

序言

二零零一年人口普查結果已於二零零一年三月進行。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，有助對社會不同的層面進行研究。

本報告概述二零零一年人口普查的進行過程，詳細描述由籌劃，至數據搜集、處理及發布的程序。它補充其他載有二零零一年人口普查結果的報告書，使用者能更了解有關數據。

《主要報告》共分兩冊：第一冊載列二零零一年人口普查結果的詳細分析及詮釋；而本冊（即第二冊）描述普查的設計、數據收集方法、執程序及技術細節。有關評估資料的素質亦載於第二冊內。

普查的結果已刊載於數份已出版的刊物內，當中並包括載有分區統計數字的報告書。另一本報告《主要統計表》快將出版，內載有關全港人口、住戶及屋宇單位詳細資料的統計表，可補充本報告的統計資料。此外，一系列有關人口分組（如青年、長者及單親家庭）的主題性報告亦將會發表。全系列有關人口普查結果的報告的名稱載列於本報告末。

政府統計處處長 何永煊

二零零二年六月

Foreword

The 2001 Population Census was conducted in March 2001. The Census provides a wealth of data on the socio-economic characteristics of the population in Hong Kong, thus facilitating studies undertaken on various facets of the community.

This report provides an overview on how the 2001 Population Census was conducted with detailed descriptions on various aspects from planning, to data collection, processing and dissemination. It supplements the other reports that contain findings of the 2001 Population Census and it enables users to better understand the data.

The “Main Report” consists of two separate volumes: Volume I presents detailed analysis and interpretation of the results of 2001 Population Census; and this volume (i.e. Volume II) describes the design, data collection method, operation procedures and techniques of the Census. An assessment of the data quality is also given in Volume II.

Results of the Census are available in a number of publications, including reports containing data at district level, that have been released. Another report “Main Tables”, which will be published shortly, contains detailed tables on the population, households and quarters in the whole territory and may be considered as a complement to this report. There are also a series of thematic reports on population sub-groups like youths, elderly and single parent families. A list of the series of publications on the Census results is given at the end of this report.

Frederick W. H. HO
Commissioner for Census and Statistics

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1. 緒言

背景

1.1 香港自一九六一年起，每十年進行一次人口普查；而在兩次人口普查中間，則進行一次中期人口統計。依此慣例，香港在二零零一年三月十五日至二十七日的十三天期間進行了一次人口普查。

1.2 香港在一九六一年、一九七一年、一九八一年、一九九一年及二零零一年進行了人口普查。一九六一年和一九七一年的人口普查，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。至於一九八一年、一九九一年及二零零一年的人口普查，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，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。

1.3 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，故香港在一九六六年、一九七六年、一九八六年及一九九六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. Introduction

Background

1.1 It is established practice from 1961 for Hong Kong to conduct a population census once every ten years and a by-census in the middle of the intercensal period. Following this practice, the 2001 Population Census was conducted in the thirteen-day period from 15-27 March 2001.

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

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 censuses. Thus, in 1966, 1976, 1986 and 1996 there were population by-censuses conducted. A by-census differs from a full 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 by-census may be slightly less precise than those from a census.

1.4 二零零一年人口普查包括向七分六住戶搜集基本資料如年齡及性別的簡單點算及向其餘七分一住戶的成員搜集多方面人口及社會經濟特徵的詳細訪問。因此，本報告內有關人口、住戶及屋宇單位的總數是由全面點算¹所得，而有關人口及住戶的詳細特徵資料，則經由抽樣統計調查估算所得。

1.5 普查搜集所得的資料，對政府在規劃和制訂政策至為重要。小區人口資料是政府制訂地區發展和服務計劃的基礎；而詳細人口分組例如長者、單親家庭等的資料，更可大大幫助政府策劃特定的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，是人口數據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，供編製人口數字及其他眾多用途使用。

1.4 The 2001 Population comprised a simple enumeration on six-sevenths of households to provide basic information like age and sex of household members and a detailed enquiry of the remaining one-seventh on a broad range of demographic and socio-economic characteristics of household members. As a result, there is a full count of the population, households and quarters (referred to as complete enumeration¹) whilst detailed characteristics of the population and households are provided by estimates derived from the sample enquiry.

1.5 The information collected in population censuses/by-censuses is vital to government planning and policy formulation. 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 and single parent families, facilitates the planning of welfare policy and social service programmes. Most important of all, results of the censuses/by-censuses are the benchmark data for the compilation of population estimates in the Population Data 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 corner stone 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.

¹ 全面點算是指根據二零零一年人口普查所得的常住居民總數及利用不記名旅客出入境數據經統計方法處理所得的流動居民數字。有關常住居民及流動居民的詳情，請參閱「統計範圍」部分。

¹ The complete enumeration refers to a full count of Usual Residents in the 2001 Population Census and the number of Mobile Residents obtained through statistical processing of anonymised passenger movement data (i.e. arrival and departure records of individual persons). Please refer to the section "Population Coverage" in this Chapter for details on Usual Residents and Mobile Residents.

普查的時間

1.7 二零零一年人口普查於二零零一年三月十五日至二十七日進行，期間同時點算陸上人口和水上人口。二零零一年人口普查的進行時間與一九八一年人口普查、一九八六年中期人口統計、一九九一年人口普查及一九九六年中期人口統計大致相若，以確保所得資料可與過往的資料比較。從實際方面考慮，二零零一年人口普查在三月進行是政府統計處經考慮到該月份的天氣情況（避免外勤工作受到惡劣天氣所影響），該段期間並沒有長假（長假期期間人口的流動性很大）等因素。

統計範圍

1.8 二零零一年人口普查採用「居住人口」方法，以涵蓋所有居港人口。政府統計處自二零零零年八月開始採用「居住人口」方法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近年在改變中的香港人口居住和流動模式。

1.9 二零零一年人口普查時刻（即二零零一年三月十四日凌晨三時）的居港人口包括「常住居民」和「流動居民」。「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：（一）在普查時刻前的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月，又或在普查時刻後的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在普查時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於普查時刻在香港非永久性居民。

Timing of the Census

1.7 In the 2001 Population Census, enumeration of the land population and that of the marine population were both conducted during 15 to 27 March 2001. The timing of the 2001 Population Census generally accords with that of the 1981 Population Census, the 1986 Population By-census, the 1991 Population Census and the 1996 Population By-census, thus ensuring the comparability of data over time. Conducting the 2001 Population Census in March has taken into consideration such factors as weather (avoiding disruption caused by bad weather conditions) and the avoidance of long holidays when large population movements could take place.

Population Coverage

1.8 The 2001 Population Census covers the Hong Kong Resident Population under the “resident population” approach. The “resident population” approach has been adopted to compile the population estimates of Hong Kong since August 2000. Such change is effected in view of the greater relevance of the “resident population” concept from a statistical theory standpoint in measuring the population size of a place. It is considered particularly appropriate to do so to take account of the changing residency and mobility patterns of the Hong Kong population in recent years.

1.9 The Hong Kong Resident Population at the 2001 Population Census moment (i.e. 3 a.m. on 14 March 2001) 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 three months during the six months before or for at least three months during the six months after the census moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the census moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the census moment.

1.10 至於「流動居民」，則指在普查時刻前的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月，或在普查時刻後的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在普查時刻他們是否身在香港。

1.11 本報告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」¹及「常住人口」點算方法點算的「本港居民人口」²。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。

報告結構

1.12 本報告書共有八章，涵蓋二零零一年人口普查由策劃至數據發布等各方面。策劃的工作早於人口普查前的一九九七年已開展，第二章闡述二零零一年人口普查的策劃工作。

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

1.11 The results of the 2001 Population Census presented in this report 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 approach¹ and the resident population enumerated under the *de jure* enumeration approach² 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.

Report Structure

1.12 This report consists of eight chapters, covering different aspects of the 2001 Population Census from planning to data dissemination. Well before the Census, planning had already started in 1997. A general account of the planning work for the 2001 Population Census is given in Chapter 2.

¹ 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一九九一年人口普查內。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。

² 一九九六年中期人口統計的「本港居民人口」包括在點算時刻之前或之後六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。

¹ In the 1991 Population Census, 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 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 was found at the reference moment.

² The resident population in the 1996 Population By-census covered members of household usually living in Hong Kong in the six-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.

1.13 決定人口普查的內容並不是一個簡單的過程。人口普查的數據項目是經過廣泛的諮詢後才落實的。有關的諮詢過程及選定數據項目的準則載於第三章內。

1.14 統計員在人口普查期間共訪問了 210 萬個住戶。問卷上搜集得的數據經過一系列的電腦系統的處理後方可進行分析及發布。第四章載列數據搜集方法，外勤工作結構及程序、和數據處理工作的詳情。

1.15 全港約七分一的住戶經由抽樣方法選出進行詳細訪問。有關樣本的設計及估計程序在第五章內有詳盡的描述。

1.16 二零零一年人口普查是一件大規模而複雜的工作。本處雖然已盡全力確保資料搜集、資料審核及處理各方面完善，並得出準確的結果，但統計資料仍有機會存在些微誤差。第六章評估人口普查所搜集數據的素質。

1.17 本報告書最後兩章（即第七及第八章）提供人口普查內所有數據項目及地理分區系統的分類、概念及定義。這些資料令用者更了解普查數據，以便決定及界定他／她們的數據的要求。

1.13 Determination of the census contents is not a simple process. Wide consultations had been conducted before the data topics to be included in the Census are finalized. Chapter 3 describes the consultation process and the factors considered in choosing the topics.

1.14 A total of 2.1 million households were visited by the enumerators during the census period. Data collected on the questionnaires were processed through a number of computer systems before being analyzed and disseminated. The data collection method, fieldwork organization, operational procedures and data processing details are contained in Chapter 4.

1.15 About one-seventh of all households in Hong Kong were sampled and were included in the detailed enquiry. Chapter 5 summarizes the sample design and estimation procedures of the 2001 Population Census.

1.16 The 2001 Population Census is a large scale and complex operation. Although every effort was made to ensure that the enumeration, data validation and processing were complete and the final results accurate, there remains a chance that some errors may still be found. Chapter 6 makes an assessment of the quality of data collected in the Census.

1.17 The last two chapters (i.e. Chapters 7 and 8) in this report provide the classifications, concepts and definitions for all topics covered and on the geographical demarcation systems adopted in the Census. Such information is important to users for a better understanding on the census data, in particular when determining and specifying their data requirements.

零的數字

1.18 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。

1.19 本報告書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%
0.00	少於 0.005%

數字的捨入

1.20 由於四捨五入關係，統計表內個別項目的數字加起來可能與總數略有出入。

Nil Figures

1.18 Nil figures are indicated by ‘-’ throughout this report. However, it should be noted that since estimates based on sample enquiry in this report are subject to sampling error, a nil figure may mean a figure of a small magnitude but not zero.

1.19 The following symbols are used throughout this report :

-	Nil
..	Not applicable
N.A.	Not available
0.0	Less than 0.05%
0.00	Less than 0.005%

Rounding of Figures

1.20 There may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the tables owing to rounding.

2. 策劃

2. Planning

人口普查辦事處

Census Office

2.1 二零零一年人口普查的初步策劃工作始於一九九七年。在考慮到過往人口普查及中期人口統計的經驗，諮詢不同用者對人口普查數據項目的意見，及參考海外地區／國家進行人口普查的最新路向後，本處於一九九九年二月制訂了二零零一年人口普查的計劃書，它概述人口普查問卷內容、外勤工作程序、數據處理的策略及方法、所需職員及整體財政預算等各方面的建議。該計劃書於一九九九年六月呈交行政會議審閱。

2.1 Preliminary planning for the 2001 Population Census started in 1997. After taking into account the experience from the past censuses/by-censuses, consulting users on the data topics for the Census and making reference to the latest directions adopted in the censuses of overseas territories/countries, the 2001 Population Census Plan was drawn up in February 1999. It summarized the proposals on the contents of the census questionnaires, the fieldwork operational procedures, data processing strategy and methods, staff requirements and the overall budget. The plan was considered by the Executive Council in June 1999.

2.2 政府統計處於一九九九年四月成立了「二零零一年人口普查辦事處」，其中包括五個組別，以籌備及進行二零零一年人口普查工作。普查策劃組（一）及（二）負責籌備及統籌所有有關普查的統計及外勤工作；普查資料組負責問卷的設計及有關數據處理和資料發布的事項；普查外勤統計組負責更新屋宇單位及小區檔案、組織外勤工作、訓練和部署臨時外勤工作人員及監管普查工作；普查行政組負責安排工作地方、招聘臨時外勤工作人員及管理賬項、倉庫、文具、印務及宣傳工作。

2.2 A “2001 Population Census Office” consisting of five different sections, was established in April 1999 to prepare for and carry out the 2001 Population Census. The Census Planning Sections (1) and (2) were responsible for the overall planning and coordination of all statistical work and fieldwork related to the operation. The Census Data Section was responsible for the design of the questionnaires and matters related to data processing and data dissemination. The Census Field Section was engaged in updating the registers of quarters and segments, organizing fieldwork, training and deploying temporary field workers and supervising the enumeration. The Census Administrative Services Section was responsible for arranging accommodation, recruiting temporary staff and administering the accounts, stores and stationery, printing and publicity of the project.

統計調查設計

2.3 二零零一年人口普查的設計包括向七分六住戶搜集基本資料（如年齡及性別）的簡單點算，及向其餘七分一住戶的成員搜集多方面人口及社會經濟特徵的詳細訪問。因此採用了兩種問卷，即短問卷及長問卷。

2.4 用作簡單點算的短問卷只涵蓋年齡、性別、住戶類型和屋宇單位類型這些基本的問題。除了短問卷內的問題外，用作詳細訪問的長問卷亦包括有關人口的社會和經濟特徵資料與及住戶和屋宇單位特徵資料的問題。訪問項目的詳情載於第三章普查內容內。附錄 II 和附錄 III 分別載有這兩份問卷的參考版本。結合短問卷和長問卷所搜集到共有的資料提供人口基本特徵資料的全面點算結果。而長問卷則為估算人口詳細特徵的資料來源。

2.5 這個統計調查設計與對全港人口進行詳細訪問相比有多個好處。首先，這設計較為經濟，因為所需的臨時外勤工作人員的數目遠較進行詳細訪問為少。其次，由於需要工作人員的數目較少，故可以揀選素質較好的臨時外勤工作人員，從而進行較佳的培訓、督導和監控。再者，由於只有部分人口是以長問卷進行詳細訪問，資料處理的時間亦可因此而相應減少。

Survey Design

2.3 The 2001 Population Census adopted a design which comprised a simple enumeration on six-sevenths of households to provide basic information like age and sex and a detailed enquiry to the remaining one-seventh on a broad range of demographic and socio-economic characteristics of household members. Therefore, two types of questionnaires, viz. the “Short form” and “Long form”, were used.

2.4 The “Short form”, which was used in the simple enumeration, covered only the basic questions on age, sex, type of household and type of quarters. The “Long form”, which was used in the detailed sample enquiry, included not only those questions asked in the “Short form” but additional ones on the socio-economic characteristics of the population and on the characteristics of households and quarters. Details on the topics of enquiry are given in Chapter 3 Census Contents. Specimens of the two questionnaires are given in Appendices II and III respectively. Taken together, the common information collected in both the “Short form” and “Long form” gave the complete enumeration results on the basic characteristics of the population. The “Long form” was the source of providing estimates on the detailed characteristics of the population.

2.5 This survey design has several advantages over a full enumeration enquiring every person in the population of their detailed characteristics. First, it was economical because the number of temporary field workers required was significantly less than that enquired for a full enumeration. Second, the lower staff requirement made possible the selection of better quality temporary field workers and also facilitated better training, supervision and control of the temporary field workers. Third, the time required for data processing was also less because only a fraction of the population were enquired in detail using the “Long form”.

人口普查的法定地位

2.6 二零零一年人口普查是按照二零零零年《普查及統計（二零零一年人口普查）令》的規定而進行。該法令由行政長官會同行政會議根據香港法例第316章《普查及統計條例》第9條訂立。根據該條例，指定人士必須提供資料以填寫人口普查的表格（即問卷），而本處必須對個別住戶或個別人士的資料予以保密，不得向外洩露。所有填有個別人士或個別住戶資料的表格，亦必須於二零零二年三月十四日或之前銷毀。

個人資料的保障

2.7 二零零一年人口普查搜集所得的資料會編製成統計數據，供出版刊物及分析研究之用。個別人士和個別住戶的資料絕對不會洩露。

2.8 個別人士的姓名並沒有記錄在儲存人口普查結果的電腦檔案內。記錄在問卷上個別人士的姓名乃自願提供，因此所得的姓名一般都不完整（例如只有姓或名或英文名），以方便在人口普查期間在有需要跟進訪問或澄清資料時識別被訪者。這些姓名資料已隨同所有填報的問卷和一切有關外勤工作記錄的文件，於二零零二年二月二十一日至三月五日期間在本處人員嚴密監督下銷毀。為進一步確保個人及個別住戶的資料無法從詳細統計表內的統計數字推斷得到，有關檔案的地理編碼均在編整數據庫時刪除。所有上述方法旨在保障個人及個別住戶向二零零一年人口普查所提供的資料得以絕對保密。此等嚴謹保密措施亦於以前的人口普查及中期人口統計時應用。

Legal Status of the Census

2.6 The 2001 Population Census was taken under the Census and Statistics (2001 Population Census) Order 2000, made by the Chief Executive in Council under section 9 of the Census and Statistics Ordinance (Laws of Hong Kong, Chapter 316). Under this Ordinance, persons specified to give information for the purpose of the Census are obliged to supply information for completing the census schedule (i.e. the questionnaire). The same Ordinance stipulates that their answers are to be treated in confidence and that no information relating to any identifiable person or household will be released. It is also stipulated that all completed schedules have to be destroyed not later than 14 March 2002.

Protection of Personal Data

2.7 All information collected in the 2001 Population Census was used for compiling statistics for publication and analyses. No individual personal and household information would be divulged.

2.8 No information on the names of individuals was recorded in the computer files of the census results. The names of individuals as recorded in the questionnaires were voluntarily provided by the respondents. Hence, the names provided were not always in full (i.e. in the form of last name, first name or Christian name), but the information was sufficient to facilitate identifying the right respondent in follow-up interviews and clarifications during the operation period. All completed questionnaires with names of respondents and all related fieldwork documents for the census operation were destroyed during 21 February to 5 March 2002 under the direct supervision of staff of this department. To further ensure that individual personal or household information cannot be deduced from statistics contained in very detailed tabulations, the geographic codes of individual records were also removed in the formation of dataset for processing. All these measures serve to protect the confidentiality of

personal and household information provided by individuals to the 2001 Population Census. Indeed, these strict personal data protection measures were also applied in the previous censuses/by-censuses.

抽樣框

2.9 在點算陸上人口（不包括特殊類別人士）方面，人口普查採用的抽樣框包括兩部分。已建設地區（包括新市鎮）備有永久性屋宇單位檔案，詳列各單位的地址，以供辨別。每個地址均是獨一無二的，分別載列門牌、街道名稱、大廈名稱、層數及單位號數等資料。該檔案貯存在電腦內，以便修訂及檢索。這檔案稱為「屋宇單位檔案庫」，於一九八四／八五年設立，以便進行一九八六年中期人口統計。及後該檔案定期更新，更新工作是根據房屋署及屋宇署等方面有關拆卸舊樓及興建新樓的資料進行。至於未建設地區，則備有「小區檔案庫」。每個小區包括八至十五個屋宇單位，並按一些自然或容易辨識的分界，如小溪、行人路、小巷及溝渠來劃分。在進行二零零一年人口普查前，本處通過實地考察，進行了一次全面的小區更新工作，把小區分界重新劃分，並確保各新劃定的小區包括數目相若的屋宇單位。

2.10 本處為二零零一年人口普查建立了一個「數碼化地圖系統」，這是在人口普查及中期人口統計的歷史上首次使用數碼化地圖以支援外勤工作。透過向統計員提供更準確及最新的地理資料，使用數碼化地圖有助提高資料的素質。此外，亦大大節省製作外勤工作所需地圖的人力。

Sampling Frame

2.9 The sampling frame for the land enumeration (excluding the special class enumeration) consists of two parts. For the built-up areas (including new towns), there is a list of permanent quarters, each of which can be identified by an address. Each address is unique with details on the house number, street name, building name, floor number and flat number. The list is stored in computer for easy updating and retrieval. It is known as the “Register of Quarters”, which was set up in 1984/85 for the 1986 Population By-census and updated regularly afterwards. The updating is based on information on the demolition of old buildings and the construction of new buildings, which is available from various sources including the Housing Department and the Buildings Department. For the non-built-up areas, there is a list of area segments known as the “Register of Segments”. Each segment contains some 8 to 15 quarters and is delineated by some physical or easily identifiable boundaries such as streams, footpaths, lanes and ditches. A full-scale updating for segments was also performed before the 2001 Population Census field operation through field verification. The segment boundaries were re-delineated maintaining that the number of quarters in each segment is more or less the same.

2.10 A Digital Mapping System was developed to support the use of digital maps in the operation of the 2001 Population Census, the first time in the history of population censuses/by-censuses in Hong Kong. The use of digital maps helped improve data quality through providing enumerators with more accurate and up-to-date geographical data. The manual efforts spent in producing operation maps were also greatly reduced.

2.11 在點算水上人口方面，本處依據水道及海岸目標物的方位，把避風塘及船隻停泊處劃分為一些水上小區。每個水上小區包括約 60 艘船艇。水上小區抽樣框是依據二零零零年三月中從空中拍攝的本港水域內所有停泊處的照片而建立的。

小型試驗性統計調查

2.12 本處於一九九九年六月至九月期間進行了一項三階段的小型試驗性統計調查，主要為測試二零零一年人口普查問卷的設計和內容。統計範圍包括十三個地區內的 7 000 個屋宇單位。測試完成後，本處評估了問卷的設計和內容與及工作上的各個環節。

試驗性統計調查

2.13 本處於二零零零年三月十六日至二十七日進行了一項試驗性統計調查，進一步測試二零零一年人口普查各個不同環節，以便找出統計調查設計及運作安排的不善之處，於正式運作時作出改善。試驗性調查範圍包括五個地區內的 20 000 個屋宇單位。測試完成後，本處評估了問卷設計及工作上的各個環節。所汲取的經驗對改進人口普查的很多方面十分重要。

2.11 For marine enumeration, marine sections were delineated by dividing the typhoon shelters and anchorages into small sections by fairways/firelanes in waters and bearings to landmarks on the coast. Each marine section consisted of about 60 vessels. The marine section frame was constructed based on the aerial photos of all anchorages in Hong Kong waters taken in mid-March 2000.

Small-scale Test Survey

2.12 A three-phase small-scale test survey was conducted mainly to test the design and contents of the questionnaires of the 2001 Population Census. It was held during June to September 1999 and covered 7 000 quarters in 13 areas. The design and contents of the questionnaires and different aspects of the operation were evaluated after the small-scale test survey.

Pre-test Survey

2.13 A Pre-test survey was conducted to further test the various aspects of the 2001 Population Census so that any deficiencies of the survey design and operational arrangement could be identified for improving the main operation. It was held during 16 to 27 March 2000 and covered 20 000 quarters in 5 areas. The questionnaire design and all aspects of the operation were evaluated after the Pre-test survey. The experiences gained were essential to improving many aspects of the census operation.

外勤統計工作組織架構

2.14 人口普查外勤統計組共有 79 個正規外勤統計人員，負責策劃及執行人口普查的外勤統計工作。外勤統計工作的組織架構是按下列階梯組成：

負責地方
Area of responsibility

全港
Whole territory

8 個地域*
8 Regions*

70 個地區
70 Districts

1 300 個工作小組
1 300 Divisions

指揮從屬
Chain of command

1 名總外勤統計主任
1 Chief Census and Survey Officer

8 名高級外勤統計主任
8 Senior Census and Survey Officers

70 名外勤統計主任
70 Census and Survey Officers

1 300 名組長
1 300 Chief Enumerators

* 八個地域是油尖，港島西及離島、九龍東及西貢、港島東及南區、九龍中及西、新界西、新界東、新界南及大嶼山、及九龍城及城門。

* The 8 regions were Yau Tsim, Hong Kong West and Islands; Kowloon East and Sai Kung; Hong Kong East and South; Kowloon Central and West; New Territories West; New Territories East; New Territories South and Lantau; and Kowloon City and Shing Mun.

