

人口普查的今昔

Population Census – Past and Present

1. 背景 Background

2021

統計處進行「2021年人口普查」，是該處負責的第六次人口普查。
C&SD conducted the 2021 Population Census (2021C), its sixth population census.

2016
2011
2006
2001
1996
1991
1986
1981
1976

統計處每10年進行一次人口普查，並在期間進行一次中期人口統計。
C&SD conducted a population census once every 10 years and a population by-census in between.

1971

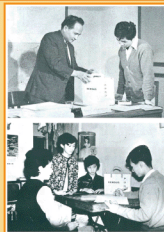
統計處進行「1971年人口及房屋普查」，是該處首次負責的人口普查。
C&SD conducted the 1971 Population and Housing Census (1971C), its first population census.

1967

政府統計處（統計處）成立。
The Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) was established.

2. 規模 Scale

1971C



聘用超過 21 000 名外勤工作人員以訪問 394 萬人士
Over 21 000 field workers were employed to enumerate 3.94 million persons



統計處在不同地區的學校設立103個外勤工作站
103 field centres were set up in schools of different districts

2021C



聘用 7 000 名外勤工作人員向 7 41 萬人士搜集數據
7 000 field workers were employed to collect data from 7.41 million persons



統計處在不同地區設立44個外勤工作站
44 field centres were set up in different districts

3. 數據項目 Data Topics

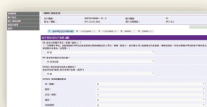
根據當時的社會情況設計問卷
Questionnaires were designed to meet the then prevailing social needs

1971C



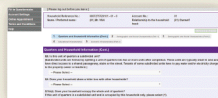
問卷設有32項數據項目，搜集有關房屋、住戶、個人及交通特徵的資料。
The questionnaire contained 32 data topics, collecting information on housing, household, person and transport characteristics.

2021C



問卷設有46項數據項目，涵蓋6個範疇，包括人口及社會特徵、教育、內部遷移、經濟活動、房屋及住戶特徵。

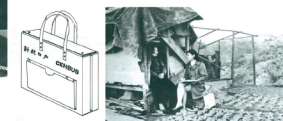
The questionnaire contained 46 data topics covering 6 aspects including demographic and social characteristics, education, internal migration, economic activity, housing and household characteristics.



4. 數據搜集方法 Data Collection Method



進行面談訪問，以紙張問卷搜集數據
Conducting face-to-face interviews, using paper questionnaires to collect data



1971C

採用多模式數據搜集方法，包括：
Adopting a multi-modal data collection approach, including:



以平板電腦進行面談訪問
Using mobile tablets to conduct face-to-face interviews

網上問卷
Online questionnaires



郵寄問卷
Postal returns



電話訪問
Telephone interviews

便利受訪者提供數據
Facilitating provision of data



加強數據安全
Improved data security

減輕受訪者負擔
Reduce respondents' burden

環保
Environmentally friendly

提高效率
Enhanced efficiency

更佳用戶體驗
Better user experience

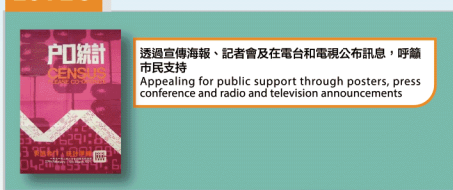
配合個人生活方式
Suit one's own lifestyle

人口普查的今昔 (續)

Population Census – Past and Present (Cont'd)

5. 宣傳活動 Publicity Programme

1971C



6. 發布統計結果 Dissemination of Statistical Results

1971C



■ 只提供印刷版報告書
Printed publications only

2021C



對特定人口組別的宣傳 Publicity targeting specific population groups



2021C





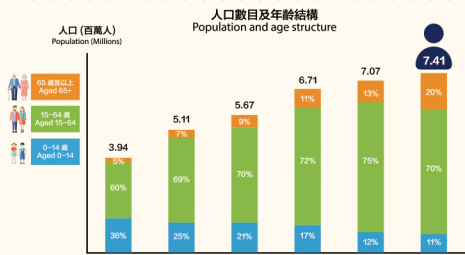
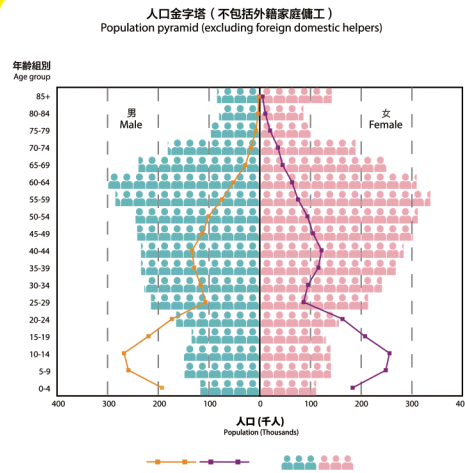
香港特別行政區 政府統計處

