attainment (highest level attended) and sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016 (cont'd)**

年份 Year	教育程度 Educational attainment	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2016	小學及以下 Primary and below						
	未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/ Pre-primary	95 593	3.2	257 255	7.2	352 848	5.4
	小學 Primary	396 641	13.5	550 431	15.5	947 072	14.6
	小計 Sub-total	492 234	16.7	807 686	22.7	1 299 920	20.0
	中學 Secondary						
	初中 Lower secondary	541 769	18.4	572 392	16.1	1 114 161	17.1
	高中 Upper secondary	878 645	29.8	1 083 297	30.4	1 961 942	30.2
	小計 Sub-total	1 420 414	48.2	1 655 689	46.5	3 076 103	47.3
	專上教育 Post-secondary						
	文憑／證書 Diploma/ Certificate	175 652	6.0	201 290	5.7	376 942	5.8
	副學位課程 Sub-degree course	148 290	5.0	159 158	4.5	307 448	4.7
	學位課程 Degree course	710 483	24.1	735 234	20.7	1 445 717	22.2
	小計 Sub-total	1 034 425	35.1	1 095 682	30.8	2 130 107	32.7
	總計 Total	2 947 073	100.0	3 559 057	100.0	6 506 130	100.0

**表 5.4 2016 年按性別、年齡組別及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上人口**  
**Table 5.4 Population aged 15 and over by sex, age group and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2016**

性別及年齡組別 Sex and age group	教育程度 Educational attainment							
	小學及以下 Primary and below		中學 Secondary		專上教育 Post-secondary		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 %
<b>男性</b> Male								
15 – 24	1 034	0.3	206 632	52.1	189 104	47.7	396 770	100.0
25 – 34	3 456	0.8	176 310	38.3	280 976	61.0	460 742	100.0
35 – 44	11 621	2.5	232 974	50.4	217 975	47.1	462 570	100.0
45 – 54	49 640	9.3	312 987	58.7	170 393	32.0	533 020	100.0
55+	426 483	39.0	491 511	44.9	175 977	16.1	1 093 971	100.0
小計 Sub-total	492 234	16.7	1 420 414	48.2	1 034 425	35.1	2 947 073	100.0
<b>女性</b> Female								
15 – 24	1 517	0.4	179 995	46.2	207 699	53.4	389 211	100.0
25 – 34	15 320	2.4	266 755	42.6	344 651	55.0	626 726	100.0
35 – 44	41 545	6.1	375 245	55.3	261 738	38.6	678 528	100.0
45 – 54	100 157	14.8	407 902	60.2	169 023	25.0	677 082	100.0
55+	649 147	54.7	425 792	35.9	112 571	9.5	1 187 510	100.0
小計 Sub-total	807 686	22.7	1 655 689	46.5	1 095 682	30.8	3 559 057	100.0
<b>合計</b> Both sexes								
15 – 24	2 551	0.3	386 627	49.2	396 803	50.5	785 981	100.0
25 – 34	18 776	1.7	443 065	40.7	625 627	57.5	1 087 468	100.0
35 – 44	53 166	4.7	608 219	53.3	479 713	42.0	1 141 098	100.0
45 – 54	149 797	12.4	720 889	59.6	339 416	28.0	1 210 102	100.0
55+	1 075 630	47.1	917 303	40.2	288 548	12.6	2 281 481	100.0
總計 Total	1 299 920	20.0	3 076 103	47.3	2 130 107	32.7	6 506 130	100.0

**表 5.5 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的 3 歲及以上人口就學比率<sup>(1)</sup>**  
**Table 5.5 School attendance rates<sup>(1)</sup> of population aged 3 and over by age group and sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

年齡組別 Age group	就學比率（百分比） School attendance rate (%)								
	2006			2011			2016		
	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes
3 – 5 <sup>(2)</sup>	89.9	88.3	89.1	91.0	91.6	91.3	92.7	92.3	92.5
6 – 11	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
12 – 17	96.4	97.4	96.9	96.6	97.7	97.1	97.6	98.0	97.8
18 – 24 <sup>(3)</sup>	43.5 (43.5)	41.9 (45.9)	42.7 (44.7)	48.9 (49.0)	49.3 (51.7)	49.1 (50.3)	50.8 (50.8)	52.7 (54.4)	51.8 (52.6)
25+	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6

註釋：(1) 在各年齡組別中，就讀全日制院校的人數佔該年齡組別總人數的百分比。

(2) 有關教育特徵的數據是根據當年上半年的情況作訪問。故此，剛滿 3 歲的兒童可能因學期初（通常是早一年的 9 月份）還未達入學年齡的最低要求而在當年上半年仍未入讀學前教育。

(3) 括號內數字是把有關年齡及性別組別人口中的外籍家庭傭工扣除後，編製的就學比率。

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

(2) Data related to educational characteristics were enquired with reference to the first half of the year. Hence, children just reaching age 3 might not be attending pre-primary education in the first half of the year as they had not yet reached the minimum age for entrance at the beginning of the school term (usually in September of the previous year).

(3) Figures in brackets are school attendance rates compiled with foreign domestic helpers excluded from the population in the respective age-sex groups.

**表 5.6 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按教育程度<sup>(1)</sup>劃分的學生與教師比率<sup>(2)</sup>及平均每班學生人數<sup>(3)</sup>**  
**Table 5.6 Pupil-teacher ratios<sup>(2)</sup> and average class size<sup>(3)</sup> by educational level<sup>(1)</sup>, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

教育程度 Educational level	學生與教師比率 Pupil-teacher ratio			平均每班學生人數 Average class size		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
幼稚園 Kindergarten	9.4	9.7	8.7	-	-	-
小學 Primary	17.6	14.8	14.2	32.2	28.2	27.2
中學 <sup>(4)</sup> Secondary <sup>(4)</sup>	17.0	15.0	11.8	36.7	32.7	28.0

註釋： 數字反映該年 9 月時的情況。

Notes: Figures refer to the position as at September of the respective years.

(1) 幼稚園程度包括本地幼稚園及幼稚園暨幼兒中心的幼兒班、低班及高班。小學及中學程度包括本地普通日校，不包括特殊學校及國際學校。

(1) Kindergarten level includes nursery, lower and upper classes in local kindergartens and kindergarten-cum-child care centres. Primary and secondary levels include local ordinary day schools, but not special schools and international schools.

(2) 幼稚園程度的學生與教師比率是以相等於半日制單位為基礎而計算的學生人數與教師人數的比率。幼稚園教師指所有任教幼稚園班級的校長及教學人員，不過部分校長及教學人員會同時任職 2-3 歲組別。

(2) Pupil-teacher ratio in kindergarten level refers to the ratio of the total number of pupils to the total number of teachers calculated on the basis of half-day equivalent unit. Kindergarten teachers refer to all principals and teaching staff teaching kindergarten classes, though some of them may also serve group aged 2-3 as well.

小學及中學程度的數字是指學生人數與教師人數（包括校長）的比率。

Figures for primary and secondary levels refer to the ratios of the total number of pupils to the total number of teachers (including principals).

(3) 由於學前教育服務的策劃工作乃根據學額數目而非班級數目進行，因此並無關於開班數目的資料。

(3) As planning on pre-primary services is based on number of places instead of number of classes, information on operating classes is not available.

(4) 新高中學制自 2009/10 學年起漸進推行，並已於 2011/12 學年全面實施。在推行新高中學制後，本地課程自 2012/13 學年起沒有中七津貼學額。

(4) The New Senior Secondary academic structure commenced progressively since the 2009/10 academic year, with full implementation in 2011/12 academic year. Upon implementation of the New Senior Secondary Academic Structure, there are no subsidised Secondary 7 places under local curriculum starting from 2012/13 school year.

資料來源：教育局

Source: Education Bureau

表 5.7 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別、年齡組別及是否在學劃分的 15 歲及以上曾受專上教育的人口<sup>(1)</sup>Table 5.7 Population aged 15 and over with post-secondary education<sup>(1)</sup> by sex, age group and whether studying, 2006, 2011 and 2016

年份、性別及 年齡組別 Year, sex and age group	是否在學 Whether studying						總計 Total		該年齡組別中曾受 專上教育 的人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of population with post-secondary education in respective age groups (%)
	正在就讀 Studying		部分時間制 及遙距課程 Part-time and distance learning course		已完成課程／退學 Had completed study/ Withdrew				
	全日制 Full-time	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	
2006									
男性 Male									
15 – 19	21 372	89.4	1 268	5.3	1 266	5.3	23 906	100.0	10.7
20 – 24	64 992	59.9	10 744	9.9	32 680	30.1	108 416	100.0	48.2
25 – 34	9 015	4.5	33 433	16.8	156 534	78.7	198 982	100.0	43.0
35 – 44	1 347	0.8	19 601	11.5	149 362	87.7	170 310	100.0	30.8
45 – 54	250	0.2	8 013	7.4	99 756	92.4	108 019	100.0	18.4
55+	-	-	1 522	1.9	80 668	98.1	82 190	100.0	11.2
小計 Sub-total	96 976	14.0	74 581	10.8	520 266	75.2	691 823	100.0	24.8
女性 Female									
15 – 19	22 392	89.4	1 227	4.9	1 418	5.7	25 037	100.0	11.6
20 – 24	64 339	53.3	12 431	10.3	43 948	36.4	120 718	100.0	49.3
25 – 34	8 084	3.4	43 507	18.4	184 383	78.1	235 974	100.0	40.0
35 – 44	1 416	0.8	24 689	14.4	145 081	84.8	171 186	100.0	24.6
45 – 54	276	0.4	8 107	11.3	63 141	88.3	71 524	100.0	11.8
55+	-	-	900	2.0	44 311	98.0	45 211	100.0	5.8
小計 Sub-total	96 507	14.4	90 861	13.6	482 282	72.0	669 650	100.0	21.4
合計 Both sexes									
15 – 19	43 764	89.4	2 495	5.1	2 684	5.5	48 943	100.0	11.1
20 – 24	129 331	56.4	23 175	10.1	76 628	33.4	229 134	100.0	48.8
25 – 34	17 099	3.9	76 940	17.7	340 917	78.4	434 956	100.0	41.3
35 – 44	2 763	0.8	44 290	13.0	294 443	86.2	341 496	100.0	27.3
45 – 54	526	0.3	16 120	9.0	162 897	90.7	179 543	100.0	15.0
55+	-	-	2 422	1.9	124 979	98.1	127 401	100.0	8.4
總計 Total	193 483	14.2	165 442	12.2	1 002 548	73.6	1 361 473	100.0	23.0
年齡中位數 Median age									
男性 Male	21.6		32.3		39.7		35.8		
女性 Female	21.4		32.0		35.6		32.9		
合計 Both sexes	21.5		32.1		37.5		34.2		



表 5.7 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別、年齡組別及是否在學劃分的 15 歲及以上曾受專上教育的人口<sup>(1)</sup> (續)Table 5.7 Population aged 15 and over with post-secondary education<sup>(1)</sup> by sex, age group and whether studying, 2006, 2011 and 2016 (cont'd)

年份、性別及 年齡組別 Year, sex and age group	是否在學 Whether studying						總計 Total		該年齡組別中曾受 專上教育 的人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of population with post-secondary education in respective age groups (%)
	正在就讀 Studying		已完成課程／退學 Had completed study/ Withdrew						
	全日制 Full-time	部分時間制 及遙距課程 Part-time and distance learning course	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	
2011									
男性 Male									
15 – 19	27 763	87.0	2 602	8.1	1 563	4.9	31 928	100.0	14.7
20 – 24	76 605	58.9	10 915	8.4	42 432	32.7	129 952	100.0	58.6
25 – 34	11 007	4.6	31 441	13.3	194 370	82.1	236 818	100.0	52.0
35 – 44	1 460	0.8	13 534	7.4	168 125	91.8	183 119	100.0	38.4
45 – 54	677	0.5	8 315	5.6	138 304	93.9	147 296	100.0	24.2
55+	-	-	2 307	2.0	113 622	98.0	115 929	100.0	12.9
小計 Sub-total	117 512	13.9	69 114	8.2	658 416	77.9	845 042	100.0	29.4
女性 Female									
15 – 19	29 432	88.4	2 402	7.2	1 457	4.4	33 291	100.0	16.1
20 – 24	79 055	54.5	13 041	9.0	53 002	36.5	145 098	100.0	63.1
25 – 34	10 484	3.6	36 922	12.8	240 804	83.6	288 210	100.0	45.8
35 – 44	2 525	1.2	18 090	8.7	186 534	90.0	207 149	100.0	31.5
45 – 54	1 521	1.3	9 321	8.0	105 741	90.7	116 583	100.0	17.1
55+	-	-	2 185	3.2	65 473	96.8	67 658	100.0	7.0
小計 Sub-total	123 017	14.3	81 961	9.6	653 011	76.1	857 989	100.0	25.5
合計 Both sexes									
15 – 19	57 195	87.7	5 004	7.7	3 020	4.6	65 219	100.0	15.4
20 – 24	155 660	56.6	23 956	8.7	95 434	34.7	275 050	100.0	60.9
25 – 34	21 491	4.1	68 363	13.0	435 174	82.9	525 028	100.0	48.4
35 – 44	3 985	1.0	31 624	8.1	354 659	90.9	390 268	100.0	34.4
45 – 54	2 198	0.8	17 636	6.7	244 045	92.5	263 879	100.0	20.5
55+	-	-	4 492	2.4	179 095	97.6	183 587	100.0	9.8
總計 Total	240 529	14.1	151 075	8.9	1 311 427	77.0	1 703 031	100.0	27.3
年齡中位數 Median age									
男性 Male	21.5		31.1		40.1		36.2		
女性 Female	21.4		31.1		36.5		33.6		
合計 Both sexes	21.4		31.1		38.1		34.7		

表 5.7 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別、年齡組別及是否在學劃分的 15 歲及以上曾受專上教育的人口<sup>(1)</sup> (續)Table 5.7 Population aged 15 and over with post-secondary education<sup>(1)</sup> by sex, age group and whether studying, 2006, 2011 and 2016 (cont'd)

年份、性別及 年齡組別 Year, sex and age group	是否在學 Whether studying						總計 Total		該年齡組別中曾受 專上教育 的人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of population with post-secondary education in respective age groups (%)
	正在就讀 Studying		已完成課程／退學 Had completed study/ Withdrew						
	全日制 Full-time	部分時間制 及遙距課程 Part-time and distance learning course	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	
2016									
男性 Male									
15 – 19	32 485	90.5	1 860	5.2	1 532	4.3	35 877	100.0	20.3
20 – 24	84 353	55.1	11 236	7.3	57 638	37.6	153 227	100.0	69.6
25 – 34	12 273	4.4	22 842	8.1	245 861	87.5	280 976	100.0	61.0
35 – 44	2 045	0.9	11 565	5.3	204 365	93.8	217 975	100.0	47.1
45 – 54	1 296	0.8	6 323	3.7	162 774	95.5	170 393	100.0	32.0
55+	567	0.3	3 691	2.1	171 719	97.6	175 977	100.0	16.1
小計 Sub-total	133 019	12.9	57 517	5.6	843 889	81.6	1 034 425	100.0	35.1
女性 Female									
15 – 19	36 654	92.6	1 686	4.3	1 223	3.1	39 563	100.0	24.1
20 – 24	92 021	54.7	10 089	6.0	66 026	39.3	168 136	100.0	74.8
25 – 34	12 398	3.6	24 651	7.2	307 602	89.3	344 651	100.0	55.0
35 – 44	3 041	1.2	14 753	5.6	243 944	93.2	261 738	100.0	38.6
45 – 54	1 985	1.2	9 232	5.5	157 806	93.4	169 023	100.0	25.0
55+	749	0.7	4 171	3.7	107 651	95.6	112 571	100.0	9.5
小計 Sub-total	146 848	13.4	64 582	5.9	884 252	80.7	1 095 682	100.0	30.8
合計 Both sexes									
15 – 19	69 139	91.6	3 546	4.7	2 755	3.7	75 440	100.0	22.1
20 – 24	176 374	54.9	21 325	6.6	123 664	38.5	321 363	100.0	72.2
25 – 34	24 671	3.9	47 493	7.6	553 463	88.5	625 627	100.0	57.5
35 – 44	5 086	1.1	26 318	5.5	448 309	93.5	479 713	100.0	42.0
45 – 54	3 281	1.0	15 555	4.6	320 580	94.5	339 416	100.0	28.0
55+	1 316	0.5	7 862	2.7	279 370	96.8	288 548	100.0	12.6
總計 Total	279 867	13.1	122 099	5.7	1 728 141	81.1	2 130 107	100.0	32.7
年齡中位數 Median age									
男性 Male	21.3		31.3		40.4		36.9		
女性 Female	21.3		32.9		37.3		34.9		
合計 Both sexes	21.3		32.1		38.7		35.7		

註釋：(1) 數字指教育程度（最高就讀程度）為「專上教育」的人士。

Note: (1) Figures refer to persons with educational attainment (highest level attended) as "Post-secondary education".

**表 5.8 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按專上教育類別及性別劃分的 15 歲及以上曾受專上教育的人口<sup>(1)</sup>**  
**Table 5.8 Population aged 15 and over with post-secondary education<sup>(1)</sup> by type of post-secondary education and sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

年份 Year	專上教育類別 Type of post-secondary education	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2006	非學位課程 Non-degree courses						
	文憑／證書課程 Diploma/ Certificate courses	100 004	14.5	112 710	16.8	212 714	15.6
	高級證書／高級文憑課程／院士銜或同等課程 Higher certificate/ Higher diploma/ Associateship or equivalent courses	105 175	15.2	87 174	13.0	192 349	14.1
	其他課程 Other courses	13 659	2.0	28 167	4.2	41 826	3.1
	學位課程 Degree courses						
	學士學位課程 First degree courses	357 471	51.7	358 139	53.5	715 610	52.6
	深造課程 Postgraduate courses	115 514	16.7	83 460	12.5	198 974	14.6
	總計 Total	691 823	100.0	669 650	100.0	1 361 473	100.0
2011	非學位課程 Non-degree courses						
	文憑／證書課程 Diploma/ Certificate courses	139 693	16.5	170 860	19.9	310 553	18.2
	高級證書／高級文憑課程／院士銜或同等課程 Higher certificate/ Higher diploma/ Associateship or equivalent courses	114 629	13.6	101 460	11.8	216 089	12.7
	其他課程 Other courses	21 540	2.5	33 066	3.9	54 606	3.2
	學位課程 Degree courses						
	學士學位課程 First degree courses	408 166	48.3	424 337	49.5	832 503	48.9
	深造課程 Postgraduate courses	161 014	19.1	128 266	14.9	289 280	17.0
	總計 Total	845 042	100.0	857 989	100.0	1 703 031	100.0
2016	非學位課程 Non-degree courses						
	文憑／證書課程 Diploma/ Certificate courses	175 652	17.0	201 290	18.4	376 942	17.7
	高級證書／高級文憑課程／院士銜或同等課程 Higher certificate/ Higher diploma/ Associateship or equivalent courses	126 512	12.2	118 668	10.8	245 180	11.5
	其他課程 Other courses	21 778	2.1	40 490	3.7	62 268	2.9
	學位課程 Degree courses						
	學士學位課程 First degree courses	527 832	51.0	577 461	52.7	1 105 293	51.9
	深造課程 Postgraduate courses	182 651	17.7	157 773	14.4	340 424	16.0
	總計 Total	1 034 425	100.0	1 095 682	100.0	2 130 107	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字指教育程度（最高就讀程度）為「專上教育」的人士。

Note: (1) Figures refer to persons with educational attainment (highest level attended) as "Post-secondary education".

**表 5.9 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按修讀科目及性別劃分的 15 歲及以上曾受專上教育的人口<sup>(1)</sup>**  
**Table 5.9 Population aged 15 and over with post-secondary education<sup>(1)</sup> by field of education and sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

年份 Year	修讀科目 Field of education	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2006							
	商科課程 Business and commercial studies	182 740	26.4	256 345	38.3	439 085	32.3
	文學及社會科學 Arts and social science	93 105	13.5	146 701	21.9	239 806	17.6
	機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering	110 692	16.0	12 397	1.9	123 089	9.0
	建築及營造工程 Architecture and construction engineering	79 547	11.5	22 170	3.3	101 717	7.5
	電腦課程 Computer studies	79 761	11.5	26 907	4.0	106 668	7.8
	純科學 Pure science	46 893	6.8	31 157	4.7	78 050	5.7
	醫療衛生課程 Medical and health related studies	30 059	4.3	56 166	8.4	86 225	6.3
	教育 Education	11 827	1.7	34 225	5.1	46 052	3.4
	紡織、設計及其他工業技術 Textile, design and other industrial technology	12 244	1.8	14 931	2.2	27 175	2.0
	其他科目 Other fields	44 955	6.5	68 651	10.3	113 606	8.3
	總計 Total	691 823	100.0	669 650	100.0	1 361 473	100.0
2011							
	商科課程 Business and commercial studies	243 064	28.8	317 223	37.0	560 287	32.9
	文學及社會科學 Arts and social science	111 355	13.2	172 945	20.2	284 300	16.7
	機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering	121 675	14.4	23 831	2.8	145 506	8.5
	建築及營造工程 Architecture and construction engineering	94 103	11.1	36 326	4.2	130 429	7.7
	電腦課程 Computer studies	92 651	11.0	35 444	4.1	128 095	7.5
	純科學 Pure science	52 758	6.2	37 529	4.4	90 287	5.3
	醫療衛生課程 Medical and health related studies	34 711	4.1	67 911	7.9	102 622	6.0
	教育 Education	21 958	2.6	60 304	7.0	82 262	4.8
	紡織、設計及其他工業技術 Textile, design and other industrial technology	14 938	1.8	19 116	2.2	34 054	2.0
	其他科目 Other fields	57 829	6.8	87 360	10.2	145 189	8.5
	總計 Total	845 042	100.0	857 989	100.0	1 703 031	100.0

**表 5.9 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按修讀科目及性別劃分的 15 歲及以上曾受專上教育的人口<sup>(1)</sup> (續)**

**Table 5.9 Population aged 15 and over with post-secondary education<sup>(1)</sup> by field of education and sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016 (cont'd)**

年份 Year	修讀科目 Field of education	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2016							
	商科課程 Business and commercial studies	300 240	29.0	395 249	36.1	695 489	32.7
	文學及社會科學 Arts and social science	138 564	13.4	227 965	20.8	366 529	17.2
	機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering	140 886	13.6	36 809	3.4	177 695	8.3
	建築及營造工程 Architecture and construction engineering	118 384	11.4	51 812	4.7	170 196	8.0
	電腦課程 Computer studies	108 963	10.5	47 711	4.4	156 674	7.4
	純科學 Pure science	75 223	7.3	58 526	5.3	133 749	6.3
	醫療衛生課程 Medical and health related studies	40 932	4.0	79 596	7.3	120 528	5.7
	教育 Education	27 377	2.6	77 033	7.0	104 410	4.9
	紡織、設計及其他工業技術 Textile, design and other industrial technology	13 094	1.3	18 127	1.7	31 221	1.5
	其他科目 Other fields	70 762	6.8	102 854	9.4	173 616	8.2
	總計 Total	1 034 425	100.0	1 095 682	100.0	2 130 107	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字指教育程度（最高就讀程度）為「專上教育」的人士。

Note: (1) Figures refer to persons with educational attainment (highest level attended) as "Post-secondary education".

**表 5.10 2016 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及是否在同一區內上課及居住劃分的於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人口<sup>(1)</sup>**  
**Table 5.10 Persons studying full-time courses in educational institutions<sup>(1)</sup> in Hong Kong by educational attainment (highest level attended) and whether studying and living in the same district, 2016**

教育程度 Educational attainment	上課地點 Place of study					小計 Sub-total	總計 Total
	在同一區 上課及居住 <sup>(2)</sup> Studying and living in the same district <sup>(2)</sup>	非居住在同一區 Not living in the same district					
		香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他 地區及水上 <sup>(3)</sup> Other areas in the New Territories and Marine <sup>(3)</sup>		
	數目（百分比 <sup>(4)</sup> ） Number (% <sup>(4)</sup> )						
學前教育 Pre-primary	138 082 (70.5)	11 696 (6.0)	27 497 (14.0)	17 741 (9.1)	903 (0.5)	57 837 (29.5)	195 919 (100.0)
小學 Primary	223 874 (69.0)	22 358 (6.9)	42 287 (13.0)	33 405 (10.3)	2 700 (0.8)	100 750 (31.0)	324 624 (100.0)
初中 Lower secondary	99 280 (60.1)	15 624 (9.5)	24 150 (14.6)	24 328 (14.7)	1 850 (1.1)	65 952 (39.9)	165 232 (100.0)
高中 Upper secondary	112 971 (59.9)	16 620 (8.8)	27 856 (14.8)	28 842 (15.3)	2 272 (1.2)	75 590 (40.1)	188 561 (100.0)
專上教育 Post-secondary	23 476 (10.7)	35 400 (16.1)	89 036 (40.5)	63 102 (28.7)	8 833 (4.0)	196 371 (89.3)	219 847 (100.0)
總計 Total	597 683 (54.6)	101 698 (9.3)	210 826 (19.3)	167 418 (15.3)	16 558 (1.5)	496 500 (45.4)	1 094 183 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 數字指在學前教育、小學、中學及專上教育院校就讀全日制課程的人士。

(2) 同一區上課及居住的人士包括 (a) 在香港島或九龍居住並在同一區議會分區內上課的人士，(b) 在新市鎮居住並在同一新市鎮上課的人士，及 (c) 在新界其他地方居住並在同一區議會分區非新市鎮地區內上課的人士。

(3) 數字包括 141 名住在船艇上的學生。

(4) 括號內的數字顯示在有關教育程度的總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) Figures refer to persons attending full-time courses in pre-primary, primary, secondary and post-secondary educational institutions.

(2) Persons who study and live in the same district include: (a) those who live on Hong Kong Island or in Kowloon and study in the same District Council district; (b) those who live in a new town and study in the same new town; and (c) those who live in other areas in the New Territories and study in areas other than new town areas of the same District Council district.

(3) Figures include 141 students living on board vessels.

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

**表 5.11 2016 年按上課地點及是否在居住的同一區內上課劃分的於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人口<sup>(1)</sup>**  
**Table 5.11 Persons studying full-time courses in educational institutions<sup>(1)</sup> in Hong Kong by place of study and whether living in the same district, 2016**

上課地點 <sup>(2)</sup> Place of study <sup>(2)</sup>	居住地區 Area of residence						總計 Total
	居住在 同一區 <sup>(3)</sup> Living in the same district <sup>(3)</sup>	非居住在同一區 Not living in the same district					
		香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他 地區及水上 <sup>(4)</sup> Other areas in the New Territories and Marine <sup>(4)</sup>	小計 Sub-total	
	數目 (百分比 <sup>(5)</sup> ) Number (% <sup>(5)</sup> )						
區議會分區 District Council district							
中西區 Central and Western	18 006 (3.0)	13 178 (16.1)	7 670 (5.1)	9 621 (4.4)	1 294 (2.9)	31 763 (6.4)	49 769 (4.5)
灣仔 Wan Chai	9 965 (1.7)	19 561 (23.9)	5 368 (3.5)	5 577 (2.6)	987 (2.2)	31 493 (6.3)	41 458 (3.8)
東區 Eastern	46 056 (7.7)	7 427 (9.1)	7 402 (4.9)	8 314 (3.8)	923 (2.1)	24 066 (4.8)	70 122 (6.4)
南區 Southern	19 154 (3.2)	9 549 (11.7)	2 393 (1.6)	1 969 (0.9)	465 (1.0)	14 376 (2.9)	33 530 (3.1)
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	22 857 (3.8)	6 377 (7.8)	19 989 (13.2)	24 571 (11.3)	1 571 (3.5)	52 508 (10.6)	75 365 (6.9)
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	36 424 (6.1)	5 797 (7.1)	17 353 (11.5)	23 753 (10.9)	1 683 (3.7)	48 586 (9.8)	85 010 (7.8)
九龍城 Kowloon City	36 429 (6.1)	5 150 (6.3)	33 625 (22.2)	32 756 (15.0)	3 006 (6.7)	74 537 (15.0)	110 966 (10.1)
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	32 808 (5.5)	249 (0.3)	8 511 (5.6)	4 193 (1.9)	724 (1.6)	13 677 (2.8)	46 485 (4.2)
觀塘 Kwun Tong	55 279 (9.2)	2 520 (3.1)	8 908 (5.9)	9 114 (4.2)	976 (2.2)	21 518 (4.3)	76 797 (7.0)

註釋：(1) 數字指在學前教育、小學、中學及專上教育院校就讀全日制課程的人士。

(2) 有關所涉及 22 個「分區」的詳情，請參閱第 8 章「概念與範圍」。

Notes: (1) Figures refer to persons attending full-time courses in pre-primary, primary, secondary and post-secondary educational institutions.

(2) Please refer to “Concepts and coverage” in Chapter 8 for details about the 22 geographical divisions involved.

表 5.11 2016 年按上課地點及是否在居住的同區內上課劃分的於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人口<sup>(1)</sup>  
(續)

Table 5.11 Persons studying full-time courses in educational institutions<sup>(1)</sup> in Hong Kong by place of study and whether living in the same district, 2016 (cont'd)

上課地點 <sup>(2)</sup> Place of study <sup>(2)</sup>	居住地區 Area of residence						總計 Total
	居住在 同一區 <sup>(3)</sup> Living in the same district <sup>(3)</sup>	非居住在 同一區 Not living in the same district					
		香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他地區 及水上 <sup>(4)</sup> Other areas in the New Territories and Marine <sup>(4)</sup>	小計 Sub-total	
	數目 (百分比) <sup>(5)</sup> Number (% <sup>(5)</sup> )						
新市鎮 New town							
西貢 (將軍澳) Sai Kung (Tseung Kwan O)	30 732 (5.1)	2 144 (2.6)	9 521 (6.3)	5 414 (2.5)	2 189 (4.9)	19 268 (3.9)	50 000 (4.6)
荃灣 (新市鎮) Tsuen Wan (New town)	21 967 (3.7)	259 (0.3)	995 (0.7)	5 545 (2.5)	505 (1.1)	7 304 (1.5)	29 271 (2.7)
屯門 (新市鎮) Tuen Mun (New town)	55 147 (9.2)	689 (0.8)	1 821 (1.2)	7 037 (3.2)	2 845 (6.3)	12 392 (2.5)	67 539 (6.2)
元朗 (新市鎮) Yuen Long (New town)	12 246 (2.0)	106 (0.1)	248 (0.2)	5 836 (2.7)	7 736 (17.2)	13 926 (2.8)	26 172 (2.4)
元朗 (天水圍) Yuen Long (Tin Shui Wai)	27 368 (4.6)	101 (0.1)	362 (0.2)	4 117 (1.9)	4 472 (9.9)	9 052 (1.8)	36 420 (3.3)
北區 (粉嶺/上水) North (Fanling/ Sheung Shui)	27 117 (4.5)	305 (0.4)	991 (0.7)	1 657 (0.8)	6 408 (14.2)	9 361 (1.9)	36 478 (3.3)
大埔 (新市鎮) Tai Po (New town)	26 670 (4.5)	822 (1.0)	2 778 (1.8)	9 702 (4.4)	3 679 (8.2)	16 981 (3.4)	43 651 (4.0)
沙田 (新市鎮) Sha Tin (New town)	44 253 (7.4)	4 376 (5.4)	12 862 (8.5)	27 265 (12.5)	2 570 (5.7)	47 073 (9.5)	91 326 (8.3)
沙田 (馬鞍山) Sha Tin (Ma On Shan)	13 333 (2.2)	103 (0.1)	1 631 (1.1)	4 500 (2.1)	952 (2.1)	7 186 (1.4)	20 519 (1.9)
葵青 (葵涌) Kwai Tsing (Kwai Chung)	31 916 (5.3)	736 (0.9)	3 023 (2.0)	9 438 (4.3)	457 (1.0)	13 654 (2.8)	45 570 (4.2)
葵青 (青衣) Kwai Tsing (Tsing Yi)	10 834 (1.8)	553 (0.7)	2 164 (1.4)	6 874 (3.1)	536 (1.2)	10 127 (2.0)	20 961 (1.9)
離島 (北大嶼山) Islands (North Lantau)	7 762 (1.3)	27 (0.0)	169 (0.1)	282 (0.1)	616 (1.4)	1 094 (0.2)	8 856 (0.8)
新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	11 360 (1.9)	1 705 (2.1)	3 647 (2.4)	10 784 (4.9)	422 (0.9)	16 558 (3.3)	27 918 (2.6)
總計 Total	597 683 (100.0)	81 734 (100.0)	151 431 (100.0)	218 319 (100.0)	45 016 (100.0)	496 500 (100.0)	1 094 183 (100.0)

註釋：(3) 同一區上課及居住的人士包括 (a) 在香港島或九龍居住並在同一區議會分區內上課的人士，(b) 在新市鎮居住並在同一新市鎮上課的人士，及 (c) 在新界其他地方居住並在同一區議會分區非新市鎮地區內上課的人士。

(4) 數字包括 141 名住在船艇上的學生。

(5) 括號內的數字顯示在有關居住地區的總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (3) Persons who study and live in the same district include: (a) those who live on Hong Kong Island or in Kowloon and study in the same District Council district; (b) those who live in a new town and study in the same new town; and (c) those who live in other areas in the New Territories and study in areas other than new town areas of the same District Council district.

(4) Figures include 141 students living on board vessels.

(5) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of the respective areas of residence.



**表 5.12 2016 年按前赴上課地點的交通方式劃分的於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人口<sup>(1)</sup>**  
**Table 5.12 Persons studying full-time courses in educational institutions<sup>(1)</sup> in Hong Kong by mode of transport to place of study, 2016**

交通方式 Mode of transport	前赴上課地點的交通方式 Mode of transport to place of study			
	作為主要方式 As main mode		作為輔助方式 As supplementary mode	
	數目 Number	百分比 <sup>(2)</sup> % <sup>(2)</sup>	數目 Number	百分比 <sup>(2)</sup> % <sup>(2)</sup>
步行 On foot only	301 196	27.5	..	..
香港鐵路（本地線 <sup>(3)</sup> ） Mass Transit Railway (Local line <sup>(3)</sup> )	273 974	25.0	67 012	6.1
巴士 <sup>(4)</sup> Bus <sup>(4)</sup>	188 535	17.2	88 279	8.1
校車 <sup>(5)</sup> School bus <sup>(5)</sup>	148 050	13.5	9 543	0.9
公共小巴 <sup>(6)</sup> Public light bus <sup>(6)</sup>	72 319	6.6	89 663	8.2
私家車／客貨車 Private car/ Passenger van	49 295	4.5	18 506	1.7
香港鐵路（輕鐵） Mass Transit Railway (Light Rail)	36 688	3.4	12 810	1.2
屋邨巴士 Residential coach service	7 044	0.6	6 518	0.6
的士 Taxi	5 671	0.5	38 639	3.5
小輪／船艇 Ferry/ Vessel	3 516	0.3	1 319	0.1
其他 Others	7 895	0.7	5 527	0.5
總計 Total	1 094 183	100.0		

註釋：(1) 數字指在學前教育、小學、中學及專上教育院校就讀全日制課程的人士。

(2) 數字顯示於香港院校就讀全日制課程的總人數中所佔的百分比。

(3) 香港鐵路（本地線）包括觀塘線、荃灣線、港島線、東涌線、將軍澳線、東鐵線、馬鐵線、西鐵線、迪士尼線及機場快線。

(4) 巴士包括九龍巴士、新世界第一巴士、城巴、新大嶼山巴士、龍運巴士、香港鐵路接駁巴士及來往商業區至港鐵站的接駁巴士。

(5) 校車包括學校私家小巴。

(6) 公共小巴包括綠色專線小巴及紅色小巴。

Notes: (1) Figures refer to persons attending full-time courses in pre-primary, primary, secondary and post-secondary educational institutions.

(2) Figures represent the percentages in respect of the total number of persons studying full-time courses in educational institutions in Hong Kong.

(3) Mass Transit Railway (Local line) includes Kwun Tong Line, Tsuen Wan Line, Island Line, Tung Chung Line, Tseung Kwan O Line, East Rail Line, Ma On Shan Rail Line, West Rail Line, Disneyland Resort Line and Airport Express Line.

(4) Buses include Kowloon Motor Bus, New World First Bus, Citybus, New Lantao Bus, Long Win Bus, Mass Transit Railway Feeder Buses and shuttle buses running between commercial/ office developments and railway stations.

(5) School buses include school private light buses.

(6) Public light buses include green and red minibuses.

**表 5.13 2016 年按居住地區及前赴上課地點的交通方式數目劃分的於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人口<sup>(1)</sup>**  
**Table 5.13 Persons studying full-time courses in educational institutions<sup>(1)</sup> in Hong Kong by area of residence and number of modes of transport to place of study, 2016**

居住地區 Area of residence	前赴上課地點的交通方式的數目 Number of modes of transport to place of study			總計 Total	前赴上課地點的交通方式的平均數目 Average number of modes of transport to place of study
	1	2	3+		
	數目 (百分比 <sup>(2)</sup> ) Number (% <sup>(2)</sup> )				
香港島 Hong Kong Island	131 912 (75.4)	27 377 (15.7)	15 626 (8.9)	174 915 (100.0)	1.34
九龍 Kowloon	266 159 (79.4)	46 460 (13.9)	22 609 (6.7)	335 228 (100.0)	1.27
新市鎮 New towns	406 478 (77.0)	80 335 (15.2)	40 851 (7.7)	527 664 (100.0)	1.31
新界其他地區及水上 <sup>(3)</sup> Other areas in the New Territories and Marine <sup>(3)</sup>	37 015 (65.7)	13 250 (23.5)	6 111 (10.8)	56 376 (100.0)	1.45
總計 Total	841 564 (76.9)	167 422 (15.3)	85 197 (7.8)	1 094 183 (100.0)	1.31

註釋：(1) 數字指在學前教育、小學、中學及專上教育院校就讀全日制課程的人士。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在有關居住地區的總計中所佔的百分比。

(3) 數字包括 141 名住在船艇上的學生。

Notes: (1) Figures refer to persons attending full-time courses in pre-primary, primary, secondary and post-secondary educational institutions.

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

(3) Figures include 141 students living on board vessels.

**表 5.14 2016 年按前赴上課地點的主要交通方式及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人口<sup>(1)</sup>**  
**Table 5.14 Persons studying full-time courses in educational institutions<sup>(1)</sup> in Hong Kong by main mode of transport to place of study and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2016**

交通方式 Mode of transport	教育程度 Educational attainment					
	學前教育 Pre-primary	小學 Primary	初中 Lower secondary	高中 Upper secondary	專上教育 Post-secondary	總計 Total
	數目（百分比 <sup>(2)</sup> ） Number (% <sup>(2)</sup> )					
步行 On foot only	74 703 (38.1)	125 709 (38.7)	41 513 (25.1)	48 755 (25.9)	10 516 (4.8)	301 196 (27.5)
香港鐵路（本地線 <sup>(3)</sup> ） Mass Transit Railway (Local line <sup>(3)</sup> )	16 802 (8.6)	27 281 (8.4)	36 990 (22.4)	48 529 (25.7)	144 372 (65.7)	273 974 (25.0)
巴士 <sup>(4)</sup> Bus <sup>(4)</sup>	22 249 (11.4)	36 615 (11.3)	40 316 (24.4)	44 295 (23.5)	45 060 (20.5)	188 535 (17.2)
校車 <sup>(5)</sup> School bus <sup>(5)</sup>	47 648 (24.3)	84 051 (25.9)	8 843 (5.4)	6 266 (3.3)	1 242 (0.6)	148 050 (13.5)
公共小巴 <sup>(6)</sup> Public light bus <sup>(6)</sup>	10 962 (5.6)	14 813 (4.6)	16 642 (10.1)	19 380 (10.3)	10 522 (4.8)	72 319 (6.6)
私家車／客貨車 Private car/ Passenger van	12 780 (6.5)	21 723 (6.7)	7 349 (4.4)	5 498 (2.9)	1 945 (0.9)	49 295 (4.5)
香港鐵路（輕鐵） Mass Transit Railway (Light Rail)	5 623 (2.9)	8 153 (2.5)	9 771 (5.9)	10 978 (5.8)	2 163 (1.0)	36 688 (3.4)
屋邨巴士 Residential coach service	1 342 (0.7)	886 (0.3)	1 733 (1.0)	1 862 (1.0)	1 221 (0.6)	7 044 (0.6)
的士 Taxi	1 427 (0.7)	1 782 (0.5)	601 (0.4)	1 140 (0.6)	721 (0.3)	5 671 (0.5)
小輪／船艇 Ferry/ Vessel	243 (0.1)	669 (0.2)	463 (0.3)	677 (0.4)	1 464 (0.7)	3 516 (0.3)
其他 Others	2 140 (1.1)	2 942 (0.9)	1 011 (0.6)	1 181 (0.6)	621 (0.3)	7 895 (0.7)
總計 Total	195 919 (100.0)	324 624 (100.0)	165 232 (100.0)	188 561 (100.0)	219 847 (100.0)	1 094 183 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 數字指在學前教育、小學、中學及專上教育院校就讀全日制課程的人士。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在有關教育程度的總計中所佔的百分比。

(3) 香港鐵路（本地線）包括觀塘線、荃灣線、港島線、東涌線、將軍澳線、東鐵線、馬鐵線、西鐵線、迪士尼線及機場快線。

(4) 巴士包括九龍巴士、新世界第一巴士、城巴、新大嶼山巴士、龍運巴士、香港鐵路接駁巴士及來往商業區至港鐵站的接駁巴士。

(5) 校車包括學校私家小巴。

(6) 公共小巴包括綠色專線小巴及紅色小巴。

Notes: (1) Figures refer to persons attending full-time courses in pre-primary, primary, secondary and post-secondary educational institutions.

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

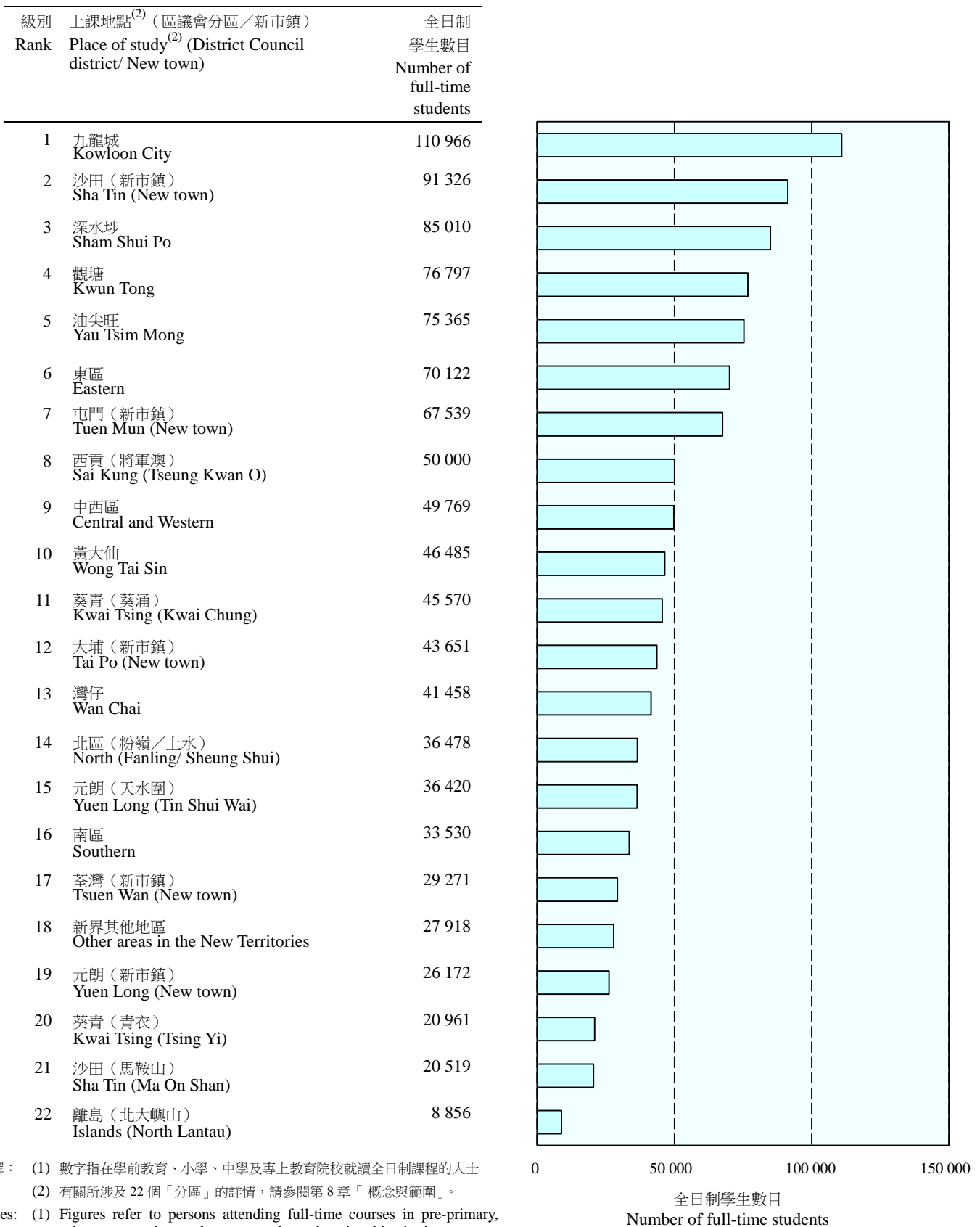
(3) Mass Transit Railway (Local line) includes Kwun Tong Line, Tsuen Wan Line, Island Line, Tung Chung Line, Tseung Kwan O Line, East Rail Line, Ma On Shan Rail Line, West Rail Line, Disneyland Resort Line and Airport Express Line.

(4) Buses include Kowloon Motor Bus, New World First Bus, Citybus, New Lantao Bus, Long Win Bus, Mass Transit Railway Feeder Buses and shuttle buses running between commercial/ office developments and railway stations.

(5) School buses include school private light buses.

(6) Public light buses include green and red minibuses.

**圖 5.1 2016 年按上課地點劃分的於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人口<sup>(1)</sup>**  
**Chart 5.1 Persons studying full-time courses in educational institutions<sup>(1)</sup> in Hong Kong by place of study, 2016**



## 6. 經濟特徵

## 6. Economic Characteristics

### 勞動人口架構

### Labour force framework

6.1 根據國際勞工組織建議的概念架構，人口中的個別人士可按其經濟活動身分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。

6.1 In accordance with the conceptual framework recommended by the International Labour Organisation, individuals in the population can be divided into two main groups according to their economic activity status, viz. the economically active population (i.e. the labour force) and the economically inactive population.

6.2 從事經濟活動人口包括就業人口（即工作人口）及失業人口。工作人口包括在中期人口統計前 7 天內有從事工作以賺取薪酬或利潤或在中期人口統計前 7 天內有一份正式工作的 15 歲及以上人士。失業人口基本上指 15 歲及以上人士，他們（i）在中期人口統計前 7 天內並無職位且並無為賺取薪酬或利潤而工作；（ii）在中期人口統計前 7 天內隨時可工作；及（iii）在中期人口統計前 30 天內有找尋工作。請留意，人口普查／中期人口統計所搜集的失業人口數字存有局限，詳情可參閱第 6.42 – 6.43 段。

6.2 The economically active population includes the employed (i.e. the working population) and the unemployed. The working population consists of those persons aged 15 and over who have been engaged in performing work for pay or profit during the 7 days before the By-census or who have formal job attachment during the 7 days before the By-census. The unemployed population comprises all those persons aged 15 and over who (i) have not had a job and have not performed any work for pay or profit during the 7 days before the By-census; (ii) have been available for work during the 7 days before the By-census; and (iii) have sought work during the 30 days before the By-census. It should be noted that there are limitations in the figures of the unemployed population obtained in the population censuses/by-censuses. Please refer to Paragraphs 6.42 – 6.43 for details.

6.3 非從事經濟活動人口指在中期人口統計前 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。料理家務者、退休人士及所有 15 歲以下人士等均包括在內。

6.3 The economically inactive population is made up of persons who have not had a job and have not been at work during the 7 days before the By-census, excluding persons who have been on leave/holiday during the 7-day period and persons who are unemployed. Persons such as home-makers, retired persons and all those aged below 15 are thus included.

### 職業及行業分類

### Occupation and industry classifications

6.4 本報告內有關職業及行業的統計數字，其分類方法大致上分別以「國

6.4 The classification schemes adopted for presenting statistics on occupation and industry in this

際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」及「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」為藍本而編定，與 2011 年人口普查所採用的職業及行業分類方法相同。另外，2016 年中期人口統計引進了新的職業分類方法，此職業分類方法更為貼近「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」。讀者可參閱附件一以了解更多關於新職業分類方法的詳情及以新職業分類方法編製的 2016 年按職業劃分的工作人口的統計數字。

6.5 為方便作出比較，2006 年中期人口統計的數據已作適當的後向估計，以 2011 年人口普查的分類方法重新編製按職業及行業的工作人口分布。重新編製的統計數字列載於表 6.9 及 6.10。不過，由於數據上的局限，相關數字的比較只可在較高層次上進行。列載於表 6.12 的 2006 年按職業劃分的統計數字，仍是以「國際標準職業分類法 1988 年版」為藍本而編定的職業分類方法編製。在比較這統計表的數字時，必須要特別留意。

## 勞動人口

### 勞動人口的增長

6.6 勞動人口的數目，由 2006 年的 357 萬人增至 2016 年的 395 萬人，增幅達 10.7%（或 38 萬人）。勞動人口的前 5 年內平均每年增長率則為 1.2%，較 15 歲及以上人口的 0.8% 為高。（表 6.1 及圖 6.1）

6.7 按性別進一步分析勞動人口的增長，不論以實際數字或相對情況而言，女性勞動人口的增幅均遠較男性為大。在 2016 年，男性勞動人口較 2006 年增加 86 542 人（即 4.5%），而女性勞動人口則增加 295 872 人（即 18.0%）。

chapter are broadly modeled on the International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08) and the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0 respectively. They are the same as those adopted in the 2011 Population Census. On the other hand, in the 2016 Population By-census, a new occupation classification scheme which follows the ISCO-08 more closely has been introduced. Readers may refer to [Annex 1](#) for details of the new occupation classification scheme and statistics for 2016 on working population by occupation compiled using the new occupation classification scheme.

6.5 To facilitate comparison, a backcasting exercise was done to re-compile a set of figures on the distribution of working population by occupation and industry for the 2006 Population By-census based on the classification schemes adopted in the 2011 Population Census. The figures so re-compiled are given in Tables 6.9 and 6.10. However, owing to data limitations, the comparison can only be made at a broad level. Statistics by occupation breakdown for 2006 given in Table 6.12 are still compiled based on the occupation classification scheme modeled on the International Standard Classification of Occupations 1988 (ISCO-88). Caution should be exercised when comparing the figures in this table.

## Labour force

### Growth of the labour force

6.6 The labour force increased by 10.7% (or 0.38 million) from 3.57 million in 2006 to 3.95 million in 2016. The average annual growth rate of labour force over the past 5 years was 1.2%, higher than that of 0.8% for all persons aged 15 and over. (Table 6.1 and Chart 6.1)

6.7 Further analysing the increase in labour force by sex indicated that the increase, in both absolute and relative terms, was much larger for females than males. The number of males in the labour force increased by 86 542 (or 4.5%) from 2006 to 2016, while the corresponding increase in the

然而，女性勞動人口增長的一個主要原因，是外籍家庭傭工有所增加，而大部分外籍家庭傭工（超過 98%）均為女性。過去 10 年，女性外籍家庭傭工增加了 132 329 人，佔女性勞動人口升幅的 44.7%。撇除外籍家庭傭工後，女性勞動人口的數目增加了 163 543 人（即 11.2%），由 2006 年的 146 萬人增至 2016 年的 162 萬人。這與女性遲婚、遲生育及獨身的風氣、女性教育程度的改善，以及女性投身勞動市場意欲的提升有關。（表 6.1）

6.8 勞動人口數目取決於人口數目、其年齡和性別結構及以勞動人口參與率量度的加入勞動人口行列的趨勢。有關勞動人口參與率的詳盡分析載於第 6.12 – 6.17 段。

6.9 由於各年齡及性別組別的勞動人口參與率不同，所以整體勞動人口參與率及勞動人口數目受人口的年齡及性別結構變化影響。為評估這影響，可經由標準化程序處理，把 2006 年的實際勞動人口數目，以及 2006 年按年齡及性別劃分的勞動人口參與率乘以 2016 年 15 歲及以上人口數目（其人數、年齡及性別結構與 2006 年的數字不同）所得到的標準化數字，互相比較。實際數字與標準化數字的差別反映出勞動人口數目的轉變是由於 15 歲及以上人口數目，及其年齡及性別結構於過去 10 年出現轉變所引致。

6.10 經標準化後作出比較，可見純

number of females was 295 872 (or 18.0%). However, a significant proportion of the growth in the female labour force was attributable to the increase in foreign domestic helpers, and nearly all of the foreign domestic helpers (over 98%) were females. The increase in the number of female foreign domestic helpers during the past 10 years was 132 329, which accounted for 44.7% of the increase in the female labour force. After excluding foreign domestic helpers, the number of females in the labour force increased by 163 543 (or 11.2%), from 1.46 million in 2006 to 1.62 million in 2016. Such an increase was related to the increased prevalence of marriage postponement, delay in childbearing and spinsterhood for females, the improvement in educational attainment for females and the increased tendency of females to participate in the labour market.

(Table 6.1)

6.8 The size of the labour force is determined by the size and age-sex structure of the population and the propensity of the population to enter the labour force, which is measured by the labour force participation rate. Detailed analysis on the labour force participation rate is presented in Paragraphs 6.12 – 6.17.

6.9 As different age-sex groups have different labour force participation rates, the overall labour force participation rate and size of the labour force are affected by changes in the age-sex structure of the population. To assess this effect, we can apply a standardised procedure by comparing the actual number of persons in the labour force, say in 2006, with a standardised figure obtained by applying the age-sex specific labour force participation rates in 2006 to the population aged 15 and over in 2016, with its size and age-sex structure different from that of the population in 2006. The difference between the actual and the standardised figures reflects the change in the size of the labour force owing to the differences in size of the population aged 15 and over and its changes in the age and sex composition over the past 10 years.

