

用語及定義

Terms and Definitions

1. 人口特徵

1.1 *人口*：請參閱第xix至xx頁有關「居港人口」的定義。

1.2 *性別比率* 是指男性人數與每千名女性相對的比率。

1.3 *出生時平均預期壽命* 是指某年出生的人士，若其一生經歷一如該年年齡性別死亡率所反映的死亡情況，他／她預期能活的年數。

1.4 *嬰兒死亡率* 是指某一年內1歲以下嬰兒死亡人數相對該年每千名活產嬰兒的比率。

1.5 *年齡性別死亡率* 是指在某一年內，某年齡性別組別的死亡人數，相對該年年中該年齡性別組別每千名人口的比率。

1.6 *年齡中位數* 是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。

2. 婚姻、生育及家庭狀況

2.1 *粗結婚率* 是指在某一年內登記結婚數目相對該年年中每千名人口的比率。

1. Demographic Characteristics

1.1 *Population*: Please see the definition of “Hong Kong Resident Population” on pages xix-xx.

1.2 *Sex ratio* refers to the ratio of the number of males per 1 000 females.

1.3 *Expectation of life at birth* refers to the number of years of life that a person born in a given year is expected to live if he/ she was subject to the prevalent mortality conditions as reflected by the set of age-sex specific mortality rates for that year.

1.4 *Infant mortality rate* refers to the number of deaths of age under 1 in a given year per 1 000 live births in that year.

1.5 *Age-sex specific mortality rate* refers to the number of deaths in a given age-sex group occurring in a given year per 1 000 population at mid-year in that age-sex group.

1.6 *Median age* refers to the average age so calculated that 50% of the total number of persons were above that age and the other 50% were below it.

2. Marriage, Fertility and Family Conditions

2.1 *Crude marriage rate* refers to the number of marriages registered in a given year per 1 000 mid-year population of that year.

2.2 *年齡別生育率* 是指某一年齡組別的女性在某一年內生產的活產嬰兒數目，相對該年年中該年齡組別每千名女性人口的比率。

2.3 *家庭住戶* 是指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」。成員只有非香港居民或流動居民的住戶並不會被界定為家庭住戶。

2.4 *家庭住戶每月收入* 是指所有住戶成員於統計前1個月的總收入（包括由所有工作獲得的現金收入及其他現金收入）。其他現金收入包括來自租金收入、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及所有政府津貼的收入。

2.5 *單親人士* 是指從未結婚、已喪偶、離婚或分居，並與未滿18歲子女住在同一住戶內的人士。

2.2 *Age specific fertility rate* refers to the number of live births occurring to women in a given age group during a given year per 1 000 female population at mid-year in that age group.

2.3 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. Households comprising only non-Hong Kong residents or Mobile Residents are not classified as domestic households.

2.4 *Monthly domestic household income* refers to the total income (including earnings in cash from all employment and other cash incomes) received during the month before enumeration by all members of the household. Other cash income includes 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 and all government subsidies.

2.5 *Single parents* refer to persons who are never married, widowed, divorced or separated, and living with child(ren) aged under 18 in the same household.

3. 教育及培訓特徵

3.1 *教育程度* 是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、副學位、學位及研究生課程），以及設有考試或指定評核成績程序。

3.2 *學科類別* 是根據課程的學術性質而訂定，亦是大學教育資助委員會（教資會）由1993/94學年開始，對於教資會資助大學提供的學術課程所採用的分類方法。

4. 勞動人口特徵

4.1 *從事經濟活動人口*，即勞動人口，可再分為就業人口及失業人口。公共機構／社團院舍的住院人士及水上居民並不包括在內。（詳情請參閱第4.3段「勞動人口」。）

4.2 *非從事經濟活動人口* 包括所有在統計前7天內並無職位亦無工作的人士，在這7天內正在休假的人士及失業人士除外。料理家務者、退休人士及所有15歲以下人士等均包括在內。

3. Education and Training Characteristics

3.1 *Educational attainment* refers to the highest level of education ever attained by a person in educational institutions, 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, associate degree, degree and post-graduate courses offered by the Open University of Hong Kong) and includes examinations or specific academic assessment procedures.

3.2 *Academic programme categories* are constituted on the basis of academic cognateness and have been adopted by the University Grants Committee (UGC) as a classification system for academic programmes offered by the UGC-funded universities since 1993/94.