Census and Statistics Department
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

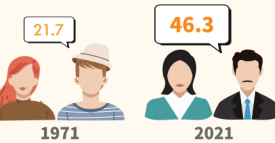
人口特徵 Demographic Characteristics

香港人口持續高齡化

The ageing trend in Hong Kong population continued

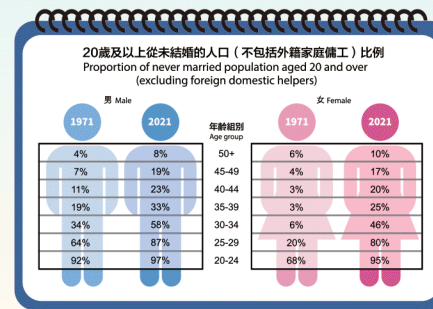


年齡中位數(歲)
Median age (Year)



男性及女性人口中從未結婚人士的比例上升

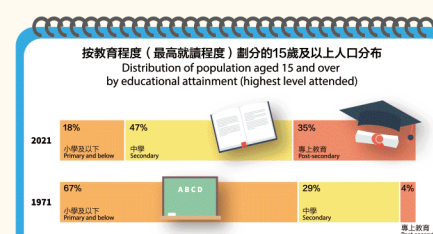
The proportion of never married population increased in both sexes