6.10 Under such a comparison, the labour force

粹基於人口增長因素（指 15 歲及以上人口的增長），過去 10 年勞動人口的增加應只有近 7 萬人。故此，勞動人口的增長主要是由於一些年齡和性別組別的勞動人口參與率上升，令勞動人口的實質增長升至逾 38 萬人。（表 6.2）

would have increased only by about 0.07 million over the past 10 years if increase had been solely attributable to the demographic factors, which refer to the growth of the population aged 15 and over. As such, the increase in the labour force was predominantly due to the increase in the labour force participation rate in some age-sex groups, thus raising the actual increase of the labour force to over 0.38 million. (Table 6.2)

### 勞動人口的年齡與性別

### Age-sex structure of the labour force

6.11 過去 10 年，在勞動人口當中，15 至 54 歲人士的比例由 2006 年的 90.2% 下降至 2016 年的 80.3%。屬於較年輕組別人士（15 至 54 歲）的比例下降，而年長組別人士（55 歲及以上）的比例則由 9.8% 上升至 19.7%。由於整體人口老化及年輕人有更多接受專上教育的機會而較遲加入勞動人口行列，勞動人口的年齡中位數由 2006 年的 39.7 歲升至 2016 年的 42.3 歲。由於女性勞動人口的增幅較大，導致從事經濟活動人口的性別比率由 2006 年每千名女性中有 1 176 名男性，降至 2016 年的 1 041 名男性，撇除外籍家庭傭工後計算的相應數字分別為 1 324 及 1 243。

6.11 Over the past 10 years, the proportion of persons aged 15-54 in the labour force decreased from 90.2% in 2006 to 80.3% in 2016. The proportion of the younger age group (aged 15-54) dropped, while that of the older age group (aged 55 and over) increased from 9.8% to 19.7%. The median age of the labour force increased from 39.7 in 2006 to 42.3 in 2016 due to ageing of the overall population and deferral in entering the labour force amongst the youths as a result of increased post-secondary educational opportunities. For the sex ratio of the economically active population, it decreased from 1 176 males per 1 000 females in 2006 to 1 041 in 2016 because of the larger increase in the female labour force. The corresponding figures after excluding foreign domestic helpers were 1 324 and 1 243 respectively. (Tables 6.3 and 6.3A)

（表 6.3 及 6.3A）

### 勞動人口參與率

### Labour force participation rate

6.12 整體勞動人口參與率（即從事經濟活動人口佔 15 歲及以上人口的比例）由 2006 年的 60.3% 輕微上升至 2016 年的 60.8%。按性別分析，男性勞動人口參與率由 2006 年的 69.2% 輕微下跌至 2016 年的 68.4%；同期間，女性勞動人口參與率則由 52.4% 上升至 54.5%。若撇除外籍家庭傭工，女性勞動人口參與率在過去 10 年則由 49.4% 輕微上升至 50.0%。（表 6.4 及 6.4A）

6.12 The overall labour force participation rate (i.e. the proportion of economically active population in the total population aged 15 and over) increased marginally from 60.3% in 2006 to 60.8% in 2016. Analysed by sex, the labour force participation rate for males decreased slightly from 69.2% in 2006 to 68.4% in 2016, whereas that for females increased from 52.4% to 54.5% in the same period. Excluding foreign domestic helpers, the labour force participation rate for females increased marginally from 49.4% to 50.0%. (Tables 6.4 and 6.4A)



6.13 與 2006 年比較，在 2016 年，屬 55 歲及以上年齡組別的男性的勞動人口參與率顯著上升，而屬其他年齡組別則大致相同。另一方面，同期間的女性勞動人口參與率在大部分年齡組別均有顯著上升。（圖 6.2）

6.14 整體勞動人口參與率除受人口的年齡和性別結構影響外，亦受每個年齡和性別組別的勞動人口參與率的轉變所影響。前者的影響可以 2016 年人口的性別及年齡結構作為標準年人口計算所得的標準化整體勞動人口參與率所消除。2006 年和 2011 年男性及女性的標準化整體勞動人口參與率均較原本的比率為低。撇除外籍家庭傭工後，2006 年和 2011 年的標準化勞動人口參與率亦較原本的比率為低。這些標準化比率顯示過去 10 年男性及女性的勞動人口參與情況有所上升。（表 6.4 及 6.4A）

6.15 在過去 10 年，在不同年齡及性別的組別中，勞動人口參與率的變化亦各有不同。由於接受教育的機會增加，男性及女性青年（即 15 至 24 歲的人士）的勞動人口參與率持續在低水平。至於 55 歲及以上的人士，在過去 10 年，其勞動人口參與率有顯著的上升：55 至 64 歲的參與率由 2006 年的 43.3% 上升至 2016 年的 57.9%；65 歲以上的參與率由 2006 年的 7.0% 上升至 2016 年的 11.2%。有關升幅在 55 歲及以上的男性及女性同樣明顯。（表 6.5 及 6.5A）

6.16 在 25 至 54 歲的工作年齡人士中，男性的勞動人口參與率保持高水平，但在過去 10 年，25 至 34 歲及 35 至 44 歲年齡組別的參與率則輕微下降。相對而言，25 至 54 歲女性的勞動人口參與率則顯著上升：25 至 34 歲的參與率由 2006 年的 81.8% 上升至 2016 年的 82.5%，35 至 44 歲的由 69.2% 上升至

6.13 Compared with 2006, the male labour force participation rates increased significantly for those aged 55 and over and remained roughly the same for those of the other age groups in 2016. On the other hand, the female labour force participation rates increased significantly for most of the age groups over the same period. (Chart 6.2)

6.14 The overall labour force participation rate is affected by the changes in both the age-sex structure of the population and the age-sex specific labour force participation rates. The effect of the former factor can be eliminated by computing a standardised overall labour force participation rate based on the sex and age structure of the population in 2016 as the standard population. For both males and females, the standardised rates for 2006 and 2011 were smaller than the original rates. After excluding foreign domestic helpers, the standardised rates for 2006 and 2011 were also smaller than the original rates. These standardised rates indicate that the labour force participation for both males and females were on the rise in the last 10 years. (Tables 6.4 and 6.4A)

6.15 Changes in the labour force participation rate over the past 10 years differed among different age-sex groups. The labour force participation rates for both male and female youths (i.e. persons aged 15-24) were continuously at low levels as a result of the increased educational opportunities. For persons aged 55 and over, the labour force participation rates increased significantly during the past 10 years: the rate rose from 43.3% in 2006 to 57.9% in 2016 for those aged 55-64, and from 7.0% to 11.2% for those aged 65 and over. Notable increases were seen for both males and females aged 55 and over. (Tables 6.5 and 6.5A)

6.16 For persons aged 25-54, the labour force participation rates for males remained high, though with slight decreases over the period for the age groups of 25-34 and 35-44. On the contrary, the labour force participation rates for females aged 25-54 increased significantly; the rate rose from 81.8% in 2006 to 82.5% in 2016 for those aged 25-34, from 69.2% to 75.4% for those aged 35-44, and from

75.4%，而 45 至 54 歲的則由 58.3% 上升至 68.6%。在過去 10 年女性勞動人口的增長，在一定程度上是由於外籍家庭傭工數目的增加所致。撇除這些外籍家庭傭工後，25 至 34 歲的勞動人口參與率由 2006 年的 78.7% 輕微下降至 2016 年的 78.0%，35 至 44 歲的由 66.8% 上升至 69.7%，而 45 至 54 歲的則由 57.1% 上升至 66.4%，有關增長幅度仍相當高，這與較多女性擁有更高教育程度及較傾向留在勞動市場有關。

(表 6.5 及 6.5A)

6.17 與 2006 年比較，在勞動人口當中，已婚女性的參與率有所上升，反映更多已婚女性投入勞動市場。在所有年齡組別中（15 至 24 歲除外），已婚女性的參與率仍低於從未結婚的女性。男性的情況恰恰相反，已婚男性的參與率較從未結婚者為高。至於喪偶／離婚／分居的男女，其勞動人口參與率在過去 10 年都有所上升。（表 6.6）

## 工作人口

### 就業身分

6.18 在工作人口中，2016 年僱員所佔的比例為 88.7%，較 2006 年的 89.2% 輕微下跌。僱主所佔的比例由 2006 年的 6.1% 顯著下跌至 2016 年的 3.6%，而自營作業者的比例則由 2006 年的 4.0% 大幅上升至 2016 年的 7.3%。（表 6.7）

### 教育程度

6.19 過去 10 年，工作人口的教育程度持續提高。未受教育或只具學前教育程度的工作人口比例，由 2006 年的 1.6% 降至 2016 年的 0.9%；只曾受小學教

58.3% to 68.6% for those aged 45-54. Part of the increase was attributable to the increase in foreign domestic helpers during the past 10 years. After excluding foreign domestic helpers, the labour force participation rates decreased slightly from 78.7% in 2006 to 78.0% in 2016 for females aged 25-34, rose from 66.8% to 69.7% for those aged 35-44 and from 57.1% to 66.4% for those aged 45-54. The rate of increase was still high because more females were better educated and had stronger tendency to remain in the labour force. (Tables 6.5 and 6.5A)

6.17 Compared with 2006, the labour force participation rates of married females had risen, reflecting more married females entering the labour market. The rates for married females remained lower than those for never married females for all age groups except for those aged 15-24. However, the opposite was observed on that for their male counterparts, with higher rates for married males than never married males. Moreover, the labour force participation rates of the widowed/divorced/separated for both males and females increased over the past 10 years. (Table 6.6)

## Working population

### Employment status

6.18 The proportion of employees in the working population decreased slightly to 88.7% in 2016, from 89.2% in 2006. The proportion of employers decreased notably from 6.1% in 2006 to 3.6% in 2016, whereas the proportion of self-employed persons increased significantly from 4.0% in 2006 to 7.3% in 2016. (Table 6.7)

### Educational attainment

6.19 Educational attainment of the working population continued to improve over the past 10 years. The proportion of the working population who had no schooling or pre-primary education

育的工作人口比例，亦由 2006 年的 12.2% 降至 2011 年的 8.6%；另一方面，同期間曾受專上教育的人口比例則由 30.1% 大幅增至 41.2%。（表 6.8）

6.20 按就業身分進一步研究工作人口的教育程度，可見到在 2016 年，有較大比例的僱員（42.0%）、僱主（41.1%）及無酬家庭從業員（41.2%）曾接受專上教育，而曾接受專上教育的自營作業者（30.6%）則相對較小。（表 6.8）

## 職業

6.21 按職業類別分析，在工作人口當中，專業人員及輔助專業人員的比例，由 2006 年的 6.2% 及 16.1%，分別增至 2016 年的 7.0% 及 20.5%。另一方面，工藝及有關人員，以及機台及機器操作員及裝配員的比例，則持續下降，由 2006 年的 8.6% 及 6.1%，分別降至 2016 年的 5.6% 及 4.3%。（表 6.9）

6.22 男性及女性的職業分布各有不同。女性以非技術工人（主要是外籍家庭傭工）和文書支援人員作為職業的比例顯著較男性為高；相反，較多男性以經理及行政級人員、輔助專業人員、工藝及有關人員，和機台及機器操作員及裝配員等作為職業。不過，撇除外籍家庭傭工後，女性以非技術工人作為職業的比例較男性略低。（表 6.9）

decreased from 1.6% in 2006 to 0.9% in 2016, and that of those having only primary education decreased from 12.2% in 2006 to 8.6% in 2016. On the other hand, the proportion of those having post-secondary education increased significantly from 30.1% to 41.2% in the same period. (Table 6.8)

6.20 Further examining the educational attainment of the working population by employment status, it is noted that somewhat higher proportions of employees (42.0%), employers (41.1%) and unpaid family workers (41.2%) in 2016 had attended post-secondary education when compared with those self-employed persons (30.6%). (Table 6.8)

## Occupation

6.21 Analysed by occupation category, the proportion of professionals and associate professionals in the working population increased respectively from 6.2% and 16.1% in 2006 to 7.0% and 20.5% in 2016. On the contrary, there was a continuous decline in the proportion of craft and related workers, as well as plant and machine operators and assemblers in the working population, respectively from 8.6% and 6.1% in 2006 to 5.6% and 4.3% in 2016. (Table 6.9)

6.22 The occupational distribution varied between males and females. A significantly higher proportion of females were engaged as workers in elementary occupations (mainly foreign domestic helpers) and as clerical support workers than males. The reverse situation was found in such occupations as managers and administrators, associate professionals, craft and related workers, as well as plant and machine operators and assemblers. However, after excluding foreign domestic helpers, the proportion of females engaged in elementary occupations became marginally lower than that of males. (Table 6.9)

## 行業

6.23 在 2016 年，「進出口、批發及零售業」雖然仍是最多人從事的行業，但人數佔工作人口的比例由 2006 年的 19.4% 輕微下降至 2016 年的 18.9%。「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」則為第二大行業，人數佔工作人口的比例由 12.9% 上升至 15.1%。同期間，從事「地產、專業及商用服務業」的人數比例，亦由 12.5% 增至 14.3%。隨着這些行業的工作人口增加，從事「製造業」的人士所佔的比例顯著下降，由 2006 年的 8.8% 降至 2016 年的 3.8%。（表 6.10）

6.24 按性別分析，女性從事「雜項社會及個人服務」及「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」的比例顯著較男性高。在過去 10 年，從事前者行業的男女比例差異逐漸擴大，主要是由於外籍家庭傭工的人數在期間增加所致。在過去 10 年，男性從事「建造業」及「運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業」的比例仍然顯著高於女性的比例。（表 6.10）

## 每月主要職業收入

6.25 工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數，由 2006 年的 10,000 元增至 2016 年的 15,000 元，升幅為 50.0%。同期間，按綜合消費物價指數計算的整體消費物價上升了 36.8%。扣除通脹後，每月主要職業收入中位數在過去 10 年錄得約 10% 的實質增長。（表 6.11）

6.26 在 2016 年，男性的每月主要職業收入中位數為 16,890 元，較女性的

## Industry

6.23 Although “Import/ export, wholesale and retail trades” remained the largest sector, its share in total employment slightly decreased from 19.4% in 2006 to 18.9% in 2016. “Public administration, education, human health and social work activities” was the second largest sector, with its share increasing from 12.9% to 15.1%. The proportion of the working population in the “Real estate, professional and business services” sector also increased, from 12.5% to 14.3%. Yet the increase in working population in these sectors were accompanied by a significant decline of workers in the “Manufacturing” sector, with its share decreasing from 8.8% in 2006 to 3.8% in 2016. (Table 6.10)

6.24 Analysed by sex, a significantly higher proportion of females were found working in the “Miscellaneous social and personal services” and “Public administration, education, human health and social work activities” sectors than males. In the former sector, the proportional gender difference was widening over the past 10 years. This was mainly attributable to the increase in the number of foreign domestic helpers over the period. For the “Construction” and “Transportation, storage, postal and courier services” sectors, the proportions of males remained significantly higher than those of females over the past 10 years. (Table 6.10)

## Monthly income from main employment

6.25 The median monthly income from main employment of the working population increased by 50.0% from \$10,000 in 2006 to \$15,000 in 2016. Over the same period, overall consumer prices as measured by the Composite Consumer Price Index increased by 36.8%. After discounting the effect of inflation, the median monthly income from main employment recorded an increase of about 10% over the past 10 years in real terms. (Table 6.11)

6.26 The median monthly income from main employment of males was \$16,890 in 2016, 40.8%

12,000 元高出 40.8%。按年齡分析，在 2016 年介乎 25 至 54 歲的男性及女性，其每月主要職業收入中位數相對較高。撇除外籍家庭傭工後（大部分為女性），女性的每月主要職業收入中位數為 14,000 元。（表 6.11 及 6.11A）

6.27 在各職業中，每月主要職業收入中位數的差異很大。在 2016 年，該數字的幅度由經理及行政級人員的 43,000 元、專業人員的 36,000 元至非技術工人的 7,000 元。撇除外籍家庭傭工後（大部分為非技術工人），非技術工人的每月主要職業收入中位數升至 10,000 元。（表 6.12）

6.28 無論男女，教育程度較高的工作人口其每月主要職業收入大致上都較高。以 2016 年來說，未受教育或只有學前教育程度的工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數為 9,750 元，而曾受專上教育（學位課程）的工作人口，其月入中位數則高達 27,000 元。（表 6.13）

### 每周通常工作時數

6.29 每周通常工作時數是 2016 年中期人口統計增設的數據項目，有關的統計數字是指在正常或典型的一個星期內所有僱用工作的通常工作時數，包括經常進行的超時工作（無論是有酬或無酬），但用膳時間並不包括在內。

6.30 在 2016 年，近半工作人口每周通常工作 40 至 49 小時，而每周通常工作時數的中位數為 45 小時。按性別分析，女性的每周通常工作時數中位數為 44 小時，較男性的 45 小時為低。撇除

higher than that of their female counterparts at \$12,000. When analysed by age, males and females in the age group of 25-54 had relatively higher median monthly income from main employment in 2016. After excluding foreign domestic helpers (the majority were females), the median monthly income from main employment of females became \$14,000. (Tables 6.11 and 6.11A)

6.27 The median monthly income from main employment varied greatly among different occupations. It ranged from \$43,000 for managers and administrators and \$36,000 for professionals, down to \$7,000 for workers in the elementary occupations in 2016. After excluding foreign domestic helpers (the majority were engaged in elementary occupations), the median monthly income from main employment for workers in the elementary occupations increased to \$10,000. (Table 6.12)

6.28 The median monthly income from main employment increased with higher level of education in general. This is true for both males and females. In 2016, the median monthly income from main employment of the working population with no schooling or only pre-primary education was \$9,750 and the amount increased to \$27,000 for those who had attended post-secondary education in degree courses. (Table 6.13)

### Weekly usual hours of work

6.29 The weekly usual hours of work is a data topic newly included in the 2016 Population By-census. The statistics concerned refer to the number of hours usually worked for all employment during a normal or typical week. Overtime hours regularly worked (whether paid or unpaid) are included, but meal breaks are excluded.

6.30 In 2016, almost half of the working population usually worked for 40-49 hours weekly. The median weekly usual hours of work was 45 hours. Analysed by sex, the median weekly usual hours of work of females (44 hours) was lower than that of

外籍家庭傭工，女性每周通常工作時數的中位數為 43 小時，而每周通常工作 60 小時或以上的女性工作人口比例為 7.7%，男性則為 13.9%。

(表 6.14 及 6.14A)

6.31 任職經理及行政級人員的每周通常工作時數中位數為 44 小時，而專業人員和輔助專業人員的每周通常工作時數中位數均為 43 小時。另一方面，任職服務工作及銷售人員，和機台及機器操作員及裝配員的每周通常工作時數較長，其中位數均為 48 小時。此外，非技術工人的每周通常工作時數中位數為 49 小時，在所有職業類別中排行最高。撇除外籍家庭傭工後的相應數字為 45 小時。(表 6.15)

6.32 按行業類別分析，從事「住宿及膳食服務業」和「雜項社會及個人服務」的工作人口的每周通常工作時數中位數較從事其他行業為高，分別為 49 及 54 小時。前者有 25.9% 的工作人口每周通常工作 60 小時或以上，而後者則有 46.9%。撇除外籍家庭傭工後，從事「雜項社會及個人服務」的工作人口的每周通常工作時數中位數降至 44 小時。

(表 6.16)

6.33 僱員及僱主的每周通常工作時數分布與自營作業者及無酬家庭從業員不同。近半僱員及僱主每周通常工作 40 至 49 小時，而相對地有較多自營作業者及無酬家庭從業員每周通常工作少於 30 小時。(表 6.17)

males (45 hours). Excluding foreign domestic helpers, the median weekly usual hours of work of females was 43 hours and the proportion of females who usually worked for 60 hours or more a week was 7.7%, while that of their male counterparts was 13.9%. (Tables 6.14 and 6.14A)

6.31 The median weekly usual hours of work of managers and administrators was 44 hours, while those of professionals and associate professionals were both 43 hours. On the other hand, service and sales workers, as well as plant and machine operators and assemblers usually worked for longer hours weekly. The median weekly usual hours of work was 48 hours for both occupation categories. Moreover, the median weekly usual hours of work of workers in elementary occupations was 49 hours, which ranked the highest among all occupation categories. The corresponding figure was 45 hours after excluding foreign domestic helpers.

(Table 6.15)

6.32 Analysed by industry category, the median weekly usual hours of work of the working population employed in “Accommodation and food services” and “Miscellaneous social and personal services” were 49 and 54 hours respectively, which were higher than those of the other industries. 25.9% of the working population engaged in the former industry and 46.9% engaged in the latter industry usually worked for 60 hours or more weekly. After excluding foreign domestic helpers, the median weekly usual hours of work of the working population in “Miscellaneous social and personal services” declined to 44 hours.

(Table 6.16)

6.33 The distribution of weekly usual hours of work of employees and employers was different from that of the self-employed and unpaid family workers. While almost half of the employees and employers usually worked for 40-49 hours weekly, significantly more self-employed and unpaid family workers usually worked for less than 30 hours weekly.

(Table 6.17)

### 工作地點

6.34 在 2016 年，17.4% 的工作人口是在他們居住的地區內工作，而另外 9.6% 的工作人口是在家中工作。跨區工作的人口中，最大部分是在新界的新市鎮居住並在九龍區工作，這些人佔全部工作人口的 10.8%。另外，有 3.0% 的工作人口是在香港以外地方工作。（表 6.18）

6.35 就工作地點分析（不包括於家中工作的人口），九龍是最多工作人口的工作地區，有 27.3% 的工作人口在那裏工作；其次有 23.4% 工作人口在香港島、21.2% 工作人口在新市鎮及有 4.2% 工作人口在新界其他地區工作。如將工作地點和居住地區比較，居住在新界其他地區及新市鎮的工作人口中，分別有 12.4% 及 33.6% 在同一地區工作；而居住在香港島及九龍的工作人口中，則有較高比例在同一地區工作，分別為 52.5% 及 42.9%。這顯示在新界其他地區及新市鎮居住的工作人口較多需要前往別區工作。（表 6.18）

6.36 以分區而言，在居住地區同區工作的人口有 65 萬人（或在港有固定工作地點的工作人口的 22.9%），其中以觀塘區所佔的比重最高，為 10.6%。而非在同一分區居住及工作的工作人口中，較高比例在同一主要分區（即香港島、九龍、新市鎮及新界其他地區）的其他分區工作。居於香港島但並非在其居住的分區內工作的人口中有 57.1% 於同一主要分區（即香港島）內其他分區工作。而居於九龍、新市鎮及新界其他地區的工作人口的相應數字為 41.9%、38.3% 及 42.2%。（表 6.19）

### Place of work

6.34 In 2016, 17.4% of the population worked in the same area as that of their residence and another 9.6% worked at home. Of persons not working in the area of their residence, those who had their place of residence in the new towns of the New Territories and their place of work in Kowloon constituted the largest proportion, accounting for 10.8% of the total working population. Besides, 3.0% of the working population worked outside Hong Kong. (Table 6.18)

6.35 When analysed by place of work (excluding the working population worked at home), most of the working population worked in Kowloon (27.3%), followed by Hong Kong Island (23.4%), new towns (21.2%) and other areas in the New Territories (4.2%). If the place of work is compared with the area of residence, the working population living in the other areas in the New Territories and new towns also worked there were 12.4% and 33.6% respectively. The corresponding proportions for the working population living on Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon were higher, at 52.5% and 42.9% respectively. This indicates that a larger proportion of the working population living in the other areas in the New Territories and new towns had to work in other areas. (Table 6.18)

6.36 In terms of district, 0.65 million persons (or 22.9% of the working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong) worked in the same district as their residence, with the Kwun Tong district having the largest share (10.6%). For those persons with place of work and place of residence in different districts, it is noted that there were higher proportions of them working in other districts in the same broad area (i.e. Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, New towns and other areas in the New Territories). There were 57.1% of the working population living on Hong Kong Island but not working in the same districts as their residence who worked in other districts in the same broad area, i.e. Hong Kong Island; the corresponding figures for those living in Kowloon, new towns and other areas in the New Territories were

41.9%, 38.3% and 42.2% respectively. (Table 6.19)

6.37 工作地點頗受所從事的職業影響。在中西區上班的經理及行政級人員、專業人員、輔助專業人員及文書支援人員的百分比最高，分別是 18.8%、19.3%、12.7% 及 14.0%，而從事服務工作及商店銷售人員（16.5%）及工藝及有關人員（11.5%）的較多在油尖旺區工作。機台及機器操作員及裝配員及非技術工人的工作地點的分布相對較平均。（表 6.20）

6.37 The place of work varied with different occupations. The Central and Western district had the highest percentage of managers and administrators (18.8%), professionals (19.3%), associate professionals (12.7%) and clerical support workers (14.0%) working there, while more service and sales workers (16.5%) and craft and related workers (11.5%) worked in the Yau Tsim Mong district. The distribution is comparatively more even for plant and machine operators and assemblers, and workers in elementary occupations. (Table 6.20)

### 前赴工作地點的交通方式

### Mode of transport to place of work

6.38 在 2016 年，乘搭香港鐵路（本地線）是前赴工作地點最普遍的主要交通方式。40.7% 在港有固定工作地點的工作人口乘搭香港鐵路（本地線）上班，另有 27.4% 的工作人口乘搭巴士上班，而步行上班的人士則佔 10.0%。（表 6.21）

6.38 In 2016, Mass Transit Railway (Local line) was the most popular main mode of transport and used by 40.7% of the working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong to travel to work. Another 27.4% of the working population travelled by bus and 10.0% on foot only. (Table 6.21)

6.39 約 34% 在港有固定工作地點的工作人口採用多於一種交通方式前赴工作地點。巴士、香港鐵路（本地線）及公共小巴是最多人採用的輔助交通方式，分別有 11.4%、11.2% 及 10.0% 在港有固定工作地點的工作人口採用其作輔助交通方式。（表 6.21 及 6.22）

6.39 About 34% of the working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong used more than one mode of transport to travel to work. Bus, Mass Transit Railway (Local line) and public light bus were the most popular supplementary modes of transport, used by 11.4%, 11.2% and 10.0% of the working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong respectively. (Tables 6.21 and 6.22)

6.40 近半數採用多於一種交通方式上班的工作人口居於新市鎮。居於新市鎮的工作人口平均採用 1.47 種交通方式前赴工作地點，較香港島的 1.45 種及九龍的 1.43 種稍高。（表 6.22）

6.40 Almost half of the working population using more than one mode of transport to work lived in the new towns. On average, persons lived in the new towns had to take 1.47 different modes of transport to go to the work place, slightly higher than that of persons who lived on Hong Kong Island (1.45) and in Kowloon (1.43). (Table 6.22)

6.41 按每月主要職業收入分析，主要乘搭私家車／客貨車或的士上班的人士收入較高，每月的主要職業收入中位數分別為 36,250 元及 33,750 元。步行上

6.41 Analysed by monthly income from main employment, persons travelling to work mainly by private car/passenger van or taxi had higher monthly income from employment, with the median values at



班的人士收入最低，每月的主要職業收入中位數只是 11,000 元。（表 6.23）

\$36,250 and \$33,750 respectively. The median monthly income from main employment for those who walked to the place of work was only \$11,000. (Table 6.23)

## 失業人口

## Unemployed population

### 失業情況的界定

### Measurement of unemployment

6.42 人口普查／中期人口統計所得的失業人士估計數字的準確度較低。量度失業殊不簡單。例如，在界定失業時，必須考慮某人是否可隨時工作，以及是否正積極找尋工作。人口普查／中期人口統計聘用大量的臨時外勤工作人員進行點算工作，較難要求他們全面掌握勞動人口架構以及提問技巧，特別是有關找尋工作的問題。

6.42 Estimates of the unemployed based on population censuses/ by-censuses are likely to have a lower degree of accuracy. This is because the measurement of unemployment is not simple. For instance, in identifying an unemployed person, account has to be taken of a person's availability for work and whether he or she is actively seeking work. A large quantity of temporary field workers were employed to undertake the enumeration work in the population censuses/ by-censuses, and they could not be expected to have a full understanding of the labour force framework and the required skills in asking screening questions, particularly those on the activity related to work seeking.

6.43 在研究失業問題時，基本上應以政府統計處進行的「綜合住戶統計調查」的數據為依據。人口普查／中期人口統計中用作界定失業人士的有關問題主要是用於點算從事經濟活動人口（即勞動人口），該數字由工作人口及失業人口組成，而勞動人口加上非從事經濟活動人口（請參閱以下第 6.44 – 6.46 段）便成為整體人口。

6.43 Studies on unemployment should be primarily based on the data of the General Household Survey conducted by the Census and Statistics Department. Inclusion of the questions for identifying unemployed persons in the population censuses/ by-censuses mainly serves to complete the enumeration of the entire economically active population (i.e. the labour force). This is because the economically active population is composed of the working population and the unemployed population; and when labour force is taken together with the economically inactive population (see Paragraphs 6.44 – 6.46 below), the whole population is formed.

## 非從事經濟活動人口

## Economically inactive population

### 年齡與性別

### Age and sex

6.44 在 2016 年，非從事經濟活動的人口有 338 萬，2006 年的相對數字為

6.44 There were 3.38 million persons who were economically inactive in 2016 as compared to the

329 萬。按年齡分析，過去 10 年間 65 歲及以上非從事經濟活動的人口上升 30.2%。另一方面，雖然相對於 10 年前，現時有較高比例的 15 至 24 歲青年人為繼續升學而延遲投身社會工作，但由於出生率持續偏低，非從事經濟活動的 15 至 24 歲青年人口減少 7.0%。（表 6.24）

6.45 至於非從事經濟活動人口的年齡分布，男女情況各有不同。就兩性而言，非從事經濟活動人士中的年輕及老年人口比例均高企。在非從事經濟活動人口中，女性於主要工作年齡（25 至 54 歲）所佔的比例較男性的相應數字為高，主因是在這年齡組別內的女性大多數為料理家務者。（表 6.24）

### 經濟活動身分

6.46 隨着人口老化，退休人士佔非從事經濟活動人口的比例由 2006 年的 28.9% 大幅增至 2016 年的 34.4%。按性別分析，2016 年在非從事經濟活動人口中，女性以退休人士的比例最高，而男性則以學生佔的百分比最大。（表 6.25）

figure of 3.29 million in 2006. When analysed by age, it is noted that the economically inactive population aged 65 and over had grown by 30.2% in the past 10 years. On the other hand, even though a higher proportion of youths aged 15-24 had delayed their entry into the workforce to pursue their studies as compared with that a decade ago, the size of economically inactive youth population in this age group decreased by 7.0% as a result of the continuously low fertility rate. (Table 6.24)

6.45 The age distribution of the economically inactive population was different between males and females. While the proportions of economically inactive persons in the younger and the older age groups were high for both sexes, a much higher proportion was recorded in the prime working age bracket (aged 25-54) among females than males mainly because of the predominance of home-makers at these ages among females. (Table 6.24)

### Economic activity status

6.46 With the ageing of the population, the proportion of retired persons in the economically inactive population increased significantly from 28.9% in 2006 to 34.4% in 2016. Analysed by sex, the largest proportion of economically inactive population in 2016 among females was retired persons while that among males was students. (Table 6.25)

**表 6.1 1961 年至 2016 年按性別及經濟活動身分劃分的 15 歲及以上的人口及平均每年增長率**  
**Table 6.1 Population aged 15 and over and average annual growth rates by sex and economic activity status, 1961 – 2016**

性別 Sex	年份 Year	從事經濟 活動人口 <sup>(1)</sup> Economically active persons <sup>(1)</sup>	非從事經濟 活動人口 <sup>(2)</sup> Economically inactive persons <sup>(2)</sup>	15 歲及 以上人口 Persons aged 15 and over	前 5 年內平均每年增長率（百分率） Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)		
					從事經濟 活動人口 Economically active persons	非從事經濟 活動人口 <sup>(2)</sup> Economically inactive persons <sup>(2)</sup>	15 歲及 以上人口 Persons aged 15 and over
男性 Male							
	1961	852 850	90 914	943 764	..	..	..
	1971	1 084 355	196 127	1 280 482	2.4 <sup>(3)</sup>	8.0 <sup>(3)</sup>	3.1 <sup>(3)</sup>
	1981	1 618 389	343 414	1 961 803	4.1 <sup>(3)</sup>	5.8 <sup>(3)</sup>	4.4 <sup>(3)</sup>
	1986	1 716 411 (1 715 935)	406 415	2 122 826	1.2	3.4	1.6
	1991	1 742 271 (1 741 111)	470 676	2 212 947	0.3	3.0	0.8
	1996	1 925 095 (1 922 446)	586 759	2 511 854	2.0	4.5	2.6
	2001	1 948 976 (1 946 666)	762 011	2 710 987	0.2	5.4	1.5
	2006	1 930 331 (1 928 762)	858 074	2 788 405	-0.2	2.3	0.5
	2011	1 927 638 (1 925 161)	949 129	2 876 767	0.0	2.0	0.6
	2016	2 016 873 (2 012 987)	930 200	2 947 073	0.9	-0.4	0.5
女性 Female							
	1961	334 708	574 141	908 849	..	..	..
	1971	534 627	713 617	1 248 244	4.8 <sup>(3)</sup>	2.2 <sup>(3)</sup>	3.2 <sup>(3)</sup>
	1981	885 415	901 835	1 787 250	5.2 <sup>(3)</sup>	2.4 <sup>(3)</sup>	3.7 <sup>(3)</sup>
	1986	1 037 437 (1 012 447)	988 787	2 026 224	3.2	1.9	2.5
	1991	1 068 731 (1 014 879)	1 088 687	2 157 418	0.6	1.9	1.3
	1996	1 257 402 (1 141 878)	1 297 262	2 554 664	3.3	3.6	3.4
	2001	1 489 016 (1 310 011)	1 398 969	2 887 985	3.4	1.5	2.5
	2006	1 642 053 (1 456 473)	1 494 213	3 136 266	1.9	1.2	1.6
	2011	1 799 769 (1 547 962)	1 571 480	3 371 249	1.9	1.0	1.5
	2016	1 937 925 (1 620 016)	1 621 132	3 559 057	1.5	0.6	1.1
合計 Both sexes							
	1961	1 187 558	665 055	1 852 613	..	..	..
	1971	1 618 982	909 744	2 528 726	3.1 <sup>(3)</sup>	3.2 <sup>(3)</sup>	3.2 <sup>(3)</sup>
	1981	2 503 804	1 245 249	3 749 053	4.5 <sup>(3)</sup>	3.2 <sup>(3)</sup>	4.0 <sup>(3)</sup>
	1986	2 753 848 (2 728 382)	1 395 202	4 149 050	1.9	2.3	2.0
	1991	2 811 002 (2 755 990)	1 559 363	4 370 365	0.4	2.2	1.0
	1996	3 182 497 (3 064 324)	1 884 021	5 066 518	2.5	3.9	3.0
	2001	3 437 992 (3 256 677)	2 160 980	5 598 972	1.6	2.8	2.0
	2006	3 572 384 (3 385 235)	2 352 287	5 924 671	0.7	1.6	1.1
	2011	3 727 407 (3 473 123)	2 520 609	6 248 016	0.9	1.4	1.1
	2016	3 954 798 (3 633 003)	2 551 332	6 506 130	1.2	0.2	0.8

註釋：(1) 括號內的從事經濟活動人口數字並不包括外籍家庭傭工。  
(2) 數字不包括 15 歲以下人口。  
(3) 數字是指前 10 年內平均每年增長率。

Notes : (1) Figures in brackets denote economically active persons excluding foreign domestic helpers.  
(2) Figures exclude persons aged under 15.  
(3) Figures refer to the average annual growth rates over the past 10 years.

**表 6.2 2006 年及 2016 年按因素分析勞動人口增長**  
**Table 6.2 Growth of labour force analysed by factors, 2006 and 2016**

	2006		2016	
	實際數字 Actual (i)	假定數字 <sup>(1)</sup> Hypothetical <sup>(1)</sup> (ii)	實際數字 Actual (iii)	
勞動人口 Labour force	3 572 384	3 640 891	3 954 798	
勞動人口實際增長 Actual increase in labour force				+ 382 414 [(iii) - (i)]
- 因人口因素轉變 due to change in demographic factors				+ 68 507 [(ii) - (i)]
- 因勞動人口參與水平轉變 due to change in the level of participation in the labour force				+ 313 907 [(iii) - (ii)]

註釋：(1) 數字經運用 2006 年按年齡、性別劃分的勞動人口參與率於 2016 年按年齡及性別劃分的人口分布後估算得來。2016 年勞動人口的預期數目，是假設勞動人口參與程度與 2006 年的數字相同，只是人口的年齡、性別結構轉變。

Note: (1) Figure is derived by applying the 2006 age-sex-specific labour force participation rates to the 2016 age-sex distribution of population. This represents the expected size of the labour force in 2016 if the level of participation in the labour force remained the same as that in 2006 while the age-sex structure of the population had changed.

**表 6.3 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的勞動人口**  
**Table 6.3 Labour force by age group and sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

年份 Year	年齡組別 Age group	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both sexes		性別比率 <sup>(1)</sup> Sex ratio <sup>(1)</sup>
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	
2006								
	15 – 24	208 441	10.8	225 305	13.7	433 746	12.1	
	25 – 34	430 145	22.3	482 206	29.4	912 351	25.5	
	35 – 44	517 271	26.8	481 917	29.3	999 188	28.0	
	45 – 54	525 599	27.2	352 794	21.5	878 393	24.6	
	55 – 64	203 277	10.5	85 683	5.2	288 960	8.1	
	65+	45 598	2.4	14 148	0.9	59 746	1.7	
	總計 Total	1 930 331	100.0	1 642 053	100.0	3 572 384	100.0	1 176
2011								
	15 – 24	177 371	9.2	185 271	10.3	362 642	9.7	
	25 – 34	419 467	21.8	528 367	29.4	947 834	25.4	
	35 – 44	439 649	22.8	482 003	26.8	921 652	24.7	
	45 – 54	542 369	28.1	430 762	23.9	973 131	26.1	
	55 – 64	298 168	15.5	158 092	8.8	456 260	12.2	
	65+	50 614	2.6	15 274	0.8	65 888	1.8	
	總計 Total	1 927 638	100.0	1 799 769	100.0	3 727 407	100.0	1 071
2016								
	15 – 24	173 992	8.6	170 138	8.8	344 130	8.7	
	25 – 34	426 211	21.1	517 007	26.7	943 218	23.8	
	35 – 44	432 332	21.4	511 666	26.4	943 998	23.9	
	45 – 54	480 619	23.8	464 598	24.0	945 217	23.9	
	55 – 64	404 488	20.1	243 145	12.5	647 633	16.4	
	65+	99 231	4.9	31 371	1.6	130 602	3.3	
	總計 Total	2 016 873	100.0	1 937 925	100.0	3 954 798	100.0	1 041
		年齡中位數 Median age						
2006		41.8		37.4		39.7		
2011		43.4		38.8		41.0		
2016		44.4		40.4		42.3		

註釋：(1) 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.

**表 6.3A 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的勞動人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**  
**Table 6.3A Labour force (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by age group and sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

年份 Year	年齡組別 Age group	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both sexes		性別比率 <sup>(1)</sup> Sex ratio <sup>(1)</sup>
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	
2006								
	15 – 24	208 366	10.8	196 550	13.5	404 916	12.0	
	25 – 34	429 582	22.3	395 204	27.1	824 786	24.4	
	35 – 44	516 805	26.8	431 082	29.6	947 887	28.0	
	45 – 54	525 261	27.2	336 060	23.1	861 321	25.4	
	55 – 64	203 160	10.5	83 621	5.7	286 781	8.5	
	65+	45 588	2.4	13 956	1.0	59 544	1.8	
	總計 Total	1 928 762	100.0	1 456 473	100.0	3 385 235	100.0	1 324
2011								
	15 – 24	177 303	9.2	170 107	11.0	347 410	10.0	
	25 – 34	418 852	21.8	398 465	25.7	817 317	23.5	
	35 – 44	438 642	22.8	405 528	26.2	844 170	24.3	
	45 – 54	541 726	28.1	405 711	26.2	947 437	27.3	
	55 – 64	298 024	15.5	153 089	9.9	451 113	13.0	
	65+	50 614	2.6	15 062	1.0	65 676	1.9	
	總計 Total	1 925 161	100.0	1 547 962	100.0	3 473 123	100.0	1 244
2016								
	15 – 24	173 851	8.6	161 007	9.9	334 858	9.2	
	25 – 34	425 125	21.1	389 341	24.0	814 466	22.4	
	35 – 44	431 037	21.4	382 983	23.6	814 020	22.4	
	45 – 54	479 562	23.8	420 061	25.9	899 623	24.8	
	55 – 64	404 289	20.1	235 831	14.6	640 120	17.6	
	65+	99 123	4.9	30 793	1.9	129 916	3.6	
	總計 Total	2 012 987	100.0	1 620 016	100.0	3 633 003	100.0	1 243
				年齡中位數 Median age				
2006		41.8		38.3		40.3		
2011		43.4		40.2		41.8		
2016		44.5		42.0		43.3		

註釋：(1) 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.

**表 6.4 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別劃分的勞動人口參與率<sup>(1)</sup>及標準化勞動人口參與率<sup>(2)</sup>**  
**Table 6.4 Labour force participation rates<sup>(1)</sup> and standardised labour force participation rates<sup>(2)</sup> by sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

年份 Year	勞動人口參與率 (百分比) Labour force participation rate (%)			標準化勞動人口參與率 (百分比) Standardised labour force participation rate (%)		
	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes
2006	69.2	52.4	60.3	64.8	48.7	56.0
2011	67.0	53.4	59.7	65.0	51.6	57.7
2016	68.4	54.5	60.8	68.4	54.5	60.8

註釋：(1) 勞動人口佔所有 15 歲及以上人口的百分比。

(2) 請參閱「詞彙釋義」。2006 年及 2011 年的數字分別顯示 2006 年及 2011 年男性及女性的預期整體勞動人口參與率，若各年齡組別的勞動人口參與程度在該年維持不變而只是年齡分布已轉為 2016 年的數字。

Notes : (1) The proportion of labour force in the total population aged 15 and over.

(2) Please see "Definition of Terms". The 2006 and 2011 figures represent the expected overall labour force participation rates for males and females in 2006 and 2011 respectively if the level of labour force participation in each age group remained the same in that year while the age distribution had changed to that of 2016.



**表 6.4A 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別劃分的勞動人口參與率<sup>(1)</sup>及標準化勞動人口參與率<sup>(2)</sup>  
(不包括外籍家庭傭工)**  
**Table 6.4A Labour force participation rates<sup>(1)</sup> and standardised labour force participation rates<sup>(2)</sup>  
(excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

年份 Year	勞動人口參與率 (百分比) Labour force participation rate (%)			標準化勞動人口參與率 (百分比) Standardised labour force participation rate (%)		
	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes
2006	69.2	49.4	59.0	64.8	45.0	54.4
2011	67.0	49.6	57.9	65.0	47.5	55.8
2016	68.4	50.0	58.7	68.4	50.0	58.7

註釋：(1) 勞動人口佔所有 15 歲及以上人口的百分比。

(2) 請參閱「詞彙釋義」。2006 年及 2011 年的數字分別顯示 2006 年及 2011 年男性及女性的預期整體勞動人口參與率，若各年齡組別的勞動人口參與程度在該年維持不變而只是年齡分布已轉為 2016 年的數字。

Notes : (1) The proportion of labour force in the total population aged 15 and over.

(2) Please see “Definition of Terms”. The 2006 and 2011 figures represent the expected overall labour force participation rates for males and females in 2006 and 2011 respectively if the level of labour force participation in each age group remained the same in that year while the age distribution had changed to that of 2016.

**表 6.5 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的勞動人口參與率<sup>(1)</sup>**  
**Table 6.5 Labour force participation rates<sup>(1)</sup> by age group and sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

年齡組別 Age group	2006			2011			2016		
	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes
	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %
15 – 24	46.5	48.9	47.7	40.4	42.5	41.4	43.9	43.7	43.8
25 – 34	93.0	81.8	86.7	92.1	84.0	87.4	92.5	82.5	86.7
35 – 44	93.6	69.2	80.0	92.1	73.2	81.2	93.5	75.4	82.7
45 – 54	89.3	58.3	73.6	89.2	63.2	75.5	90.2	68.6	78.1
55 – 64	59.3	26.4	43.3	65.0	34.1	49.5	73.4	42.9	57.9
65+	11.6	3.1	7.0	11.5	3.0	7.0	18.3	5.1	11.2
合計 Overall	69.2	52.4	60.3	67.0	53.4	59.7	68.4	54.5	60.8

註釋：(1) 勞動人口佔所有 15 歲及以上人口的百分比。

Note: (1) The proportion of labour force in the total population aged 15 and over.

**表 6.5A 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的勞動人口參與率<sup>(1)</sup>**  
(不包括外籍家庭傭工)

**Table 6.5A Labour force participation rates<sup>(1)</sup> (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by age group and sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

年齡組別 Age group	2006			2011			2016		
	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes
	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %
15 – 24	46.5	45.5	46.0	40.4	40.4	40.4	43.8	42.4	43.1
25 – 34	93.0	78.7	85.5	92.1	79.9	85.7	92.5	78.0	85.0
35 – 44	93.6	66.8	79.2	92.1	69.7	79.8	93.4	69.7	80.5
45 – 54	89.3	57.1	73.2	89.2	61.8	75.0	90.1	66.4	77.3
55 – 64	59.3	25.9	43.1	64.9	33.4	49.2	73.4	42.1	57.6
65+	11.6	3.0	7.0	11.5	3.0	7.0	18.3	5.0	11.2
合計 Overall	69.2	49.4	59.0	67.0	49.6	57.9	68.4	50.0	58.7

註釋：(1) 勞動人口佔所有 15 歲及以上人口的百分比。

Note: (1) The proportion of labour force in the total population aged 15 and over.

**表 6.6 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按年齡組別、性別及婚姻狀況劃分的勞動人口參與率<sup>(1)</sup>**  
**Table 6.6 Labour force participation rates<sup>(1)</sup> by age group, sex and marital status, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

年份 Year	年齡組別 Age group	男性 Male			合計 Overall	女性 Female			合計 Overall
		從未結婚 Never married	已婚 Married	喪偶/ 離婚/ 分居 Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated		從未結婚 Never married	已婚 Married	喪偶/ 離婚/ 分居 Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated	
		百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %
2006									
	15 – 24	45.8	88.1	90.7	46.5	48.2	63.8	68.9	48.9
	25 – 34	91.8	95.3	90.6	93.0	92.0	71.3	74.2	81.8
	35 – 44	88.9	95.4	87.4	93.6	86.3	64.6	70.5	69.2
	45 – 54	77.4	91.0	81.7	89.3	77.3	54.1	68.0	58.3
	55 – 64	46.0	60.6	49.8	59.3	47.1	24.8	27.4	26.4
	65+	9.0	12.5	7.6	11.6	6.9	3.8	2.2	3.1
	合計 Overall	67.0	72.4	45.4	69.2	68.3	49.6	28.4	52.4
2011									
	15 – 24	39.8	80.9	59.8	40.4	41.8	62.6	73.8	42.5
	25 – 34	91.1	94.5	84.4	92.1	93.2	73.4	77.0	84.0
	35 – 44	87.6	94.0	87.4	92.1	89.8	68.8	72.8	73.2
	45 – 54	77.0	91.4	80.8	89.2	81.2	59.1	70.1	63.2
	55 – 64	52.5	66.4	56.3	65.0	55.2	31.6	37.3	34.1
	65+	8.0	12.6	6.6	11.5	7.2	4.2	1.8	3.0
	合計 Overall	64.1	70.4	45.7	67.0	68.1	51.7	30.4	53.4
2016									
	15 – 24	43.2	82.7	71.6	43.9	42.9	64.1	75.5	43.7
	25 – 34	91.5	94.7	89.0	92.5	91.3	72.0	85.1	82.5
	35 – 44	89.4	95.0	90.9	93.5	90.0	70.8	82.0	75.4
	45 – 54	80.5	92.4	83.8	90.2	79.1	65.6	73.8	68.6
	55 – 64	59.4	75.3	66.1	73.4	56.3	40.4	45.6	42.9
	65+	14.7	19.8	11.1	18.3	13.9	6.3	3.2	5.1
	合計 Overall	67.0	71.2	47.2	68.4	68.4	53.6	33.2	54.5

註釋：(1) 勞動人口佔所有 15 歲及以上人口的百分比。

Note: (1) The proportion of labour force in the total population aged 15 and over.

**表 6.7 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按就業身分劃分的工作人口**  
**Table 6.7 Working population by employment status, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

就業身分 Employment status	2006		2011		2016	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
僱員 <sup>(1)</sup> Employees <sup>(1)</sup>	3 003 748	89.2	3 149 411	88.8	3 332 683	88.7
僱主 Employers	206 939	6.1	169 273	4.8	135 511	3.6
自營作業者 Self-employed	134 299	4.0	214 165	6.0	272 708	7.3
無酬家庭從業員 Unpaid family workers	20 750	0.6	14 932	0.4	15 710	0.4
總計 Total	3 365 736	100.0	3 547 781	100.0	3 756 612	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字包括外發工。

Note: (1) Figures include outworkers.

**表 6.8 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及就業身分劃分的工作人口**  
**Table 6.8 Working population by educational attainment (highest level attended) and employment status, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

年份及教育程度 Year and educational attainment	僱員 <sup>(1)</sup> Employees <sup>(1)</sup>		僱主 Employers		自營作業者 Self-employed		無酬家庭從業員 Unpaid family workers		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 %
<b>2006</b>										
小學及以下 Primary and below										
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/ Pre-primary	45 367	1.5	3 618	1.7	3 446	2.6	1 118	5.4	53 549	1.6
小學 Primary	355 972	11.9	26 816	13.0	24 554	18.3	3 759	18.1	411 101	12.2
小計 Sub-total	401 339	13.4	30 434	14.7	28 000	20.8	4 877	23.5	464 650	13.8
中學 Secondary										
初中 Lower secondary	560 693	18.7	38 846	18.8	34 357	25.6	4 087	19.7	637 983	19.0
高中 Upper secondary	1 122 690	37.4	76 767	37.1	43 957	32.7	7 700	37.1	1 251 114	37.2
小計 Sub-total	1 683 383	56.0	115 613	55.9	78 314	58.3	11 787	56.8	1 889 097	56.1
專上教育 Post-secondary										
文憑／證書 Diploma/ Certificate	139 336	4.6	7 980	3.9	4 618	3.4	764	3.7	152 698	4.5
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	151 215	5.0	7 672	3.7	4 536	3.4	713	3.4	164 136	4.9
學位課程 Degree course	628 475	20.9	45 240	21.9	18 831	14.0	2 609	12.6	695 155	20.7
小計 Sub-total	919 026	30.6	60 892	29.4	27 985	20.8	4 086	19.7	1 011 989	30.1
總計 Total	3 003 748	100.0	206 939	100.0	134 299	100.0	20 750	100.0	3 365 736	100.0
<b>2011</b>										
小學及以下 Primary and below										
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/ Pre-primary	27 063	0.9	1 686	1.0	3 778	1.8	664	4.4	33 191	0.9
小學 Primary	320 295	10.2	16 692	9.9	35 182	16.4	2 744	18.4	374 913	10.6
小計 Sub-total	347 358	11.0	18 378	10.9	38 960	18.2	3 408	22.8	408 104	11.5
中學 Secondary										
初中 Lower secondary	543 477	17.3	27 851	16.5	53 752	25.1	3 009	20.2	628 089	17.7
高中 Upper secondary	1 118 750	35.5	60 193	35.6	70 006	32.7	5 563	37.3	1 254 512	35.4
小計 Sub-total	1 662 227	52.8	88 044	52.0	123 758	57.8	8 572	57.4	1 882 601	53.1
專上教育 Post-secondary										
文憑／證書 Diploma/ Certificate	195 839	6.2	10 246	6.1	9 590	4.5	658	4.4	216 333	6.1
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	167 152	5.3	7 304	4.3	8 281	3.9	521	3.5	183 258	5.2
學位課程 Degree course	776 835	24.7	45 301	26.8	33 576	15.7	1 773	11.9	857 485	24.2
小計 Sub-total	1 139 826	36.2	62 851	37.1	51 447	24.0	2 952	19.8	1 257 076	35.4
總計 Total	3 149 411	100.0	169 273	100.0	214 165	100.0	14 932	100.0	3 547 781	100.0

**表 6.8 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及就業身分劃分的工作人口（續）**

**Table 6.8 Working population by educational attainment (highest level attended) and employment status, 2006, 2011 and 2016 (cont'd)**

年份及教育程度 Year and educational attainment	僱員 <sup>(1)</sup> Employees <sup>(1)</sup>		僱主 Employers		自營業者 Self-employed		無酬家庭從業員 Unpaid family workers		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 %
2016										
小學及以下 Primary and below										
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/ Pre-primary	30 534	0.9	1 134	0.8	3 487	1.3	388	2.5	35 543	0.9
小學 Primary	277 694	8.3	11 537	8.5	33 433	12.3	1 932	12.3	324 596	8.6
小計 Sub-total	308 228	9.2	12 671	9.4	36 920	13.5	2 320	14.8	360 139	9.6
中學 Secondary										
初中 Lower secondary	538 399	16.2	21 138	15.6	63 638	23.3	2 001	12.7	625 176	16.6
高中 Upper secondary	1 085 200	32.6	45 959	33.9	88 673	32.5	4 922	31.3	1 224 754	32.6
小計 Sub-total	1 623 599	48.7	67 097	49.5	152 311	55.9	6 923	44.1	1 849 930	49.2
專上教育 Post-secondary										
文憑／證書 Diploma/ Certificate	249 502	7.5	8 829	6.5	15 386	5.6	1 291	8.2	275 008	7.3
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	182 916	5.5	5 447	4.0	11 423	4.2	1 021	6.5	200 807	5.3
學位課程 Degree course	968 438	29.1	41 467	30.6	56 668	20.8	4 155	26.4	1 070 728	28.5
小計 Sub-total	1 400 856	42.0	55 743	41.1	83 477	30.6	6 467	41.2	1 546 543	41.2
總計 Total	3 332 683	100.0	135 511	100.0	272 708	100.0	15 710	100.0	3 756 612	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字包括外發工。

Note : (1) Figures include outworkers.

**表 6.9 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按職業<sup>(1)</sup>及性別劃分的工作人口**  
**Table 6.9 Working population by occupation<sup>(1)</sup> and sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

年份 Year	職業 Occupation	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2006							
	經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	253 331	14.1	108 560	6.9	361 891	10.8
	專業人員 Professionals	127 489	7.1	80 691	5.2	208 180	6.2
	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	278 986	15.5	262 363	16.8	541 349	16.1
	文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	164 039	9.1	373 072	23.8	537 111	16.0
	服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	277 354	15.4	290 003	18.5	567 357	16.9
	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	262 092	14.5	26 076	1.7	288 168	8.6
	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	186 082	10.3	18 381	1.2	204 463	6.1
	非技術工人 Elementary occupations	245 381	13.6	402 197	25.7	647 578	19.2
	漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	6 705	0.4	2 934	0.2	9 639	0.3
	總計 Total	1 801 459	100.0	1 564 277	100.0	3 365 736	100.0
2011							
	經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	233 371	12.8	126 346	7.3	359 717	10.1
	專業人員 Professionals	133 790	7.3	97 581	5.7	231 371	6.5
	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	37 2511	20.4	322 092	18.7	694 603	19.6
	文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	180 027	9.9	372 172	21.6	552 199	15.6
	服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	269 104	14.7	306 288	17.8	575 392	16.2
	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	240 414	13.2	20 730	1.2	261 144	7.4
	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	169 375	9.3	9 689	0.6	179 064	5.0
	非技術工人 Elementary occupations	225 052	12.3	465 856	27.1	690 908	19.5
	漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	2 431	0.1	952	0.1	3 383	0.1
	總計 Total	1 826 075	100.0	1 721 706	100.0	3 547 781	100.0



**表 6.9 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按職業<sup>(1)</sup>及性別劃分的工作人口 (續)**  
**Table 6.9 Working population by occupation<sup>(1)</sup> and sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016 (cont'd)**

年份 Year	職業 Occupation	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2016							
	經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	250 431	13.2	130 189	7.0	380 620	10.1
	專業人員 Professionals	152 321	8.0	112 444	6.1	264 765	7.0
	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	433 076	22.8	336 687	18.2	769 763	20.5
	文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	164 975	8.7	366 200	19.8	531 175	14.1
	服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	287 470	15.1	358 170	19.3	645 640	17.2
	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	192 563	10.1	17 778	1.0	210 341	5.6
	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	155 551	8.2	7 677	0.4	163 228	4.3
	非技術工人 Elementary occupations	263 337	13.8	522 615	28.2	785 952	20.9
	漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	3 545	0.2	1 583	0.1	5 128	0.1
	總計 Total	1 903 269	100.0	1 853 343	100.0	3 756 612	100.0

註釋：(1) 統計表內的數字是根據 2011 年人口普查所採用的職業分類編製。該職業分類大致上是以「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」為藍本而編定。

Note: (1) Figures in this table are compiled based on the occupation classification adopted in the 2011 Population Census, which is broadly modeled on the International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08).

**表 6.10 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按行業<sup>(1)</sup>及性別劃分的工作人口**  
**Table 6.10 Working population by industry<sup>(1)</sup> and sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

年份 Year	行業 Industry	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2006							
	製造業 Manufacturing	173 976	9.7	120 617	7.7	294 593	8.8
	建造業 Construction	209 248	11.6	20 979	1.3	230 227	6.8
	進出口、批發及零售業 Import/ export, wholesale and retail trades	312 771	17.4	339 529	21.7	652 300	19.4
	運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	265 486	14.7	76 938	4.9	342 424	10.2
	住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	137 136	7.6	135 058	8.6	272 194	8.1
	資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	75 618	4.2	34 278	2.2	109 896	3.3
	金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	87 265	4.8	103 288	6.6	190 553	5.7
	地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	235 031	13.0	187 071	12.0	422 102	12.5
	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	177 272	9.8	255 569	16.3	432 841	12.9
	雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	102 768	5.7	282 487	18.1	385 255	11.4
	其他 <sup>(2)</sup> Others <sup>(2)</sup>	24 888	1.4	8 463	0.5	33 351	1.0
	總計 Total	1 801 459	100.0	1 564 277	100.0	3 365 736	100.0
2011							
	製造業 Manufacturing	88 966	4.9	54 007	3.1	142 973	4.0
	建造業 Construction	244 387	13.4	31 130	1.8	275 517	7.8
	進出口、批發及零售業 Import/ export, wholesale and retail trades	377 965	20.7	427 304	24.8	805 269	22.7
	運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	248 228	13.6	68 369	4.0	316 597	8.9
	住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	140 531	7.7	138 408	8.0	278 939	7.9
	資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	79 410	4.3	37 347	2.2	116 757	3.3
	金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	106 472	5.8	113 092	6.6	219 564	6.2
	地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	243 745	13.3	218 330	12.7	462 075	13.0
	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	212 597	11.6	300 727	17.5	513 324	14.5
	雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	62 615	3.4	326 960	19.0	389 575	11.0
	其他 <sup>(2)</sup> Others <sup>(2)</sup>	21 159	1.2	6 032	0.4	27 191	0.8
	總計 Total	1 826 075	100.0	1 721 706	100.0	3 547 781	100.0

**表 6.10 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按行業<sup>(1)</sup>及性別劃分的工作人口 (續)**  
**Table 6.10 Working population by industry<sup>(1)</sup> and sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016 (cont'd)**

年份 Year	行業 Industry	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2016							
	製造業 Manufacturing	87 616	4.6	54 829	3.0	142 445	3.8
	建造業 Construction	285 422	15.0	34 455	1.9	319 877	8.5
	進出口、批發及零售業 Import/ export, wholesale and retail trades	341 608	17.9	369 020	19.9	710 628	18.9
	運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	255 424	13.4	75 664	4.1	331 088	8.8
	住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	152 765	8.0	154 233	8.3	306 998	8.2
	資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	96 139	5.1	39 864	2.2	136 003	3.6
	金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	120 676	6.3	124 465	6.7	245 141	6.5
	地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	263 802	13.9	272 859	14.7	536 661	14.3
	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	225 036	11.8	342 061	18.5	567 097	15.1
	雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	58 652	3.1	380 281	20.5	438 933	11.7
	其他 <sup>(2)</sup> Others <sup>(2)</sup>	16 129	0.8	5 612	0.3	21 741	0.6
	總計 Total	1 903 269	100.0	1 853 343	100.0	3 756 612	100.0

註釋：(1) 統計表內的數字是按以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」為藍本的行業分類而編製。

Notes : (1) Figures in this table are compiled based on the industry classification modeled on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0.

(2) 「其他」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服務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能辨別或描述不足。

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

**表 6.11 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的工作人口<sup>(1)</sup> 每月主要職業收入中位數**  
**Table 6.11 Median monthly income from main employment<sup>(1)</sup> by sex and age group, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)		
		2006	2011	2016
男性 Male				
	15 – 24	7,000	8,000	11,000
	25 – 34	11,500	13,000	17,000
	35 – 44	14,500	16,000	21,000
	45 – 54	12,000	15,000	19,500
	55 – 64	9,500	11,000	15,000
	65+	7,000	9,000	11,000
	合計 Overall	11,000	13,000	16,890
女性 Female				
	15 – 24	6,500	7,800	10,000
	25 – 34	10,000	10,000	13,000
	35 – 44	10,000	11,000	12,500
	45 – 54	7,500	9,500	12,250
	55 – 64	6,000	7,500	10,100
	65+	5,500	6,940	9,000
	合計 Overall	8,500	9,500	12,000
合計 Both sexes				
	15 – 24	6,500	8,000	10,250
	25 – 34	10,500	12,000	15,000
	35 – 44	12,500	14,500	17,000
	45 – 54	10,000	12,380	15,500
	55 – 64	8,500	10,000	13,000
	65+	6,500	8,500	10,250
	合計 Overall	10,000	11,000	15,000

註釋：(1) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Note : (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

表 6.11A 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的工作人口<sup>(1)</sup>（不包括外籍家庭傭工）  
每月主要職業收入中位數

Table 6.11A Median monthly income from main employment of working population<sup>(1)</sup> (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex and age group, 2006, 2011 and 2016

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)		
		2006	2011	2016
男性 Male				
	15 – 24	7,000	8,000	11,000
	25 – 34	11,500	13,000	17,000
	35 – 44	14,500	16,250	21,000
	45 – 54	12,000	15,000	19,890
	55 – 64	9,500	11,000	15,000
	65+	7,000	9,000	11,000
	合計 Overall	11,000	13,000	17,000
女性 Female				
	15 – 24	7,000	8,000	10,250
	25 – 34	11,500	13,500	16,000
	35 – 44	12,000	14,560	18,000
	45 – 54	8,000	10,000	13,800
	55 – 64	6,500	7,780	10,250
	65+	5,500	6,940	9,000
	合計 Overall	9,500	10,900	14,000
合計 Both sexes				
	15 – 24	7,000	8,000	10,750
	25 – 34	11,500	13,200	16,800
	35 – 44	13,000	15,000	20,000
	45 – 54	10,000	13,000	16,500
	55 – 64	8,500	10,000	13,400
	65+	6,500	8,500	10,250
	合計 Overall	10,000	12,000	15,500

註釋：(1) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Note: (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

**表 6.12 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按職業及性別劃分的工作人口<sup>(1)</sup> 每月主要職業收入中位數**  
**Table 6.12 Median monthly income from main employment of working population<sup>(1)</sup> by occupation and sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

年份 Year	職業 Occupation	每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)		
		男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes
2006 <sup>(2)</sup>	經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	26,250	25,000	26,000
	專業人員 Professionals	26,000	23,750	25,000
	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	15,500	15,000	15,000
	文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	9,500	9,500	9,500
	服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	10,000	7,000	8,500
	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	10,000	7,000	10,000
	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	10,000	6,000	9,500
	非技術工人 <sup>(4)</sup> Elementary occupations <sup>(4)</sup>	6,700 (6,800)	3,500 (5,000)	4,900 (6,000)
	漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	7,000	6,500	6,500
	合計 Overall	11,000	8,500	10,000
2011 <sup>(3)</sup>	經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	40,000	34,000	36,250
	專業人員 Professionals	35,000	30,000	32,160
	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	18,000	17,500	18,000
	文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	10,000	10,000	10,000
	服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	11,000	8,000	9,000
	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	11,000	8,000	10,500
	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	10,000	8,000	10,000
	非技術工人 <sup>(4)</sup> Elementary occupations <sup>(4)</sup>	8,000 (8,000)	3,740 (7,000)	5,000 (7,200)
	漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	8,000	7,000	7,200
	合計 Overall	13,000	9,500	11,000

**表 6.12 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按職業及性別劃分的工作人口<sup>(1)</sup> 每月主要職業收入中位數 (續)**  
**Table 6.12 Median monthly income from main employment of working population<sup>(1)</sup> by occupation and sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016 (cont'd)**

年份 Year	職業 Occupation	每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)		
		男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes
2016 <sup>(3)</sup>	經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	45,000	40,000	43,000
	專業人員 Professionals	38,000	33,420	36,000
	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	21,250	21,250	21,250
	文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	15,000	13,500	14,000
	服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	15,000	10,250	12,000
	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	15,000	10,000	15,000
	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	13,000	10,000	13,000
	非技術工人 <sup>(4)</sup> Elementary occupations <sup>(4)</sup>	11,000 (11,000)	4,250 (9,000)	7,000 (10,000)
	漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 and occupations not classifiable	12,000	10,200	11,000
	合計 Overall	16,890	12,000	15,000

註釋：(1) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

(2) 2006 年的統計數字是以「國際標準職業分類法 1988 年版」為藍本而編定的職業分類編製。

(3) 2011 年及 2016 年的統計數字是根據 2011 年人口普查所採用的職業分類編製。該職業分類大致上是以「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」為藍本而編定。因此本統計表內的 2011 年及 2016 年的統計數字不可與 2006 年直接比較。

(4) 括號內的數字是指撇除外籍家庭傭工後計算的相應數字，而大部分外籍家庭傭工為「非技術工人」。

Notes : (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

(2) Figures for 2006 are compiled based on the occupation classification modeled on the International Standard Classification of Occupations 1988 (ISCO-88).