4. Labour Force Characteristics

4.1 The *economically active population*, synonymous with the labour force, comprises employed population and unemployed population. Inmates of institutions and persons living on board vessels are excluded. (Please see "Labour force" in paragraph 4.3 for details.)

4.2 The *economically inactive population* is made up of those persons who have not had a job and have not been at work during the 7 days before enumeration, 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 below the age of 15 are thus included.

4.3 勞動力人口是指15歲及以上陸上非住院人口，並符合就業人口或失業人口定義的人士。公共機構／社團院舍的住院人士及水上居民並不包括在內。

4.4 就業人口包括在統計前7天內從事一些工作賺取薪酬或利潤或有一份正式工作的15歲及以上人士（即該人士持續支取工資或薪金；或已獲保證或已有既定日期返回工作崗位或所經營之業務；或正支取補償費而無須接受其他工作）。就業人士可分為：

- (a) 自營作業者：從事本身業務／專業時為賺取利潤或費用而工作，並沒有受僱於人或僱用他人。
- (b) 僱主：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。
- (c) 僱員：為賺取工資、薪金、佣金、小費或實物津貼而為僱主（私營公司、住戶或政府）工作。外發工、家庭傭工和支薪家庭從業員亦包括在內。

4.3 The *labour force* refers to the land-based non-institutional population aged 15 and over who satisfy the criteria for being classified as employed population or unemployed population. Inmates of institutions and persons living on board vessels are excluded.

4.4 The *employed population* consists of persons aged 15 and over who have been engaged in performing work for pay or profit during the 7 days before enumeration or who have had formal job attachment (i.e. that the person has continued receipt of wage or salary; or has an assurance or an agreed date of return to job or business; or is in receipt of compensation without obligation to accept another job). Employed persons can be categorised into:

- (a) Self-employed: A person who works for profit or fees in his/ her own business/ profession, neither employed by someone nor employing others.
- (b) Employer: 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.
- (c) Employee: A person who works for an employer (private companies, households or the government) for wage, salary, commission, tips, or payment in kind. This also includes outworker, domestic helper and paid family worker.

(d) 無酬家庭從業員：為有關家庭生意工作而並無收取報酬。報酬不包括膳宿和零用錢，但若他／她因工作而定時支取報酬，應視為僱員。

(d) Unpaid family worker: A person who works for no pay in a family business. Food and lodging and pocket money are not counted as pay. However, if the worker receives regular pay for the work performed, he/ she should be regarded as an employee.

4.5 就業不足人口包括在統計前7天內在非自願情況下工作少於35小時，而在統計前30天內有找尋更多工作，或即使沒有找尋更多工作，但在統計前7天內可擔任更多工作的人士。根據此定義，因工作量不足而在統計前7天內放取無薪假期的就業人士，若在該7天期間內工作少於35小時甚或全段期間都在休假，亦會界定為就業不足人士。

4.5 The *underemployed population* comprises those employed persons who have involuntarily worked less than 35 hours during the 7 days before enumeration and have sought additional work during the 30 days before enumeration, or have not sought additional work but have been available for additional work during the 7 days before enumeration. Following this definition, employed persons taking no-pay leave due to slack work during the 7 days before enumeration are also classified as underemployed if they worked less than 35 hours or were on leave even for the whole period during the 7-day period.

4.6 失業人口包括所有符合下列條件的15歲及以上人士：

4.6 The *unemployed population* comprises all persons aged 15 and over who fulfil the following conditions:

(a) 在統計前7天內並無職位，且並無為賺取薪酬或利潤而工作；及

(a) have not had a job and have not performed any work for pay or profit during the 7 days before enumeration; and

(b) 在統計前7天內隨時可工作；及

(b) have been available for work during the 7 days before enumeration; and

(c) 在統計前30天內有找尋工作。

(c) have sought work during the 30 days before enumeration.

不過，一名15歲或以上的人士，如果符合上述 (a) 和 (b) 的條件，但沒有在統計前30天內找尋工作的原因為相信沒有工作可做，則仍會被界定為失業，即所謂「因灰心而不求職的人士」。

However, if a person aged 15 or over fulfils the conditions (a) and (b) above but has not sought work during the 30 days before enumeration because he/ she believes that work is not available, he/ she is still classified as unemployed, being regarded as a so-called “discouraged worker”.

