

## 二零零一年青年概況剖析 A Profile of Youths, 2001

二零零一年人口普查已於二零零一年三月進行，普查的結果已於二零零一年十月開始陸續發布。人口普查提供很多有關香港人口的社會及經濟特徵的資料，有助對社會上不同的層面進行研究。本文根據二零零一年人口普查的結果，描述香港青年（指十五至二十四歲人士）的概況。讀者如有興趣知道更多有關青年人口的資料，請參閱已出版的《香港二零零一年人口普查主題性報告 – 青年》。

The 2001 Population Census was conducted in March 2001. Results of the Census have been released in stages starting from October 2001. The Census provides a wealth of data on the socio-economic characteristics of the population in Hong Kong, thus allowing studies to be undertaken on various facets of the community. This article utilizes the results of the 2001 Population Census to give an overview of youths (persons aged 15 – 24) in Hong Kong. Those who were interested in further details of the youth population could refer to the report “Hong Kong 2001 Population Census Thematic Report – Youths”.

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

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

# 二零零一年青年概況剖析

## A Profile of Youths, 2001

### 1. 緒言

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

1.2 政府統計處透過一系列的報告書，陸續發布二零零一年人口普查的詳細結果，其中包括《香港二零零一年人口普查主題性報告－青年》報告書，刊載有關本港青年的詳細統計數字及分析。本文摘錄了一些主要結果，而有關青年人口的主要統計數字及按區議會分區劃分的青年分布分別載於本文末的表一及表二。

### 2. 概念與範圍

2.1 在一般有關青年的研究中，可能因應不同的實際需要而採納不同的年齡組別來界定青年。例如：就著不同的目標，十五至二十四歲或十二至二十四歲的人士均可被定義作青年。在香港，在策劃青年服務時，一般以十五至二十四歲的人士作為目標人口。而聯合國亦採納這定義。

2.2 本文所指的青年，是十五至二十四歲不論男女的人口。本文列出的二零零一年人口普查結果，皆指根據「居住人口」方法點算所得的居港人口。而列出的一九九一年人口普查和一九九六年中期人口統計的結果，則分別指根據「時點人口」點算方法點算的「在港居民人口」及「常住人口」點算方法

### 1. Introduction

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

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

### 2. Concepts and Coverage

2.1 In studies on youths, different classifications adopting different age groups for youths may exist, depending on the subject matter concerned. For instance, persons aged 15 to 24 or 12 to 24 may be respectively defined as youths for different objectives. In Hong Kong, persons aged 15 to 24 have generally been taken as the target population in planning services for youths. This is also adopted by the United Nations.

2.2 In this article, youths refer to population aged 15 to 24 for both sexes. While the results of the 2001 Population Census presented in this article refer to the Hong Kong Resident Population enumerated under the “resident population” approach, those of the 1991 Population Census and the 1996 Population By-census refer to the residents present in Hong Kong enumerated under the de facto enumeration

點算的「本港居民人口」。作出比較時需特別留意。雖然二零零一年人口普查的數字與一九九一年人口普查及一九九六年中期人口統計的數字是根據不同方法編製，但仍可作概括性比較。

approach and the resident population enumerated under the de jure enumeration approach respectively. Caution is required in making comparison. Notwithstanding the change, the 2001 Population Census figures are broadly comparable with those of the 1991 Population Census and the 1996 Population By-census.