(3) Figures for 2011 and 2016 are compiled based on the occupation classification adopted in the 2011 Population Census, which is broadly modeled on the International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08). Therefore, figures for 2011 and 2016 are not strictly comparable with those for 2006 in this table.

(4) Figures in brackets refer to the corresponding figures after excluding foreign domestic helpers. Majority of foreign domestic helpers were engaged in "Elementary occupations".

**表 6.13 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及性別劃分的工作人口<sup>(1)</sup>每月主要職業收入中位數**

**Table 6.13 Median monthly income from main employment of working population<sup>(1)</sup> by educational attainment (highest level attended) and sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

年份 Year	教育程度 Educational attainment	每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)		
		男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes
2006				
	未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/ Pre-primary	7,330	4,800	5,500
	小學 Primary	8,800	5,300	7,000
	初中 Lower secondary	9,500	6,000	8,000
	高中 Upper secondary	10,500	8,500	10,000
	專上教育：文憑／證書 Post-secondary : Diploma/ Certificate	12,500	10,500	11,500
	副學位課程 Sub-degree course	13,500	10,500	12,000
	學位課程 Degree course	21,250	16,880	19,500
	總計 Total	11,000	8,500	10,000
2011				
	未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/ Pre-primary	8,120	6,000	6,900
	小學 Primary	10,000	6,440	8,000
	初中 Lower secondary	10,000	6,500	8,500
	高中 Upper secondary	12,000	9,000	10,000
	專上教育：文憑／證書 Post-secondary : Diploma/ Certificate	15,000	12,000	13,500
	副學位課程 Sub-degree course	15,000	11,000	12,360
	學位課程 Degree course	28,750	21,000	25,000
	總計 Total	13,000	9,500	11,000



**表 6.13 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及性別劃分的工作人口<sup>(1)</sup>每月主要職業收入中位數（續）**

**Table 6.13 Median monthly income from main employment of working population<sup>(1)</sup> by educational attainment (highest level attended) and sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016 (cont'd)**

年份 Year	教育程度 Educational attainment	每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)		
		男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes
2016				
	未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/ Pre-primary	12,000	8,500	9,750
	小學 Primary	12,000	8,450	10,000
	初中 Lower secondary	13,500	8,500	11,000
	高中 Upper secondary	15,000	10,750	13,000
	專上教育：文憑／證書 Post-secondary : Diploma/ Certificate	19,000	14,000	16,000
	副學位課程 Sub-degree course	18,000	13,500	15,300
	學位課程 Degree course	30,000	23,000	27,000
	總計 Total	16,890	12,000	15,000

註釋：(1) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Note : (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

**表 6.14 2016 年按所有工作的每周通常工作時數及性別劃分的工作人口**  
**Table 6.14 Working population by weekly usual hours of work of all employment and sex, 2016**

工作時數 Hours of work	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both sexes	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 18	106 925	5.6	131 328	7.1	238 253	6.3
18 – 29	61 981	3.3	81 538	4.4	143 519	3.8
30 – 34	73 516	3.9	83 308	4.5	156 824	4.2
35 – 39	137 947	7.2	149 179	8.0	287 126	7.6
40 – 44	526 400	27.7	496 253	26.8	1 022 653	27.2
45 – 49	387 443	20.4	346 513	18.7	733 956	19.5
50 – 54	230 928	12.1	195 205	10.5	426 133	11.3
55 – 59	111 721	5.9	63 469	3.4	175 190	4.7
60 – 64	131 489	6.9	125 889	6.8	257 378	6.9
65 – 69	60 818	3.2	28 042	1.5	88 860	2.4
70 – 74	50 778	2.7	118 907	6.4	169 685	4.5
≥ 75	23 323	1.2	33 712	1.8	57 035	1.5
總計 Total	1 903 269	100.0	1 853 343	100.0	3 756 612	100.0
所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數 Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment						
	45		44		45	

**表 6.14A 2016 年按所有工作的每周通常工作時數及性別劃分的工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**  
**Table 6.14A Working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by weekly usual hours of work of all employment and sex, 2016**

工作時數 Hours of work	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both sexes	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 18	106 803	5.6	122 293	8.0	229 096	6.7
18 – 29	61 974	3.3	80 249	5.2	142 223	4.1
30 – 34	73 505	3.9	81 549	5.3	155 054	4.5
35 – 39	137 934	7.3	146 381	9.5	284 315	8.3
40 – 44	525 860	27.7	477 499	31.1	1 003 359	29.2
45 – 49	386 765	20.4	286 940	18.7	673 705	19.6
50 – 54	230 438	12.1	164 059	10.7	394 497	11.5
55 – 59	111 647	5.9	58 194	3.8	169 841	4.9
60 – 64	130 845	6.9	68 514	4.5	199 359	5.8
65 – 69	60 681	3.2	22 248	1.4	82 929	2.4
70 – 74	49 704	2.6	18 610	1.2	68 314	2.0
≥ 75	23 227	1.2	8 898	0.6	32 125	0.9
總計 Total	1 899 383	100.0	1 535 434	100.0	3 434 817	100.0
所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數 Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment						
	45		43		44	

**表 6.15 2016 年按所有工作的每周通常工作時數及職業<sup>(1)</sup>劃分的工作人口**  
**Table 6.15 Working population by weekly usual hours of work of all employment and occupation<sup>(1)</sup>, 2016**

工作時數 Hours of work	經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators		專業人員 Professionals		輔助專業人員 Associate professionals		文書支援人員 Clerical support workers		服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	
	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 %
< 18	17 829	4.7	12 661	4.8	51 651	6.7	34 997	6.6	52 467	8.1
18 – 29	7 550	2.0	5 441	2.1	23 816	3.1	16 347	3.1	43 773	6.8
30 – 34	13 062	3.4	8 714	3.3	32 324	4.2	21 067	4.0	35 410	5.5
35 – 39	34 812	9.1	27 010	10.2	77 162	10.0	64 321	12.1	39 341	6.1
40 – 44	124 464	32.7	95 557	36.1	272 362	35.4	217 573	41.0	100 216	15.5
45 – 49	77 238	20.3	51 734	19.5	149 273	19.4	97 877	18.4	123 437	19.1
50 – 54	49 597	13.0	33 286	12.6	83 329	10.8	44 726	8.4	91 877	14.2
55 – 59	20 861	5.5	12 139	4.6	30 810	4.0	14 424	2.7	37 907	5.9
60 – 64	18 907	5.0	9 855	3.7	27 234	3.5	11 663	2.2	74 121	11.5
65 – 69	6 952	1.8	3 270	1.2	9 410	1.2	3 941	0.7	18 431	2.9
70 – 74	5 303	1.4	2 548	1.0	7 195	0.9	2 718	0.5	19 848	3.1
≥ 75	4 045	1.1	2 550	1.0	5 197	0.7	1 521	0.3	8 812	1.4
總計 Total	380 620	100.0	264 765	100.0	769 763	100.0	531 175	100.0	645 640	100.0
所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數 <sup>(2)</sup> Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment <sup>(2)</sup>										
	44		43		43		41		48	

**表 6.15 2016 年按所有工作的每周通常工作時數及職業<sup>(1)</sup>劃分的工作人口 (續)**  
**Table 6.15 Working population by weekly usual hours of work of all employment and occupation<sup>(1)</sup>, 2016 (cont'd)**

工藝及有關人員		機台及機器操作員及裝配員		非技術工人		漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業		總計		工作時數 Hours of work
Craft and related workers		Plant and machine operators and assemblers		Elementary occupations		Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable		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 %	
12 023	5.7	10 257	6.3	45 834	5.8	534	10.4	238 253	6.3	< 18
8 367	4.0	5 972	3.7	31 878	4.1	375	7.3	143 519	3.8	18 – 29
10 816	5.1	7 815	4.8	27 399	3.5	217	4.2	156 824	4.2	30 – 34
11 986	5.7	6 890	4.2	25 392	3.2	212	4.1	287 126	7.6	35 – 39
59 443	28.3	30 896	18.9	120 876	15.4	1 266	24.7	1 022 653	27.2	40 – 44
51 330	24.4	29 174	17.9	152 556	19.4	1 337	26.1	733 956	19.5	45 – 49
24 639	11.7	20 061	12.3	77 924	9.9	694	13.5	426 133	11.3	50 – 54
11 316	5.4	15 330	9.4	32 281	4.1	122	2.4	175 190	4.7	55 – 59
11 300	5.4	16 585	10.2	87 608	11.1	105	2.0	257 378	6.9	60 – 64
4 281	2.0	9 555	5.9	32 980	4.2	40	0.8	88 860	2.4	65 – 69
3 151	1.5	7 457	4.6	121 354	15.4	111	2.2	169 685	4.5	70 – 74
1 689	0.8	3 236	2.0	29 870	3.8	115	2.2	57 035	1.5	≥ 75
210 341	100.0	163 228	100.0	785 952	100.0	5 128	100.0	3 756 612	100.0	總計 Total
所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數 <sup>(2)</sup> Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment <sup>(2)</sup>										
45		48		49 (45)		44		45		

註釋：(1) 統計表內的數字是根據 2011 年人口普查所採用的職業分類編製。該職業分類大致上是「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」為藍本而編定。

(2) 括號內的數字是指撇除外籍家庭傭工後計算的相應數字，而大部分外籍家庭傭工為「非技術工人」。

Notes: (1) Figures in this table are compiled based on the occupation classification adopted in the 2011 Population Census, which is broadly modeled on the International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08).

(2) Figure in brackets refers to the corresponding figure after excluding foreign domestic helpers. Majority of foreign domestic helpers were engaged in "Elementary occupations".

**表 6.16 2016 年按所有工作的每周通常工作時數及行業<sup>(1)</sup>劃分的工作人口**  
**Table 6.16 Working population by weekly usual hours of work of all employment and industry<sup>(1)</sup>, 2016**

工作時數 Hours of work	製造業 Manufacturing		建造業 Construction		進出口、批發及 零售業 Import/ export, wholesale and retail trades		運輸、倉庫、郵政 及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services		住宿及膳食 服務業 Accommodation and food services		資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	
	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 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 18	7 771	5.5	16 194	5.1	47 004	6.6	21 709	6.6	24 181	7.9	6 661	4.9
18 – 29	4 139	2.9	12 383	3.9	29 975	4.2	20 108	6.1	18 612	6.1	2 192	1.6
30 – 34	5 745	4.0	16 496	5.2	37 821	5.3	15 794	4.8	14 171	4.6	3 952	2.9
35 – 39	12 425	8.7	19 731	6.2	63 997	9.0	22 026	6.7	12 274	4.0	15 210	11.2
40 – 44	48 813	34.3	89 876	28.1	207 898	29.3	84 200	25.4	37 332	12.2	56 103	41.3
45 – 49	30 182	21.2	76 144	23.8	135 035	19.0	61 711	18.6	48 895	15.9	27 498	20.2
50 – 54	15 985	11.2	39 385	12.3	84 101	11.8	36 217	10.9	44 546	14.5	13 817	10.2
55 – 59	6 328	4.4	17 765	5.6	32 379	4.6	21 600	6.5	27 434	8.9	4 613	3.4
60 – 64	6 454	4.5	17 955	5.6	38 958	5.5	22 908	6.9	50 212	16.4	3 291	2.4
65 – 69	2 251	1.6	6 683	2.1	13 353	1.9	11 681	3.5	12 951	4.2	1 054	0.8
70 – 74	1 569	1.1	4 905	1.5	12 483	1.8	9 125	2.8	11 395	3.7	777	0.6
≥ 75	783	0.5	2 360	0.7	7 624	1.1	4 009	1.2	4 995	1.6	835	0.6
總計 Total	142 445	100.0	319 877	100.0	710 628	100.0	331 088	100.0	306 998	100.0	136 003	100.0
所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數 <sup>(3)</sup> Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment <sup>(3)</sup>												
	44		45		43		45		49		40	

**表 6.16 2016 年按所有工作的每周通常工作時數及行業<sup>(1)</sup>劃分的工作人口 (續)**  
**Table 6.16 Working population by weekly usual hours of work of all employment and industry<sup>(1)</sup>, 2016 (cont'd)**

金融及保險業		地產、專業及 商用服務業		公共行政、教育、 人類醫療保健 及社工活動		雜項社會及 個人服務		其他 <sup>(2)</sup>		總計		工作時數 Hours of work
Financing and insurance		Real estate, professional and business services		Public administration, education, human health and social work activities		Miscellaneous social and personal services		Others <sup>(2)</sup>		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 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	
12 679	5.2	33 144	6.2	43 962	7.8	23 688	5.4	1 260	5.8	238 253	6.3	< 18
5 958	2.4	18 090	3.4	22 868	4.0	8 454	1.9	740	3.4	143 519	3.8	18 – 29
10 609	4.3	19 069	3.6	24 677	4.4	7 522	1.7	968	4.5	156 824	4.2	30 – 34
24 293	9.9	42 378	7.9	63 067	11.1	9 894	2.3	1 831	8.4	287 126	7.6	35 – 39
84 053	34.3	165 353	30.8	196 993	34.7	44 371	10.1	7 661	35.2	1 022 653	27.2	40 – 44
48 621	19.8	107 088	20.0	112 332	19.8	81 779	18.6	4 671	21.5	733 956	19.5	45 – 49
31 763	13	56 749	10.6	55 982	9.9	45 569	10.4	2 019	9.3	426 133	11.3	50 – 54
11 112	4.5	24 246	4.5	17 209	3.0	11 726	2.7	778	3.6	175 190	4.7	55 – 59
9 347	3.8	25 110	4.7	15 476	2.7	66 919	15.2	748	3.4	257 378	6.9	60 – 64
2 675	1.1	22 782	4.2	6 368	1.1	8 801	2.0	261	1.2	88 860	2.4	65 – 69
2 386	1.0	17 430	3.2	5 183	0.9	104 066	23.7	366	1.7	169 685	4.5	70 – 74
1 645	0.7	5 222	1.0	2 980	0.5	26 144	6.0	438	2.0	57 035	1.5	≥ 75
245 141	100.0	536 661	100.0	567 097	100.0	438 933	100.0	21 741	100.0	3 756 612	100.0	總計 Total
所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數 <sup>(3)</sup> Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment <sup>(3)</sup>												
41		44		44		54 (44)		43		45		

註釋：(1) 統計表內的數字是按以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」為藍本的行業分類而編製。

(2) 「其他」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服務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能辨別或描述不足。

(3) 括號內的數字是指撇除外籍家庭傭工後計算的相應數字。

Notes: (1) Figures in this table are compiled based on the industry classification modeled on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0.

(2) "Others" include "Agriculture, forestry and fishing", "Mining and quarrying", "Electricity and gas supply", "Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities" and industrial activities unidentifiable or inadequately described.

(3) Figure in brackets refers to the corresponding figure after excluding foreign domestic helpers.

**表 6.17 2016 年按所有工作的每周通常工作時數及就業身分劃分的工作人口**  
**Table 6.17 Working population by weekly usual hours of work of all employment and employment status, 2016**

工作時數 Hours of work	僱員 <sup>(1)</sup> Employees <sup>(1)</sup>		僱主 Employers		自營作業者 Self-employed		無酬家庭從業員 Unpaid family workers		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 %
< 18	189 487	5.7	9 965	7.4	33 878	12.4	4 923	31.3	238 253	6.3
18 – 29	110 564	3.3	7 147	5.3	23 664	8.7	2 144	13.6	143 519	3.8
30 – 34	121 538	3.6	9 168	6.8	24 842	9.1	1 276	8.1	156 824	4.2
35 – 39	256 713	7.7	10 746	7.9	18 665	6.8	1 002	6.4	287 126	7.6
40 – 44	926 434	27.8	34 996	25.8	59 058	21.7	2 165	13.8	1 022 653	27.2
45 – 49	675 711	20.3	20 536	15.2	36 544	13.4	1 165	7.4	733 956	19.5
50 – 54	388 307	11.7	13 301	9.8	23 685	8.7	840	5.3	426 133	11.3
55 – 59	151 901	4.6	8 240	6.1	14 577	5.3	472	3.0	175 190	4.7
60 – 64	232 055	7.0	9 064	6.7	15 681	5.8	578	3.7	257 378	6.9
65 – 69	76 117	2.3	4 219	3.1	8 215	3.0	309	2.0	88 860	2.4
70 – 74	156 764	4.7	4 402	3.2	8 039	2.9	480	3.1	169 685	4.5
≥ 75	47 092	1.4	3 727	2.8	5 860	2.1	356	2.3	57 035	1.5
總計 Total	3 332 683	100.0	135 511	100.0	272 708	100.0	15 710	100.0	3 756 612	100.0
所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數 Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment										
	45		43		40		30		45	

註釋：(1) 數字包括外發工。

Note: (1) Figures include outworkers.



**表 6.18 2016 年按工作地點及居住地區劃分的工作人口**  
**Table 6.18 Working population by place of work and area of residence, 2016**

工作地點 Place of work	現住地區 Area of residence				總計 Total
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他地區 及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine	
	數目 (百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ) Number (% <sup>(1)</sup> )				
<b>香港</b> Hong Kong					
同區工作 <sup>(2)</sup> Work in the same district <sup>(2)</sup>	165 193 (4.4)	205 632 (5.5)	264 805 (7.0)	19 057 (0.5)	654 687 (17.4)
跨區工作 Work in another district					
香港島 Hong Kong Island	194 465 (5.2)	227 511 (6.1)	261 210 (7.0)	31 432 (0.8)	714 618 (19.0)
九龍 Kowloon	98 266 (2.6)	279 183 (7.4)	405 221 (10.8)	35 598 (0.9)	818 268 (21.8)
新市鎮 New towns	37 021 (1.0)	129 694 (3.5)	320 629 (8.5)	43 085 (1.1)	530 429 (14.1)
新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	10 548 (0.3)	30 391 (0.8)	93 490 (2.5)	5 914 (0.2)	140 343 (3.7)
無固定地點/水上 No fixed places/ Marine	57 091 (1.5)	135 994 (3.6)	210 985 (5.6)	23 489 (0.6)	427 559 (11.4)
於家中工作 Work at home	103 652 (2.8)	91 863 (2.4)	129 601 (3.4)	34 211 (0.9)	359 327 (9.6)
小計 Sub-total	666 236 (17.7)	1 100 268 (29.3)	1 685 941 (44.9)	192 786 (5.1)	3 645 231 (97.0)
<b>香港以外地方</b> Places outside Hong Kong					
中國內地/澳門/台灣 The mainland of China/ Macao/ Taiwan	14 726 (0.4)	25 214 (0.7)	46 472 (1.2)	6 313 (0.2)	92 725 (2.5)
其他 Others	4 285 (0.1)	5 245 (0.1)	7 530 (0.2)	1 596 (0.0)	18 656 (0.5)
小計 Sub-total	19 011 (0.5)	30 459 (0.8)	54 002 (1.4)	7 909 (0.2)	111 381 (3.0)
總計 Total	685 247 (18.2)	1 130 727 (30.1)	1 739 943 (46.3)	200 695 (5.3)	3 756 612 (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) 同區工作的人士包括 (a) 在香港島或九龍居住並在同一區議會分區內工作的人士，(b) 在新市鎮居住並在同一新市鎮工作的人士，及 (c) 在新界其他地方居住並在同一區議會分區非新市鎮地區內工作的人士。於家中工作的人士及水上人口並不包括在內。

(2) Persons who work in the same district include: (a) those who live on Hong Kong Island or in Kowloon and work in the same District Council district; (b) those who live in a new town and work in the same new town; and (c) those who live in other areas in the New Territories and work in areas other than new town areas of the same District Council district. Persons who work at home and marine population are excluded.

**表 6.19 2016 年按工作地點及是否在居住的同一地區內工作劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口**  
**Table 6.19 Working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong by place of work and whether living in the same district, 2016**

工作地點 Place of work	居住地區 Area of residence						總計 Total
	居住在同一區 <sup>(1)</sup> Living in the same district <sup>(1)</sup>	非居住在同一區 Not living in the same district					
		香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他 地區及水上 <sup>(2)</sup> Other areas in the New Territories and Marine <sup>(2)</sup>	小計 Sub-total	
數目 (百分比) <sup>(3)</sup> Number (% <sup>(3)</sup> )							
<b>香港島</b> Hong Kong Island							
中西區 Central and Western	48 647 (7.4)	85 770 (25.2)	91 194 (13.7)	106 014 (9.8)	14 917 (12.9)	297 895 (13.5)	346 542 (12.1)
灣仔 Wan Chai	21 861 (3.3)	67 218 (19.8)	71 925 (10.8)	85 079 (7.9)	8 832 (7.6)	233 054 (10.6)	254 915 (8.9)
東區 Eastern	65 803 (10.1)	25 783 (7.6)	50 020 (7.5)	56 113 (5.2)	6 154 (5.3)	138 070 (6.3)	203 873 (7.1)
南區 Southern	28 882 (4.4)	15 694 (4.6)	14 372 (2.2)	14 004 (1.3)	1 529 (1.3)	45 599 (2.1)	74 481 (2.6)
小計 Sub-total	165 193 (25.2)	194 465 (57.1)	227 511 (34.1)	261 210 (24.2)	31 432 (27.1)	714 618 (32.4)	879 811 (30.8)
<b>九龍</b> Kowloon							
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	47 903 (7.3)	37 555 (11.0)	114 185 (17.1)	146 052 (13.5)	12 768 (11.0)	310 560 (14.1)	358 463 (12.5)
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	34 057 (5.2)	11 754 (3.5)	38 086 (5.7)	73 448 (6.8)	5 909 (5.1)	129 197 (5.9)	163 254 (5.7)
九龍城 Kowloon City	32 143 (4.9)	11 936 (3.5)	44 390 (6.7)	50 112 (4.6)	4 415 (3.8)	110 853 (5.0)	142 996 (5.0)
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	21 938 (3.4)	3 671 (1.1)	18 420 (2.8)	21 804 (2.0)	2 336 (2.0)	46 231 (2.1)	68 169 (2.4)
觀塘 Kwun Tong	69 591 (10.6)	33 350 (9.8)	64 102 (9.6)	113 805 (10.5)	10 170 (8.8)	221 427 (10.0)	291 018 (10.2)
小計 Sub-total	205 632 (31.4)	98 266 (28.9)	279 183 (41.9)	405 221 (37.5)	35 598 (30.7)	818 268 (37.1)	1 023 900 (35.8)

註釋：(1) 同區工作的人士包括 (a) 在香港島或九龍居住並在同一區議會分區內工作的人士，(b) 在新市鎮居住並在同一新市鎮工作的人士，及 (c) 在新界其他地方居住並在同一區議會分區非新市鎮地區內工作的人士。於家中工作的人士及水上人口並不包括在內。

(2) 數字包括居於船艇上人士。

Notes: (1) Persons who work in the same district include: (a) those who live on Hong Kong Island or in Kowloon and work in the same District Council district; (b) those who live in a new town and work in the same new town; and (c) those who live in other areas in the New Territories and work in areas other than new town areas of the same District Council district. Persons who work at home and marine population are excluded.

(2) Figures include persons living on board vessels.

**表 6.19 2016 年按工作地點及是否在居住的同一地區內工作劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口 (續)**

**Table 6.19 Working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong by place of work and whether living in the same district, 2016 (cont'd)**

工作地點 Place of work	居住地區 Area of residence					小計 Sub-total	總計 Total
	居住在同一區 <sup>(1)</sup> Living in the same district <sup>(1)</sup>	非居住在同一區 Not living in the same district					
		香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他地區及水上 <sup>(2)</sup> Other areas in the New Territories and Marine <sup>(2)</sup>		
數目 (百分比) <sup>(3)</sup> Number (% <sup>(3)</sup> )							
<b>新界</b> New Territories							
西貢 (將軍澳) Sai Kung (Tseung Kwan O)	19 906 (3.0)	4 006 (1.2)	15 419 (2.3)	8 047 (0.7)	1 533 (1.3)	29 005 (1.3)	48 911 (1.7)
荃灣 (新市鎮) Tsuen Wan (New town)	26 949 (4.1)	5 597 (1.6)	19 431 (2.9)	59 103 (5.5)	4 640 (4.0)	88 771 (4.0)	115 720 (4.0)
屯門 (新市鎮) Tuen Mun (New town)	55 226 (8.4)	3 064 (0.9)	7 081 (1.1)	28 476 (2.6)	5 501 (4.7)	44 122 (2.0)	99 348 (3.5)
元朗 (新市鎮) Yuen Long (New town)	13 562 (2.1)	1 207 (0.4)	3 894 (0.6)	26 544 (2.5)	7 473 (6.4)	39 118 (1.8)	52 680 (1.8)
元朗 (天水圍) Yuen Long (Tin Shui Wai)	12 992 (2.0)	454 (0.1)	1 106 (0.2)	6 834 (0.6)	1 509 (1.3)	9 903 (0.4)	22 895 (0.8)
北區 (粉嶺/ 上水) North (Fanling/ Sheung Shui)	22 675 (3.5)	1 065 (0.3)	3 676 (0.6)	15 295 (1.4)	5 617 (4.8)	25 653 (1.2)	48 328 (1.7)
大埔 (新市鎮) Tai Po (New town)	26 959 (4.1)	2 995 (0.9)	10 318 (1.5)	27 657 (2.6)	3 866 (3.3)	44 836 (2.0)	71 795 (2.5)
沙田 (新市鎮) Sha Tin (New town)	37 824 (5.8)	6 995 (2.1)	25 955 (3.9)	55 669 (5.2)	5 375 (4.6)	93 994 (4.3)	131 818 (4.6)
沙田 (馬鞍山) Sha Tin (Ma On Shan)	7 741 (1.2)	420 (0.1)	1 711 (0.3)	5 545 (0.5)	543 (0.5)	8 219 (0.4)	15 960 (0.6)
葵青 (葵涌) Kwai Tsing (Kwai Chung)	29 217 (4.5)	8 535 (2.5)	32 260 (4.8)	67 593 (6.3)	5 114 (4.4)	113 502 (5.2)	142 719 (5.0)
葵青 (青衣) Kwai Tsing (Tsing Yi)	8 337 (1.3)	2 073 (0.6)	6 206 (0.9)	14 480 (1.3)	1 014 (0.9)	23 773 (1.1)	32 110 (1.1)
離島 (北大嶼山) Islands (North Lantau)	3 417 (0.5)	610 (0.2)	2 637 (0.4)	5 386 (0.5)	900 (0.8)	9 533 (0.4)	12 950 (0.5)
新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	19 057 (2.9)	10 548 (3.1)	30 391 (4.6)	93 490 (8.7)	5 914 (5.1)	140 343 (6.4)	159 400 (5.6)
小計 Sub-total	283 862 (43.4)	47 569 (14.0)	160 085 (24.0)	414 119 (38.3)	48 999 (42.2)	670 772 (30.4)	954 634 (33.4)
總計 <sup>(3)</sup> Total <sup>(3)</sup>	654 687 (100.0)	340 300 (100.0)	666 779 (100.0)	1 080 550 (100.0)	116 029 (100.0)	2 203 658 (100.0)	2 858 345 (100.0)

註釋：(3) 括號內的數字顯示在有關居住地區的總計中所佔的百分比。 Notes : (3) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of the respective areas of residence.

(4) 數字不包括於家中工作的人士。

(4) Figures exclude persons who work at home.

**表 6.20 2016 年按工作地點及職業<sup>(1)</sup>劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口**  
**Table 6.20 Working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong by place of work and occupation<sup>(1)</sup>, 2016**

		經理及行政級人員		專業人員		輔助專業人員		文書支援人員		服務工作及銷售人員	
		Managers and administrators		Professionals		Associate professionals		Clerical support workers		Service and sales workers	
工作地點 (區議會分區/新市鎮)		數目	百分比	數目	百分比	數目	百分比	數目	百分比	數目	百分比
Place of work (District Council district/ new town)		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
中西區	Central and Western	58 083	18.8	46 079	19.3	83 522	12.7	69 349	14.0	44 142	7.9
灣仔	Wan Chai	32 214	10.4	27 727	11.6	64 234	9.8	45 833	9.3	50 541	9.1
東區	Eastern	26 573	8.6	23 619	9.9	51 936	7.9	33 986	6.9	32 113	5.8
南區	Southern	5 578	1.8	6 805	2.8	18 115	2.8	9 872	2.0	15 763	2.8
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	41 525	13.4	23 037	9.6	77 678	11.8	61 445	12.4	91 770	16.5
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	16 671	5.4	11 641	4.9	37 300	5.7	31 223	6.3	30 821	5.5
九龍城	Kowloon City	12 221	4.0	12 741	5.3	34 276	5.2	24 436	4.9	27 084	4.9
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	5 463	1.8	4 103	1.7	14 475	2.2	11 823	2.4	15 471	2.8
觀塘	Kwun Tong	39 813	12.9	22 552	9.4	74 405	11.3	62 720	12.7	38 136	6.9
西貢 (將軍澳)	Sai Kung (Tseung Kwan O)	2 459	0.8	4 392	1.8	11 220	1.7	5 304	1.1	12 455	2.2
荃灣 (新市鎮)	Tsuen Wan (New town)	10 913	3.5	4 998	2.1	23 672	3.6	21 199	4.3	24 984	4.5
屯門 (新市鎮)	Tuen Mun (New town)	4 765	1.5	5 756	2.4	19 587	3.0	12 311	2.5	26 212	4.7
元朗 (新市鎮)	Yuen Long (New town)	3 729	1.2	1 691	0.7	9 227	1.4	6 699	1.4	14 624	2.6
元朗 (天水圍)	Yuen Long (Tin Shui Wai)	330	0.1	1 760	0.7	4 306	0.7	2 546	0.5	6 677	1.2
北區 (粉嶺/上水)	North (Fanling/Sheung Shui)	2 459	0.8	2 248	0.9	10 718	1.6	6 278	1.3	12 760	2.3
大埔 (新市鎮)	Tai Po (New town)	6 323	2.0	7 714	3.2	14 773	2.3	8 734	1.8	14 518	2.6
沙田 (新市鎮)	Sha Tin (New town)	10 978	3.6	12 184	5.1	30 224	4.6	23 127	4.7	25 985	4.7
沙田 (馬鞍山)	Sha Tin (Ma On Shan)	420	0.1	1 259	0.5	3 064	0.5	1 726	0.3	5 088	0.9
葵青 (葵涌)	Kwai Tsing (Kwai Chung)	16 360	5.3	7 969	3.3	30 057	4.6	29 979	6.1	18 364	3.3
葵青 (青衣)	Kwai Tsing (Tsing Yi)	2 253	0.7	1 859	0.8	6 007	0.9	5 147	1.0	6 368	1.1
離島 (北大嶼山)	Islands (North Lantau)	745	0.2	933	0.4	3 392	0.5	1 519	0.3	2 768	0.5
新界其他地區	Other areas in the New Territories	9 195	3.0	7 791	3.3	34 042	5.2	18 589	3.8	39 093	7.0
總計	Total	309 070	100.0	238 858	100.0	656 230	100.0	493 845	100.0	555 737	100.0

**表 6.20 2016 年按工作地點及職業<sup>(1)</sup>劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口 (續)**  
**Table 6.20 Working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong by place of work and occupation<sup>(1)</sup>, 2016 (cont'd)**

工藝及有關人員		機台及機器操作員 及裝配員		非技術工人		漁農業熟練工人及 不能分類的職業		總計		工作地點 (區議會分區/新市鎮)	
Craft and related workers		Plant and machine operators and assemblers		Elementary occupations		Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable		Total		Place of work (District Council district / new town)	
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 %		
8 774	6.9	8 044	7.7	28 410	7.7	139	4.7	346 542	12.1	中西區	Central and Western
6 280	4.9	5 819	5.6	22 151	6.0	116	3.9	254 915	8.9	灣仔	Wan Chai
8 179	6.4	5 802	5.6	21 591	5.8	74	2.5	203 873	7.1	東區	Eastern
3 596	2.8	2 826	2.7	11 632	3.1	294	9.9	74 481	2.6	南區	Southern
14 694	11.5	10 303	9.9	37 871	10.2	140	4.7	358 463	12.5	油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong
7 656	6.0	5 935	5.7	21 884	5.9	123	4.2	163 254	5.7	深水埗	Sham Shui Po
6 543	5.1	4 404	4.2	21 135	5.7	156	5.3	142 996	5.0	九龍城	Kowloon City
3 385	2.7	2 402	2.3	10 980	3.0	67	2.3	68 169	2.4	黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin
12 723	10.0	9 829	9.5	30 797	8.3	43	1.5	291 018	10.2	觀塘	Kwun Tong
2 717	2.1	1 475	1.4	8 867	2.4	22	0.7	48 911	1.7	西貢 (將軍澳)	Sai Kung (Tseung Kwan O)
6 392	5.0	5 224	5.0	18 264	4.9	74	2.5	115 720	4.0	荃灣 (新市鎮)	Tsuen Wan (New town)
5 415	4.2	5 571	5.4	19 528	5.3	203	6.9	99 348	3.5	屯門 (新市鎮)	Tuen Mun (New town)
3 806	3.0	3 539	3.4	9 289	2.5	76	2.6	52 680	1.8	元朗 (新市鎮)	Yuen Long (New town)
1 246	1.0	922	0.9	5 009	1.4	99	3.3	22 895	0.8	元朗 (天水圍)	Yuen Long (Tin Shui Wai)
2 686	2.1	3 041	2.9	8 052	2.2	86	2.9	48 328	1.7	北區 (粉嶺/ 上水)	North (Fanling/ Sheung Shui)
4 899	3.8	2 781	2.7	11 912	3.2	141	4.8	71 795	2.5	大埔 (新市鎮)	Tai Po (New town)
5 998	4.7	4 792	4.6	18 393	5.0	137	4.6	131 818	4.6	沙田 (新市鎮)	Sha Tin (New town)
460	0.4	415	0.4	3 467	0.9	61	2.1	15 960	0.6	沙田 (馬鞍山)	Sha Tin (Ma On Shan)
7 807	6.1	9 307	9.0	22 844	6.2	32	1.1	142 719	5.0	葵青 (葵涌)	Kwai Tsing (Kwai Chung)
1 778	1.4	2 323	2.2	6 366	1.7	9	0.3	32 110	1.1	葵青 (青衣)	Kwai Tsing (Tsing Yi)
820	0.6	549	0.5	2 224	0.6	-	-	12 950	0.5	離島 (北大嶼山)	Islands (North Lantau)
11 661	9.1	8 640	8.3	29 524	8.0	865	29.3	159 400	5.6	新界其他地區	Other areas in the New Territories
127 515	100.0	103 943	100.0	370 190	100.0	2 957	100.0	2 858 345	100.0	總計	Total

註釋：(1) 統計表內的數字是根據 2011 年人口普查所採用的職業分類編製。該職業分類大致上是以「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」為藍本而編定。

Note: (1) Figures in this table are compiled based on the occupation classification adopted in the 2011 Population Census, which is broadly modeled on the International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08).

**表 6.21 2016 年按前赴工作地點的交通方式劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口**  
**Table 6.21 Working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong by mode of transport to place of work, 2016**

交通方式 Mode of transport	前赴工作地點的交通方式 Mode of transport to place of work			
	作為主要方式 As main mode		作為輔助方式 As supplementary mode	
	數目 Number	百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> % <sup>(1)</sup>	數目 Number	百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> % <sup>(1)</sup>
香港鐵路（本地線 <sup>(2)</sup> ） Mass Transit Railway (Local line <sup>(2)</sup> )	1 164 157	40.7	319 118	11.2
巴士 <sup>(3)</sup> Bus <sup>(3)</sup>	782 162	27.4	325 693	11.4
步行 On foot only	286 515	10.0	-	-
公共小巴 <sup>(4)</sup> Public light bus <sup>(4)</sup>	191 849	6.7	286 418	10.0
私家車／客貨車 Private car/ Passenger van	185 970	6.5	52 377	1.8
公司巴士／小巴 Company bus/ van	68 286	2.4	51 453	1.8
香港鐵路（輕鐵） Mass Transit Railway (Light Rail)	52 522	1.8	39 245	1.4
的士 Taxi	35 009	1.2	170 301	6.0
屋邨巴士 Residential coach service	28 120	1.0	28 116	1.0
小輪／船艇 Ferry/ Vessel	22 929	0.8	17 993	0.6
其他 Others	40 826	1.4	31 685	1.1
總計 Total	2 858 345	100.0		

註釋：(1) 數字顯示在港有固定工作地點的工作人口總數中所佔的百分比。

(2) 香港鐵路（本地線）包括觀塘線、荃灣線、港島線、東涌線、將軍澳線、東鐵線、馬鐵線、西鐵線、迪士尼線及機場快線。

(3) 巴士包括九龍巴士、新世界第一巴士、城巴、新大嶼山巴士、龍運巴士、香港鐵路接駁巴士及來往商業區至港鐵站的接駁巴士。

(4) 公共小巴包括綠色專線小巴及紅色小巴。

Notes : (1) Figures represent the percentages in respect of the total number of working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong.

(2) Mass Transit Railway (Local line) includes Kwun Tong Line, Tsuen Wan Line, Island Line, Tung Chung Line, Tseung Kwan O Line, East Rail Line, Ma On Shan Rail Line, West Rail Line, Disneyland Resort Line and Airport Express Line.

(3) Buses include Kowloon Motor Bus, New World First Bus, Citybus, New Lantao Bus, Long Win Bus, Mass Transit Railway Feeder Buses and shuttle buses running between commercial/ office developments and railway stations.

(4) Public light buses include green and red minibuses.

**表 6.22 2016 年按居住地區及前赴工作地點的交通方式數目劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口**  
**Table 6.22 Working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong by area of residence and number of modes of transport to place of work, 2016**

居住地區 Area of residence	前赴工作地點的交通方式的數目 Number of modes of transport to place of work			總計 Total	前赴工作地點的交通方式的 平均數目 Average number of modes of transport to place of work
	1	2	3+		
	數目 (百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ) Number (% <sup>(1)</sup> )				
香港島 Hong Kong Island	344 406 (68.1)	93 588 (18.5)	67 499 (13.4)	505 493 (100.0)	1.45
九龍 Kowloon	599 976 (68.8)	173 655 (19.9)	98 780 (11.3)	872 411 (100.0)	1.43
新市鎮 New towns	873 796 (64.9)	308 480 (22.9)	163 079 (12.1)	1 345 355 (100.0)	1.47
新界其他地區及水上 <sup>(2)</sup> Other areas in the New Territories and Marine <sup>(2)</sup>	66 112 (48.9)	49 988 (37.0)	18 986 (14.1)	135 086 (100.0)	1.65
總計 Total	1 884 290 (65.9)	625 711 (21.9)	348 344 (12.2)	2 858 345 (100.0)	1.46

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在有關居住地區的總計中所佔的百分比。

(2) 數字包括 293 名住在船艇上的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口。

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

(2) Figures include a working population of 293 persons with fixed place of work in Hong Kong living on board vessels.

**表 6.23 2016 年按前赴工作地點的主要交通方式及每月主要職業收入劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口<sup>(1)</sup>**

**Table 6.23 Working population<sup>(1)</sup> with fixed place of work in Hong Kong by main mode of transport to place of work and monthly income from main employment, 2016**

主要交通方式 Main mode of transport	每月主要職業收入 (港元) Monthly income from main employment (HK\$)					
	< 4,000	4,000 – 5,999	6,000 – 7,999	8,000 – 99,999	10,000 – 14,999	15,000 – 19,999
	數目 (百分比) <sup>(2)</sup> Number (% <sup>(2)</sup> )					
香港鐵路 (本地線) <sup>(3)</sup> Mass Transit Railway (Local line) <sup>(3)</sup>	31 542 (1.1)	26 581 (0.9)	35 796 (1.3)	77 760 (2.7)	294 629 (10.3)	203 687 (7.2)
巴士 <sup>(4)</sup> Bus <sup>(4)</sup>	21 941 (0.8)	17 283 (0.6)	26 208 (0.9)	66 845 (2.3)	226 988 (8.0)	148 254 (5.2)
步行 On foot only	20 349 (0.7)	15 571 (0.5)	22 073 (0.8)	45 432 (1.6)	84 819 (3.0)	33 527 (1.2)
公共小巴 <sup>(5)</sup> Public light bus <sup>(5)</sup>	6 682 (0.2)	7 310 (0.3)	9 758 (0.3)	18 528 (0.7)	56 717 (2.0)	32 500 (1.1)
私家車/客貨車 Private car/ Passenger van	1 438 (0.1)	963 (0.0)	1 581 (0.1)	3 528 (0.1)	17 075 (0.6)	15 519 (0.5)
公司巴士/小巴 Company bus/ van	1 338 (0.0)	882 (0.0)	1 655 (0.1)	4 920 (0.2)	18 460 (0.6)	13 549 (0.5)
香港鐵路 (輕鐵) Mass Transit Railway (Light Rail)	3 283 (0.1)	2 503 (0.1)	3 208 (0.1)	7 706 (0.3)	17 817 (0.6)	8 380 (0.3)
的士 Taxi	558 (0.0)	480 (0.0)	608 (0.0)	1 096 (0.0)	4 071 (0.1)	3 349 (0.1)
屋邨/大廈巴士 Residential coach service	724 (0.0)	515 (0.0)	744 (0.0)	1 850 (0.1)	6 308 (0.2)	4 958 (0.2)
小輪/船艇 Ferry/ Vessel	634 (0.0)	366 (0.0)	506 (0.0)	1 150 (0.0)	4 665 (0.2)	3 533 (0.1)
其他 Others	1 447 (0.1)	1 046 (0.0)	1 580 (0.1)	4 121 (0.1)	13 028 (0.5)	6 747 (0.2)
總計 Total	89 936 (3.2)	73 500 (2.6)	103 717 (3.6)	232 936 (8.2)	744 577 (26.1)	474 003 (16.6)



**表 6.23 2016 年按前赴工作地點的主要交通方式及每月主要職業收入劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口<sup>(1)</sup> (續)**

**Table 6.23 Working population<sup>(1)</sup> with fixed place of work in Hong Kong by main mode of transport to place of work and monthly income from main employment, 2016 (cont'd)**

每月主要職業收入 (港元) Monthly income from main employment (HK\$)			總計 Total	每月主要職業收入 中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	主要交通方式 Main mode of transport
20,000 – 24,999	25,000 – 39,999	≥ 40,000			
數目 (百分比) <sup>(2)</sup> Number (%) <sup>(2)</sup>					
138 435 (4.9)	180 195 (6.3)	173 496 (6.1)	1 162 121 (40.8)	16,850	香港鐵路 (本地線) <sup>(3)</sup> Mass Transit Railway (Local line) <sup>(3)</sup>
89 922 (3.2)	105 003 (3.7)	78 172 (2.7)	780 616 (27.4)	15,000	巴士 <sup>(4)</sup> Bus <sup>(4)</sup>
18 731 (0.7)	20 726 (0.7)	22 073 (0.8)	283 301 (9.9)	11,000	步行 On foot only
18 311 (0.6)	22 742 (0.8)	18 656 (0.7)	191 204 (6.7)	14,000	公共小巴 <sup>(5)</sup> Public light bus <sup>(5)</sup>
18 380 (0.6)	38 113 (1.3)	87 656 (3.1)	184 253 (6.5)	36,250	私家車/客貨車 Private car/ Passenger van
8 641 (0.3)	11 076 (0.4)	7 642 (0.3)	68 163 (2.4)	16,500	公司巴士/小巴 Company bus/ van
3 708 (0.1)	3 510 (0.1)	2 186 (0.1)	52 301 (1.8)	12,000	香港鐵路 (輕鐵) Mass Transit Railway (Light Rail)
3 120 (0.1)	5 182 (0.2)	16 342 (0.6)	34 806 (1.2)	33,750	的士 Taxi
3 166 (0.1)	4 543 (0.2)	5 282 (0.2)	28 090 (1.0)	18,000	屋邨/大廈巴士 Residential coach service
2 843 (0.1)	4 034 (0.1)	5 158 (0.2)	22 889 (0.8)	20,000	小輪/船艇 Ferry/ Vessel
4 141 (0.1)	4 860 (0.2)	3 707 (0.1)	40 677 (1.4)	14,000	其他 Others
309 398 (10.9)	399 984 (14.0)	420 370 (14.8)	2 848 421 (100.0)	15,500	總計 Total

註釋：(1) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

(3) 香港鐵路 (本地線) 包括觀塘線、荃灣線、港島線、東涌線、將軍澳線、東鐵線、馬鐵線、西鐵線、迪士尼線及機場快線。

(4) 巴士包括九龍巴士、新世界第一巴士、城巴、新大嶼山巴士、龍運巴士、香港鐵路接駁巴士及來往商業區至港鐵站的接駁巴士。

(5) 公共小巴包括綠色專線小巴及紅色小巴。

Notes : (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

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

(3) Mass Transit Railway (Local line) includes Kwun Tong Line, Tsuen Wan Line, Island Line, Tung Chung Line, Tseung Kwan O Line, East Rail Line, Ma On Shan Rail Line, West Rail Line, Disneyland Resort Line and Airport Express Line.

(4) Buses include Kowloon Motor Bus, New World First Bus, Citybus, New Lantao Bus, Long Win Bus, Mass Transit Railway Feeder Buses and shuttle buses running between commercial/ office developments and railway stations.

(5) Public light buses include green and red minibuses.

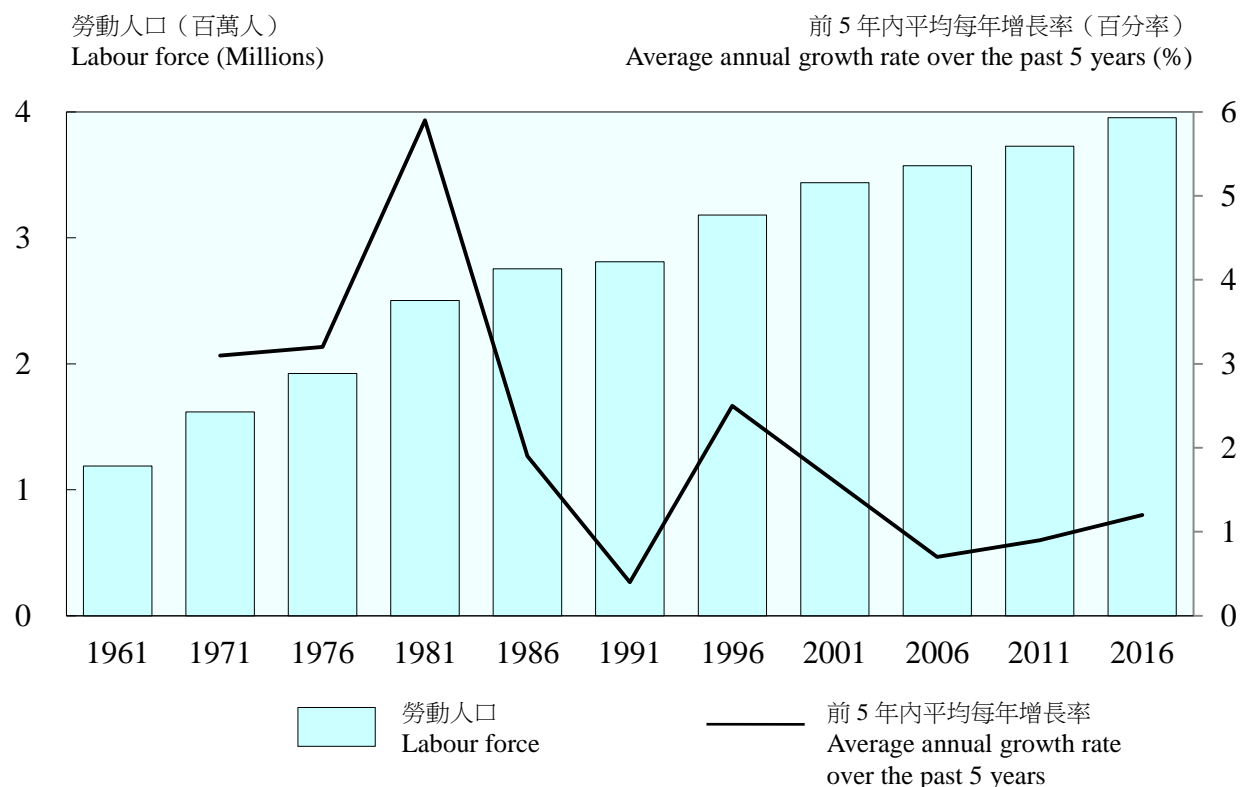
**表 6.24 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的非從事經濟活動人口**  
**Table 6.24 Economically inactive population by age group and sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

年份 Year	年齡組別 Age group	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2006							
	0 – 14	484 551	36.1	455 124	23.3	939 675	28.5
	15 – 24	239 762	17.9	235 497	12.1	475 259	14.4
	25 – 34	32 580	2.4	107 195	5.5	139 775	4.2
	35 – 44	35 573	2.6	214 094	11.0	249 667	7.6
	45 – 54	62 651	4.7	252 744	13.0	315 395	9.6
	55 – 64	139 694	10.4	239 447	12.3	379 141	11.5
	65 +	347 814	25.9	445 236	22.8	793 050	24.1
	總計 Total	1 342 625	100.0	1 949 337	100.0	3 291 962	100.0
2011							
	0 – 14	426 248	31.0	397 312	20.2	823 560	24.6
	15 – 24	261 604	19.0	250 988	12.7	512 592	15.3
	25 – 34	35 791	2.6	100 495	5.1	136 286	4.1
	35 – 44	37 491	2.7	176 142	8.9	213 633	6.4
	45 – 54	65 712	4.8	250 587	12.7	316 299	9.5
	55 – 64	160 888	11.7	305 487	15.5	466 375	13.9
	65 +	387 643	28.2	487 781	24.8	875 424	26.2
	總計 Total	1 375 377	100.0	1 968 792	100.0	3 344 169	100.0
2016							
	0 – 14	428 289	31.5	402 166	19.9	830 455	24.6
	15 – 24	222 778	16.4	219 073	10.8	441 851	13.1
	25 – 34	34 531	2.5	109 719	5.4	144 250	4.3
	35 – 44	30 238	2.2	166 862	8.2	197 100	5.8
	45 – 54	52 401	3.9	212 484	10.5	264 885	7.8
	55 – 64	146 457	10.8	324 238	16.0	470 695	13.9
	65 +	443 795	32.7	588 756	29.1	1 032 551	30.5
	總計 Total	1 358 489	100.0	2 023 298	100.0	3 381 787	100.0

**表 6.25 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按經濟活動身分及性別劃分的非從事經濟活動人口**  
**Table 6.25 Economically inactive population by economic activity status and sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

年份 Year	經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2006							
	料理家務者 Home-makers	20 855	1.6	633 275	32.5	654 130	19.9
	學生 Students	653 172	48.6	620 236	31.8	1 273 408	38.7
	退休人士 Retired persons	434 922	32.4	515 592	26.4	950 514	28.9
	其他 Others	233 676	17.4	180 234	9.2	413 910	12.6
	總計 Total	1 342 625	100.0	1 949 337	100.0	3 291 962	100.0
2011							
	料理家務者 Home-makers	32 191	2.3	526 138	26.7	558 329	16.7
	學生 Students	596 960	43.4	567 078	28.8	1 164 038	34.8
	退休人士 Retired persons	477 981	34.8	568 467	28.9	1 046 448	31.3
	其他 Others	268 245	19.5	307 109	15.6	575 354	17.2
	總計 Total	1 375 377	100.0	1 968 792	100.0	3 344 169	100.0
2016							
	料理家務者 Home-makers	31 699	2.3	511 628	25.3	543 327	16.1
	學生 Students	560 255	41.2	538 287	26.6	1 098 542	32.5
	退休人士 Retired persons	506 452	37.3	656 812	32.5	1 163 264	34.4
	其他 Others	260 083	19.1	316 571	15.6	576 654	17.1
	總計 Total	1 358 489	100.0	2 023 298	100.0	3 381 787	100.0

**圖 6.1 1961 年至 2016 年的勞動人口及平均每年增長率**  
**Chart 6.1 Labour force and average annual growth rates, 1961 – 2016**

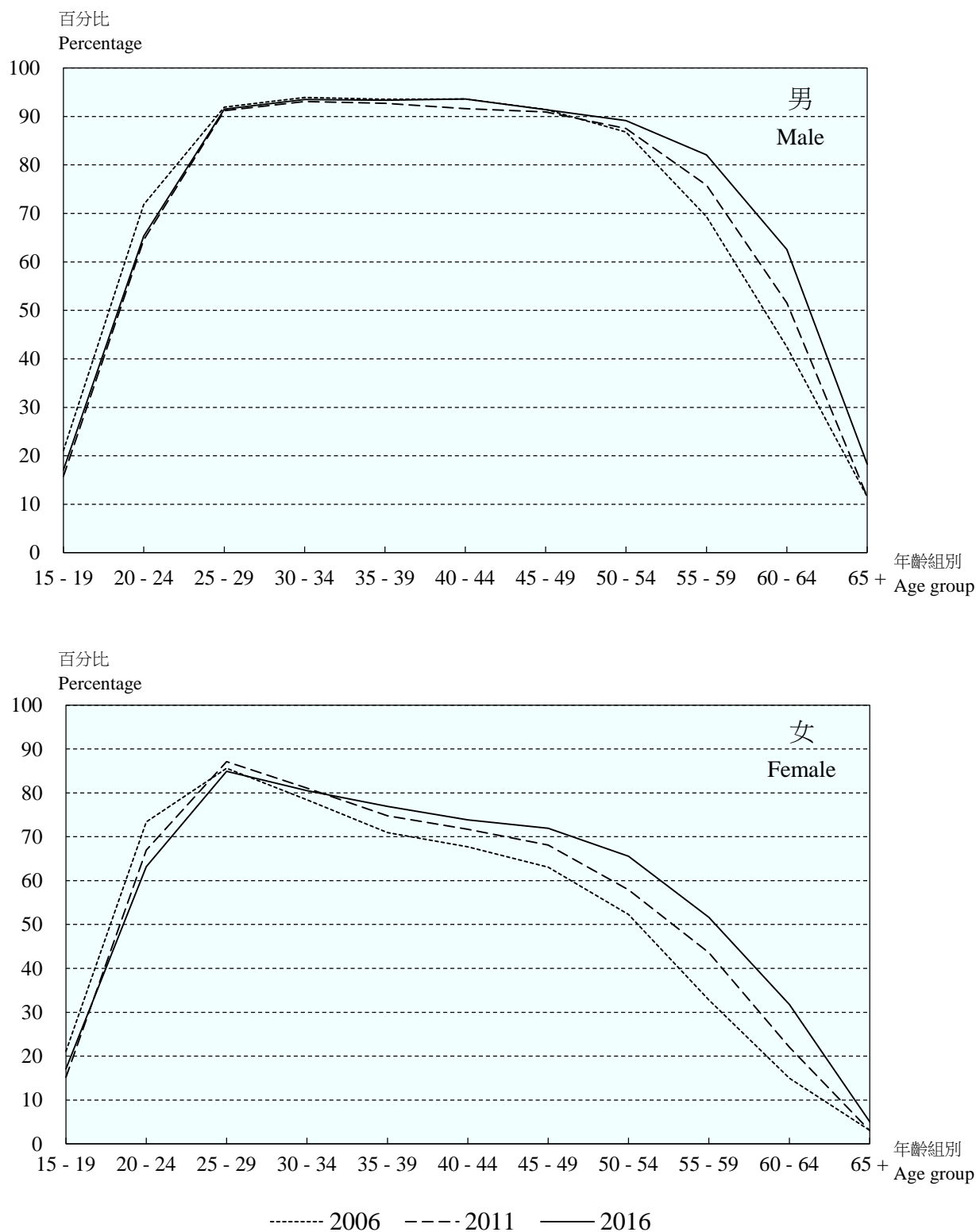


年 Year	勞動人口 Labour force	前 5 年內平均每年增長率 (百分率) Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)
1961	1 187 558	
1971	1 618 982	3.1 <sup>(1)</sup>
1976	1 922 500	3.2
1981	2 503 804	5.9
1986	2 753 848	1.9
1991	2 811 002	0.4
1996	3 182 497	2.5
2001	3 437 992	1.6
2006	3 572 384	0.7
2011	3 727 407	0.9
2016	3 954 798	1.2

註釋：(1) 數字是指前 10 年內平均每年增長率。

Note: (1) Figure refers to the average annual growth rate over the previous 10 years.

**圖 6.2 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的勞動人口參與率**  
**Chart 6.2 Labour force participation rates by sex and age group, 2006, 2011 and 2016**



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## 7. 房屋特徵

## 7. Housing Characteristics

### 概念與範圍

7.1 從人口普查／中期人口統計搜集的房屋資料，有助評估房屋發展，以及確定和估算人口對房屋的需要。在2016年中期人口統計所搜集有關住戶及人口的房屋資料包括房屋的住用情況、居所租住權、租金、按揭供款及借貸還款、尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期、居所內的廳房數目及居所樓面面積等。另外，為人口普查／中期人口統計及其他住戶統計調查而設立的「屋宇單位檔案庫」及「小區檔案庫」提供了屋宇單位類型的資料。因此，這些資料主要並非經由點算得來。

7.2 一般來說，屋宇單位是按建築材料類型、興建用途及負責建築的機構類別來分類。屋宇單位首先按建築材料分成兩類：永久性屋宇單位和臨時屋宇單位，前者進而再分成公營租住房屋單位、資助出售單位、私人住宅單位、別墅／平房／新型村屋、簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋、員工宿舍及非住宅用屋宇單位。為方便分析，在展示家庭住戶的統計數字時，私人住宅單位會按居所類型再分為整個單位／洋房及房間／閣仔／床位等。為提供一個較宏觀的狀況，屋宇單位亦可結合成五個主要的房屋類型。有關上述詞彙的詳細說明，請參閱「詞彙釋義」中「屋宇單位類型」及「房屋類型」的描述。

7.3 按類型劃分有人居住的屋宇單位的分布變化，可反映房屋素質或人口

### Concepts and coverage

7.1 Data on housing characteristics from a population census/by-census are useful for assessing housing development and identifying and quantifying the housing need of the population. In the 2016 Population By-census, information related to housing characteristics of the households and population obtained includes occupancy of quarters, tenure of accommodation, rent, mortgage payment and loan repayment, outstanding mortgage or loan period, number of rooms in the residence and floor area of accommodation. Also, there is information on the type of quarters mainly not obtained from the enumeration but derived from the “Register of Quarters” and “Register of Segments”, which have been maintained for the census/by-census operations and other household surveys.

7.2 In general, quarters are classified by the type of construction materials, the purpose for which they were built and the organisation responsible for their construction. Quarters are first dichotomized into permanent quarters and temporary quarters, according to the construction materials. The former is then further classified into public rental housing units, subsidised sale flats, private residential flats, villas/bungalows/modern village houses, simple stone structures/traditional village houses, staff quarters and non-domestic quarters. To facilitate analysis, private residential flats are separated into accommodation types namely whole house/flat and room/cockloft/bedspace, etc. in the presentation of statistics on domestic households. To provide a broader perspective, quarters can also be aggregated into five major types of housing. Detailed descriptions of the above terms are given under “Type of quarters” and “Type of housing” in “Definition of Terms”.