除上述情況外，下列人士亦視作失業人士：

- (a) 並無職位，有找尋工作，但由於暫時生病而不能工作的人士；及
- (b) 並無職位，且隨時可工作，但由於下列原因並無找尋工作的人士：
 - (i) 已為於稍後時間擔當的新工作或開展的業務作出安排；或
 - (ii) 正期待返回原來的工作崗位（例如散工在有需要時通常會獲通知開工）。

4.7 勞動人口參與率是指勞動人口佔所有15歲及以上陸上非住院人口的比例。

4.8 就業不足率是指就業不足人士在勞動人口中所佔的比例。

Notwithstanding the above, the following types of persons are also classified as unemployed:

- (a) persons without a job, have sought work but have not been available for work because of temporary sickness; and
- (b) persons without a job, have been available for work but have not sought work because they:
 - (i) have made arrangements to take up a new job or to start business on a subsequent date; or
 - (ii) were expecting to return to their original jobs (e.g. casual workers are usually called back to work when service is needed).

4.7 The *labour force participation rate* refers to the proportion of labour force in the total land-based non-institutional population aged 15 and over.

4.8 The *underemployment rate* refers to the proportion of underemployed persons in the labour force.

4.9 失業率是指失業人士在勞動人口中所佔的比例。有關按行業或按職業劃分的失業率，由於在計算分子和分母時，(a) 失業人士是按其**以前**從事的行業（或職業）劃分，因而未必能確實反映他們將從事工作的行業（或職業），而且 (b) 亦沒有首次求職人士和重新加入勞動人口的失業人士以前從事行業（或職業）的資料。因此，按行業或按職業劃分的失業率不能與整體的失業率作嚴謹比較，同時亦須謹慎闡釋。

4.10 行業指統計前7天內受訪者工作機構的活動類別。由1993年開始，「綜合住戶統計調查」採用的行業分類，基本上遵照「香港標準行業分類」劃分。「香港標準行業分類」所採用的分類方法，修訂了在以前進行的統計調查中採用的分類方法。由2008年統計年開始，分類法是依照「香港標準行業分類2.0版」的主要類別。

4.11 職業指在統計前7天內某人所從事的主要工作種類、性質及主要職務。由1993年開始，分類基本上是按照「國際標準職業分類1988年版」的主要組別，並因應本港情況作出修訂。由2011年統計年開始，分類基本上是按照「國際標準職業分類2008年版」的主要組別，並因應本港情況作出修訂。

4.9 The *unemployment rate* refers to the proportion of unemployed persons in the labour force. As regards unemployment rates by industry or by occupation, since in deriving both the numerator and the denominator, (a) unemployed persons are classified according to their *previous* industry (or occupation) which may not necessarily be the one which he/ she will enter, and (b) there is no information on previous industry (or occupation) in respect of first-time job-seekers and re-entrants into the labour force who were unemployed, such rates are not strictly comparable to the overall unemployment rate and should be interpreted with caution.

4.10 *Industry* refers to the activity of the establishment in which the respondent worked during the 7 days before enumeration. From 1993 onwards, the industrial classification used in the General Household Survey basically follows the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification which is an updated version of the classification used in previous rounds of the survey. Starting from the reference year 2008, the classification follows the major industry groups of the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0.

4.11 *Occupation* refers to the kind of work, nature of duties and main task performed by a person in his/ her main job during the 7 days before enumeration. From 1993 onwards, the classification used basically follows the major groups of the International Standard Classification of Occupations 1988 (ISCO-88), with local adaptation for Hong Kong. Starting from the reference year 2011, the classification used basically follows the major groups of the International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08), with local adaptation for Hong Kong.