### 3. 主要趨勢與現象

### 3. Key Trends and Phenomenon

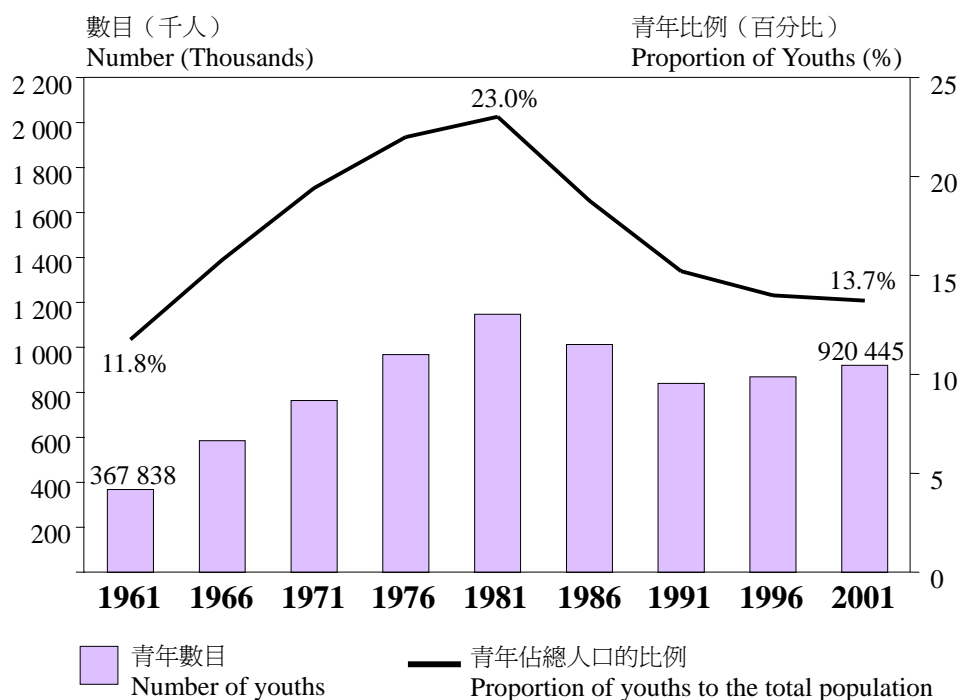
#### 青年人口的增長

#### Growth of the Youth Population

3.1 青年人口的數目在過去四十年，即一九六一至二零零一年期間，上升了 552 607 人，平均每年增長率為 2.3%。青年人口的平均每年增長率遠較全港人口的 1.9% 為快。在一九六一至一九八一年間，青年人口由 367 838 人增至 1 147 757 人，然後下降至一九九一年的 839 841 人。跟著逐漸上升至二零零一年的 920 445 人。以青年佔總人口的比例而言，其百分比由一九六一年的 11.8% 上升至一九八一年最高的 23.0%，但在過去二十年則持續下跌至二零零一年的 13.7%。（圖一）

3.1 The youth population increased by 552 607 or at an average annual growth rate of 2.3% over the past 40 years (i.e. from 1961 to 2001). The average annual growth rate of the youth population was much faster than the 1.9% of the whole population. During 1961 to 1981, the youth population rose from 367 838 to 1 147 757. It then declined to 839 841 in 1991 before a gradual increase to reach 920 445 in 2001. In terms of the proportion of youths to the total population, the percentage rose from 11.8% in 1961 to a peak of 23.0% in 1981, and then dropped continuously over the past 20 years to 13.7% in 2001. (Chart 1)

圖 1 一九六一年至二零零一年的青年數目及比例  
Chart 1 Number and Proportion of Youths, 1961-2001



3.2 青年人口的性別比率（即每千名女性相對的男性數目）在二零零一年為 985，而整體人口的性別比率則為 960。青年女性較青年男性略多，是由於有很多年輕的女性外籍家庭傭工在港工作。在扣除外籍家庭傭工後，青年人口的性別比率為 1 059。（表一）

### *已婚青年的比例下降*

3.3 與過往比較，現時青年較少已婚，反映遲婚的趨勢。從未結婚的青年的比例由一九九一年的 93.4% 上升至二零零一年的 95.7%，而已婚青年的比例則由 6.5% 下降至 4.1%。（表一）

3.4 在二零零一年的青年人口中，從未結婚人士佔 95.7%，其餘已婚人士（4.1%）、喪偶（少於 0.05%）及離婚／分居人士（0.1%）只佔很低比例。跟十五歲及以上全港人口比較，其婚姻狀況的比例分布有顯著差異。這是由於大部分人士在較大年齡才結婚。事實上，於二零零一年，男性及女性的初婚年齡中位數分別為 30.2 歲及 27.5 歲，這兩個數字都已超出青年的年齡範圍。（表一）