2.15 如上所述，最低層的工作單位是工作小組。負責短問卷的工作小組通常由一名組長、兩名審核員、兩名覆核員及十二名統計員組成，而負責長問卷的工作小組通常由一名組長、三名審核員、一名覆核員及十二名統計員組成。組長是工作小組的領袖；審核員負責審核已填妥的問卷；覆核員負責查核外勤工作，以確保探訪已完成，並驗證所搜集的資料是否正確無誤。短問卷統計員須探訪在其工作分配表上的所有屋宇單位並檢核及收回在每個單位內由住戶自行填妥的問卷。假如住戶沒有自行填妥問卷，統計員則須訪問該住戶的成員並填妥問卷。長問卷統計員須探訪在其工作分配表上所有單位並訪問每個單位內

2.15 As illustrated above, the lowest work unit was a division. A division responsible for “Short form” enumeration usually comprised a chief enumerator, two field editors, two checkers and twelve enumerators whereas that responsible for “Long form” enumeration usually comprised a chief enumerator, three field editors, one checker and twelve enumerators. The chief enumerator was the head of division. The field editors were responsible for editing completed questionnaires. The checkers had to conduct field checks to see if field visits had been completed and verify whether the information collected was accurate. The “Short form” enumerators had to visit all living quarters in their assignment list and to check and collect self-completed questionnaires from the households

所有住戶的成員，以搜集詳細資料。

2.16 每個地區皆設有工作站，站內平均有十九個工作小組。每個工作站亦設有三至四名工作站助理，負責操作工作站內的電腦系統。

招聘工作

2.17 大部分臨時外勤工作人員是中四及中六學生、專上學生和學校教師。為了方便學生及教師參與人口普查工作，教育署建議學校將二零零一年三月十五日至二十七日定為人口普查假期，而二零零零／二零零一學年的學校假期總數則維持於九十日。臨時外勤工作人員亦包括 450 名負責協助點算露宿者的社會福利署職員。

2.18 由一九九九年底起，本處開始聯絡各中學及大專院校，為招聘學生作臨時外勤工作人員作好準備。本處亦舉行招聘講座及公民教育節目，以喚起學生的興趣，積極參與人口普查。招聘期結束時本處共接獲 81 200 份申請書。

found. In case households did not complete the self-enumeration, the enumerator had to interview members of the household and complete the questionnaires. The “Long form” enumerators had to visit all quarters in their assignment list and conduct interviews to collect detailed information from all persons in all households found in the quarters.

2.16 A field centre, which accommodated on average 19 divisions, was set up for each district. There were 3 to 4 centre assistants in each field centre who were responsible for operating the computer systems installed in the field centres.

Recruitment

2.17 All temporary field workers for the Census were secondary four and six students, post-secondary students and school teachers. To facilitate students and teachers to participate in the census operation, census holidays were suggested by the Education Department for the period of 15 to 27 March 2001 while maintaining the total number of school holidays for the school year 2000/2001 at 90 days. The temporary field workers also included 450 serving officers of the Social Welfare Department who assisted in the enumeration of the street sleepers.

2.18 As from late 1999, liaison with secondary schools and post-secondary institutions started, paving the way towards the recruitment of students as temporary field workers. Recruitment talks and civic education programmes were launched to arouse the interest of students and their eagerness to participate in the Census. By the end of the recruitment period, some 81 200 applications were received.

訓練及甄選

2.19 申請擔任組長、覆核員及審核員的人士，本處會邀請他們出席一個分別為八小時及十一小時的訓練課程。其後他們須參與一項測驗，成績合格的才會被聘用。統計員及工作站助理的訓練則分兩期進行。首先，經初步甄選的申請人會被邀請出席一個三小時的基礎訓練課程，並於訓練結束前參加一項簡短測驗；之後，合適的申請人會被甄選參加一個密集訓練課程。短問卷統計員的密集訓練課程長達四小時而長問卷統計員及工作站助理的密集訓練課程則長達七小時。

2.20 在決定邀請多少申請人參加訓練課程時，本處須考慮兩個因素。一方面，多訓練申請人會引致成本上升；但另一方面，卻可確保有充足的後備臨時外勤工作人員，替代其後退出的人士。經平衡兩個因素後，本處共邀請了約31 900名申請人參加訓練。在挑選申請人參加訓練時，本處首先基於一些客觀準則，如申請人所屬學校是否放假及過往有關的工作經驗等，將他們排列成優先次序組，而同組的申請人則再用隨機方法排列優先次序。

2.21 本處採取了「培訓導師」的方法訓練獲聘的申請人。外勤統計組的外勤統計主任先訓練那些會受聘為組長的教師；之後，接受過訓練的組長會安排訓練課程給將受聘為統計員的學生。外勤統計主任亦直接訓練審核員和覆核員。工作站助理則由統計主任訓練。

Training and Selection

2.19 Applicants for chief enumerator, checker and field editor were invited to attend an eight-hour and eleven-hour training courses respectively. They had to pass a test, which was administered at the end of the training, before they were offered appointment. On the other hand, the training of enumerators and centre assistants was conducted in two phases. First, selected applicants were invited to attend a three-hour introductory training course. After a short test administered at the end of the training, suitable applicants were selected to attend an intensive training course. The intensive training lasted for four hours for "Short form" enumerators and seven hours for both "Long form" enumerators and centre assistants.

2.20 Two factors had been considered in determining the number of applicants invited for training. On the one hand, the training cost would be higher if more applicants were trained. On the other hand, training more applicants would provide a larger reserve pool of temporary field workers to replace the drop-outs later. Balancing these two factors, about 31 900 applicants were invited for training. In selecting applicants for training, applicants were first sorted in priority groups based on objective criteria like school holiday arrangement and experiences in similar exercises. For applicants within the same priority group, their priorities were determined randomly.

2.21 A train-the-trainer approach was adopted to train the large number of applicants recruited. The Census and Survey Officers of the Census Field Section first trained those teachers who would be recruited as chief enumerators. The trained chief enumerators in turn conducted training courses for students who would become enumerators. Training for field editors and checkers were also conducted by the Census and Survey Officers whilst that for centre assistants was conducted by Statistical Officers.

2.22 本處得到香港電台的協助，製作了一套二十一集的訓練影片，以便劃一訓練。訓練課程並輔以標準化的訓練教案及習作。最後約有 24 100 人完成訓練課程。

2.22 In order to standardize the training, a set of 21 episodes of training film was produced with the assistance of Radio Television Hong Kong for the purpose. Standardized training manuals and exercises were used in the course. Finally, there were about 24 100 applicants who completed the courses.



學員正在觀看訓練影片

Trainees were watching training film during training

2.23 在人口普查展開前，即二零零一年二月底至三月初，本處舉行複修課程，讓所有臨時外勤工作人員重溫訪問及點算方法，以及提醒他們重要的點算概念和工作方面的主要環節。

2.23 Refresher courses for all temporary field workers were held in end February to early March 2001 shortly before the Census operation. This helped temporary field workers review and recapitulate the methods of interviewing and enumeration and remind them the important concepts of enumeration and major aspects of the operation.

宣傳

2.24 二零零一年人口普查順利進行，有賴市民合作提供所需的資料。而受訪者提供準確的資料，更是確保資料素質的重要元素。因此，在政府新聞處的協助下，政府統計處展開了大規模的宣傳活動，以確保市民的合作。宣傳活動的重點包括加強市民對二零零一年人口普查的關注、爭取受訪者的合作、強調個人及個別住戶的資料將會嚴加保密，以及提醒住戶小心核對統計員的身分。主要的宣傳活動包括：

- (i) 舉行記者會；
- (ii) 向各區議會進行簡介；
- (iii) 在行人眾多地方張貼海報；
- (iv) 向各界人士派發宣傳信件、資料小冊子和便覽（對象包括互助委員會、業主立案法團及物業管理公司等）；
- (v) 接受傳播媒介訪問、播放電視宣傳短片及電台宣傳聲帶和在報章刊登廣告；及
- (vi) 向學校進行宣傳，以增加中、小學生對普查的認識，所派發的宣傳資料包括教室推廣活動教材和書籤等。

2.25 宣傳工作在不同時間發揮不同作用。例如，在二零零一年二月，首次推出人口普查海報，以及首次廣播人口普查的政府宣傳，目的是通知市民人口普查快將進行。人口普查進行前和進行期間，在電視上播放的政府宣傳片，則呼籲市民支持，並提醒市民怎樣確認統計員的身分。為確保這些信息滲入社會

Publicity

2.24 Public cooperation in providing the required information was vital to the smooth conduct of the 2001 Population Census. Provision of accurate information by the public was an important factor in ensuring quality of the data collected. To this end, with the advice and assistance of the Information Services Department, a large-scale publicity programme comprising various activities was launched to secure the public cooperation. The main focuses of the publicity activities were to enhance public's awareness of the Census, to solicit cooperation of the respondents, to emphasize the confidentiality of the information relating to individual persons and households, and to remind householders to check the identity of the enumerators. The major publicity activities included:

- (i) holding press conference;
- (ii) conducting briefings for the District Councils;
- (iii) putting up posters at popular spots;
- (iv) distributing publicity letters, information booklets and flyers to various parties (including mutual aid committees, owners' incorporations and property management companies);
- (v) attending media interviews, broadcasting television and radio announcements and programmes, and placing advertisements in newspapers; and
- (vi) conducting schools publicity programmes to enhance the understanding of secondary and primary students on the Census through the distribution of teaching kits, bookmarks, etc.

2.25 At different times of the operation, the publicity work served different purposes. For example, around February 2001, the first census poster appeared and the first Announcement of Public Interest (API) was broadcast, both of which aimed at informing the public the coming of the Census. Right before and during the operation, API on television solicited the support of the public and

各階層，宣傳計劃透過多種媒介及方法進行，包括海報、報紙廣告、地下鐵路及九廣鐵路車站及車廂內的廣告、大型電子廣告版、電台及電視的政府宣傳片、電視特別宣傳節目及一項特別的教室推廣活動，以鼓勵學生籲請其父母合作。

cautioned the public on how to check the identity of Census Officers. To ensure that the message permeated all sectors of the population, the publicity programme involved a wide range of media and methods. These included posters, newspaper advertisements, advertisements on MTR and KCR stations and train compartments, advertisements displayed at the big Q board, APIs on radio and television, special publicity programme on television and a special promotion programme in schools which aimed at encouraging students to urge their parents to co-operate in the Census.



大型電子廣告版正顯示有關二零零一年人口普查的廣告
Advertisement of 2001 Population Census displayed at big Q board

2.26 在本處的網站下亦設有人口普查的網頁，以方便公眾人士於互聯網上取得有關二零零一年人口普查的資料。

2.26 A homepage for the Census was also inaugurated under the website of Census and Statistics Department for the public to access information about the 2001 Population Census through the Internet.

2.27 所有居於有郵寄地址的屋宇單位的住戶，已預先獲書面通知有關人口普查的事宜。通知信亦列明到訪統計員的姓名及統計員身分證明書號碼。由於小區內許多臨時建築物的地址不完整，故此，有關的統計員於普查的第一天將通知書送遞到這些住戶。此外，因大部分小區皆位於新界的鄉村，本處亦發信給有關的鄉村代表，籲請他們支持和合作，及向村民傳遞有關信息。

2.27 All households living in quarters with postal addresses were notified in writing in advance of the Census. The letter also gave the name and the Census Officer Certificate of Identity number of the Census Officer who would visit the household during the operation period. For temporary structures with incomplete addresses in area segments, such notification letters were sent to these households on the first day of the operation by relevant enumerators. Besides, as most of the segments were in the villages in the New Territories, letters were sent to the concerned village representatives soliciting their support and co-operation and requesting them to relay the message to the residents.

3. 普查內容

決定普查內容

3.1 在人口普查進行前，政府統計處曾廣泛諮詢各決策局、政府部門及非政府機構包括學術機構及社會及經濟研究組織，有關人口普查的內容。統計諮詢委員會亦多次討論普查事項。

3.2 在諮詢期間，接獲的建議新項目超過八十項，提議較多的包括「按揭供款及借貸還款」、「前赴工作地點的交通方式」、「前赴上課地點的交通方式」、「是否新移民」及「殘疾」。

考慮因素

3.3 在決定二零零一年人口普查所包括的數據項目時，本處主要考慮以下八個因素：

- (i) 數據是否有用 – 有關數據應廣泛被政府、研究人員及市民大眾採用，針對某些特殊目標而設的題目，不會包括在普查內。
- (ii) 受訪者能否或是否願意作答 – 應包括受訪者能夠及願意提供足夠資料的項目。一些容易引起恐慌、帶歧視性質、被認為侵犯私隱或一般受訪者不能提供正確答案的題目，都應避免。

3. Census Content

Determination of Census Contents

3.1 Well before the Census, extensive consultations on the census contents had been conducted with policy bureaux and government departments and relevant non-government organizations including academic institutions and organizations engaged in social and economic research. The Statistics Advisory Board discussed the subject more than once.

3.2 Over 80 new topics were suggested by various respondents in the consultation exercise. The more popular ones suggested are “Mortgage payment and loan repayment”, “Mode of transport to place of work”, “Mode of transport to place of study”, “Whether new immigrants” and “Disability”.

Factors Considered

3.3 In deciding the topics for 2001 Population Census, the following eight factors had been considered:

- (i) *Usefulness of data* – The data should be extensively used by government, researchers and the public. Hence topics which are for a very special purpose will not be asked.
- (ii) *Willingness and ability of the respondents to answer* – The topics should be such that the respondents will be willing and able to provide adequate information. Questions which are likely to arouse fear or prejudice, which may be regarded as intrusion into privacy and which are too difficult for the average respondents to answer accurately should be avoided.

- (iii) 題目容易為統計員了解 – 無論所發問的問題及有關答案，都應為一般統計員容易了解，而無須為這些題目提供長時間及特殊的訓練。
- (iv) 是否有其他數據來源及資料搜集渠道 – 人口普查的強項是能夠為細小分區及特定人口分組提供可信的統計數據。可以從其他渠道有效地獲取資料的數據項目，不應包括在普查內。
- (v) 數據必須容易處理 – 考慮到成本效益及能及時發布結果，問題的答案必須能夠以簡單而成本低的程序處理。需要艱澀的編碼及數據審核的項目，都不是理想的項目。
- (vi) 與以往人口普查及中期人口統計數據的可比性 – 盡量包括以往人口普查及中期人口統計的數據題目，方便分析轉變及趨勢。
- (vii) 訪問需要在合理的時間內完成 – 人口普查不應涵蓋太多問題，而問題亦不應太複雜和要求太多訪問提示；只應包括一些簡單、直接和探討事實的題目。
- (viii) 聯合國的建議及國際間的標準 – 聯合國的有關建議及國際間的標準，應盡量採納。

- (iii) *Ability of the enumerators to comprehend* – The topics should be such that the average enumerators can easily comprehend both the questions and the answers without having undergone prolonged specialized training.
- (iv) *Existence of other data source/data collection channel* – The strength of a population census lies in producing reliable statistics for small geographical areas or population sub-groups. Topics for which the data can be obtained equally well or better from other sources / by other means should not be included.
- (v) *Processing efforts* – For timeliness of results and cost efficiency, answer to the questions must be amenable to data processing by simple and cheap procedures. Topics which call for laborious coding and editing are not favoured.
- (vi) *Comparability of data with previous censuses/by-censuses* – Previous topics should be maintained as far as possible for studying the direction and progress of changes.
- (vii) *Keeping the interviewing time within reasonable length* – A population census cannot ask too many questions or questions that require detailed probing. Only relatively simple, straight-forward fact-finding questions should be included.
- (viii) *Recommendations of the United Nations and international practices* – The recommendations of the United Nations and international standard should be followed as far as possible.

3.4 需要特別注意的是人口普查並不宜用作搜集某些需要詢問詳細及特訂問題的主題性研究的數據。其中一個例子是「殘疾」。由於問題比較敏感而且概念繁複，有關問題只應由有經驗及曾受有關訓練的統計員處理。人口普查是一個非常大型的工作，動員的統計員數以萬計，根據國際慣例，只應處理比較「一般」的問題。即使嘗試在人口普查搜集有關資料，亦未必能夠獲得可靠的數據。一個較可取的方法是利用特別設計的主題性統計調查，搜集有關數字。

3.4 It should be noted that the Census is not an appropriate avenue for collecting data on *special themes* which require detailed and specialized questions to be asked. An example would be “disability”. As the questions often involve complex concepts and/or are sensitive in nature, they should only be handled by enumerators with considerable experience and relevant training. Since the Census is an operation of a vast scale, involving tens of thousands of enumerators, it is the universal practice that only the more “general” topics are tackled. Even if attempted, it cannot be expected that reliable data can be obtained for the special themes. A better alternatives is to mount specialized, thematic surveys to collect such data.

新增項目

3.5 每一個建議項目都會就以上八個因素作小心評估。有一些建議項目可從其他數據項目引申得出，例如：「是否新移民」可根據「出生地點」、「在港居住年期」及「五年前居住的地方」引申得出。而大部份其他建議項目皆屬主題性探討，比較適合放在「綜合住戶統計調查」及其他主題性統計調查內。

Topics Added

3.5 Each topic suggested in the consultation exercises was carefully evaluated against these eight factors. For some of the suggested data items, they can actually be derived from other data items, e.g. “Whether new immigrants” from “Place of birth”, “Duration of residence in Hong Kong”, and “Place of residence 5 years ago”. Many of the other suggested topics are related to specialized themes, which are more suitable for inclusion in the General Household Survey or other thematic surveys.

3.6 三個比較熱門的建議項目，包括「按揭供款及借貸還款」、「前赴工作地點的交通方式」及「前赴上課地點的交通方式」都已加進二零零一年人口普查的詳細訪問內。

3.6 Three of the more popular suggested topics, viz. “Mortgage payment and loan repayment”, “Mode of transport to place of work”, and “Mode of transport to place of study”, were added in the detailed enquiry in the 2001 Population Census.

3.7 此外，跟隨聯合國的建議，加入了「居所內的廳房數目」這新項目。在以往的人口普查及中期人口統計，有關教育程度的資料是指最高就讀班級，不論已否完成課程。根據教育統籌局的建議，在二零零一年人口普查再加進了最高完成程度這項目。另外，「種族」一項亦因應民政事務局的建議加入二零零一年人口普查中。

3.7 Besides, following the recommendations of the United Nations, a new topic on “Number of rooms in the residence” was included. Also, in past censuses/by-censuses, data on educational attainment relates to the highest class attended, regardless of whether the person had completed the course. Upon the suggestion of the Education and Manpower Bureau, one further item was obtained in 2001 Population Census, which relates to the highest level of education completed. The topic “Ethnicity” was

3.8 與一九九六年中期人口統計比較，以下兩個項目在二零零一年人口普查不再採用：「現區居住年期」及「前居地區」。這兩個項目被大部分決策局及政府部門視為非「必要」或非「值得考慮」。再者，有關資料與二零零一年人口普查另一項目「五年前居住的地方」所搜集的資料有所重覆。

二零零一年人口普查數據項目

3.9 以下列出二零零一年人口普查所包括的數據項目：

短問卷

出生年份和月份
性別
與戶主的關係
是否住戶成員
過去六個月總共有多少時間在香港
未來六個月總共有多少時間在香港
於二零零一年三月十四日凌晨三時
（「普查時刻」）身在何處
現時在香港通常的居所
屋宇單位內的住戶數目（引申所得）
屋宇單位內的居住人數（引申所得）
住戶人數（引申所得）

長問卷

短問卷的全部項目及下列項目：

人口及社會特徵

如非通常在香港居住：
– 是否通常居住於中國內地或澳門
– 是否由中國內地來港的雙程證持

also added according to the recommendation of the Home Affairs Bureau.

3.8 When compared with the 1996 Population By-census, the following two topics were dropped: “Duration of residence in present district” and “Previous district of residence”. These two topics were rated by many policy bureaux/government departments as neither “Essential” nor “Desirable”. Moreover, the information overlapped somewhat with “Place of residence 5 years ago”, which remained in the 2001 Population Census.

Topics for the 2001 Population Census

3.9 The following topics were asked in the 2001 Population Census:

Short Form

Year and month of birth
Sex
Relationship to head of household
Whether a member of household
Total amount of time spent in Hong Kong in the past 6 months
Total amount of time that will be spent in Hong Kong in the coming 6 months
Whereabouts at 3:00 a.m. on 14 March 2001 (“census moment”)
Usual accommodation in Hong Kong at present
Number of households in quarters (derived)
Number of occupants in quarters (derived)
Household size (derived)

Long Form

All the items in the short form and the following items:

Demographic and social characteristics

If not usually living in Hong Kong :
– whether usually living on the mainland of China or in Macao

- 有人
- 通常不在香港的原因

- whether a two-way permit holder from the mainland of China
- reason for usually living outside Hong Kong

婚姻狀況

Marital status

國籍

Nationality

慣用語言

Usual language

使用其他語言 / 方言的能力

Ability to speak other languages/dialects

種族

Ethnicity

教育特徵

Educational characteristics

就學狀況

School attendance

教育程度：

Educational attainment：

- 最高就讀程度
- 最高完成程度

- highest level attended
- highest level completed

修讀科目

Field of education

上課地點

Place of study

前赴上課地點的交通方式

Mode of transport to place of study

分區及內部遷移特徵

Geographical and internal migration characteristics

出生地點

Place of birth

在港居住年期

Duration of residence in Hong Kong

五年前居住的地方

Place of residence 5 years ago

經濟特徵

Economic characteristics

經濟活動身分

Economic activity status

行業

Industry

職業

Occupation

主要職業收入

Earnings from main employment

是否有兼職

Whether having secondary employment

兼職收入

Earnings from other employment

其他現金收入（包括以租金形式收取的現金）

Other cash income (including cash income from rent)

工作地點

Place of work

前赴工作地點的交通方式

Mode of transport to place of work

房屋特徵

Housing characteristics

屋宇單位類型

Type of quarters

居所類型

Type of accommodation

屋宇單位住用情況

Occupancy of quarters

客 / 飯廳數目

Number of living/dining rooms

睡房數目

Number of bedrooms

廚房數目	Number of kitchens
浴室 / 廁所數目	Number of bathrooms/toilets
其他房間數目	Number of other rooms
居所租住權	Tenure of accommodation
租金	Rent
差餉、地租及管理費	Rates, Government rent and management fee
按揭供款或借貸還款	Mortgage payment or loan repayment
按揭或貸款尚餘年期	Outstanding mortgage or loan period

住戶特徵

住戶類型（例如：家庭住戶或非家庭住戶）	Type of household (e.g. Domestic Household or Non-domestic Household)
住戶結構（引申所得）	Household composition (derived)
住戶收入（引申所得）	Household income (derived)

3.10 自一九七一年人口普查以來各人口普查及中期人口統計所包括的數據項目，載列於附錄 I。

3.10 The topics included in past population censuses/by-censuses since 1971 are given in Appendix I for reference.

4. 資料搜集及處理

資料搜集

4.1 概括來說，二零零一年人口普查的資料是透過三項點算工作搜集所得：陸上人口、水上人口及特殊類別人士的點算工作。各項點算工作的詳情在下面逐一說明：

陸上人口點算

4.2 陸上人口點算包括簡單的全面點算及詳細的抽樣訪問。簡單點算採用「自填問卷」方法，短問卷於人口普查開始前約一星期郵寄往所有永久性屋宇單位及小區內有完整地址的屋宇單位給戶主填寫。已自行填寫問卷的住戶，統計員只會覆核問卷上的資料。而未能自行填寫問卷的住戶，統計員會即場進行訪問。約64%的住戶能自行填妥短問卷。由於短問卷並不能預先寄往小區內沒有完整地址的屋宇單位的戶主，所以這些住戶的問卷都由統計員進行訪問時填寫。

4.3 詳細訪問採用傳統的「面談訪問」方法，透過訪問搜集資料；統計員到訪工作分配表上的屋宇單位，訪問每個單位內所有住戶的成員。

4.4 在進行陸上點算工作時，所有統計員須拜訪住戶多次，直至完成訪問全部成員。根據指引，統計員須於不同日期和不同時間探訪同一個住戶，以增加能跟住戶接觸的機會。另外，統計員

4. Data Collection and Processing

Data Collection

4.1 Broadly speaking, the 2001 Population Census data were collected through three enumeration operations, viz. the land operation, the marine operation and the special class enumeration. Details on each type of operations are described below:

Land Enumeration

4.2 The land enumeration comprised the simple complete enumeration and the detailed sample enquiry. The “Self-enumeration” approach was adopted in the simple enumeration. The “Short form” questionnaires were mailed out, about one week before the Census, to all permanent quarters and quarters with complete addresses in area segments for householders to complete. For households which had completed the self-enumeration, enumerators would only check the information. For households which had difficulties in completing the questionnaires, enumerators would do the enumeration on site. About 64% of the households were able to complete the “Short form” themselves. As for temporary structures in the area segment which did not have complete addresses, “Short forms” were not mailed to the householders beforehand but were completed by enumerators during the visit.