4.12 在中國內地工作的香港居民是指屬於居港人口而於統計前12個月內曾在中國內地工作（不論在該12個月期間內往中國內地工作的次數及每次逗留的期間）的人士。但若只往中國內地洽談生意、巡視業務，及／或出席貿易展銷會、會議和業務應酬，則不視作在中國內地工作。此外，往返中港兩地的從事運輸業的人士及在中國內地海域作業的漁民或海員，亦不包括在內。

4.13 臨時僱員是指在統計時由僱主按日僱用或僱用一段少於60天的固定期間的僱員。但在統計時正在從事暑期工的全日制學生則不包括在內。

4.14 從事部分時間制工作的僱員是指在統計時所從事的主業符合下列條件的僱員：

- (a) 每周通常工作日數少於5天（適用於每周有固定工作日數的人士）；或
- (b) 每個工作天通常工作時數少於6小時（適用於每周有固定工作日數的人士）；或
- (c) 每周通常工作時數少於30小時（適用於每周沒有固定工作日數的人士）。

4.12 *Hong Kong residents working in the mainland of China* refer to persons in the Hong Kong Resident Population who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration, irrespective of the number of times they had worked in the mainland of China during the 12-month period and duration of stay each time. However, persons who travel to the mainland of China only to conduct business negotiations and inspection of business, and/ or to attend trade fairs, meetings and business-related entertainment are excluded. Transport workers commuting between Hong Kong and the mainland of China, and fishermen or seamen working within the waters of the mainland of China are also excluded.

4.13 *Casual employees* refer to employees who were employed by an employer on a day-to-day basis or for a fixed period of less than 60 days at the time of enumeration. However, full-time students taking up a summer job at the time of enumeration were excluded.

4.14 *Part-time employees* refer to employees with their main employment at the time of enumeration fulfilling the following criteria:

- (a) the number of usual days of work per week was less than 5 (for a person with a fixed number of working days per week); or
- (b) the number of usual hours of work per working day was less than 6 (for a person with a fixed number of working days per week); or
- (c) the number of usual hours of work per week was less than 30 (for a person without a fixed number of working days per week).

但通常每次值班工作時間為24小時的人士，不論他們每周通常工作多少天，均不包括在內。此外，在統計時正在放暑假並從事暑期工的全日制學生亦不包括在內。

4.15 *職業傷亡個案* 是指根據《僱員補償條例》呈報在工作地點發生的致命個案或導致失去工作能力3天以上的受傷個案。

5. 就業收入

5.1 *每月就業收入* 指統計前1個月從所有工作所獲得的收入。就僱員來說，收入包括工資和薪金、花紅、佣金、小費、房屋津貼、超時工作津貼、勤工津貼及其他現金津貼，但不包括補薪。就僱主和自營作業者而言，收入是指從自己擁有的企業提取作個人及家居用途的款額，或從業務所得的淨收入。

5.2 *每月主要職業收入* 是指：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、小賬及其他現金津貼，但不包括年終花紅及雙糧。

5.3 *工資* 的定義跟隨《僱傭條例》對工資的定義。概括而言，包括下列組成部分：

- (a) 基本工資；
- (b) 不屬賞贈性質的佣金及小費；

However, persons who usually worked 24 hours per shift were excluded, regardless of the number of usual days of work per week. Moreover, full-time students being on summer vacation and taking up a summer job at the time of enumeration were also excluded.

4.15 *Occupational injuries* refer to injury cases in workplaces reported under the Employees' Compensation Ordinance, resulting in death or incapacity for work of over 3 days.

5. Employment Earnings

5.1 *Monthly employment earnings* refer to earnings from all jobs during the month before enumeration. For employees, they include wages and salary, bonus, commission, tips, housing allowance, overtime allowance, attendance allowance and other cash allowances. However, back pays are excluded. For employers and self-employed, they refer to amounts drawn from the self-owned enterprise for personal and household use, or net earnings from business.

5.2 *Monthly income from main employment* refers to: 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.

5.3 The definition of *wage* follows the definition as adopted in the Employment Ordinance. In brief, the following components are covered:

- (a) Basic wage;
- (b) Commission and tips not of gratuitous nature;

- (c) 除保證發放的年終酬金以外的保證發放花紅及津貼（例如輪班津貼、生活津貼、膳食津貼、不屬賞贈性質的勤工獎）；以及
- (d) 超時工作津貼。

5.4 *每小時工資* 是把工資期內付給僱員的工資，在扣除就休息日及不屬工作時數的用膳時間所支付的款項後，除在同一工資期內總工作時數，即合約／協議工作時數（包括根據僱傭合約或勞資雙方的協議，而被視為工作時間的用膳時間）及在僱主指示下超時工作的時數的總和。

6. 社會福利

6.1 *綜合社會保障援助計劃* 是以入息補助方法，為那些在經濟上無法自給的人士提供安全網，使他們的入息達到一定水平，以應付生活上的基本需要。申請人必須符合居港規定及通過入息及資產審查。*其受助人* 指正在領取援助金的人士。

6.2 *公共福利金計劃* 包括普通傷殘津貼、高額傷殘津貼、高齡津貼、普通長者生活津貼、高齡長者生活津貼、廣東計劃及福建計劃。而*領取公共福利金的人士* 則包括個案在處理中而未獲發放款項的人士。

- (c) Guaranteed bonuses and allowances other than end of year payment (e.g. shift premium pay, cost-of-living allowance, meal allowance, good attendance bonus not of gratuitous nature); and
- (d) Overtime allowance.