### *擁有良好教育程度的青年人口*

3.5 隨著青年人口的教育機會激增，他們的教育程度亦大有改善。於一九九一至二零零一年期間，未受教育或只受幼稚園教育的青年比例不足 0.5%；曾受中學及更高教育的比例顯著增加，由一九九一年的 96.0% 上升至二零零一年的 98.1%。十五歲及以上全港人口曾受中學及更高教育的比例相對較低，只為一九九一年的 62.1% 及二零零一年的 71.1%。（表一）

3.2 The sex ratio (i.e. number of males per 1 000 females) of the youth population in 2001 was 985, as compared with the overall sex ratio of 960. The fact that number of female youths was greater than that of male youths might be due to the large number of young female foreign domestic helpers working in Hong Kong. After excluding the foreign domestic helpers, the sex ratio rose to 1 059. (Table 1)

### *Proportion of Married Youths Dropped*

3.3 Youths are less likely to be married than in the past, reflecting trends towards marriage at later ages and towards remaining single. The proportion of youths who had never married rose from 93.4% in 1991 to 95.7% in 2001, while the proportion of youths who were now married dropped from 6.5% to 4.1%. (Table 1)

3.4 Among the youth population in 2001, 95.7% were never married; the remaining proportions of now married (4.1%), widowed (less than 0.05%) and divorced/separated (0.1%) were very low. Compared with the whole population aged 15 and over, there were marked differences in the distribution in respect of marital status. It was due to the fact that most people got married at older ages. In fact, the median ages at first marriage for men and women in 2001 were 30.2 years and 27.5 years respectively which were outside the age range of youths. (Table 1)

### *Well Educated Youths*

3.5 The greater opportunities for education available to the youth population improved markedly their level of educational attainment. The proportion of youths with no schooling or only kindergarten education was less than 0.5% throughout 1991 to 2001, whereas that with secondary and higher education increased significantly from 96.0% in 1991 to 98.1% in 2001. The proportion of population aged 15 and over with secondary and higher education was relatively lower, at 62.1% in 1991 and 71.1% in 2001. (Table 1)

3.6 曾受專上教育的青年人口，不論在數目上或比例上，皆大幅增加。在一九九一年，115 278 名的青年（佔青年人口的 13.7%）曾就讀專上課程，但該數字在二零零一年已達 177 243 人（佔青年人口的 19.3%）。

（表一）

### *勞動人口中的青年減少*

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

（表一）

3.8 由於青年接受教育的機會增加因而較遲才加入勞動市場，青年的勞動人口參與率（即從事經濟活動的青年人口佔整體青年人口的比例）由一九九一年的 58.6% 逐漸下降至二零零一年的 48.3%。而二零零一年的青年勞動人口參與率遠較全港十五歲及以上人口的 61.4% 為低。（表一）

### *青年工作人口中較多為文員及服務工作及商店銷售人員*

3.9 在二零零一年，青年工作人口中較多為文員（27.1%）及服務工作及商店銷售人員（23.6%）。青年在這些職業中的比例遠較全港的工作人口為高（16.3% 為「文員」及 15.0% 為「服務工作及商店銷售人員」）。任職專業人員的青年由一九九一年的 1.9% 上升至二零零一年的 3.9%。而任職工藝及有關人員，及機台及機器操作員及裝配員的青年則顯著下跌。（表一）

3.6 Youths with tertiary education had increased substantially both in number and in their share of the population. In 1991, 115 278 youths (or 13.7% of the youth population) had attended tertiary education, whereas by 2001 the number reached 177 243 (or 19.3% of the youth population). (Table 1)