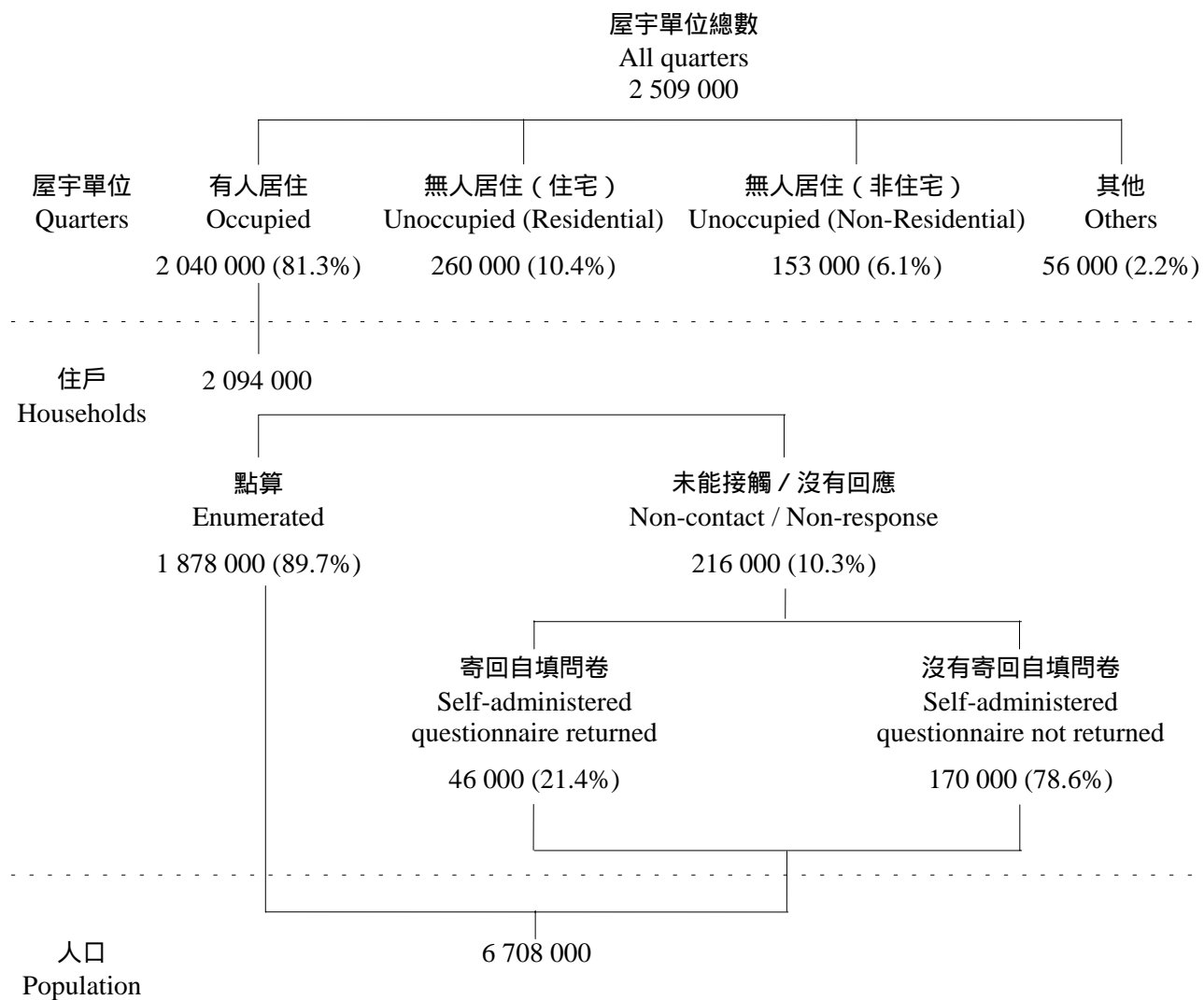
4.3 In the detailed enquiry, the traditional “Interviewer method” was adopted in data collection. Enumerators visited the sampled quarters on their assignment list and enumerated persons living in all the households therein.

4.4 All enumerators in the land operation had to make repeated visits to each household until all members of the household were interviewed. They were instructed to visit a household at different times of a day and on different days so as to increase the

每次拜訪時，如未能接觸住戶，均須留下通知信，要求戶主致電工作站預約訪問。雖然設有這些措施，但在臨近人口普查結束時仍餘下一些未能接觸住戶的個案。所以，二零零一年三月二十七日上午，即人口普查的最後一天，統計員留下自填問卷給所有未能接觸的住戶，有關住戶須於二零零一年四月十日前填妥問卷，寄回政府統計處。在 216 000 個未能接觸 / 沒有回應的住戶中，約有 46 000 個住戶（即 21.4%）寄回自填問卷。這些填妥的自填問卷均用作估算所有未能接觸人士的數目、年齡和性別結構及地區分布。有關二零零一年人口普查的點算結果載於下圖。有關未能接觸個案的處理方法，請參看第五章。

chance of making contact with the household. Besides, for each visit in which a household could not be contacted, the enumerator had to leave a notification letter requesting the householders to call the field centre for making appointment. Despite all these measures, there were still some non-contact/non-response cases at the end of the operation. Therefore, in the morning of 27 March 2001 which was the last day of the census operation, a self-administered questionnaire was left with each of those non-contact households. They were asked to complete and return the self-administered questionnaire by mail by 10 April 2001. Among the 216 000 non-contact/non-response households, some 46 000 (or 21.4%) households completed and returned the self-administered questionnaire. These completed self-administered questionnaires were then used to estimate the number, age-sex structure and geographical distribution of all the non-contact/non-response persons. Enumeration results of the 2001 Population Census are shown in the diagram below. For details on the treatment of non-contact cases, please refer to Chapter 5.

二零零一年人口普查的點算結果 Enumeration Results of the 2001 Population Census



水上人口點算

4.5 水上人口點算工作亦採用「面談訪問」方法。一小隊統計員連同組長共乘一艘小船，在他們負責點算的水上小區內一起工作。組長派出統計員往水上小區內不同船艇進行訪問，而他則在船上監察整個水上小區的點算工作。每艘經點算的船艇會以紅色普查標貼作識別，以確保在水上小區內的船艇在點算過程中不會重覆或遺漏。

Marine Enumeration

4.5 For the marine operation, enumeration was also conducted using the “Interviewer method”. A small team of enumerators and the chief enumerator worked together on a small boat on the marine section for which they were responsible. The chief enumerator supervised the overall enumeration of the whole marine section while enumerators were sent out to different vessels on the marine section to carry out the work. Each vessel enumerated was identified by a red census label to ensure that vessels within a section were neither duplicated nor omitted from the enumeration.



負責訪問水上人口的工作小組

A division responsible for marine enumeration

特殊類別人士的點算情況

4.6 為方便工作，本處作出特別安排，點算一些其居住地方有出入限制或困難的「特殊類別」人士。下面列出這些「特殊類別」人士及點算他們的方法：

特殊類別**Special class**

- (i) 精神科醫院、護老院及療養院的住院病人
In-patients in psychiatric hospitals/
infirmaries/ convalescent hospitals
- (ii) 懲教機構的囚犯
Inmates in penal institutions
- (iii) 露宿者
Street-sleepers
- (iv) 在酒店／旅舍／賓館留宿的人士
Persons staying in hotels/guest houses
- (v) 遠洋輪船留宿的旅客
Passengers on board ocean going vessels

Special Class Enumeration

4.6 For operational convenience, special arrangements had been made to enumerate some special groups of persons (called special classes) whose residence has restriction or difficulty of access. These special classes and the enumeration method for each of them are shown below :

點算方法**Enumeration method**

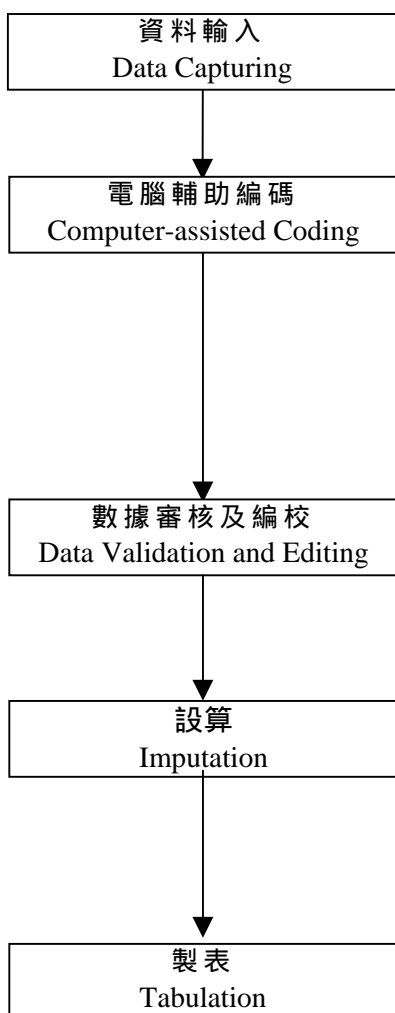
- 從醫院的行政記錄中抽取資料
Information extracted from the administrative records of the hospitals
- 從懲教署的行政記錄中抽取資料
Information extracted from the administrative records of the Correctional Services Department
- 在社會福利署職員的協助下進行點算
Enumerated with the assistance of staff of the Social Welfare Department
- 經酒店／旅舍／賓館的安排，由一般統計員點算
Enumerated by ordinary enumerators with the arrangement of the management of hotels/guest houses
- 從入境事務處的行政紀錄取得有關人數
Simple head counts obtained from the administrative records of the Immigration Department

數據輸入及處理

4.7 二零零一年人口普查的外勤工作於三月底完成後，共收回 223 萬份短問卷及 38 萬份長問卷。（雖然二零零一年人口普查只點算約 210 萬個住戶，但須處理的問卷超過 260 萬份。這是由於擁有超過 6 位成員的住戶，須使用多過一份問卷記錄他們的資料。此外，外勤工作人員亦須就無人居住的屋宇單位交回一份問卷，以作記錄。）下圖簡單地描繪數據處理的程序。

Data Input and Processing

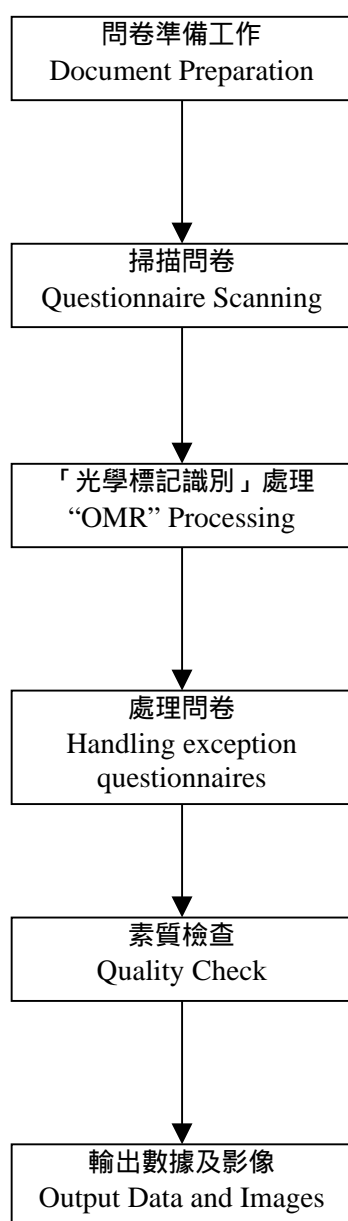
4.7 Enumeration of the 2001 Population Census was completed in end March 2001. Altogether, 2.23 million sets of “Short form” and 0.38 million sets of “Long form” were collected. (Though only 2.1 million households were enumerated in the 2001 Population Census, there were over 2.6 million questionnaires processed. This is because households with more than 6 members used more than one questionnaire to report their particulars. Also, questionnaires had to be completed for unoccupied quarters for record purpose.) The data processing flow is illustrated briefly in the schematic diagram below:



- 問卷上的資料通過「光學標記識別」技術直接輸入電腦
Information on the questionnaires was input into the computer directly using “Optical Mark Recognition” technique.
- 部分長問卷上的手寫答案，經資料輸入時掃描取得的電子影像，配合編碼電子資料庫，可於電腦螢幕上直接進行編碼
For some hand-written answers on the “Long form” questionnaire, coding was performed directly on screen based on the clipped images of the long hand answers obtained through data capturing and the electronic data dictionary.
- 約 50 名編校員透過「數據審核及編校子系統」對未能通過審核程序的數據進行聯機編校工作
Data rejected by validation rules in the “Data Validation and Editing Sub-system” were edited online by some 50 editors.
- 不同數據項目間的矛盾數值由設算電腦系統所算出的新數值取代。
Inconsistent values between different data items were replaced by new values generated from the imputation computer system.
- 二零零一年人口普查的數據透過一個互動的製表系統進行製表工作。
Tabulations on the 2001 Population Census data were produced through a dynamic table generation system.

數據輸入

4.8 「光學標記識別」技術應用於掃描所有問卷，然後將填上的標記轉化成電腦可讀的數據。部分在長問卷上的手寫答案，可利用在掃描時所得電子影像，於數據輸入的過程中在電腦螢幕上直接進行編碼。下圖展示整個數據輸入的程序：



Data Capturing

4.8 The “Optical Mark Recognition” (OMR) technique was employed to scan all questionnaires and automatically convert the “marks” completed on the questionnaires into computer readable data. The diagram below presents the whole data capturing process:

- 檢查問卷是否適合進行掃描
Checking the condition of questionnaires before scanning
- 如屬長問卷，將之切為 A4 單頁
Cutting “Long form” into A4 size loose sheet
- 利用高速掃描器掃描短問卷及長問卷
Scanning “Short forms” and “Long forms” by high speed scanners
- 將掃描影像轉化為電腦可讀數據
Converting scanned images into computer readable data
- 人手輸入未能為「光學標記識別」辨認的影像
Manual data entry of unrecognized “OMR” images
- 抽查 2% 樣本內的數據是否準確
Selecting a 2% sample to check the accuracy
- 輸出數據及影像進行電腦輔助編碼、審核及分析
Outputting data and images for computer-assisted coding, data validation and analysis

4.9 為了在三個月內完成數據輸入工作，負責數據輸入工作的承辦商動用了六台高速掃描器及約三十部電腦進行此項工作。每個工作天的工作時間為早上七時至晚上十一時。平均每天處理不少於 42 000 份短問卷及 7 000 份長問卷（相當於 84 000 張 A4 紙）。

4.9 Six scanners together with 30 computers were deployed to complete the data input work during a 3-month period. The production hours ran from 7:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. each working day. On average, 42 000 “Short form” questionnaires and 7 000 “Long form” questionnaires (equivalent to 84 000 sheets of A4 paper) were processed everyday.



操作人員正利用高速掃描器掃描人口普查問卷
Census questionnaires were being scanned by the high speed scanner

電腦輔助編碼

4.10 部分長問卷上的手寫答案（包括行業、職業、五年前居住的地方、上課地點及工作地點），在資料輸入時曾經掃描轉化為電子影像。編碼員可於電腦螢幕上透過有關影像及編碼電子資料庫，直接進行編碼，而無須翻查問卷及有關的編碼手冊，這是在編碼工作上的一個新突破。下圖顯示五年前居住的地方的電腦輔助編碼過程。

Computer-assisted Coding

4.10 For some hand-written answers (including industry, occupation, place of residence 5 years ago, place of study and place of work) on the “Long form” questionnaires, the images of the answers were clipped during the scanning process. Coding was performed on screen directly making use of the images and the electronic data dictionary instead of flipping through the questionnaires and the related coding manuals. This is a breakthrough in the coding work. The diagram below demonstrates how the coding for “Place of residence 5 years ago” were performed through computer-assisted coding.

①

長問卷上五年前居住的地方的手寫答案電子影像

Image of hand-written answer for place of residence five years ago on “Long form” questionnaire.

③

電腦輔助編碼系統從編碼電子資料庫抽取與輸入資料配合的地址

The Computer-assisted Coding system extracted relevant information from the electronic “Address” data dictionary.

②

編碼員根據電子影像輸入部分地址資料

According to the clipped image, coder inputs part of the address.

④

地址編碼（當編碼員選取了一個正確的地址後，系統會立即顯示該地址的編碼）

Assign address code (the system will display the address code when a correct address is selected).

數據審核及編校

4.11 經過資料輸入及電腦輔助編碼後，約 50 名編校員透過「數據審核及編校子系統」進行聯機編校工作。這子系統包含 113 條建基於過往人口普查／中期人口統計及綜合住戶統計調查的審核準則，以查驗有關數據是否存在錯誤或／及不合邏輯的地方。例如十二歲女子報稱已婚及有一名三歲女兒，編校員會翻查問卷，檢視年歲資料，以作出所需更正。

Data Validation and Editing

4.11 After the data capturing and computer-assisted coding, online editing work was performed by some 50 editors using the “Data Validation and Editing Sub-system”. This sub-system contained 113 rules established based on editing rules of previous censuses/by-censuses and the General Household Survey for identifying errors and/or inconsistencies between the values of different data items. For example, if there was a 12-year old female reported to be married and with a 3-year old daughter, the editor would go through the questionnaire and check the age information to see whether amendment is required.



編校員正進行聯機編校工作
Editors performing online editing work

設算

4.12 設算階段首先分辨那些不同數據數值間的矛盾情形，而這些矛盾不能利用人手更正。電腦自動根據一些設算規定的邏輯和算法所算出的新數值取替這些矛盾的數值。

Imputation

4.12 The imputation stage first involved identifying those inconsistencies between the values of different data items which could not be corrected manually. The inconsistent values would then be replaced automatically by new values generated by the computer in accordance with the logic and algorithm of some prescribed imputation rules.

製表

4.13 二零零一年人口普查的數據透過一個為製作統計表而特別設計的選單推動互動系統進行製表工作。統計表是按照出版時間表、使用者需要及有關統計表的複雜性分期製作。統計表分兩大類，即「常用統計資料」及「核心統計表」。「常用統計資料」是一些市民大眾比較關注的基本統計數字；而「核心統計表」則包括按地區分布有關人口、社會及經濟特徵的資料。「常用統計資料」可在政府統計處網站免費下載，而「核心統計表」已在網上的「香港統計數據書店」發售（網址：<http://www.statisticalbookstore.gov.hk>）。「香港統計數據書店」與其他公共服務集中設

Tabulation

4.13 Tabulations of the census data were produced via a menu-driven dynamic system specially design for generating statistical tables. The tabulations were produced by phase following a schedule which was worked out with reference to the publication time table, need of users and the complexity of the tables involved. There are two major categories of tabulations, viz. “Frequently Asked Statistics” and “Core Tabulations”. “Frequently Asked Statistics” are some basic statistics the public were interested in; and “Core Tabulations” are tables which cover a broad range of socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the population by geographical areas. “Frequently Asked Statistics” has been put on the website of the

於「公共服務電子化」計劃 (ESD) 的入門網站中 (網址：<http://www.esd.gov.hk>)。

Census and Statistics Department for free download by internet users, while the “Core tabulations” can be purchased online through the “Statistical Bookstore, Hong Kong”. (Address : <http://www.statisticalbookstore.gov.hk>) The Statistical Bookstore is hosted on the ESD portal (Address: <http://www.esd.gov.hk>) together with other public services.

5. 抽樣設計及估計方法

5.1 政府統計處在二零零一年人口普查中使用抽樣方法抽取大量人口樣本，以搜集有關人口及其社會經濟特徵等詳盡資料。全港約七分之一的屋宇單位被抽選，選中的單位內的所有住戶均接受詳細訪問。至於未選作詳細訪問的屋宇單位，則只就單位內的住戶及其成員數目進行簡單點算。所以，人口普查採用了兩份問卷：「短問卷」和「長問卷」。除一九六一年及一九七一年人口普查外，本處在一九六六年、一九七六年、一九八六年及一九九六年的中期人口統計，和一九八一年及一九九一年的人口普查，均採用抽樣方法，搜集詳細資料。

抽樣單位

5.2 個人是訪問的基本單位。但在抽取樣本時，已建設地區及特殊類別是以屋宇單位作為抽樣單位，未建設地區則以「小區」作為抽樣單位。有關二零零一年人口普查的抽樣框詳情，請參閱第二章。

樣本設計

5.3 在擬定抽樣設計時，成本、精確度、運作需求及實際可行性均予以適當考慮。詳細訪問的樣本的大小是以點算成本及要求的準確程度來決定。理論上，樣本愈大，抽樣誤差愈小，但成本則較高。一九八一年人口普查、一九八六年中中期人口統計、一九九一年人口普查及一九九六年中中期人口統計結果的分析提供了不同大小樣本的準確程度資料。

5. Sample Design and Estimation

5.1 In the 2001 Population Census, sampling was used to select from the population a large sample for the detailed enquiry on a broad range of demographic, social and economic characteristics. About one-seventh of all quarters in Hong Kong were sampled and all households therein were subject to the detailed enquiry. Quarters which were not selected for the detailed enquiry, and hence every person in all the households therein, were subject to a simple enumeration. Thus two sets of questionnaires, viz. the “Short form” and “Long form”, were used. Except for the 1961 and 1971 Population Censuses, sampling was adopted in the 1966, 1976, 1986 and 1996 Population By-censuses, and the 1981 and 1991 Population Censuses in connection with the enquiry of detailed characteristics of the population.

Sampling Unit

5.2 A person was the fundamental unit of enquiry. However, for sample selection, the sampling unit was basically a unit of quarters in the built-up areas and for special classes; and an “area segment” in the non-built-up areas. For more details on the sampling frames for the 2001 Population Census, please refer to Chapter 2.

Sample Design

5.3 In determining the sample design, due consideration was given to cost, precision, operational implications and practical feasibility. The size of the sample for the detailed enquiry depended on the cost of enumeration and the level of precision required. Theoretically, the larger the sample, the smaller would be the sampling error but the cost would be higher. Analysis of the results of the 1981 Population Census, the 1986 Population By-census, the 1991 Population Census and the 1996 Population

5.4 為使細小地區的統計數字更精確，樣本設計採用了非劃一的抽樣比率。本處從抽樣框抽選了一個非比例分層等距樣本（disproportionate stratified systematic sample）。在較細小的分層採用較大的抽樣比率。陸上人口方面，分層方法依據兩項因素來劃分。第一項分層有三個部分：已建設地區、未建設地區和特殊類別。第二項包括了十八個分層，每個分層為一個區議會分區。分層抽樣方法，在特定的樣本規模下，有助提高統計結果的準確程度，並可提供按區議會分區劃分的充分準確估計數字，以方便地區管理及規劃。

5.5 在已建設地區內，各個區議會分區的抽樣比率均為七分之一。人口較少的離島區則例外，其抽樣比率為七分之二。

5.6 至於未建設地區這分層，則以小區為抽樣單位。除離島區的抽樣比率為七分之二外，其他區議會分選區的抽樣比率均為七分之一。

5.7 對於特殊類別，本處一般採用全面點算而非抽樣統計，以簡化工作程序。例如，社會福利署協助點算全部露宿者。但是，長期居住於酒店或賓館的賓客，則以七分之二的系統抽樣方法進行。

5.8 至於水上人口點算，則以劃一的七分之二的抽樣比率選出船艇進行統計。

By-census gave an indication of precision levels pertaining to different sample sizes.

5.4 In order that more precise estimates of small area statistics could be made, a sample design involving non-uniform sampling fractions was adopted. A disproportionate stratified systematic sample was drawn for enumeration. Higher sampling fractions was adopted in smaller strata. For land population, stratification was based on two factors. The first stratification factor had three strata, viz. built-up areas, non-built-up areas and special classes. The second stratification factor had 18 strata, each referring to a District Council district. The stratification helps improve precision of the sample estimates and provides sufficiently precise estimates at the District Council district level for district administration and planning.

5.5 In the built-up areas, a sampling fraction of one-in-seven was applied in all District Council districts except that for the Islands District which was less populated, its sampling fraction being two-in-seven quarters.

5.6 In the stratum of quarters in non-built-up areas, area segment was used as the sampling unit. Except that the sampling fraction for Islands was two-in-seven, the sampling fraction for other District Council districts was one-in-seven.

5.7 For the special classes, full enumeration was generally adopted to simplify the operation. For example, all street sleepers were enumerated with the assistance of the Social Welfare Department. However, in the case of long staying guests in hotels or guest houses, a two-sevenths systematic sample was drawn.

5.8 For the marine population, a uniform sampling fraction of two-in-seven was applied for all marine vessels.

估計程序

5.9 在匯總及分析原始數據前，執行了以下兩項估計程序。

未能接觸個案的處理方法

5.10 根據有關法例，所有人士均須回答人口普查問題，遺漏資料與未能接觸個案有關。若統計員在人口普查期間於不同日期、時間探訪某住戶超過四次，仍未能接觸住戶，該住戶才會被列為未能接觸個案。空置屋宇單位不當作未能接觸住戶個案。在人口普查中，未能接觸個案的比率佔單位總數約 8.3%。

5.11 對每個未能接觸的住戶，不論該住戶是被抽選進行簡單點算或詳細訪問，統計員均會留下一份自填問卷給住戶填寫。戶主須於二零零一年四月十日前，把填妥的自填問卷寄回人口普查辦事處。為鼓勵住戶回覆，自填問卷只包括簡單點算的問題。截至收回自填問卷的指定日期，共收回 46 000 份自填問卷。這些寄回的自填問卷會按區議會分區收集起來。每份收回的自填問卷附上一個加權因子，以估計該地區沒有交回自填問卷的住戶內有關人口的年齡、性別及一些基本特徵。若於區議會分區 i 內，已發出的 D_i 份自填問卷中有 R_i 份收回，每份收回的自填問卷便附上一個 D_i/R_i 的加權因子。

5.12 由於自填問卷只包括一些基本問題，有關須接受詳細訪問的住戶的其他資料項目須由設算獲得。欠缺的項目

Estimation Procedures

5.9 Two estimation procedures were executed before the raw data were tabulated and analyzed. These are described below.

Treatment of Non-contact Cases

5.10 By law, every person had to respond to the census questions. Missing information was related to non-contact cases. A household was classified as a non-contact case only if an enumerator had visited it for more than four times at different times on different days during the census period. Vacant quarters were not classified as non-contact cases. The non-contact rate was about 8.3% of all quarters covered in the census operation.