教育特徵 Educational Characteristics

香港人口的教育程度明顯提高

The educational level of Hong Kong population improved markedly

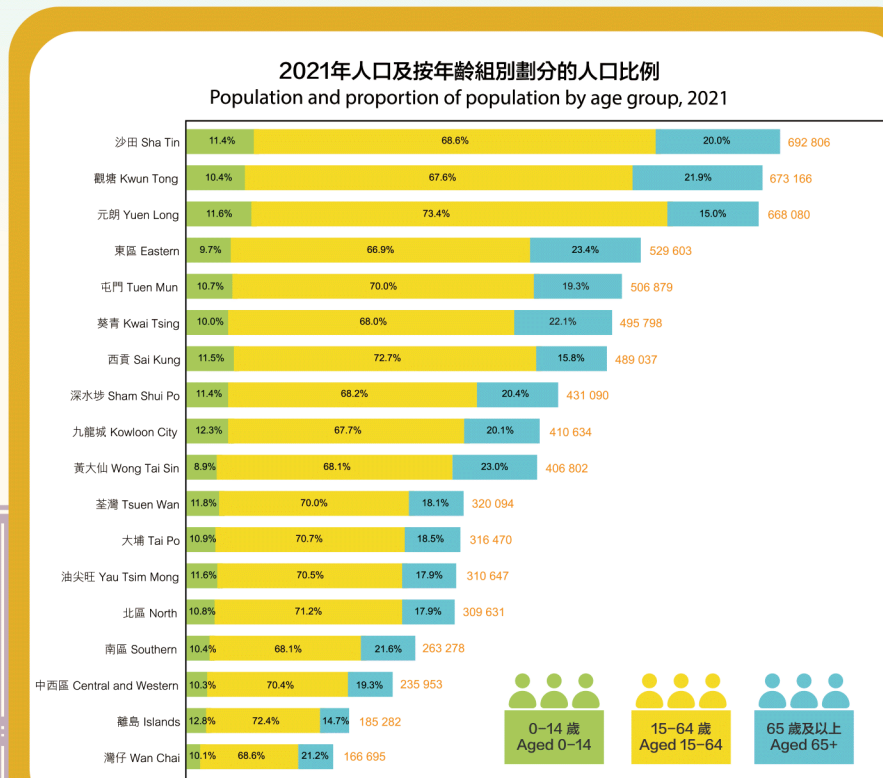


地區特徵 Geographical Characteristics

沙田區人口最多

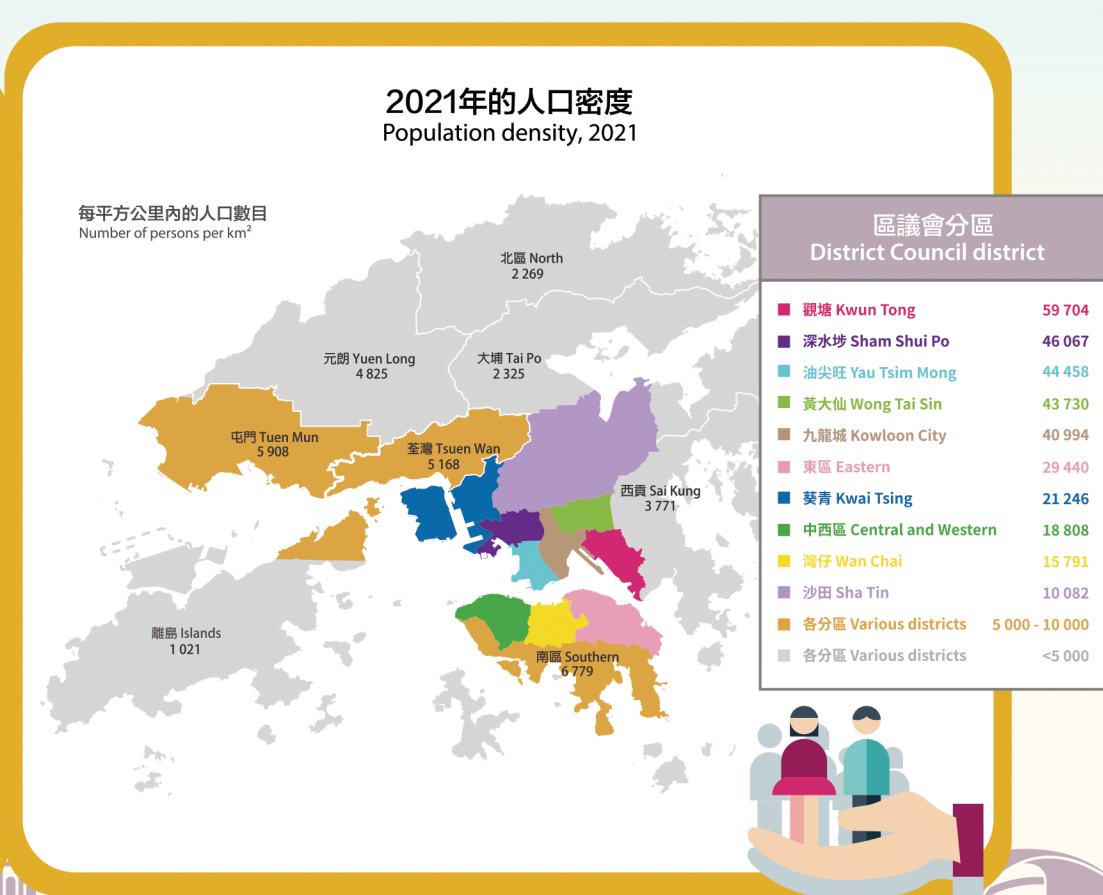
東區老年人口比例最高

The largest population in Sha Tin district
The highest proportion of elderly persons in Eastern district



新界各區的人口密度普遍較低

Lower population densities in districts in the New Territories generally



政府統計處

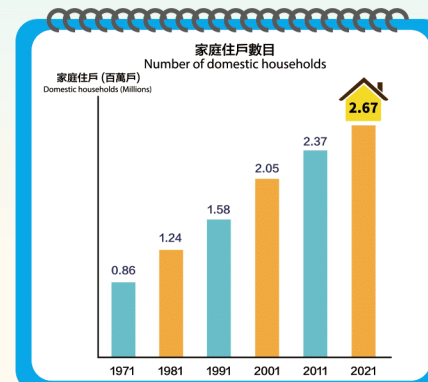
Census and Statistics Department
專業統計 · 客觀可靠
Delivering Trusted Statistics
with Professionalism



住戶特徵 Household Characteristics

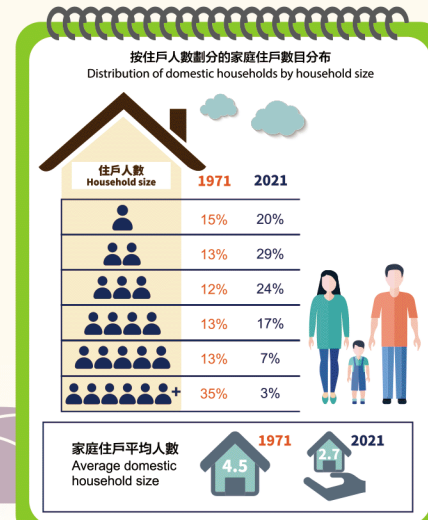
家庭住戶數目有所增加

The number of domestic households rose



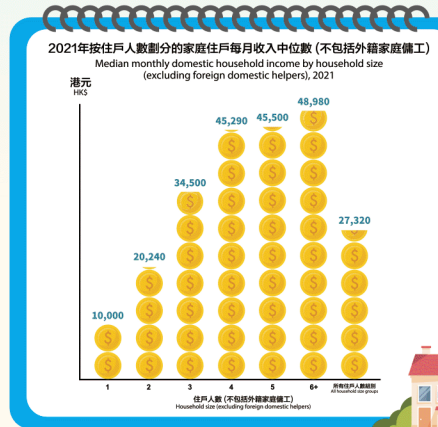
家庭住戶人數減少的趨勢持續

The trend was towards smaller households



住戶人數愈多，住戶每月收入中位數也愈高

The larger the household size, the higher the median monthly household income



由夫婦及未婚子女所組成的家庭住戶比例明顯下跌

Significant decline in the proportion of domestic households comprising a couple with unmarried children