### *Youths in the Labour Force Decreased*

3.7 During the past ten years, youths in the labour force decreased by 47 831 (or 9.7%) from 492 075 in 1991 to 444 244 in 2001. In 2001, the number of male youths in the labour force was 38 549 (or 14.9%) less than that in 1991, while the corresponding decrease in the number of female youths was 9 282 (or 4.0%). (Table 1)

3.8 The labour force participation rate of youths (i.e. the proportion of youths in the economically active population in the total youth population) declined steadily from 58.6% in 1991 to 48.3% in 2001. The participation rate of youths in 2001 was much lower than the 61.4% for the whole population aged 15 and over. This is attributed to the later entry of youths into the labour force as a result of the increasing educational opportunities of the young people. (Table 1)

### *More Working Youths Engaged as Clerks and Service Workers*

3.9 A large proportion of the working youths were engaged as “Clerks” (27.1%) and “Service workers and shop sales workers” (23.6%) in 2001. Youths were highly represented in these occupations compared to the total working population (16.3% for “Clerks” and 15.0% for “Service workers and shop sales workers”). The proportion of youths working in the occupation “Professionals” increased from 1.9% in 1991 to 3.9% in 2001. On the other hand, substantial decreases were noted in the occupations such as “Craft and related workers” and “Plant and machine operators and assemblers”. (Table 1)

從事「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」的青年工作人口比例較高

3.10 較高比例的青年工作人口從事「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」，佔二零零一年青年工作人口的 29.8%，其次是「社區、社會及個人服務業」（28.8%）和「金融、保險、地產及商用服務業」（15.7%）。按行業劃分的青年的分布跟全港工作人口的分布相近。青年工作人口的行業分布在過去十年有顯著改變。在一九九一至二零零一年間，青年最多是從事「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」，而從事「製造業」的青年的百分比則大幅下降，由一九九一年的 25.6% 下跌至二零零一年的 8.7%。（表一）

青年的每月主要職業收入中位數較低

3.11 青年工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數在過去十年有顯著增加，由一九九一年的 4,300 元增至二零零一年的 7,500 元，升幅為 74.4%（全港工作人口的對應升幅為 93.4%）。他/她們每月主要職業收入中位數較低，只為全港工作人口的中位數的 75%，這可能是與他/她們從事的職業及行業、教育程度及有限工作經驗有關。（表一）

青年普遍與父母同住

3.12 青年的居住情況在過去十年有輕微改變。青年仍普遍與父母同住，其比例更不斷增加，只與父母同住的青年比例由一九九一年的 81.9%，上升至二零零一年的 88.1%。相反地，與配偶及/或子女同住（並不與父母同住）的比例則繼續減少，由一九九一年的 4.7% 下調至二零零一年的 2.4%。（表一）

*A Higher Proportion of Working Youths in “Wholesale, Retail and Import/Export Trades, Restaurants and Hotels” Sector*

3.10 In 2001, the “Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels” sector employed 29.8% of the working youths, followed by “Community, social and personal services” (28.8%) and “Financing, insurance, real estate and business services” (15.7%). The distribution of working youths by industry was quite similar to that for the whole working population. There had been considerable changes in the industry distribution of working youths over the past ten years. While the “Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels” sector was the largest employers of youths throughout 1991-2001, there was a substantial decrease in the percentage of youths working in the “Manufacturing” sector, dropping from 25.6% in 1991 to 8.7% in 2001. (Table 1)

*Lower Median Monthly Income from Main Employment for Youths*

3.11 Substantial increases were observed in the median monthly income from main employment of working youths in the past ten years. It increased by 74.4% from \$4,300 in 1991 to \$7,500 in 2001 (the corresponding increase for the whole working population was 93.4%). The median monthly income from main employment of working youths in 2001 was about 75% of the median of the whole working population. Their comparatively low median income may be related to the occupation and industries they are engaged in, their educational attainment and their limited working experience. (Table 1)