5.11 For each non-contact household, regardless of whether it was selected for simple enumeration or detailed enquiry, a self-administered questionnaire was left for the householder to complete. The householder was requested to mail back the completed self-administered questionnaire by 10 April 2001 to the Census Office. To encourage response, the self-administered questionnaire contained those questions asked in the simple enumeration. After the prescribed period allowed for receiving self-administered questionnaires, 46 000 self-administered questionnaires were returned. These returned self-administered questionnaires were then grouped by District Council. A weighting factor was attached to each returned self-administered questionnaire for grossing up the age, sex and some basic characteristics of the population in those non-contacted households in that area which did not return self-administered questionnaires. This meant that every returned self-administered questionnaire in District Council district i was given a weight of D_i/R_i if out of D_i self-administered questionnaires despatched, R_i were returned.

5.12 As the self-administered questionnaire contained only questions in simple enumeration, for households subject to detailed enquiry, the remaining

是以「熱層」(hot-deck)的方法設算。利用自填問卷上的數據與欠缺的相關變數資料，把收回自填問卷分類為不同的設算組別。在每個設算組別中，該變數項目最近似的數值會被儲於電腦系統作為起始值。自填問卷及受訪者問卷會根據地區次序排順及按次序處理。若第一個被處理的記錄為自填問卷，起始值會被配為欠缺變數項目的設算值。若該數據項目的第一個記錄為受訪者答案，起始值會被該回答值取代。儲在電腦系統內的數值會被隨後記錄的回答值修訂。當遇到欠缺變數項目時，儲存的最新數值會被用作設算值。

5.13 本處在二零零一年人口普查採用「比率估算方法」估計人口的詳細特徵資料。簡單地說，按年齡及性別劃分的人口總數、按住戶類型及屋宇單位類型及住戶人數劃分的住戶總數與及按屋宇單位類型劃分的屋宇單位總數，是綜合短問卷及長問卷的數據得出的。基於長問卷，亦可得出按同樣組別劃分的樣本數。至於每一組別的倍大因子則是由計算該組別的總數和抽樣總數的比率所得到。詳細的公式載於本章較後部分。

根據抽樣調查的估算方法

5.14 本處採用「比率估算方法」，即根據樣本估計人口、住戶及屋宇單位的參數。在運用此方法時，按年齡及性別劃分的人口點算、按屋宇單位類型劃分的住戶點算及按區議

data items in the census questionnaire had to be imputed for those households who had returned self-administered questionnaires. The “hot-deck” method was used for imputation. Information on the variables in the self-administered questionnaire which correlated with the missing items was used to stratify returned self-administered questionnaires into imputation classes. For each imputation class, the most likely value for the item under consideration was stored in the computer as the starting value. The self-administered questionnaires and the respondents’ questionnaires in each imputation class were then sorted by geographical order and treated sequentially. If the first record processed was a self-administered questionnaire, the starting value would be assigned as the imputed value for the missing item. If the first record had a response for the missing item, the responded value would replace the starting value. The value stored in the computer was updated by the responded value in each subsequent record processed. When a missing item was encountered, the latest value stored would be used as the imputed value.

5.13 “Ratio estimation method” was adopted in the 2001 Population Census in estimating the detailed characteristics of the population. In brief terms, total person counts grouped by age and sex, total household counts by type of household and type of quarters and household size, and total quarters counts by type of quarters were first obtained by combining the data of the Short Forms and Long Forms. Sample counts with the same classification based on the Long Forms were also derived. The grossing-up factors for each group were then computed as the ratio of the total count to the sample count for that group. Detailed formulae are given in the later part of this Chapter.

Estimation Based on Sample Enquiry

5.14 The “ratio estimation method” was adopted in the Population Census to estimate parameters of the population, households and quarters based on the sample. When applying the method, population counts classified by age and sex, household counts by

會分區內的屋宇單位類型劃分的屋宇單位點算，均從簡單而完整的點算而來，並作為控制總數，以作抽樣粗略估算數字。從抽樣訪問中所得的人口、住戶及屋宇單位數目，進一步分成相若的種類，以提供抽樣統計數字。倍大因子是以控制總數除以抽樣統計數字得來。

5.15 「比率估算方法」較利用抽樣比倒數，倍增數目為佳，原因是：

- (a) 就以按年齡及性別劃分的人口數目、按屋宇單位類型劃分的住戶數目及按屋宇單位類型劃分的屋宇單位數目而言，「比率估算方法」消除抽樣估算數字和全面點算間的不一致情況。若利用簡單的倍增方法，即使在那些基本變數，在抽樣估算數字與相關的全面點算之間，會出現不一致情況。
- (b) 由於「比率估算方法」利用全面點算所得的額外資料，因此可提供更精確的估算數字。尤其是有關年齡及性別的人口變數，以及有關屋宇單位類型的住戶及屋宇單位的變數，其精確程度仍相當高。

5.16 比率估算的倍大因子一般不一定是整數。若把這些因子直接運用於擴大過程，估算數字將包括小數。這問題不能以進位方式解決，否則由抽樣估算的統計數字的總數會與全面點算所得的相關數字不一致。為解決這問題，引用了兩個整數的倍大因子：「因子 a 」及「因子 $a + 1$ 」，「 a 」是倍大因子的完整部分。這些因子隨機編配在抽樣調查中的個別記錄，而其比例使它們的總和與總數一致。

type of quarters and quarters counts by type of quarters, all at the District Council district level, as obtained from the complete, simple enumeration were taken as control totals, for the grossing up. The number of persons, households and living quarters obtained in the sample enquiry were post-stratified into similar categories giving sample statistics. The grossing-up factors were derived by dividing the control totals by the sample statistics.

5.15 The “ratio estimation method” was preferred to a simple blow-up using the reciprocal of the sampling fraction because:

- (a) The “ratio estimation method” removed any inconsistency between the sample estimates and the complete enumeration counts for the population by age and sex, the number of households by type of quarters and the number of quarters by type of quarters. If a simple blow-up were used, inconsistencies would occur between the sample estimates and the corresponding complete enumeration counts even on those basic variables.
- (b) As the “ratio estimation method” utilized additional information from the complete enumeration, more precise estimates were produced. In particular, there were considerable gains in precision for those variables of the population which were related to age and sex, and for those variables on household and quarters which were related to type of quarters.

5.16 The grossing-up factors for ratio estimation were usually not integers. If they were straightly applied in the grossing-up process, the estimates would contain fractions. This problem could not be overcome by rounding as it would lead to inconsistency of statistics between the totals derived from the sample enquiry and the corresponding totals obtained from the complete enumeration. To overcome the problem, two integral grossing-up factors were introduced, viz. “Factor a ” and “Factor $a+1$ ”, where “ a ” was the integral part of the

grossing-up factor. These factors were randomly assigned to individual records in the sample enquiry in such a proportion that their sum coincided with the required total.

標準誤差的估算方法

5.17 在估算標準誤差時，假設了一個簡單的隨機模型；亦即是指在抽樣框內，抽樣單位是隨機排列的，因此可採用簡單隨機抽樣的計算公式。

5.18 估算過程中運用了不同的方法，這取決於變數是數目變數或兩個變數的比率，以及變數是否涉及已建設地區、未建設地區、特殊類別或水上小區。

樣本估算公式

5.19 以下載列估計樣本數值及其標準誤差的詳細公式。雖然這些公式只描述人口特徵的樣本估算數字，但它們亦適用於計算有關住戶及屋宇單位特徵的樣本估算。

Estimation of Standard Errors

5.17 In estimating the standard errors, a simple random model was assumed, i.e. sampling units were randomly ordered in the frame. Hence, formulae for simple random sample were adopted.

5.18 Different estimators were used in the estimation process, depending on whether the variables were count total or ratio of two variables, and whether the variables referred to built-up areas, non-built-up areas, special classes or marine sections.

Sample Estimation Formulae

5.19 Detailed estimation formulae for the sample estimates and the standard errors are given below. While this set of formulae confines to sample estimates of population characteristics only, they are also applicable to sample estimates for household and quarters characteristics.

(A) 數目變數**For count variables****(i) 已建設地區*****For built-up areas***

假設 L_p : 屋宇單位的分層總數目

Let L_p : Total number of strata of quarters

N_h : 第 h 分層內的屋宇單位總數

N_h : Total number of quarters in the h^{th} stratum

n_h : 第 h 分層內被抽選進行詳細訪問屋宇單位數目

n_h : Number of quarters sampled for detailed enquiry in the h^{th} stratum

x_{hi} : 第 h 分層第 i 個被抽選進行詳細訪問屋宇單位內人口的數目

x_{hi} : Count of population in the i^{th} quarters sampled for detailed enquiry in the h^{th} stratum

x_h : 第 h 分層被抽選進行詳細訪問屋宇單位內人口的數目

x_h : Count of population in quarters sampled for detailed enquiry in the h^{th} stratum

X_h : 第 h 分層內人口的總數

X_h : Population total in the h^{th} stratum

y_{hi} : 第 h 分層第 i 個被抽選進行詳細訪問屋宇單位內有 Y 特徵人口的數目

y_{hi} : Count of population having characteristic Y in the i^{th} quarters sampled for detailed enquiry in the h^{th} stratum

y_h : 第 h 分層被抽選進行詳細訪問屋宇單位內有 Y 特徵人口的數目

y_h : Count of population having characteristic Y in quarters sampled for detailed enquiry in the h^{th} stratum

\hat{Y}_h : 估計第 h 分層內有 Y 特徵人口的總數

\hat{Y}_h : Estimated population total having characteristic Y in the h^{th} stratum

\hat{Y}_p : 估計有 Y 特徵人口的總數

\hat{Y}_p : Estimated population total having characteristic Y

有 Y 特徵人口的總數， Y_p 的估算程式是

The population total having characteristic Y, Y_p is estimated by

$$\hat{Y}_p = \sum_{h=1}^{L_p} \hat{Y}_h = \sum_{h=1}^{L_p} X_h \frac{y_h}{x_h}$$

其方差為

with variance

$$\text{var}\left(\hat{Y}_p\right) = \sum_{h=1}^{L_p} \text{var}\left(\hat{Y}_h\right) = \sum_{h=1}^{L_p} \frac{N_h^2(1-f_h)}{n_h(n_h-1)} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} y_{hi}^2 + r_h^2 \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} x_{hi}^2 - 2r_h \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} x_{hi} y_{hi} \right)$$

$$\text{至於 } f_h = \frac{n_h}{N_h} \quad \text{及 } r_h = \frac{y_h}{x_h}$$

where

and

(ii) 未建設地區

For non-built-up areas

假設 L_s : 小區分層總數目

Let L_s : Total number of strata of area segments

N_h : 第 h 分層內的小區數目

N_h : Total number of segments in the h^{th} stratum

n_h : 第 h 分層內被抽選進行詳細訪問小區的數目

n_h : Number of segments sampled for detailed enquiry in the h^{th} stratum

M_{hi} : 第 h 分層第 i 個被抽選進行詳細訪問小區內的屋宇單位總數

M_{hi} : Total number of quarters in the i^{th} segment for detailed enquiry in the h^{th} stratum

x_{hi} : 第 h 分層第 i 個被抽選進行詳細訪問小區內人口的數目

x_{hi} : Count of population in the i^{th} segment sampled for detailed enquiry in the h^{th} stratum

x_h : 第 h 分層被抽選進行詳細訪問小區內人口的數目

x_h : Count of population in segments sampled for detailed enquiry in the h^{th} stratum

X_h : 第 h 分層內人口的總數

X_h : Population total in the h^{th} stratum

y_{hij} : 第 h 分層第 i 個被抽選進行詳細訪問小區的第 j 個屋宇單位內有 Y 特徵人口的數目

y_{hij} : Count of population having characteristic Y in the jth quarters of the ith segment sampled for detailed enquiry in the hth stratum

y_{hi} : 第 h 分層第 i 個被抽選進行詳細訪問小區內有 Y 特徵人口的數目

y_{hi} : Count of population having characteristic Y in the ith segment sampled for detailed enquiry in the hth stratum

y_h : 第 h 分層被抽選進行詳細訪問小區內有 Y 特徵人口的數目

y_h : Count of population having characteristic Y in segments sampled for detailed enquiry in the hth stratum

\hat{Y}_h : 估計第 h 分層內有 Y 特徵人口的總數

\hat{Y}_h : Estimated total population having characteristic Y in the hth stratum

\hat{Y}_s : 估計有 Y 特徵人口的總數

\hat{Y}_s : Estimated total population having characteristic Y

有 Y 特徵人口的總數， Y_s 的估算程式是

The population total having characteristic Y, Y_s is estimated by

$$\hat{Y}_s = \sum_{h=1}^{L_s} \hat{Y}_h = \sum_{h=1}^{L_s} X_h \frac{y_h}{x_h} = \sum_{h=1}^{L_s} X_h \frac{1}{x_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} y_{hi} = \sum_{h=1}^{L_s} X_h \frac{1}{x_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum_{j=1}^{M_{hi}} y_{hij}$$

其方差為

with variance

$$\text{var}\left(\hat{Y}_s\right) = \sum_{h=1}^{L_s} \text{var}\left(\hat{Y}_h\right) = \sum_{h=1}^{L_s} \frac{N_h^2(1-f_h)}{n_h(n_h-1)} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} y_{hi}^2 + r_h^2 \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} x_{hi}^2 - 2r_h \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} x_{hi} y_{hi} \right)$$

$$\text{至於 } f_h = \frac{n_h}{N_h} \quad \text{及} \quad r_h = \frac{y_h}{x_h}$$

where and

(iii) 特殊類別

For special classes

假設 L_c : 分層總數目

Let L_c : Total number of strata

N_h : 第 h 分層內的屋宇單位總數

N_h : Total number of quarters in the hth stratum

n_h : 第 h 分層內被抽選進行詳細訪問屋宇單位的數目

n_h : Number of quarters sampled for detailed enquiry in the h^{th} stratum

x_{hi} : 第 h 分層第 i 個被抽選進行詳細訪問屋宇單位內人口的數目

x_{hi} : Count of population in the i^{th} quarters sampled for detailed enquiry in the h^{th} stratum

x_h : 第 h 分層被抽選進行詳細訪問屋宇單位內人口的數目

x_h : Count of population in quarters sampled for detailed enquiry in the h^{th} stratum

X_h : 第 h 分層內人口的總數

X_h : Population total in the h^{th} stratum

y_{hi} : 第 h 分層第 i 個被抽選進行詳細訪問屋宇單位內有 Y 特徵人口的數目

y_{hi} : Count of population having characteristic Y in the i^{th} quarters sampled for detailed enquiry in the h^{th} stratum

y_h : 第 h 分層被抽選進行詳細訪問屋宇單位內有 Y 特徵人口的數目

y_h : Count of population having characteristic Y in quarters sampled for detailed enquiry in the h^{th} stratum

\hat{Y}_h : 估計第 h 分層內有 Y 特徵人口的總數

\hat{Y}_h : Estimated population total having characteristic Y in the h^{th} stratum

\hat{Y}_c : 估計有 Y 特徵人口的總數

\hat{Y}_c : Estimated population total having characteristic Y

有 Y 特徵人口的總數， Y_c 的估算程式是

The population total having characteristic Y, Y_c is estimated by

$$\hat{Y}_c = \sum_{h=1}^{L_c} \hat{Y}_h = \sum_{h=1}^{L_c} X_h \frac{y_h}{x_h}$$

其方差為

with variance

$$\text{var}\left(\hat{Y}_c\right) = \sum_{h=1}^{L_c} \text{var}\left(\hat{Y}_h\right) = \sum_{h=1}^{L_c} \frac{N_h^2(1-f_h)}{n_h(n_h-1)} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} y_{hi}^2 + r_h^2 \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} x_{hi}^2 - 2r_h \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} x_{hi} y_{hi} \right)$$

$$\text{至於 } f_h = \frac{n_h}{N_h} \quad \text{及 } r_h = \frac{y_h}{x_h}$$

(iv) 水上人口

For marine population

假設 L_m : 船艇的分層總數目

Let L_m : Total number of strata of vessels

N_h : 第 h 分層內被點算船艇的數目

N_h : Number of vessels enumerated in the h^{th} stratum

n_h, z_h : 第 h 分層內被抽選進行詳細訪問船艇的數目

n_h, z_h : Number of vessels sampled for detailed enquiry in the h^{th} stratum

Z_h : 從二零零一年農曆新年前夕從空中拍攝的照片所得第 h 分層內船艇的總數

Z_h : Total count of vessels in the h^{th} stratum from aerial photos taken on the eve of the Chinese New Year of 2001

y_{hi} : 第 h 分層第 i 艘被抽選進行詳細訪問船艇內有 Y 特徵人口的數目

y_{hi} : Count of population having characteristic Y for vessel i sampled for detailed enquiry of the h^{th} stratum

y_h : 第 h 分層被抽選進行詳細訪問船艇內有 Y 特徵人口的數目

y_h : Count of population having characteristic Y in vessels sampled for detailed enquiry of the h^{th} stratum

\hat{Y}_h : 估計第 h 分層內有 Y 特徵人口的總數

\hat{Y}_h : Estimated population total of characteristic Y in the h^{th} stratum

\hat{Y}_m : 估計有 Y 特徵人口的總數

\hat{Y}_m : Estimated population total having characteristic Y

根據在二零零一年農曆新年前夕從空中拍攝的照片，可找出在每一分層內的船艇數目，作為估算有關變數時的控制總數。水上人口中有 Y 特徵人口的總數， Y_m 的估算程式是

Based on aerial photos taken on the eve of the Chinese New Year of 2001, photo count of vessels in each stratum was used as control variable in the estimation. The marine population total having characteristic Y, Y_m is estimated by

$$\hat{Y}_m = \sum_{h=1}^{L_m} \hat{Y}_h = \sum_{h=1}^{L_m} Z_h \frac{y_h}{z_h}$$

其方差為

With variance

$$\text{var}\left(\hat{Y}_m\right) = \sum_{h=1}^{L_m} \text{var}\left(\hat{Y}_h\right) = \sum_{h=1}^{L_m} \frac{Z_h^2(1-f_h)}{z_h(z_h-1)} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} y_{hi}^2 + n_h \bar{y}_h^2 - 2 y_h \bar{y}_h \right)$$

$$\text{至於 } f_h = \frac{n_h}{N_h} \quad \text{及 } \bar{y}_h = \frac{1}{n_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} y_{hi}$$

(v) **整體數目**

Overall counts

假設 Y 是整體人口中有 Y 特徵人口的總數

Let Y be the overall population total having characteristic Y

而 $Y = Y_p + Y_s + Y_c + Y_m$ 的估算程式是 $\hat{Y} = \hat{Y}_p + \hat{Y}_s + \hat{Y}_c + \hat{Y}_m$
Then is estimated by

其方差為 $\text{var}\left(\hat{Y}\right) = \text{var}\left(\hat{Y}_p\right) + \text{var}\left(\hat{Y}_s\right) + \text{var}\left(\hat{Y}_c\right) + \text{var}\left(\hat{Y}_m\right)$
with variance

(B) 兩個變數的比率

For ratios of two variables

假設 Y' 是另一項特徵

Let Y' be another characteristic of interest

(i) **已建設地區**

For built-up areas

假設 y'_{hi} : 第 h 分層第 i 個被抽選進行詳細訪問屋宇單位內有 Y' 特徵人口的數目。

Let y'_{hi} : Count of population having characteristic Y' in the ith quarters sampled for detailed enquiry in the hth stratum.

y'_h : 第 h 分層被抽選進行詳細訪問屋宇單位內有 Y' 特徵人口的數目。

y'_h : Count of population having characteristic Y' in quarters sampled for detailed enquiry in the hth stratum.

\hat{Y}'_h : 估計第 h 分層內有 Y' 特徵人口的總數

\hat{Y}'_h : Estimated population total having characteristic Y' in the hth stratum

\hat{Y}'_p : 估計有 Y' 特徵人口的總數

\hat{Y}'_p : Estimated population total having characteristic Y'

\hat{R}_p : 估計有 Y 特徵人口總數及有 Y' 特徵人口總數的比率

\hat{R}_p : Estimate of the ratio of population total having characteristics Y and Y'

比率 $R_p = \frac{Y_p}{Y'_p}$ 的估算程式是 $\hat{R}_p = \frac{\hat{Y}_p}{\hat{Y}'_p}$
The ratio $R_p = \frac{Y_p}{Y'_p}$ is estimated by $\hat{R}_p = \frac{\hat{Y}_p}{\hat{Y}'_p}$

其方差為
with variance $\text{var}\left(\hat{R}_p\right) = \frac{1}{\hat{Y}_p'^2} \left[\text{var}\left(\hat{Y}_p\right) + \hat{R}_p^2 \text{var}\left(\hat{Y}'_p\right) - 2 \hat{R}_p \text{cov}\left(\hat{Y}_p, \hat{Y}'_p\right) \right]$

及共差為
and covariance

$$\text{cov}\left(\hat{Y}_p, \hat{Y}'_p\right) = \sum_{h=1}^{L_p} \frac{N_h^2(1-f_h)}{n_h(n_h-1)} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} y_{hi} y'_{hi} + r_h r'_h \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} x_{hi}^2 - r_h \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} y'_{hi} x_{hi} - r'_h \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} y_{hi} x_{hi} \right)$$

至於 $r_h = \frac{y_h}{x_h}$ 及 $r'_h = \frac{y'_h}{x_h}$
where $r_h = \frac{y_h}{x_h}$ and $r'_h = \frac{y'_h}{x_h}$

(ii) 未建設地區

For non-built-up areas

假設 y'_{hi} : 第 h 分層第 i 個被抽選進行詳細訪問小區內有 Y' 特徵人口的數目。

Let y'_{hi} : Count of population having characteristic Y' in the ith segment sampled for detailed enquiry in the hth stratum.

y'_h : 第 h 分層被抽選進行詳細訪問小區內有 Y' 特徵人口的數目。

y'_h : Count of population having characteristic Y' in segments sampled for detailed enquiry in the hth stratum.

\hat{Y}'_s : 估計有 Y' 特徵人口的總數

\hat{Y}'_s : Estimated population total having characteristic Y'

\hat{R}_s : 估計有 Y 特徵人口總數及有 Y' 特徵人口總數的比率

\hat{R}_s : Estimate of the ratio of population total having characteristics Y and Y'

比率 $R_s = \frac{Y_s}{Y'_s}$ 的估算程式是 $\hat{R}_s = \frac{\hat{Y}_s}{\hat{Y}'_s}$
 The ratio $R_s = \frac{Y_s}{Y'_s}$ is estimated by

其方差為 $\text{var}\left(\hat{R}_s\right) = \frac{1}{\hat{Y}_s'^2} \left[\text{var}\left(\hat{Y}_s\right) + \hat{R}_s^2 \text{var}\left(\hat{Y}'_s\right) - 2 \hat{R}_s \text{cov}\left(\hat{Y}_s, \hat{Y}'_s\right) \right]$
 with variance

及共差為
 and covariance

$$\text{cov}\left(\hat{Y}_s, \hat{Y}'_s\right) = \sum_{h=1}^{L_s} \frac{N_h^2(1-f_h)}{n_h(n_h-1)} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} y_{hi} y'_{hi} + r_h r'_h \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} x_{hi}^2 - r_h \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} y'_{hi} x_{hi} - r'_h \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} y_{hi} x_{hi} \right)$$

至於 $r_h = \frac{y_h}{x_h}$ 及 $r'_h = \frac{y'_h}{x_h}$
 where

(iii) 特殊類別

For special classes

假設 y'_{hi} : 第 h 分層第 i 個被抽選進行詳細訪問屋宇單位內有 Y' 特徵人口的數目。

Let y'_{hi} : Count of population having characteristic Y' in the ith quarters sampled for detailed enquiry in the hth stratum.

y'_h : 第 h 分層被抽選進行詳細訪問屋宇單位內有 Y' 特徵人口的數目。

y'_h : Count of population having characteristic Y' in quarters sampled for detailed enquiry in the hth stratum.