7.3 The changes in the distribution of occupied quarters by type reflect the changes in the quality of

居住條件的變化。一般人均認為永久性房屋較臨時房屋為佳。此外，屋宇單位的共住程度、居所租住權，以及住戶佔用的廳房數目及居所樓面面積亦是顯示居住條件的有用指標。以租金和按揭供款及借貸還款來量度的住房支出也是一個影響居住條件的重要因素。上述資料連同入息數據一併分析，可以得悉入住各類型房屋的人口的負擔能力。

7.4 另外，2016 年中期人口統計增設了「屋宇單位是否分間樓宇單位」這數據項目，有關分間樓宇單位的統計數字將會在 2017 年年底以主題性報告形式發布。

## 有人居住的屋宇單位

### *有人居住屋宇單位的數目及增長*

7.5 根據中期人口統計結果，有人居住的屋宇單位總數由 2006 年的 223 萬個增至 2016 年的 253 萬個，增幅約 30 萬個（或 13.5%）。在過去 10 年，大部分屋宇單位類型的有人居住的屋宇單位數目皆有所增加。以有人居住的屋宇單位數目來比較，有人居住的私人住宅單位錄得最大升幅，單位數目增加了 169 956 個。其次是公營租住房屋單位和資助出售單位，單位數目分別增加了 72 396 個及 21 939 個。（表 7.1）

7.6 於 2016 年，在有人居住的屋宇單位中，公營租住房屋單位、資助出售單位、私人住宅單位及別墅／平房／新型村屋，共佔 96.6%。私人住宅單位佔所有有人居住的屋宇單位的比例由 10 年前的 44.5% 上升至 2016 年的 46.0%。公營租住房屋單位的比例則由 2006 年的 31.1% 下跌至 2016 年的 30.2%，而其他

housing or the conditions of living of the population. It is generally agreed that permanent housing are better than temporary housing. In addition, the degree of sharing of the quarters and the tenure of accommodation as well as the number of rooms and the floor area of accommodation occupied by the household are also useful indicators on conditions of living. Another important factor that affects the condition of living is the cost of housing, which can be measured by rental payment together with mortgage payment and loan repayment. When relating to the income data, such information could further facilitate the analysis on the affordability of the population on different types of housing.

7.4 In addition, the data topic about “whether the quarters is a subdivided unit” was newly included in the 2016 Population By-census. Statistics relevant to subdivided units will be published via a thematic report in end-2017.

## Occupied quarters

### *Number and growth of occupied quarters*

7.5 Based on the population by-census results, the total number of occupied quarters increased by around 0.3 million (or 13.5%) from 2.23 million in 2006 to 2.53 million in 2016. Over the past 10 years, the number of occupied quarters increased for most types of quarters. In terms of the number of occupied quarters, private residential flats recorded the largest increase of 169 956 units, followed by public rental housing units and subsidised sale flats, with increases of 72 396 and 21 939 units respectively. (Table 7.1)

7.6 In 2016, altogether 96.6% of the occupied quarters were public rental housing units, subsidised sale flats, private residential flats and villas/bungalows/modern village houses. Private residential flats constituted 46.0% of all occupied quarters in 2016, up from 44.5% 10 years ago, while the share of public rental housing units dropped from 31.1% in 2006 to 30.2% in 2016. The proportions of



屋宇單位類型的比例則大致維持穩定。  
(表 7.1)

other types of quarters remained broadly stable.  
(Table 7.1)

### 屋宇單位的地區分布情況

### *Geographical distribution of occupied quarters*

7.7 在過去 10 年，隨着新市鎮的發展及舊區重建，本港各地區不同類型的房屋分布亦有所改變。在 2006 年，18.7% 有人居住的屋宇單位在香港島，30.2% 在九龍，而 51.1% 在新界。2006 年至 2016 年期間，由於新界持續發展，新界有人居住屋宇單位的數目由 1 136 972 增至 1 303 577，增幅達 14.7%。因此，在 2016 年，有人居住的屋宇單位中，新界佔 51.6%，至於香港島的比例則輕微下跌至 17.0%，而九龍的比例則輕微上升至 31.4%。  
(表 7.2)

7.7 The expansion of the new towns and the redevelopment of the old districts in the past 10 years changed the distribution of different types of housing in different areas of the territory. In 2006, 18.7% of the occupied quarters were on Hong Kong Island, 30.2% in Kowloon, and 51.1% in the New Territories. Between 2006 and 2016, the number of occupied quarters in the New Territories increased by 14.7%, from 1 136 972 to 1 303 577, due to continuous development there. Consequently, 51.6% of all occupied quarters were in the New Territories by 2016. The proportion for Hong Kong Island decreased slightly to 17.0%, while that for Kowloon increased slightly to 31.4%. (Table 7.2)

7.8 在 18 個區議會分區中，觀塘區有人居住的屋宇單位數目最多，有 227 168 個，其次是沙田區 (223 647) 及元朗區 (208 351)。而以離島區的數目最少，只有 55 434 個。(圖 7.1)

7.8 Among the 18 District Council districts, the Kwun Tong district had the largest number of occupied quarters (227 168), followed by the Sha Tin district (223 647) and the Yuen Long district (208 351). The Islands district had the smallest number of occupied quarters (55 434). (Chart 7.1)

### 按屋宇單位類型劃分的家庭住戶

### **Domestic households by type of quarters**

7.9 在過去 10 年，由於素質較佳的房屋的供應不斷增加，舊型屋邨相繼清拆和重建，以及人口向新市鎮遷移，各類型屋宇單位的住戶比例有所轉變。

7.9 Owing to the increasing supply of better quality housing, the demolition and redevelopment of old housing estates and the internal migration of the population to the new towns in the past 10 years, there were shifts in the proportions of households in different types of quarters.

7.10 在過去 10 年，私人住宅單位 (整個單位/洋房)、公營租住房屋單位及資助出售單位分別增加 17.8%、10.3% 及 6.0%，分別佔 2016 年所有家庭住戶的 45.8%、30.4% 及 15.3%。相反，私人住宅單位 (房間/閣仔/床位等) 的比例和數目均在同期有明顯減幅。  
(表 7.3)

7.10 In the past 10 years, the number of domestic households residing in private residential flats (whole house/ flat), public rental housing units and subsidised sale flats increased by 17.8%, 10.3% and 6.0% respectively. The corresponding proportions to all domestic households in 2016 stood at 45.8%, 30.4% and 15.3% respectively. In contrast, the proportion and number of households

living in private residential flats (room/ cockloft/ bedspace, etc) recorded a notable reduction during the same period. (Table 7.3)

## 住屋情況

### 共住程度

7.11 共住程度是以每千個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目計算，是顯示居住條件的另一有效指標。該數字由 2006 年的 1 008 戶下降至 2016 年的 1 002 戶。（表 7.4）

7.12 在過去 10 年，整體共住程度一直下降，主要原因是非住宅用屋宇單位和臨時屋宇單位的共住程度大幅下降。（表 7.4）

### 每千個屋宇單位的平均住客數目

7.13 在過去 10 年，隨着屋宇單位內家庭住戶數目普遍下降，每千個屋宇單位的平均住客數目，由 2006 年的 3 084 人降至 2016 年的 2 904 人。這是由於共住程度下降和平均家庭住戶人數減少所致。（表 7.5）

7.14 雖然非住宅用屋宇單位（1 025），臨時屋宇單位（1 005）及簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋（1 004）的共住程度稍高，但臨時屋宇單位及簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋的每千個屋宇單位平均住客數目分別只有 2 577 名及 2 731 名，仍較全港的平均數 2 904 為低。至於非住宅用屋宇單位，由於當中有不少非家庭住戶（這些住戶通常有大量成員），每千個屋宇單位平均住客數目高達 4 551 人。（表 7.4 及 7.5）

## Housing condition

### Degree of sharing

7.11 The degree of sharing, which is measured by the average number of domestic households in 1 000 units of quarters is another useful indicator of conditions of living. It decreased from 1 008 in 2006 to 1 002 in 2016. (Table 7.4)

7.12 The drop in the overall degree of sharing in the past 10 years was mainly due to a substantial reduction in the non-domestic quarters and temporary quarters. (Table 7.4)

### Average number of occupants per 1 000 units of quarters

7.13 Concurrent with the general decrease in the number of domestic households in a unit of quarters, the average number of occupants per 1 000 units of quarters also dropped in the past 10 years, from 3 084 in 2006 to 2 904 in 2016. The drop was due to the decrease in the degree of sharing and the decrease in the average household size of domestic households. (Table 7.5)

7.14 Sharing of quarters by households in non-domestic quarters (1 025) and temporary quarters (1 005) and simple stone structures/ traditional village houses (1 004) were relatively high. However, the average number of occupants per 1 000 units of temporary quarters and simple stone structures/ traditional village houses were only 2 577 and 2 731 respectively, still lower than the territory's average of 2 904. For non-domestic quarters, the average number of occupants per 1 000 units of quarters was high at 4 551 because there were quite a number of non-domestic households, which normally consist of

large number of members, living therein.  
(Tables 7.4 and 7.5)

### 廳房數目

7.15 居所內的廳房數目的資料對研究每人的居住空間非常有用。每戶及每人的平均廳房數目是量度居住環境素質的有用指標。在 2016 年，每戶及每人的平均廳房數目分別為 3.2 及 1.1。廳房數目甚受房屋類型影響，居於私人永久性房屋的住戶其住所的廳房數目平均為 3.7，而每人的廳房數目則平均為 1.3。居於公營租住房屋的相對數目分別為 2.4 及 0.9。上述廳房數字包括客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間，但不包括廚房及浴室／廁所。（表 7.6）

7.16 一般而言，較多成員的住戶所佔用的廳房數目較多。一人住戶的每戶平均廳房數目是 2.4 個，而六人及以上住戶則是 4.6 個。大多數住戶（60.3%）居住於有 3 至 4 個自用廳房的屋宇單位。（表 7.7）

### 居所樓面面積

7.17 居所樓面面積是 2016 年中期人口統計增設的數據項目，有關的統計數字是指住戶佔用的居所樓面面積。與其他住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。

7.18 在 2016 年，82.2% 的家庭住戶佔用的居所面積為 20 至少於 70 平方米。在佔用面積為 20 至少於 40 平方米

### Number of rooms

7.15 Information on the number of rooms in the residence is useful for studies on space at home occupied in one's own. The average number of rooms in the quarters occupied by a household and by a person are useful measures on the quality of living environment. On average, there were 3.2 rooms for each household and 1.1 rooms for each person in 2016. The numbers of rooms occupied by a household and a person varied for different types of housing. For those living in private permanent housing, there were 3.7 rooms per household and 1.3 rooms per person on average. However, the corresponding figures for those residing in public rental housing were only 2.4 and 0.9 respectively. It should be noted that the number of rooms here includes living/dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms, but not kitchens and bathrooms/toilets. (Table 7.6)

7.16 Households with more members generally occupied more rooms. The average number of rooms occupied by a one-person household was 2.4 while that for households with six persons and over was 4.6. The majority of households (60.3%) resided in quarters with 3 to 4 exclusively used rooms. (Table 7.7)

### Floor area of accommodation

7.17 Floor area of accommodation is a data topic newly included in the 2016 Population By-census. The statistics concerned refer to the floor area of accommodation occupied by households. Floor area of common area shared among households is excluded.

7.18 In 2016, 82.2% of domestic households occupied an area of accommodation of 20-<70 square metres. For households occupying an area of 20-<40

的住戶中，53.5% 居於公營租住房屋。另一方面，在佔用面積為 40 至少於 70 平方米的住戶中，60.1% 居於私人永久性房屋。家庭住戶的居所樓面面積中位數為 40 平方米。按房屋類型分析，居於公營租住房屋的家庭住戶的居所樓面面積中位數為最小（33 平方米），而居於私人永久性房屋的家庭住戶的居所樓面面積中位數為最大（47 平方米）。

（表 7.8）

7.19 成員較多的家庭住戶傾向佔用較大的居所樓面面積。大部分一人或兩人住戶（超過 4 成）所佔用的面積為 20 至少於 40 平方米，而他們佔用的居所樓面面積中位數不足 40 平方米。相反，逾 5 成有五名成員或以上的住戶所佔用的面積為 40 至少於 70 平方米，而他們佔用的居所樓面面積中位數則達 50 平方米以上。（表 7.9）

7.20 人均居所樓面面積是量度居住條件的有用指標之一。在 2016 年，家庭住戶的人均居所樓面面積中位數為 15.0 平方米。中位數隨着住戶人數增加而下降，由一人住戶的 32.0 平方米下降至有六名成員或以上住戶的 9.0 平方米。按房屋類型分析，私人永久性房屋及非住宅用房屋的人均居所樓面面積中位數最大（約 18 平方米），而除一人住戶外，私人永久性房屋的人均居所樓面面積中位數在所有住戶人數組別中都是最大。（表 7.10）

### 居所租住權

7.21 在過去 10 年，家庭住戶居所租

square metres, 53.5% of them lived in public rental housing. On the other hand, 60.1% of households occupying an area of 40-<70 square metres lived in private permanent housing. The median floor area of accommodation of domestic households was 40 square metres. Analysed by type of housing, the median floor area of accommodation of domestic households living in public rental housing, at 33 square metres, was the smallest; whereas that of domestic households living in private permanent housing, at 47 square metres, was the largest.

(Table 7.8)

7.19 Larger households tended to occupy a larger floor area of accommodation. Most one-person or two-person households (over 40%) occupied an area of 20-<40 square metres, and the median floor area of accommodation occupied by these individual households was less than 40 square metres. On the contrary, for households with five persons or more, over 50% occupied an area of 40-<70 square metres, with the median floor area of accommodation occupied by these individual households being above 50 square metres. (Table 7.9)

7.20 The per capita floor area of accommodation is one of the useful indicators to measure living conditions. In 2016, the median per capita floor area of accommodation of domestic households was 15.0 square metres. The median fell as household size increased, from 32.0 square metres for one-person households to 9.0 square metres for households with six persons or more. Analysed by type of housing, the median values of per capita floor area of accommodation for private permanent housing and non-domestic housing were the largest (about 18 square metres). In fact, the median values of per capita floor area of accommodation for private permanent housing were the largest in all household size groups, except for one-person households. (Table 7.10)

### Tenure of accommodation

7.21 In the past 10 years, the distribution of the

住權的分布有所改變。在 2016 年，48.5% 的家庭住戶居住在自置物業內，較 2006 年的比例（52.8%）為低。同期間，居住在全租單位內的家庭住戶比例由 43.0% 增至 46.8%。在過去 10 年，分租和合租的情況已較為少有，相應的比例由 2006 年的 1.0% 大幅下降至 2016 年的 0.2%。（表 7.11）

7.22 居所租住權與戶主年齡有直接關係。只分析單戶住戶，年輕戶主（25 歲以下）的自置居所比例最低。該比例由 29.9% 上升至 50 至 54 歲的最高點 50.3%，然後逐步下跌至 65 歲及以上 39.5%。進一步按是否有按揭供款及借貸還款分析自置居所單戶住戶的戶主年齡分布，可見到以 30 至 39 歲（即主要工作年齡）的戶主，居於有按揭供款或借貸還款居所的比率最高。另一方面，居於自置居所而沒有按揭供款及借貸還款的戶主以 55 至 59 歲、60 至 64 歲及 65 歲及以上的比例最高。（表 7.12）

7.23 大部分（64.1%）多戶住戶居於自置居所，而只有 31.2% 此類住戶居於租住單位。（表 7.12）

## 住房支出

7.24 租金中位數是住戶租金的其中一個簡要統計數字。按屋宇單位類型分析，過去 10 年家庭住戶所付的租金的走勢各異。在這期間，租住私人住宅單位（整個單位／洋房）的家庭住戶付出的租金中位數是各類型房屋中最高的。在 2016 年，這些住戶的租金中位數達 10,000 元，較 2006 年的 5,500 元大幅上

tenure of accommodation of domestic households had changed. 48.5% of domestic households owned the quarters they occupied in 2016, down from 52.8% in 2006. The proportion of sole tenants rose from 43.0% to 46.8% over the same period. Both sub-letting and co-letting became less common in the last decade, as reflected by a significant reduction in the corresponding proportion from 1.0% in 2006 to 0.2% in 2016. (Table 7.11)

7.22 Tenure of accommodation was related to the age of the household head. Analysing only households with single household head, younger household heads (aged below 25) had the lowest proportion of owner-occupiers. This proportion increased from 29.9% to a peak of 50.3% for those aged 50-54, then decreased gradually to 39.5% for those aged 65 and over. Further analysing the age distribution of the owner-occupier household heads in single-head households by whether they had a mortgage or loan on their accommodation, it is noted that the highest proportion of household heads who owned their accommodation with mortgage payment or loan repayment were in the age group of 30-39 (i.e. the prime working ages). On the other hand, the owner-occupier household heads without mortgage payment and loan repayment were mostly in the age groups of 55-59, 60-64 and 65 and over. (Table 7.12)

7.23 Majority (64.1%) of households with more than one household head owned the quarters they occupied. Only 31.2% of such households rented their accommodation. (Table 7.12)

## Housing cost

7.24 The median rent is one of the summary statistics of the household rent. When analysed by type of quarters, there were differences in the trends of the rent paid by domestic households for different types of quarters in the past 10 years. During this period, the median rent of domestic households living in rented private residential flats (whole house/ flat) was the highest among all types of quarters in this

升 81.8%。另一方面，公營租住房屋單位的租金中位數由 2006 年的 1,390 元上升 7.9% 至 2016 年的 1,500 元。（表 7.13）。

7.25 在 2016 年，住在自置居所的家庭住戶，34.3% 有按揭供款或借貸還款，而 65.7% 沒有按揭供款及借貸還款。有按揭供款或借貸還款的住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數，屬私人永久性房屋者為 10,500 元，而屬資助自置居所房屋者為 5,480 元。整體而言，住在自置居所而有按揭供款或借貸還款的住戶的按揭供款及借貸還款中位數（9,500 元）遠較租住居所的租金中位數（2,180 元）為高，顯示前者的住戶支出較高。但在作出比較時應注意兩者入息的差異及居所環境的分別。要更清楚知道住戶的負擔居所能力，需運用租金與收入比率中位數及按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數等加入入息考慮的數量進一步分析。

（表 7.11、7.13 及 7.14）

7.26 在 2016 年，租住私人住宅單位（整個單位／洋房）家庭住戶的租金與收入比率中位數為 30.7%，而公營租住房屋單位的相應數字為 9.3%。同時，居於自置私人永久性房屋的家庭住戶有按揭或貸款者，其按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數為 19.0%。資助自置居所房屋的相應數字則為 15.5%。與租金中位數及按揭供款及借貸還款中位數的情況相同，整體的租金與收入比率中位數（13.6%）較整體的按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數（18.4%）低 4.8 個百分點。（表 7.13 及 7.14）

period. The median rent of those households rose from \$5,500 in 2006 to \$10,000 in 2016. This represented a substantial increase of 81.8% in the past 10 years. On the other hand, the median rent for domestic households in public rental housing units recorded an increase of 7.9% from \$1,390 in 2006 to \$1,500 in 2016. (Table 7.13)

7.25 For domestic households living in owner-occupier accommodation in 2016, 34.3% were with mortgage or loan and 65.7% were without mortgage and loan. For those with mortgage payment or loan repayment, the median mortgage payment and loan repayment was \$10,500 for private permanent housing and \$5,480 for subsidised home ownership housing. On the whole, the median mortgage payment and loan repayment of \$9,500 for owner-occupier households with mortgage or loan was much higher than that of the median rent of \$2,180 for households renting their accommodation; thus suggesting a higher housing cost for the former group of households. However, in making this comparison, it is important to bear in mind the difference in income of these households and the living condition between the owner-occupier and rented accommodation. To get a clearer picture, the affordability of housing for households should be analysed in conjunction with their income, using measures like the rent to income ratio and the mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio. (Tables 7.11, 7.13 and 7.14)

7.26 In 2016, domestic households in private residential flats (whole house/ flat) had a median rent to income ratio of 30.7%, and the corresponding figure for public rental housing units was 9.3%. Meanwhile, for households in owner-occupied private permanent housing with mortgage or loan payment, the median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio was 19.0%. The corresponding figure for subsidised home ownership housing was 15.5%. Similar to the observation on the median rent and the median mortgage payment and loan repayment, the overall median rent to income ratio (13.6%) was lower than the overall median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio (18.4%) by 4.8 percentage points. (Tables 7.13 and 7.14)

7.27 大致上，隨着家庭住戶收入的上升，用於住房支出的比例相對下降。在 2016 年，最低收入的 10% 住戶需支付每月收入的 27.8% 於租金或 61.5% 於按揭供款及借貸還款。跟最高收入的 10% 住戶比較，有關住戶只需支付每月收入的 16.7% 於租金或 13.3% 於按揭供款及借貸還款。（表 7.15）

7.27 The proportion of income spent on housing falls as household income increases in general. In 2016, for the 10% of households with the lowest income, they spent 27.8% of their household income for rental payment and 61.5% for mortgage payment and loan repayment. This compares with 16.7% for rent and 13.3% for mortgage payment and loan repayment for the 10% households with the highest income. (Table 7.15)

**表 7.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按屋宇單位類型劃分的有人居住的屋宇單位數目**  
**Table 7.1 Occupied quarters by type of quarters, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

屋宇單位類型 Type of quarters	2006		2011		2016	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
永久性屋宇單位 Permanent quarters						
公營租住房屋單位 Public rental housing units	691 488	31.1	722 161	30.3	763 884	30.2
資助出售單位 Subsidised sale flats	362 910	16.3	379 002	15.9	384 849	15.2
私人住宅單位 Private residential flats	990 819	44.5	1 077 123	45.2	1 160 775	46.0
別墅／平房／新型村屋 Villas/ Bungalows/ Modern village houses	111 802	5.0	125 669	5.3	131 611	5.2
簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋 Simple stone structures/ Traditional village houses	19 165	0.9	22 472	0.9	23 355	0.9
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	21 450	1.0	21 693	0.9	21 132	0.8
非住宅用屋宇單位 Non-domestic quarters	10 723	0.5	14 425	0.6	19 234	0.8
臨時屋宇單位 <sup>(1)</sup> Temporary quarters <sup>(1)</sup>	17 717	0.8	18 580	0.8	21 186	0.8
總計 Total	2 226 074	100.0	2 381 125	100.0	2 526 026	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字包括有人居住的船艇。

Note: (1) Figures include occupied board vessels.



**表 7.2 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按房屋類型及主要地區劃分的有人居住的屋宇單位<sup>(1)</sup>數目**  
**Table 7.2 Occupied quarters<sup>(1)</sup> by type of housing and broad area, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

年份及房屋類型 Year and type of housing	香港島 Hong Kong Island		九龍 Kowloon		新界 New Territories		陸上總計 Land 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 %
2006								
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	68 368	9.9	246 929	35.7	376 191	54.4	691 488	100.0
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	42 331	11.7	85 378	23.5	235 201	64.8	362 910	100.0
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	300 039	26.2	335 206	29.3	507 991	44.4	1 143 236	100.0
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	3 493	32.6	3 949	36.8	3 281	30.6	10 723	100.0
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	1 066	6.4	1 372	8.2	14 308	85.4	16 746	100.0
總計 Total	415 297	18.7	672 834	30.2	1 136 972	51.1	2 225 103	100.0
2011								
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	69 771	9.7	263 125	36.4	389 265	53.9	722 161	100.0
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	43 939	11.6	89 774	23.7	245 289	64.7	379 002	100.0
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	308 995	24.8	367 554	29.5	570 408	45.7	1 246 957	100.0
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	3 627	25.1	6 392	44.3	4 406	30.5	14 425	100.0
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	851	4.7	2 078	11.5	15 212	83.9	18 141	100.0
總計 Total	427 183	17.9	728 923	30.6	1 224 580	51.4	2 380 686	100.0

**表 7.2 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按房屋類型及主要地區劃分的有人居住的屋宇單位<sup>(1)</sup>數目 (續)**  
**Table 7.2 Occupied quarters<sup>(1)</sup> by type of housing and broad area, 2006, 2011 and 2016 (cont'd)**

年份及房屋類型 Year and type of housing	香港島 Hong Kong Island		九龍 Kowloon		新界 New Territories		陸上總計 Land 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 %
2016								
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	69 234	9.1	294 988	38.6	399 662	52.3	763 884	100.0
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	43 909	11.4	90 661	23.6	250 279	65.0	384 849	100.0
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	309 555	23.2	396 223	29.6	631 095	47.2	1 336 873	100.0
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	5 043	26.2	8 847	46.0	5 344	27.8	19 234	100.0
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	983	4.7	2 609	12.5	17 197	82.7	20 789	100.0
總計 Total	428 724	17.0	793 328	31.4	1 303 577	51.6	2 525 629	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字不包括有人居住的船艇。

Note: (1) Figures exclude occupied board vessels.

**表 7.3 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按屋宇單位類型劃分的家庭住戶數目**  
**Table 7.3 Domestic households by type of quarters, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

屋宇單位類型 Type of quarters	2006		2011		2016	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
<b>永久性屋宇單位</b> Permanent quarters						
公營租住房屋單位 Public rental housing units	690 788	31.0	720 892	30.4	761 905	30.4
資助出售單位 Subsidised sale flats	362 439	16.3	377 615	15.9	384 006	15.3
<b>私人住宅單位</b> Private residential flats						
整個單位／洋房 Whole house/ flat	976 764	43.9	1 064 125	44.9	1 150 242	45.8
房間／閣仔／床位等 Room/ Cockloft/ Bedspace, etc.	21 699	1.0	9 663	0.4	5 269	0.2
別墅／平房／新型村屋 Villas/ Bungalows/ Modern village houses	111 190	5.0	124 975	5.3	130 723	5.2
簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋 Simple stone structures/ Traditional village houses	19 281	0.9	22 681	1.0	23 243	0.9
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	21 018	0.9	21 538	0.9	20 445	0.8
非住宅用屋宇單位 Non-domestic quarters	5 281	0.2	8 396	0.4	12 651	0.5
臨時屋宇單位 <sup>(1)</sup> Temporary quarters <sup>(1)</sup>	18 086	0.8	18 911	0.8	21 250	0.8
總計 Total	2 226 546	100.0	2 368 796	100.0	2 509 734	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

Note : (1) Figures include domestic households living on board vessels.

**表 7.4 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按屋宇單位類型劃分的每千個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目**  
**Table 7.4 Average number of domestic households per 1 000 units of quarters by type of quarters, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

屋宇單位類型 Type of quarters	每千個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目（共住程度） Average number of domestic households per 1 000 units of quarters (degree of sharing)		
	2006	2011	2016
永久性屋宇單位 Permanent quarters			
公營租住房屋單位 Public rental housing units	1 002	1 001	1 000
房屋委員會資助出售單位 Housing Authority subsidised sale flats	1 000	1 000	1 000
房屋協會資助出售單位 Housing Society subsidised sale flats	1 000	1 000	1 001
私人住宅單位 Private residential flats	1 014	1 006	1 003
別墅／平房／新型村屋 Villas/ Bungalows/ Modern village houses	1 002	1 004	1 002
簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋 Simple stone structures/ Traditional village houses	1 013	1 016	1 004
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	1 001	1 003	1 000
非住宅用屋宇單位 Non-domestic quarters	1 053	1 037	1 025
臨時屋宇單位 <sup>(1)</sup> Temporary quarters <sup>(1)</sup>	1 028	1 023	1 005
合計 Overall	1 008	1 004	1 002

註釋：(1) 數字包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

Note: (1) Figures include domestic households living on board vessels.

**表 7.5 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按屋宇單位類型劃分的每千個屋宇單位的平均住客數目**  
**Table 7.5 Average number of occupants per 1 000 units of quarters by type of quarters, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

屋宇單位類型 Type of quarters	每千個屋宇單位的平均住客數目 Average number of occupants per 1 000 units of quarters		
	2006	2011	2016
永久性屋宇單位 Permanent quarters			
公營租住房屋單位 Public rental housing units	3 079	2 898	2 790
房屋委員會資助出售單位 Housing Authority subsidised sale flats	3 371	3 182	3 017
房屋協會資助出售單位 Housing Society subsidised sale flats	3 236	3 136	3 022
私人住宅單位 Private residential flats	2 929	2 881	2 884
別墅／平房／新型村屋 Villas/ Bungalows/ Modern village houses	3 194	3 196	3 169
簡單磚石蓋搭建建築物／傳統村屋 Simple stone structures/ Traditional village houses	2 862	2 754	2 731
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	3 276	3 393	3 453
非住宅用屋宇單位 Non-domestic quarters	7 592	5 936	4 551
臨時屋宇單位 <sup>(1)</sup> Temporary quarters <sup>(1)</sup>	2 741	2 568	2 577
合計 Overall	3 084	2 970	2 904

註釋：(1) 數字包括住在船艇上的人士。

Note : (1) Figures include persons living on board vessels.

**表 7.6 2016 年按廳房數目<sup>(1)</sup>及房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶<sup>(2)</sup>數目**  
**Table 7.6 Domestic households<sup>(2)</sup> by number of rooms<sup>(1)</sup> and type of housing, 2016**

廳房數目 Number of rooms	房屋類型 Type of housing				總計 Total
	公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	其他 Others	
	數目 (百分比 <sup>(3)</sup> ) Number (% <sup>(3)</sup> )				
自用 <sup>(4)</sup> 廳房 With exclusively used <sup>(4)</sup> rooms					
1	186 002 (7.4)	7 635 (0.3)	54 870 (2.2)	4 874 (0.2)	253 381 (10.1)
2	189 193 (7.5)	28 138 (1.1)	144 133 (5.7)	8 198 (0.3)	369 662 (14.7)
3	291 036 (11.6)	177 767 (7.1)	468 379 (18.7)	7 997 (0.3)	945 179 (37.7)
4	83 403 (3.3)	121 680 (4.8)	356 872 (14.2)	6 608 (0.3)	568 563 (22.7)
5	10 669 (0.4)	45 744 (1.8)	197 758 (7.9)	2 402 (0.1)	256 573 (10.2)
6+	1 602 (0.1)	3 020 (0.1)	107 691 (4.3)	2 218 (0.1)	114 531 (4.6)
小計 Sub-total	761 905 (30.4)	383 984 (15.3)	1 329 703 (53.0)	32 297 (1.3)	2 507 889 (99.9)
沒有自用 <sup>(4)</sup> 廳房 Without exclusively used <sup>(4)</sup> rooms					
	- (-)	22 (0.0)	219 (0.0)	1 207 (0.0)	1 448 (0.1)
總計 Total	761 905 (30.4)	384 006 (15.3)	1 329 922 (53.0)	33 504 (1.3)	2 509 337 (100.0)
每個家庭住戶的平均廳房數目 Average number of rooms per domestic household					
	2.4	3.5	3.7	3.0	3.2
每人的平均廳房數目 Average number of rooms per person					
	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1

註釋：(1) 廳房數目包括客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間，而不包括廚房及浴室／廁所。  
 (2) 數字不包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。  
 (3) 括號內的數字顯示在總家庭住戶數目中所佔的百分比。  
 (4) 家庭住戶的自用廳房是指家庭住戶在其居住的居所內獨自使用的廳房，並不包括與其他家庭住戶共同使用的廳房。

Notes : (1) Number of rooms includes living/ dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms, while kitchens and bathrooms/ toilets are excluded.  
 (2) Figures exclude domestic households living on board vessels.  
 (3) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total domestic households.  
 (4) Exclusively used rooms of domestic households refer to rooms used by domestic households on their own in the accommodation they occupy, and exclude those rooms used on a share basis with other domestic households.

**表 7.7 2016 年按廳房數目<sup>(1)</sup>及住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶<sup>(2)</sup>數目**  
**Table 7.7 Domestic households<sup>(2)</sup> by number of rooms<sup>(1)</sup> and household size, 2016**

廳房數目 Number of rooms	住戶人數 Household size						總計 Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
	數目 (百分比 <sup>(3)</sup> ) Number (% <sup>(3)</sup> )						
<b>自用<sup>(4)</sup>廳房</b> Exclusively used <sup>(4)</sup> rooms							
1	121 535 (4.8)	80 397 (3.2)	34 436 (1.4)	13 589 (0.5)	2 784 (0.1)	640 (0.0)	253 381 (10.1)
2	120 067 (4.8)	131 875 (5.3)	71 717 (2.9)	35 627 (1.4)	8 145 (0.3)	2 231 (0.1)	369 662 (14.7)
3	136 590 (5.4)	262 438 (10.5)	278 978 (11.1)	195 581 (7.8)	55 989 (2.2)	15 603 (0.6)	945 179 (37.7)
4	55 408 (2.2)	128 528 (5.1)	144 194 (5.7)	147 238 (5.9)	66 686 (2.7)	26 509 (1.1)	568 563 (22.7)
5	18 343 (0.7)	47 120 (1.9)	61 111 (2.4)	69 652 (2.8)	42 748 (1.7)	17 599 (0.7)	256 573 (10.2)
6+	5 647 (0.2)	15 347 (0.6)	20 945 (0.8)	28 063 (1.1)	25 139 (1.0)	19 390 (0.8)	114 531 (4.6)
小計 Sub-total	457 590 (18.2)	665 705 (26.5)	611 382 (24.4)	489 750 (19.5)	201 491 (8.0)	81 971 (3.3)	2 507 889 (99.9)
沒有自用 <sup>(4)</sup> 廳房 Without exclusively used <sup>(4)</sup> rooms	1 363 (0.1)	40 (0.0)	11 (0.0)	- (-)	34 (0.0)	- (-)	1 448 (0.1)
總計 Total	458 953 (18.3)	665 745 (26.5)	611 393 (24.4)	489 750 (19.5)	201 525 (8.0)	81 971 (3.3)	2 509 337 (100.0)
每個家庭住戶的平均廳房數目 Average number of rooms per domestic household							
	2.4	3.0	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.6	3.2
每人的平均廳房數目 Average number of rooms per person							
	2.4	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.1

註釋：(1) 廳房數目包括客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間，而不包括廚房及浴室／廁所。

(2) 數字不包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

(3) 括號內的數字顯示在總家庭住戶數目中所佔的百分比。

(4) 家庭住戶的自用廳房是指家庭住戶在其居住的居所內獨自使用的廳房，並不包括與其他家庭住戶共同使用的廳房。

Notes: (1) Number of rooms includes living/ dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms, while kitchens and bathrooms/ toilets are excluded.

(2) Figures exclude domestic households living on board vessels.

(3) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total domestic households.

(4) Exclusively used rooms of domestic households refer to rooms used by domestic households on their own in the accommodation they occupy, and exclude those rooms used on a share basis with other domestic households.

**表 7.8 2016 年按居所樓面面積<sup>(1)</sup>及房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶<sup>(2)</sup>數目**  
**Table 7.8 Domestic households<sup>(2)</sup> by floor area of accommodation<sup>(1)</sup> and type of housing, 2016**

		房屋類型					總計
		公營租住 房屋	資助自置 居所房屋	私人永久 性房屋	非住宅用 房屋	臨時房屋	
		Public rental housing	Subsidised home ownership housing	Private permanent housing	Non- domestic housing	Temporary housing	Total
樓面面積 (平方米)		數目 (百分比 <sup>(3)</sup> )					
Floor area (square metres)		Number (% <sup>(3)</sup> )					
< 7	} < 20			12 049 (0.9)			
7 - < 13		90 977 (11.9)	1 110 (0.3)	64 982 (4.9)	4 948 (39.1)	3 988 (20.0)	203 583 (8.1)
13 - < 20				25 529 (1.9)			
20 - < 40		529 878 (69.5)	105 358 (27.4)	346 001 (26.0)	1 821 (14.4)	7 879 (39.5)	990 937 (39.5)
40 - < 70		140 931 (18.5)	276 975 (72.1)	644 050 (48.4)	4 455 (35.2)	4 989 (25.0)	1 071 400 (42.7)
70 - < 100	} ≥ 70			142 119 (10.7)			
100 - < 160		119 (0.0)	563 (0.1)	65 488 (4.9)	1 427 (11.3)	3 094 (15.5)	242 514 (9.7)
≥ 160				29 704 (2.2)			
總計 Total		761 905 (100.0)	384 006 (100.0)	1 329 922 (100.0)	12 651 (100.0)	19 950 (100.0)	2 508 434 (100.0)

居所樓面面積中位數 (平方米)  
Median floor area of accommodation (square metres)

33                      45                      47                      34                      37                      40

註釋：(1) 與其他住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。

Notes: (1) Floor area of common area shared among households is excluded.

(2) 數字不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。

(2) Figures exclude domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels.

(3) 括號內的數字顯示在有關房屋類型的總計中所佔的百分比。

(3) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of the respective types of housing.



**表 7.9 2016 年按居所樓面面積<sup>(1)</sup>及住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶<sup>(2)</sup>數目**  
**Table 7.9 Domestic households<sup>(2)</sup> by floor area of accommodation<sup>(1)</sup> and household size, 2016**

樓面面積 (平方米) Floor area (square metres)	住戶人數 Household size						總計 Total	家庭住戶 平均人數 Average domestic household size
	1	2	3	4	5	6+		
	數目 (百分比 <sup>(3)</sup> ) Number (% <sup>(3)</sup> )							
< 7	8 657 (1.9)	723 (0.1)	2 838 (0.5)	196 (0.0)	140 (0.1)	- (-)	12 554 (0.5)	1.6
7 - < 13	32 244 (7.0)	22 487 (3.4)	14 844 (2.4)	8 687 (1.8)	1 574 (0.8)	259 (0.3)	80 095 (3.2)	2.1
13 - < 20	76 581 (16.7)	19 155 (2.9)	9 095 (1.5)	4 521 (0.9)	1 065 (0.5)	517 (0.6)	110 934 (4.4)	1.5
20 - < 40	186 488 (40.7)	317 071 (47.6)	264 833 (43.3)	165 475 (33.8)	44 141 (21.9)	12 929 (15.8)	990 937 (39.5)	2.6
40 - < 70	130 936 (28.6)	260 222 (39.1)	269 137 (44.0)	254 828 (52.0)	112 442 (55.8)	43 835 (53.5)	1 071 400 (42.7)	3.1
70 - < 100	14 736 (3.2)	29 977 (4.5)	31 544 (5.2)	34 457 (7.0)	24 252 (12.0)	10 245 (12.5)	145 211 (5.8)	3.4
100 - < 160	6 096 (1.3)	11 542 (1.7)	13 564 (2.2)	15 506 (3.2)	12 288 (6.1)	7 828 (9.5)	66 824 (2.7)	3.7
≥ 160	2 312 (0.5)	4 568 (0.7)	5 538 (0.9)	6 080 (1.2)	5 623 (2.8)	6 358 (7.8)	30 479 (1.2)	4.1
總計 Total	458 050 (100.0)	665 745 (100.0)	611 393 (100.0)	489 750 (100.0)	201 525 (100.0)	81 971 (100.0)	2 508 434 (100.0)	2.8
居所樓面面積中位數 (平方米) Median floor area of accommodation (square metres)								
	32	37	40	44	52	55	40	

註釋：(1) 與其他住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。

(2) 數字不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。

(3) 括號內的數字顯示在有關住戶人數的總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) Floor area of common area shared among households is excluded.

(2) Figures exclude domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels.

(3) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of the respective household sizes.

**表 7.10 2016 年按住戶人數及房屋類型劃分的人均居所樓面面積中位數<sup>(1)(2)</sup>**  
**Table 7.10 Median per capita floor area of accommodation<sup>(1)(2)</sup> by household size and type of housing, 2016**

住戶人數 Household size	房屋類型 Type of housing					合計 Overall
	公營租住 房屋 Public rental housing	資助自置 居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	私人永久 性房屋 Private permanent housing	非住宅用 房屋 Non- domestic housing	臨時房屋 Temporary housing	
	人均居所樓面面積中位數 (平方米) Median per capita floor area of accommodation (square metres)					
1	19.0	41.0	39.0	27.0	31.0	32.0
2	15.0	21.0	22.0	19.0	18.5	18.5
3	11.0	15.0	16.0	12.7	12.7	13.3
4	9.0	11.3	13.3	10.5	9.5	11.0
5	7.8	10.0	12.4	11.2	7.6	10.4
6+	7.2	8.0	11.2	10.8	9.2	9.0
合計 Overall	11.5	15.3	18.0	18.3	17.0	15.0

註釋：(1) 與其他住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。

Notes : (1) Floor area of common area shared among households is excluded.

(2) 數字不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。

(2) Figures exclude domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels.

**表 7.11 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按居所租住權劃分的家庭住戶<sup>(1)</sup>數目**  
**Table 7.11 Domestic households<sup>(1)</sup> by tenure of accommodation, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

居所租住權 Tenure of accommodation	2006		2011		2016	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
自置 Owner-occupier						
有按揭供款或借貸還款 With mortgage or loan	561 112	(47.8) <sup>(2)</sup>	492 261	(39.9) <sup>(2)</sup>	417 974	(34.3) <sup>(2)</sup>
沒有按揭供款及借貸還款 Without mortgage and loan	613 020	(52.2) <sup>(2)</sup>	741 334	(60.1) <sup>(2)</sup>	799 029	(65.7) <sup>(2)</sup>
小計 Sub-total	1 174 132	52.8	1 233 595	52.1	1 217 003	48.5
全租 Sole tenant	957 350	43.0	1 039 380	43.9	1 173 289	46.8
合租／二房東／三房客 Co-tenant/ Main tenant/ Sub-tenant	22 109	1.0	11 491	0.5	5 710	0.2
其他 Others						
免交租金 Rent free	30 405	1.4	46 781	2.0	74 482	3.0
由僱主提供 Provided by employer	41 650	1.9	37 115	1.6	38 853	1.5
小計 Sub-total	72 055	3.2	83 896	3.5	113 335	4.5
總計 Total	2 225 646	100.0	2 368 362	100.0	2 509 337	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字不包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

Notes : (1) Figures exclude domestic households living on board vessels.

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在自置居所的家庭住戶中所佔的百分比。

(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total domestic households living in owner-occupier accommodation.

**表 7.12 2016 年按家庭住戶戶主年齡組別及居所租住權劃分的家庭住戶<sup>(1)</sup>數目**  
**Table 7.12 Domestic households<sup>(1)</sup> by age of domestic household head and tenure of accommodation, 2016**

家庭住戶 戶主 年齡組別 Age group of domestic household head	居所租住權 Tenure of accommodation											
	自置 Owner-occupier				小計 Sub-total		租住 <sup>(2)</sup> Tenant <sup>(2)</sup>		其他 <sup>(3)</sup> Others <sup>(3)</sup>		總計 Total	
	有按揭供款或借 貸還款 With mortgage payment or loan repayment		沒有按揭供款及借 貸還款 Without mortgage payment and loan repayment				數目 百分比 <sup>(4)</sup> Number %		數目 百分比 <sup>(4)</sup> Number %			
	數目 Number	百分比 <sup>(4)</sup> % <sup>(4)</sup>	數目 Number	百分比 <sup>(4)</sup> % <sup>(4)</sup>	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
單戶住戶 Households with single household head												
< 20	965	41.0	1 387	59.0	2 352	35.1	3 844	57.3	513	7.6	6 709	100.0
20 – 24	1 714	29.1	4 168	70.9	5 882	28.2	13 583	65.1	1 385	6.6	20 850	100.0
25 – 29	12 271	47.1	13 803	52.9	26 074	38.3	37 968	55.7	4 121	6.0	68 163	100.0
30 – 34	36 825	63.9	20 832	36.1	57 657	45.5	61 856	48.8	7 216	5.7	126 729	100.0
35 – 39	51 820	66.8	25 774	33.2	77 594	47.5	75 332	46.1	10 502	6.4	163 428	100.0
40 – 44	57 980	59.8	39 042	40.2	97 022	46.4	99 966	47.8	12 271	5.9	209 259	100.0
45 – 49	53 925	49.8	54 427	50.2	108 352	47.5	108 993	47.7	10 962	4.8	228 307	100.0
50 – 54	52 242	37.5	87 200	62.5	139 442	50.3	125 807	45.4	12 038	4.3	277 287	100.0
55 – 59	37 592	26.6	103 740	73.4	141 332	50.2	131 864	46.8	8 480	3.0	281 676	100.0
60 – 64	19 076	17.7	88 453	82.3	107 529	47.5	113 457	50.1	5 610	2.5	226 596	100.0
65+	18 011	9.1	179 741	90.9	197 752	39.5	281 960	56.3	21 449	4.3	501 161	100.0
小計 Sub-total	342 421	35.6	618 567	64.4	960 988	45.5	1 054 630	50.0	94 547	4.5	2 110 165	100.0
多戶住戶 Households with more than one household head	75 553	29.5	180 462	70.5	256 015	64.1	124 369	31.2	18 788	4.7	399 172	100.0
所有住戶 All households	417 974	34.3	799 029	65.7	1 217 003	48.5	1 178 999	47.0	113 335	4.5	2 509 337	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字不包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

(2) 「租住」包括「全租」、「合租」、「二房東」及「三房客」等居所租住權。

(3) 「其他」包括「免交租金」及「由僱主提供」等居所租住權。

(4) 數字顯示在自置居所的家庭住戶中所佔的百分比。

Notes : (1) Figures exclude domestic households living on board vessels.

(2) Tenant includes such tenure of accommodation as “sole tenant”, “co-tenant”, “main tenant” and “sub-tenant”.

(3) Others include such tenure of accommodation as “rent free” and “provided by employer”.

(4) Figures represent the percentages in respect of the total domestic households living in owner-occupier accommodation.

表 7.13 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按屋宇單位類型劃分的家庭住戶每月租金中位數<sup>(1)</sup>及租金與收入比率中位數<sup>(2)</sup>

Table 7.13 Median monthly domestic household rent<sup>(1)</sup> and median rent to income ratios<sup>(2)</sup> by type of quarters, 2006, 2011 and 2016

屋宇單位類型 Type of quarters	家庭住戶每月租金中位數 (港元) Median monthly domestic household rent (HK\$)			租金與收入比率中位數 (百分比) Median rent to income ratio (%)		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
永久性屋宇單位 Permanent quarters						
公營租住房屋單位 Public rental housing units	1,390	1,210	1,500	13.5	10.6	9.3
私人住宅單位 <sup>(3)</sup> Private residential flats <sup>(3)</sup>						
整個單位／洋房 Whole house/ flat	5,500	7,710	10,000	25.2	25.7	30.7
房間／閣仔／床位等 Room/ Cockloft/ Bedspace, etc.	1,610	2,000	4,000	25.0	25.3	27.5
別墅／平房／新型村屋 Villas/ Bungalows/ Modern village houses	4,100	5,200	8,000	23.3	21.5	27.3
簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋 Simple stone structures/ Traditional village houses	1,600	2,200	3,500	17.6	20.9	22.6
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	1,660	2,000	2,500	4.9	4.7	4.8
非住宅用屋宇單位 Non-domestic quarters	4,620	12,500	6,710	26.9	22.9	35.4
臨時屋宇單位 <sup>(4)</sup> Temporary quarters <sup>(4)</sup>	1,200	1,500	3,500	12.5	19.4	23.4
合計 Overall	1,680	1,600	2,180	16.0	13.9	13.6

註釋：(1) 數字是根據居於租住居所的家庭住戶編製。詳細的涵蓋範圍請參閱中文詞彙釋義。

(2) 計算租金與收入比率中位數的涵蓋範圍與計算家庭住戶每月租金中位數的涵蓋範圍略有不同，詳情請參閱中文詞彙釋義。

(3) 數字包括可在公開市場買賣的前資助出售房屋單位。

(4) 數字不包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

Notes : (1) Figures are compiled based on domestic households renting the accommodation they occupy. Please refer to Definition of Terms in English for details of the coverage.

(2) The coverage in calculating median rent to income ratio is slightly different from that in calculating median monthly domestic household rent. For details, please refer to Definition of Terms in English.

(3) Figures include former subsidised sale flats that can be traded in the open market.

(4) Figures exclude domestic households living on board vessels.

**表 7.14 2016 年按家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款及房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶<sup>(1)(2)</sup>數目**  
**Table 7.14 Domestic households<sup>(1)(2)</sup> by monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment and type of housing, 2016**

家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款 (港元) Monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment (HK\$)	房屋類型 Type of housing					
	資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing		私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 2,000	7 899	11.7	3 518	1.2	11 417	3.1
2,000 – 3,999	13 249	19.6	14 396	4.8	27 645	7.6
4,000 – 5,999	17 440	25.7	36 648	12.3	54 088	14.8
6,000 – 7,999	12 979	19.2	41 283	13.9	54 262	14.9
8,000 – 9,999	6 387	9.4	36 368	12.2	42 755	11.7
10,000 – 14,999	7 380	10.9	77 506	26.1	84 886	23.3
15,000 – 19,999	1 409	2.1	39 628	13.3	41 037	11.2
20,000 – 24,999	477	0.7	18 379	6.2	18 856	5.2
25,000 – 29,999	146	0.2	9 102	3.1	9 248	2.5
30,000 – 39,999	228	0.3	11 163	3.8	11 391	3.1
≥ 40,000	147	0.2	9 255	3.1	9 402	2.6
總計 Total	67 741	100.0	297 246	100.0	364 987	100.0

家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數 (港元) Median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment (HK\$)		
5,480	10,500	9,500

按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數 (百分比) Median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio (%)		
15.5	19.0	18.4

尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期中位數 (年) Median outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment (Years)		
9	17	15

註釋：(1) 數字不包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

Notes : (1) Figures exclude domestic households living on board vessels.

(2) 數字只包括居於自置屋宇單位及有按揭供款或借貸還款的家庭住戶。請參閱表 7.12，其中列明自置居所住戶中沒有按揭供款及借貸還款住戶的數目 (799 029 戶)。另外，有 52 987 個家庭住戶其按揭供款或借貸還款是由非住戶成員支付，這些住戶並不包括在本統計表內。

(2) Figures only include domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage payment or loan repayment. Please refer to Table 7.12, in which there is a figure showing the number of owner-occupier households without mortgage payment and loan repayment (799 029 households). Also, there were 52 987 domestic households with mortgage payment or loan repayment paid by non-household members and these are not included in this table.

**表 7.15 2016 年按十等分組別家庭住戶<sup>(1)(2)</sup>劃分的家庭住戶每月租金中位數、租金與收入比率中位數、家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數及按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數**  
**Table 7.15 Median monthly domestic household rent, median rent to income ratio, median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment and median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio by decile group of domestic households<sup>(1)(2)</sup>, 2016**

十等分組別 Decile group	家庭住戶每月 租金中位數 (港元) Median monthly domestic household rent (HK\$)	租金與收入 比率中位數 (百分比) Median rent to income ratio (%)	家庭住戶每月 按揭供款及 借貸還款中位數 (港元) Median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment (HK\$)	按揭供款及 借貸還款與 收入比率中位數 (百分比) Median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio (%)
第 1 (最低) 1st (lowest)	1,250	27.8	3,820	61.5
第 2 2nd	1,260	17.9	4,100	47.4
第 3 3rd	1,750	15.0	5,000	42.1
第 4 4th	2,070	12.3	5,500	33.3
第 5 5th	2,130	9.7	6,260	29.2
第 6 6th	2,250	7.9	6,800	24.0
第 7 7th	2,430	6.9	7,500	20.3
第 8 8th	3,050	6.7	8,500	18.3
第 9 9th	10,000	15.6	10,500	16.4
第 10 (最高) 10th (highest)	20,000	16.7	16,000	13.3
合計 Overall	2,180	13.6	9,500	18.4

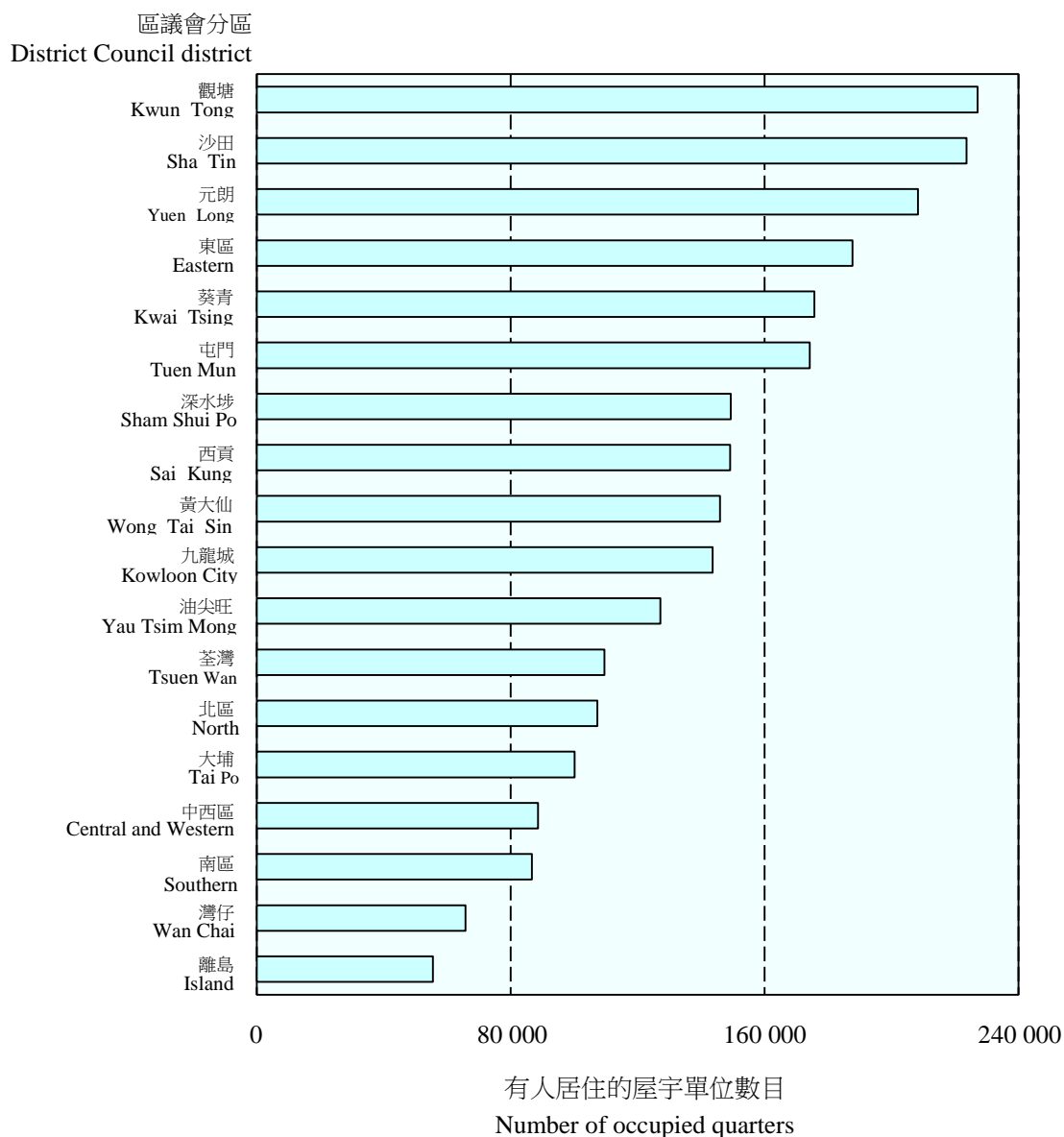
註釋：(1) 數字不包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

Notes : (1) Figures exclude domestic households living on board vessels.

(2) 每個十等分組別包含相同數目的家庭住戶（以收入的多少排列）。第 1 個十等分組別包括在第 1 個十等位數之下的住戶，第 2 個十等分組別則包括在第 1 及第 2 個十等位數之間的住戶，如此類推。

(2) Each of the 10 decile groups contains the same number of domestic households, ranked by income. The first decile group covers those households falling below the first decile, the second decile group covers those households falling between the first and second deciles, and so on.

**圖 7.1 2016 年按區議會分區劃分的有人居住的屋宇單位數目**  
**Chart 7.1 Occupied quarters by District Council district, 2016**



級別 Rank	區議會 分區 District Council district	有人居住的 屋宇單位數目 Number of occupied quarters	級別 Rank	區議會 分區 District Council district	有人居住的 屋宇單位數目 Number of occupied quarters	級別 Rank	區議會 分區 District Council district	有人居住的 屋宇單位數目 Number of occupied quarters
1	觀塘 Kwun Tong	227 168	7	深水埗 Sham Shui Po	149 353	13	北區 North	107 262
2	沙田 Sha Tin	223 647	8	西貢 Sai Kung	149 203	14	大埔 Tai Po	100 164
3	元朗 Yuen Long	208 351	9	黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	145 928	15	中西區 Central and Western	88 557
4	東區 Eastern	187 751	10	九龍城 Kowloon City	143 682	16	南區 Southern	86 697
5	葵青 Kwai Tsing	175 681	11	油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	127 197	17	灣仔 Wan Chai	65 719
6	屯門 Tuen Mun	174 283	12	荃灣 Tsuen Wan	109 552	18	離島 Islands	55 434



## 8. 內部遷移及遷居特徵

### 概念與範圍

8.1 2006 年至 2016 年間，人口分布持續變動。隨着個別新市鎮的最新發展，有不少人在過去 10 年遷往這些新市鎮居住。

8.2 人口普查／中期人口統計就人口內部遷移加以探討，並包括一些問題，以便深入了解內部遷移的模式及其對人口分布的影響。

8.3 在分析內部遷移時所採用的地區劃分方法，會影響有關遷移的統計數字。2016 年中期人口統計所採用的分區法是把全港分成 30 個「次分區」，當中包括香港島和九龍共 9 個區議會分區；12 個在新界的新市鎮；及 9 個在新界的「其他地區」—即每個新界區議會分區內新市鎮以外的地方。

8.4 曾作內部遷移的人士是指該人士的現住「次分區」與其 5 年前的原住「次分區」不同。居住地區的轉變是指（i）一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移；或（ii）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區之間的遷移。

8.5 換句話說，內部遷移必須橫跨「次分區」的分界，而在同一「次分區」內遷居的人士並不視為曾作內部遷移，而只被視為曾在同區遷居人士。

## 8. Internal Migration and Home Moving Characteristics

### Concepts and coverage

8.1 Between 2006 and 2016, redistribution of the population continued. There were people moving to selected new towns over the past 10 years because of the latest development there.

8.2 Population censuses/by-censuses gave some emphasis to the topic of internal migration and included some questions which helped provide useful insights into the patterns of internal migration and their impact on the geographical distribution of the population.

8.3 The exact demarcation of geographical areas adopted would greatly affect statistics on internal migration. In the 2016 Population By-census, the system adopted delineates the whole territory into 30 geographical sub-divisions (GSDs), comprising 9 District Council districts on Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon; 12 new towns; and 9 “other areas” in the New Territories, each of which covers the remaining areas not included in a new town in their respective District Council districts in the New Territories.

8.4 Persons having internally migrated were those whose GSD of current residence was different from the GSD of original residence 5 years ago. In defining internal migration, a change in area of residence refers to a move (i) from a District Council district to another District Council district; or (ii) 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.

8.5 In other words, internal migration must involve crossing the boundaries of GSDs. Any change of residence within a GSD is not defined as internal migration but as moving home within the

8.6 本港共有 75 萬名 5 歲及以上人士被列為在過去 5 年內曾作內部遷移。數字不包括 5 歲以下兒童，原因是他們在中期人口統計前 5 年仍未出生。此外，數字亦不包括現居於船艇上的人士。（表 8.1）

8.7 為方便分析及辨別人口內部遷移的主要方向，在展示有關統計數字時會把 30 個「次分區」結合起來。值得注意的是，即使在分析及列表時是以已結合的分區進行，但內部遷移仍依據原初的定義分辨及記錄。

8.8 結合「次分區」時有兩個層次。首先，把 30 個「次分區」結成 22 個「分區」，當中包括香港島和九龍共 9 個區議會分區、12 個新市鎮、及 1 個「新界其他地區」（即由 9 個在新界的「其他地區」組成）。這 22 個「分區」進而結成 4 個區域，即香港島、九龍、新市鎮及「新界其他地區」。以下圖表顯示有關地理層次。

same area of residence.