*Living with Parent(s) was Common among Youths*

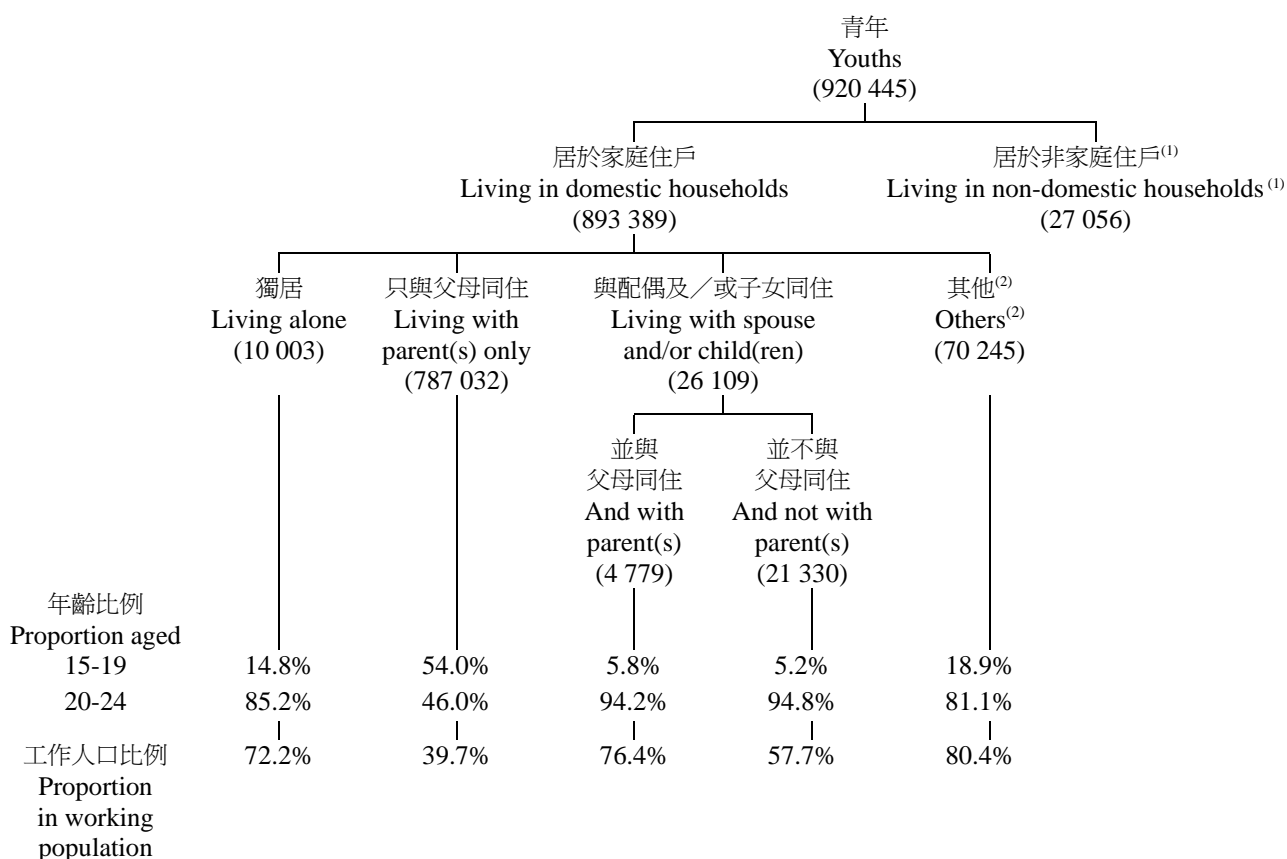
3.12 There have been slight changes in the living arrangements of youths in the past ten years. A large proportion of youths were living with their parent(s), and the proportion was increasing steadily. The proportion of youths living with parent(s) only rose from 81.9% in 1991 to 88.1% in 2001. On the opposite, the phenomenon of living with spouse and/or child(ren) (and not with parent(s)) dropped

continuously from 4.7% in 1991 to 2.4% in 2001. (Table 1)