5.4 *Hourly wage* is derived by dividing the amount of wages paid to an employee in the wage period, with deduction of the payments related to rest days and meal breaks which are not regarded as working hours, by the number of working hours in the same wage period, which is the sum of the contractual/ agreed working hours (including meal breaks which are regarded as working hours according to the employment contract or agreement with the employer) and overtime hours worked at the direction of employers.

6. Social Welfare

6.1 *The Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Scheme* provides a safety net for those who cannot support themselves financially. It is designed to bring their income up to a prescribed level to meet their basic needs. An applicant must satisfy the residence requirements and pass both the income and asset tests. *The recipients under the scheme* refer to those currently in receipt of payments.

6.2 *The Social Security Allowance Scheme* includes Normal Disability Allowance, Higher Disability Allowance, Old Age Allowance, Normal Old Age Living Allowance, Higher Old Age Living Allowance, Guangdong Scheme and Fujian Scheme. *Persons in receipt of Social Security Allowance* include those whose cases are under processing and payments have not yet been made.

7. 醫療與健康

7.1 按死因劃分的死亡率是以某一組死因的登記死亡人數為分子，與同年年中人口數目為分母構成比率（按每十萬名人口計算）。就某一組死因而言，按死因劃分的標準化死亡率是所有適用於該組死因的年齡組別死亡率的加權平均數。所採用的權數是標準人口中各年齡組別人口所佔的比例。

7.2 殘疾人士指任何人士：

- (a) 在統計時，認為自己有下列四項中的一項或多於一項情況，並已持續或預料會持續最少6個月的時間：
- (i) 身體活動能力受限制；
 - (ii) 視覺有困難；
 - (iii) 聽覺有困難；及
 - (iv) 言語能力有困難；

或

- (b) 經認可的醫務人員（例如西醫及中醫）診斷有下列五項中至少一項情況：
- (i) 精神病／情緒病；
 - (ii) 自閉症；
 - (iii) 特殊學習困難；
 - (iv) 注意力不足／過度活躍症；及
 - (v) 智障。

7.3 習慣每日吸食香煙的人士指在統計時有每日吸食香煙習慣的人士，雖然他們可能因生病或其他原因而在某些日子沒有吸煙。

7. Medical and Health

7.1 The *cause-specific mortality rate* is the total number of registered deaths due to a specific group of causes divided by the mid-year population (expressed as per 100 000 population). For a particular group of causes, the *standardised cause-specific mortality rate* is a weighted average of the age-specific mortality rates pertaining to that group of causes. The weights used are the proportions of population in individual age groups in the standard population.

7.2 *Persons with disabilities* refer to those persons who:

- (a) had perceived themselves as having one or more of the following four conditions which had lasted, or were likely to last, for a period of 6 months or more at the time of enumeration:
- (i) restriction in body movement;
 - (ii) seeing difficulty;
 - (iii) hearing difficulty; and
 - (iv) speech difficulty;

or

- (b) had been diagnosed by qualified health personnel (such as practitioners of Western medicine and Chinese medicine) as having one or more of the following five conditions:
- (i) mental illness/ mood disorder;
 - (ii) Autism;
 - (iii) Specific Learning Difficulties (SpLD);
 - (iv) Attention Deficit/ Hyperactivity Disorder (AD/ HD); and
 - (v) intellectual disability.

7.3 *Daily cigarette smokers* refer to those persons who had a daily cigarette smoking habit at the time of enumeration, although they might not smoke on certain days because of illness or other reasons.