\hat{Y}'_c : 估計有 Y' 特徵人口的總數

\hat{Y}'_c : Estimated population total having characteristic Y'

\hat{R}_c : 估計有 Y 特徵人口總數及有 Y' 特徵人口總數的比率

\hat{R}_c : Estimate of the ratio of population total having characteristics Y and Y'

比率 $R_c = \frac{Y_c}{Y'_c}$ 的估算程式是 $\hat{R}_c = \frac{\hat{Y}_c}{\hat{Y}'_c}$
 The ratio $R_c = \frac{Y_c}{Y'_c}$ is estimated by

其方差為
with variance

$$\text{var}\left(\hat{R}_c\right)=\frac{1}{\hat{Y}_c'^2}\left[\text{var}\left(\hat{Y}_c\right)+\hat{R}_c^2 \text{var}\left(\hat{Y}_c'\right)-2 \hat{R}_c \text{cov}\left(\hat{Y}_c, \hat{Y}_c'\right)\right]$$

及共差為
and covariance

$$\text{cov}\left(\hat{Y}_c, \hat{Y}_c'\right)=\sum_{h=1}^{L_c} \frac{N_h^2(1-f_h)}{n_h(n_h-1)}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} y_{hi} y_{hi}' + r_h r_h' \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} x_{hi}^2 - r_h \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} y_{hi} x_{hi} - r_h' \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} y_{hi} x_{hi}\right)$$

至於
where

$$r_h = \frac{y_h}{x_h} \quad \text{及} \quad r_h' = \frac{y_h'}{x_h}$$

(iv) 水上人口

For marine population

假設 y_{hi}' : 第 h 分層第 i 個被抽選進行詳細訪問船艇內有 Y 特徵人口的數目

Let y_{hi}' : Count of population having characteristic Y in the ith vessel sampled for detailed enquiry of the hth stratum

y_h' : 第 h 分層被抽選進行詳細訪問船艇內有 Y' 特徵人口的數目

y_h' : Count of population having characteristic Y' in vessels sampled for detailed enquiry of the hth stratum

\hat{Y}_m' : 估計有 Y' 特徵人口的總數

\hat{Y}_m' : Estimated population total having characteristic Y'

\hat{R}_m : 估計有 Y 特徵人口總數及有 Y' 特徵人口總數的比率

\hat{R}_m : Estimate of the ratio of population total having characteristics Y and Y'

比率
The ratio

$$R_m = \frac{Y_m}{Y_m'} \quad \text{的估算程式是} \quad \hat{R}_m = \frac{\hat{Y}_m}{\hat{Y}_m'}$$

is estimated by

其方差為
with variance

$$\text{var}\left(\hat{R}_m\right)=\frac{1}{\hat{Y}_m'^2}\left[\text{var}\left(\hat{Y}_m\right)+\hat{R}_m^2 \text{var}\left(\hat{Y}_m'\right)-2 \hat{R}_m \text{cov}\left(\hat{Y}_m, \hat{Y}_m'\right)\right]$$

及共差為

and covariance

$$\text{cov}\left(\hat{Y}_m, \hat{Y}'_m\right) = \sum_{h=1}^{L_m} \frac{Z_h^2 (1 - f_h)}{z_h (z_h - 1)} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n_h} y_{hi} y'_{hi} - r_h r'_h n_h \right)$$

$$\text{至於 } r_h = \frac{y_h}{z_h} \quad \text{及 } r'_h = \frac{y'_h}{z_h}$$

where

and

(v) **整體比率**

Overall ratios

整體比率 $R = \frac{Y}{Y'}$ 的估算程式是 $\hat{R} = \frac{\hat{Y}_p + \hat{Y}_s + \hat{Y}_c + \hat{Y}_m}{\hat{Y}'_p + \hat{Y}'_s + \hat{Y}'_c + \hat{Y}'_m}$
The overall ratio $R = \frac{Y}{Y'}$ is estimated by

其方差為

with variance

$$\text{var}\left(\hat{R}\right) = \frac{1}{\left(\hat{Y}'_p + \hat{Y}'_s + \hat{Y}'_c + \hat{Y}'_m\right)^2} \left\{ \text{var}\left(\hat{Y}_p + \hat{Y}_s + \hat{Y}_c + \hat{Y}_m\right) + \hat{R}^2 \text{var}\left(\hat{Y}'_p + \hat{Y}'_s + \hat{Y}'_c + \hat{Y}'_m\right) - 2\hat{R} \text{cov}\left(\hat{Y}_p + \hat{Y}_s + \hat{Y}_c + \hat{Y}_m, \hat{Y}'_p + \hat{Y}'_s + \hat{Y}'_c + \hat{Y}'_m\right) \right\}$$

及共差為

and covariance

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cov}\left(\hat{Y}_p + \hat{Y}_s + \hat{Y}_c + \hat{Y}_m, \hat{Y}'_p + \hat{Y}'_s + \hat{Y}'_c + \hat{Y}'_m\right) \\ = \text{cov}\left(\hat{Y}_p, \hat{Y}'_p\right) + \text{cov}\left(\hat{Y}_s, \hat{Y}'_s\right) + \text{cov}\left(\hat{Y}_c, \hat{Y}'_c\right) + \text{cov}\left(\hat{Y}_m, \hat{Y}'_m\right) \end{aligned}$$

假設 $\text{cov}\left(\hat{Y}_a, \hat{Y}'_b\right) = 0$ 對所有 a, b 及 $a, b = p, s, c, m$
by assuming for all and

6. 資料素質及評估

6. Quality of Data and Evaluation

數據的品質控制

6.1 二零零一年人口普查是一個大型而複雜的工作。政府統計處設立了一套完整的核查系統，以控制在普查中所得資料的素質。當中包括以下幾個環節：

- (i) 組長須在工作初段期間陪同統計員進行訪問及觀察其工作情況，並在有需要時給予補充訓練。其後，組長會對表現在水準之下的統計員加以留意，並詳盡檢查其工作。
- (ii) 審核員詳細檢查所有收回的問卷，以確保所有填妥的問卷和數據編碼正確無誤。
- (iii) 覆核員從已探訪的住戶中抽取樣本，再次探訪住戶及覆核問卷上的重要資料。從報稱是空置、已拆卸、建築中或無人居住的屋宇單位抽取的樣本亦會給覆核員驗證，以確定所報稱的情況。
- (iv) 在外勤工作結束時，組長會查核其工作小組內每名統計員的工作，確保其工作妥當完成。

6.2 此外，人口普查亦採用了一系列措施減少誤差。這包括預備一個完善及最新的抽樣框、給予臨時外勤工作人員透徹及全面的訓練、全面審核已完成的問卷、正確處理未能接觸個案及將編碼、查驗正誤及審核等工作電腦化。

Quality Control of Data

6.1 The 2001 Population Census is a large scale and complex operation. A comprehensive checking system was designed to control the quality of the data collected in the enumeration. It covered the following aspects:

- (i) The chief enumerator had to accompany the enumerators and observe their work at the beginning of the operation and give them remedial training whenever necessary. Subsequently, those enumerators who performed below the average standard were given more attention and their work were inspected in greater detail.
- (ii) The field editor scrutinized all questionnaires submitted to ensure that they were properly completed and that the data were correctly coded.
- (iii) The checker revisited a random sample of the households enumerated and verified the key information recorded on the completed questionnaire. A random sample of quarters reported as vacant, demolished, construction in progress or unoccupied was also verified by the checker to confirm the status reported.
- (iv) The chief enumerator checked the work of each enumerator in his division at the end of the fieldwork operation to ensure that all their assignments were completed.

6.2 Besides, a number of measures were adopted to help reducing errors. These included the preparation of a complete and up-to-date sampling frame, thorough and comprehensive training of temporary field workers, comprehensive checking of completed questionnaires, proper treatment of

6.3 本處雖然已盡全力確保資料搜集、資料審核及處理各方面完善，並得出準確結果，但統計資料仍有機會存在些微誤差。因此評估統計資料素質和瞭解誤差的來源及大小是必須的，以便向資料使用者提示有關資料的可信賴程度。

誤差的來源和分類

6.4 人口普查資料的誤差包括抽樣誤差和非抽樣誤差。在抽樣統計調查中，統計數字是由抽選的樣本得來，抽樣誤差必定存在於每一個抽樣統計調查中。抽樣誤差是指若用同一方法重覆地抽出樣本，從不同樣本取得的估計值之間的差異。抽樣誤差是在抽樣過程中可辨認及控制的差異原素。抽樣誤差取決於樣本大小及抽樣方法。一般來說，對某一指定的抽樣方法而言，樣本較大，抽樣誤差較小。在人口普查中，所有有關人口、住戶及屋宇單位的詳細特徵的樣本估計值均有抽樣誤差。但人口普查所選擇的抽樣設計、樣本大小及抽樣方法，確保了大多數變數的樣本估計值，在實際應用時有足夠的精確度。

6.5 非抽樣誤差與抽樣變異性無關。不完全的地理記錄及地圖、點算時不小心遺漏了住戶或人口、問卷設計的問題、工作指引手冊不清楚、未能得到住戶合作提供準確資料、搜集到的資料記錄及編碼不準確及數據輸入的錯誤等，均為人口普查中可能的非抽樣誤差來源。非抽樣誤差可影響人口、住戶及屋宇單位的總數，亦可影響個別特徵的分類數字，以致統計結果出現偏差。

non-contact cases and computerized data coding, validation and editing.

6.3 Although every effort was made to ensure that the enumeration, data validation and processing were complete and the final results accurate, there remains a chance that some errors, however small, may still be found in the census data. Hence, it is essential to evaluate the data quality and recognize the source and magnitude of such errors. This will provide users with some indication of the level of confidence with which the data can be used.

Sources and Classification of Error

6.4 “Errors” found in the census data consist of sampling errors and non-sampling errors. Sampling errors are inherent in every sample survey where statistics are obtained from a sample. They refer to the variation of a sample estimate if samples are drawn repeatedly using the same method. They are the recognizable and controllable elements of variability in the sampling process. Sampling errors depend on sample size and sampling method. In general, for a given sampling method, a larger sample will produce estimates with smaller sampling errors. In the Census, all sample estimates of the detailed characteristics of the population, households and quarters are subject to sampling errors. However, the choices of sample design, sample size and sampling method for the Census ensure that the sample estimates for most variables would be sufficiently precise for most practical purposes.

6.5 Non-sampling errors are not related to sampling variability. Incomplete geographical records and maps, careless omission of households or persons in the enumeration, problems in the questionnaire design, obscurity in the instruction manuals, failure to gain full co-operation of householders in giving accurate answers, inaccurate recording and coding of information collected, and data capturing errors were possible sources of non-sampling errors in the Census. Non-sampling errors could affect the count totals of the population,

households or quarters. They could also affect the classification of individual characteristics and cause bias in the results.

抽樣誤差

6.6 人口普查所選的樣本，是從同一總體中用同樣抽樣方法，可能抽出相同大小的所有樣本的其中之一。從不同樣本所衍生的樣本估計值會彼此不同。抽樣誤差以「標準誤差」來量度，標準誤差是個別樣本估計值與所有樣本的平均估計值之差經二次方之後的平均數，反映該估計的精確度。一個變數的標準誤差的大小，有賴樣本大小、抽樣方法、及有關特徵的內在差異。二零零一年人口普查的抽樣設計及估計標準誤差的公式載於第五章。

6.7 一個抽樣估計的精確度，亦可從它的「置信區間」反映出來。舉例來說，某一抽樣估計值的 95% 置信區間，其上下限分別在樣本估計值之上及之下相距兩個標準誤差，將有 95% 的概率包括了整體的參數。換言之，若以同樣方法抽取一百個同樣大小的樣本，每個樣本計算其置信區間，可預期當中有九十五個置信區間將包括了整體的參數。

6.8 表 6.1 及表 6.2 列出一些變數的樣本估計數字、估計標準誤差及 95% 的置信區間。這些數字顯示在二零零一年人口普查中一系列不同詳細程度的變數的精確程度。

Sampling Errors

6.6 The particular sample selected for the 2001 Population Census is one of all possible samples of that size which could have been selected from the same population using the same sampling method. Estimates derived from different samples would differ from each other. Sampling error is measured by the standard error, which is an average measure of the squared deviations of all sample estimates from their average value. It reflects the precision of the estimates. The magnitude of the standard error of a variable depends on the sample size, the sampling method and the intrinsic variability of the characteristic concerned. For the 2001 Population Census, the sample design and the formulae for estimating the standard errors are given in Chapter 5.

6.7 The precision of a sample estimate can also be reflected by its "confidence interval". For example, the 95% confidence interval of a given sample estimate, with its upper and lower limits given respectively by about "two times the standard errors" above and below the sample estimate, would have a 95% probability of covering the population parameter. In other words, if similar confidence intervals were constructed for each of 100 different samples of the same size selected using the same sampling method, one would expect that 95 of them would cover the population parameter.

6.8 Tables 6.1 and 6.2 show the sample estimates, the estimated standard errors and the 95% confidence intervals of some variables. They illustrate the range of precision of a spectrum of variables at various degrees of details for the 2001 Population Census.

非抽樣誤差

6.9 雖然引入了各類預防措施，非抽樣誤差仍是不能避免。因此通常的做法，是評估非抽樣誤差的大小，供資料使用者在理解統計數字時作參考。其中一些評估的來源是預防非抽樣誤差措施（例如未能接觸住戶的處理）的副產品。其他如覆核統計調查，是特別為評估工作而進行的。後者，所得的資料不會用作修訂人口普查結果。下面闡述六個評估研究：

未能接觸的住戶

6.10 為確保點算沒有遺漏，在人口普查期間執行了一些控制措施。統計員的工作分配表，均附詳細位置圖以方便外勤訪問；所有報稱無人居住的屋宇單位均由覆核員再次探訪以作核實；又從有人居住的屋宇單位中抽出一個樣本，由覆核員再次訪問，以証實點算沒有遺漏及所搜集的資料正確無誤。

6.11 雖然統計員均被指示，在尚未完成某一住戶所有成員的訪問工作時，應於不同時間及不同日期最少探訪住戶四次，但仍會在人口普查期間未能接觸一些住戶。在統計訪問期末，統計員會留下一份自填問卷給每個未能接觸的住戶，有關住戶需填妥及將問卷寄回人口普查辦事處。本處則基於收回的自填問卷上的統計資料，估計未有寄回自填問卷的住戶及其成員的數目和特徵資料。這是假設填妥寄回自填問卷的住戶的資料，可代表未有回應自填問卷的住戶的特徵。有關點算結果及根據自填問卷估計未能接觸住戶的方法的詳情，請參閱第四章及第五章。

Non-sampling Errors

6.9 Despite the introduction of various precautionary measures, non-sampling errors were inevitable. It is therefore a usual practice to assess the magnitude of non-sampling errors so that users can take them into account in interpreting the statistics. Some of these assessments are the by-product of precautionary measures such as treatment of non-contact households. Others such as the post enumeration survey are specifically done for the assessment purpose. In the latter case, no rectification would be made on the census results. Six assessment studies are presented below:

Non-contact Households

6.10 Control measures were implemented to ensure completeness of enumeration. The assignment list for enumerators was supplemented with detailed location maps to facilitate field visits. All quarters reported to be vacant were revisited by checkers. A sample of occupied quarters was also revisited by checkers to verify the completeness of enumeration and correctness of the data collected.

6.11 Although the enumerators were instructed to make at least four visits to locate households for enumeration at different times of a day and on different days, some households still could not be contacted during the census period. At the end of the census operation, a self-administered questionnaire was left with each of those non-contact households for completion and return to the Census Office. The household and personal characteristics of those non-contact households which did not return the self-administered questionnaire were estimated based on the returned self-administered questionnaires. This is made on the assumption that those who responded to the self-administered questionnaires could represent those who did not respond. For more details on the enumeration results and the estimation method of non-contact households on self-administrated questionnaire, please refer to Chapters 4 and 5.

資料輸入誤差

6.12 二零零一年人口普查應用「光學標記識別」方法將「長問卷」及「短問卷」上的資料，直接輸入電腦。第四章詳細描述數據輸入的程序。在這程序中，可能產生兩種誤差。其一是填寫標記時的誤差，其二是辨認的誤差。

6.13 填寫標記的誤差，主要是統計員忘記在問卷上填上光學標記識別的方格或在同一數據項目上填上多於一個方格有關。本處從問卷中抽取了一個 1% 的獨立樣本，以查驗「光學標記識別」方格上的標記有否漏填及填上多於一個答案，結果列於表 6.3。

6.14 辨認的誤差是指光學標記識別技術將有關方格的數值錯誤辨認了。為了減低這種誤差，在數據輸入的過程中進行了嚴密的素質控制。在所有數據項目中抽取一個 2% 的抽樣作素質查驗。有關結果顯示辨認的誤差極之小，接近零。（表 6.3）

編碼錯誤

6.15 雖然二零零一年人口普查採用電腦輔助編碼方法將長問卷上五個數據項目（行業、職業、上課地點、工作地點及五年前居住地方）進行編碼，但是這仍然有機會選取錯誤的編碼。因此，在電腦化編碼的過程中加進了數條查驗守則進行範圍及連貫性檢查，以減少誤差。已編碼的數據會經過一個兩階段的素質查驗。首階段的查驗在電腦輔助編碼過程中同時進行。電腦系統會自動從每一個編碼員完成的工作中，抽取一個 5% 的樣本，由他的上級人員查驗編碼的準確性，並就錯誤的編碼作出修正。至於第二階段的查驗則在所有電腦輔助編碼工作完成後方進行，在五個數據項目

Data Capturing Errors

6.12 “Optical Mark Recognition (OMR)” technique was adopted in the 2001 Population Census to capture data directly from the “Long form” and “Short form” questionnaires. Details on the data capturing process are described in Chapter 4. Two types of errors, viz. the marking error and the recognition error, would incur in this process.

6.13 Marking error occurred when the enumerators forgot to mark the “OMR” boxes on the questionnaires or marked more than one box for a particular data field. To assess the marking error, a 1% independent sample was randomly selected to check whether the markings on the OMR boxes were missing or double marked. The result is shown in Table 6.3.

6.14 Recognition error refers to the value of the OMR box misread by the OMR technology. To minimize this error, strict quality control was instituted during the data capturing process. A 2% sample of all data fields was randomly selected for quality checking. Results of quality check showed that the recognition error was extremely small, approaching zero. (Table 6.3)

Coding Errors

6.15 Though computer-assisted coding was adopted in the 2001 Population Census for coding of five data items (industry, occupation, place of study, place of work and place of residence 5 years ago) on the “Long form” questionnaire, there was still a chance of getting the wrong codes. To reduce the coding error, a few validation rules had been built-in during the computerized coding process to perform range and consistency checks. There was also a two stage quality check implemented on the coded data. The first stage checking ran in parallel with the computer assisted coding work. A 5% sample of the work performed by each coder was selected automatically by the computer for his/her supervisor to verify the accuracy of the codes and to rectify the

中各抽取一個 12% 的樣本查驗其編碼。這兩個階段的查驗結果顯示已編碼的數據質素良好。（表 6.4）

記錄錯誤

6.16 任何的記錄或編碼錯誤，如經所有素質控制措施後仍未被發現，大部分應會在電腦審核程序中被辨別出來。這程序包括兩個階段，即是資料查驗及資料設算。資料查驗的目的，是確保（甲）資料紀錄正確而沒有紀錄遺漏、重覆或不依次序；（乙）所有編碼值均在可接受的範圍內；及（丙）一些記錄基本特徵的資料（例如一個人的年齡），與其他特徵（例如教育程度和經濟活動身分）沒有矛盾。每當發現錯誤，電腦將拒絕接受該資料項目。審核員將被拒的項目與問卷上的資料核對後，在電腦終端機上改正。表 6.5 列出後兩種覆核有關的錯誤大小。

6.17 資料設算程序是全自動的。經資料查驗過程找出每一紀錄中資料項目之間所存在的矛盾後，資料設算程序按一些預設的設算規則，將有關的資料項目中除去舊值而配上新值。設算率提供一個人口普查結果素質的量度。表 6.6 中列出部分數據項目的設算率。

incorrect codes. The second stage checking was conducted after the completion of the computer assisted coding work. A 12% sample for each of the five data fields was selected and the codes further verified. The results from both stages indicated that the coded data were of good quality. (Table 6.4)

Recording Errors

6.16 Any recording or coding error left undetected after passing through all the quality control measures would, to a certain extent, be identified in the computer editing process. The process consisted of two phases, viz. data validation and data imputation. Data validation aimed at ensuring that (a) the structure of the data record was correct and no record was omitted, duplicated or out of sequence; (b) all codes had values within the acceptable ranges; and (c) information recorded for some basic characteristics such as age of a person was consistent with other characteristics such as educational attainment and economic activity status. Whenever an error was detected, the data item would be rejected by computer. An editor would amend the rejected items on a computer terminal after checking against the original questionnaire. Table 6.5 shows the magnitude of the errors associated with the latter two types of validation checks.

6.17 The data imputation process was completely automatic. After identifying all the inconsistencies among data items of a record in the data validation run, the imputation process removed the old values and assigned new values to the concerned data items according to some prescribed imputation rules. The imputation rate provides a measure of the quality of the census results. Table 6.6 shows the imputation rates for some selected data items.

覆核統計調查

6.18 進行覆核統計調查的目的在於評估人口普查的可靠性。本處在人口普查成功訪問的屋宇單位中，隨機抽出約0.5%，由外勤統計組的常設職員於二零零一年四月九日至五月四日再次拜訪。和人口普查的問卷比較，覆核統計調查的問卷只包括查詢被選中屋宇單位內住戶及人口數目的問題，但問題使用的字眼則完全相同。覆核統計調查是一項獨立工作，進行時並無參考在人口普查原初填妥的問卷上的資料。覆核統計調查進行後，其結果與人口普查中搜集得的有關資料相比，以評估點算結果的準確性。覆核統計調查顯示在人口普查中，多點或少點住戶及居民人口的程度都是非常輕微。

五歲以下兒童的獨立人口估計

6.19 在人口普查或中期人口統計，漏報嬰兒及少年兒童是頗常見的。由於覆核統計調查是以原先人口普查相同的方法和問卷設計進行，因此在人口普查中漏報嬰兒的傾向，亦可能於覆核統計調查中存在。為評估這方面的漏報，採用了一個五歲以下兒童的獨立人口估計，與人口普查的點算結果比較。這獨立的估計，是透過點算有關年齡組別在人口普查點算日前五年內的出生人數，減去死亡人數，再加上人口流動淨額而得的。這樣的獨立估計的編算，是建基於一個完整的出生和死亡登記系統及準確的人口流動紀錄。與這獨立估計比較，二零零一年人口普查所得五歲以下兒童漏報 138 人。漏報情況最嚴重的是

Post Enumeration Survey

6.18 The purpose of conducting a Post Enumeration Survey was to assess the accuracy of the census results. In the Post Enumeration Survey, about 0.5% of the occupied quarters which have been successfully enumerated in the Census were randomly selected and re-visited by regular field staff of the Census and Statistics Department during 9 April to 4 May 2001. When compared with the census questionnaires, the Post Enumeration Survey questionnaire included only questions to obtain the household and person count of the sampled quarters. The wordings of the questions used in questionnaires of Post Enumeration Survey and the 2001 Population Census were identical. The Post Enumeration Survey was an independent exercise in which no reference was made to the original questionnaires completed in the Census. The results obtained from the Post Enumeration Survey were then matched with the relevant information obtained in the Census to assess the accuracy of the census enumeration. The Post Enumeration Survey revealed that the extent of over- or under-count of households and population enumerated in the Census was very small.

Independent Population Estimate of Children Aged Under 5

6.19 Under-enumeration of infants and young children is quite common in a population census/by-census. As the Post Enumeration Survey interview was conducted using the same approach and questionnaire structure as the original census operation, the tendency to under-report infants during the census operation would remain in the Post Enumeration Survey. Therefore an independent population estimate of children aged under 5 is compared with the Census count to assess the extent of any such under-enumeration. This independent estimate can be obtained by counting the number of births minus the number of deaths, plus net migration in the relevant age group for the five-year period before the reference date of the 2001 Population Census. Such independent estimation is possible as

不足一週歲的嬰兒，其差距為 3 317 人。
詳細的比較載於表 6.7。

分類問題

6.20 編製社會及經濟統計數字前，必須將各單元分成不同組別，而針對某些特定的特徵，各組包含的單元應盡量性質相同。在分類過程中，可能會遇到問題及出現差誤。通常很難將這些分類差誤的幅度量化，除非存在相關參數的獨立估值。下面所講述的，是關於將受訪者的經濟活動身分及教育程度作分類的問題。

(a) 失業

6.21 人口普查中用來識別失業人士的問題，主要目的是點算勞動人口的總數，亦即是從事經濟活動人口（由就業人口及失業人口組成的數目）（見第一冊第六章）。在就業人口及從事經濟活動人口方面，有關這些人口的分析可能還算滿意，但在失業人口方面卻不然。

根據定義，

人口 = 從事經濟活動人口 (A) +
非從事經濟活動人口 (B)，及

從事經濟活動人口 (A) =
就業人口 (X) + 失業人口 (Y)

civil registration of births and deaths is virtually complete in Hong Kong and population movements are accurately recorded. The estimate so obtained was larger than the 2001 Population Census count of children aged under 5 only by 138. The extent of undercount was largest for babies aged 0, with a difference of 3 317. Table 6.7 shows the detailed comparison.