3.13 不同居住情況的青年有明顯分別。只與父母同住的青年中，54.0%年齡介乎 15-19 歲，而 46.0%則為 20-24 歲；與配偶及／或子女同住的青年的相應數字，不論是否與父母同住，皆約為 5%及 94%。獨立經濟能力亦是青年居住情況的決定性因素。在獨居的青年中，佔 72.2%為青年工作人口，較只與父母同住青年的 39.7%顯著為高。（圖二）

3.13 There were apparent differences among youths in different living arrangements. For those living with parents only, 54.0% of them were aged 15-19 and 46.0% aged 20-24; this compared with around 5% and 94% for those living with spouse and/or children (both for living with or not with parents). Economic independence was also a determining factor on the living arrangement of youths. Reflected through the proportion of working youths, the proportion among those living alone (72.2%) was substantially higher than those living with parent(s) only (39.7%). (Chart 2)

圖 2 二零零一年的青年居住情況  
Chart 2 Living Arrangement of Youths, 2001



註釋：(1) 數字包括在男女童院、學生宿舍及旅舍等建築物居住的青年。  
(2) 數字包括所有與父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住的青年。

Note: (1) The figure includes youths living in boys' and girls' homes, student dormitories, hostels and etc.  
(2) Figures include youths living with person(s) other than parent(s), spouse and child(ren).

### 五成多的青年人口居於新界

3.14 新界於一九九一至二零零一年間是最多人居住的地區，所佔青年比例亦由 42.6% 大幅上升至 54.9%。至於香港島及九龍，其比例則明顯減少，由十年前的 20.1% 及 37.0% 分別下降至二零零一年的 17.6% 及 27.5%。與全港人口的分布比較（新界 49.8%、九龍 30.2% 及香港島 19.9%），居於新界的青年比例顯著較高。（表二）

3.15 在十八個區議會分區當中，沙田的青年數目最多（11.1%），屯門及東區則分列第二（9.0%）及第三（8.3%）位，而離島的青年數目最少（1.2%）。按青年與該區人口總數的比例作比較，屯門在眾區議會分區中排列首位（17.0%），而灣仔則排列最後（10.1%）。（表二）

### *More than Half of the Youth Population Lived in the New Territories*

3.14 The New Territories had the largest share of the population throughout 1991-2001 and also the proportion of youths therein surged from 42.6% to 54.9%. For Hong Kong Island and Kowloon, their proportions declined significantly from 20.1% and 37.0% ten years ago to 17.6% and 27.5% in 2001 respectively. The corresponding proportions of the whole population living in the New Territories, Kowloon and Hong Kong Island were 49.8%, 30.2% and 19.9% respectively. (Table 2)

3.15 Among the 18 District Council districts, Sha Tin had the largest number of youths (11.1%). The District Council districts with the second and the third largest number of youths were Tuen Mun (9.0%) and Eastern (8.3%) respectively. Islands had the smallest number of youths (1.2%). Among the District Council districts, Tuen Mun ranked first in terms of the relative proportion of its population being youths (17.0%), while Wan Chai ranked last with 10.1%. (Table 2)