8. 罪案及司法

8.1 *罪案* 是泛指一些性質較為嚴重而需要警方作刑事調查的指定罪行。

8.2 *舉報的罪案* 是指該些由警方分類並處理的案件。至於由其他執法機構，如入境事務處、香港海關及廉政公署所處理的案件，則不包括在內。

8.3 *犯罪被捕人數* 包括所有因犯罪而被捕的人士，不論其最終有否被檢控。犯罪被捕人數的計算方法是按罪犯被捕的次數而定。若某人在兩宗或以上事件中被捕，會於每次事件中「分別」記錄為一個人。若某人在一宗事件中因數項罪名被捕，則只選其中可被判最重刑罰的一項罪名作編製之用。

8.4 *吸食毒品* 是指服用危害或可能危害個人身體、精神健康、或其家庭和社會關係的毒品／物質，而劑量或服用期超過正常的治療劑量或服用期。被吸食的毒品包括海洛英、鴉片、嗎啡、菲仕通／美沙酮及危害精神毒品（如氯胺酮、甲基安非他明（俗稱「冰毒」）、可卡因、咳藥和有機溶劑等），酒精及煙草則不包括在內。

8. Crime and Justice

8.1 *Crimes* refer to a group of designated offences which are generally considered more serious in nature and require investigation by the criminal investigation police officers.

8.2 *Reported crimes* refer to the cases which are classified and dealt with by the police. Cases which are handled by other law enforcement agencies such as Immigration Department, Customs and Excise Department and Independent Commission Against Corruption are not included.

8.3 *The number of persons arrested for crime* includes all persons arrested regardless of whether they are prosecuted or not. The counting rule for persons arrested for crime is based on the number of occasions on which offenders are arrested. If a person is arrested on two or more occasions, each occasion is counted as a “separate” person. If a person is arrested on one occasion for several offences, the offence with the heaviest maximum permissible penalty is chosen for tabulation purposes.

8.4 *Drug abuse* refers to the taking of drugs/ substances which taken harm or threaten to harm the physical or mental or social well-being of an individual, in doses above or for periods beyond those normally regarded as therapeutic. Substances of abuse include heroin, opium, morphine, physeptone/methadone and psychotropic substances (such as ketamine, methamphetamine (commonly known as “Ice”), cocaine, cough medicine and organic solvents), but exclude alcohol and tobacco.

8.5 被呈報吸食毒品人數是根據呈報機構，例如執法部門、戒毒治療及福利機構向「藥物濫用資料中央檔案室」（檔案室）呈報的吸毒人士的資料而編製。該檔案室由政府總部禁毒處成立，屬自願呈報系統。基於其性質，檔案室不是計量本港在某一段時間內吸毒者的確實人數，其統計數字旨在顯示一段時間內的吸毒趨勢。

8.6 新呈報虐待兒童個案數字是根據呈報機構，包括所有提供個案服務的社會福利署（社署）及非政府機構服務單位，例如綜合家庭服務中心、綜合服務中心、保護家庭及兒童服務課、醫務社會服務部、感化及社會服務令辦事處、學校社會工作部、地區青少年外展社會工作隊、綜合青少年服務中心等，向「保護兒童資料系統」（該系統）呈報虐待兒童及有被虐待危機的兒童的個案資料而編製。該系統的運作由社署管理。

8.7 新呈報虐待配偶／同居情侶個案及性暴力個案數字是根據呈報機構，包括福利機構、執法部門、醫院管理局及衛生署等向由社署管理的「虐待配偶／同居情侶個案及性暴力個案中央資料系統」呈報的個案資料而編製。該系統收集經由不同機構和部門新呈報的虐待配偶／同居情侶個案及性暴力個案的統計數字，從而評估虐待配偶／同居情侶個案及性暴力個案在香港的嚴重性。

8.5 The number of reported drug abusers is based on information of drug abusers reported by reporting agencies such as law enforcement agencies, treatment and welfare agencies to the Central Registry of Drug Abuse (CRDA) established by the Narcotics Division of the Government Secretariat. The CRDA is a voluntary reporting system. By its nature, while the CRDA does not measure the exact size of the drug abusing population in Hong Kong at any particular time, statistics derived therefrom are indicators of the trends of drug abuse over time.

8.6 The number of newly reported child abuse cases is based on information of child abuse cases and children found at risk reported by reporting agencies including all service units of Social Welfare Department (SWD) and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) providing casework service such as Integrated Family Service Centres, Integrated Services Centres, Family and Child Protective Services Units, Medical Social Services Units, Probation and Community Service Orders Offices, School Social Work Units, District Youth Outreaching Social Work Teams, Integrated Children and Youth Services Centres etc., to the Child Protection Registry (CPR) which is under the administration of the SWD.