Classification Problems

6.20 In producing social and economic statistics, it is necessary to classify elements into different groups, each comprising elements as homogeneous as possible with respect to some specified characteristics. In the process of classifying objects, problems may be encountered and errors introduced. In general, it is difficult to quantify the magnitude of such classification errors unless independent estimates of relevant parameters are available. Some problems related to the classification of persons with respect to their economic activity status and educational attainment are briefly described below.

(a) Unemployment

6.21 Inclusion of the questions for identifying unemployed persons in the Census mainly serves to complete the enumeration of the entire labour force, i.e. the economically active population (see Volume I Chapter 6). While the analysis in respect of the employed population and the economically active population is acceptable, it is considered not so for the unemployed population.

By definition,

Population =
Economically Active Population (A) +
Economically Inactive Population (B), and

Economically Active Population (A) =
Employed Population (X) +
Unemployed Population (Y)

6.22 A、B 及 X 的數值頗大，較少受差誤影響，可以用作分析。但是 Y 的估值較小，而其相聯的統計調查誤差可以頗大，所以不適宜用作分析。為反映失業情況而特地設計的「綜合住戶統計調查」，應該是提供失業人口估計的可靠來源。

(b) 教育程度

6.23 二零零一年人口普查所採用的教育程度（最高就讀程度）及修讀科目分類方法，除小量改動以外，大致跟一九九六年中期人口統計所採用的分類方法相同。但讀者須留意人口普查在搜集有關專上教育程度的詳細資料以作分類時，所面對的必然限制，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是有困難的。其次，就某些並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課程亦有可能隨著時間改變。因此讀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。

6.22 A, B and X are quite large and they are less affected by errors. So they are fine for analysis. However, the estimate for Y is relatively small and its associated survey errors can be relatively large, thus rendering it not suitable for analysis. The General Household Survey, which is devised specifically to reflect the unemployment situation, should be the reliable source for obtaining estimates of the unemployed population.

(b) Educational Attainment

6.23 The classification of educational attainment (highest level attended) and field of education in the 2001 Population Census largely follows those adopted in the 1996 Population By-census with minor changes. Readers are reminded of the inherent limitations of the 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 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. Readers should therefore take all these factors into account when comparing statistics on educational attainment over time, in particular those at tertiary level.

表 6.1 二零零一年部分比例及比率及其估算標準誤差和 95% 置信區間的樣本估算數字
Table 6.1 Sample Estimates of Selected Proportions and Rates, their Estimated Standard Errors and 95% Confidence Intervals, 2001

變數 Variable	樣本估算數字 Sample Estimate	估算標準誤差 Estimated Standard Error	比例： Ratio: 標準誤差對 估算數字 Standard Error to Estimate	95% 置信區間 95% Confidence Interval	
				下限 Lower Limit	上限 Upper Limit
	百分率 %	百分率 %	百分率 %	百分率 %	百分率 %
在港出生人士的比例 Proportion of persons born in Hong Kong	59.7	0.04	0.07	59.6	59.8
15 歲及以上曾結婚女性的比例 Proportion of females aged 15 and over ever-married	69.9	0.05	0.07	69.8	70.0
20 至 24 歲從未結婚女性的比例 Proportion of females aged 20-24 never married	89.2	0.16	0.18	88.8	89.5
已離婚 / 分居的曾結婚男性的比例 Proportion of ever-married males divorced/separated	3.2	0.03	1.05	3.1	3.3
以英語為慣用語言的 5 歲及以上人口的比例 Proportion of population aged 5 and over with English as usual language	3.2	0.02	0.53	3.1	3.2
未受教育 / 只接受幼稚園教育的人口比例 Proportion of population with no schooling/ kindergarten education only	12.6	0.02	0.17	12.6	12.7
就讀全日制課程的 17 至 18 歲人士的比例 Proportion of persons aged 17-18 studying full-time	71.0	0.27	0.38	70.5	71.5
屯門區就讀全日制課程的 17 至 18 歲人士的比例 Proportion of persons in Tuen Mun District aged 17-18 studying full-time	62.8	0.96	1.53	60.9	64.7
勞動人口參與率 Labour force participation rate	61.4	0.04	0.07	61.3	61.5
30 至 34 歲女性的勞動人口參與率 Labour force participation rate for female population aged 30-34	75.2	0.19	0.25	74.8	75.6

表 6.1 二零零一年部分比例及比率及其估算標準誤差和 95% 置信區間的樣本估算數字 (續)
Table 6.1 Sample Estimates of Selected Proportions and Rates, their Estimated Standard Errors and 95% Confidence Intervals, 2001 (Cont'd)

變數 Variable	樣本估算數字 Sample Estimate	估算標準誤差 Estimated Standard Error	比例： Ratio: 標準誤差對 估算數字 Standard Error to Estimate	95% 置信區間 95% Confidence Interval	
				下限 Lower Limit	上限 Upper Limit
	百分率 %	百分率 %	百分率 %	百分率 %	百分率 %
30 至 34 歲人士的戶主率 Headship rate of persons aged 30-34	29.1	0.14	0.47	28.9	29.4
60 至 64 歲人士的戶主率 Headship rate of persons aged 60-64	59.1	0.22	0.38	58.7	59.5
「未擴展的單核心家庭」住戶的比例 Proportion of "one unextended nuclear family" households	66.2	0.07	0.10	66.1	66.4
收入介乎港幣 8,000 至 9,999 元的住戶比例 Proportion of households with income between HK\$8,000 - 9,999	5.9	0.04	0.72	5.8	6.0
居於自置有按揭供款或借貸還款居所的住戶比例 Proportion of households who were owner-occupiers with mortgage payment or loan repayment	26.2	0.07	0.25	26.0	26.3
居於自置沒有按揭供款及借貸還款居所的住戶比例 Proportion of households who were owner-occupiers without mortgage payment and loan repayment	24.6	0.07	0.29	24.5	24.7
內部遷移往大埔新市鎮的人士佔大埔新市鎮人口的比例 Proportion of population internally migrated to Tai Po New Town to all population in Tai Po New Town	12.2	0.15	1.27	11.9	12.5
步行上學的全日制學生比例 Proportion of full-time students going to school on foot	38.2	0.10	0.27	38.0	38.4
使用巴士為主要交通方式上班的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口比例 Proportion of working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong using bus as main mode of transport to work	40.2	0.07	0.18	40.0	40.3

表 6.2 二零零一年部分總計及其估算標準誤差和 95% 置信區間的樣本估算數字
Table 6.2 Sample Estimates of Selected Totals, their Estimated Standard Errors and 95% Confidence Intervals, 2001

變數 Variable	樣本估算數字 Sample Estimate	估算標準誤差 Estimated Standard Error	比例： Ratio:	95% 置信區間 95% Confidence Interval	
			標準誤差對 估算數字 Standard Error to Estimate 百分率 %	下限 Lower Limit	上限 Upper Limit
15 歲及以上從未結婚的男性 Never married males aged 15 and over	918 722	1 290	0.1	916 193	921 251
30 至 34 歲從未結婚的男性 Never married males aged 30-34	113 799	612	0.5	112 600	114 998
就讀全日制課程的人士 Persons studying full-time	1 418 705	1 082	0.1	1 416 584	1 420 826
就讀全日制中學課程的人士 Persons attending secondary school full-time	448 828	824	0.2	447 214	450 442
曾接受預科教育的人士 Population with matriculation education	528 090	1 720	0.3	524 719	531 461
曾接受大學學位教育的人士 Population with tertiary degree education	708 622	1 916	0.3	704 867	712 377
15 至 19 歲勞動人口 Labour force aged 15-19	91 675	643	0.7	90 414	92 936
工作人口 Working population	3 252 706	2 361	0.1	3 248 079	3 257 333
自營作業者 Self-employed persons	134 575	921	0.7	132 769	136 381
僱員 Employees	2 881 223	2 541	0.1	2 876 244	2 886 202
「未擴展的單核心家庭」住戶 “One unextended nuclear family” households	1 360 181	1 408	0.1	1 357 422	1 362 940
「未擴展的單核心家庭」中有 65 歲及以上長者的住戶 “One unextended nuclear family” households with elderly persons aged 65 and over	244 754	1 135	0.5	242 530	246 978

表 6.2 二零零一年部分總計及其估算標準誤差和 95%置信區間的樣本估算數字 (續)
Table 6.2 Sample Estimates of Selected Totals, their Estimated Standard Errors and 95% Confidence Intervals, 2001 (Cont'd)

變數 Variable	樣本估算數字 Sample Estimate	估算標準誤差 Estimated Standard Error	比例： Ratio: 標準誤差對 估算數字 Standard Error to Estimate 百分率 %	95% 置信區間 95% Confidence Interval	
				下限 Lower Limit	上限 Upper Limit
有 65 歲及以上長者的家庭住戶 Domestic households with elderly persons aged 65 and over	555 992	1 575	0.3	552 905	559 079
住在公營租住房屋而有 4 名成員的家庭住戶 Domestic households in public rental housing with 4 persons	163 972	240	0.1	163 501	164 443
收入介乎港幣 10,000 至 14,999 元的住戶 Households with income between HK\$10,000 - 14,999	318 623	1 331	0.4	316 015	321 231
居於私人住宅房屋全層的家庭住戶 Domestic households occupying whole flats in private residential housing	951 426	710	0.1	950 035	952 817
居於自置有按揭供款或借貸還款居所的住戶 Owner-occupier households with mortgage payment or loan repayment	537 230	1 364	0.3	534 557	539 903
居於自置沒有按揭供款及借貸還款居所的住戶 Owner-occupier households without mortgage payment and loan repayment	505 375	1 442	0.3	502 549	508 201
居於自置私人住宅房屋的住戶 Owner-occupier households in private residential housing	709 399	1 173	0.2	707 099	711 699
曾作內部遷移往將軍澳新市鎮的人士 Persons having internally migrated to Tseung Kwan O New Town	106 025	667	0.6	104 717	107 333
專業及輔助專業人員 Professionals and associate professionals	678 496	1 879	0.3	674 813	682 179
自然科學、數學及工程專業人員 Physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals	33 142	457	1.4	32 247	34 037

表 6.2 二零零一年部分總計及其估算標準誤差和 95% 置信區間的樣本估算數字 (續)
Table 6.2 Sample Estimates of Selected Totals, their Estimated Standard Errors and 95% Confidence Intervals, 2001 (Cont'd)

變數 Variable	樣本估算數字 Sample Estimate	估算標準誤差 Estimated Standard Error	比例： Ratio: 標準誤差對 估算數字 Standard Error to Estimate 百分率 %	95% 置信區間 95% Confidence Interval	
				下限 Lower Limit	上限 Upper Limit
製造業的工作人口 Working population in manufacturing industry	400 952	1 542	0.4	397 929	403 975
進出口貿易的工作人口 Working population in import and export trade	241 240	1 221	0.5	238 847	243 633
以英語為第二語言的 5 歲及以上人口 Population aged 5 and over with English as second language	2 052 357	2 807	0.1	2 046 856	2 057 858
步行上學的全日制學生 Full-time students going to school on foot	519 291	1 406	0.3	516 534	522 048
使用巴士為主要交通方式上班的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口 Working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong using bus as main mode of transport to work	1 118 388	2 298	0.2	1 113 883	1 122 893

表 6.3 二零零一年資料輸入誤差
Table 6.3 Data Capturing Errors, 2001

誤差類型	Type of Error	誤差率（百分率） Error Rate (%)	
		長問卷 Long form	短問卷 Short form
填寫標記的誤差 ⁽¹⁾	Marking error ⁽¹⁾	0.04	0.53
辨認的誤差 ⁽²⁾	Recognition error ⁽²⁾	0.00	0.00

註釋：(1) 填寫標記的誤差，主要是統計員忘記在問卷上填上光學標記識別的方格或在同一數據項目上填上多於一個方格有關。

(2) 辨認的誤差是指光學標記識別技術將有關方格的數值錯誤辨認了。

Notes : (1) Marking error occurred when the enumerators forgot to mark the “OMR” boxes on the questionnaires or marked more than one box for a particular data field.

(2) Recognition error refers to the value of the “OMR” box misread by the “OMR” technology.

表 6.4 二零零一年長問卷的電腦輔助編碼數據項目的錯誤率
Table 6.4 Coding Errors of Computer-assisted Coding Data Items of Long Forms, 2001

數據項目	Data Item	誤差率（百分率） Error Rate (%)	
		第一階段 1st Stage	第二階段 2nd Stage
行業	Industry	0.16	0.15
職業	Occupation	0.20	0.13
上課地點	Place of study	0.54	2.38
工作地點	Place of work	4.73	4.86
五年前居住的地方	Place of residence 5 years ago	6.18	5.15
合計	Overall	2.43	2.48

表 6.5 二零零一年按問卷型式查驗錯誤的分析
Table 6.5 Analysis of Validation Errors by Type of Questionnaires, 2001

錯誤類型	Type of Error	誤差率（百分率） Error Rate (%)	
		長問卷 Long form	短問卷 Short form
不在可接受範圍的編碼	Codes out of acceptable ranges	0.65	0.14
與其他相關數據項目矛盾	Data item inconsistent with others	0.57	0.15

表 6.6 二零零一年部分數據的設算率分析
Table 6.6 Analysis of Imputation Rates for Selected Data Items, 2001

數據項目	Data Item	設算率 (百分率) Imputation Rate (%)
住戶資料數據	Household data	
屋宇單位類型	Type of quarters	1.4
住戶類型 ⁽¹⁾	Type of household ⁽¹⁾	-
居所類型	Type of accommodation	0.5
居所租住權	Tenure of accommodation	0.9
家庭住戶每月租金	Monthly domestic household rent	1.8
家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款	Monthly domestic household mortgage and loan repayment	1.9
居所內廳房數目	Number of rooms in the residence	1.5
所有覆核住戶記錄的設算率	Imputation rate for all fields of household records	1.3
個人資料數據	Personal data	
性別 ⁽¹⁾	Sex ⁽¹⁾	-
年齡 ⁽¹⁾	Age ⁽¹⁾	-
婚姻狀況	Marital status	0.7
就學狀況	School attendance	0.8
教育程度 (最高就讀程度)	Educational attainment (Highest level attended)	2.0
修讀科目 (最高就讀程度)	Field of education (Highest level attended)	3.3
教育程度 (最高完成程度)	Educational attainment (Highest level completed)	2.6
修讀科目 (最高完成程度)	Field of education (Highest level completed)	1.0
慣用語言 / 方言	Usual language/Dialect	2.5
出生地點	Place of birth	0.0
國籍	Nationality	1.0
種族	Ethnicity	0.0
在港居住年期	Duration of residence in Hong Kong	2.6
五年前居住的地方	Place of residence five years ago	1.0
經濟活動身分 ⁽¹⁾	Economic activity status ⁽¹⁾	-
行業	Industry	1.6
職業	Occupation	1.4
每月主要職業收入	Monthly income from main employment	2.0
每月其他職業收入	Monthly income from other employment	0.2
其他現金收入	Other cash income	1.8
是否有兼職	Whether having secondary employment	0.3
上課地點	Place of study	0.6
工作地點	Place of work	2.7
前赴上學地點的主要交通方式	Main mode of transport to place of study	0.8
前赴工作地點的主要交通方式	Main mode of transport to place of work	3.1
所有覆核個人記錄的設算率	Imputation rate for all fields of personal records	1.5

註釋：(1) 有關「住戶類型」、「性別」、「年齡」及「經濟活動身分」等資料並無進行設算。因此，這些不包括在計算整體設算率。

Note: (1) No imputation was carried out on the data items of “type of household”, “sex”, “age” and “economic activity status”. They are thus excluded in calculating the overall imputation rates.

表 6.7 二零零一年人口普查中五歲以下人口的估算數字與獨立估算數字的比較
Table 6.7 Comparison of 2001 Population Census Estimate of Population Aged Under 5 and the Independent Estimate

二零零一年人口普查中人的年歲（以整年計算） Age in Complete Years in the 2001 Population Census						
	0	1	2	3	4	總計 Total
I. 個別估算數字（以時點方法計算） Independent estimate (under de facto approach)						
(1) 有關同年出生組羣的出生期間 Birth periods for respective birth cohorts	15.3.00 - 14.3.01	15.3.99 - 14.3.00	15.3.98 - 14.3.99	15.3.97 - 14.3.98	15.3.96 - 14.3.97	
(2) 出生人數 Number of births	53 789	51 625	52 808	57 259	62 663	278 144
(3) 在九六年三月十五日至零一年三月十四日期間有關出生組羣的死亡人數 Number of deaths for respective birth cohorts during 15.3.96 to 14.3.01	126	167	183	268	314	1 058
(4) 尚存活人數 Surviving births = (2) - (3)	53 663	51 458	52 625	56 991	62 349	277 086
(5) 淨遷移人數 Net migration	-2 930	-5 263	-3 062	794	3 676	-6 785
(6) 0 至 4 歲兒童的估算數字 Estimated number of children aged 0-4 = (4) + (5)	50 733	46 195	49 563	57 785	66 025	270 301
II. 二零零一年人口普查中 0 至 4 歲在港居民人口 2001 Population Census count of <u>de facto</u> Hong Kong Population aged 0-4	47 416	46 436	49 677	59 534	67 100	270 163
差別 Difference II - I	-3 317	241	114	1 749	1 075	-138

7. 分類、概念及定義

7. Classifications, Concepts and Definitions

概要

7.1 二零零一年人口普查的數據項目共分三類，計有屋宇單位、住戶及個人項目。各類數據項目詳載於本章，其編排方式如下：

數據項目名稱

定義：
為數據項目提供廣泛的定義

涵蓋範圍：
說明有關數據項目所適用的人口範圍

問卷上的問題號數：
指出有關數據項目在長問卷及短問卷上所屬的問題號數

答案分類：
顯示有關數據項目的答案分類。不過，編製二零零一年人口普查結果時的分類可能有分別。

注意事項：
提供更多資料，幫助使用者對各項目有最佳的認識。

屋宇單位資料

7.2 二零零一年人口普查共有兩個關於屋宇單位特徵的數據項目，分別是「屋宇單位類型」及「屋宇單位住用情況」。

Overview

7.1 Data topics for the 2001 Population Census are divided into three categories, viz. quarters, household and personal topics. Detailed information for each data topic in respective category are given in this chapter in the following format.

Name of Data Topic

Definition:
Gives a comprehensive definition of the data topic.

Coverage:
Describes the population to which the data topic is applicable.

Question number on questionnaire:
Indicates the question number(s) to which the data topic is associated on Long Form and Short Form questionnaire.

Response classification:
Show the response classifications of the data topic. However, the output classifications for 2001 Population Census results may be different.

Points-to-note:
Provides additional information which may help users to better understand the data.

Quarters Data

7.2 Two data topics on quarters characteristics are included in the 2001 Population Census. They are **Type of quarters** and **Occupancy of quarters**.

屋宇單位類型

定義：

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／管理的機構分類。

涵蓋範圍：

全港的屋宇單位

問卷上問題號數：

「**屋宇單位類型**」資料保存於政府統計處編製的「屋宇單位檔案庫」及「小區檔案庫」內。這兩個檔案庫載錄了全港永久性屋宇單位及臨時建築物的資料。統計員只須核對所提供的「**屋宇單位類型**」資料是否正確便可。

答案分類：

- 011 房屋委員會甲類租住大廈 – 房屋委員會單位
- 012 房屋委員會甲類租住大廈 – 前房屋委員會單位
- 013 房屋委員會甲類租住大廈 – 政府廉租屋單位

- 021 房屋委員會乙類租住大廈 – 第三型大廈單位
- 031 房屋委員會乙類租住大廈 – 第四型大廈單位
- 041 房屋委員會乙類租住大廈 – 第五型大廈單位
- 051 房屋委員會乙類租住大廈 – 第六型大廈單位
- 061 房屋委員會多層中轉房屋單位

- 071 房屋委員會租者置其屋計劃的房屋單位
- 081 房屋委員會可租可買計劃的房屋單位
- 111 房屋協會租住大廈單位

Type of quarters

Definition:

Quarters are classified according to the type of building 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 / management.

Coverage:

All quarters in Hong Kong

Question number on questionnaire:

The information on **Type of quarters** is contained in the “Register of Quarters” and “Register of Segments”, which comprise all permanent quarters and temporary structures in Hong Kong, maintained by the Census and Statistics Department. The enumerators are only required to verify the correctness of the **Type of quarters** data provided to them.

Response classification:

- 011 Quarters in Housing Authority rental blocks group A – New Housing Authority estates
- 012 Quarters in Housing Authority rental blocks group A – Former Housing Authority estates
- 013 Quarters in Housing Authority rental blocks group A – Government low cost housing estates

- 021 Quarters in Housing Authority rental blocks group B – Mark III blocks
- 031 Quarters in Housing Authority rental blocks group B – Mark IV blocks
- 041 Quarters in Housing Authority rental blocks group B – Mark V blocks
- 051 Quarters in Housing Authority rental blocks group B – Mark VI blocks
- 061 Quarters in Housing Authority Interim Housing (IH) blocks

- 071 Quarters in Housing Authority Tenants Purchase Scheme (TPS) blocks
- 081 Quarters in Housing Authority Buy-or-Rent Option (BRO) blocks
- 111 Quarters in Housing Society rental blocks

211	房屋委員會居者有其屋計劃、私人參建居屋計劃、中等入息家庭房屋計劃、重建置業計劃的房屋單位	211	Quarters in Housing Authority Home Ownership Scheme (HOS), Private Sector Participation Scheme (PSPS), Middle Income Housing (MIH) Scheme and Mortgage Subsidy Scheme (MSS) blocks
311	房屋協會住宅發售計劃、夾心階層住屋計劃的房屋單位	311	Quarters in Housing Society Flat for Sale Scheme (FFSS) and Sandwich Class Housing Scheme (SCHS) blocks
411	多層數的私人住宅屋宇單位（包括服務式住宅）	411	Quarters in high-rise private residential blocks (including service apartments)
421	少層數的私人住宅屋宇單位，包括別墅／平房／新型村屋	421	Quarters in low-rise private residential blocks, including villas / bungalows / modern village houses
431	簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋	431	Simple stone houses / traditional village houses
511	房屋委員會平房區單位	511	Quarters in Housing Authority cottage areas
521	房屋委員會臨時房屋區單位	521	Quarters in Housing Authority temporary housing areas
531	私人臨時房屋	531	Private temporary huts
532	天台建築物	532	Roof-top structures
533	流動居所	533	Mobile dwellings
534	非屋宇單位 – 不在屋宇單位內的地方（例如梯台、樓梯間、走廊、露宿者睡覺的地方）	534	Unsheltered accommodation – Premises not within a unit of quarters (e.g. landings, staircases, corridors, street-side sleepers' places)
611	商業、工業及其他非住宅樓宇的住宅單位	611	Residential quarters in commercial, industrial and other non-residential buildings
612	商業、工業及其他非住宅樓宇的非住宅單位	612	Non-residential quarters in commercial, industrial and other non-residential buildings
711	須作特殊點算的屋宇單位 – 醫院病房、受嚴密監管的單位	711	Quarters requiring special arrangement in enumeration – Hospital wards, quarters with strict security control
721	公共／資助機構、社團院舍內的住宅單位（例如老人院、盲人院、弱智人士宿舍、復康中心、寺院）	721	Residential quarters in public / subvented institutions (e.g. homes for the aged / blind / mentally handicapped, rehabilitation centres, monasteries)
811	主要作短期居留的酒店／旅館的住宅單位	811	Residential quarters in hotels / hostels mainly for short-term stay
812	主要作短期居留的酒店／旅館的非住宅單位	812	Non-residential quarters in hotels / hostels mainly for short-term stay
821	主要作長期居留的酒店／旅館的住宅單位（不包括服務式住宅）	821	Residential quarters in hotels / hostels mainly for long-term stay (excluding service apartments)
822	主要作長期居留的酒店／旅館的非住宅單位（不包括服務式住宅）	822	Non-residential quarters in hotels / hostels mainly for long-term stay (excluding service apartments)

851	度假營內的住宅單位
852	度假營內的非住宅單位
871	學生宿舍內的住宅單位
872	學生宿舍內的非住宅單位
911	興建作員工宿舍用途的樓宇內的住宅單位
912	興建作員工宿舍用途的樓宇內的非住宅單位
931	住家艇或固定船艇
932	漁船
933	貨艇、躉船
934	其他船隻（例如遊艇、商業船隻）
997	空置的公營屋宇單位（即將拆卸）
998	空地
999	興建中的屋宇單位

851	Residential quarters in holiday camps
852	Non-residential quarters in holiday camps
871	Residential quarters in student dormitories
872	Non-residential quarters in student dormitories
911	Residential quarters in purpose-built staff quarters buildings
912	Non-residential quarters in purpose-built staff quarters buildings
931	Houseboats or stationary boats
932	Fishing boats
933	Cargo boats, lighters
934	Other vessels (e.g. pleasure crafts, trading boats)
997	Quarters vacated in public housing (pending demolition)
998	Vacant land
999	Quarters with construction in progress

屋宇單位住用情況

定義：

即指屋宇單位在普查時是否有人居住。有人居住的單位是根據有關的人口統計範圍（即「居港人口方法」）予以決定。至於確定為無人居住的屋宇單位，則會按其原定的住用類型（如住宅或非住宅）作進一步區分。

涵蓋範圍：

全港的屋宇單位

問卷上問題號數：

統計員會根據訪問結果及／或觀察所得填報「屋宇單位住用情況」的資料。

Occupancy of Quarters

Definition:

Occupancy of quarters refers to whether the quarters is occupied or unoccupied at the time of the Census. Occupied quarters are determined in relation to the population coverage (i.e. the Hong Kong Resident Population approach). In case of unoccupied quarters, it will be further distinguished according to the type of occupancy for which they are intended, i.e. residential or non-residential.