**表 1 青年人口的主要統計數字**  
**Table 1 Key Statistics of the Youth Population**

	1991		1996		2001	
	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole Population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole Population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole Population
<b>人口特徵 Demographic Characteristics</b>						
人口 Population	839 841	5 674 114 <sup>(1)</sup>	869 511	6 412 937 <sup>(2)</sup>	920 445	6 708 389 <sup>(2)</sup>
過去五年的平均每年增長率（百分比） Average annual growth rate over a 5-year period (%)	-3.7	0.6	0.7	1.8 <sup>(3)</sup>	1.1	0.9 <sup>(2)</sup>
性別比率（每千名女性的男性人數） Sex ratio (males per 1 000 females)	1 048	1 038	1 027	1 000	985	960
<b>婚姻狀況 Marital Status</b>						
按婚姻狀況劃分的人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population by marital status (%)						
從未結婚 Never married	93.4	32.8 <sup>(4)</sup>	94.0	31.5 <sup>(4)</sup>	95.7	31.9 <sup>(4)</sup>
已婚 Now married	6.5	60.0 <sup>(4)</sup>	5.8	60.6 <sup>(4)</sup>	4.1	59.4 <sup>(4)</sup>
喪偶 Widowed	0.0	5.9 <sup>(4)</sup>	0.0	5.9 <sup>(4)</sup>	0.0	6.0 <sup>(4)</sup>
離婚／分居 Divorced/Separated	0.1	1.2 <sup>(4)</sup>	0.1	1.9 <sup>(4)</sup>	0.1	2.7 <sup>(4)</sup>
<b>教育 Education</b>						
教育程度（最高就讀程度） Education attainment (highest level attended)						
未受教育／幼稚園 No schooling/Kindergarten	4 096 (0.5)	557 297 (12.8)	2 693 (0.3)	480 852 (9.5)	1 923 (0.2)	469 939 (8.4)
小學 Primary	29 131 (3.5)	1 100 599 (25.2)	18 652 (2.1)	1 146 882 (22.6)	15 965 (1.7)	1 148 273 (20.5)
初中 Lower secondary	208 841 (24.9)	837 730 (19.1)	176 989 (20.4)	958 245 (18.9)	150 937 (16.4)	1 060 489 (18.9)
高中及預科 Upper secondary and Matriculation	482 495 (57.5)	1 383 848 (31.7)	510 008 (58.7)	1 712 019 (33.8)	574 377 (62.4)	2 001 771 (35.8)
專上教育 Tertiary	115 278 (13.7)	490 891 (11.2)	161 169 (18.5)	768 520 (15.2)	177 243 (19.3)	918 500 (16.4)
<b>勞動人口 Labour Force</b>						
勞動人口 Labour force						
男 Male	258 560	1 742 271	242 099	1 925 095	220 011	1 948 976
女 Female	233 515	1 068 731	220 786	1 257 402	224 233	1 489 016
勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rate (%)						
男 Male	60.2	78.7	54.9	76.6	48.2	71.9
女 Female	56.9	49.5	51.5	49.2	48.3	51.6
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	4,300	5,170	7,500	9,500	7,500	10,000

**表 1 青年人口的主要統計數字 (續)**  
**Table 1 Key Statistics of the Youth Population (Cont'd)**

	1991		1996		2001	
	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole Population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole Population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole Population
<b>勞動人口 (續) Labour Force (Cont'd)</b>						
按職業劃分的工作人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of working population by occupation (%)						
經理及行政人員 Managers and administrators	1.6	9.2	1.8	12.1	1.0	10.7
專業人員 Professionals	1.9	3.7	3.6	5.0	3.9	5.5
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	12.5	10.3	14.1	12.1	16.5	15.3
文員 Clerks	30.5	15.9	32.1	16.8	27.1	16.3
服務工作及商業銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	21.0	13.2	21.0	13.8	23.6	15.0
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	14.0	14.7	11.9	12.3	9.8	9.9
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	7.8	13.5	3.4	8.5	2.2	7.3
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	9.9	18.5	11.3	18.6	15.7	19.5
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 and occupations not classifiable	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.3
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	25.6	28.2	15.9	18.9	8.7	12.3
建造業 Construction	4.6	6.9	6.5	8.1	6.6	7.6
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	26.6	22.5	28.2	24.9	29.8	26.2
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	8.9	9.8	10.4	10.9	10.1	11.3
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	13.6	10.6	14.9	13.4	15.7	16.1
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	19.3	19.9	22.8	22.3	28.8	25.5
其他 <sup>(5)</sup> Others <sup>(5)</sup>	1.5	2.1	1.3	1.5	0.5	1.0
<b>居住情況 Living Arrangement</b>						
按居住情況劃分的人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of population by living arrangement (%)						
獨居 Living alone	1.6	4.4	1.4	4.4	1.1	4.4
只與父母同住 Living with parent(s) only	81.9	40.2	86.3	38.9	88.1	38.2
與配偶及／或子女同住 Living with spouse and/or child(ren)						
並與父母同住 And with parent(s)	0.7	3.3	0.7	3.4	0.5	3.0
並不與父母同住 And not with parent(s)	4.7	44.3	3.7	46.4	2.4	47.9
其他 <sup>(6)</sup> Others <sup>(6)</sup>	11.1	7.8	8.0	6.9	7.9	6.5