8.7 The number of newly reported spouse/cohabitant battering cases and sexual violence cases is based on the information reported by reporting agencies such as social welfare units, the police, Hospital Authority and Department of Health to the Central Information System on Spouse/ Cohabitant Battering Cases and Sexual Violence Cases (the System) which is under the administration of the Social Welfare Department. The System collects essential data on newly reported spouse/ cohabitant battering and sexual violence cases by different organisations and departments to gauge the size of spouse/ cohabitant battering and sexual violence problem in Hong Kong.

8.8 新呈報虐待長者個案數字是根據呈報機構，包括社會服務單位、香港警務處、醫院管理局及衛生署等向由社署管理的「虐待長者個案中央資料系統」呈報的個案資料而編製。該系統收集經由不同機構和部門處理虐待長者個案的統計數字，從而評估虐待長者個案在香港的嚴重性。

8.8 The number of newly reported elder abuse cases is based on the information reported by reporting agencies such as social service units, the Hong Kong Police Force, Hospital Authority and Department of Health, etc to the Central Information System on Elder Abuse Cases (the System) which is under the administration of the Social Welfare Department. The System collects essential data on elder abuse cases handled by different organisations and departments to gauge the size of elder abuse problem in Hong Kong.

9. 參與公共事務的情況

9. Pattern of Participation in Public Affairs

9.1 公務員是指在統計日期，按公務員聘用條件受僱的人員。法官及司法人員、廉政公署人員、駐香港以外地區的香港經濟貿易辦事處在當地聘請的人員，以及其他政府僱員如非公務員合約僱員，並不包括在內。可是，在1999年6月的統計期之前，司法機構內的法官及司法人員是納入公務員範圍內。

9.1 *Civil servants* refer to persons who are employed on civil service terms of appointment as at the survey reference date. Judges and judicial officers, Independent Commission Against Corruption officers, locally engaged staff working in the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices outside Hong Kong, and other government employees like Non-Civil Service Contract staff are excluded. However, prior to the statistical month of June 1999, judges and judicial officers in the Judiciary were included in the coverage of civil servants.

9.2 公營架構諮詢及法定組織是指那些就政府的政策提供意見、提供公共服務、執行法定職能，以及處理就政府的決定而提出的上訴個案的組織。

9.2 *Public sector advisory and statutory bodies* are bodies which provide advice on government policies, deliver public services, perform statutory functions and deal with appeals against Government decisions.

10. 居住情況及住戶特徵

10. Living Arrangement and Household Characteristics

10.1 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：

10.1 *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:

核心家庭住戶

- (i) *由夫婦所組成*: 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。
- (ii) *由夫婦及未婚子女所組成*: 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。
- (iii) *由父或母親及未婚子女所組成*: 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

- (iv) *由夫婦及其中至少一個父或母親所組成*: 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。

Nuclear family households

- (i) *Composed of couple*: A household comprising a married couple without any other related persons. It may or may not include other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).
- (ii) *Composed of couple and unmarried children*: 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).
- (iii) *Composed of lone parent and unmarried children*: 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

- (iv) *Composed of couple and at least one of their parents*: 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).

(v) *由夫婦、其中至少一個父或母親及其未婚子女所組成*: 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。

(vi) *由其他親屬關係組合所組成*: 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

(vii) *單人住戶*: 只有一個人的住戶。

(viii) *非親屬關係住戶*: 由一羣無親屬關係人士所組成的住戶。

10.2 *住戶戶主* 是一個被該住戶的其他成員認定為戶主的人士。在以往的人口普查或中期人口統計中, 住戶內只有一人會被定為戶主。而由2006年中期人口統計開始, 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人口普查或中期人口統計的問卷內容及設計之上。

(v) *Composed of couple, at least one of their parents and their unmarried children*: 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).

(vi) *Composed of other relationship combinations*: A household comprising a group of related persons but not being unclassified in the above categories. It may or may not include other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).

Other households

(vii) *One-person households*: A household with only one person.

(viii) *Non-relative households*: A household comprising unrelated person(s).