Coverage:

All quarters in Hong Kong

Question number on questionnaire:

The information on **occupancy of quarters** is completed by the enumerators according to the enumeration results and / or observation.

答案分類：

- 1 有人居住（常住）
- 2 有人居住（不常住）
- 3 無人居住（住宅／船艇）
- 4 無人居住（非住宅）
- 9 不適用（如打通單位（不用訪問）、拆卸／建築中的單位及空地）

注意事項：

1. 在二零零一年人口普查的答案分類中，「有人居住」一項被細分為「有人居住」（常住）及「有人居住」（不常住）兩類，以便更清楚反映屋宇單位的用途，例如作為第二居所及度假屋。
2. 統計員可能難於分辨單位是「無人居住」還是「有人居住（非常住）」，這點是可以理解的。為使統計員能準確地報道「屋宇單位的住用情況」，已特別加強在這方面的培訓。

住戶資料

7.3 一如以往的人口普查／中期人口統計，二零零一年人口普查亦以「住戶」為基本訪問單元。各屋宇單位內的每一個住戶及其每一個成員均須予點算。在同一屋宇單位內共同享用生活所需的人，均算作同一住戶的成員。因此，一位與另一家庭同住在一個屋宇單位內但各自備膳食和自具其開支賬項的人士，會算作單人住戶。在這情況下，該家庭代表另一住戶，而這個屋宇單位的「共住程度」則為二（即兩個住戶的屋宇單位）。

Response classification:

- 1 Occupied (as usual residence)
- 2 Occupied (not as usual residence)
- 3 Unoccupied (residential / vessel)
- 4 Unoccupied (non-residential)
- 9 Not applicable (i.e. merged (not enumerated) quarters, quarters demolished / with construction in progress and vacant land)

Points-to-note:

1. The response category “Occupied” is broken down into “Occupied (as usual residence)” and “Occupied (not as usual residence)” in the 2001 Population Census to better reflect the usage of quarters for purposes like second residence and holiday homes.
2. It is understood that the enumerators may have difficulties to identify whether the unit of quarters is unoccupied or occupied (not as usual residence). Training was strengthened to reinforce the enumerators to accurately report on the **occupancy of quarters**.

Household Data

7.3 The basic unit of enquiry in the 2001 Population Census, as in previous censuses / by-censuses, was a household. In the Population Census, all persons in all households found in a unit of quarters were enumerated. Persons who 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 unit of quarters with another family but cooks his own meals and keeps his own account of 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 two (households per quarters).

7.4 須注意的是，「家庭」和「住戶」為兩個不同的社會單元。「家庭」一般透過婚姻、親屬或領養等關係組成。很多時，「家庭」會等同「住戶」，但兩者亦可能會有分別，因為住戶成員之間不須有任何關係。「住戶」概念對規劃工作有重要影響，因為無論房屋、消費品及服務等各方面的需求，通常都是以「住戶」作為單元的。

7.5 二零零一年人口普查共有十二個關於住戶的數據項目。

住戶類型

定義：

住戶可劃分為「家庭住戶」和「非家庭住戶」兩類。前者包含居於同一屋宇單位並共同分享膳食和開支的人士，無論他們是否有關係。後者則主要由居於院舍的人士所組成，這些院舍包括老人院、中途宿舍及學校宿舍等。

涵蓋範圍：

所有住戶

問卷上問題號數：

長問卷 H2

(*短問卷則由統計員憑觀察判斷)

答案分類：

1 家庭住戶

2 非家庭住戶

注意事項：

1. 由於非家庭住戶的性質特殊，所以在分析住戶特徵時，一般只會以家庭住戶作為對象。

7.4 It must be noted that “family” and “household” are different social units. People forming a family 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.

7.5 There are 12 household related data topics in the 2001 Population Census.

Type of Household

Definition:

Households can be distinguished into domestic and non-domestic households. Domestic households consist of people living in the same quarters, 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, half-way houses and school dormitories.

Coverage:

All households

Question number on questionnaire:

H2 in Long Form

(*By enumerators' observation in Short Form)

Response classification:

1 Domestic households

2 Non-domestic households

Points-to-note:

1. In view of the nature of non-domestic households, analysis on household characteristics usually confines to domestic households only.

住戶人數

主要用途：

用以研究家庭住戶組成的趨勢。

定義：

指家庭住戶中的居港人口數目。

涵蓋範圍：

所有家庭住戶

問卷上問題號數：

由長問卷 P7-P21 及短問卷 P6-P9 等資料引申得出。

答案分類：

1 人、2 人、3 人、4 人、5 人、6 人
97 人、98 人及以上

注意事項：

1. 雖然非家庭住戶的人數亦有計算，但這些資料沒有太大的分析價值。

住戶結構

定義：

「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。它顯示了家庭核心數目及家庭核心與其他住戶成員之間的關係。家庭核心指一對沒有子女的夫婦、有一名或以上未婚子女的夫婦，或有一名或以上未婚子女的單親家長（父親或母親）。各類「住戶結構」如下：

Household Size

Major use:

For studying the trend of domestic household formation.

Definition:

Household size refers to the number of Hong Kong Resident Population living in the domestic household.

Coverage:

All domestic households

Question number on questionnaire:

Derived from information on P7-P21 on Long Form and P6-P9 on Short Form.

Response classification:

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 97, 98 and over

Points-to-note:

1. **Household size** is also calculated for non-domestic households. However, it is not meaningful to analyze on these data.

Household Composition

Definition:

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. It shows the structure of a household in terms of the number of family nuclei and the relationship between a family nucleus and other related household members. A family nucleus is a married couple without children, a married couple with one or more never married children or one parent (either father or mother) with one or more never married children. The different categories of **household composition** are as follows:

單人住戶 – 只有一個人的家庭

One person – A family with only one person.

未擴展的單核心家庭住戶 – 由一個家庭核心而無其他親屬組成的住戶。

One unextended nuclear family – A household comprising one family nucleus without other related persons.

垂直擴展的單核心家庭住戶 – 由一個家庭核心及一名或以上不同代的親屬所組成的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他屬同一代的親屬。

One vertically extended nuclear family – A household comprising one family nucleus with one or more related persons not of the same generation. It may or may not include other related persons of the same generation.

平向擴展的單核心家庭住戶 – 由一個家庭核心及一名或以上同一代親屬所組成的住戶。這個住戶內沒有其他屬於另一代的親屬。

One horizontally extended nuclear family – A household comprising one family nucleus with one or more related persons of the same generation but without any other related persons of a different generation.

多個核心家庭的住戶 – 由兩個或以上家庭核心所組成的住戶，其成員可以有或沒有親屬關係。

Two or more nuclear families – A household comprising two or more family nuclei whose members may or may not be related in any way.

只包括有親屬關係人士的非核心家庭住戶 – 由一羣有親屬關係但未能形成一個家庭核心的人士所組成。這些住戶可包括或不包括一些沒有親屬關係的成員。

Related persons forming no nuclear family – A household comprising related persons with or without unrelated persons who do not form a family nucleus

無親屬關係人士住戶 – 由一羣無親屬關係人士所組成的住戶。

Unrelated persons – A household comprising unrelated person(s).

涵蓋範圍：
所有家庭住戶

Coverage:
All domestic households

問卷上問題號數：
由各人與戶主的關係（長問卷 P2）、配偶序號（長問卷 P3）及父母序號（長問卷 P4）等資料引申得出。不適用於短問卷。

Question number on questionnaire:
Derived from information on relationship to the head of household of each person (P2 in Long Form), spouse-serial-number (P3 in Long Form) and parent-serial-number (P4 in Long Form). Not applicable in Short Form.

答案分類：
11 單人家庭
21 未擴展單核心 – 全部人有親屬關係

Response classification:
11 One person households
21 Households consisting of one-unextended family nucleus without unrelated persons

22	未擴展單核心 – 有無親屬關係的人	22	Households consisting of one-unextended family nucleus with unrelated persons
31	垂直擴展單核心 – 全部人有親屬關係	31	Households consisting of one-vertically-extended family nucleus without unrelated persons
32	垂直擴展單核心 – 有無親屬關係的人	32	Households consisting of one-vertically-extended family nucleus with unrelated persons
41	平向擴展單核心 – 全部人有親屬關係	41	Households consisting of one-horizontally-extended family nucleus without unrelated persons
42	平向擴展單核心 – 有無親屬關係的人	42	Households consisting of one-horizontally-extended family nucleus with unrelated persons
51	有另一代多核心 – 全部人有親屬關係	51	Households consisting of two-or-more family nuclei in different generations without unrelated persons
52	有另一代多核心 – 有無親屬關係的人	52	Households consisting of two-or-more family nuclei in different generations with unrelated persons
61	有垂直擴展同一代多核心 – 全部人有親屬關係	61	Households consisting of two-or-more family nuclei in the same generation with vertically extended family nucleus and without unrelated persons
62	有垂直擴展同一代多核心 – 有無親屬關係的人	62	Households consisting of two-or-more family nuclei in the same generation with vertically extended family nucleus and with unrelated persons
63	無垂直擴展同一代多核心 – 全部人有親屬關係	63	Households consisting of two-or-more family nuclei in the same generation without vertically extended family nucleus and without unrelated persons
64	無垂直擴展同一代多核心 – 有無親屬關係的人	64	Households consisting of two-or-more family nuclei in the same generation without vertically extended family nucleus and with unrelated persons
71	多個核心家庭 – 有多個無親屬關係的核心家庭	71	Households consisting of two-or-more unrelated family nuclei
81	非核心家庭 – 全部人有親屬關係	81	Non-family nucleus households with related persons only
82	非核心家庭 – 有無親屬關係的人	82	Non-family nucleus households with unrelated persons and related persons
83	非核心家庭 – 全部人無親屬關係	83	Non-family nucleus households with unrelated persons only
91	由非常住成員組成的住戶	91	Households composed of only non-usual household members
99	非家庭住戶	99	Non-domestic households

居所類型

定義：

指家庭住戶在屋宇單位內的佔用範圍。
各「居所類型」如下：

全個單位 – 整個屋宇單位由一個家庭住戶獨自使用。

廳房 – 屋宇單位內有多於一個家庭住戶同住，這包括佔用單位內一個或以上房間以及其他閣仔及／或床位的住戶。

閣仔 – 指商店或屋宇內架起的平台或小樓台，通常用作貯物，但有時亦會作居住用途。

床位

非住宅單位內沒有間隔的居所 – 如貨倉、店舖、工場和酒樓（如侍應晚上利用摺床在酒樓大堂度宿。）

非屋宇單位

涵蓋範圍：

所有家庭住戶

問卷上問題號數：

長問卷 H6

短問卷不適用

Type of Accommodation

Definition:

Type of accommodation refers to the part of quarters that is occupied by the domestic household. The different categories of **type of accommodation** are as follows:

Whole quarters – The whole unit of quarters is used by one domestic household exclusively.

Rooms / cubicles – There are more than one domestic households sharing the unit of quarters. This includes household occupying one or more rooms / cubicles together with other cockloft(s) and / or bedspace(s) in the quarters.

Cocklofts – A cockloft is a raised platform or a kind of gallery inside a shop or house usually built for storage purpose but may sometimes be used as a place for accommodation.

Bedspace

Accommodation in non-residential quarters with no area partitioned off – In such places as godowns, warehouses, shops, workshops and restaurants (For example, waiters staying overnight on camp beds in the main hall of restaurants.)

Unsheltered accommodation

Coverage:

All domestic households

Question number on questionnaire:

H6 in Long Form

Not applicable in Short Form

答案分類：

- 1 全個單位
- 2 廳房
- 3 閣仔
- 4 床位
- 5 非住宅單位內沒有間隔的居所
- 6 非屋宇單位
- 9 不適用

居所租住權

定義：

指住戶現居單位所屬情況。各有關定義如下：

自置，有按揭供款或借貸還款 – 住戶擁有居住單位的業權，並須就該單位的按揭供款 / 還款。

自置，沒有按揭供款及借貸還款 – 住戶擁有居住單位的業權，但無須就該單位的按揭供款 / 還款。

全租 – 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 – 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 – 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 – 住戶向居於同一單位內的人士租用單位的一部分居住。

Response classification:

- 1 Whole quarters
- 2 Rooms / cubicles
- 3 Cocklofts
- 4 Bedspaces
- 5 Accommodation in non-residential quarters with no area partitioned off for living purpose
- 6 Unsheltered accommodation
- 9 Not applicable

Tenure of Accommodation

Definition:

The terms and conditions under which accommodation is held by a household. The different terms are defined as follows:

Owner-occupier, with mortgage payment or loan repayment – A household which owns the unit of quarters it occupies with mortgage payment or loan repayment paid for the quarters.

Owner-occupier, without mortgage payment and loan repayment – A household which owns the unit of quarters it occupies without any mortgage payment or loan repayment for the quarters.

Sole tenant – A household which rents the whole unit of quarters it occupies from someone who lives outside the quarters without sharing it with other household(s) or subletting.

Co-tenant – Two or more households each of which rents part of a quarters from someone who lives outside the quarters.

Main tenant – A household which rents the whole unit of quarters it occupies from someone who lives outside the quarters and sublets part of it to other household(s).

Sub-tenant – A household which rents part of a unit of quarters from someone who lives in the same unit of quarters.

免交租金 – 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。

Rent free – A household which occupies an accommodation free, with or without the owner's permission. This excludes households occupying accommodation provided by employers.

由僱主提供 – 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。

Provided by employer – 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 employer for renting accommodation, the tenure is not considered as provided by employer.

涵蓋範圍：
所有家庭住戶

Coverage:
All domestic households

問卷上問題號數：
長問卷 H7
短問卷不適用

Question number on questionnaire:
H7 in Long Form
Not applicable in Short Form

答案分類：

- 1 自置，有按揭供款或借貸還款
- 2 自置，沒有按揭供款及借貸還款
- 3 全租
- 4 合租
- 5 二房東
- 6 三房客
- 7 由僱主提供（包括職員宿舍）
- 8 免交租金
- 9 不適用

Response classification:

- 1 Owner-occupier – with mortgage payment or loan repayment
- 2 Owner-occupier – without mortgage payment and loan repayment
- 3 Sole tenant
- 4 Co-tenant
- 5 Main tenant
- 6 Sub-tenant
- 7 Provided by employer (including staff quarters)
- 8 Rent free
- 9 Not applicable

注意事項：

1. 圖 7.1 顯示了居所租住權的分類情況。

Points-to-note:

1. Chart 7.1 illustrates the classification of tenure of accommodation.

居所內廳房數目

定義：

廳房是指屋宇單位內受牆壁包圍的地方，牆壁應連接地板和天花或屋頂，或至少有兩米高，而面積則應最少有四平方米，即能容納一張成人睡床。計算「廳房數目」時，應包括睡房、飯廳、客廳、士多房、書房、多用途房、工人房、廚房、浴室／廁所及其他用作／擬作居住用途的獨立空間，只要符合牆壁和地面空間的標準便可。透過固定或可拆除裝置或因應用途需要而分隔開來的房間（如沒有固定間隔的客、飯廳），亦可當作獨立的房間計算。至於通道、陽台、門廊等，即使符合上述標準，也不會當作房間計算。

涵蓋範圍：

所有家庭住戶

問卷上問題號數：

長問卷 H6

短問卷不適用

答案分類：

0個、1個、2個、3個、4個、5個、6個或以上及共用房間

注意事項：

1. 這是本港首次在人口普查／中期人口統計中搜集客／飯廳、睡房、廚房、浴室／廁所及其他房間數目的資料。
2. 不包括只作商業用途的房間，但商住兩用房間則計算在內。

Number of Rooms in the Residence

Definition:

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 **number of rooms in the residence** includes bedrooms, dining rooms, living rooms, store rooms, study rooms, utility rooms, servants' rooms, kitchens, bathrooms / toilets and other separate spaces used for 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. Passengerways, verandahs and lobbies are not counted, even if they meet the criteria.

Coverage:

All domestic households

Question number on questionnaire:

H6 in Long Form

Not applicable in Short Form

Response classification:

0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6+ and shared room

Points-to-note:

1. It is the first time in the Population Census / By-census of Hong Kong to collect information on number of living / dining rooms, bedrooms, kitchens, bathrooms / toilets and other rooms.
2. Rooms solely used for business purpose are not included. However, rooms used partly for business and partly for domestic purpose are counted.

3. 統計員須先記錄該住戶「自用」的各類房間數目。如沒有自用房間，只有與其他住戶共用的房間，則統計員只須記下房間類型為「共用」便可，而無須進一步搜集資料，因為「共用」的情況已足以反映其居住擠迫程度。

3. Enumerators are instructed to record the number of each type of rooms used **exclusively** by the household in the first place. In case there is no exclusively used room but only room(s) shared with other household(s), the enumerator is only required to mark down the type of room being "shared". It is considered not necessary to capture further details in this regard as the "shared" status is sufficient to reflect the degree of overcrowding.

住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款

Monthly Household Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment

定義：

「住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款」指住戶為其居所支付二零零一年三月份的按揭及借貸月供金額，包括因第一按、第二按、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。

Definition:

Monthly household mortgage payment and loan repayment refers to the total monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment paid by the household for the quarters they occupied in March 2001. 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.

涵蓋範圍：

所有居於自住有按揭供款或借貸還款屋宇單位的家庭住戶

Coverage:

All domestic households who owned their occupied quarters with mortgage payment or loan repayment

問卷上問題號數：

長問卷 H9b

短問卷不適用

Question number on questionnaire:

H9b in Long Form

Not applicable in Short Form

答案分類：

000000 0 元

000001 1 元

000002 2 元

...

000123 123 元

...

999998 999998 元及以上

999999 不適用

Response classification:

000000 \$0

000001 \$1

000002 \$2

...

000123 \$123

...

999998 \$999998 and above

999999 Not applicable

注意事項：

1. 把居住單位抵押而取得的貸款，其還款不算作按揭供款及借貸還款。
2. 若所供款項涉及住宅和非住宅（如貯物室、工場等）兩部分，則應記錄按比例計算的住宅部分供款額。
3. 如受訪者對提供確實的供款資料有所猶疑，會出示一張載錄供款組別的提示冊，以便他／她選出適當的答案。

尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款尚餘年期

定義：

指按揭單位尚餘的按揭供款或借貸還款年期。如該單位涉及多項按揭條款，則只須取其中尚餘還款年數最長者作為答案。

涵蓋範圍：

所有居於自住有按揭供款或借貸還款屋宇單位的家庭住戶

問卷上問題號數：

長問卷 H9b

短問卷不適用

答案分類：

- 88 少過一年
01 一年但少過兩年
02 兩年但少過三年
... ...
30 三十年及以上
99 不適用

Points-to-note:

1. Repayment for loans obtained from taking the quarters as deposit is not included in the mortgage payment and loan repayment.
2. If the amount of mortgage payment includes the accommodation together with non-residential areas like storeroom, workshops, the amount reported should be apportioned according to the proportion of area for residential purpose.
3. In case the respondent has reservation in giving the exact amount, a prompt card containing payment groups is presented to him / her for choosing the appropriate answer.

Outstanding Mortgage Payment / Loan Repayment Period

Definition:

Outstanding mortgage payment / loan repayment period refers to the number of years the mortgage period of the quarters still last. If more than one mortgage term is involved, only the one involving the longest outstanding repayment period is required.

Coverage:

All domestic households who owned their occupied quarters with mortgage payment or loan repayment.

Question number on questionnaire:

H9b in Long Form

Not applicable in Short Form

Response classification:

- 88 Less than 1 year
01 1 year but less than 2 years
02 2 years but less than 3 years
... ...
30 30 years and over
99 Not applicable

住戶每月收入

定義：

指住戶成員於二零零一年二月份的總收入（包括他們由所有工作獲得的現金收入及其他現金收入）。[詳情可參考個人數據項目之「收入」一欄。]

涵蓋範圍：

所有家庭住戶

問卷上問題號數：

長問卷 P43、P45 及 P46

短問卷不適用

答案分類：

000000 0 元

000001 1 元

000002 2 元

...

000123 123 元

...

999998 999998 元及以上

999999 不適用

住戶每月租金

定義：

指住戶為其居所支付二零零一年三月份的淨額租金，包括該月的差餉、地租及管理費，但不包括水費和電費。二房東的租金，為減去分租給三房客所獲租金後的淨額。租金金額是零的住戶包括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。

涵蓋範圍：

所有租住其居所或由僱主免費提供居所的家庭住戶

Monthly Household Income

Definition:

The total income (including earnings in cash from all employments and other cash incomes) for February 2001 of members of households. [Please refer to the personal data topic “**Income**” for more details.]

Coverage:

All domestic households

Question number on questionnaire:

P43, P45 and P46 in Long Form

Not applicable in Short Form

Response classification:

000000 \$0

000001 \$1

000002 \$2

...

000123 \$123

...

999998 \$999998 and above

999999 Not applicable

Monthly Household Rent

Definition:

Monthly household rent is the net amount paid by a household for occupying an accommodation in March 2001. 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 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.

Coverage:

All domestic households who rent their accommodation or whose quarters were provided free by employers.

問卷上問題號數：

可根據以下方式引申得出：把「住戶每月租金」總額減去二房東分租部分單位給三房客而得的租金收入。

答案分類：

000000 0 元

000001 1 元

000002 2 元

...

000123 123 元

...

999998 999998 元及以上

999999 不適用

Question number on questionnaire:

Monthly household rent is derived from the gross monthly household rent after deducting the rent income the main tenant received from his / her sub-tenant(s) for subletting part of the quarters.

Response classification:

000000 \$0

000001 \$1

000002 \$2

...

000123 \$123

...

999998 \$999998 and above

999999 Not applicable

租金與收入比率

定義：

住戶支付的租金與住戶收入的比率。收入金額或租金總額是零的住戶並不包括在計算之內。

Rent to Income Ratio

Definition:

The percentage of monthly household income paid on monthly household rent of a household. All zero income households or zero rent households are excluded in the calculation.

涵蓋範圍：

所有租住其居所或由僱主免費提供居所的家庭住戶

Coverage:

All domestic households who rent their accommodation or whose quarters were provided free by employers.

問卷上問題號數：

可根據「住戶每月租金」及「住戶每月收入」引申得出。

Question number on questionnaire:

Derived from monthly household rent and monthly household income.

答案分類：

0

2.00 以下

2.00–2.99

3.00–3.99

4.00–4.99

5.00–5.99

6.00–6.99

7.00–7.99

8.00–8.99

9.00–9.99

10.00–14.99

Response classification:

0

Under 2.00

2.00–2.99

3.00–3.99

4.00–4.99

5.00–5.99

6.00–6.99

7.00–7.99

8.00–8.99

9.00–9.99

10.00–14.99

15.00–19.99	15.00–19.99
20.00–24.99	20.00–24.99
25.00–29.99	25.00–29.99
30.00–39.99	30.00–39.99
40.00–49.99	40.00–49.99
50.00–59.99	50.00–59.99
60.00–69.99	60.00–69.99
70.00 及以上	70.00 and over
不適用	Not applicable

按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率

Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment to Income Ratio

定義：

住戶支付的按揭供款及借貸還款與住戶收入的比率。收入金額或住戶成員的按揭供款為零的住戶都不包括在計算之內。

Definition:

The percentage of monthly household income paid on monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment of a household. All households with zero income or zero mortgage payment by household members are excluded in the calculation.

涵蓋範圍：

所有居於自住有按揭供款及借貸還款屋宇單位的家庭住戶。

Coverage:

All domestic households who owned their occupied quarters with mortgage payment and loan repayment.

問卷上問題號數：

可根據「住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款」及「住戶每月收入」引申得出。

Question number on questionnaire:

Derived from monthly household mortgage payment and loan repayment and monthly household income.