註釋：(1) 該數字包括在一九九一年三月進行的人口普查時暫時不在港的 151 833 名居民。  
(2) 這些數字是根據「居港人口」數目編製。  
(3) 這些數字是根據在人口普查／中期人口統計時刻在香港的居民（包括暫時不在港的居民）的數目編製。一九九六年中期人口統計時的人口數字以這基計算的為 6 217 556 人。  
(4) 這些數字指十五歲及以上的全港人口。  
(5) 「其他」包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力、燃氣及水務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能分類或描述不足。  
(6) 數字包括所有與父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住的人數。

Notes: (1) The figure includes 151 833 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1991 Census conducted in March 1991.  
(2) The figures are compiled based on the Hong Kong Resident Population.  
(3) The figures refer to residents present in Hong Kong at the census/by-census moment, including those who were temporarily away from Hong Kong. The population figure compiled on this basis at the 1996 Population By-census was 6 217 556.  
(4) The figures refer to the whole population aged 15 and over.  
(5) "Others" include such industries as "Agriculture and fishing", "Mining and quarrying", "Electricity, gas and water" and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable.  
(6) Figures include youths living with person(s) other than parent(s), spouse and child(ren).

**表 2 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按區議會分區劃分的青年數目**  
**Table 2 Youths by District Council District, 1991, 1996 and 2001**

區議會分區	District Council District	青年 Youths					
		1991		1996		2001	
		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	32 361	3.9	29 609	3.4	29 593	3.2
灣仔	Wan Chai	19 361	2.3	17 362	2.0	16 909	1.8
東區	Eastern	74 123	8.8	75 989	8.7	75 985	8.3
南區	Southern	42 788	5.1	39 485	4.5	39 094	4.2
小計	Sub-total	168 633	20.1	162 445	18.7	161 581	17.6
九龍	Kowloon						
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	38 199	4.5	32 819	3.8	33 642	3.7
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	50 929	6.1	43 973	5.1	43 365	4.7
九龍城	Kowloon City	60 061	7.2	49 307	5.7	44 718	4.9
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	62 615	7.5	54 504	6.3	56 794	6.2
觀塘	Kwun Tong	99 281	11.8	86 849	10.0	74 484	8.1
小計	Sub-total	311 085	37.0	267 452	30.8	253 003	27.5
新界	New Territories						
葵青	Kwai Tsing	83 158	9.9	78 046	9.0	68 908	7.5
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	46 667	5.6	38 030	4.4	34 626	3.8
屯門	Tuen Mun	49 097	5.8	76 585	8.8	82 934	9.0
元朗	Yuen Long	34 170	4.1	46 858	5.4	65 588	7.1
北區	North	20 557	2.4	30 151	3.5	44 768	4.9
大埔	Tai Po	25 296	3.0	39 260	4.5	50 122	5.4
沙田	Sha Tin	74 379	8.9	94 677	10.9	102 159	11.1
西貢	Sai Kung	16 662	2.0	25 656	3.0	45 292	4.9
離島	Islands	8 006	1.0	8 289	1.0	10 670	1.2
小計	Sub-total	357 992	42.6	437 552	50.3	505 067	54.9
陸上總計	Land total	837 710	99.7	867 449	99.8	919 651	99.9
加：水上人口	plus: Marine	2 131	0.3	2 062	0.2	794	0.1
全港	Whole territory	839 841	100.0	869 511	100.0	920 445	100.0