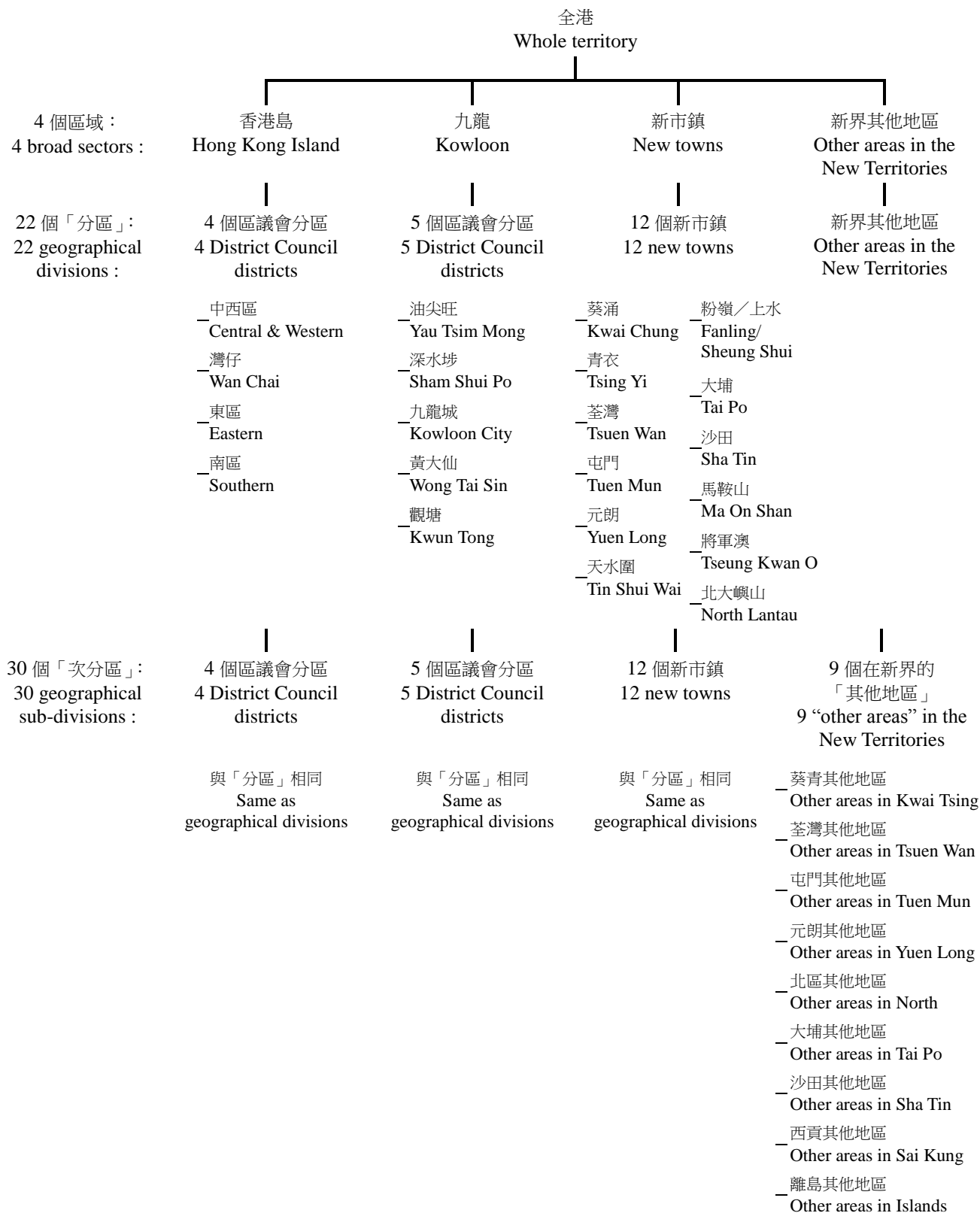
8.6 Altogether 0.75 million persons aged 5 and over were identified as having internally migrated within the past 5 years. Children aged under 5 were excluded as they were not born 5 years before the By-census. Besides, persons currently living on board vessels were also excluded. (Table 8.1)

8.7 To facilitate analysis and discern the major streams of internal migration, the 30 GSDs are aggregated in the presentation of statistics. It should be noted that internal migration still follows its original definition despite the geographical aggregation in the analysis and presentation.

8.8 There are two levels of aggregation. First, the 30 GSDs are aggregated into 22 geographical divisions (GDs) comprising 9 District Council districts on Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon, 12 new towns, and the “other areas in the New Territories” (which comprises the 9 “other areas” in the New Territories). The 22 GDs are further aggregated to form 4 broad sectors, viz. Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, new towns and other areas in the New Territories. The geographical aggregation is presented in the following schematic diagram:

地理層次分布圖表

Schematic diagram on the geographical aggregation



8.9 值得注意的是，「次分區」和「分區」的唯一分別在於後者把新界 9 個「次分區」（包括 9 個在新界的「其他地區」）組成一個名為「新界其他地區」的「分區」。至於其餘 21 個「分區」，則與原來的 21 個「次分區」相同。

## 遷居

8.10 在 2016 年，本港共有 706 萬名 5 歲及以上居民（住在船艇上的人士除外），其中有 131 萬（18.6%）人曾於 2011 年至 2016 年期間遷居，包括 75 萬（10.6%）名曾作內部遷移而跨越「次分區」的人士及 56 萬（8.0%）名曾在同一「次分區」同區遷居的人士。其餘的 529 萬（74.9%）名人士仍居於與 5 年前相同的地址，而另外 46 萬（6.5%）名人士則在 5 年前居於香港以外地方。下面的分析將集中討論人口內部遷移的模式及有關人士的特徵。（表 8.1）

8.11 在過去 10 年，曾作內部遷移的 5 歲及以上人口比例由 2006 年的 15.1%，下降至 2011 年的 12.8%，再進一步下降至 2016 年的 10.6%。與此同時，曾在同區遷居的人口比例由 2006 年的 10.8%，下降至 2011 年的 10.1%，再進一步下降至 2016 年的 8.0%。（表 8.1）

8.12 按區域分析，在 75 萬名 5 歲及以上於 2011 年至 2016 年期間曾作內部遷移的人士中，31 萬人（41.7%）遷往新市鎮的「次分區」；25 萬人（34.2%）遷往九龍的「次分區」。在那些遷往新市鎮的人口中，有 48.2% 是來自其他新市鎮，另有 29.3% 是來自九龍的「次分區」。至於遷往九龍「次分區」的 25 萬人中，11 萬人（42.9%）是來自同一區域的其他「次分區」。特別的是，有頗多人口（92 724 人）從新市鎮遷往九龍的「次分區」。上述均為人口內部遷移的主

8.9 It should be noted that the only difference between GSDs and GDs is that the 9 GSDs in the New Territories covering the 9 “other areas” in the New Territories are grouped together to form a single GD called “other areas in the New Territories”. As for the other 21 GDs, they are identical to the 21 GSDs.

## Home moving

8.10 Of the 7.06 million persons aged 5 and over in 2016 (excluding those living on board vessels), 1.31 million (18.6%) had changed their residence between 2011 and 2016: 0.75 million (10.6%) had internally migrated across GSDs and 0.56 million (8.0%) had moved home within the same GSD. The remaining 5.29 million (74.9%) persons remained in the same residence as 5 years ago and another 0.46 million (6.5%) lived in places outside Hong Kong 5 years ago. The analyses which follow focus on the pattern of internal migration and the characteristics of those persons who had internally migrated. (Table 8.1)

8.11 Over the past 10 years, the proportion of population aged 5 and over having internally migrated dropped from 15.1% in 2006, to 12.8% in 2011 and further to 10.6% in 2016. During the same period, the proportion of persons having moved home within the same area of residence dropped from 10.8% in 2006 to 10.1% in 2011, and then further to 8.0% in 2016. (Table 8.1)

8.12 Of the 0.75 million persons aged 5 and over who had internally migrated between 2011 and 2016, 0.31 million persons (41.7%) moved to GSDs in the new towns and 0.25 million (34.2%) to GSDs in Kowloon. Among those who moved into the new towns, 48.2% were from other new towns and another 29.3% from GSDs in Kowloon. For the 0.25 million persons moving into GSDs in Kowloon, 0.11 million (42.9%) originated from other GSDs in the same broad sector. However, it is noted that quite a large number of persons (92 724) had been attracted to GSDs in Kowloon from the new towns. These were

要流向。(圖 8.1)

8.13 內部遷移往香港島的「次分區」的人士只有 11 萬人，數目相對較少。比較有趣的是 46.4% 內部遷移往香港島的「次分區」的人士是來自香港島內的其他「次分區」，而來自九龍及新市鎮的比例分別為 21.4% 及 27.7%。(圖 8.1)

8.14 表 8.2 把遷出、遷入的情況以「分區」來顯示。遷出香港島 4 個分區的人口較遷入的多。九龍方面，九龍城區、觀塘區及深水埗區的遷入人口較多，其中以九龍城區的增長最為顯著，人口增加了 17 243 人，其餘 2 個分區的遷出人口則較遷入人口多。新界方面，有 6 個新市鎮的遷入人口均較遷出人口多，其中以將軍澳新市鎮及沙田新市鎮的增長最為顯著。其餘 6 個新市鎮的遷出人口則較遷入人口多。(表 8.2)

8.15 每年淨內部遷移率將淨內部遷移和假設沒有這些內部遷移下的人口比較，以量度內部遷移對人口重新分布的影響。(有關每年淨內部遷移率的計算方法，請參閱附件二。)香港島方面，中西區的人口下降幅度較高，平均每年 1.4%，至於灣仔區、東區及南區，其人口下降的幅度稍低，平均每年少於 1.0%。深水埗區、九龍城區及觀塘區的人口錄得前 5 年內平均每年增長率為 0.1% - 1.0%，九龍其餘 2 區的人口下降幅度平均每年為 0.1% - 0.9%。在 12 個新市鎮中，將軍澳新市鎮、北大嶼山新市鎮及沙田新市鎮的人口增幅較著顯著，各自均錄得高於 0.4% 的平均每年增長率。(表 8.2)

the major streams of internal migration of population. (Chart 8.1)

8.13 The number of persons who had internally migrated to GSDs on Hong Kong Island were 0.11 million, relatively smaller in number. It is interesting to note that 46.4% of them originated from other GSDs on Hong Kong Island, whilst the proportions from Kowloon and new towns were 21.4% and 27.7% respectively. (Chart 8.1)

8.14 Table 8.2 shows the in- and out- internal migration aggregated to the GD level. There were more persons moving out of all the 4 GDs on Hong Kong Island than persons moving in. In Kowloon, the Kowloon City district, the Kwun Tong district and the Sham Shui Po district received more population than they lost, with the gain being particularly significant for the Kowloon City district, which had a population gain of 17 243 persons. The remaining 2 GDs lost more population than they received. In the New Territories, 6 new towns received more population than they lost. The gain was particularly significant for the Tseung Kwan O new town and the Sha Tin new town. The remaining 6 new towns lost more population than they received. (Table 8.2)

8.15 A net annual internal migration rate that relates net internal migrations to the population that would have arisen in the absence of such internal migration is derived as a way of measuring the impact of internal migration on population redistribution. (A description of the computation of the net annual internal migration rate is given in Annex 2.) On Hong Kong Island, the Central and Western district had relatively large population decline at an average annual rate of 1.4% over the past 5 years. For the Wan Chai district, the Eastern district and the Southern district, the population decline was smaller at an average annual rate of less than 1.0% each. The Sham Shui Po district, the Kowloon City district and the Kwun Tong district recorded a gain in population at average annual rates of 0.1% - 1.0%. The remaining 2 districts in Kowloon lost population at average annual rates of 0.1% - 0.9%. Among the 12 new towns, the Tseung Kwan O new town, the

North Lantau new town and the Sha Tin new town had a faster pace of population gain and recorded an average annual rate of more than 0.4% each. (Table 8.2)

## 曾作內部遷移人士的特徵

### 年齡及性別結構

8.16 從曾作內部遷移人士的年齡結構來看，介乎年齡 25 至 44 歲的人士較多作內部遷移。這可能與他／她們有較大機會結婚、生育及組織自己的家庭有關。曾作內部遷移人士中，年齡介乎 25 至 34 歲的佔 22.3%，而 35 至 44 歲的則佔 23.7%。未曾作內部遷移人士的相應比例分別為 14.6% 及 15.3%。另一方面，5 至 24 歲和 45 歲及以上人士則較少傾向作內部遷移。（表 8.3）

8.17 曾作內部遷移人士的性別比率（男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率）為 787，低於全港 5 歲及以上人口的 844，而並無作內部遷移人士的性別比率為 851。（表 8.4）

8.18 大部分（57.8%）的曾作內部遷移人士為已婚人士，而並無作內部遷移人士中的相應比例為 53.3%。離婚及分居人士當中曾作內部遷移的比例亦較高。相反地，喪偶和從未結婚人士則較少作內部遷移。（表 8.5）

### 教育程度

8.19 曾作內部遷移人士的教育程度一般較未曾作內部遷移人士為高。兩者

## Characteristics of persons who had internally migrated

### Age and sex structure

8.16 The age structure of persons who had internally migrated suggested that persons aged 25-44 were among those more likely to internally migrate. This may be related to their higher probability of marriage, child birth and forming their own families. Among persons who had internally migrated, 22.3% were aged 25-34 and 23.7% were aged 35-44. The corresponding figures for those not internally migrated were 14.6% and 15.3% respectively. On the other hand, persons aged 5-24 and those aged 45 and over were less prone to internal migration. (Table 8.3)

8.17 The sex ratio (i.e. number of males per 1 000 females) of persons who had internally migrated was 787, lower than the territorial figure of 844 for population aged 5 and over. For persons who had not internally migrated, the sex ratio was 851. (Table 8.4)

8.18 Of those persons who had internally migrated, the majority (57.8%) were married persons. This compares with the corresponding proportion of 53.3% among those who had not internally migrated. There were also higher proportions of both the divorced and separated persons having internally migrated. In contrast, the widowed and the never married persons were less likely to migrate internally. (Table 8.5)

### Educational attainment

8.19 Persons who had internally migrated in general had higher educational attainment than those

的分別於最高教育程度中最大。曾作內部遷移人士中，28.2% 具專上教育的學位程度，但未曾作內部遷移人士中則只有 19.6%。至於在較低教育程度中，未曾作內部遷移人士中有 24.9% 只達至小學及以下教育程度，而曾作內部遷移人士中的百分率則為 20.4%。（表 8.6）

8.20 那些內部遷移往香港島的人士（包括原居於香港島內作遷移的人士），教育程度明顯較其他曾作內部遷移人士為高。那些內部遷移往九龍、新市鎮及新界其他地區的人士，則教育程度相對較低。在內部遷移往香港島的人士中，有 71.0% 已達至高中或以上教育程度；但內部遷移往九龍及新市鎮的人士的有關比例則僅為 60.8% 及 66.5%。（表 8.6）

not. The relative differential is the greatest at the highest level where degrees in post-secondary education were attained by 28.2% of persons who had internally migrated as compared with only 19.6% of those not. At a lower education level, among those who had not internally migrated, 24.9% had not gone beyond primary and below education as compared with 20.4% for those who had internally migrated. (Table 8.6)

8.20 Those having internally migrated to Hong Kong Island (including those who originated from Hong Kong Island) had distinctly higher educational attainment than persons in other sectors of residence who had internally migrated. Educational attainment was relatively lower among persons who had internally migrated to Kowloon and new towns and other areas in the New Territories. For persons who had internally migrated to Hong Kong Island, 71.0% had attended upper secondary education or higher, while the corresponding figures for those internally migrated to Kowloon and new towns were 60.8% and 66.5% respectively. (Table 8.6)

### 勞動人口參與率

8.21 曾作內部遷移人士的整體勞動人口參與率，無論是男性或女性，均較未曾者為高。不過，這些整體的數字是相當受這兩個人口分組不同的年齡結構所影響。如將勞動人口參與率按年齡標準化，可觀察到曾作內部遷移的女性的標準化勞動人口參與率仍較未曾作內部遷移的女性的為高，但男性則相反，曾作內部遷移的標準化勞動人口參與率較未曾作內部遷移的為低。另外，不論男女，曾作內部遷移人士的標準化勞動人口參與率都較未標準化的勞動人口參與率低最少 7 個百分點。這個現象是由於長者在曾作內部遷移人士中所佔的比例較低，而大部分長者都不屬勞動人口。（表 8.7）

### Labour force participation rate

8.21 For both males and females, the overall labour force participation rates were higher among persons who had internally migrated than those who had not. However, these overall figures were greatly influenced by the different age structures between the two population sub-groups. After standardisation of the rates by age, the standardised labour force participation rate for females who had internally migrated was still higher than that for females who had not. On the contrary, for males, the standardised labour force participation rate for those who had internally migrated became lower than that for those who had not. Moreover, the standardised labour force participation rates for persons who had internally migrated, for both males and females, were at least 7 percentage points lower than those before standardisation. This phenomenon could be explained by the fact that a lower proportion of persons who had internally migrated were older

persons, most of whom did not belong to the labour force. (Table 8.7)

### 職業分布

8.22 曾作內部遷移人士的地區分布正好說明他們的職業分布情況。較高教育程度的人士多在香港島內作內部遷移或遷移往香港島。這些人士從事較高級或專業的工作。內部遷移往香港島的工作人士中，超過一半是經理及行政級人員、專業人員或輔助專業人員。至於內部遷移往新市鎮及新界其他地區的工作人士中，相應的比例分別為 49.1% 及 47.0%；而遷移往九龍的工作人士的有關比例較低，為 41.6%。未曾作內部遷移人士中，比例只有 36.5%。（表 8.8）

### Occupational distribution

8.22 Spatial patterns are well-exemplified by the occupational distribution of persons who had internally migrated. Many of the best educated, as already noted, internally migrated within or to Hong Kong Island. These persons were engaged in the more senior or professional jobs. Among the working population who had internally migrated to Hong Kong Island, more than half worked as managers and administrators, professionals or associate professionals. For the working population internally migrated to new towns and other areas in the New Territories, the corresponding percentages were 49.1% and 47.0% respectively, while that for Kowloon was still lower at 41.6%. Among those who had not internally migrated, the figure was 36.5%. (Table 8.8)

### 住戶特徵

8.23 就曾作內部遷移人士的住戶特徵而言，我們可觀察到一些有趣的特點。曾作內部遷移的家庭住戶（即住戶內所有戶主均曾在過去 5 年內作內部遷移）<sup>(1)</sup>，其住戶結構一般較為簡單，而成員數目亦較少。在曾作內部遷移住戶中，一人住戶及非親屬關係共佔 27.9%，而全港有關的比例則為 20.7%。此外，由夫婦所組成的核心家庭住戶在曾作內部遷移的家庭住戶所佔的比例較未曾者為高。（表 4.3 及 8.9）

### Household characteristics

8.23 Some interesting points are observed about the household characteristics of persons who had internally migrated. For domestic households having internally migrated (i.e. in which all of the household head(s) had internally migrated within the past 5 years)<sup>(1)</sup>, household composition was usually less complex and household size tended to be smaller. Of all households that had internally migrated, one-person households and non-relative households accounted for 27.9%, as compared with 20.7% for the whole territory. In addition, the proportion of nuclear family households composed of couple was higher among persons who had internally migrated than those who had not. (Tables 4.3 and 8.9)

註釋：(1) 自 2006 年中期人口統計起，住戶可申報超過一位戶主。

Note : (1) Since the 2006 Population By-census, a household might report more than one household head.



8.24 曾作內部遷移住戶中，54.3%是由兩名或以下成員組成，未曾作內部遷移的住戶的相應百分比為43.6%。住戶成員數目亦與內部遷移的目的地有關。遷往香港島及新界其他地區的住戶人數相對較多。在遷往香港島及新界其他地區的住戶中，有四名或以上成員的住戶分別佔29.5%及28.4%，往新市鎮的住戶有26.4%，而往九龍的住戶則有22.7%。（表8.10）

### 房屋特徵

8.25 若以房屋類型劃分曾作內部遷移的住戶，不同區域之間的分別則更大。遷往新界其他地區及香港島的住戶中，分別有82.2%及86.4%是居住在私人永久性房屋的。遷往新市鎮及九龍區的住戶的相應比例則相對地較低，分別有68.2%及54.4%是入住私人永久性房屋。（表8.11）

8.26 與其他區域比較，公營租住房屋的比重在九龍及新市鎮較為明顯。遷往九龍及新市鎮的212 972住戶中，有67 832戶（31.9%）是居住在公營租住房屋，另有10 157戶（4.8%）則入住資助自置居所房屋。（表8.11）

8.27 就居住房屋類型而言，遷往新界其他地區的住戶與遷往其他區域的不同。相對較多（4.5%）是居住在設備欠佳的屋宇單位，如非住宅用房屋及臨時房屋。（表8.11）

8.24 54.3% of households that had internally migrated comprised two or fewer persons, as compared with 43.6% for those who had not. Size of household was also related to destination of internal migration. The size of households was relatively larger for those destined for Hong Kong Island and other areas in the New Territories. The proportions of households with four persons or more which had internally migrated to Hong Kong Island and other areas in the New Territories were 29.5% and 28.4% respectively, as compared with 26.4% for the new towns and 22.7% for Kowloon. (Table 8.10)

### Housing characteristics

8.25 Contrasts between the broad sectors of destination were wider when households that had internally migrated were considered by type of housing. A high proportion of households which had internally migrated to other areas in the New Territories (82.2%) and Hong Kong Island (86.4%) respectively resided in private permanent housing. The corresponding proportions for the new towns and Kowloon were relatively lower, 68.2% and 54.4% of the households that had internally migrated there lived in private permanent housing respectively. (Table 8.11)

8.26 The importance of public rental housing in Kowloon and the new towns compared with other sectors is clearly shown. Of the 212 972 households having internally migrated into Kowloon and the new towns, 67 832 (31.9%) were residing in public rental housing and another 10 157 (4.8%) in subsidised home ownership housing. (Table 8.11)

8.27 The housing pattern for households which had internally migrated into other areas in the New Territories differed from those which internally migrated into the other broad sectors. A relatively large proportion of households (4.5%) which had internally migrated to this sector lived in less adequate quarters such as non-domestic housing and temporary housing. (Table 8.11)

### 住戶收入

8.28 就住戶月入中位數而言，曾作內部遷移的住戶較未曾者為高。這現象在三個區域內均出現（除了九龍外），大致是由於高收入住戶有較高的負擔能力作內部遷移。（表 8.12）

8.29 內部遷移往香港島的住戶比遷往其他區域的住戶有較高的住戶收入。遷往香港島的住戶的每月收入中位數為45,390元，比所有曾作內部遷移住戶的月入中位數（28,500元）為高。然而須注意的是，就那些沒有作內部遷移的住戶而言，香港島住戶的每月收入中位數也較其他區域的住戶為高。（表 8.12）

### Household income

8.28 Households which had internally migrated had a higher median monthly household income than those which had not. This phenomenon was common to three broad sectors (except Kowloon), which could be explained by the greater affordability of higher income households to migrate internally. (Table 8.12)

8.29 Among the households which had internally migrated, those which internally migrated to Hong Kong Island had much higher household income than those which internally migrated to other sectors. The median monthly household income for households that internally migrated to Hong Kong Island was \$45,390, much higher than the \$28,500 of all households which had internally migrated. It has nevertheless to be noted that for those households which had not internally migrated, the median monthly household income for those on Hong Kong Island was also higher than households elsewhere. (Table 8.12)

**表 8.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按曾否作內部遷移劃分的 5 歲及以上人口<sup>(1)</sup>**  
**Table 8.1 Population<sup>(1)</sup> aged 5 and over by whether internally migrated, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

	2006		2011		2016	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
曾作內部遷移 <sup>(2)</sup> Internally migrated <sup>(2)</sup>	1 005 256	15.1	875 210	12.8	745 369	10.6
並無作內部遷移 Not internally migrated						
曾在同區遷居 Moved home within same area of residence	716 707	10.8	689 562	10.1	563 689	8.0
仍居舊址 <sup>(3)</sup> Remained in same address <sup>(3)</sup>	4 496 581	67.6	4 861 934	71.3	5 287 041	74.9
5 年前居於香港以外地方 Place of residence outside Hong Kong 5 years ago	430 334	6.5	394 479	5.8	459 818	6.5
小計 Sub-total	5 643 622	84.9	5 945 975	87.2	6 310 548	89.4
總計 Total	6 648 878	100.0	6 821 185	100.0	7 055 917	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字不包括現居於船艇上的人士。

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

(2) 曾作內部遷移的人士指那些現住地區與其 5 年前的居住地區不同的人士。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，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區之間的遷移。

(2) Persons having internally migrated were those whose area of current residence was different from the area of 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; 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) 數字包括現住於 5 年前住址，但在 5 年期間曾遷往其他地區，並稍後遷回的人士。

(3) Figures include persons who currently lived in the same address as 5 years ago but had moved elsewhere during the 5 years and then moved back.

**表 8.2 2016 年按曾否作內部遷移及居住地區劃分的 5 歲及以上人口<sup>(1)</sup>**  
**Table 8.2 Population<sup>(1)</sup> aged 5 and over by whether internally migrated and area of residence, 2016**

居住地區 Area of residence		並無作內部遷移 Not internally migrated							
		曾在同區遷居 Moved home within same area of residence		仍居舊址 <sup>(2)</sup> Remained in same address <sup>(2)</sup>		5 年前居於香港 以外地方 Place of residence outside Hong Kong 5 years ago		小計 Sub-total	
區議會分區 ／新市鎮	District Council district/ New town	數目 Number	百分比 <sup>(3)</sup> % <sup>(3)</sup>	數目 Number	百分比 <sup>(3)</sup> % <sup>(3)</sup>	數目 Number	百分比 <sup>(3)</sup> % <sup>(3)</sup>	數目 Number	百分比 <sup>(3)</sup> % <sup>(3)</sup>
香港島 Hong Kong Island									
中西區	Central and Western	25 824	0.4	160 074	2.5	28 066	0.4	213 964	3.4
灣仔	Wan Chai	15 852	0.3	114 371	1.8	21 378	0.3	151 601	2.4
東區	Eastern	55 561	0.9	399 692	6.3	37 270	0.6	492 523	7.8
南區	Southern	24 004	0.4	198 505	3.1	17 211	0.3	239 720	3.8
小計	Sub-total	121 241	1.9	872 642	13.8	103 925	1.6	1 097 808	17.4
九龍 Kowloon									
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	33 527	0.5	218 303	3.5	38 968	0.6	290 798	4.6
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	42 521	0.7	263 129	4.2	32 066	0.5	337 716	5.4
九龍城	Kowloon City	40 732	0.6	257 560	4.1	35 894	0.6	334 186	5.3
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	19 609	0.3	339 598	5.4	15 574	0.2	374 781	5.9
觀塘	Kwun Tong	37 770	0.6	498 247	7.9	26 321	0.4	562 338	8.9
小計	Sub-total	174 159	2.8	1 576 837	25.0	148 823	2.4	1 899 819	30.1
新市鎮 New towns									
葵涌	Kwai Chung	14 314	0.2	269 105	4.3	13 677	0.2	297 096	4.7
青衣	Tsing Yi	9 682	0.2	146 826	2.3	6 982	0.1	163 490	2.6
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	28 447	0.5	211 419	3.4	21 484	0.3	261 350	4.1
屯門	Tuen Mun	40 788	0.6	377 347	6.0	18 446	0.3	436 581	6.9
元朗	Yuen Long	14 372	0.2	104 682	1.7	10 192	0.2	129 246	2.0
天水圍	Tin Shui Wai	11 146	0.2	239 836	3.8	8 114	0.1	259 096	4.1
粉嶺/ 上水	Fanling/ Sheung Shui	18 899	0.3	197 265	3.1	15 234	0.2	231 398	3.7
大埔	Tai Po	20 989	0.3	202 098	3.2	16 140	0.3	239 227	3.8
沙田	Sha Tin	34 856	0.6	330 148	5.2	25 685	0.4	390 689	6.2
馬鞍山	Ma On Shan	13 500	0.2	156 199	2.5	9 791	0.2	179 490	2.8
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	29 898	0.5	290 447	4.6	17 990	0.3	338 335	5.4
北大嶼山	North Lantau	4 479	0.1	62 453	1.0	7 347	0.1	74 279	1.2
小計	Sub-total	241 370	3.8	2 587 825	41.0	171 082	2.7	3 000 277	47.5
新界其他 地區	Other areas in the New Territories	26 919	0.4	249 737	4.0	35 988	0.6	312 644	5.0
陸上總計	Land total	563 689	8.9	5 287 041	83.8	459 818	7.3	6 310 548	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字不包括現居於船艇上的人士。

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

(3) 數字指在並無作內部遷移的總人數中所佔的百分比。

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

(2) Figures include persons who currently lived in the same address as 5 years ago but had moved elsewhere during the 5 years and then moved back.

(3) Figures refer to the percentages in respect of the total number of persons who had not internally migrated.

**表 8.2 2016 年按曾否作內部遷移及居住地區劃分的 5 歲及以上人口<sup>(1)</sup> (續)**  
**Table 8.2 Population<sup>(1)</sup> aged 5 and over by whether internally migrated and area of residence, 2016 (cont'd)**

居住地區 Area of residence		曾作內部遷移 Internally migrated				淨內部遷移 Net internally migrated	每年淨內部遷移率 Net annual internal migration rate
		遷入人士 In-movers		遷出人士 Out-movers			
區議會分區 / 新市鎮	District Council district/New town	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	21 767	2.9	37 482	5.0	- 15 715	-1.4
灣仔	Wan Chai	23 108	3.1	27 602	3.7	- 4 494	-0.6
東區	Eastern	41 135	5.5	55 512	7.4	- 14 377	-0.6
南區	Southern	24 190	3.2	25 317	3.4	- 1 127	-0.1
小計	Sub-total	110 200	14.8	145 913	19.6	- 35 713	-0.6
九龍 Kowloon							
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	39 109	5.2	52 091	7.0	- 12 982	-0.9
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	51 049	6.8	49 641	6.7	1 408	0.1
九龍城	Kowloon City	67 357	9.0	50 114	6.7	17 243	1.0
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	35 925	4.8	37 025	5.0	- 1 100	-0.1
觀塘	Kwun Tong	61 552	8.3	48 320	6.5	13 232	0.4
小計	Sub-total	254 992	34.2	237 191	31.8	17 801	0.2
新市鎮 New Towns							
葵涌	Kwai Chung	27 531	3.7	26 108	3.5	1 423	0.1
青衣	Tsing Yi	13 235	1.8	19 251	2.6	- 6 016	-0.7
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	30 162	4.0	35 831	4.8	- 5 669	-0.4
屯門	Tuen Mun	33 413	4.5	40 089	5.4	- 6 676	-0.3
元朗	Yuen Long	23 269	3.1	21 190	2.8	2 079	0.3
天水圍	Tin Shui Wai	18 241	2.4	18 983	2.5	- 742	-0.1
粉嶺/ 上水	Fanling/ Sheung Shui	18 405	2.5	26 941	3.6	- 8 536	-0.7
大埔	Tai Po	22 198	3.0	25 692	3.4	- 3 494	-0.3
沙田	Sha Tin	48 872	6.6	40 352	5.4	8 520	0.4
馬鞍山	Ma On Shan	22 490	3.0	19 203	2.6	3 287	0.3
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	44 262	5.9	34 627	4.6	9 635	0.5
北大嶼山	North Lantau	8 526	1.1	6 825	0.9	1 701	0.5
小計	Sub-total	310 604	41.7	315 092	42.3	- 4 488	0.0
新界其他 地區	Other areas in the New Territories	69 573	9.3	47 173	6.3	22 400	1.3
陸上總計	Land total	745 369	100.0	745 369	100.0	-	-

**表 8.3 2016 年按年齡組別、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的 5 歲及以上人口<sup>(1)</sup>**  
**Table 8.3 Population<sup>(1)</sup> aged 5 and over by age group, whether internally migrated and area of current residence, 2016**

年齡組別 Age group	曾作內部遷移 Internally migrated				總計 Total	並無作 內部遷移 Not internally migrated	5 歲及 以上總人口 Whole population aged 5 and over
	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 (% <sup>(2)</sup> )							
5 – 14	9 110 (8.3)	21 786 (8.5)	25 477 (8.2)	6 101 (8.8)	62 474 (8.4)	488 421 (7.7)	550 895 (7.8)
15 – 24	6 998 (6.4)	23 596 (9.3)	23 928 (7.7)	5 822 (8.4)	60 344 (8.1)	725 500 (11.5)	785 844 (11.1)
25 – 34	25 271 (22.9)	52 598 (20.6)	73 796 (23.8)	14 447 (20.8)	166 112 (22.3)	921 297 (14.6)	1 087 409 (15.4)
35 – 44	28 808 (26.1)	58 290 (22.9)	72 767 (23.4)	17 074 (24.5)	176 939 (23.7)	964 026 (15.3)	1 140 965 (16.2)
45 – 54	17 402 (15.8)	39 896 (15.6)	44 713 (14.4)	11 855 (17.0)	113 866 (15.3)	1 095 925 (17.4)	1 209 791 (17.1)
55 – 64	8 893 (8.1)	27 431 (10.8)	30 167 (9.7)	8 207 (11.8)	74 698 (10.0)	1 043 329 (16.5)	1 118 027 (15.8)
65 +	13 718 (12.4)	31 395 (12.3)	39 756 (12.8)	6 067 (8.7)	90 936 (12.2)	1 072 050 (17.0)	1 162 986 (16.5)
總計 Total	110 200 (100.0)	254 992 (100.0)	310 604 (100.0)	69 573 (100.0)	745 369 (100.0)	6 310 548 (100.0)	7 055 917 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 數字不包括現居於船艇上的人士。

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

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在相應現住地區的總計中所佔的百分比。

(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of the respective areas of current residence.

**表 8.4 2016 年按性別、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的 5 歲及以上人口<sup>(1)</sup>**  
**Table 8.4 Population<sup>(1)</sup> aged 5 and over by sex, whether internally migrated and area of current residence, 2016**

性別 Sex	曾作內部遷移 Internally migrated				總計 Total	並無作 內部遷移 Not internally migrated	5 歲及以上 總人口 Whole population aged 5 and over
	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 (% <sup>(2)</sup> )						
男 Male	44 698 (40.6)	114 827 (45.0)	136 434 (43.9)	32 250 (46.4)	328 209 (44.0)	2 901 673 (46.0)	3 229 882 (45.8)
女 Female	65 502 (59.4)	140 165 (55.0)	174 170 (56.1)	37 323 (53.6)	417 160 (56.0)	3 408 875 (54.0)	3 826 035 (54.2)
合計 Both sexes	110 200 (100.0)	254 992 (100.0)	310 604 (100.0)	69 573 (100.0)	745 369 (100.0)	6 310 548 (100.0)	7 055 917 (100.0)
	性別比率 <sup>(3)</sup> Sex ratio <sup>(3)</sup>						
	682	819	783	864	787	851	844

註釋：(1) 數字不包括現居於船艇上的人士。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在相應現住地區的總計中所佔的百分比。

(3) 男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。

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

(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of the respective areas of current residence.

(3) The number of males per 1 000 females.

**表 8.5 2016 年按婚姻狀況、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的 5 歲及以上人口<sup>(1)</sup>**  
**Table 8.5 Population<sup>(1)</sup> aged 5 and over by marital status, whether internally migrated and area of current residence, 2016**

婚姻狀況 Marital status	曾作內部遷移 Internally migrated					總計 Total	並無作 內部遷移 Not internally migrated
	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 in the New Territories			
	數目 (百分比 <sup>(2)</sup> ) Number (% <sup>(2)</sup> )						
從未結婚 Never married	36 886 (33.5)	80 671 (31.6)	87 567 (28.2)	21 480 (30.9)	226 604 (30.4)	2 281 315 (36.2)	
已婚 Married	61 288 (55.6)	141 802 (55.6)	186 284 (60.0)	41 133 (59.1)	430 507 (57.8)	3 366 179 (53.3)	
喪偶 Widowed	5 887 (5.3)	12 758 (5.0)	17 034 (5.5)	2 170 (3.1)	37 849 (5.1)	379 211 (6.0)	
離婚 Divorced	5 080 (4.6)	18 000 (7.1)	17 860 (5.8)	4 104 (5.9)	45 044 (6.0)	256 358 (4.1)	
分居 Separated	1 059 (1.0)	1 761 (0.7)	1 859 (0.6)	686 (1.0)	5 365 (0.7)	27 485 (0.4)	
總計 Total	110 200 (100.0)	254 992 (100.0)	310 604 (100.0)	69 573 (100.0)	745 369 (100.0)	6 310 548 (100.0)	

註釋：(1) 數字不包括現居於船艇上的人士。

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

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在相應現住地區的總計中所佔的百分比。

(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of the respective areas of current residence.



**表 8.6 2016 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的 5 歲及以上人口<sup>(1)</sup>**  
**Table 8.6 Population<sup>(1)</sup> aged 5 and over by educational attainment (highest level attended), whether internally migrated and area of current residence, 2016**

教育程度 Educational attainment	曾作內部遷移 Internally migrated				總計 Total	並無作 內部遷移 Not internally migrated
	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 (% <sup>(2)</sup> )					
<b>小學及以下</b> Primary and below						
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/ Pre-primary	9 451 (8.6)	16 394 (6.4)	19 243 (6.2)	3 634 (5.2)	48 722 (6.5)	397 573 (6.3)
小學 Primary	11 720 (10.6)	39 977 (15.7)	42 633 (13.7)	8 850 (12.7)	103 180 (13.8)	1 174 637 (18.6)
小計 Sub-total	21 171 (19.2)	56 371 (22.1)	61 876 (19.9)	12 484 (17.9)	151 902 (20.4)	1 572 210 (24.9)
<b>中學</b> Secondary						
初中 Lower secondary	10 813 (9.8)	43 462 (17.0)	42 183 (13.6)	9 701 (13.9)	106 159 (14.2)	1 132 710 (17.9)
高中 Upper secondary	25 589 (23.2)	68 254 (26.8)	83 814 (27.0)	21 617 (31.1)	199 274 (26.7)	1 763 941 (28.0)
小計 Sub-total	36 402 (33.0)	111 716 (43.8)	125 997 (40.6)	31 318 (45.0)	305 433 (41.0)	2 896 651 (45.9)
<b>專上教育</b> Post-secondary						
文憑／證書 Diploma/ Certificate	6 627 (6.0)	14 169 (5.6)	19 021 (6.1)	4 283 (6.2)	44 100 (5.9)	332 789 (5.3)
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	4 394 (4.0)	11 010 (4.3)	14 664 (4.7)	3 305 (4.8)	33 373 (4.5)	274 042 (4.3)
學位課程 Degree course	41 606 (37.8)	61 726 (24.2)	89 046 (28.7)	18 183 (26.1)	210 561 (28.2)	1 234 856 (19.6)
小計 Sub-total	52 627 (47.8)	86 905 (34.1)	122 731 (39.5)	25 771 (37.0)	288 034 (38.6)	1 841 687 (29.2)
總計 Total	110 200 (100.0)	254 992 (100.0)	310 604 (100.0)	69 573 (100.0)	745 369 (100.0)	6 310 548 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 數字不包括現居於船艇上的人士。

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

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在相應現住地區的總計中所佔的百分比。

(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of the respective areas of current residence.

**表 8.7 2016 年按年齡組別、性別及曾否作內部遷移劃分的勞動人口參與率<sup>(1)</sup>**  
**Table 8.7 Labour force participation rate<sup>(1)</sup> by age group, sex and whether internally migrated, 2016**

年齡組別 Age group	勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rate (%)			
	男性 Male		女性 Female	
	曾作內部遷移 Internally migrated	並無作內部遷移 Not internally migrated	曾作內部遷移 Internally migrated	並無作內部遷移 Not internally migrated
15 – 24	40.8	44.1	44.3	43.7
25 – 34	93.5	92.4	81.8	82.6
35 – 44	94.4	93.3	78.5	74.8
45 – 54	89.1	90.3	72.6	68.2
55+	41.0	46.4	20.4	23.3
合計 Overall	73.5	67.9	62.9	53.4
	標準化勞動人口參與率 <sup>(2)</sup> （百分比） Standardised labour force participation rate <sup>(2)</sup> (%)			
	66.3	68.6	55.6	54.3

註釋：(1) 數字不包括現居於船艇上的人士。

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

(2) 數字顯示以 2016 年男性及女性人口的年齡分布作標準，分別計算男性及女性的標準化勞動人口參與率。

(2) Figures represent the derived standardised labour force participation rates for males and females, using the age distribution of the male and female populations in 2016 respectively as standard.

**表 8.8 2016 年按職業、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的工作人口<sup>(1)</sup>**  
**Table 8.8 Working population<sup>(1)</sup> by occupation, whether internally migrated and area of current residence, 2016**

職業 Occupation	曾作內部遷移 Internally migrated				總計 Total	並無作 內部遷移 Not internally migrated
	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 (% <sup>(2)</sup> )						
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	10 887 (15.5)	17 854 (12.0)	24 593 (13.4)	5 934 (15.0)	59 268 (13.4)	321 182 (9.7)
專業人員 Professionals	9 820 (14.0)	13 142 (8.8)	19 758 (10.7)	3 147 (8.0)	45 867 (10.4)	218 827 (6.6)
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	15 279 (21.8)	31 125 (20.9)	46 063 (25.0)	9 526 (24.1)	101 993 (23.0)	667 699 (20.2)
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	6 505 (9.3)	19 291 (12.9)	24 997 (13.6)	4 577 (11.6)	55 370 (12.5)	475 805 (14.4)
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	7 443 (10.6)	27 119 (18.2)	25 872 (14.1)	5 623 (14.2)	66 057 (14.9)	579 563 (17.5)
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	1 114 (1.6)	7 415 (5.0)	6 787 (3.7)	1 683 (4.3)	16 999 (3.8)	193 333 (5.8)
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 and assemblers	978 (1.4)	4 720 (3.2)	5 269 (2.9)	1 926 (4.9)	12 893 (2.9)	150 326 (4.5)
其他 <sup>(3)</sup> Others <sup>(3)</sup>	18 011 (25.7)	28 518 (19.1)	30 789 (16.7)	7 157 (18.1)	84 475 (19.1)	706 299 (21.3)
總計 Total	70 037 (100.0)	149 184 (100.0)	184 128 (100.0)	39 573 (100.0)	442 922 (100.0)	3 313 034 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 數字不包括現居於船艇上的人士。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在相應現住地區的總計中所佔的百分比。

(3) 其他包括「非技術工人」、「漁農業熟練工人」及不能分類的職業。

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

(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of the respective areas of current residence.

(3) Others include “Elementary occupations”, “Skilled agricultural and fishery workers” and occupations not classifiable.

**表 8.9 2016 年按住戶結構、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的家庭住戶<sup>(1)</sup>數目**  
**Table 8.9 Domestic households<sup>(1)</sup> by household composition, whether internally migrated and area of current residence, 2016**

住戶結構 Household composition	曾作內部遷移 <sup>(2)</sup> Internally migrated <sup>(2)</sup>				總計 Total	並無作 內部遷移 <sup>(3)</sup> Not internally migrated <sup>(3)</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>(4)</sup> ) Number (% <sup>(4)</sup> )					
<b>核心家庭住戶</b> Nuclear family households						
由夫婦所組成 Composed of couple	6 168 (17.3)	17 080 (17.2)	23 220 (20.4)	4 976 (19.8)	51 444 (18.8)	336 352 (15.0)
由夫婦及未婚子女所組成 Composed of couple and unmarried children	12 659 (35.5)	31 156 (31.4)	39 745 (34.9)	9 108 (36.3)	92 668 (33.9)	827 222 (37.0)
由父或母親及未婚子女所組成 Composed of lone parent and unmarried children	2 479 (7.0)	11 043 (11.1)	11 426 (10.0)	2 112 (8.4)	27 060 (9.9)	270 658 (12.1)
小計 Sub-total	21 306 (59.8)	59 279 (59.8)	74 391 (65.3)	16 196 (64.6)	171 172 (62.5)	1 434 232 (64.2)
<b>親屬關係住戶</b> Relative households						
由夫婦及其中至少一個父或母親 所組成 Composed of couple and at least one of their parents	192 (0.5)	735 (0.7)	1 238 (1.1)	324 (1.3)	2 489 (0.9)	27 323 (1.2)
由夫婦、其中至少一個父或母親 及其未婚子女所組成 Composed of couple, at least one of their parents and their unmarried children	778 (2.2)	2 300 (2.3)	3 106 (2.7)	775 (3.1)	6 959 (2.5)	82 139 (3.7)
由其他親屬關係組合所組成 Composed of other relationship combinations	1 581 (4.4)	6 697 (6.8)	6 886 (6.0)	1 572 (6.3)	16 736 (6.1)	249 055 (11.1)
小計 Sub-total	2 551 (7.2)	9 732 (9.8)	11 230 (9.9)	2 671 (10.7)	26 184 (9.6)	358 517 (16.0)

**表 8.9 2016 年按住戶結構、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的家庭住戶<sup>(1)</sup>數目 (續)**  
**Table 8.9 Domestic households<sup>(1)</sup> by household composition, whether internally migrated and area of current residence, 2016 (cont'd)**

	曾作內部遷移 <sup>(2)</sup> Internally migrated <sup>(2)</sup>					總計 Total	並無作 內部遷移 <sup>(3)</sup> Not internally migrated <sup>(3)</sup>
	現住地區 Area of current residence				新界 其他地區 New Other towns areas in the New Territories		
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns				
住戶結構 Household composition	數目 (百分比 <sup>(4)</sup> ) Number (% <sup>(4)</sup> )						
其他住戶 Other households							
單人住戶 One-person households	9 928 (27.8)	26 923 (27.2)	24 952 (21.9)	5 245 (20.9)	67 048 (24.5)	391 335 (17.5)	
非親屬關係住戶 Non-relative households	1 869 (5.2)	3 154 (3.2)	3 311 (2.9)	957 (3.8)	9 291 (3.4)	50 912 (2.3)	
小計 Sub-total	11 797 (33.1)	30 077 (30.4)	28 263 (24.8)	6 202 (24.7)	76 339 (27.9)	442 247 (19.8)	
總計 Total	35 654 (100.0)	99 088 (100.0)	113 884 (100.0)	25 069 (100.0)	273 695 (100.0)	2 234 996 (100.0)	

註釋：(1) 數字不包括現居於船艇上的家庭住戶。

Notes : (1) Figures exclude domestic households currently living on board vessels.

(2) 數字指家庭住戶內所有戶主均曾在過去 5 年內作內部遷移。

(2) Figures refer to domestic households in which all of the household head(s) had internally migrated within the past 5 years.

(3) 數字指家庭住戶內其中至少一位戶主在過去 5 年內並無作內部遷移。

(3) Figures refer to domestic households in which at least one of the household head(s) had not internally migrated within the past 5 years.

(4) 括號內的數字顯示在相應現住地區的總計中所佔的百分比。

(4) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of the respective areas of current residence.

**表 8.10 2016 年按住戶人數、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的家庭住戶<sup>(1)</sup>數目**  
**Table 8.10 Domestic households<sup>(1)</sup> by household size, whether internally migrated and area of current residence, 2016**

住戶人數 Household size	曾作內部遷移 <sup>(2)</sup> Internally migrated <sup>(2)</sup>				總計 Total	並無作 內部遷移 <sup>(3)</sup> Not internally migrated <sup>(3)</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 in the New Territories		
	數目 (百分比 <sup>(4)</sup> ) Number (% <sup>(4)</sup> )					
1	9 928 (27.8)	26 923 (27.2)	24 952 (21.9)	5 245 (20.9)	67 048 (24.5)	391 335 (17.5)
2	8 874 (24.9)	30 338 (30.6)	35 262 (31.0)	7 085 (28.3)	81 559 (29.8)	584 127 (26.1)
3	6 322 (17.7)	19 304 (19.5)	23 614 (20.7)	5 608 (22.4)	54 848 (20.0)	556 528 (24.9)
4	5 407 (15.2)	14 110 (14.2)	19 025 (16.7)	4 070 (16.2)	42 612 (15.6)	447 138 (20.0)
5	3 446 (9.7)	6 590 (6.7)	8 270 (7.3)	2 070 (8.3)	20 376 (7.4)	181 149 (8.1)
6+	1 677 (4.7)	1 823 (1.8)	2 761 (2.4)	991 (4.0)	7 252 (2.6)	74 719 (3.3)
總計 Total	35 654 (100.0)	99 088 (100.0)	113 884 (100.0)	25 069 (100.0)	273 695 (100.0)	2 234 996 (100.0)
	家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size					
	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.9

註釋：(1) 數字不包括現居於船艇上的家庭住戶。

(2) 數字指家庭住戶內所有戶主均曾在過去 5 年內作內部遷移。

(3) 數字指家庭住戶內其中至少一位戶主在過去 5 年內並無作內部遷移。

(4) 括號內的數字顯示在相應現住地區的總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes : (1) Figures exclude domestic households currently living on board vessels.

(2) Figures refer to domestic households in which all of the household head(s) had internally migrated within the past 5 years.

(3) Figures refer to domestic households in which at least one of the household head(s) had not internally migrated within the past 5 years.

(4) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of the respective areas of current residence.

**表 8.11 2016 年按房屋類型、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的家庭住戶<sup>(1)</sup>數目**  
**Table 8.11 Domestic households<sup>(1)</sup> by type of housing, whether internally migrated and area of current residence, 2016**

房屋類型 Type of housing	曾作內部遷移 <sup>(2)</sup> Internally migrated <sup>(2)</sup>				總計 Total	並無作 內部遷移 <sup>(3)</sup> Not internally migrated <sup>(3)</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>(4)</sup> ) Number (% <sup>(4)</sup> )					
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	3 008 (8.4)	39 627 (40.0)	28 205 (24.8)	3 207 (12.8)	74 047 (27.1)	687 847 (30.8)
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	1 015 (2.8)	3 066 (3.1)	7 091 (6.2)	124 (0.5)	11 296 (4.1)	372 698 (16.7)
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	30 817 (86.4)	53 917 (54.4)	77 707 (68.2)	20 618 (82.2)	183 059 (66.9)	1 146 240 (51.3)
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	700 (2.0)	1 425 (1.4)	330 (0.3)	88 (0.4)	2 543 (0.9)	10 108 (0.5)
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	114 (0.3)	1 053 (1.1)	551 (0.5)	1 032 (4.1)	2 750 (1.0)	18 103 (0.8)
總計 Total	35 654 (100.0)	99 088 (100.0)	113 884 (100.0)	25 069 (100.0)	273 695 (100.0)	2 234 996 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 數字不包括現居於船艇上的家庭住戶。

(2) 數字指家庭住戶內所有戶主均曾在過去 5 年內作內部遷移。

(3) 數字指家庭住戶內其中至少一位戶主在過去 5 年內並無作內部遷移。

(4) 括號內的數字顯示在相應現住地區的總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) Figures exclude domestic households currently living on board vessels.

(2) Figures refer to domestic households in which all of the household head(s) had internally migrated within the past 5 years.

(3) Figures refer to domestic households in which at least one of the household head(s) had not internally migrated within the past 5 years.

(4) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of the respective areas of current residence.

**表 8.12 2016 年按現住地區及曾否作內部遷移劃分的家庭住戶<sup>(1)</sup>每月收入中位數**  
**Table 8.12 Median monthly household income of domestic households<sup>(1)</sup> by area of current residence and whether internally migrated, 2016**

現住地區 Area of current residence	家庭住戶每月收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)		
	曾作內部遷移 <sup>(2)</sup> Internally migrated <sup>(2)</sup>	並無作內部遷移 <sup>(3)</sup> Not internally migrated <sup>(3)</sup>	合計 Overall
香港島 Hong Kong Island	45,390	30,410	31,250
九龍 Kowloon	21,000	22,000	21,800
新市鎮 New towns	30,210	24,640	25,000
新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	30,000	25,000	26,000
合計 Overall	28,500	24,750	25,000

註釋：(1) 數字不包括現居於船艇上的家庭住戶。

Notes : (1) Figures exclude domestic households currently living on board vessels.

(2) 數字指家庭住戶內所有戶主均曾在過去 5 年內作內部遷移。

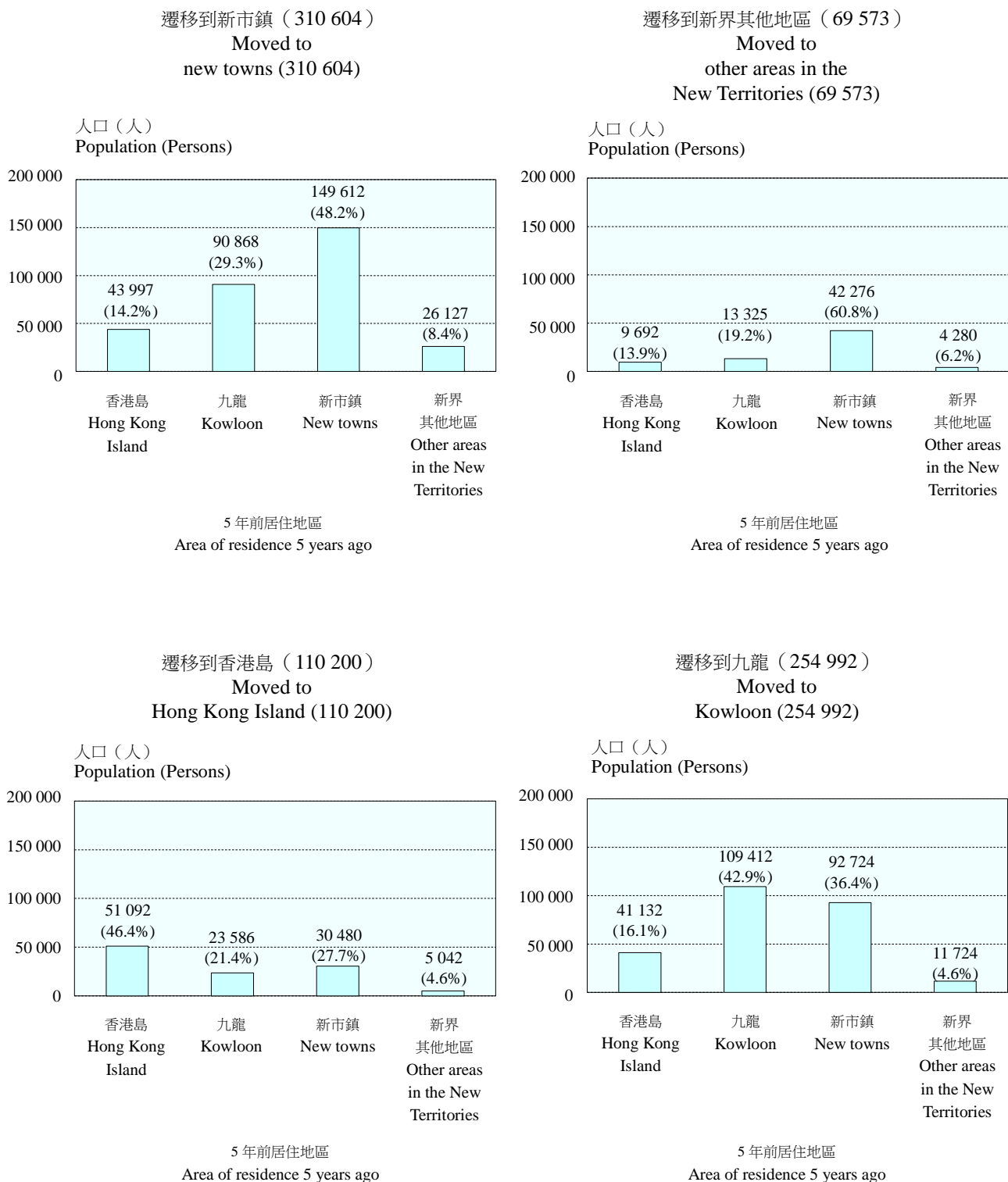
(2) Figures refer to domestic households in which all of the household head(s) had internally migrated within the past 5 years.

(3) 數字指家庭住戶內其中至少一位戶主在過去 5 年內並無作內部遷移。

(3) Figures refer to domestic households in which at least one of the household head(s) had not internally migrated within the past 5 years.



**圖 8.1 2016 年按 5 年前居住地區及現住地區劃分的曾作內部遷移的 5 歲及以上人口**  
**Chart 8.1 Population aged 5 and over having internally migrated by area of residence 5 years ago and area of current residence, 2016**



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## 9. 新市鎮特徵

## 9. New Town Characteristics

### 引言

9.1 為了紓緩市區擠迫情況，香港於 1973 年成立新界拓展署，制訂全面計劃，開始有系統及有組織地推行新市鎮發展。此後，新市鎮發展計劃全面進行，使新市鎮在過去 40 年迅速發展。

9.2 2016 年中期人口統計時，香港共有 12 個新市鎮（按人口數目排列）：屯門、沙田、將軍澳、葵涌、荃灣、天水圍、大埔、粉嶺／上水、馬鞍山、青衣、元朗及北大嶼山。

9.3 所有新市鎮都是位於新界。由於新界持續發展，尤其是新市鎮，新市鎮人口在過去 40 年顯著增長。不過，由於大部分的新市鎮經已完善發展，人口從市區遷移至新市鎮的幅度於近年變得不太明顯。事實上，上一個的新市鎮（即北大嶼山新市鎮）的規劃亦已經超過了 20 年，而人口已於 1997 年首期工程完成後陸續遷入。

9.4 以下分析著重顯示新市鎮的主要特色。新市鎮人口的有趣特徵亦與市區（即香港島和九龍）及新界其他地方（不包括新市鎮，但包括水上停泊地方）的人口一併比較。

### Concepts and Coverage

9.1 To reduce urban congestion, comprehensive plans for the systematic and co-ordinated development of new towns began with the establishment of the New Territories Development Department in 1973. Since then, the New Town Development Programme has been carried out extensively leading to the rapid development of new towns in the past 40 years.

9.2 At the time of the 2016 Population By-census, there were 12 new towns in Hong Kong, namely (ranked by population size) Tuen Mun, Sha Tin, Tseung Kwan O, Kwai Chung, Tsuen Wan, Tin Shui Wai, Tai Po, Fanling/ Sheung Shui, Ma On Shan, Tsing Yi, Yuen Long and North Lantau.

9.3 All the new towns are situated in the New Territories. With continuous development of the New Territories particularly the new towns, the population in the new towns grew notably over the past 40 years. However, the extent of redistribution from the urban areas to the new towns was less apparent in recent years since most of the new towns have been highly developed. In fact, the last new town, namely the North Lantau new town, was planned for more than 20 years with population moving in gradually after the completion of its phase one development in 1997.

9.4 The analysis that follows highlights the major features of the new towns. Interesting characteristics of the population in the new towns are also identified for comparison with their counterparts in the urban areas (defined here as Hong Kong Island and Kowloon) and in the other areas in the New Territories which exclude the new towns but include marine anchorages throughout Hong Kong.