10.2 *Head of a household* is defined as a person acknowledged as such by other members of the household. In the past population censuses/ by-censuses, only one person in the household was designated as the household head. However, starting from the 2006 Population By-census, the 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 the population censuses/ by-census questionnaire, in order to avoid stereotyping gender role in the family.

10.3 *年齡性別戶主率* 是指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應年齡性別組別人數的比例。

10.4 *貧窮線* 為定義貧窮住戶及貧窮人口的門檻。香港的官方貧窮線分析框架以按住戶人數劃分的政策介入前(下述)每月住戶收入中位數的50%作為貧窮線，即以「相對貧窮」的概念制訂貧窮線。貧窮住戶是指每月住戶收入低於貧窮線的家庭住戶，貧窮人口則指貧窮住戶的所有成員。

- (i) *政策介入前每月住戶收入* 是指計及政府政策措施所提供的收入前的每月住戶收入。這收入只反映住戶面對的**假設**貧窮情況(即如沒有政府介入)。編製這收入的主要目的是提供客觀的基準以評估政府政策措施的成效。

10.3 *Age-sex-specific headship rate* refers to the proportion 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.

10.4 *Poverty line* refers to a threshold to define poor households and poor population. In the official poverty line framework of Hong Kong, 50% of the median monthly household income before policy intervention (described below) by household size is adopted as the poverty line. That is, the concept of “relative poverty” is used to set the poverty line. Poor households refer to domestic households whose monthly household income is below the poverty line and all members of poor households are referred to as poor population.

- (i) *Pre-intervention monthly household income* refers to monthly household income before the income provided by the government policies and measures. This income only reflects the **hypothetical** poverty situation faced by households (i.e. if without government intervention), which is compiled with a prime purpose to provide an objective benchmark for assessing the effectiveness of the government policies and measures.

(ii) *政策介入後(恆常現金)每月住戶收入* 是指將政策介入前的住戶收入扣除稅項及回撥所有政府政策及措施所提供的恆常現金項目。利用政策介入後的每月住戶收入比較貧窮線，可界定政策介入後(恆常現金)的貧窮人口。通過比較政策介入前及後的貧窮統計數據(例如「政策介入後」跟「政策介入前」的貧窮人口或貧窮率的差別)，就可評估不同政策的成效。

(ii) *Post-intervention (recurrent cash) monthly household income* refers to the pre-intervention monthly household income after tax and all recurrent cash benefits provided by the government policies and measures. Using such post-intervention monthly household income to compare with the poverty line, the post-intervention (recurrent cash) poor population can be identified. Through comparing the pre-and post-intervention poverty statistics (e.g. differences between the post-intervention and pre-intervention poor population or poverty rates), the effectiveness of different policies can be assessed.

10.5 *貧窮率* 是指貧窮人口相對整體居住在家庭住戶的人口比例。

10.5 *Poverty rate* refers to the ratio of the poor population to the total population living in domestic households.

11. 地區特徵

11. Geographical Characteristics

11.1 *區議會分區* 是根據區議會條例(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。

11.1 *District Council district* refers to the 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.

11.2 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。

12. 交通及運輸

12.1 交通意外傷亡者是指在交通意外中導致受傷或死亡的人士，包括行人及肇事車輛的司機及乘客。

13. 資訊科技使用情況

13.1 智能手機比傳統只能打電話、發送短訊和拍照的手提電話更先進。智能手機的功能包括：輕觸式屏幕輸入、透過流動網絡接駁互聯網(如Wi-Fi、4G LTE)、看短片聽音樂、拍攝短片、GPS導航、收發電子郵件及瀏覽網頁等。智能手機也可用於下載流動應用程式(如WhatsApp、面書及YouTube)。

11.2 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.

12. Traffic and Transport

12.1 *Road traffic casualties* refer to persons who are killed or injured in traffic accidents, including pedestrians and drivers and passengers on the vehicles involved.

13. Information Technology Usage

13.1 *Smartphone* refers to a mobile phone offering more advanced features than a cell phone which is mainly for making phone call, sending SMS and taking picture. Some advanced features/ functions found in smartphone include touchscreen interface, Internet access via mobile network (such as Wi-Fi connection and 4G LTE connection), video and music player, video recording, GPS navigation, sending and receiving e-mail and web browsing. The smartphone can also be used to download mobile apps (such as WhatsApp, Facebook and YouTube).