## 人口數目及人口密度

9.5 在 2016 年，新市鎮人口共 344 萬人，佔全港人口的 46.9%；較 2006 年的 324 萬人口，上升 6.1%。以人口數目而言，屯門新市鎮是最大的新市鎮，有約近 49 萬人居住；最少人口的是北大嶼山新市鎮，只有 86 392 人。不過在過去 10 年，北大嶼山新市鎮的人口增長最迅速，升幅為 19.7%。

（表 9.1 及 9.2）

9.6 整體來說，除天水圍新市鎮、粉嶺／上水新市鎮和元朗新市鎮外，其他新市鎮的人口密度較市區平均每平方公里淨土地面積有 27 556 人的人口密度低。新市鎮的人口密度，各有不同：最低的是大埔新市鎮，每平方公里有 8 663 人；而最高的是天水圍新市鎮，每平方公里有 66 607 人。在所有新市鎮中，元朗新市鎮及葵涌新市鎮的人口密度與市區相若。（表 9.3）

## 年齡及性別結構

9.7 與市區相比，新市鎮的人口較為年輕。新市鎮人口的年齡中位數是 43.3 歲；而市區人口的數字則是 43.7 歲。新市鎮的人口中，11.3% 是 15 歲以下。至於市區，相對的比例是 11.1%。另一方面，新市鎮的人口中，只有 15.3% 是 65 歲及以上，比市區（16.3%）及新界其他地方及水上（16.2%）的數字為低。因此，新市鎮的少年兒童撫養比率較市區稍高。另一方面，新市鎮的老年撫養比率則較香港其他地方為低。（表 9.4 及 9.5）

## Population size and density

9.5 In 2016, the new town population was 3.44 million, constituting 46.9% of the total population in Hong Kong. This represents an increase of 6.1% over the corresponding figure of 3.24 million in 2006. In terms of population size, the Tuen Mun new town was the largest new town with nearly 0.49 million persons while the North Lantau new town was the smallest with only 86 392 persons. However, over the past 10 years, the North Lantau new town recorded the largest population growth of 19.7%. (Tables 9.1 and 9.2)

9.6 On the whole, new towns other than Tin Shui Wai, Fanling/Sheung Shui and Yuen Long were less densely populated than the urban areas which had an average population density of 27 556 persons per km<sup>2</sup> of net land area in 2016. The population density of the new towns ranged from 8 663 persons per km<sup>2</sup> in the Tai Po new town to 66 607 persons per km<sup>2</sup> in the Tin Shui Wai new town. Among the new towns, the Yuen Long new town and the Kwai Chung new town had population densities closely resembled the population density of the urban areas. (Table 9.3)

## Age and sex structure

9.7 The population in the new towns was younger than that in the urban areas. The median age of the new town population was 43.3, as compared with 43.7 for the urban areas. 11.3% of the new town population were aged below 15, while the corresponding proportion for the urban areas was 11.1%. On the other hand, only 15.3% of the new town population were aged 65 and over, lower than the proportions in the urban areas (16.3%) and the other areas in the New Territories and marine (16.2%). As a result, the new towns had a slightly higher child dependency ratio than urban areas. On the other hand, the new towns had a lower elderly dependency ratio as compared with the rest of the territory. (Tables 9.4 and 9.5)

9.8 各個新市鎮中，以沙田、將軍澳、荃灣及大埔新市鎮的人口年齡結構與市區的情況較為相似。  
(表 9.4 及 9.5)

9.9 新市鎮人口的性別比率（每千名女性中有 865 名男性）與市區（840）和新界其他地區及水上（853）相比，數字則略高。按年齡組別分析，新市鎮人口的性別比率在所有年齡組別均稍高於市區。（表 9.6）

## 教育程度

9.10 與香港其他地方相比，新市鎮的 15 歲及以上人口的教育程度較低。在新市鎮的 15 歲及以上人口中，具高中或以下教育程度的比例較高，而具專上教育程度的比例則較低。（表 9.7）

9.11 一般來說，新市鎮的 3 至 17 歲人口的就學比率大致上與市區的數字相同，但以 18 至 24 歲的人口而言，就學比率則較低。與新界其他地方及水上比較，新市鎮的 3 至 5 歲人口的就學比率較高，而 6 至 24 歲的則相若。（表 9.8）

## 勞動人口特徵

### 勞動人口參與率

9.12 以 15 至 44 歲男性的勞動人口參與率而言，新市鎮各年齡組別的數字高於市區及新界其他地方及水上。至於 65 歲及以上男性的情況，新市鎮的數字低於香港其他地方。（表 9.9）

9.8 Among the new towns, the age structures of the population in the Sha Tin, Tseung Kwan O, Tsuen Wan and Tai Po new towns were similar to that of the urban areas. (Tables 9.4 and 9.5)

9.9 The sex ratio for the new town population (865 males per 1 000 females) was slightly higher than those for the urban areas (840) and other areas in the New Territories and marine (853). Analysed by age group, it is observed that the sex ratios for all age groups in the new towns were slightly higher than those for the urban areas. (Table 9.6)

## Educational attainment

9.10 Educational attainment of the population aged 15 and over in the new towns was lower when compared with the rest of the territory. The proportion of population aged 15 and over having education at or below upper secondary level was higher in the new towns, while the proportion of such population having post-secondary education was lower in the new towns. (Table 9.7)

9.11 In general, the school attendance rates for the population aged 3-17 in the new towns were at about the same level as those for the urban areas. However, the school attendance rates for the population aged 18-24 were lower in the new towns than that for the urban areas. Compared with the other areas in the New Territories and marine, the school attendance rates for the population aged 3-5 were higher in the new towns, while those for the population aged 6-24 were similar. (Table 9.8)

## Labour force characteristics

### Labour force participation rate

9.12 Males aged 15-44 in the new towns had a higher labour force participation rate for each age group than their counterparts in the urban areas and other areas in the New Territories and marine. For males aged 65 and over, the labour force participation

9.13 女性方面，新市鎮各年齡組別（15至34歲除外）的勞動人口參與率，均較市區為低。尤以45至64歲人口的數字，兩者差距更大。（表9.9）

### 行業模式

9.14 新市鎮的工作人口中，19.0%從事「進出口、批發及零售業」，是最多人從事的行業。這比例與市區相同及稍高於新界其他地方及水上。「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」和「地產、專業及商用服務業」是另外兩個最多人從事的行業，分別各佔新市鎮工作人口的15.8%及13.6%。市區的相應數字分別是14.5%及15.2%，而新界其他地方及水上的相應數字分別是14.3%及11.7%。（表9.10）

### 職業結構

9.15 在新市鎮的工作人口中，20.9%是輔助專業人員，17.5%是服務工作及銷售人員和15.1%文書支援人員。市區的相應比例是20.0%、17.3%及13.5%，而新界其他地方及水上的相應比例是21.6%、13.7%及11.5%。另一方面，經理、行政級人員和專業人員的比例為15.3%，明顯較市區的18.7%及新界其他地方及水上的19.2%為低。（表9.11）

rate was lower in the new towns than elsewhere in the rest of the territory. (Table 9.9)

9.13 As regards females, except those aged 15-34, the labour force participation rate for each age group was lower in the new towns than in the urban areas. The difference was particularly significant for those aged 45-64. (Table 9.9)

### Industry pattern

9.14 19.0% of the working population in the new towns were engaged in the “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades”, making it the largest sector. It was the same as the corresponding proportion in the urban areas and slightly higher than that of the other areas in the New Territories and marine. “Public administration, education, human health and social work activities” and “Real estate, professional and business services” were the next two largest sectors, with 15.8% and 13.6% of the working population in the new towns respectively. The corresponding proportions for the urban areas were 14.5% and 15.2% respectively, and those for the other areas in the New Territories and marine were 14.3% and 11.7% respectively. (Table 9.10)

### Occupational structure

9.15 20.9% of the working population in the new towns were working as associate professionals, 17.5% as service and sales workers and 15.1% as clerical support workers, as compared with 20.0%, 17.3% and 13.5% respectively for the urban areas and 21.6%, 13.7% and 11.5% respectively for the other areas in the New Territories and marine. On the other hand, the proportion of managers, administrators and professionals was markedly lower in the new towns (15.3%) than in the urban areas (18.7%) and the other areas in the New Territories and marine (19.2%). (Table 9.11)

## 主要職業收入

9.16 就每月主要職業收入的分布情況而言，新市鎮工作人口的情形大致與市區的相近，惟 60,000 元及以上收入的人口比例則以新市鎮的比例較低。新市鎮工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數是 15,000 元，與全港的數字相同。（表 9.12）

## 住戶特徵

### 住戶結構

9.17 在 2016 年，全港 251 萬個家庭住戶中，居於新市鎮的佔 116 萬戶，即總數的 46.2%。大部分（67.1%）新市鎮住戶是「核心家庭住戶」。其中，新市鎮有較多「由夫婦及未婚子女所組成」的「核心家庭住戶」，這類住戶佔新市鎮住戶的比例（39.5%）顯著較相應的市區（34.4%）及新界其他地方及水上（32.4%）的比例為高。另一方面，「單人住戶」佔新市鎮住戶的比例則相對較低。（表 9.13）

### 住戶人數

9.18 在 2016 年，新市鎮家庭住戶平均人數是 2.9 人，較市區的 2.8 人略高，但與新界其他地方及水上相同。新市鎮的家庭住戶平均人數稍多與較多 15 歲及以上人口在新市鎮居住有關。平均來說，新市鎮住戶有 2.6 名 15 歲以上人口；而市區和新界其他地方及水上的相應數字是 2.5 名。另一方面，新市鎮住戶平均有 0.3 名 15 歲以下兒童，而市區和新界其他地方及水上的相應數字分別為 0.3 及 0.4 名。（表 9.14）

## Income from main employment

9.16 The distribution of monthly income from main employment for the working population in the new towns was broadly similar to that for the working population in the urban areas, except that the proportion earning \$60,000 and over was somewhat lower in the new towns. The median monthly income from main employment of the working population in the new towns was \$15,000, same as that for the whole territory. (Table 9.12)

## Household characteristics

### Household composition

9.17 In 2016, there were some 1.16 million domestic households in the new towns, accounting for 46.2% of the 2.51 million domestic households in the whole territory. The majority (67.1%) of households in the new towns were nuclear family households. In particular, there were relatively more nuclear family households composed of couple and unmarried children in the new towns and their share among new town households (39.5%) was markedly higher than the corresponding shares of the urban areas (34.4%) and of the other areas in the New Territories and marine (32.4%). On the other hand, the proportion of one-person households among the new town households was relatively lower. (Table 9.13)

### Household size

9.18 The average domestic household size in the new towns was 2.9 persons in 2016. This was higher than the corresponding average of 2.8 persons for the urban areas and the same as that of the other areas in the New Territories and marine. The slightly larger average domestic household size found in the new towns was related to the presence of more persons aged 15 and over. On average, there were 2.6 persons aged 15 and over per household in the new towns, while the corresponding figures for the urban areas and the other areas in the New Territories and marine were both 2.5 persons. On the other hand,

there were 0.3 children aged under 15 per household on average in the new towns, and the corresponding figures for the urban areas and the other areas in the New Territories and marine were 0.3 and 0.4 children respectively. (Table 9.14)

## 住戶收入

9.19 在 2016 年，新市鎮家庭住戶的每月收入中位數是 25,000 元，與市區的中位數（\$24,960）接近，但稍低於新界其他地方及水上的中位數（\$26,000）。新市鎮家庭住戶的收入分布，與其他兩個地區的相若。至於 30,000 元至 59,999 元的收入組別，則佔一個重要的比例，有 28.5% 的新市鎮家庭住戶在這個組別內。市區和新界其他地方及水上的相應比例分別為 24.5% 及 24.9%。  
（表 9.15）

## Household income

9.19 The median monthly income of domestic households in the new towns was \$25,000 in 2016. This was close to the median for the urban areas (\$24,960), but slightly lower than that for the other areas in the New Territories and marine (\$26,000). The income distribution of domestic households in the new towns was similar to those of the other two broad areas. The income bracket \$30,000 - \$59,999 stood out as the modal class with 28.5% of the domestic households in the new towns falling into it. The corresponding proportions for the urban areas and the other areas in the New Territories and marine were 24.5% and 24.9% respectively. (Table 9.15)

## 房屋特徵

### 房屋類型

9.20 居於新市鎮的 344 萬人口中，32.2% 是居於公營租住房屋，另有 22.2% 是居於資助自置居所房屋，比例遠較其他地方為高。相反，只有 44.2% 新市鎮人口是居於私人永久性房屋，而市區的相應比例是 58.2%，新界其他地方則是 86.0%。這些觀察結果是意料之內，因為政府是新市鎮發展計劃的建築師，並透過興建公共房屋，全力支持這計劃。在這項計劃下，人口重新分布，由人口擠迫及較舊的市區遷往地方較大的新市鎮，因而把全港的居住環境及房屋條件改善過來。（表 9.16）

## Housing characteristics

### Type of housing

9.20 32.2% of the 3.44 million new town population were living in public rental housing and another 22.2% in subsidised home ownership housing. These proportions were much higher than those for the rest of the territory. On the contrary, there were only 44.2% of the new town population living in private permanent housing, while the corresponding proportions were 58.2% for the urban areas and 86.0% for the other areas in the New Territories. These observations are expected as the government is the architect of the New Town Development Programme and has been fully supportive of the programme through public housing construction there. Under the programme, population was redistributed from the crowded urban areas to the more spacious new towns, thus improving the living environment and housing conditions of the whole territory. (Table 9.16)



9.21 部分新市鎮中（包括沙田、葵涌、天水圍、青衣及北大嶼山新市鎮），居於公營租住房屋的人口比例較全港比例（29.1%）為高。葵涌新市鎮錄得的比率最高（67.2%），其次是天水圍新市鎮（59.4%）及北大嶼山新市鎮（49.4%）。另一方面，元朗新市鎮及荃灣新市鎮有較多的私人永久性房屋，居於這些樓宇的人口比例亦相對較高，分別是79.3%及76.4%，而其他新市鎮的相對數字則大多介乎20%至50%。居於資助自置居所房屋的人口比例，在各新市鎮亦有很大分別；比例最大的是馬鞍山新市鎮（42.7%），其次是將軍澳新市鎮（34.4%）及粉嶺／上水新市鎮（33.0%）。這三個新市鎮有共通點，均是90年代後期迅速發展的新市鎮。（表9.16）

9.22 共有116萬個家庭住戶居於新市鎮內。當中33.8%的家庭住戶居於公營租住房屋，44.0%則居於私人永久性房屋。市區的相應比例分別是29.9%及57.9%，而新界其他地方的相應比例則分別是5.1%及86.0%。（表9.17）

9.23 居於新市鎮的家庭住戶其住所的廳房數目平均為3.2，與市區相同，但較新界其他地方的3.9為低。（表9.18）

9.24 居於新市鎮的家庭住戶的居所樓面面積中位數為41平方米，較市區的39平方米大，但較新界其他地方的60平方米小。（表9.19）

9.21 Some new towns (including the Sha Tin, Kwai Chung, Tin Shui Wai, Tsing Yi, and North Lantau new towns) had a higher proportion than the whole territory proportion (29.1%) of population living in public rental housing. The Kwai Chung new town recorded the highest proportion (67.2%), followed by the Tin Shui Wai new town (59.4%) and the North Lantau new town (49.4%). On the other hand, the Yuen Long new town and the Tsuen Wan new town had a larger sector of private permanent housing providing accommodation for 79.3% and 76.4% of their population respectively. These proportions were much higher than those in the other new towns, which mostly fell in the range of 20% - 50%. The proportions for subsidised home ownership housing also varied significantly among the new towns. The highest proportion was in the Ma On Shan new town (42.7%), followed by the Tseung Kwan O new town (34.4%) and the Fanling/ Sheung Shui new town (33.0%). It is observed that there is a common feature of these three new towns: they are new towns with rapid development in the late 1990s. (Table 9.16)

9.22 There were 1.16 million domestic households in the new towns. 33.8% of these households lived in public rental housing and 44.0% in private permanent housing. The corresponding figures for the urban areas were 29.9% and 57.9% respectively, while those for the other areas in the New Territories were 5.1% and 86.0% respectively. (Table 9.17)

9.23 The average number of rooms in the accommodation occupied by domestic households in the new towns was 3.2, same as that of the urban areas but lower than the 3.9 of the other areas of the New Territories. (Table 9.18)

9.24 The median floor area of accommodation of domestic households in the new towns was 41 square metres, larger than the 39 square metres in the urban areas but smaller than the 60 square metres in the other areas of the New Territories. (Table 9.19)

## 住房支出

9.25 整體來看，新市鎮家庭住戶的每月租金中位數較市區及新界其他地方家庭住戶的數字為低。不過，比較結果會因不同的屋宇單位類型而有分別。新市鎮的公營租住房屋單位的家庭住戶每月租金中位數是 1,330 元，與香港其他地方的公營房屋租住單位住戶所支付的租金金額相若。至於私人住宅單位的家庭住戶每月租金中位數，新市鎮（\$10,000）則比市區（\$9,800）略高但比新界其他地方（\$13,000）為低；而其他房屋類型的永久性屋宇單位的家庭住戶每月租金中位數，新市鎮（6,500 元）較市區（8,000 元）為低，但較新界其他地方（4,000 元）為高。（表 9.20）

9.26 在新市鎮租住私人住宅單位的家庭住戶的租金與收入比率中位數為 29.6%，較市區住戶的 31.3% 為低。居於新市鎮公營租住房屋單位的住戶，其租金與收入比率中位數為 8.4%，亦低於市區同類型住戶的 10.2%。（表 9.20）

9.27 擁有自置單位而需要支付按揭供款或借貸還款的家庭住戶，居於新市鎮的私人住宅單位的每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數為 9,800 元，而居於資助出售單位的則為 5,000 元，較市區的對應數字 12,000 元及 6,000 元為低。另外，居於新市鎮的資助出售單位的家庭住戶的按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數為 15.0%，較市區的 16.1% 及新界其他地方的 16.2% 為低。同樣地，居於新市鎮的私人住宅單位的家庭住戶的按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數為 18.7%，較市區的 19.5% 及新界其他地方的 20.5% 為低。（表 9.21）

## Housing cost

9.25 Overall speaking, the median monthly household rent for domestic households in the new towns was lower than those for domestic households in the urban areas and in other areas in the New Territories. However, the comparison varied among different types of quarters. For households in public rental housing units in the new towns, they paid a median monthly domestic household rent of \$1,330, which was more or less the same as that paid by households in public rental housing units elsewhere in the territory. As for private residential flats, the median monthly domestic household rent in the new towns (\$10,000) was somewhat higher than that in the urban areas (\$9,800) but was lower than that in the other areas in the New Territories (\$13,000). For permanent quarters in other types of housing, the median monthly domestic household rent in the new towns (\$6,500) was lower than that in the urban areas (\$8,000) but higher than that in the other areas in the New Territories (\$4,000). (Table 9.20)

9.26 Domestic households in private residential flats in the new towns had a median rent to income ratio of 29.6%, which was lower than the corresponding ratio (31.3%) for households in the urban areas. For households in public rental housing units, the median rent to income ratio was 8.4% in the new towns, which was also lower than that of 10.2% in the urban areas. (Table 9.20)

9.27 For domestic households living in owner-occupier accommodation with mortgage payment or loan repayment in the new towns, they paid a median monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment of \$9,800 (for those in private residential flats) and \$5,000 (for those in subsidised sale flats), lower than the corresponding figures of \$12,000 and \$6,000 respectively in the urban areas. The median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio was lower for domestic households in subsidised sale flats in the new towns (15.0%) than in the urban areas (16.1%) and in other areas in the New Territories (16.2%). Similarly, the median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio was lower for

domestic households in private residential flats in the new towns (18.7%) than in the urban areas (19.5%) and in other areas in the New Territories (20.5%). (Table 9.21)

**表 9.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按主要地區劃分的人口**  
**Table 9.1 Population by broad area, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

主要地區 Broad area	2006		2011		2016	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	3 287 645	47.9	3 379 295 (+91 650)	47.8 (-0.1)	3 494 764 (+115 469)	47.6 (-0.2)
新市鎮 New towns	3 239 907	47.2	3 328 511 (+88 604)	47.1 (-0.1)	3 438 182 (+109 671)	46.9 (-0.2)
新界其他地方及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine	336 794	4.9	363 770 (+26 976)	5.1 (+0.2)	403 639 (+39 869)	5.5 (+0.4)
全港 Whole territory	6 864 346	100.0	7 071 576 (+207 230)	100.0	7 336 585 (+265 009)	100.0

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字是指跟上次人口普查／中期人口統計相關結果比較的變化。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets represent the changes when compared with the relevant results of the last population census/ by-census.

**表 9.2 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按新市鎮劃分的人口**  
**Table 9.2 Population by new town, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

		人口 Population						變動百分率 Percentage change		
		2006		2011		2016		2011 年與 2006 年 比較	2016 年與 2011 年 比較	2016 年與 2006 年 比較
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	Comparison between 2011 and 2006	Comparison between 2016 and 2011	Comparison between 2016 and 2006
新市鎮	All new towns	3 239 907	47.2	3 328 511	47.1	3 438 182	46.9	+2.7	+3.3	+6.1
屯門	Tuen Mun	500 803	7.3	485 898	6.9	487 407	6.6	-3.0	+0.3	-2.7
沙田	Sha Tin	424 658	6.2	433 415	6.1	455 892	6.2	+2.1	+5.2	+7.4
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	344 872	5.0	371 590	5.3	398 479	5.4	+7.7	+7.2	+15.5
葵涌	Kwai Chung	323 948	4.7	319 428	4.5	336 405	4.6	-1.4	+5.3	+3.8
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	277 639	4.0	290 035	4.1	302 814	4.1	+4.5	+4.4	+9.1
天水圍	Tin Shui Wai	268 922	3.9	287 901	4.1	286 232	3.9	+7.1	-0.6	+6.4
大埔	Tai Po	265 982	3.9	264 580	3.7	270 728	3.7	-0.5	+2.3	+1.8
粉嶺／上水	Fanling/ Sheung Shui	235 202	3.4	255 306	3.6	259 942	3.5	+8.5	+1.8	+10.5
馬鞍山	Ma On Shan	187 625	2.7	202 431	2.9	209 714	2.9	+7.9	+3.6	+11.8
青衣	Tsing Yi	199 362	2.9	191 739	2.7	184 167	2.5	-3.8	-3.9	-7.6
元朗	Yuen Long	138 711	2.0	147 745	2.1	160 010	2.2	+6.5	+8.3	+15.4
北大嶼山	North Lantau	72 183	1.1	78 443	1.1	86 392	1.2	+8.7	+10.1	+19.7
香港島及九龍	Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	3 287 645	47.9	3 379 295	47.8	3 494 764	47.6	+2.8	+3.4	+6.3
新界其他地方	Other areas in the New Territories	333 728	4.9	362 582	5.1	402 438	5.5	+8.6	+11.0	+20.6
陸上總計	Land total	6 861 280	100.0	7 070 388	100.0	7 335 384	100.0	+3.0	+3.7	+6.9
水上	Marine	3 066	0.0	1 188	0.0	1 201	0.0	-61.3	+1.1	-60.8
全港	Whole territory	6 864 346	100.0	7 071 576	100.0	7 336 585	100.0	+3.0	+3.7	+6.9

**表 9.3 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按新市鎮劃分的人口密度**  
**Table 9.3 Population density by new town, 2006, 2011 and 2016**

		人口密度（每平方公里淨土地面積 <sup>(1)</sup> 內的人口數目） Population density (number of persons per km <sup>2</sup> of net land area <sup>(1)</sup> )		
		2006	2011	2016
新市鎮	All new towns	17 603	18 988	19 600
屯門	Tuen Mun	15 459	15 014	15 006
沙田	Sha Tin	15 314	15 618	16 428
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	19 965	21 708	23 281
葵涌	Kwai Chung	24 721	25 092	26 430
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	22 586	24 387	25 462
天水圍	Tin Shui Wai	62 579	66 995	66 607
大埔	Tai Po	8 402	8 467	8 663
粉嶺／上水	Fanling/ Sheung Shui	30 597	33 212	33 815
馬鞍山	Ma On Shan	23 063	24 918	25 814
青衣	Tsing Yi	18 629	17 929	17 217
元朗	Yuen Long	24 638	26 243	28 421
北大嶼山 <sup>(2)</sup>	North Lantau <sup>(2)</sup>	5 491	13 617	14 996
香港島及九龍	Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	25 967	26 661	27 556
新界其他地方	Other areas in the New Territories	434	466	516
陸上總計	Land total	6 352	6 544	6 777

註釋：(1) 淨土地面積不包括水塘表面的面積。

Notes : (1) Net land area excludes surface area of reservoirs.

(2) 2011 年北大嶼山新市鎮的人口密度較 2006 年的數字顯著為高。這是由於北大嶼山新市鎮的範圍在期間曾作修訂，淨土地面積由 2006 年的 13.1 平方公里下降至 2011 年及 2016 年的 5.8 平方公里。

(2) The population density of the North Lantau new town in 2011 and 2016 were significantly higher than that in 2006 because the boundary of the North Lantau new town had been revised during the period, with a net land area of 13.1 km<sup>2</sup> in 2006 having decreased to 5.8 km<sup>2</sup> in both 2011 and 2016.

**表 9.4 2016 年按新市鎮及年齡組別劃分的人口**  
**Table 9.4 Population by new town and age group, 2016**

	年齡組別 Age group							總計 Total	年齡中位數 Median age
	< 15	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+		
	數目 (百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ) Number (% <sup>(1)</sup> )								
新市鎮 All new towns	389 987 (11.3)	385 607 (11.2)	505 417 (14.7)	531 279 (15.5)	570 596 (16.6)	528 694 (15.4)	526 602 (15.3)	3 438 182 (100.0)	43.3
屯門 Tuen Mun	54 387 (11.2)	54 023 (11.1)	68 780 (14.1)	76 696 (15.7)	83 421 (17.1)	78 200 (16.0)	71 900 (14.8)	487 407 (100.0)	43.7
沙田 Sha Tin	51 947 (11.4)	49 302 (10.8)	61 767 (13.5)	70 165 (15.4)	78 060 (17.1)	66 896 (14.7)	77 755 (17.1)	455 892 (100.0)	44.3
將軍澳 Tseung Kwan O	45 591 (11.4)	42 764 (10.7)	60 885 (15.3)	62 870 (15.8)	66 215 (16.6)	60 965 (15.3)	59 189 (14.9)	398 479 (100.0)	42.9
葵涌 Kwai Chung	39 013 (11.6)	40 002 (11.9)	44 772 (13.3)	52 990 (15.8)	56 025 (16.7)	45 629 (13.6)	57 974 (17.2)	336 405 (100.0)	43.5
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	32 806 (10.8)	34 086 (11.3)	45 866 (15.1)	47 008 (15.5)	50 463 (16.7)	47 768 (15.8)	44 817 (14.8)	302 814 (100.0)	43.3
天水圍 Tin Shui Wai	31 148 (10.9)	42 099 (14.7)	42 434 (14.8)	38 234 (13.4)	47 037 (16.4)	44 553 (15.6)	40 727 (14.2)	286 232 (100.0)	42.4
大埔 Tai Po	30 249 (11.2)	27 932 (10.3)	40 177 (14.8)	41 651 (15.4)	42 997 (15.9)	45 069 (16.6)	42 653 (15.8)	270 728 (100.0)	43.8
粉嶺／上水 Fanling/ Sheung Shui	32 322 (12.4)	28 714 (11.0)	38 795 (14.9)	39 587 (15.2)	41 814 (16.1)	39 831 (15.3)	38 879 (15.0)	259 942 (100.0)	42.6
馬鞍山 Ma On Shan	23 603 (11.3)	23 893 (11.4)	29 969 (14.3)	31 398 (15.0)	40 116 (19.1)	32 509 (15.5)	28 226 (13.5)	209 714 (100.0)	43.8
青衣 Tsing Yi	19 288 (10.5)	16 757 (9.1)	32 210 (17.5)	27 479 (14.9)	26 946 (14.6)	32 674 (17.7)	28 813 (15.6)	184 167 (100.0)	43.5
元朗 Yuen Long	19 564 (12.2)	15 446 (9.7)	25 373 (15.9)	29 510 (18.4)	24 038 (15.0)	21 664 (13.5)	24 415 (15.3)	160 010 (100.0)	41.3
北大嶼山 North Lantau	10 069 (11.7)	10 589 (12.3)	14 389 (16.7)	13 691 (15.8)	13 464 (15.6)	12 936 (15.0)	11 254 (13.0)	86 392 (100.0)	40.8
香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	387 241 (11.1)	367 026 (10.5)	523 706 (15.0)	537 188 (15.4)	575 089 (16.5)	533 248 (15.3)	571 266 (16.3)	3 494 764 (100.0)	43.7
新界其他地方及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine	53 227 (13.2)	33 348 (8.3)	58 345 (14.5)	72 631 (18.0)	64 417 (16.0)	56 386 (14.0)	65 285 (16.2)	403 639 (100.0)	42.7
全港 Whole territory	830 455 (11.3)	785 981 (10.7)	1 087 468 (14.8)	1 141 098 (15.6)	1 210 102 (16.5)	1 118 328 (15.2)	1 163 153 (15.9)	7 336 585 (100.0)	43.4

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在有關地區／新市鎮的總計中所佔的百分比。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of the respective broad areas/ new towns.

**表 9.5 2016 年新市鎮劃分的撫養比率**  
**Table 9.5 Dependency ratio by new town, 2016**

	少年兒童撫養比率 <sup>(1)</sup> Child dependency ratio <sup>(1)</sup>	老年撫養比率 <sup>(2)</sup> Elderly dependency ratio <sup>(2)</sup>	總撫養比率 <sup>(3)</sup> Overall dependency ratio <sup>(3)</sup>
新市鎮 All new towns	155	209	363
屯門 Tuen Mun	151	199	350
沙田 Sha Tin	159	238	398
將軍澳 Tseung Kwan O	155	202	357
葵涌 Kwai Chung	163	242	405
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	146	199	345
天水圍 Tin Shui Wai	145	190	335
大埔 Tai Po	153	216	369
粉嶺／上水 Fanling/ Sheung Shui	171	206	377
馬鞍山 Ma On Shan	149	179	328
青衣 Tsing Yi	142	212	354
元朗 Yuen Long	169	210	379
北大嶼山 North Lantau	155	173	328
香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	153	225	378
新界其他地方及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine	187	229	416
全港 Whole territory	155	218	373

註釋：(1) 15 歲以下人口數目與每千名 15-64 歲人口相對的比例。

(2) 65 歲及以上人口數目與每千名 15-64 歲人口相對的比例。

(3) 15 歲以下和 65 歲及以上人口數目與每千名 15-64 歲人口相對的比例。

Notes : (1) The number of persons aged under 15 per 1 000 persons aged between 15-64.

(2) The number of persons aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15-64.

(3) The number of persons aged under 15 and aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15-64.



**表 9.6 2016 年按年齡組別及主要地區劃分的性別比率**  
**Table 9.6 Sex ratio by age group and broad area, 2016**

年齡組別 Age group	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	性別比率 <sup>(1)</sup> Sex ratio <sup>(1)</sup>	
			新界其他地方 及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine	全港 Whole territory
< 15	1 066	1 068	1 036	1 065
15 – 24	1 011	1 018	1 134	1 019
25 – 34	722	767	598	735
35 – 44	672	696	652	682
45 – 54	763	798	916	787
55 – 64	968	971	1 002	971
65+	861	886	932	876
合計 Overall	840	865	853	852

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.

**表 9.7 2016 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及主要地區劃分的 15 歲及以上人口**  
**Table 9.7 Population aged 15 and over by educational attainment (highest level attended) and broad area, 2016**

教育程度 Educational attainment	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New towns		新界其他地方及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine		全港 Whole territory	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
小學及以下 Primary and below								
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/ Pre-primary	170 162	5.5	159 516	5.2	23 170	6.6	352 848	5.4
小學 Primary	426 520	13.7	473 785	15.5	46 767	13.3	947 072	14.6
小計 Sub-total	596 682	19.2	633 301	20.8	69 937	20.0	1 299 920	20.0
中學 Secondary								
初中 Lower secondary	510 225	16.4	551 237	18.1	52 699	15.0	1 114 161	17.1
高中 Upper secondary	921 765	29.7	928 828	30.5	111 349	31.8	1 961 942	30.2
小計 Sub-total	1 431 990	46.1	1 480 065	48.6	164 048	46.8	3 076 103	47.3
專上教育 Post-secondary								
文憑／證書 Diploma/ Certificate	178 656	5.7	176 897	5.8	21 389	6.1	376 942	5.8
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	143 209	4.6	148 937	4.9	15 302	4.4	307 448	4.7
學位課程 Degree course	756 986	24.4	608 995	20.0	79 736	22.8	1 445 717	22.2
小計 Sub-total	1 078 851	34.7	934 829	30.7	116 427	33.2	2 130 107	32.7
總計 Total	3 107 523	100.0	3 048 195	100.0	350 412	100.0	6 506 130	100.0

**表 9.8 2016 年按性別、年齡組別及主要地區劃分的 3 至 24 歲人口就學比率**  
**Table 9.8 School attendance rate of population aged 3 - 24 by sex, age group and broad area, 2016**

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	就學比率（百分比） <sup>(1)</sup> School attendance rate (%) <sup>(1)</sup>			
		香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他地方 及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine	全港 Whole territory
男性 Male	3 - 5	93.3	92.3	90.5	92.7
	6 - 11	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	12 - 17	97.8	97.5	97.7	97.6
	18 - 24	52.7	49.0	50.9	50.8
女性 Female	3 - 5	93.4	91.7	88.2	92.3
	6 - 11	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	12 - 17	97.8	98.2	97.4	98.0
	18 - 24	53.5	52.3	49.6	52.7
合計 Both sexes	3 - 5	93.3	92.1	89.4	92.5
	6 - 11	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	12 - 17	97.8	97.9	97.5	97.8
	18 - 24	53.1	50.6	50.3	51.8

註釋：(1) 在各地區的各性別年齡組別中，就讀全日制院校的人數佔該地區的相關性別年齡組別總人數的百分比。

Note: (1) The percentage of population studying full-time educational institutions in the respective sex-age groups of the respective broad areas.

**表 9.9 2016 年按性別、年齡組別及主要地區劃分的勞動人口參與率<sup>(1)</sup>**  
**Table 9.9 Labour force participation rate<sup>(1)</sup> by sex, age group and broad area, 2016**

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rate (%)			
		香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他地方 及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine	全港 Whole territory
<b>男性 Male</b>					
	15 – 24	43.0	45.2	38.0	43.9
	25 – 34	92.3	93.1	88.7	92.5
	35 – 44	93.3	93.9	91.5	93.5
	45 – 54	90.4	90.3	87.2	90.2
	55 – 64	74.1	73.1	70.0	73.4
	65+	19.6	16.6	20.5	18.3
	合計 Overall	68.4	68.7	66.4	68.4
<b>女性 Female</b>					
	15 – 24	43.0	44.6	41.3	43.7
	25 – 34	82.7	82.8	79.0	82.5
	35 – 44	76.0	74.9	74.2	75.4
	45 – 54	71.4	65.8	68.1	68.6
	55 – 64	47.4	38.5	40.5	42.9
	65+	5.7	4.4	4.9	5.1
	合計 Overall	55.7	53.2	54.2	54.5
<b>合計 Both sexes</b>					
	15 – 24	43.0	44.9	39.6	43.8
	25 – 34	86.7	87.2	82.6	86.7
	35 – 44	83.0	82.7	81.0	82.7
	45 – 54	79.6	76.7	77.2	78.1
	55 – 64	60.5	55.5	55.3	57.9
	65+	12.1	10.1	12.4	11.2
	合計 Overall	61.4	60.3	59.7	60.8

註釋：(1) 勞動人口佔所有 15 歲及以上人口的百分比。

Note: (1) The proportion of labour force in the total population aged 15 and over.

**表 9.10 2016 年按行業<sup>(1)</sup>及主要地區劃分的工作人口**  
**Table 9.10 Working population by industry<sup>(1)</sup> and broad area, 2016**

行業 Industry	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New towns		新界其他地方 及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine		全港 Whole territory	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
製造業 Manufacturing	55 969	3.1	78 526	4.5	7 950	4.0	142 445	3.8
建造業 Construction	135 193	7.4	166 801	9.6	17 883	8.9	319 877	8.5
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/ export, wholesale and retail trades	345 270	19.0	330 071	19.0	35 287	17.6	710 628	18.9
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	129 382	7.1	182 049	10.5	19 657	9.8	331 088	8.8
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	159 905	8.8	135 338	7.8	11 755	5.9	306 998	8.2
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	66 214	3.6	63 798	3.7	5 991	3.0	136 003	3.6
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	144 190	7.9	90 149	5.2	10 802	5.4	245 141	6.5
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	275 946	15.2	237 330	13.6	23 385	11.7	536 661	14.3
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	262 815	14.5	275 555	15.8	28 727	14.3	567 097	15.1
雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	232 242	12.8	169 828	9.8	36 863	18.4	438 933	11.7
其他 <sup>(2)</sup> Others <sup>(2)</sup>	8 848	0.5	10 498	0.6	2 395	1.2	21 741	0.6
總計 Total	1 815 974	100.0	1 739 943	100.0	200 695	100.0	3 756 612	100.0

註釋：(1) 統計表內的數字是按以「香港標準行業分類2.0版」為藍本的行業分類而編製。

(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」及「自來水供應；污水處理、廢棄物管理及污染防治服務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能辨別或描述不足。

Notes: (1) Figures in this table are compiled based on the industry classification modeled on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0.

(2) "Others" include "Agriculture, forestry and fishing", "Mining and quarrying", "Electricity and gas supply", "Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities" and industrial activities unidentifiable or inadequately described.

**表 9.11 2016 年按職業<sup>(1)</sup>及主要地區劃分的工作人口**  
**Table 9.11 Working population by occupation<sup>(1)</sup> and broad area, 2016**

職業 Occupation	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New towns		新界其他地方 及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine		全港 Whole territory	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	200 454	11.0	155 122	8.9	25 044	12.5	380 620	10.1
專業人員 Professionals	139 339	7.7	111 866	6.4	13 560	6.8	264 765	7.0
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	362 464	20.0	363 952	20.9	43 347	21.6	769 763	20.5
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	245 297	13.5	262 805	15.1	23 073	11.5	531 175	14.1
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	313 356	17.3	304 759	17.5	27 525	13.7	645 640	17.2
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	89 399	4.9	110 409	6.3	10 533	5.2	210 341	5.6
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	64 869	3.6	87 913	5.1	10 446	5.2	163 228	4.3
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	399 089	22.0	340 711	19.6	46 152	23.0	785 952	20.9
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	1 707	0.1	2 406	0.1	1 015	0.5	5 128	0.1
總計 Total	1 815 974	100.0	1 739 943	100.0	200 695	100.0	3 756 612	100.0

註釋：(1) 統計表內的數字是根據 2011 年人口普查所採用的職業分類編製。該職業分類大致上是以「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」為藍本而編定。

Note: (1) Figures in this table are compiled based on the occupation classification adopted in the 2011 Population Census, which is broadly modeled on the International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08).

**表 9.12 2016 年按每月主要職業收入及主要地區劃分的工作人口<sup>(1)</sup>**  
**Table 9.12 Working population<sup>(1)</sup> by monthly income from main employment and broad area, 2016**

每月主要職業收入 (港元) Monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New towns		新界其他地方 及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine		全港 Whole territory	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 2,000	20 300	1.1	21 169	1.2	2 114	1.1	43 583	1.2
2,000 – 3,999	38 437	2.1	37 012	2.1	3 364	1.7	78 813	2.1
4,000 – 5,999	220 479	12.2	159 234	9.2	32 192	16.2	411 905	11.0
6,000 – 7,999	74 313	4.1	57 322	3.3	5 706	2.9	137 341	3.7
8,000 – 9,999	143 791	8.0	130 520	7.5	11 114	5.6	285 425	7.6
10,000 – 14,999	416 103	23.0	438 619	25.3	36 820	18.5	891 542	23.8
15,000 – 19,999	251 884	13.9	292 841	16.9	28 052	14.1	572 777	15.3
20,000 – 24,999	165 543	9.2	185 945	10.7	21 177	10.6	372 665	10.0
25,000 – 29,999	84 624	4.7	95 604	5.5	10 475	5.3	190 703	5.1
30,000 – 39,999	127 302	7.0	132 654	7.6	17 073	8.6	277 029	7.4
40,000 – 59,999	122 985	6.8	109 442	6.3	15 235	7.7	247 662	6.6
≥ 60,000	141 897	7.8	73 821	4.3	15 739	7.9	231 457	6.2
總計 Total	1 807 658	100.0	1 734 183	100.0	199 061	100.0	3 740 902	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)								
	14,500		15,000		15,100		15,000	

註釋：(1) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Note: (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

**表 9.13 2016 年按住戶結構及主要地區劃分的家庭住戶數目**  
**Table 9.13 Domestic households by household composition and broad area, 2016**

住戶結構 Household composition	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New towns		新界其他地方及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine		全港 Whole territory	
	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>核心家庭住戶</b> Nuclear family households								
由夫婦所組成 Composed of couple	181 360	14.9	180 113	15.5	26 434	19.5	387 907	15.5
由夫婦及未婚子女所組成 Composed of couple and unmarried children	417 896	34.4	458 095	39.5	44 017	32.4	920 008	36.7
由父或母親及未婚子女所組成 Composed of lone parent and unmarried children	147 616	12.2	139 745	12.0	10 370	7.6	297 731	11.9
小計 Sub-total	746 872	61.5	777 953	67.1	80 821	59.5	1 605 646	64.0
<b>親屬關係住戶</b> Relative households								
由夫婦及其中至少一個父或母親所組成 Composed of couple and at least one of their parents	13 357	1.1	14 204	1.2	2 255	1.7	29 816	1.2
由夫婦、其中至少一個父或母親及其未婚子女所組成 Composed of couple, at least one of their parents and their unmarried children	42 544	3.5	40 887	3.5	5 671	4.2	89 102	3.6
由其他親屬關係組合所組成 Composed of other relationship combinations	132 196	10.9	120 225	10.4	13 477	9.9	265 898	10.6
小計 Sub-total	188 097	15.5	175 316	15.1	21 403	15.8	384 816	15.3
<b>其他住戶</b> Other households								
單人住戶 One-person households	244 053	20.1	186 822	16.1	28 140	20.7	459 015	18.3
非親屬關係住戶 Non-relative households	35 099	2.9	19 782	1.7	5 376	4.0	60 257	2.4
小計 Sub-total	279 152	23.0	206 604	17.8	33 516	24.7	519 272	20.7
<b>總計</b> Total	1 214 121	100.0	1 159 873	100.0	135 740	100.0	2 509 734	100.0





**表 9.15 2016 年按家庭住戶每月收入及主要地區劃分的家庭住戶數目**  
**Table 9.15 Domestic households by monthly domestic household income and broad area, 2016**

家庭住戶每月收入 (港元) Monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New towns		新界其他地方 及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine		全港 Whole territory	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 2,000	47 668	3.9	44 621	3.8	8 340	6.1	100 629	4.0
2,000 – 3,999	19 177	1.6	16 609	1.4	2 846	2.1	38 632	1.5
4,000 – 5,999	51 672	4.3	60 548	5.2	7 396	5.4	119 616	4.8
6,000 – 7,999	63 178	5.2	51 403	4.4	4 993	3.7	119 574	4.8
8,000 – 9,999	50 272	4.1	46 721	4.0	4 673	3.4	101 666	4.1
10,000 – 14,999	147 695	12.2	134 628	11.6	13 589	10.0	295 912	11.8
15,000 – 19,999	124 270	10.2	115 347	9.9	12 255	9.0	251 872	10.0
20,000 – 24,999	104 028	8.6	105 741	9.1	11 166	8.2	220 935	8.8
25,000 – 29,999	81 906	6.7	86 750	7.5	8 003	5.9	176 659	7.0
30,000 – 39,999	134 871	11.1	152 242	13.1	14 743	10.9	301 856	12.0
40,000 – 59,999	162 889	13.4	178 634	15.4	19 006	14.0	360 529	14.4
60,000 – 79,999	79 668	6.6	77 907	6.7	10 866	8.0	168 441	6.7
80,000 – 99,999	46 369	3.8	37 312	3.2	5 732	4.2	89 413	3.6
≥ 100,000	100 458	8.3	51 410	4.4	12 132	8.9	164 000	6.5
總計 Total	1 214 121	100.0	1 159 873	100.0	135 740	100.0	2 509 734	100.0

家庭住戶每月收入中位數 (港元)  
Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)

24,960

25,000

26,000

25,000

**表 9.16 2016 年按新市鎮及房屋類型劃分的人口<sup>(1)</sup>**  
**Table 9.16 Population<sup>(1)</sup> by new town and type of housing, 2016**

	房屋類型 Type of housing									
	公營租住房屋 Public rental housing		資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing		私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing		其他 Others		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 %
新市鎮 All new towns	1 106 416	32.2	762 090	22.2	1 521 387	44.2	48 289	1.4	3 438 182	100.0
屯門 Tuen Mun	139 860	28.7	116 230	23.8	219 251	45.0	12 066	2.5	487 407	100.0
沙田 Sha Tin	152 086	33.4	86 190	18.9	211 548	46.4	6 068	1.3	455 892	100.0
將軍澳 Tseung Kwan O	88 785	22.3	137 209	34.4	170 689	42.8	1 796	0.5	398 479	100.0
葵涌 Kwai Chung	226 096	67.2	27 058	8.0	76 347	22.7	6 904	2.1	336 405	100.0
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	61 793	20.4	2 834	0.9	231 379	76.4	6 808	2.2	302 814	100.0
天水圍 Tin Shui Wai	169 943	59.4	61 747	21.6	54 293	19.0	249	0.1	286 232	100.0
大埔 Tai Po	45 096	16.7	79 400	29.3	140 898	52.0	5 334	2.0	270 728	100.0
粉嶺／上水 Fanling/ Sheung Shui	64 229	24.7	85 825	33.0	105 165	40.5	4 723	1.8	259 942	100.0
馬鞍山 Ma On Shan	31 453	15.0	89 503	42.7	88 436	42.2	322	0.2	209 714	100.0
青衣 Tsing Yi	69 137	37.5	54 316	29.5	59 336	32.2	1 378	0.7	184 167	100.0
元朗 Yuen Long	15 271	9.5	15 582	9.7	126 816	79.3	2 341	1.5	160 010	100.0
北大嶼山 North Lantau	42 667	49.4	6 196	7.2	37 229	43.1	300	0.3	86 392	100.0
香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	1 006 332	28.8	396 893	11.4	2 034 117	58.2	57 422	1.6	3 494 764	100.0
新界其他地方 Other areas in the New Territories	18 805	4.7	2 183	0.5	346 239	86.0	35 211	8.7	402 438	100.0
總計 Total	2 131 553	29.1	1 161 166	15.8	3 901 743	53.2	140 922	1.9	7 335 384	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字不包括住在船艇上的人士。

Note: (1) Figures exclude persons living on board vessels.

**表 9.17 2016 年按房屋類型及主要地區劃分的家庭住戶<sup>(1)</sup>數目**  
**Table 9.17 Domestic households<sup>(1)</sup> by type of housing and broad area, 2016**

房屋類型 Type of housing	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New towns		新界其他地方 Other areas in the New Territories		陸上總計 Land 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 %
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	363 056	29.9	391 981	33.8	6 868	5.1	761 905	30.4
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	134 325	11.1	248 828	21.5	853	0.6	384 006	15.3
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	702 733	57.9	510 772	44.0	116 417	86.0	1 329 922	53.0
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	10 402	0.9	1 841	0.2	408	0.3	12 651	0.5
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	3 605	0.3	6 451	0.6	10 797	8.0	20 853	0.8
總計 Total	1 214 121	100.0	1 159 873	100.0	135 343	100.0	2 509 337	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字不包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

Note: (1) Figures exclude domestic households living on board vessels.

**表 9.18 2016 年按廳房數目<sup>(1)</sup>及主要地區劃分的家庭住戶<sup>(2)</sup>數目**  
**Table 9.18 Domestic households<sup>(2)</sup> by number of rooms<sup>(1)</sup> and broad area, 2016**

廳房數目 Number of rooms	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New towns		新界其他地方 Other areas in the New Territories		陸上總計 Land 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 %
自用 <sup>(3)</sup> 廳房 With exclusively used <sup>(3)</sup> rooms								
1	135 914	11.2	112 697	9.7	4 770	3.5	253 381	10.1
2	201 430	16.6	150 432	13.0	17 800	13.2	369 662	14.7
3	448 511	36.9	461 155	39.8	35 513	26.2	945 179	37.7
4	253 913	20.9	276 692	23.9	37 958	28.0	568 563	22.7
5	116 487	9.6	119 679	10.3	20 407	15.1	256 573	10.2
6+	56 550	4.7	39 098	3.4	18 883	14.0	114 531	4.6
小計 Sub-total	1 212 805	99.9	1 159 753	100.0	135 331	100.0	2 507 889	99.9
沒有自用 <sup>(3)</sup> 廳房 Without exclusively used <sup>(3)</sup> rooms								
	1 316	0.1	120	0.0	12	0.0	1 448	0.1
總計 Total	1 214 121	100.0	1 159 873	100.0	135 343	100.0	2 509 337	100.0
每個家庭住戶的平均廳房數目 Average number of rooms per domestic household								
	3.2		3.2		3.9		3.2	
每人的平均廳房數目 Average number of rooms per person								
	1.1		1.1		1.4		1.1	

註釋：(1) 廳房數目包括客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間，而不包括廚房及浴室／廁所。

(2) 數字不包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

(3) 家庭住戶的自用廳房是指家庭住戶在其居住的居所內獨自使用的廳房，並不包括與其他家庭住戶共同使用的廳房。

Notes: (1) Number of rooms includes living/ dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms, while kitchens and bathrooms/ toilets are excluded.

(2) Figures exclude domestic households living on board vessels.

(3) Exclusively used rooms of domestic households refer to rooms used by domestic households on their own in the accommodation they occupy, and exclude those rooms used on a share basis with other domestic households.

**表 9.19 2016 年按居所樓面面積<sup>(1)</sup>及主要地區劃分的家庭住戶<sup>(2)</sup>數目**  
**Table 9.19 Domestic households<sup>(2)</sup> by floor area of accommodation<sup>(1)</sup> and broad area, 2016**

樓面面積 (平方米) Floor area (square metres)	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New towns		新界其他地方 Other areas in the New Territories		陸上總計 Land 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 %
< 7	9 330	0.8	3 070	0.3	154	0.1	12 554	0.5
7 - < 13	54 234	4.5	24 350	2.1	1 511	1.1	80 095	3.2
13 - < 20	60 440	5.0	45 962	4.0	4 532	3.3	110 934	4.4
20 - < 40	495 571	40.8	464 353	40.0	31 013	22.9	990 937	39.5
40 - < 70	456 553	37.6	551 210	47.5	63 637	47.0	1 071 400	42.7
70 - < 100	78 601	6.5	50 529	4.4	16 081	11.9	145 211	5.8
100 - < 160	41 681	3.4	14 818	1.3	10 325	7.6	66 824	2.7
≥ 160	16 852	1.4	5 549	0.5	8 078	6.0	30 479	1.2
總計 Total	1 213 262	100.0	1 159 841	100.0	135 331	100.0	2 508 434	100.0
居所樓面面積中位數 (平方米) Median floor area of accommodation (square metres)								
	39		41		60		40	

註釋：(1) 與其他住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。

Notes: (1) Floor area of common area shared among households is excluded.

(2) 數字不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。

(2) Figures exclude domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels.

**表 9.20 2016 年按屋宇單位類型及主要地區劃分的家庭住戶每月租金中位數<sup>(1)</sup>及租金與收入比率中位數<sup>(2)</sup>**

**Table 9.20 Median monthly domestic household rent<sup>(1)</sup> and median rent to income ratio<sup>(2)</sup> by type of quarters and broad area, 2016**

屋宇單位類型 Type of quarters	家庭住戶每月租金中位數 (港元) Median monthly domestic household rent (HK\$)				租金與收入比率中位數 (百分比) Median rent to income ratio (%)			
	香港島 及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他 地方 Other areas in the New Territories	陸上 總計 Land total	香港島 及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他 地方 Other areas in the New Territories	陸上 總計 Land total
永久性屋宇單位 Permanent quarters								
公營租住房屋單位 Public rental housing units	1,680	1,330	1,240	1,500	10.2	8.4	8.2	9.3
私人住宅單位 Private residential flats	9,800	10,000	13,000	10,000	31.3	29.6	30.4	30.7
私人永久性房屋的其他屋宇 單位 Other quarters in private permanent housing	2,690	6,500	7,220	6,000	5.4	21.4	26.7	20.6
其他房屋類型的永久性屋宇 單位 <sup>(3)</sup> Permanent quarters in other types of housing <sup>(3)</sup>	8,000	6,500	4,000	7,500	33.2	25.5	50.0	31.1
臨時屋宇單位 <sup>(4)</sup> Temporary quarters <sup>(4)</sup>	3,700	3,500	3,000	3,500	25.7	25.2	20.0	23.4
合計 Overall	2,490	1,750	6,000	2,180	16.0	11.0	23.3	13.6

註釋：(1) 數字是根據居於租住居所的家庭住戶編製。詳細的涵蓋範圍請參閱中文詞彙釋義。

(2) 計算租金與收入比率中位數的涵蓋範圍與計算家庭住戶每月租金中位數的涵蓋範圍略有不同，詳情請參閱中文詞彙釋義。

(3) 數字包括租住在資助自置居所房屋及非住宅用房屋內的永久性屋宇單位的家庭住戶。

(4) 數字不包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

Notes : (1) Figures are compiled based on domestic households renting the accommodation they occupy. Please refer to Definition of Terms in English for details of the coverage.

(2) The coverage in calculating median rent to income ratio is slightly different from that in calculating median monthly domestic household rent. For details, please refer to Definition of Terms in English.

(3) Figures include domestic households renting units of permanent quarters in subsidised home ownership housing and non-domestic housing.

(4) Figures exclude domestic households living on board vessels.

**表 9.21 2016 年按屋宇單位類型及主要地區劃分的家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數及按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數<sup>(1)(2)</sup>**

**Table 9.21 Median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment and median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio<sup>(1)(2)</sup> by type of quarters and broad area, 2016**

屋宇單位類型 Type of quarters	家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數 (港元) Median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment (HK\$)				按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數 (百分比) Median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio (%)			
	香港島 及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他 地方 Other areas in the New Territories	陸上 總計 Land total	香港島 及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他 地方 Other areas in the New Territories	陸上 總計 Land total
資助出售單位 Subsidised sale flats	6,000	5,000	4,500	5,480	16.1	15.0	16.2	15.5
私人住宅單位 Private residential flats	12,000	9,800	12,000	10,500	19.5	18.7	20.5	19.1
別墅／平房／新型村屋 Villas/ Bungalows/ Modern village houses	35,000	9,670	10,000	10,000	17.5	17.9	19.2	18.9

註釋：(1) 數字不包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

Notes : (1) Figures exclude domestic households living on board vessels.

(2) 數字只包括居於自置屋宇單位及有按揭供款或借貸還款的家庭住戶。請參閱表 7.12，其中列明自置居所住戶中沒有按揭供款及借貸還款住戶的數目 (799 029 戶)。另外，有 52 987 個家庭住戶其按揭供款或借貸還款是由非住戶成員支付，這些住戶並不包括在本統計表內。

(2) Figures only include domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage payment or loan repayment. Please refer to Table 7.12, in which there is a figure showing the number of owner-occupier households without mortgage payment and loan repayment (799 029 households). Also, there are 52 987 domestic households with mortgage payment or loan repayment paid by non-household members and these are not included in this table.



## 10. 流動居民特徵

## 10. Characteristics of Mobile Residents

### 概念與範圍

10.1 編製人口估計的「居住人口」方法已於 2000 年 8 月起採用。「居住人口」的概念在國際統計標準中是清晰的，但由於各地因充份考慮其獨特的人口居住及流動形態，因而應用的具體定義並不一致。國際統計機構特別指出由於工商業及社會發展，一些國家／地區的居民「流動性」相當高，處理這些國家／地區的人口統計時，有關當局要深入考慮這類情況。

10.2 以香港而言，研究結果顯示香港的「居住人口」（亦稱為居港人口）定義應該包括「常住居民」及「流動居民」。（請參閱第 1 章 1.7 至 1.10 段有關「常住居民」及「流動居民」的定義。）與人口估計的編製方法一致，2016 年中期人口統計亦採用「居住人口」方法以涵蓋居港人口。

10.3 流動居民在港的時間雖然不及常住居民長，但他們仍然與香港保持緊密的聯繫，並很可能在香港有常住的居所以及使用香港不少的設施和服務，故亦應該視為香港人口的一部分。

10.4 鑑於流動居民大部分時間在香港以外地方，可能有些流動居民在 34 天的中期人口統計期間（即 2016 年 6 月

### Concepts and coverage

10.1 The “resident population” approach was introduced in August 2000 to compile the population estimates of Hong Kong. “Resident population” is a clear-cut concept in international statistical standard but the practical definitions adopted vary from place to place, as the residency and mobility patterns unique to each place need to be given adequate consideration. International statistical organisations have pointed out in particular that, owing to business and social development, the “mobility” of residents of certain countries/ territories is rather high. In handling the population statistics of these countries/ territories, the appropriate authorities should consider the situation in depth.

10.2 In the case of Hong Kong, studies have shown that the “resident population” of Hong Kong (also referred to as the Hong Kong Resident Population) should be defined to include “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”. (Please refer to Paragraphs 1.7 - 1.10 in Chapter 1 on the definitions of “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”.) In line with the population estimation methodology, the 2016 Population By-census also covers the Hong Kong Resident Population under the “resident population” approach.

10.3 The amount of time staying in Hong Kong for Mobile Residents is less than that for Usual Residents. Nevertheless, Mobile Residents have a close link with Hong Kong and most probably they have a regular place of residence in Hong Kong and utilise many of Hong Kong’s facilities and services. In this regard, they should be considered as part of the Hong Kong population.

10.4 Given that Mobile Residents spent majority of their time outside Hong Kong, some of them might not be in Hong Kong during the entire 34-day By-

30 日至 8 月 2 日) 均不在港。不過，部分的流動居民皆可在住戶中點算並搜集得到其詳細資料。其他不屬於任何已被點算的住戶，而在中期人口統計期內又不在香港的流動居民，他／她們的數目及特徵可透過行政記錄和已點算的流動居民的資料引申得到。

## 流動居民的年齡性別概況

10.5 常住居民的年齡分布與全港人口相若，而流動居民則以較年長人士居多。在 219 756 名流動居民中，50 歲及以上的流動居民佔總數的 46.6%，高於常住居民的 39.7%。相應地，流動居民的年齡中位數為 47.5 歲，亦高於常住居民的 43.3 歲有約 4 歲之多。（表 10.1）

10.6 較為有趣的是在流動居民中，男性較女性為多，其性別比率為每千名女性相對 1 268 名男性，而常住居民的性別比率則為 842。根據居港人口的定義，所有外籍家庭傭工均被點算為常住居民。撇除外籍家庭傭工後，流動居民的性別比率仍較常住居民的 916 為多。流動居民的較高性別比率可透過分析他／她們留在香港以外地方的主要原因理解得到。（表 10.1、10.1A 及 10.4）

10.7 比較流動居民及常住居民的婚姻狀況，可見到從未結婚的流動居民在比例上（36.3%）較常住居民（29.9%）為多。按性別進一步分析，從未結婚的女性流動居民的比例為 40.2%，遠高於女性常住居民的相應比例（27.9%）。撇除外籍家庭傭工後的情況亦然。同時，從未結婚的女性流動居民的比例亦較從

census period (i.e. 30 June to 2 August 2016). However, some Mobile Residents could still be found in households with detailed characteristics collected during the By-census. For other Mobile Residents who did not belong to any enumerated households and were not in Hong Kong throughout the By-census period, their number and characteristics had been imputed using administrative records and data collected from those Mobile Residents enumerated.

## Demographic characteristics of Mobile Residents

10.5 The age distribution of Usual Residents was close to that of the whole population, whilst more Mobile Residents were relatively old persons. Among the 219 756 Mobile Residents, those aged 50 and over accounted for 46.6%, higher than that of 39.7% for Usual Residents. Accordingly, the median age of Mobile Residents at 47.5 was higher than that of 43.3 for Usual Residents by about 4 years old. (Table 10.1)

10.6 It is interesting to note that there were more men than women among the Mobile Residents, with a sex ratio of 1 268 men per 1 000 women. This compares with the sex ratio of 842 for Usual Residents. According to the definition of the Hong Kong Resident Population, all foreign domestic helpers were counted as Usual Residents. After excluding foreign domestic helpers, the sex ratio for Mobile Residents was still higher than that of 916 for Usual Residents. The relatively higher sex ratio could be explained by exploring the main purpose of Mobile Residents staying outside Hong Kong. (Tables 10.1, 10.1A and 10.4)

10.7 Comparing the distributions of marital statuses of Mobile Residents and Usual Residents, it is observed that the proportion of never married Mobile Residents (36.3%) was more than that of never married Usual Residents (29.9%). Further analysed by sex, the proportion of never married female Mobile Residents at 40.2% was much higher than such proportion for female Usual Residents (27.9%). The

未結婚的男性流動居民的比例（33.3%）為高。另一方面，已婚男性流動居民的比例為62.1%，遠高於女性的49.0%。（表10.2及10.2A）

10.8 在15歲及以上的流動居民中，曾就讀中學及以上課程者有82.8%，而曾就讀專上教育學位課程的更高達38.3%。較全港15歲及以上人口的相應數字（分別為80.0%及22.2%），流動居民一般擁有較高的教育程度。（表10.3）

10.9 在流動居民中，相當高比例是主要因為工作而在香港以外地方逗留，佔35.5%。另外23.6%的流動居民主要因為正在就讀全日制課程及21.1%主要因為退休而居於香港以外地方。兩性在香港以外地方逗留的主要原因上有明顯差異，47.2%的男性主要因為工作而需要留在香港以外地方，而相對地較高比例的女性則主要因為退休（25.9%）及讀書（25.1%）而留在香港以外地方。（表10.4）

## 流動居民工作人口

10.10 2016年中期人口統計的結果顯示流動居民工作人口有78 009人，其中45 421人的工作地點在中國內地、5 826人在澳門、11 200人在海外國家／地區及15 562人在香港，分別佔所有流動居民工作人口的58.2%、7.5%、14.4%及19.9%。大部分在中國內地工作的流動居民在鄰近香港的地方工作，包括東莞／惠州／江門／番禺／順德／中山／珠海（16.8%）、深圳（14.8%）及廣州（6.2%）。（表10.5）

situation was the same after excluding foreign domestic helpers. At the same time, the proportion of never married female Mobile Residents was higher than their male counterparts (33.3%). On the other hand, the proportion of married male Mobile Residents at 62.1% was much higher than their female counterparts (49.0%). (Tables 10.2 and 10.2A)

10.8 The proportion of Mobile Residents aged 15 and over having attended secondary and higher education was 82.8%. In particular, there was a high proportion with post-secondary education at degree course level (38.3%). When compared with the corresponding figures for the whole population aged 15 and over (being 80.0% and 22.2% respectively), Mobile Residents were generally better educated. (Table 10.3)

10.9 Among the Mobile Residents, a high proportion of them were staying outside Hong Kong mainly for the purpose of working, constituting 35.5% of the total. Another 23.6% of the Mobile Residents were staying in places outside Hong Kong mainly for the purpose of full-time studies and 21.1% mainly for retirement purpose. There was apparent sex differential in the main purpose of staying outside Hong Kong. While 47.2% of the males were mainly for the purpose of working, a relatively high proportion of females stayed outside Hong Kong mainly for retirement (25.9%) or studying (25.1%) purpose. (Table 10.4)

## Working Mobile Residents

10.10 The results of the 2016 Population By-census showed that there were 78 009 working Mobile Residents. Among them, 45 421 worked in the mainland of China, 5 826 in Macao, 11 200 in overseas countries/territories and 15 562 in Hong Kong; representing 58.2%, 7.5%, 14.4% and 19.9% of all working Mobile Residents respectively. It is observed that most of the Mobile Residents working in the mainland of China had their place of work in close proximity to Hong Kong, with 16.8% in Dongguan/ Huizhou/ Jiangmen/ Panyu/ Shunde/ Zhon

10.11 流動居民工作人口的職業分布與整體工作人口的並不相同。在流動居民工作人口中，有 38.3% 為經理及行政級人員，較全港工作人口的 10.1% 顯著為高。另外 23.6% 為輔助專業人員，而全港工作人口的相應數字為 20.5%。（表 10.5）

10.12 由於在比例上較多流動居民工作人口為經理及行政級人員，因此他／她們每月主要職業收入在 15,000 元及以上的比例為 75.8%，較全港工作人口的 50.6% 及全港工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）的 55.3% 顯著為高。另外，流動居民工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數達 23,750 元，較全港工作人口的 15,000 元及全港工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）的 15,500 元分別高出 58.3% 及 53.2%。（圖 10.1）

## 就讀全日制課程的流動居民

10.13 在香港以外地方就讀全日制課程的流動居民所修讀的課程與在港就讀的全日制學生所修課程有明顯分別。前者包括 51 832 名流動居民，而他／她們主要為專上（包括學位、副學位及文憑／證書課程）學生，佔 67.1%，另外 13.6% 為高中學生；而後者的相應數字分別為 20.1% 及 17.2%。（圖 10.2）

10.14 按在香港以外地方就讀全日制專上課程的流動居民的修讀科目分析，

gshan/ Zhuhai, 14.8% in Shenzhen and 6.2% in Guangzhou. (Table 10.5)

10.11 The distribution of occupations of working Mobile Residents differed from that of the whole working population. The proportion of working Mobile Residents being managers and administrators (38.3%) was substantially higher than that of 10.1% for the whole working population. There was another 23.6% being associate professionals, while the corresponding proportion was 20.5% for the whole working population. (Table 10.5)

10.12 As there were proportionally more managers and administrators among working Mobile Residents, the proportion of working Mobile Residents with monthly income from main employment at \$15,000 and above was 75.8%, significantly higher than that of 50.6% for the whole working population and 55.3% for the whole working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers). Their median monthly income from main employment, at \$23,750, was 58.3% and 53.2% higher than that of \$15,000 for the whole working population and that of \$15,500 for the whole working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) respectively. (Chart 10.1)

## Mobile Residents who were studying full-time courses

10.13 The courses pursued by Mobile Residents who were studying full-time courses in places outside Hong Kong were very much different from those by full-time students in Hong Kong. For the former which comprised 51 832 Mobile Residents, majority (67.1%) of them were post-secondary (including degree, sub-degree and diploma/ certificate courses) students and another 13.6% were upper secondary students; whilst for the latter, the corresponding figures were 20.1% and 17.2% respectively. (Chart 10.2)

10.14 Analysing the field of education of those Mobile Residents studying full-time post-secondary

可留意到修讀「商科課程」的佔26.9%，其次是「文學及社會科學」（21.4%）。這些科目亦是本港全日制專上學生普遍修讀的科目。（表 10.6）

courses in places outside Hong Kong, it is noted that 26.9% of them were in the field of “Business and commercial studies”, followed by 21.4% in “Arts and social science”. These fields were also popular among full-time post-secondary students in Hong Kong. (Table 10.6)

## 有流動居民的家庭住戶

## Domestic Households with Mobile Residents

10.15 分析住戶特徵時一般只包括家庭住戶（請參閱第 4 章有關家庭住戶的詳情）。同樣地，以下的分析亦只圍繞於家庭住戶內的常住居民及流動居民。不過，成員只有流動居民的住戶並不包括在家庭住戶內。在 2016 年中期人口統計中，有流動居民及常住居民同住的家庭住戶共有 84 017 戶，佔全港家庭住戶的 3.3%。（表 10.7）

10.15 Analysis on household characteristics generally covers domestic households (see Chapter 4 for more details on domestic households) only. By the same token, the ensuing analysis confines to Usual Residents and Mobile Residents in domestic households. However, it should be noted that households comprising Mobile Residents only were not included as domestic households. In the 2016 Population By-census, there were 84 017 domestic households with Mobile Residents as well as Usual Residents, accounting for 3.3% of all domestic households. (Table 10.7)

10.16 與全港家庭住戶平均住戶人數（2.8 人）比較，有常住居民及流動居民同住的家庭住戶平均住戶人數較高，為 3.7 人。（表 10.7）

10.16 Compared to the average household size of 2.8 persons for all domestic households, that of domestic households with both Usual Residents and Mobile Residents was much higher at 3.7 persons. (Table 10.7)

10.17 有常住居民及流動居民同住的家庭住戶的住戶收入分布與只有常住居民的家庭住戶有所不同。前者中有較高比例的住戶（62.7%）月入在 30,000 元及以上，而後者則只為 42.5%。相應地，有常住居民及流動居民同住的家庭住戶每月收入中位數為 40,000 元，較只有常住居民住戶的 24,500 元高出 63.3%。（表 10.8）

10.17 The monthly household income distribution of domestic households with both Usual Residents and Mobile Residents was somewhat different from domestic households comprising members who were all Usual Residents. There was a higher proportion of the former group of households with monthly household income at \$30,000 and above (62.7%), as compared with 42.5% for the latter group of households. Concomitantly, the median monthly household income of domestic households with both Usual Residents and Mobile Residents was \$40,000, 63.3% higher than the \$24,500 for households with Usual Residents only. (Table 10.8)

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**表 10.1 2016 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的常住居民及流動居民**  
**Table 10.1 Usual Residents and Mobile Residents by sex and age group, 2016**

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	常住居民 Usual Residents		流動居民 Mobile Residents		總計 Total	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male	< 10	290 977	8.9	5 021	4.1	295 998	8.8
	10 – 19	297 806	9.2	10 992	8.9	308 798	9.1
	20 – 29	425 810	13.1	22 208	18.1	448 018	13.3
	30 – 39	450 610	13.9	10 360	8.4	460 970	13.7
	40 – 49	459 056	14.1	15 818	12.9	474 874	14.1
	50 – 59	575 508	17.7	24 044	19.6	599 552	17.8
	60 – 69	419 466	12.9	21 163	17.2	440 629	13.1
	70+	333 269	10.2	13 254	10.8	346 523	10.3
	小計 Sub-total	3 252 502	100.0	122 860	100.0	3 375 362	100.0
女性 Female	< 10	270 636	7.0	4 603	4.8	275 239	6.9
	10 – 19	281 616	7.3	9 711	10.0	291 327	7.4
	20 – 29	487 086	12.6	20 206	20.9	507 292	12.8
	30 – 39	679 688	17.6	7 867	8.1	687 555	17.4
	40 – 49	651 498	16.9	10 470	10.8	661 968	16.7
	50 – 59	650 999	16.8	15 563	16.1	666 562	16.8
	60 – 69	432 999	11.2	17 354	17.9	450 353	11.4
	70+	409 805	10.6	11 122	11.5	420 927	10.6
	小計 Sub-total	3 864 327	100.0	96 896	100.0	3 961 223	100.0
合計 Both sexes	< 10	561 613	7.9	9 624	4.4	571 237	7.8
	10 – 19	579 422	8.1	20 703	9.4	600 125	8.2
	20 – 29	912 896	12.8	42 414	19.3	955 310	13.0
	30 – 39	1 130 298	15.9	18 227	8.3	1 148 525	15.7
	40 – 49	1 110 554	15.6	26 288	12.0	1 136 842	15.5
	50 – 59	1 226 507	17.2	39 607	18.0	1 266 114	17.3
	60 – 69	852 465	12.0	38 517	17.5	890 982	12.1
	70+	743 074	10.4	24 376	11.1	767 450	10.5
	總計 Total	7 116 829	100.0	219 756	100.0	7 336 585	100.0
				年齡中位數 Median age			
男性 Male		43.6		48.4		43.7	
女性 Female		43.2		46.1		43.2	
合計 Both sexes		43.3		47.5		43.4	
				性別比率 <sup>(1)</sup> Sex ratio <sup>(1)</sup>			
				842		1 268	

註釋：(1) 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.

**表 10.1A 2016 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的常住居民及流動居民（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**  
**Table 10.1A Usual Residents and Mobile Residents (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex and age group, 2016**

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	常住居民 Usual Residents		流動居民 Mobile Residents		總計 Total	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male	< 10	290 977	9.0	5 021	4.1	295 998	8.8
	10 – 19	297 806	9.2	10 992	8.9	308 798	9.2
	20 – 29	424 906	13.1	22 208	18.1	447 114	13.3
	30 – 39	449 637	13.8	10 360	8.4	459 997	13.6
	40 – 49	458 196	14.1	15 818	12.9	474 014	14.1
	50 – 59	574 642	17.7	24 044	19.6	598 686	17.8
	60 – 69	419 183	12.9	21 163	17.2	440 346	13.1
	70+	333 269	10.3	13 254	10.8	346 523	10.3
	小計 Sub-total	3 248 616	100.0	122 860	100.0	3 371 476	100.0
女性 Female	< 10	270 636	7.6	4 603	4.8	275 239	7.6
	10 – 19	281 462	7.9	9 711	10.0	291 173	8.0
	20 – 29	430 676	12.1	20 206	20.9	450 882	12.4
	30 – 39	518 640	14.6	7 867	8.1	526 507	14.5
	40 – 49	575 711	16.2	10 470	10.8	586 181	16.1
	50 – 59	628 824	17.7	15 563	16.1	644 387	17.7
	60 – 69	430 729	12.1	17 354	17.9	448 083	12.3
	70+	409 740	11.6	11 122	11.5	420 862	11.6
	小計 Sub-total	3 546 418	100.0	96 896	100.0	3 643 314	100.0
合計 Both sexes	< 10	561 613	8.3	9 624	4.4	571 237	8.1
	10 – 19	579 268	8.5	20 703	9.4	599 971	8.6
	20 – 29	855 582	12.6	42 414	19.3	897 996	12.8
	30 – 39	968 277	14.2	18 227	8.3	986 504	14.1
	40 – 49	1 033 907	15.2	26 288	12.0	1 060 195	15.1
	50 – 59	1 203 466	17.7	39 607	18.0	1 243 073	17.7
	60 – 69	849 912	12.5	38 517	17.5	888 429	12.7
	70+	743 009	10.9	24 376	11.1	767 385	10.9
	總計 Total	6 795 034	100.0	219 756	100.0	7 014 790	100.0
				年齡中位數 Median age			
男性 Male		43.6		48.4		43.7	
女性 Female		44.8		46.1		44.8	
合計 Both sexes		44.2		47.5		44.3	
				性別比率 <sup>(1)</sup> Sex ratio <sup>(1)</sup>			
		916		1 268		925	

註釋：(1) 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.



**表 10.2 2016 年按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的 15 歲及以上的常住居民及流動居民**  
**Table 10.2 Usual Residents and Mobile Residents aged 15 and over by sex and marital status, 2016**

性別 Sex	婚姻狀況 Marital status	常住居民 Usual Residents		流動居民 Mobile Residents		總計 Total	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male	從未結婚 Never married	915 239	32.3	38 522	33.3	953 761	32.4
	已婚 Married	1 746 442	61.7	71 773	62.1	1 818 215	61.7
	喪偶 Widowed	63 678	2.2	2 034	1.8	65 712	2.2
	離婚 Divorced	93 974	3.3	2 917	2.5	96 891	3.3
	分居 Separated	12 078	0.4	416	0.4	12 494	0.4
	小計 Sub-total	2 831 411	100.0	115 662	100.0	2 947 073	100.0
女性 Female	從未結婚 Never married	967 204	27.9	36 319	40.2	1 003 523	28.2
	已婚 Married	1 934 939	55.8	44 267	49.0	1 979 206	55.6
	喪偶 Widowed	345 360	10.0	5 994	6.6	351 354	9.9
	離婚 Divorced	201 103	5.8	3 491	3.9	204 594	5.7
	分居 Separated	20 090	0.6	290	0.3	20 380	0.6
	小計 Sub-total	3 468 696	100.0	90 361	100.0	3 559 057	100.0
合計 Both sexes	從未結婚 Never married	1 882 443	29.9	74 841	36.3	1 957 284	30.1
	已婚 Married	3 681 381	58.4	116 040	56.3	3 797 421	58.4
	喪偶 Widowed	409 038	6.5	8 028	3.9	417 066	6.4
	離婚 Divorced	295 077	4.7	6 408	3.1	301 485	4.6
	分居 Separated	32 168	0.5	706	0.3	32 874	0.5
	總計 Total	6 300 107	100.0	206 023	100.0	6 506 130	100.0

**表 10.2A 2016 年按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的 15 歲及以上的常住居民及流動居民  
(不包括外籍家庭傭工)**

**Table 10.2A Usual Residents and Mobile Residents aged 15 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex and marital status, 2016**

性別 Sex	婚姻狀況 Marital status	常住居民 Usual Residents		流動居民 Mobile Residents		總計 Total	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male	從未結婚 Never married	914 536	32.3	38 522	33.3	953 058	32.4
	已婚 Married	1 743 361	61.7	71 773	62.1	1 815 134	61.7
	喪偶 Widowed	63 645	2.3	2 034	1.8	65 679	2.2
	離婚 Divorced	93 919	3.3	2 917	2.5	96 836	3.3
	分居 Separated	12 064	0.4	416	0.4	12 480	0.4
	小計 Sub-total	2 827 525	100.0	115 662	100.0	2 943 187	100.0
女性 Female	從未結婚 Never married	872 293	27.7	36 319	40.2	908 612	28.0
	已婚 Married	1 747 650	55.5	44 267	49.0	1 791 917	55.3
	喪偶 Widowed	337 002	10.7	5 994	6.6	342 996	10.6
	離婚 Divorced	176 754	5.6	3 491	3.9	180 245	5.6
	分居 Separated	17 088	0.5	290	0.3	17 378	0.5
	小計 Sub-total	3 150 787	100.0	90 361	100.0	3 241 148	100.0
合計 Both sexes	從未結婚 Never married	1 786 829	29.9	74 841	36.3	1 861 670	30.1
	已婚 Married	3 491 011	58.4	116 040	56.3	3 607 051	58.3
	喪偶 Widowed	400 647	6.7	8 028	3.9	408 675	6.6
	離婚 Divorced	270 673	4.5	6 408	3.1	277 081	4.5
	分居 Separated	29 152	0.5	706	0.3	29 858	0.5
	總計 Total	5 978 312	100.0	206 023	100.0	6 184 335	100.0

**表 10.3 2016 年按性別及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上的常住居民及流動居民**  
**Table 10.3 Usual Residents and Mobile Residents aged 15 and over by sex and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2016**

性別 Sex	教育程度 Educational attainment	常住居民 Usual Residents		流動居民 Mobile Residents		總計 Total		
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	
男性 Male	小學及以下 Primary and below							
	未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/ Pre-primary	91 481	3.2	4 112	3.6	95 593	3.2	
	小學 Primary	384 783	13.6	11 858	10.3	396 641	13.5	
	小計 Sub-total	476 264	16.8	15 970	13.8	492 234	16.7	
	中學 Secondary							
	初中 Lower secondary	526 176	18.6	15 593	13.5	541 769	18.4	
	高中 Upper secondary	851 136	30.1	27 509	23.8	878 645	29.8	
	小計 Sub-total	1 377 312	48.6	43 102	37.3	1 420 414	48.2	
	專上教育 Post-secondary							
	文憑／證書 Diploma/ Certificate	168 679	6.0	6 973	6.0	175 652	6.0	
	副學位課程 Sub-degree course	144 242	5.1	4 048	3.5	148 290	5.0	
	學位課程 Degree course	664 914	23.5	45 569	39.4	710 483	24.1	
	小計 Sub-total	977 835	34.5	56 590	48.9	1 034 425	35.1	
	小計 Sub-total	2 831 411	100.0	115 662	100.0	2 947 073	100.0	
	女性 Female	小學及以下 Primary and below						
		未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/ Pre-primary	249 990	7.2	7 265	8.0	257 255	7.2
		小學 Primary	538 313	15.5	12 118	13.4	550 431	15.5
小計 Sub-total		788 303	22.7	19 383	21.5	807 686	22.7	
中學 Secondary								
初中 Lower secondary		564 233	16.3	8 159	9.0	572 392	16.1	
高中 Upper secondary		1 062 307	30.6	20 990	23.2	1 083 297	30.4	
小計 Sub-total		1 626 540	46.9	29 149	32.3	1 655 689	46.5	
專上教育 Post-secondary								
文憑／證書 Diploma/ Certificate		196 296	5.7	4 994	5.5	201 290	5.7	
副學位課程 Sub-degree course		155 726	4.5	3 432	3.8	159 158	4.5	
學位課程 Degree course		701 831	20.2	33 403	37.0	735 234	20.7	
小計 Sub-total		1 053 853	30.4	41 829	46.3	1 095 682	30.8	
小計 Sub-total		3 468 696	100.0	90 361	100.0	3 559 057	100.0	

**表 10.3 2016 年按性別及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上的常住居民及流動居民（續）**

**Table 10.3 Usual Residents and Mobile Residents aged 15 and over by sex and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2016 (cont'd)**

性別 Sex	教育程度 Educational attainment	常住居民 Usual Residents		流動居民 Mobile Residents		總計 Total	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
合計 Both sexes	小學及以下 Primary and below						
	未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/ Pre-primary	341 471	5.4	11 377	5.5	352 848	5.4
	小學 Primary	923 096	14.7	23 976	11.6	947 072	14.6
	小計 Sub-total	1 264 567	20.1	35 353	17.2	1 299 920	20.0
	中學 Secondary						
	初中 Lower secondary	1 090 409	17.3	23 752	11.5	1 114 161	17.1
	高中 Upper secondary	1 913 443	30.4	48 499	23.5	1 961 942	30.2
	小計 Sub-total	3 003 852	47.7	72 251	35.1	3 076 103	47.3
	專上教育 Post-secondary						
	文憑／證書 Diploma/ Certificate	364 975	5.8	11 967	5.8	376 942	5.8
	副學位課程 Sub-degree course	299 968	4.8	7 480	3.6	307 448	4.7
	學位課程 Degree course	1 366 745	21.7	78 972	38.3	1 445 717	22.2
	小計 Sub-total	2 031 688	32.2	98 419	47.8	2 130 107	32.7
	總計 Total	6 300 107	100.0	206 023	100.0	6 506 130	100.0

**表 10.4 2016 年按在港以外地方逗留的主要目的及性別劃分的流動居民**  
**Table 10.4 Mobile Residents by main purpose of staying outside Hong Kong and sex, 2016**

	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes
在港以外地方逗留的主要目的 Main purpose of staying outside Hong Kong		數目 (百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ) Number (% <sup>(1)</sup> )	
工作 Working	57 990 (47.2)	20 019 (20.7)	78 009 (35.5)
讀書 Studying	27 465 (22.4)	24 367 (25.1)	51 832 (23.6)
退休 Retirement	21 267 (17.3)	25 114 (25.9)	46 381 (21.1)
照顧家庭成員／料理家庭事務 Looking after family members/ Engaged in household duty	1 447 (1.2)	9 602 (9.9)	11 049 (5.0)
其他 Others	14 691 (12.0)	17 794 (18.4)	32 485 (14.8)
總計 Total	122 860 (100.0)	96 896 (100.0)	219 756 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在相應性別總計中所佔的百分比。

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

表 10.5 2016 年按職業及工作地點劃分的流動居民工作人口<sup>(1)</sup>  
 Table 10.5 Working Mobile Residents<sup>(1)</sup> by occupation and place of work, 2016

職業 Occupation	工作地點 Place of work					
	中國內地 The mainland of China					
	深圳 Shenzhen	東莞／惠州／ 江門／番禺／ 順德／中山／珠海 Dongguan/ Huizhou/ Jiangmen/ Panyu/ Shunde/ Zhongshan/ Zhuhai	廣州 Guangzhou	廣東省 其他地區 Other areas in Guangdong province	其他省份 <sup>(2)</sup> Other provinces <sup>(2)</sup>	小計 Sub-total
	數目（百分比 <sup>(3)</sup> ） Number (% <sup>(3)</sup> )					
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	5 524 (7.1)	6 298 (8.1)	1 999 (2.6)	2 515 (3.2)	4 901 (6.3)	21 237 (27.2)
專業人員 Professionals	768 (1.0)	188 (0.2)	281 (0.4)	54 (0.1)	1 518 (1.9)	2 809 (3.6)
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	2 460 (3.2)	3 400 (4.4)	1 443 (1.8)	888 (1.1)	2 756 (3.5)	10 947 (14.0)
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	770 (1.0)	1 182 (1.5)	422 (0.5)	362 (0.5)	905 (1.2)	3 641 (4.7)
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	746 (1.0)	493 (0.6)	408 (0.5)	108 (0.1)	640 (0.8)	2 395 (3.1)
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	594 (0.8)	1 048 (1.3)	128 (0.2)	289 (0.4)	173 (0.2)	2 232 (2.9)
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 and assemblers Plant and machine operators and assemblers	436 (0.6)	286 (0.4)	28 (0.0)	376 (0.5)	134 (0.2)	1 260 (1.6)
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	240 (0.3)	176 (0.2)	130 (0.2)	75 (0.1)	138 (0.2)	759 (1.0)
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類 的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	141 (0.2)	- (-)	141 (0.2)
總計 Total	11 538 (14.8)	13 071 (16.8)	4 839 (6.2)	4 808 (6.2)	11 165 (14.3)	45 421 (58.2)

註釋：(1) 數字只包括在港以外地方逗留的主要目的為工作的流動居民工作人口。  
 (2) 數字包括在台灣工作的人士。

Notes: (1) Figures only include working Mobile Residents whose main purpose of staying outside Hong Kong was working.  
 (2) Figures include persons working in Taiwan.

表 10.5 2016 年按職業及工作地點劃分的流動居民工作人口<sup>(1)</sup> (續)  
 Table 10.5 Working Mobile Residents<sup>(1)</sup> by occupation and place of work, 2016 (cont'd)

工作地點 Place of work			總計 Total	全港 工作人口 Whole working population	職業 Occupation
香港 Hong Kong	澳門 Macao	海外國家/ 地區 Overseas countries/ territories			
數目 (百分比 <sup>(3)</sup> ) Number (% <sup>(3)</sup> )			數目 [百分比 <sup>(4)</sup> ] Number [% <sup>(4)</sup> ]		
4 809 (6.2)	1 616 (2.1)	2 241 (2.9)	29 903 (38.3)	380 620 [10.1]	經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators
630 (0.8)	707 (0.9)	1 669 (2.1)	5 815 (7.5)	264 765 [7.0]	專業人員 Professionals
3 168 (4.1)	1 669 (2.1)	2 616 (3.4)	18 400 (23.6)	769 763 [20.5]	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals
1 263 (1.6)	567 (0.7)	1 295 (1.7)	6 766 (8.7)	531 175 [14.1]	文書支援人員 Clerical support workers
2 853 (3.7)	393 (0.5)	2 553 (3.3)	8 194 (10.5)	645 640 [17.2]	服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers
734 (0.9)	306 (0.4)	239 (0.3)	3 511 (4.5)	210 341 [5.6]	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers
1 104 (1.4)	36 (0.0)	215 (0.3)	2 615 (3.4)	163 228 [4.3]	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers
938 (1.2)	532 (0.7)	302 (0.4)	2 531 (3.2)	785 952 [20.9]	非技術工人 Elementary occupations
63 (0.1)	- (-)	70 (0.1)	274 (0.4)	5 128 [0.1]	漁農業熟練工人及不能分類 的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable
15 562 (19.9)	5 826 (7.5)	11 200 (14.4)	78 009 (100.0)	3 756 612 [100.0]	總計 Total

註釋：(3) 圓括號內的數字顯示在流動居民工作人口的總人數中所佔的百分比。

(4) 方括號內的數字顯示在全港工作人口中所佔的百分比。

Notes : (3) Figures in round brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total population of working Mobile Residents.

(4) Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of the whole working population in Hong Kong.

**表 10.6 2016 年按修讀科目劃分的就讀全日制專上課程的流動居民<sup>(1)</sup>**  
**Table 10.6 Mobile Residents studying full-time post-secondary courses<sup>(1)</sup> by field of education, 2016**

修讀科目 Field of education	就讀全日制專上課程 的流動居民 Mobile Residents studying full-time post-secondary courses		本港全日制專上學生 Full-time post-secondary students in Hong Kong	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
商科課程 Business and commercial studies	9 371	26.9	54 265	24.7
文學及社會科學 Arts and social science	7 461	21.4	47 724	21.7
機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering	2 161	6.2	17 971	8.2
建築及營造工程 Architecture and construction engineering	3 023	8.7	19 459	8.9
電腦課程 Computer studies	1 915	5.5	13 163	6.0
純科學 Pure science	3 574	10.3	15 391	7.0
醫療衛生課程 Medical and health related studies	3 443	9.9	18 667	8.5
教育 Education	544	1.6	8 570	3.9
紡織、設計及其他工業技術 Textile, design and other industrial technology	42	0.1	2 246	1.0
其他科目 Other fields	3 255	9.4	22 391	10.2
總計 Total	34 789	100.0	219 847	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字指正在香港以外地方就讀全日制專上課程的流動居民。

Note: (1) Figures refer to Mobile Residents studying full-time post-secondary courses in places outside Hong Kong.



**表 10.7 2016 年按住戶人數及常住居民／流動居民結構劃分的家庭住戶<sup>(1)</sup>數目**  
**Table 10.7 Domestic households<sup>(1)</sup> by household size and composition of Usual Residents/ Mobile Residents, 2016**

住戶人數 Household size	常住居民／流動居民結構 Composition of Usual Residents/ Mobile Residents					
	住戶中 只有常住居民 Households with Usual Residents only		住戶中有常住居民及 流動居民同住 Households with Usual Residents and Mobile Residents		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
1	459 015	18.9	-	-	459 015	18.3
2	651 730	26.9	14 110	16.8	665 840	26.5
3	585 575	24.1	25 914	30.8	611 489	24.4
4	465 094	19.2	24 739	29.4	489 833	19.5
5	188 785	7.8	12 792	15.2	201 577	8.0
6+	75 518	3.1	6 462	7.7	81 980	3.3
總計 Total	2 425 717	100.0	84 017	100.0	2 509 734	100.0
	家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size					
	2.8		3.7		2.8	

註釋：(1) 成員只有流動居民的住戶不包括在家庭住戶內。

Note: (1) Households comprising Mobile Residents only are not included as domestic households.

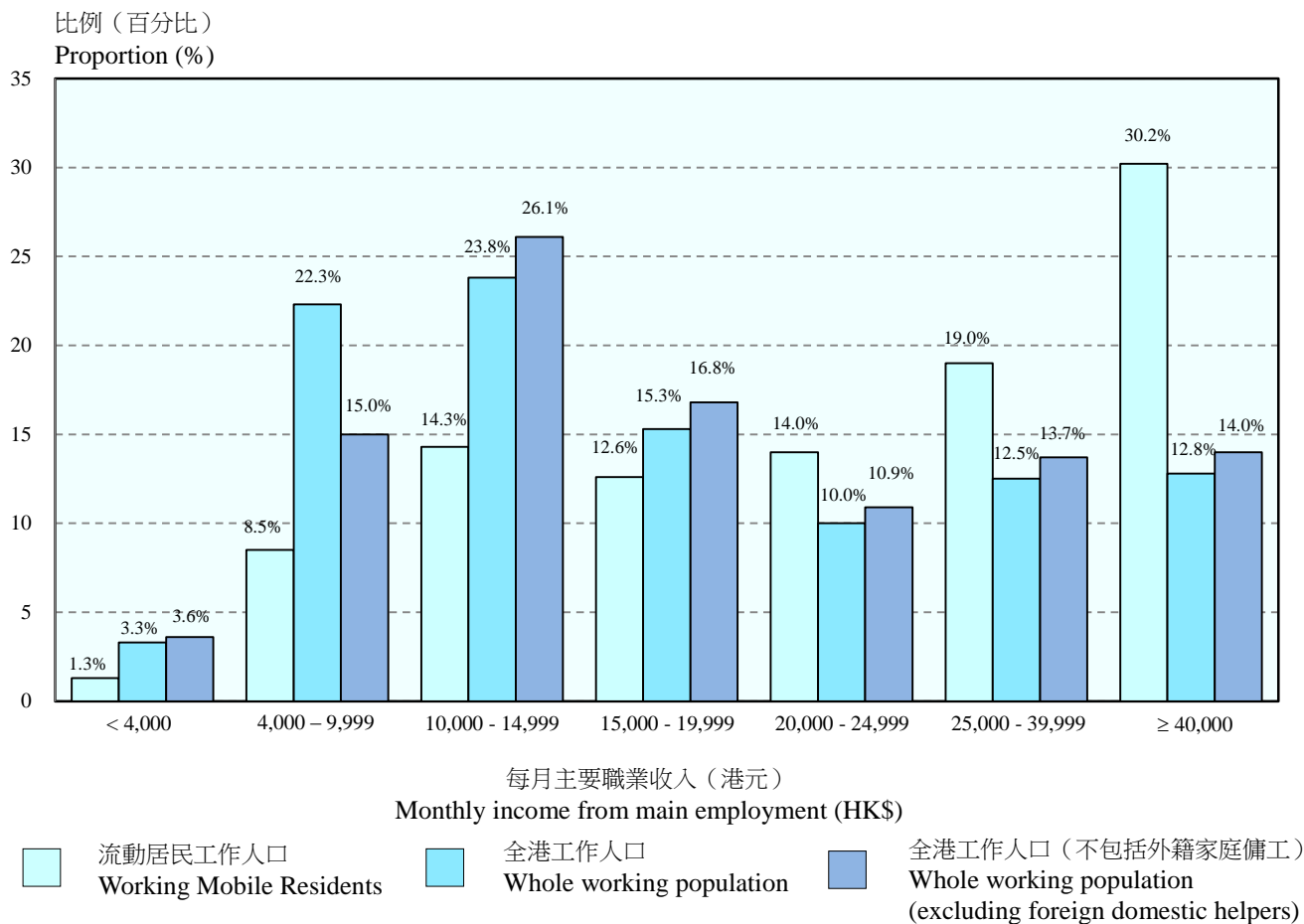
**表 10.8 2016 年按家庭住戶每月收入及常住居民／流動居民結構劃分的家庭住戶<sup>(1)</sup>數目**  
**Table 10.8 Domestic households<sup>(1)</sup> by monthly domestic household income and composition of Usual Residents/ Mobile Residents, 2016**

家庭住戶每月收入（港元） Monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	常住居民／流動居民結構 Composition of Usual Residents/ Mobile Residents					
	住戶中 只有常住居民 Households with Usual Residents only		住戶中有常住居民及 流動居民同住 Households with Usual Residents and Mobile Residents		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 2,000	99 196	4.1	1 433	1.7	100 629	4.0
2,000 – 3,999	38 302	1.6	330	0.4	38 632	1.5
4,000 – 5,999	118 278	4.9	1 338	1.6	119 616	4.8
6,000 – 7,999	118 129	4.9	1 445	1.7	119 574	4.8
8,000 – 9,999	99 639	4.1	2 027	2.4	101 666	4.1
10,000 – 14,999	289 507	11.9	6 405	7.6	295 912	11.8
15,000 – 19,999	245 738	10.1	6 134	7.3	251 872	10.0
20,000 – 24,999	214 582	8.8	6 353	7.6	220 935	8.8
25,000 – 29,999	170 780	7.0	5 879	7.0	176 659	7.0
30,000 – 39,999	291 382	12.0	10 474	12.5	301 856	12.0
40,000 – 59,999	345 271	14.2	15 258	18.2	360 529	14.4
60,000 – 79,999	160 170	6.6	8 271	9.8	168 441	6.7
80,000 – 99,999	83 857	3.5	5 556	6.6	89 413	3.6
≥ 100,000	150 886	6.2	13 114	15.6	164 000	6.5
總計 Total	2 425 717	100.0	84 017	100.0	2 509 734	100.0
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)						
	24,500		40,000		25,000	

註釋：(1) 成員只有流動居民的住戶不包括在家庭住戶內。

Note: (1) Households comprising Mobile Residents only are not included as domestic households.

**圖 10.1 2016 年按每月主要職業收入劃分的流動居民工作人口比例<sup>(1)</sup>、全港工作人口比例<sup>(2)</sup>及全港工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）比例<sup>(3)</sup>**  
**Chart 10.1 Proportion of working Mobile Residents<sup>(1)</sup>, proportion of whole working population<sup>(2)</sup> and proportion of whole working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers)<sup>(3)</sup> by monthly income from main employment, 2016**



每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元)  
Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)

流動居民工作人口 Working Mobile Residents	全港工作人口 Whole working population	全港工作人口 (不包括外籍家庭傭工) Whole working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers)
23,750	15,000	15,500

註釋：(1) 數字指按每月主要職業收入劃分的流動居民工作人口在所有流動居民工作人口中所佔的比例，而相關人口只包括在港以外地方逗留的主要目的為工作的流動居民工作人口，並不包括無酬家庭從業員。

(2) 數字指按每月主要職業收入劃分的全港工作人口在全港所有工作人口中所佔的比例，而相關人口不包括無酬家庭從業員。

(3) 數字指按每月主要職業收入劃分的全港工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）在全港所有工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）中所佔的比例，而相關人口不包括無酬家庭從業員。

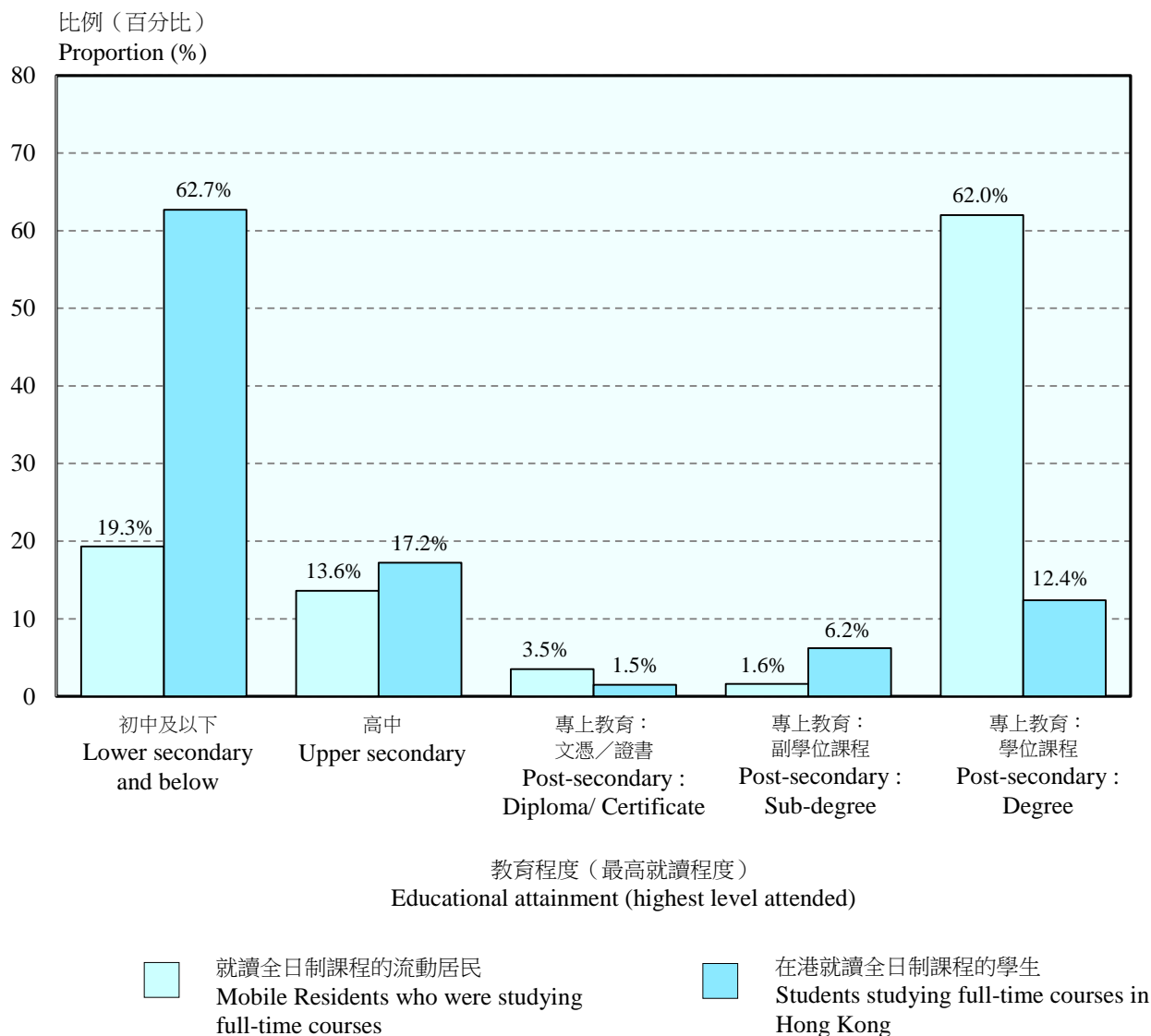
Notes : (1) Figures refer to the proportions of working Mobile Residents by monthly income from main employment in respect of the total population of working Mobile Residents. The population concerned only included working Mobile Residents whose main purpose of staying outside Hong Kong was working. Unpaid family workers were excluded.

(2) Figures refer to the proportions of working population in Hong Kong by monthly income from main employment in respect of the total working population in Hong Kong. The population concerned excluded unpaid family workers.

(3) Figures refer to the proportions of working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) in Hong Kong by monthly income from main employment in respect of the total working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) in Hong Kong. The population concerned excluded unpaid family workers.

**圖 10.2 2016 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的就讀全日制課程的流動居民比例<sup>(1)</sup>及在港就讀全日制課程的學生比例<sup>(2)</sup>**

**Chart 10.2 Proportion of Mobile Residents who were studying full-time courses<sup>(1)</sup> and proportion of students studying full-time courses in Hong Kong<sup>(2)</sup> by educational attainment (highest level attended), 2016**



註釋：(1) 數字指按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的就讀全日制課程的流動居民在所有就讀全日制課程的流動居民中所佔的比例，而相關流動居民是指正在香港以外地方就讀全日制課程的流動居民。

Notes : (1) Figures refer to the proportions of Mobile Residents who were studying full-time courses by educational attainment (highest level attended) in respect of the total population of Mobile Residents who were studying full-time courses. The Mobile Residents concerned refer to Mobile Residents studying full-time courses in places outside Hong Kong.

(2) 數字指按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的在港就讀全日制課程的學生在所有在港就讀全日制課程的學生中所佔的比例。

(2) Figures refer to the proportions of students studying full-time courses in Hong Kong by educational attainment (highest level attended) in respect of the total population of students studying full-time courses in Hong Kong.

# 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)**：指某人在中期人口統計的 5 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。 [8]
- (2) **人口 (Population)**：請參看第 (43) 項「居港人口」。 [85]
- (3) **人口密度 (Population density)**：在居住地域內的人口數目與土地面積（以平方公里計算）的比例。土地面積是由地政總署提供的當年 6 月底的數字。 [86]
- (4) **人均居所樓面面積中位數 (Median per capita floor area of accommodation)**：人均居所樓面面積的一種平均值。50%的住戶佔用的人均居所樓面面積高於這數字，而其餘 50%的住戶佔用的人均居所樓面面積低於這數字。公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積是以室內樓面面積來量度，而其他居所類型的樓面面積是以實用樓面面積量度。對於共同使用一個屋宇單位的家庭住戶，住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。本報告所載列有關居所樓面面積的數字並不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。請參看第 (41) 項「居所樓面面積」。  
(註：由於定義不同，公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積統計數字，不能直接與其他居所類型的數字作比較。此外，由住戶提供的居所樓面面積資料或會受到不同程度的估計影響，故數據使用者在詮釋有關統計數字時，務必加以留意。) [51]
- (5) **十等分組別 (Decile group)**：十等分組別是指經過順序排列後，分為 10 個相等組別的數據集（例如住戶收入）的一個比例，當中每一組佔整體的 10%。收入十等分組別是把整體按收入的多少排列後分為 10 組，每組所佔的單元數目相同。 [18]
- (6) **上課地點 (Place of study)**：指在本港修讀全日制課程者所讀院校（包括學前教育、小學、中學及專上教育院校）的地點。 [83]
- (7) **工作人口 (Working population)**：請參看第 (90) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [101]
- (8) **工作地點 (Place of work)**：指受訪者在中期人口統計前 7 天內，因工作關係而須經常停留或每日必到的地點所在的地區。如受訪者在該 7 天內有超過一份工作，則工作地點是指其主要職業的工作地方；若受訪者每日都轉換工作地方（如地盤工人）或有多個工作地方（如須同時在醫院及診所工作的醫生、流動小販），則工作地點是指他在該 7 天內因工作關係而逗留最久的地方。對於沒有固定工作地點，但須每日返回公司或車場報到的受訪者（如推銷員、司機）來說，工作地點是指其公司或車場；對於大部分時間均在中國內地工作的中港跨境貨運司機來說，則是指中國內地。 [84]
- (9) **工作成員數目（家庭住戶） (Number of working members (in domestic household))**：指在家庭住戶中，屬於工作人口的成員數目。請參看第 (90) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [73]
- (10) **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 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（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。 [37]
- (11) **少年兒童撫養比率 (Child dependency ratio)**：15 歲以下人口數目與每千名 15 至 64 歲人口相對的比率。 [17]

- (12) **戶主率 (Headship rate)**：家庭住戶人口中戶主的比例（住戶可申報多於一位成員為戶主）。 [31]
- (13) **出生地點 (Place of birth)**：指一個人的出生所在地的國家／地區。 [82]
- (14) **平均工作成員數目 (Average number of working members)**：把家庭住戶的工作人口總數除以家庭住戶總數。有關「工作人口」定義，請參看第 (90) 項「**經濟活動身分**」。 [16]
- (15) **平均每班學生人數 (Average class size)**：學生總人數與班別總數的比例。 [10]
- (16) **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。 [22]
- (17) **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。 [4]
- (18) **年齡中位數 (Median age)**：顯示人口平均年齡的一種指標，人口總數 50% 在這年齡之上，而其餘的 50% 在這年齡之下。 [43]
- (19) **年齡組別戶主率 (Age-specific headship rate)**：在某年齡組別內的戶主數目與相應年齡組別內的家庭住戶人口總數的比例。 [5]
- (20) **有人居住的屋宇單位 (Occupied quarters)**：屋宇單位指可供住用的單位、房屋及建築物。請參看第 (55) 項的「**屋宇單位類型**」。有人居住的屋宇單位是指在點算時刻有符合居港人口定義的人居住的屋宇單位。 [76]
- (21) **死亡率 (Mortality rate)**：死亡人數相對該年每千名人口的比率。 [61]
- (22) **老年撫養比率 (Elderly dependency ratio)**：65 歲及以上人口數目與每千名 15 至 64 歲人口相對的比率。 [27]
- (23) **行業 (Industry)**：在中期人口統計前的 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。本刊物內有關行業的統計數字，其行業分類是以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」為藍本而編定，與 2011 年人口普查所採用的行業分類相同。該行業分類的行業簡介及包括的範圍如下： [35]

**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服務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能辨別或描述不足。

- (24) **住戶人數 (Household size)**：指家庭住戶中的人口數目。 [34]
- (25) **住戶內 15 歲以下兒童數目 (Number of children aged under 15 in household)**：指住戶內 15 歲以下成員數目。 [68]
- (26) **住戶內 65 歲及以上長者數目 (Number of elderly persons (aged 65 and over) in household)**：指住戶內 65 歲及以上成員數目。 [69]
- (27) **住戶結構 (Household composition)**：住戶結構是根據住戶內各人與戶主的關係，以及他們之間的配偶、父母、子女關係的資料而得出的。各類住戶結構如下： [33]

**核心家庭住戶 (Nuclear family households)**

**由夫婦所組成 (Composed of couple)**：由一對已婚夫婦而並無其他親屬所組成的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他無親屬關係的同住人士，例如家庭傭工。

**由夫婦及未婚子女所組成 (Composed of couple and unmarried children)**：由一對夫婦及其未婚子女而並無其他親屬所組成的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他無親屬關係的同住人士，例如家庭傭工。

**由父或母親及未婚子女所組成 (Composed of lone parent and unmarried children)**：由父／母一方及其未婚子女而並無其他親屬所組成的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他無親屬關係的同住人士，例如家庭傭工。



*親屬關係住戶 (Relative households)*

*由夫婦及其中至少一個父或母親所組成 (Composed of couple and at least one of their parents)* : 由一對夫婦及其至少一個父或母親 (包括夫婦雙方的父母親) 而並無其他親屬所組成的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他無親屬關係的同住人士, 例如家庭傭工。

*由夫婦、其中至少一個父或母親及其未婚子女所組成 (Composed of couple, at least one of their parents and their unmarried children)* : 由一對夫婦、至少一個父或母親 (包括夫婦雙方的父母親) 及其未婚子女而並無其他親屬所組成的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他無親屬關係的同住人士, 例如家庭傭工。

*由其他親屬關係組合所組成 (Composed of other relationship combinations)* : 由一羣有親屬關係人士所組成但未能歸入以上類別的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他無親屬關係的同住人士, 例如家庭傭工。

*其他住戶 (Other households)*

*單人住戶 (One-person households)* : 只有一個人的住戶。

*非親屬關係住戶 (Non-relative households)* : 由一羣無親屬關係人士所組成的住戶。

- (28) **每人的平均廳房數目 (Average number of rooms per person)** : 按每人計算的平均客/飯廳、睡房及其他房間數目, 不包括廚房及浴室/廁所。計算方法是把所有家庭住戶自用的客/飯廳、睡房及其他房間總數除以在家庭住戶內的人口總數。 [15]
- (29) **每月主要職業收入 (Monthly income from main employment)** : 對於僱主或自營作業者來說, 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、加班津貼、房屋津貼、小費及其他現金津貼, 但不包括年終花紅及雙糧。所記金額以 2016 年 6 月的收入計算。 [60]
- (30) **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, 50%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 50%, 他們的主要職業收入低於這數字。請參看第 (29) 項「每月主要職業收入」。 [48]
- (31) **每千個屋宇單位平均住客數目 (Average number of occupants per 1 000 units of quarters)** : 計算方法是把有人居住的屋宇單位內的居民人口總數除以有人居住的屋宇單位總數然後乘以 1 000。 [13]
- (32) **每千個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目 (或共住程度) (Average number of domestic households per 1 000 units of quarters (or degree of sharing))** : 計算方法是把家庭住戶總數除以有家庭住戶居住的屋宇單位總數然後乘以 1 000。 [12]
- (33) **每周通常工作時數 (Weekly usual hours of work)** : 指一名就業人士在正常或典型的一個星期內的通常工作時數, 包括經常進行的超時工作 (無論是有酬或無酬), 但用膳時間、通常不用工作的日數或時數, 及非經常進行的超時工作並不包括在內。在家中候命的時間不計算在工作時數中。居家就業人士在家中工作的時數則計算在內。 [99]
- (34) **每個家庭住戶的平均廳房數目 (Average number of rooms per domestic household)** : 按家庭住戶計算的平均客/飯廳、睡房及其他房間數目, 不包括廚房及浴室/廁所。計算方法是把家庭住戶自用的客/飯廳、睡房及其他房間總數除以家庭住戶總數。 [14]
- (35) **使用選定語言/方言的能力 (Ability to speak a selected language/ dialect)** : 若一名 5 歲及以上人士 (失去語言能力的人士除外) 在日常生活中 (如讀書或工作), 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。如一名人士除慣用交談語言外, 尚能說其他語言/方言, 則他/她可算具備使用該種語言/方言作為其他交談語言/方言的能力。請參

看第 (91) 項「慣用交談語言」。 [2]

- (36) **其他現金收入 (Other cash income)**：指來自租金收入、利息、股息、定期／每月退休金及保險年金、由非本戶人士定期給予的款項、慈善機構的定期捐助、綜合社會保障援助、高齡津貼、長者生活津貼、普通傷殘津貼、高額傷殘津貼、與教育相關的政府津貼及政府其他津貼的收入。來自博彩／賭博的彩金、貸款、賠償、遺產、還款收入及變賣財產收益的收入不計算在內。所記金額分別以 2006 年 6 月、2011 年 6 月及 2016 年 6 月的收入計算。 [78]
- (37) **尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期 (Outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment)**：指居於自置有按揭或貸款屋宇單位的家庭住戶，其居所的按揭供款或借貸還款的尚餘年數。如其居所涉及多項按揭或貸款條款，則只統計其中尚餘供款或還款年數最長者。 [80]
- (38) **尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期中位數 (Median outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment)**：尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期的一種平均值，50% 居於自置有按揭或貸款屋宇單位的家庭住戶，他們的尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期高於這數字，而其餘的 50% 則低於這數字。由家庭住戶成員為其居所支付的按揭供款及借貸還款是 0（即只由非家庭住戶成員支付的按揭供款及借貸還款）的住戶並不包括在計算之內。請參看第 (37) 項「尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期」。 [50]
- (39) **居住者 (Occupant)**：通常在該屋宇單位內居住的人。 [74]
- (40) **居所租住權 (Tenure of accommodation)**：指住戶現居單位所屬情況。各有關定義如下： [94]
- 自置，有按揭供款或借貸還款 (Owner-occupier, with mortgage payment or loan repayment)*：住戶擁有居住單位的業權，並須就該單位支付按揭供款或借貸還款。
- 自置，沒有按揭供款及借貸還款 (Owner-occupier, without mortgage payment and loan repayment)*：住戶擁有居住單位的業權，但無須就該單位支付按揭供款及借貸還款。
- 全租 (Sole tenant)*：住戶向居於別處的人士租用整個單位自住，沒有分租，單位內也沒有其他的住戶。
- 合租 (Co-tenant)*：兩個或以上的住戶分別向居於別處的人士租用部分單位居住。
- 二房東 (Main tenant)*：住戶向居於別處的人士租用整個單位，並把部分單位分租予其他住戶。
- 三房客 (Sub-tenant)*：住戶向居於同一單位內的人士租用單位的一部分居住。
- 免交租金 (Rent free)*：住戶免費在單位內居住（不論是否獲得業主同意），但不包括獲僱主提供居所的住戶。
- 由僱主提供 (Provided by employer)*：現居單位為住戶成員的僱主所提供，亦包括以象徵式租金向僱主租用單位的住戶。但獲僱主提供房屋津貼而自行租用地方居住者，則不屬此類別。
- (41) **居所樓面面積 (Floor area of accommodation)**：除公營租住房屋外，居所樓面面積是指實用樓面面積，包括 (i) 露台、(ii) 工作平台及 (iii) 外露的面積，但不包括空氣調節裝置室、窗台、平台、花園、停車場、天台、樓梯、庭院及天井的面積。公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積是以室內樓面面積來量度。對於共同使用一個屋宇單位的家庭住戶，住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。本報告所載列有關居所樓面面積的數字並不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。
- （註：由於定義不同，公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積統計數字，不能直接與其他居所類型的數字作比較。此外，由住戶提供的居所樓面面積資料或會受到不同程度的估計影響，故數據使用者在詮釋有關統計數字時，務必加以留意。） [30]

- (42) **居所樓面面積中位數 (Median floor area of accommodation)**：居所樓面面積的一種平均值。50% 的住戶，他們佔用的居所樓面面積高於這數字，而其餘 50%，他們佔用的居所樓面面積低於這數字。公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積是以室內樓面面積來量度，而其他居所類型的樓面面積是以實用樓面面積量度。對於共同使用一個屋宇單位的家庭住戶，住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。本報告所載列有關居所樓面面積的數字並不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。請參看第 (41) 項「**居所樓面面積**」。

(註：由於定義不同，公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積統計數字，不能直接與其他居所類型的數字作比較。此外，由住戶提供的居所樓面面積資料或會受到不同程度的估計影響，故數據使用者在詮釋有關統計數字時，務必加以留意。) [44]

- (43) **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) 在點算時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在點算時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港；及 (二) 於點算時刻在港的香港非永久性居民。至於「流動居民」，則指在點算時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，或在點算時刻後的 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，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港。 [32]

- (44) **性別比率 (Sex ratio)**：男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。 [92]

- (45) **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： [95]

**公營租住房屋 (Public rental housing)**：包括所有公營租住房屋單位。公營租住房屋單位包括香港房屋委員會（房委會）的公屋單位和中轉房屋單位；以及香港房屋協會（房協）的出租單位和長者安居樂計劃的出租單位。

**資助自置居所房屋 (Subsidised home ownership housing)**：包括所有資助出售單位。資助出售單位包括房委會租置計劃的單位；房委會居屋、私人參建居屋、中等入息家庭房屋計劃、可租可買計劃和重建置業計劃的單位；房協住宅發售計劃、夾心階層住屋計劃和資助出售房屋項目的單位；以及市建局資助出售房屋計劃的單位。可在公開市場買賣之居屋／中等入息家庭房屋計劃／私人參建居屋／可租可買計劃／重建置業計劃／租置計劃／住宅發售計劃／夾心階層住屋計劃的單位（即居屋第三期乙之前出售的單位或已繳交補價的單位）歸類為私人住宅單位，並不包括在資助出售單位內。

**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。私人住宅單位包括由私人市場興建主要作住宅用途的多層樓宇或房屋的單位及前資助出售房屋單位（即可在公開市場買賣的單位）。

**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。

- (46) **所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數 (Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment)**：所有僱用工作的每周通常工作時數的一種平均值。50% 的工作人口的每周通常工作時數（按所有僱用工作計算）高於這數字，而其餘 50% 的工作人口的每周通常工作時數（按所有僱用工作計算）低於這數字。請參看第 (33) 項「**每周通常工作時數**」。 [53]

- (47) **非工作成員（家庭住戶） (Non-working members (in domestic household))**：指在家庭住戶中，失業或非從事經濟活動的成員。請參看第 (90) 項「**經濟活動身分**」。 [67]

- (48) **前 5 年內平均每年增長率 (Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years)**：在計算過去 5 年的人口增長時，每年平均增長率是採用以下公式計算： [9]

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = (1 + r)^5$$

$P_1$  = 5年前的人口

$P_2$  = 該年的人口

$r$  = 平均每年增長率

家庭住戶的平均每年增長率也是採用相若公式計算。

- (49) **前赴上課地點的主要交通方式 (Main mode of transport to place of study)**：指在港修讀全日制課程者前赴上課地點主要的交通方式。(如所使用的交通方式超過一種，則以乘搭最長路程的一項為主要交通方式。)經常徒步上學而無須乘搭任何交通工具者，則視為「步行」。 [40]
- (50) **前赴上課地點的交通方式 (Mode of transport to place of study)**：指在港修讀全日制課程者前赴上課地點常用的交通方式。(如所使用的交通方式超過一種，則最多記錄乘搭最長路程的三種交通方式。)經常徒步上學而無須乘搭任何交通工具者，則視為「步行」。 [55]
- (51) **前赴上課地點的交通方式數目 (Number of modes of transport to place of study)**：指在港修讀全日制課程者前赴上課地點常用的交通方式數目。 [70]
- (52) **前赴工作地點的主要交通方式 (Main mode of transport to place of work)**：指在本港境內有固定工作地點的受訪者前赴工作地點主要的交通方式。(如所使用的交通方式超過一種，則以乘搭最長路程的一項為主要交通方式。)經常步行上班而無須乘搭任何交通工具者，則視為「步行」。 [41]
- (53) **前赴工作地點的交通方式 (Mode of transport to place of work)**：指在本港境內有固定工作地點的受訪者前赴工作地點常用的交通方式。(如所使用的交通方式超過一種，則最多記錄乘搭最長路程的三種交通方式。)經常步行上班而無須乘搭任何交通工具者，則視為「步行」。 [56]
- (54) **前赴工作地點的交通方式數目 (Number of modes of transport to place of work)**：指在本港境內有固定工作地點的受訪者前赴工作地點常用的交通方式數目。 [71]
- (55) **屋宇單位類型 (Type of quarters)**：屋宇單位按所屬建築物的類型分類，而建築物則按其建築材料種類、興建用途及負責建築的機構分類。 [96]

**永久性屋宇單位 (Permanent quarters)**：包括公營租住房屋單位、資助出售單位、私人住宅單位、私人永久性房屋的其他屋宇單位，以及非住宅用屋宇單位，詳情如下：

**公營租住房屋單位 (Public rental housing units)**：包括香港房屋委員會(房委會)的公屋單位和中轉房屋單位；以及香港房屋協會(房協)的出租單位和長者安居樂計劃的出租單位。

**資助出售單位 (Subsidised sale flats)**：包括房委會租置計劃的單位；房委會居屋、私人參建居屋、中等入息家庭房屋計劃、可租可買計劃和重建置業計劃的單位；房協住宅發售計劃、夾心階層住屋計劃和資助出售房屋項目的單位；以及市建局資助出售房屋計劃的單位。可在公開市場買賣之居屋／中等入息家庭房屋計劃／私人參建居屋／可租可買計劃／重建置業計劃／租置計劃／住宅發售計劃／夾心階層住屋計劃的單位(即居屋第三期乙之前出售的單位或已繳交補價的單位)歸類為私人住宅單位，並不包括在資助出售單位內。

**私人住宅單位 (Private residential flats)**：包括由私人市場興建主要作住宅用途的多層樓宇或房屋的單位及前資助出售房屋單位(即可在公開市場買賣的單位)。

**私人永久性房屋的其他屋宇單位 (Other quarters in private permanent housing)**：

包括以下三類屋宇單位：

**別墅／平房／新型村屋 (Villas/Bungalows/Modern village houses)**：這些是一層或多層的獨立房屋，屋內有浴室、沖廁和食水供應等完善設備。

**簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋 (Simple stone structures/ Traditional village houses)**：簡單磚石蓋搭建築物是用磚石及／或其他堅固材料建造，通常是一層高。傳統村屋亦屬此類別。

**員工宿舍 (Staff quarters)**：這些是興建作員工宿舍用途的樓宇內的屋宇單位。非興建作員工宿舍用途但由僱主提供用作居所的單位則不包括在內，這些單位是按照所屬建築物的類型分類。

**非住宅用屋宇單位 (Non-domestic quarters)**：

包括以下兩類屋宇單位：

**非住宅樓宇內的屋宇單位 (Quarters in non-residential buildings)**：包括所有非住宅建築物（例如商業大廈及工廠大廈）內作居所用用途的單位。

**供集體住宿的屋宇單位 (Collective living quarters)**：包括精神病院、善終醫院、療養院、懲教機構、安老院、男女童院、宗教場所、酒店、旅舍及宿舍（例如大學學生宿舍）。

**臨時屋宇單位 (Temporary quarters)**：包括臨時房屋區的屋宇單位和私人臨時房屋如天台建築物、建築地盤的棚屋、半圓形活動營房、木屋及非作住宅用途的地方（例如梯台、樓梯、走廊等）。船艇亦屬此類別。

(56) **按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率 (Mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio)**：居於自置有按揭或貸款屋宇單位的家庭住戶每月為其居所支付的按揭供款及借貸還款與住戶每月收入的比率。收入金額和／或住戶成員的按揭供款及借貸還款為 0（即只由非家庭住戶成員支付的按揭供款及借貸還款）的住戶都不包括在計算之內。 [62]

(57) **按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數 (Median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio)**：家庭住戶每月為其居所支付的按揭供款及借貸還款與住戶每月收入的比率的一種平均值。50%居於自置有按揭或貸款屋宇單位的家庭住戶的按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率高於這數字，而其餘 50%，他們的按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率低於這數字。收入金額和／或住戶成員的按揭供款及借貸還款為 0（即只由非家庭住戶成員支付的按揭供款及借貸還款）的住戶都不包括在計算之內。 [49]

(58) **是否在學 (Whether studying)**：這是指某人在 2016 年上半年接受教育的情況。可分兩個主要類別：

**正在就讀 (Studying)**：

**全日制 (Studying full-time (full-time student))**：在幼稚園、小學、中學、專上學院、香港專業教育學院或大學攻讀全日制課程（不包括晚間課程／日間部分時間給假調訓課程）的人士，兼職學生亦包括在內。

**部分時間制 (Studying part-time (part-time student))**：攻讀夜校、專上學院（如香港專業教育學院）及各所大學的校外進修部舉辦的日間部分時間給假調訓課程或晚間課程的人士，這些課程均符合正規課程的條件。

**遙距課程 (Studying distance learning course)**：攻讀學士學位或更高學位的函授或遙距課程的人士，其他函授課程則不包括在內。

**已完成課程／退學 (Had completed study/ Withdrew)**：某人已取得有關課程考試合格成績，則當作完成該課程。某人在未完成課程前停學則視為退學。 [100]

(59) **流動居民 (Mobile Residents)**：指在點算時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，或在點算時刻後的 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，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港。 [54]

(60) **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。 [29]

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／毅進文憑）。

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*)：包括前香港教育學院及前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、中藥、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。

(61) **原住地區 (Area of original residence)**：某人在中期人口統計的 5 年前所居住的地區。 [7]

(62) **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。） [20]

(63) **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。 [11]

(64) **家庭住戶每月收入 (Monthly domestic household income)**：指住戶成員於 2016 年 6 月份的總收入（包括他們由所有工作獲得的現金收入及其他現金收入）。 [57]

(65) **家庭住戶每月收入中位數 (Median monthly domestic household income)**：住戶每月收入的一種平均值。50% 的住戶，他們的收入高於這數字，而其餘 50%，他們收入低於這數字。收入金額是 0

的住戶亦包括在計算之內。請參看第 (64) 項「家庭住戶每月收入」。 [45]

- (66) **家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款 (Monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment)**：居於自置有按揭或貸款屋宇單位的家庭住戶於 2016 年 6 月份為其居所支付的按揭供款及借貸還款金額，包括因第一按揭、第二按揭、房屋貸款或其他有關贖回所居屋宇單位的特別還款計劃而償還的款項，但不包括差餉、地租、水費、電費、氣體燃料費、電話費及管理費，亦不包括由非家庭住戶成員支付的按揭供款及借貸還款。 [58]
- (67) **家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數 (Median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment)**：家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款的一種平均值。50%居於自置有按揭或貸款屋宇單位的家庭住戶為其居所支付的按揭供款及借貸還款高於這數字，而其餘 50%，他們為其居所支付的按揭供款及借貸還款低於這數字。由家庭住戶成員為其居所支付的按揭供款及借貸還款是 0（即只由非家庭住戶成員支付的按揭供款及借貸還款）的住戶不包括在計算之內。請參看第 (66) 項「家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款」。 [46]
- (68) **家庭住戶每月租金 (Monthly domestic household rent)**：居於租住居所的家庭住戶於 2016 年 6 月份為其居所支付的租金金額，包括該月的差餉、地租及管理費，但不包括水費及電費。二房東的租金，為減去分租給三房客所獲租金後的淨額。租金金額是 0 的住戶包括居住在親友家中無論是否得到許可而沒有繳付租金的住戶、向三房客收取的租金總值超過或相等於大租的二房東住戶及由僱主免費提供住所的住戶。 [59]
- (69) **家庭住戶每月租金中位數 (Median monthly domestic household rent)**：家庭住戶每月租金金額的一種平均值。50%居於租住居所的家庭住戶每月為其居所支付的租金高於這數字，而其餘 50%，他們為其居所支付的租金低於這數字。租金金額是 0 的住戶並不包括在計算之內。請參看第 (68) 項「家庭住戶每月租金」。 [47]
- (70) **租金與收入比率 (Rent to income ratio)**：居於租住居所的家庭住戶每月為其居所支付的租金金額與住戶每月收入的比率。收入金額和／或租金金額是 0 的住戶並不包括在計算之內。 [90]
- (71) **租金與收入比率中位數 (Median rent to income ratio)**：家庭住戶每月為其居所支付的租金金額與每月收入的比率的一種平均值。50%居於租住居所的家庭住戶的租金與收入比率高於這數字，而其餘 50%，他們的租金與收入比率低於這數字。收入金額和／或租金金額是 0 的住戶並不包括在計算之內。 [52]
- (72) **書寫選定語言的能力 (Ability to write a selected language)**：若一名 5 歲及以上人士在日常生活能寫以某種語言書寫簡單短句，則他／她可算具備書寫該種語言的能力。 [3]
- (73) **區議會分區及選區 (District Council district and Constituency Area)**：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。每個地方行政區均設有一個區議會，而每個區議會的選區分界則是由選舉管理委員會向行政長官建議。2016 年中期人口統計時所採用的是按 2015 年 11 月 22 日區議會選舉時所用的區議會選區分界，而該分界是根據《2014 年選區（區議會）宣布令》（2014 年第 147 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。
- （註：2016 年中期人口統計所採用的灣仔區議會及東區區議會分界，不同於 2011 年人口普查所採用的分界。在本刊物中，當比較 2011 年及 2016 年的統計數字時，會將 2016 年有關該兩個區議會分區的數字按 2011 年的分界重新編製，以作合適的比較。） [19]
- (74) **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。 [63]
- (75) **婚姻狀況 (Marital status)**：受訪者在人口普查／中期人口統計訪問時所報稱的婚姻狀況，不論有關的婚姻或離婚事件是否有經過合法登記或儀式。 [42]

- (76) **專上教育 (Post-secondary education)**：請參看第 (80) 項「**教育程度**」。 [87]
- (77) **常住居民 (Usual Residents)**：「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：(一) 在點算時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在點算時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港；及 (二) 於點算時刻在港的香港非永久性居民。 [97]
- (78) **從事經濟活動人口 (Economically active population)**：包括就業人士 (即工作人口) 及失業人士。請參看第 (90) 項「**經濟活動身分**」。 [25]
- (79) **從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 (Economically active household)**：指家庭住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外至少有 1 名其他成員從事經濟活動。 [24]
- (80) **教育程度 (Educational attainment)**：包括最高就讀程度及最高完成程度。 [26]
- (a) **最高就讀程度 (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。
- (b) **最高完成程度 (Highest level completed)**：指受訪者在院校修讀**並已完成的**最高教育水平，不論他／她有否通過有關課程的考試或評核。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。

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七年級及新學制的四至六年級或同等程度、毅進計劃／毅進文憑以及工藝程度教育。

*專上教育 (文憑／證書) (Post-secondary (diploma/certificate))*：包括所有職業訓練局／製衣業訓練局／建造業訓練局／公開大學／大學專業進修學院／前理工學院／其他法定或認可的專上學院／其他專上學院／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 course))*：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、香港教育大學 (前香港教育學院) 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 course))*：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。

- (81) **淨內部遷移 (Net internal migration)**：某區議會分區、新市鎮或新界其他地方的遷入與遷出人口的差額。 [64]
- (82) **淨遷移 (Net migration)**：在某段期間人口遷入與遷出香港的差額。 [65]



- (83) **現住地區 (Area of current residence)**：在中期人口統計時某人所居住的地區。 [6]
- (84) **勞動人口 (Labour force)**：請參看第 (90) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [38]
- (85) **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。 [39]
- (86) **單人住戶 (One-person household)**：請參看第 (27) 項「住戶結構」釋義。 [77]
- (87) **就學比率 (School attendance rate)**：在院校就讀全日制課程的學生數目佔人口的比例（對 2016 年中期人口統計而言，是指在 2016 年上半年的情況）。 [91]
- (88) **曾作內部遷移的家庭住戶 (Domestic household having internally migrated)**：曾作內部遷移的家庭住戶是指某住戶內所有戶主曾作內部遷移。遷移的定義為：在過去 5 年，住戶由（甲）一個區議會分區遷往另一個分區；或（乙）在新界同一區議會分區內，由新市鎮遷往區內其他地方，或由區內其他地方遷往新市鎮。 [21]
- (89) **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。 [66]
- (90) **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。 [23]

*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）在中期人口統計前的 7 天內有從事工作以賺取薪酬或利潤；或（乙）在中期人口統計前的 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）在中期人口統計前的 7 天內並無職位，且並無為賺取薪酬或利潤而工作；（乙）在中期人口統計前的 7 天內隨時可工作；及（丙）在中期人口統計前的 30 天內有找尋工作。

（註：人口普查／中期人口統計所得的失業人士估計數字的準確度較低。量度失業殊不簡單。例如，在界定失業時，必須考慮某人是否可隨時工作，以及是否正積極找尋工作。人口普查／中期人口統計聘用大量的臨時外勤人員進行點算工作，較難要求他們全面掌握勞動人口架構以及提問技巧，特別是有關找尋工作的問題。在研究失業問題時，基本上應以由政府統計處進行的「綜合住戶統計調查」的數據為依據。人口普查／中期人口統計用作界定失業人口的有關問題主要是用於點算「從事經濟活動人口」（即勞動人口），該數字由工作人口及失業人口組成。）

**非從事經濟活動人口 (Economically inactive population)**：指在中期人口統計前的 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 2016 年中期人口統計而言，學生是指在 2016 年上半年就讀全日制課程的人，並將會於中期人口統計（即 2016 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，並在中期人口統計前的 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。

- (91) **慣用交談語言 (Usual spoken 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。 [98]
- (92) **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，大部分為華人，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。 [28]
- (93) **標準化率 (Standardised rate)**：在比較數據時透過標準化技術計算的標準化率，有消除性別和年齡差異的作用。這技術涉及以按性別和年齡組別劃分的標準人口分布作權數，計算性別和年齡組別比率的加權平均值。標準化戶主率及勞動人口參與率就是按照此方法計算的。 [93]
- (94) **遷入人士 (In-mover (of internal migration))**：前 5 年間從另一個區議會分區、新市鎮或新界其他地方搬到現時居住的區議會分區、新市鎮或新界其他地方的人口。 [36]
- (95) **遷出人士 (Out-mover (of internal migration))**：曾在 2011 年 6 月在某區議會分區、新市鎮或新界其他地方居住，但在 2016 年中期人口統計時已遷往另一個區議會分區、新市鎮或新界其他地方的人口。 [79]
- (96) **閱讀選定語言的能力 (Ability to read a selected language)**：若一名 5 歲及以上人士在日常生活中能夠以某種語言閱讀簡單短句，則他／她可算具備閱讀該種語言的能力。 [1]
- (97) **學生與教師比率 (Pupil-teacher ratio)**：學生總數與教師總數的比例。 [88]
- (98) **點算時刻 (Reference moment)**：2016 年 6 月 30 日凌晨 3 時為 2016 年中期人口統計的點算時刻。在記錄某人在點算時刻身在何處時，若他正在當夜班、返家途中或在非住宿地方，他會被當作在被點算的屋宇單位內。 [89]
- (99) **總撫養比率 (Overall dependency ratio)**：15 歲以下和 65 歲及以上人口數目與每千名 15 至 64 歲人口相對的比率。 [81]
- (100) **職業 (Occupation)**：在中期人口統計前的 7 天內受訪者所從事的工作類別。本刊物內有關職業的統計數字，其分類方法大致上是以前「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」為藍本而編定，與 2011 年人口普查所採用的職業分類相同。該職業分類的主要組別簡介及包括的範圍如下： [75]

**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、及報稱的職業不能辨別或描述不足。

- (101) **廳房數目 (不包括廚房及浴室／廁所) (Number of rooms (excluding kitchens and bathrooms/ toilets))**：廳房的定義是指在屋宇單位內有最少 4 平方米的空間及可容納一張成人佔用的床，而四周則由地面連接天花或屋頂高度最少 2 米的牆壁所圍繞。廳房的總數包括睡房、飯廳、客廳、士多房、書房、多用途房、工人房及其他可用作住家用途而符合上述廳房定義的空間。如廳房由固定或非固定凡間隔所分隔或基於用途上的需要而分隔（例如沒有間隔的客飯廳）便需作個別計算。至於單位內的通道、露台及走廊則不計算在內。 [72]

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# 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 read a selected language** (閱讀選定語言的能力) : A person aged 5 and over is considered as being able to read a language if he/ she can read a short and simple statement in this language in everyday life. [96]
- (2) **Ability to speak a selected language/ dialect** (使用選定語言/方言的能力) : If a person aged 5 and over (excluding mute persons) is able to conduct a short conversation with a particular language/ dialect in everyday life activities such as studying at educational institution or using at work, he/ she is deemed to have the ability to speak the language/ dialect. A person who is capable of speaking a language/ dialect other than the usual spoken language possesses the ability to speak that language/ dialect as another spoken language/ dialect. Please see **Usual spoken language** in (98). [35]
- (3) **Ability to write a selected language** (書寫選定語言的能力) : A person aged 5 and over is considered as being able to write a language if he/ she can write a short and simple statement in this language in everyday life. [72]
- (4) **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. [17]
- (5) **Age-specific headship rate** (年齡組別戶主率) : The percentage of household heads among the total number of persons of a specific age group living in domestic households. [19]
- (6) **Area of current residence** (現住地區) : Area in which a person was living at the time of the By-census. [83]
- (7) **Area of original residence** (原住地區) : The broad geographical area in which a person lived 5 years before the By-census. [61]
- (8) **Area of residence 5 years ago** (5年前居住地區) : The broad geographical area in which a person lived 5 years before the By-census. If the place is outside Hong Kong, the country of residence is recorded. [1]
- (9) **Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years** (前5年內平均每年增長率) : When population increased over the past 5 years, the average annual growth rate is computed using the following formula: [48]  
$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = (1 + r)^5$$

where  $P_1$  = population at the beginning of the 5-year period  
 $P_2$  = population at the end of the 5-year period  
 $r$  = average annual growth rate of the 5-year period

The average annual growth rate of domestic households is calculated using the similar formula.
- (10) **Average class size** (平均每班學生人數) : The ratio of the total number of pupils/ students enrolled to the total number of classes. [15]
- (11) **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. [63]

- (12) **Average number of domestic households per 1 000 units of quarters (or degree of sharing)** (每千個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目(或共住程度)) : This is calculated by dividing the total number of domestic households by the total number of quarters occupied by domestic households and then multiplying by a factor of 1 000. [32]
- (13) **Average number of occupants per 1 000 units of quarters** (每千個屋宇單位平均住客數目) : This is calculated by dividing the total number of residents living in occupied quarters by the total number of occupied quarters and then multiplying by a factor of 1 000. [31]
- (14) **Average number of rooms per domestic household** (每個家庭住戶的平均廳房數目) : The average number of living/ dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms, excluding kitchens and bathrooms/ toilets, used by each domestic household. It is calculated by dividing the total number of living/ dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms exclusively used by domestic households by the total number of domestic households. [34]
- (15) **Average number of rooms per person** (每人的平均廳房數目) : The average number of living/ dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms, excluding kitchens and bathrooms/ toilets, used by each person. It is calculated by dividing the total number of living/ dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms exclusively used by domestic households by the total number of persons in all domestic households. [28]
- (16) **Average number of working members** (平均工作成員數目) : The total number of persons in domestic households who are working divided by the total number of domestic households. For the definition of “working population”, please see **Economic activity status** in (23). [14]
- (17) **Child dependency ratio** (少年兒童撫養比率) : The number of persons aged under 15 per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64. [11]
- (18) **Decile group** (十等分組別) : A decile group is a proportion of a set of data (e.g. household income) that has been ranked and divided into 10 equal groups, with each group comprising 10% of the estimated population.  
An income decile group is the division of the population ranked by income into 10 groups, with each comprising the same number of units. [5]
- (19) **District Council district and Constituency Area** (區議會分區及選區) : 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. A District Council is established in each district. The boundary of Constituency Area for each District Council is recommended by the Electoral Affairs Commission to the Chief Executive. The set of Constituency Area boundaries adopted in the 2016 Population By-census is based on those declared in the Declaration of Constituencies (District Councils) Order 2014 (L.N. 147 of 2014) made by the Chief Executive in Council under section 6 of the District Councils Ordinance (Cap. 547) for the District Council Election held on 22 November 2015.  
(Note: The boundaries of the Wan Chai district and Eastern district adopted in the 2016 Population By-census are not comparable with those adopted in the 2011 Population Census. In this report, whenever comparison of statistics on districts between 2011 and 2016 is made, the statistics pertaining to the Wan Chai and Eastern districts for 2016 are re-compiled based on the boundaries adopted in the 2011 Population Census, so that appropriate year on year comparison can be made.) [73]
- (20) **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/ she 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.) [62]

- (21) **Domestic household having internally migrated (曾作內部遷移的家庭住戶)**: A household in which all of the household head(s) had internally migrated. 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. [88]
- (22) **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. [16]
- (23) **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: [90]

*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 By-census; or (b) have formal job attachment during the 7 days before the By-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 By-census ; (b) have been available for work during the 7 days before the By-census ; and (c) have sought work during the 30 days before the By-census.

(Note: Estimates of the unemployed based on population censuses/by-censuses are likely to have a lower degree of accuracy. This is because the measurement of unemployment is not simple. For instance, in identifying an unemployed person, account has to be taken of a person's availability for work and whether he or she is actively seeking work. A large quantity of temporary field workers were employed to undertake the enumeration work in the population censuses/by-censuses, and they could not be expected to have a full understanding of the labour



force framework and the required skills in asking screening questions, particularly those on the activity related to work seeking. Studies on unemployment should therefore be primarily based on the data of the General Household Survey conducted by the Census and Statistics Department. Inclusion of the questions for identifying unemployed persons in the population censuses/ by-censuses mainly serves to complete the enumeration of the entire economically active population (i.e. the labour force). This is because the economically active population is composed of the working population and the unemployed population.)

*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 By-census, excluding persons who have been on leave/ holiday during the 7-day 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 2016 Population By-census, students refers to those who had been studying in the first half of 2016 and would continue to study full-time in the academic year after the By-census [i.e. June 2016]). 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 By-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.

- (24) **Economically active household (從事經濟活動的家庭住戶)**: This refers to a domestic household with at least 1 member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active. [79]
- (25) **Economically active population (從事經濟活動人口)**: This comprises the employed (that is the working population) and the unemployed. Please see **Economic activity status** in (23). [78]
- (26) **Educational attainment (教育程度)**: This comprises the highest level attended and the highest level completed. [80]
- (a) **Highest level attended (最高就讀程度)**: Highest level attended is the highest level of education **ever attained** by a person in an educational institution, regardless of whether he/ she had completed the course. Only formal courses are counted as educational attainment. A formal course shall be one that lasts for at least 1 academic year, requires specific academic qualifications for entrance (except sub-degree/ degree/ postgraduate courses offered by the Open University of Hong Kong) and includes examinations or specific academic assessment procedures.
- (b) **Highest level completed (最高完成程度)**: Highest level completed is the

highest level of education **completed** by a person in an educational institution, regardless of whether he/ she had passed the examinations or assessments of the course. Only formal courses are counted for the highest level of education completed. A formal course shall be one that lasts for at least 1 academic year, requires specific academic qualifications for entrance (except sub-degree/ degree/ postgraduate courses offered by the Open University of Hong Kong) and includes examinations or specific academic assessment procedures.

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 – 7 of old academic structure, Secondary 4 – 6 of new academic structure or equivalent in all educational institutions, Project Yi Jin/ Yi Jin Diploma and craft level.

*Post-secondary (diploma/certificate) (專上教育(文憑/證書))*: Including diploma/ certificate courses in Vocational Training Council/ Clothing Industry Training Authority/ Construction Industry Council/ 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 the Education University of Hong Kong (former 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.

- (27) **Elderly dependency ratio (老年撫養比率)**: The number of persons aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64. [22]
- (28) **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. [92]

- (29) **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. [60]

*General programmes (一般課程)*: Including general programmes for preparatory, elementary and secondary education (include Yi Jin Diploma/ 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 herbal 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; Chinese herbal medicine; tourism; hotel management; laboratory technicianship; civil security; military; vocational counselling and other service trades.

- (30) **Floor area of accommodation (居所樓面面積)** : Except for public rental housing, the floor area of accommodation refers to saleable floor area. It includes the floor area of every one of (i) a balcony, (ii) a utility platform, (iii) a verandah to the extent that it forms part of the residence; but excluding the area of an air-conditioning plant room, a bay window, a flat roof, a garden, a parking space, a roof, a stairhood, a terrace, a yard to the extent that it forms part of the residence. For public rental housing, the floor area of accommodation is measured in terms of internal floor area. For domestic households sharing a unit of quarters, the floor area of the common area shared among households is excluded. Statistics related to floor area of accommodation presented in this report do not include domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels.

(Note: Owing to the difference in definitions, statistics of floor area of public rental housing are not directly comparable to those of other types of accommodation. Besides, the information of floor area of accommodation as reported by respondents may be subject to different extent of estimation, and hence caution should be exercised in interpreting the statistics concerned.) [41]

- (31) **Headship rate (戶主率)** : The proportion of household heads among the enumerated population living in domestic households (a household might report more than one member as household head). [12]
- (32) **Hong Kong Resident Population (居港人口)** : The Hong Kong Resident Population at the reference moment 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 reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the 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 reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment. [43]
- (33) **Household composition (住戶結構)** : Household composition is derived from the information on relationship to the head of household of each person and the identification of spouse and parent-child relationships among members of the household. The different categories of household composition are as follows: [27]

*Nuclear family households (核心家庭住戶)*

*Composed of couple (由夫婦所組成)* : A household comprising a married couple without any other related persons. It may or may not include other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).

*Composed of couple and unmarried children (由夫婦及未婚子女所組成)* : A household comprising a couple and their unmarried child(ren) without any other related persons. It may or may not include other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).

*Composed of lone parent and unmarried children (由父或母親及未婚子女所組成)* : A household comprising a father or mother and his/ her unmarried child(ren) without any other related persons. It may or may not include other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).

*Relative households (親屬關係住戶)*

*Composed of couple and at least one of their parents (由夫婦及其中至少一個父或母親所組成):* A household comprising a couple and at least one of their parents (including the parent(s) of the wife and/ or husband) without any other related persons. It may or may not include other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).

*Composed of couple, at least one of their parents and their unmarried children (由夫婦、其中至少一個父或母親及其未婚子女所組成):* A household comprising a couple, at least one of their parents (including the parent(s) of the wife and/ or husband) and their unmarried children without any other related persons. It may or may not include other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).

*Composed of other relationship combinations (由其他親屬關係組合所組成):* A household comprising a group of related persons but not being classified in the above categories. It may or may not include other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).

*Other households (其他住戶)*

*One-person households (單人住戶):* A household with only one person.

*Non-relative households (非親屬關係住戶):* A household comprising unrelated person(s).

(34) **Household size (住戶人數):** Household size refers to the number of persons living in the domestic household. [24]

(35) **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 By-census. The industry classification adopted for presenting statistics on industry in this report is modeled on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0. It is the same as that adopted in the 2011 Population Census. The brief descriptions and coverage of the industrial sectors of this industry classification are given as follows: [23]

*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 unidentifiable or inadequately described.

- (36) **In-mover (of internal migration)** (遷入人士) : The number of persons, who moved into the present District Council district, new towns or other areas in the New Territories during the past 5 years from another District Council district; new town or other areas in the New Territories. [94]
- (37) **Internal migration** (內部遷移) : Persons 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; 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. [10]
- (38) **Labour force** (勞動人口) : Please see **Economic activity status** in (23). [84]
- (39) **Labour force participation rate** (勞動人口參與率) : The proportion of labour force in the total population aged 15 and over. [85]
- (40) **Main mode of transport to place of study** (前赴上課地點的主要交通方式) : Mode of transport to place of study refers to the type(s) of transport a full-time student studying in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/ her place of study. (For a person who used more than one type of transport to go to his/ her place of study, the main mode of transport refers to the one used for travelling the longest distance.) “On foot only” was recorded if the person usually walked to his/ her place of study and did not use any other mode of transport. [49]
- (41) **Main mode of transport to place of work** (前赴工作地點的主要交通方式) : Mode of transport to place of work refers to the type(s) of transport a person with a fixed place of work in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/ her place of work. (For a person who used more than one type of transport to go to work, the main mode of transport refers to the one used for travelling the longest distance.) “On foot only” was recorded if the person usually walked to work and did not use any other mode of transport. [52]
- (42) **Marital status** (婚姻狀況) : The marital status of a person is recorded according to the status reported by respondents at the time of enumeration in the population censuses/ by-censuses, regardless of whether the marriage or divorce had undergone any legal registration or ceremony. [75]
- (43) **Median age** (年齡中位數) : The average age so calculated that 50% of the total number of persons were above that age and the other 50% were below it. [18]
- (44) **Median floor area of accommodation** (居所樓面面積中位數) : The average floor area of accommodation so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households occupied floor area above that figure and the other 50% occupied floor area below it. The floor area of public rental housing is measured in terms of internal floor area while the floor area of other types of accommodation is measured in terms of saleable floor area. For domestic households sharing a unit of quarters, the floor area of the common area shared among households is excluded. Statistics related to floor area of accommodation presented in this report do not include domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels. Please see **Floor area of accommodation** in (30).

(Note: Owing to the difference in definitions, statistics of floor area of public rental housing are not directly comparable to those of other types of accommodation. Besides, the information of floor area of accommodation as reported by respondents may be subject to different extent of estimation,

and hence caution should be exercised in interpreting the statistics concerned.) [42]

- (45) **Median monthly domestic household income** (家庭住戶每月收入中位數) : The average monthly domestic household income so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households had incomes above that figure and the other 50% had incomes below it. Zero income households are included in the calculation. Please see **Monthly domestic household income** in (57). [65]
- (46) **Median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment** (家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數) : The average monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage or loan paid more than that amount and the other 50% paid less than that. Households with zero mortgage payment and loan repayment by household members (i.e. with mortgage payment and loan repayment by non-household members only) are excluded in the calculation. Please see **Monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment** in (58). [67]
- (47) **Median monthly domestic household rent** (家庭住戶每月租金中位數) : The average monthly rent so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households renting the accommodation they occupy paid more than that amount and the other 50% paid less than that. Households with zero rent are excluded in the calculation. Please see **Monthly domestic household rent** in (59). [69]
- (48) **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 workers, had income above that figure and the other 50% had income below it. Please see **Monthly income from main employment** in (60). [30]
- (49) **Median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio** (按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數) : The average percentage of monthly household income paid on monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment so calculated that 50% of domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage or loan paid more than that percentage and the other 50% paid less than that. Households with zero income and/or zero mortgage payment and loan repayment by household members (i.e. with mortgage payment and loan repayment by non-household members only) are excluded in the calculation. [57]
- (50) **Median outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment** (尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期中位數) : The average outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage or loan had their outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment above that figure and the other 50% had their outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment below it. Households with zero mortgage payment and loan repayment by household members (i.e. with mortgage payment and loan repayment by non-household members only) are excluded in the calculation. Please see **Outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment** in (80). [38]
- (51) **Median per capita floor area of accommodation** (人均居所樓面面積中位數) : The average per capita floor area of accommodation so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households occupied per capita floor area above that figure and the other 50% of the total number of domestic households occupied per capita floor area below that figure. The floor area of public rental housing is measured in terms of internal floor area while the floor area of other types of accommodation is measured in terms of saleable floor area. For domestic households sharing a unit of quarters, the floor area of the common area shared among households is excluded. Statistics related to floor area of accommodation presented in this report do not include domestic



households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels. Please see **Floor area of accommodation** in (30).

(Note: Owing to the difference in definitions, statistics of floor area of public rental housing are not directly comparable to those of other types of accommodation. Besides, the information of floor area of accommodation as reported by respondents may be subject to different extent of estimation, and hence caution should be exercised in interpreting the statistics concerned.) [4]

- (52) **Median rent to income ratio (租金與收入比率中位數)**: The average percentage of monthly household income paid on monthly household rent so calculated that 50% of domestic households renting the accommodation they occupy paid more than that percentage and the other 50% paid less than that. Households with zero income and/or zero rent are excluded in the calculation. [71]
- (53) **Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment (所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數)**: The average weekly usual hours of work of all employment so calculated that 50% of the working population had weekly usual hours of work (calculated based on all employment) above that figure and the other 50% of the working population had weekly usual hours of work (calculated based on all employment) below that figure. Please see **Weekly usual hours of work** in (99). [46]
- (54) **Mobile Residents (流動居民)**: 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 reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment. [59]
- (55) **Mode of transport to place of study (前赴上課地點的交通方式)**: Mode of transport to place of study refers to the type(s) of transport a full-time student studying in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/ her place of study. (For a person who used more than one type of transport to go to school, the three modes of transport travelled for the longest distance were reported.) “On foot only” was recorded if the person usually walked to work and did not use any other mode of transport. [50]
- (56) **Mode of transport to place of work (前赴工作地點的交通方式)**: Mode of transport to place of work refers to the type(s) of transport a person with a fixed place of work in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/ her place of work. (For a person who used more than one type of transport to go to work, the three modes of transport travelled for the longest distance were reported.) “On foot only” was recorded if the person usually walked to work and did not use any other mode of transport. [53]
- (57) **Monthly domestic household income (家庭住戶每月收入)**: The total income (including earnings in cash from all employments and other cash incomes) for June 2016 of members of households. [64]
- (58) **Monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment (家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款)**: This is the amount paid by a domestic household owning the quarters it occupies with mortgage or loan on mortgage payment and loan repayment on its accommodation in June 2016. It includes payments for first mortgage, second mortgage, home equity loan or some other special payment schemes in order to redeem the quarters occupied but excludes payments for rates, government rent, water, electricity, gas, telephone and management fees. Mortgage payment and loan repayment paid by non-household members are also excluded. [66]
- (59) **Monthly domestic household rent (家庭住戶每月租金)**: This is the amount paid by a domestic household renting the accommodation it occupies on its accommodation in June 2016. It includes rates, government rent and management fee for that month but excludes payments for water and electricity. For a main tenant, rent is the net amount he paid after deducting the rent he

received from his sub-tenant(s) for subletting part of the quarters. Zero rent households include households living in accommodation of friends or relatives without paying any rent with or without permission, main tenant households with total rental receipts from sub-tenant(s) greater than or equal to rent paid, and those households whose quarters were provided free by employers. [68]

- (60) **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 allowance, housing allowance, tips and other cash allowances. New Year bonus and double pay are excluded. The amount recorded refers to the income for June 2016. [29]
- (61) **Mortality rate (死亡率)** : The total number of deaths occurring among 1 000 persons in a given year. [21]
- (62) **Mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio (按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率)** : The percentage of monthly household income paid on monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment of a domestic household owning the quarters it occupies with mortgage or loan. Households with zero income and/ or zero mortgage payment and loan repayment by household members (i.e. with mortgage payment and loan repayment by non-household members only) are excluded in the calculation. [56]
- (63) **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. [74]
- (64) **Net internal migration (淨內部遷移)** : The balance of in-movement and out-movement of population in a District Council district or new town, or in other areas of the New Territories. [81]
- (65) **Net migration (淨遷移)** : The balance of movements into and out of Hong Kong in a specified period of time. [82]
- (66) **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 12 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. [89]
- (67) **Non-working members (in domestic household) (非工作成員 (家庭住戶))** : Members in a domestic household, who were either unemployed or economically inactive. Please see **Economic activity status** in (23). [47]
- (68) **Number of children aged under 15 in household (住戶內 15 歲以下兒童數目)** : This refers to the number of members aged under 15 in a household. [25]
- (69) **Number of elderly persons (aged 65 and over) in household (住戶內 65 歲及以上長者數目)** : This refers to the number of members aged 65 and over in a household. [26]
- (70) **Number of modes of transport to place of study (前赴上課地點的交通方式數目)** : This refers to the number of modes of transport a full-time student studying in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/ her place of study. [51]
- (71) **Number of modes of transport to place of work (前赴工作地點的交通方式數目)** : This refers to the number of modes of transport a person with a fixed place of work in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/ her place of work. [54]

- (72) **Number of rooms (excluding kitchens and bathrooms/ toilets)** (廳房數目 (不包括廚房及浴室/廁所)) : A room is a space in the quarters enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering, or at least to a height of 2 metres, of a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult, that is at least 4 square metres. The total number of rooms includes bedrooms, dining rooms, living rooms, store rooms, study rooms, utility rooms, servants' rooms and other separate spaces used or intended for domestic purposes, so long as they meet the criteria of walls and floor space. Rooms partially divided because of fixed or movable partitions or because of their use (e.g. living-and-dining rooms without fixed partitions) are counted as separate rooms. Kitchens and bathrooms/ toilet rooms are counted separately. Passageways, verandahs and lobbies, are not counted, even if they meet the criteria. [101]
- (73) **Number of working members (in domestic household)** (工作成員數目 (家庭住戶)) : The number of members in a domestic household, who were in working population. Please see **Economic activity status** in (23). [9]
- (74) **Occupant** (居住者) : A person usually residing in a quarters. [39]
- (75) **Occupation** (職業) : This refers to the kind of work a person performed during the 7 days before the By-census. The occupation classification adopted for presenting statistics on occupation in this report is broadly modeled on the International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08). It is the same as that adopted in the 2011 Population Census. The brief descriptions and coverage of the major groups of this occupation classification are given as follows: [100]

*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.

- (76) **Occupied quarters (有人居住的屋宇單位)**: Quarters refer to such unit of accommodation as flats, houses and structures which could be used for the purpose of accommodation. Please see **Type of quarters** in (96). Occupied quarters refer to those quarters which were occupied by those people under the Hong Kong Resident Population at the reference moment. [20]
- (77) **One-person household (單人住戶)**: Please see **Household composition** in (33). [86]
- (78) **Other cash income (其他現金收入)**: This refers to income generated from rent income, interest, dividends, regular/ monthly pensions and insurance annuity benefits, regular contribution from persons outside the household, regular contribution from charities, comprehensive social security assistance, old age allowance, old age living allowance, normal disability allowance, higher disability allowance, education-related Government subsidies and other Government subsidies. Income from lottery/ gambling winnings, loan obtained, compensation, inheritances, loan payment received and proceeds from sale of assets are excluded. The amount recorded for 2006, 2011 and 2016 refers to the income for June 2006, June 2011 and June 2016 respectively. [36]
- (79) **Out-mover (of internal migration) (遷出人士)**: The number of persons living in a District Council district, new town or other areas of the New Territories in June 2011, who had moved to live in a different District Council district, new town or other areas in the New Territories at the time of the 2016 Population By-census. [95]
- (80) **Outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment (尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期)**: This is the number of outstanding years of the mortgage or loan period on the quarters occupied by a domestic household it owns with mortgage or loan. If more than one mortgage or loan term is involved, only the one involving the longest outstanding mortgage or loan period is required. [37]
- (81) **Overall dependency ratio (總撫養比率)**: The number of persons aged under 15 and 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64. [99]

- (82) **Place of birth** (出生地點) : This is the country/ territory in which the person was born. [13]
- (83) **Place of study** (上課地點) : The place of study of a person refers to the geographical area in Hong Kong where the educational institution (including pre-primary, primary, secondary and post-secondary educational institutions) is located and where the person concerned had to go to attend full-time course. [6]
- (84) **Place of work** (工作地點) : The place of work of a person refers to the district where the work place of a person is located and where the person concerned usually stayed or went during the 7 days before the By-census for business matters. For a person who had more than one job during the reference period, the place of work refers to that of his/ her main employment. For a person who changed his/ her work place day to day (e.g. construction site worker) or had many work places (e.g. doctor working in both hospital and clinic, mobile hawker), the work place is where the person worked for the longest hours in the reference period. For a person who had no fixed place of work (e.g. salesman, driver) but needed to report duty every day, the location of the office or depot is the work place. For a cross-border truck driver who drove between Hong Kong and the mainland of China and spends most of the working hours in the mainland of China, then the mainland of China is the place of work. [8]
- (85) **Population** (人口) : Please see **Hong Kong Resident Population** in (32). [2]
- (86) **Population density** (人口密度) : The ratio of the number of persons to the land area (in square kilometers) of the geographical division in which they are residing. The land area refers to that provided by the Lands Department for the position as at end-June of respective years. [3]
- (87) **Post-secondary education** (專上教育) : Please see **Educational attainment** in (26). [76]
- (88) **Pupil-teacher ratio** (學生與教師比率) : The ratio of the total number of pupils/ students enrolled to the total number of teachers. [97]
- (89) **Reference moment** (點算時刻) : This refers to the reference moment of the 2016 Population By-census which was fixed at 3:00 a.m. on 30 June 2016. In recording the whereabouts of a person at the reference moment, a person who was on night shift, on the way home or at a place not for accommodation was regarded as staying in the quarters being enumerated. [98]
- (90) **Rent to income ratio** (租金與收入比率) : The percentage of monthly household income paid on monthly household rent of a domestic household renting the accommodation it occupies. All zero income households and/ or zero rent households are excluded in the calculation. [70]
- (91) **School attendance rate** (就學比率) : The percentage of population attending full-time course in educational institutions (in the first half of 2016 for the 2016 Population By-census). [87]
- (92) **Sex ratio** (性別比率) : The ratio of the number of males per 1 000 females. [44]
- (93) **Standardised rate** (標準化率) : The rate derived by the standardisation technique which has the effect of eliminating the sex and age differences from the data for comparison purposes. The technique involves calculating a weighted average of the sex-age-specific rates with respective weights taken from the distribution of the standard population by sex and age. Standardised headship rates and labour force participation rates were derived according to this method for analysis. [93]
- (94) **Tenure of accommodation** (居所租住權) : The terms and conditions under which accommodation is held by a domestic household. The different terms are defined as follows:

[40]

*Owner-occupier, with mortgage payment or loan repayment* (自置, 有按揭供款或借貸還款): A household which owns the quarters it occupies with mortgage payment or loan repayment for the quarters.

*Owner-occupier, without mortgage payment and loan repayment* (自置, 沒有按揭供款及借貸還款): A household which owns the quarters it occupies without any mortgage payment and loan repayment for the quarters.

*Sole tenant* (全租): A household which rents the whole quarters it occupies from someone who lives outside the quarters without sharing it with other household(s) or subletting.

*Co-tenant* (合租): Two or more households each of which rents part of the quarters from someone who lives outside the quarters.

*Main tenant* (二房東): A household which rents the whole quarters it occupies from someone who lives outside the quarters and sublets part of it to other household(s).

*Sub-tenant* (三房客): A household which rents part of the quarters from someone who lives in the same quarters.

*Rent free* (免交租金): A household which occupies an accommodation free, with or without the owner's permission. This excludes households occupying accommodation provided by employers.

*Provided by employer* (由僱主提供): A household which occupies an accommodation provided by the employer of one of the household members. This also includes households occupying quarters leased from employers at a nominal rent. If a household member uses housing allowance given by his/ her employer for renting accommodation, the tenure is not considered as provided by employer.

- (95) **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: [45]

*Public rental housing* (公營租住房屋): Public rental housing units include public rental housing flats and interim housing flats of the Hong Kong Housing Authority (HA); and rental flats and flats under the Senior Citizen Residences Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society (HS).

*Subsidised home ownership housing* (資助自置居所房屋): Including all subsidised sale flats. Subsidised sale flats include flats under the Tenants Purchase Scheme (TPS) of the HA; flats under the Home Ownership Scheme (HOS), Private Sector Participation Scheme (PSPS), Middle Income Housing Scheme (MIHS), Buy or Rent Option Scheme (BRO) and Mortgage Subsidy Scheme (MSS) of the HA; flats under the Flat-For-Sale Scheme (FFSS), Sandwich Class Housing Scheme (SCHS) and Subsidised Sale Flats Projects (SSFP) of the HS; and flats under the subsidised sale flat scheme of the Urban Renewal Authority. HOS/ PSPS/ MIHS/ BRO/ MSS/ TPS/ FFSS/ SCHS flats that can be traded in the open market (i.e. flats sold prior to HOS Phase 3B or flats with premium paid) are classified as private permanent housing and are excluded from subsidised 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. Private residential flats include all flats and apartments in multi-storey blocks or houses built by the private sector mainly for

residential purpose and all former subsidised sale flats (i.e. those flats that can be traded in the open market).

*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.

- (96) **Type of quarters (屋宇單位類型)**: Quarters are classified according to the type of buildings in which they are located. The buildings are classified by the type of construction materials; the purpose for which they are built; and the sector responsible for their construction. [55]

*Permanent quarters (永久性屋宇單位)*: This comprises public rental housing units; subsidised sales flats; private residential flats; other quarters in private permanent housing; and non-domestic quarters. Details are as follows:

*Public rental housing units (公營租住房屋單位)*: Including public rental housing flats and interim housing flats of the Hong Kong Housing Authority (HA); and rental flats and flats under the Senior Citizen Residences Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society (HS).

*Subsidised sale flats (資助出售單位)*: Including flats under the Tenants Purchase Scheme (TPS) of the HA; flats under the Home Ownership Scheme (HOS), Private Sector Participation Scheme (PSPS), Middle Income Housing Scheme (MIHS), Buy or Rent Option Scheme (BRO) and Mortgage Subsidy Scheme (MSS) of the HA; flats under the Flat-For-Sale Scheme (FFSS), Sandwich Class Housing Scheme (SCHS) and Subsidised Sale Flats Projects (SSFP) of the HS; and flats under the subsidised sale flat scheme of the Urban Renewal Authority. HOS/ PSPS/ MIHS/ BRO/ MSS/ TPS/ FFSS/ SCHS flats that can be traded in the open market (i.e. flats sold prior to HOS Phase 3B or flats with premium paid) are classified as private permanent housing and are excluded from subsidised sale flats.

*Private residential flats (私人住宅單位)*: Including all flats and apartments in multi-storey blocks or houses built by the private sector mainly for residential purpose and all former subsidised sale flats (i.e. those flats that can be traded in the open market).

*Other quarters in private permanent housing (私人永久性房屋的其他屋宇單位)*:

Including the following three categories:

*Villas/ Bungalows/ Modern village houses (別墅/平房/新型村屋)*: These are individual houses of one-storey or multi-storeys built with full facilities including bathroom, flush toilet and internal piped water supply.

*Simple stone structures/ Traditional village houses (簡單磚石蓋搭建築物/傳統村屋)*: Simple stone structures are houses built of stones and/ or other permanent materials usually of one storey high. Traditional village houses are also grouped under this category.

*Staff quarters (員工宿舍)*: These are units of quarters in purposely-built staff quarters buildings. Units of quarters not purposely built but provided by employer for accommodation purposes are excluded and they are classified in accordance with their respective types of buildings.

*Non-domestic quarters (非住宅用屋宇單位)*:

Including the following two categories:

*Quarters in non-residential buildings (非住宅樓宇內的屋宇單位)*: These

include all units of accommodation known to be used for residential purpose in non-residential buildings (such as commercial buildings and industrial buildings).

*Collective living quarters* (供集體住宿的屋宇單位): These include all units of accommodation (such as rooms and beds) in psychiatric hospitals, convalescent hospitals, infirmaries, penal institutions, elderly homes, boys' and girls' homes, religious houses, hotels, hostels and dormitories (such as those for university students).

*Temporary quarters* (臨時屋宇單位): These include quarters in temporary housing areas as well as private temporary structures such as roof-top structures, contractor's matsheds, nissen huts, huts and places not intended for residential purpose (such as landings, staircases, corridors, etc.). Vessels are also grouped under this category.

- (97) **Usual Residents** (常住居民): 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 reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the reference moment. [77]
- (98) **Usual spoken language** (慣用交談語言): The usual spoken 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. [91]
- (99) **Weekly usual hours of work** (每周通常工作時數): Weekly usual hours of work is the number of hours that an employed person usually worked during a normal or typical week. Overtime hours regularly worked (whether paid or unpaid) are included but meal breaks, days and hours not usually worked and unusual periods of overtime are excluded. Stand-by time at home is not counted. For home-office workers, the time working at home is counted. [33]
- (100) **Whether studying** (是否在學): The status of a person in acquiring education in the first half of 2016. It can be divided into two main groups as follows: [58]

*Studying* (正在就讀):

*Studying full-time (full-time student)* (全日制): Persons studying full-time (that is excluding evening/ part-time day release courses) at a kindergarten, a primary or secondary school, a post-secondary college, the Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education or at a university. Full-time students include student workers.

*Studying part-time (part-time student)* (部分時間制): This refers to the part-time day release courses or the evening courses offered by evening schools and post-secondary institutions (such as the Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education) and the extra-mural departments of the universities which fulfil the criteria of formal courses.

*Studying distance learning course* (遙距課程): Persons taking correspondence courses or distance learning courses leading to a degree are also regarded as studying distance learning courses. All other correspondence courses are excluded from this category.

*Had completed study/ Withdrew* (已完成課程/退學): A person is regarded as having completed a course of education if he/ she has passed the related examination. Those who stop studying before completion of the course are considered as withdrawal from study.

- (101) **Working population** (工作人口): Please see **Economic activity status** in (23). [7]



## 附件一

### 新職業分類方法

## Annex 1

### New Occupation Classification Scheme

#### 緒言

職業分類主要以一個人在工作時所執行的職責類型為準則。「技能」是界定及說明這個概念的重要方法。技能的定義是個人執行一組職務的能力，或符合一份職業在技術上的要求的能力。「技能」可以分作兩個層面加以說明：

#### (a) 技能的水平

技能水平關乎個人能夠順利完成本身負責的各項職務所需的知識的淵博程度、了解的深入程度、身手的敏捷程度及經驗的豐富程度。衡量的方法是視乎該人所接受的正規教育、在職訓練及以前的經驗等。一般來說，涉及較複雜的職務的職業通常需要較高的技能水平。

#### (b) 技能的專門性

一份職業的專門技能指執行職務所須具備特定的一門知識（即所執行職務有關的特定知識），以及所運用的工具或設備、所處理的材料及製成的產品或提供的服務。

#### 國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版

「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」由國際勞工組織在 2012 年首次出版。它在 2007 年的一個勞工統計專家三方會議上獲通過，並在 2008 年獲國際勞

#### Introduction

The basic concept for classifying occupation is mainly based on “type of work performed” by an individual. An important means for defining and describing this concept is “skill”. Skill can be defined as the ability of an individual to perform a set of tasks or to fulfil the technical requirements of an occupation. It can be represented in two dimensions:

#### (a) Skill level

The skill level relates to the depth of knowledge and understanding and the degree of dexterity and experience required before an individual can satisfactorily perform the set of tasks involved. It can be measured as a function of the amount of formal education, on the job training and previous experience. In general, an occupation that involves more complex tasks will require a higher skill level.

#### (b) Skill specialisation

The skill specialisation of an occupation is a function of the field of knowledge required (i.e. the subject matter essential to the tasks performed) and the tools or equipment used, materials worked with and goods or services produced, in relation to the tasks performed.

#### International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008

The International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08) was first published by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in 2012. Adopted by a tripartite Meeting of Experts on Labour

工組織理事機構確認。這套分類法為從人口普查及統計調查，以至行政記錄所取得的職業資料，提供了一個分類和整合的系統。

## 2016 年中期人口統計數據發布採用的職業分類方法

為協助讀者比較過往人口普查及中期人口統計的統計數字，2016 年中期人口統計數據發布採用的職業分類方法與 2011 年人口普查所採用的職業分類方法相同。

2011 年人口普查的職業分類方法大致上以「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」為藍本而編定，但當中並未納入「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」中一些主要修訂。

## 2016 年中期人口統計引入的新職業分類方法

2016 年中期人口統計引入新職業分類方法以更全面反映「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」中不同職業最新的工作性質及結構，同時納入於 2014 年後期所進行的 2016 年中期人口統計專家諮詢中所搜集的意見。現時，新職業分類方法主要作為另一框架供數據使用者在概括層面作參考，政府統計處暫時不會全面用作發布有關 2016 年中期人口統計按職業分類劃分的數字。

Statistics on updating the ISCO held in 2007 and endorsed by the Governing Body of the ILO in 2008, the classification provides a system for classifying and aggregating occupational information obtained by means of statistical censuses and surveys, as well as administrative records.

## Occupation classification scheme used for data dissemination in the 2016 Population By-census

The occupation classification scheme used for data dissemination in the 2016 Population By-census is the same as the one adopted in the 2011 Population Census to facilitate comparison of statistics over the past population censuses/by-censuses.

The occupation classification scheme of the 2011 Population Census is broadly modeled on the ISCO-08. However, some major revisions in the ISCO-08 have not been incorporated.

## New occupation classification scheme introduced in the 2016 Population By-census

A new occupation classification scheme was introduced in the 2016 Population By-census to reflect more thoroughly the latest job nature and structures of various occupations as given in the ISCO-08, as well as to incorporate the comments collected in the 2016 Population By-census expert consultation conducted in late 2014. At the moment, the new occupation classification scheme mainly serves as an alternative framework for data users' reference at a broad level. The Census and Statistics Department will not fully adopt this classification scheme to disseminate statistics of the 2016 Population By-census relevant to occupation tentatively.

相比現有的職業分類方法(即本報告所採用的方法)，新職業分類方法中較重大的修訂列於下表：

As compared with the existing occupation classification scheme (i.e. the classification used in this report), more substantial revisions in the new classification scheme are highlighted in the table below:

職業 Occupation	主要職業組別 Major occupation group		修訂原因 Reason for revision
	本報告採用的分類 Classification used in this report	新分類 New classification	
校長 School principals	專業人員 (中學及專上學院 校長) Professionals (Principals of secondary and post- secondary schools)  輔助專業人員 (小學及學前教育 校長) Associate professionals (Principals of primary schools and pre- primary education)	經理 Managers	緊貼「國際標準職業分類法2008年版」，以更有效地反映校長於策劃、指導、協調和評估學校的教育和行政工作。 Follows closely ISCO-08, in order to better reflect the school principals' job nature of planning, directing, coordinating and evaluating educational and administrative aspects of schools.
註冊護士及一些註冊醫 護專業人員 <sup>(1)</sup> Registered nurses and a number of registered healthcare professionals <sup>(1)</sup>	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	專業人員 Professionals	緊貼「國際標準職業分類法2008年版」，由於這些註冊醫護專業人員能獨立地或在醫生有限監督下提供諮詢、診斷、治療和預防保健服務。 Follows closely ISCO-08, as these registered healthcare workers provide advisory, diagnostic, curative and preventive care services autonomously or under limited supervision of medical doctors.

註釋：(1) 包括助產士、職業治療師、視覺矯正師、物理治療師、脊醫等。

Note: (1) Including midwives, occupational therapists, optometrists, physiotherapists, chiropractors, etc.

職業 Occupation	主要職業組別 Major occupation group		原因 Reason
	本報告採用的分類 Classification used in this report	新分類 New classification	
小學及學前教育教師 Primary and pre-primary school teachers	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	專業人員 Professionals	<p>緊貼「國際標準職業分類法2008年版」，由於小學及學前教育教師的工作性質與中學教師十分相近，而後者在現行分類中已被界定為專業人員。</p> <p>Follows closely ISCO-08, as the nature of work of teachers in primary/ pre-primary schools is very close to that of secondary school teachers who have already been classified as professionals in the existing classification.</p>
屋宇保安員 Building security guards	非技術工人 Elementary occupation	服務及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	<p>香港大廈保安人員必須擁有由保安及護衛業管理委員會簽發有效的保安人員許可證。而簽發許可證的準則於近年已重新檢視及提高。</p> <p>Building security guards in Hong Kong are required to have a valid Security Personal Permit issued by the Security and Guarding Services Industry Authority. The criteria for issuing the Permit have been reviewed and enhanced in recent years.</p>

下表提供了根據兩種職業分類方法所編製的主要職業組別的工作人口，以供參考：

A comparison of the working population at major occupation group level compiled based on the two occupation classification schemes is given in the table below for reference:

### 2016年按新職業分類方法劃分的工作人口與本報告載列的工作人口的比較

### Comparison between the working population by the new occupation classification scheme and the classification used in this report, 2016

按新職業分類方法劃分的工作人口 Working population by the new occupation classification scheme		按本報告採用的職業分類方法劃分的工作人口 Working population by the occupation classification used in this report	
職業分類 Occupation classification	數目 Number	職業分類 Occupation classification	數目 Number
經理 Managers	387 236	經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	380 620
專業人員 Professionals	366 906	專業人員 Professionals	264 765
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	683 419	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	769 763
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	532 864	文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	531 175
服務及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	727 421	服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	645 640
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	209 480	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	210 341
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	164 406	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	163 228
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	680 835	非技術工人 Elementary occupations	785 952
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	4 045	漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	5 128
總計 Total	3 756 612	總計 Total	3 756 612

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## 附件二

### 每年淨內部遷移率的計算技術註釋

內部遷移是指在香港境內陸上曾經跨區搬遷的 5 歲及以上人士。曾作內部遷移的人士指該人士的現住地區與其 5 年前的原住地區不同，即他們曾作（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區之間的遷移。按此方法，全港被分為 30 個「次分區」，詳情請參閱第 8 章的概念與範圍。若搬遷是在（甲）市區同一區議會分區內、（乙）新界同一新市鎮內或（丙）新界同一區議會分區的其他地區內進行，則不算曾作內部遷移。淨內部遷移是指某「次分區」在過去 5 年人口遷入和遷出的差額。

為方便分析及辨別人口內部遷移的主要方向，在展示有關統計數字時會把 30 個「次分區」結合成 22 個「分區」。有關「次分區」結合成「分區」的方法，請參閱第 8 章的概念與範圍內的第 8.7–8.9 段。

## Annex 2

### Technical Note on Computation of Net Annual Internal Migration Rate

Internal migration refers only to persons aged 5 and over living on land who had internally migrated. Persons having internally migrated were those whose district of current residence was different from the district of original residence 5 years ago. In defining internal migration, a change in 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. On this basis, 30 geographic sub-divisions (GSDs) are defined. Please refer to “Concepts and coverage” of Chapter 8. Those who moved home within (a) a District Council district in the urban areas; (b) a new town in the New Territories; or (c) other areas in the same District Council district in the New Territories, were not regarded as having internally migrated. Net internal migration is the balance of in-movement and out-movement of population over the past 5 years for a GSD.

In order to facilitate analysis and discern the major streams of internal migration, the 30 GSDs are aggregated into the 22 geographical divisions (GDs). Regarding the details of aggregation, please refer to Paragraphs 8.7-8.9 of “Concepts and coverage” of Chapter 8.

某地區（即「分區」）每年淨內部遷移率的定義為該地區因內部遷移的平均每年人口轉變率，是按以下公式計算：

The net annual internal migration rate of a district (i.e. a GD in this case) is defined as the average annual rate of change of the population due to internal migration in the district. It is computed using the following formula:

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

- $P_1$  = 2011 年人口，即那些在 2016 年中期人口統計在某區被點算而自 2011 年起已在該區居住的人（並無作內部遷移人士），加上那些在 2016 年中期人口統計中在其他地區被點算但在 2011 年住在該區的人（遷出人士）  
Population in 2011, that is those who were enumerated in the district in the 2016 Population By-census and were living in the district since 2011 (i.e. not internally migrated) plus those who were enumerated in other districts in the 2016 Population By-census but were living in the district in 2011 (i.e. out-movers)
- $P_2$  = 2016 年人口，即那些在 2016 年中期人口統計在某區被點算而自 2011 年起已在該區居住的人（並無作內部遷移人士），加上那些在 2016 年中期人口統計中在該區被點算但在 2011 年住在其他地區的人（遷入人士）  
Population in 2016, that is those who were enumerated in the district in the 2016 Population By-census and were living in the district since 2011 (i.e. not internally migrated) plus those who were enumerated in the district in the 2016 Population By-census but were living in other districts in 2011 (i.e. in-movers)
- $r$  = 每年淨內部遷移率  
Net annual internal migration rate
- $n$  = 5 年，從 2011 年到 2016 年  
5 years, from 2011 to 2016



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