答案分類：

5.00 以下	Under 5.00
5.00–9.99	5.00–9.99
10.00–14.99	10.00–14.99
15.00–19.99	15.00–19.99
20.00–24.99	20.00–24.99
25.00–29.99	25.00–29.99
30.00–34.99	30.00–34.99
35.00–39.99	35.00–39.99
40.00–44.99	40.00–44.99
45.00–49.99	45.00–49.99
50.00–54.99	50.00–54.99
55.00–59.99	55.00–59.99
60.00–64.99	60.00–64.99
65.00–69.99	65.00–69.99
70.00 及以上	70.00 and over
不適用	Not applicable

Response classification:

個人資料

7.6 二零零一年人口普查共設二十四個個人數據項目，這些項目大致可分為四類，計有人口及社會特徵、教育特徵、經濟特徵及內部遷移和遷居特徵，其中三個為新設項目，是一九九六年中期人口統計中沒有的。

人口及社會特徵

7.7 在二零零一年人口普查中，用以收集香港人口及社會特徵資料的數據項目共有八個。各項目的定義、涵蓋範圍及答案分類詳載於下文。

年齡

定義：

指一個人出生後所度過完整年數。答案由出生年月引申得出。

涵蓋範圍：

居港人口

問卷上問題號數：

長問卷 P6

短問卷 P5

答案分類：

按年計（由 0 至 100 歲及以上）

注意事項：

1. 出生年月以西曆計算。

Personal Data

7.6 There are a total of 24 personal data topics in the 2001 Population Census which can be broadly categorized into 4 groups, namely demographic and social characteristics, education characteristics, economic characteristics, and internal migration and home moving characteristics. Among them, 3 are new ones in comparison with the 1996 Population By-census.

Demographic and Social Characteristics

7.7 In the 2001 Population Census, 8 data topics are included to collect the demographic and social characteristics of the Hong Kong population. The definition, coverage and output classification of each data topic are detailed in the following paragraphs.

Age

Definition:

Age is the number of complete years a person has passed since birth. It is derived from month and year of birth.

Coverage:

Hong Kong Resident Population

Question number on questionnaire:

P6 in Long Form

P5 in Short Form

Response classification:

Single years (0 – 100+)

Points-to-note:

1. The month and year of birth are recorded in western reckoning.

2. 如受訪者無法提供出生年月，會收集以下資料代替：

- 根據農曆計算的出生年月；
- 根據十二生肖計算的出生年份；
- 大約歲數；或
- 受訪者認為最接近的估算。

3. 為確保能算出準確的歲數，會追問在西曆三月出生的受訪者於三月十四日是否已過生日。

2. For those persons who cannot provide their month and year of birth, the following information is obtained as an alternative:

- month and year of birth according to lunar calendar;
- year of birth according to the “Animal” cycle;
- rough age; or
- best estimate according to respondent.

3. To ensure exact age can be computed, respondents born in March will be probed whether they have passed their birthdays or not on 14 March.

性別

Sex

涵蓋範圍：
居港人口

Coverage:
Hong Kong Resident Population

問卷上問題號數：
長問卷 P5
短問卷 P4

Question number on questionnaire:
P5 in Long Form
P4 in Short Form

答案分類：
1 男
2 女

Response classification:
1 Male
2 Female

婚姻狀況

Marital Status

定義：
受訪者在人口普查訪問時所報稱的「**婚姻狀況**」，而有關的婚姻或離婚事件是否有經過合法登記或儀式，並未有查核。

Definition:
The **marital status** of a person is recorded according to the status reported by respondents in the Census. There is no check on whether the marriage or divorce had undergone any legal registration or ceremony.

涵蓋範圍：
十五歲及以上的居港人口

Coverage:
Hong Kong Resident Population aged 15 and over

問卷上問題號數：
長問卷 P22
短問卷不適用

Question number on questionnaire:
P22 in Long Form
Not applicable in Short Form

答案分類：

- 1 從未結婚
- 2 已婚（喪偶／離婚／分居除外）
- 3 喪偶
- 4 離婚／分居

注意事項：

1. 報稱的「婚姻狀況」反映了受訪者自己認為的情況。他／她無須提交任何法律文件供查證之用。因此，報稱「已婚」的人士可能包括未經合法登記的同居夫婦。
2. 十五歲以下人士的婚姻狀況會視為「從未結婚」。

出生地點

定義：

指一個人的出生所在地。

涵蓋範圍：

居港人口

問卷上問題號數：

長問卷 P14

短問卷不適用

答案分類：

- 11 香港
- 31 中國內地
- 32 澳門
- 33 台灣
- 34 英國
- 41 日本
- 42 南韓
- 43 新加坡
- 44 菲律賓
- 45 泰國
- 46 馬來西亞
- 47 印尼

Response classification:

- 1 Never married
- 2 Now married (except widowed / divorced / separated)
- 3 Widowed
- 4 Divorced / separated

Points-to-note:

1. The **marital status** reported reflects the status as regarded by the respondent. He / she is not required to produce any legal documents for verification of his / her answer. Hence, persons reported to be “now married” may include persons living together as husband and wife who are not legally married.
2. The marital status of all persons aged under 15 are considered as “Never married”.

Place of Birth

Definition:

The **place of birth** is the country in which the person was born.

Coverage:

Hong Kong Resident Population

Question number on questionnaire:

P14 in Long Form

Not applicable in Short Form

Response classification:

- 11 Hong Kong
- 31 The mainland of China
- 32 Macao
- 33 Taiwan
- 34 United Kingdom
- 41 Japan
- 42 South Korea
- 43 Singapore
- 44 Philippines
- 45 Thailand
- 46 Malaysia
- 47 Indonesia

48	印度	48	India
49	巴基斯坦	49	Pakistan
50	孟加拉	50	Bangladesh
51	斯里蘭卡	51	Sri-Lanka
52	越南	52	Viet Nam
53	尼泊爾	53	Nepal
57	澳洲	57	Australia
58	新西蘭	58	New Zealand
59	其他亞洲及大洋洲國家	59	Other Asian and Oceanian countries
60	愛爾蘭共和國	60	Ireland Republic
61	法國	61	France
62	德國	62	Germany
63	意大利	63	Italy
64	葡萄牙	64	Portugal
66	荷蘭	66	Netherlands
67	獨聯體國家（即前蘇聯加盟共和國）及俄羅斯	67	Countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (i.e. states of the former Soviet Union) and Russia
68	瑞士	68	Switzerland
69	其他歐洲國家	69	Other European countries
71	美國	71	United States of America
72	加拿大	72	Canada
79	其他中美洲及南美洲國家	79	Other Central and South American countries
89	非洲國家	89	African countries
99	不適用：指非住戶常住成員	99	Not applicable: for non-usual members of the household

種族**Ethnicity****定義：**

一個人的「種族」由自我確認來決定，通常以社會和文化為基礎。

Definition:

The **ethnicity** of a person is determined by self-identification; normally on a social and cultural basis.

涵蓋範圍：

居港人口

Coverage:

Hong Kong Resident Population

問卷上問題號數：

長問卷 P15a / P15b

短問卷不適用

Question number on questionnaire:

P15a / P15b in Long Form

Not applicable in Short Form

答案分類：

01 華人

02 菲律賓人

03 印尼人

Response classification:

01 Chinese

02 Filipino

03 Indonesian

04	日本人	04	Japanese
05	韓國人	05	Korean
06	泰國人	06	Thai
07	印度人	07	Indian
08	巴基斯坦人	08	Pakistani
09	孟加拉人、斯里蘭卡人	09	Bangladeshi, Sri-Lankan
10	尼泊爾人	10	Nepalese
19	其他亞洲人	19	Other Asian
21	白人 – 英國人	21	White – British
22	白人 – 其他歐洲人（不包括英國人）	22	White – Other European (excluding British)
23	白人 – 美國人、加拿大人	23	White – American, Canadian
24	白人 – 澳洲人、新西蘭人	24	White – Australian, New Zealander
29	白人 – 其他	29	White – Others
31	黑人	31	Black
41	混血兒 – 華人與亞洲人	41	Mixed – Chinese and Asian
42	混血兒 – 華人與白人	42	Mixed – Chinese and White
43	混血兒 – 華人與黑人	43	Mixed – Chinese and Black
44	混血兒 – 華人與其他種族人士	44	Mixed – Chinese and other ethnic group
49	混血兒 – 其他	49	Mixed – Others
59	其他	59	Others
99	不適用：指非住戶常住成員	99	Not applicable: for non-usual members of the household

注意事項：

1. 如受訪者報稱為混血兒，他／她須提供詳細資料，以便分類。

國籍

定義：

「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。

涵蓋範圍：

居港人口

問卷上問題號數：

長問卷 P16a / P16b

短問卷不適用

Points-to-note:

1. In case a person reported to be of mixed ethnic groups, he / she is requested to report the details to facilitate classification.

Nationality

Definition:

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.

Coverage:

Hong Kong Resident Population

Question number on questionnaire:

P16a / P16b in Long Form

Not applicable in Short Form

答案分類：

- 01 無國籍
- 11 中國（永久居留地是香港）
- 31 中國（永久居留地不是香港）

- 34 英國
- 41 日本
- 42 南韓
- 43 新加坡
- 44 菲律賓
- 45 泰國
- 46 馬來西亞
- 47 印尼
- 48 印度
- 49 巴基斯坦
- 50 孟加拉
- 51 斯里蘭卡
- 52 越南
- 53 尼泊爾
- 57 澳洲
- 58 新西蘭
- 59 其他亞洲及大洋洲國家
- 60 愛爾蘭共和國
- 61 法國
- 62 德國
- 63 意大利
- 64 葡萄牙
- 66 荷蘭
- 67 獨聯體國家（即前蘇聯加盟共和國）及俄羅斯

- 68 瑞士
- 69 其他歐洲國家
- 71 美國
- 72 加拿大
- 79 其他中美洲及南美洲國家
- 89 非洲國家
- 99 不適用：指非住戶常住成員

注意事項：

1. 如受訪者聲稱擁有多個一個國籍，會以他／她最常報稱的一個國籍作為答案。

Response classification:

- 01 Stateless
- 11 Chinese (place of domicile – Hong Kong only)
- 31 Chinese (place of domicile – other than Hong Kong)

- 34 British
- 41 Japan
- 42 South Korea
- 43 Singapore
- 44 Philippines
- 45 Thailand
- 46 Malaysia
- 47 Indonesia
- 48 India
- 49 Pakistan
- 50 Bangladesh
- 51 Sri-Lanka
- 52 Viet Nam
- 53 Nepal
- 57 Australia
- 58 New Zealand
- 59 Other Asian and Oceanian countries
- 60 Ireland Republic
- 61 France
- 62 Germany
- 63 Italy
- 64 Portugal
- 66 Netherlands
- 67 Countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (i.e. states of the former Soviet Union) and Russia

- 68 Switzerland
- 69 Other European countries
- 71 United States of America
- 72 Canada
- 79 Other Central and South American countries
- 89 African countries
- 99 Not applicable: for non-usual members of the household

Points-to-note:

1. If a person claims to have more than one nationality, he / she is requested to report the most commonly claimed one.

2. 根據中華人民共和國國籍法，凡在中國內地或香港出生，並具有中國血統的香港居民，都被視為中國籍。除非他/她曾經採取行動，放棄中國籍（但實際上極少這些人曾經這樣做）。

2. Under the Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong residents who are of Chinese descent and born in Chinese territories are of Chinese nationality unless specific action has been taken to give up the Chinese nationality (few people with such and similar background have actually done so).

慣用語言

定義：

指在家中日常交談所用的語言／方言，但不適用於五歲以下兒童或失去語言能力的人士。

涵蓋範圍：

五歲及以上的居港人口，但不包括失去語言能力的人士。

問卷上問題號數：

長問卷 P24

短問卷不適用

答案分類：

- 01 廣州話
- 02 潮州話
- 03 四邑話（新會、開平、恩平、台山）
- 04 客家話
- 05 普通話
- 06 福建話
- 07 上海話
- 08 其他中國方言
- 34 英語
- 41 日語
- 42 韓國語
- 44 菲律賓語
- 45 泰語（泰國）
- 46 馬來語
- 47 印尼語
- 48 印地語（印度）
- 49 孟加拉語（巴基斯坦及孟加拉）
- 52 越南語

Usual Language

Definition:

The **usual language** is the language / dialect a person used in daily communication at home. This is not applicable to persons aged under 5 or mute persons.

Coverage:

Hong Kong Resident Population aged 5 and over, excluding mute persons.

Question number on questionnaire:

P24 in Long Form

Not applicable in Short Form

Response classification:

- 01 Cantonese
- 02 Chiu Chau
- 03 Sze Yap (San Wui, Hoi Ping, Yan Ping, Toi Shan)
- 04 Hakka
- 05 Putonghua
- 06 Fukien
- 07 Shanghainese
- 08 Other Chinese dialects
- 34 English
- 41 Japanese
- 42 Korean
- 44 Filipino
- 45 Thai (Thailand)
- 46 Malay
- 47 Indonesian
- 48 Hindi (India)
- 49 Bengali (Pakistan and Bangladesh)
- 52 Vietnamese

53	尼泊爾語
59	其他亞洲及大洋洲語
60	愛爾蘭語
61	法語
62	德語
63	意大利語
64	葡萄牙語
65	西班牙語
66	荷蘭語
67	俄語（俄國）
69	其他歐洲語言
88	失去語言能力人士
91	其他別處未分類的語言
99	不適用（指五歲以下人士或非住戶 常住成員）

注意事項：

1. 對於五歲及以上未懂說話或不能清楚講話的兒童，會以其家中較年長兒童或母親所說語言作為他／她的「慣用語言」。

使用其他語言／方言的能力

定義：

若受訪者在日常生活中（如讀書、工作或回答問路者），能夠使用某種語言／方言與人進行簡單交談，則他／她可算具備「使用該種語言／方言的能力」。如受訪者除慣用語言外，尚能說其他語言／方言，則他／她可算具備「使用其他語言／方言的能力」。

涵蓋範圍：

五歲及以上的居港人口，但不包括失去語言能力的人士。

問卷上問題號數：

P25 長問卷

短問卷不適用

53	Nepali
59	Other Asian and Oceanian languages
60	Irish
61	French
62	German
63	Italian
64	Portuguese
65	Spanish
66	Dutch (Netherlands)
67	Russian
69	Other European languages
88	Mute persons
91	Other languages not elsewhere classified
99	Not applicable (for persons aged under 5 or non-usual members of the household)

Points-to-note:

1. For a child aged 5 and over who has not yet learnt to speak or cannot speak clearly, the **usual language** is recorded to be the same as that spoken by the elder child or that of mother.

Ability to Speak Other Languages / Dialects

Definition:

If a person is able to conduct a short conversation with a particular language / dialect in everyday life activities such as responding when being asked for direction, studying at school or using at work, he is deemed to have the **ability to speak the language / dialect**. A person who is capable of speaking languages / dialects other than the usual language possesses the **ability to speak other languages / dialects**.

Coverage:

Hong Kong Resident Population aged 5 and over, excluding mute persons.

Question number on questionnaire:

P25 in Long Form

Not applicable in Short Form

答案分類：

與「慣用語言」相同，只有「88 失去語言能力人士」一項除外，因該項不會在「使用其他語言／方言的能力」中出現。

注意事項：

1. 除慣用語言外，每個受訪者可記錄最多其他三種語言／方言。如受訪者能使用四種以上語言／方言，則會要求他／她指出說得最流利的三種語言／方言。

教育特徵

7.8 二零零一年人口普查共有六個與「教育特徵」有關的數據項目。各數據項目的涵蓋範圍及問題流程載於表 7.2 及圖 7.2。

就學狀況**定義：**

「就學狀況」是指某人接受教育的情況。

涵蓋範圍：

居港人口

問卷上問題號數：

長問卷 P26(iii)

短問卷不適用

答案分類：

- 1 求學階段（全日制課程）
- 2 求學階段（部分時間制課程）
- 3 求學階段（遙距課程）
- 4 已完成所修讀課程的最高程度
- 5 中途退學，未完成所修讀課程的最高程度
- 9 不適用（指從未受教育人士或非住戶常住成員）

Response classification:

Same as **usual language** except “88 Mute persons” which is not present in **ability to speak other languages / dialects**.

Points-to-note:

1. Apart from the usual language, a maximum of three other languages / dialects can be recorded for each respondent. In case a person can speak more than four languages / dialects, he / she is asked to indicate the three most fluent in speaking.

Educational Characteristics

7.8 There are six data topics related to **educational characteristics** in the 2001 Population Census. The coverage of each education data topic and the question flow are illustrated in Table 7.2 and Chart 7.2.

School Attendance**Definition:**

School attendance is the status of a person in acquiring education.

Coverage:

Hong Kong Resident Population

Question number on questionnaire:

P26(iii) in Long Form

Not applicable in Short Form

Response classification:

- 1 Studying (Full-time)
- 2 Studying (Part-time)
- 3 Studying (Distance learning course)
- 4 Completed the highest level of course attended
- 5 Withdrawn from the highest level of course without completion
- 9 Not applicable (for persons with no schooling or non-usual members of the household)

注意事項：

1. 只計算就讀正式課程的學生。「正式課程」須符合以下準則：

- (i) 為期最少一個學年
- (ii) 具指定學歷才可入讀（香港公開大學提供的非學位／學位／研究生課程除外）；及
- (iii) 設有考試或指定的評核成績程序。

2. 「全日制課程」包括半日制的日校課程（如小學下午班），以及廠校交替制課程或實習課程。

3. 「部分時間制課程」包括由大學、科技學院、工業學院、香港教育學院、大學校外進修部、大學專業進修學院、夜校及其他教育機構開辦的日間部分時間給假調訓課程或晚間課程，並符合「正式課程」條件者。

4. 「遙距課程」包括函授課程或遙距學習課程，只要符合「正式課程」的條件便可。香港公開大學所提供的課程包括在內。

教育程度

定義：

「教育程度」包括最高就讀程度及最高完成程度。

Points-to-note:

1. Only persons studying formal course are counted as school attendance. A **formal course** must satisfy the following criteria:

- (i) it lasts for at least one academic year;
- (ii) it requires specific academic qualifications for entrance (except sub-degree / degree / post-graduate courses offered by the Open University of Hong Kong); and
- (iii) it includes examination(s) or specific academic assessment procedure(s).

2. **Full-time courses** include half-day day schools (e.g. p.m. session of primary school), and work placement of sandwich or work-study programmes.

3. **Part-time courses** include part-time day release courses and evening courses offered by the Universities, Technical Colleges, Technical Institutes, Hong Kong Institute of Education, University Extra-mural Departments, School of Professional and Continuing Education of Universities, evening schools and other educational institutions which fulfills the criteria of a formal course.

4. **Distance learning courses** include correspondence or distance-learning courses which fulfill the criteria of a formal course. This includes the courses offered by the Open University of Hong Kong.

Educational Attainment

Definition:

Educational Attainment comprises the highest level attended and the highest level completed.

(a) 「最高就讀程度」:指受訪者在學校或其他教育機構修讀「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」:指受訪者在學校或其他教育機構修讀「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。

(a) **Highest level attended:** Highest level attended is the highest level of education **ever attained** by a person in school or other educational institution, regardless of whether he had completed the course. Only formal courses are counted as educational attainment. A formal course shall be one that lasts for at least one academic year, requires specific academic qualifications for entrance (except sub-degree / degree / post-graduate courses offered by the Open University of Hong Kong) and includes examinations or specific academic assessment procedures.

(b) **Highest level completed:** Highest level completed is the highest level of education **completed** by a person in school or other 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 one academic year, requires specific academic qualifications for entrance (except sub-degree / degree / post-graduate courses offered by the Open University of Hong Kong) and includes examinations or specific academic assessment procedures.

涵蓋範圍：
居港人口

Coverage:
Hong Kong Resident Population

問卷上問題號數：
長問卷 P26(i) / P27a(i) / P27b(i)
短問卷不適用

Question number on questionnaire:
P26(i) / P27a(i) / P27b(i) in Long Form
Not applicable in Short Form

答案分類：
01 未受教育
02 幼稚園 / 幼兒園
11 小一（第一班）
12 小二（第二班）

Response classification:
01 No schooling
02 Kindergarten / Child-care centre
11 Primary 1 (Grade 1)
12 Primary 2 (Grade 2)

13	小三 (第三班)	13	Primary 3 (Grade 3)
14	小四 (第四班)	14	Primary 4 (Grade 4)
15	小五 (第五班)	15	Primary 5 (Grade 5)
16	小六 (第六班)	16	Primary 6 (Grade 6)
21	中一 (第七班)	21	Secondary 1 (Grade 7)
22	中二 (第八班)	22	Secondary 2 (Grade 8)
23	中三 (第九班)	23	Secondary 3 (Grade 9)
31	中四 (第十班)	31	Secondary 4 (Grade 10)
32	中五 (第十一班)	32	Secondary 5 (Grade 11)
33	(第十二班)	33	(Grade 12)
34	毅進計劃課程	34	Project Springboard
41	中六 (一年制預科課程)	41	Secondary 6 (1-year course)
42	中六 (兩年制預科課程)	42	Secondary 6 (2-year course)
43	中七 (兩年制預科課程)	43	Secondary 7 (2-year course)
51	工藝程度 (包括學徒訓練)	51	Craft level (including apprenticeship)
52	專業教育學院 / 前理工學院 / 商科學校 / 職業訓練局的證書 / 文憑課程	52	Diploma / Certificate courses in Institute of Vocational Education / former Polytechnics / commercial schools / industrial training centres of Vocational Training Council
61	大學 / 專業教育學院的高級文憑 / 增修證書課程	61	Higher Diploma / Endorsement Certificate Courses in Universities / Institute of Vocational Education
62	大學 / 專業教育學院的院士銜或同等課程	62	Associateship or equivalent courses in Universities / Institute of Vocational Education
63	大學的其他非學位 (文憑 / 證書 / 副學士) 課程	63	Other Sub-degree (diploma / certificate / associate degree) courses in Universities
64	其他法定或認可的專上學院的非學位 (文憑 / 證書) 課程	64	Sub-degree (diploma / certificate) courses in other statutory or approved Post-secondary Colleges
65	其他專上學院的文憑 / 證書課程	65	Diploma / Certificate courses in other Post-secondary Colleges
66	香港教育學院的文憑 / 證書課程	66	Diploma / Certificate courses in Hong Kong Institute of Education
67	護士訓練課程	67	Nurse training courses
68	遙距課程	68	Distance learning courses
71	學士學位課程 – 本地教育機構	71	First-degree – Local institutions
72	學士學位課程 – 非本地教育機構	72	First-degree – Non-local institutions
73	學士學位課程 – 遙距課程	73	First-degree – Distance learning courses
81	授課形式深造課程 – 本地教育機構	81	Taught Postgraduate – Local institutions
82	授課形式深造課程 – 非本地教育機構	82	Taught Postgraduate – Non-local institutions
83	授課形式深造課程 – 遙距課程	83	Taught Postgraduate – Distance learning courses
84	研究形式深造課程 – 本地教育機構	84	Research Postgraduate – Local institutions

- 85 研究形式深造課程 – 非本地教育機構
- 99 不適用 (指非住戶常住成員)

修讀科目

定義：

指受訪者最高就讀 / 完成程度 / 時所修讀的課程科目。若涉及的科目超過一個，則只記錄他 / 她認為最重要的一個。

涵蓋範圍：

居港人口，但不包括從未受教育人士。

問卷上問題號數：

長問卷 P26(ii) / P27a(ii) / P27b(ii)

短問卷不適用

答案分類：

- 01 一般課程 – 包括一般學前、小學及中學教育課程
- 02 藝術 – 包括音樂、繪圖及繪畫、雕刻、戲劇、舞蹈、馬戲、攝影及電影拍攝、音樂製作、電台及電視製作、印刷及出版、設計及手工藝
- 03 人文學科 – 包括文學、語言及語言學、傳譯及翻譯、歷史、哲學、神學、宗教、考古學及倫理學
- 04 社會及行為科學 – 包括經濟學、經濟學歷史、社會學、人類學 (形體人類學除外)、理論心理學、臨床心理學、人口學、地理學 (自然地理學除外)、政治學、區域研究、人種學、未來學、和平與戰鬥、人權

- 85 Research Postgraduate – Non-local institutions
- 99 Not applicable (for non-usual members of household)

Field of Education

Definition:

Field of education refers to the subject of the courses to which a person's education attainment (highest level / class attended or highest level / class completed) was related. If a person had attended / completed courses in more than one field of education, only the field which he / she considered the most important was recorded.

Coverage:

Hong Kong Resident Population excluding persons with no schooling

Question number on questionnaire:

P26(ii) / P27a(ii) / P27b(ii) in Long Form

Not applicable in Short Form

Response classification:

- 01 Basic programmes – Including general programmes for preparatory, primary and secondary education
- 02 Arts – Including studies in music; drawing and painting; sculpturing; drama; dance; circus; photography and cinematography; music production; radio and TV production; printing and publishing; design and craft skills
- 03 Humanities – Including studies in literature; languages and linguistics; interpretation and translation; history; philosophy; theology; religion; archaeology and ethics
- 04 Social and behavioral sciences – Including studies in economics; economic history; sociology; anthropology (except physical anthropology); pure psychology; clinical psychology; demography; geography (excluding physical geography); political science; regional studies; ethnology; futurology; peace and conflict; human rights

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| <p>05 生物科學 – 包括生物學、植物學、細菌學、毒物學、微生物學、動物學、昆蟲學、鳥類學、遺傳學、生物化學、生物物理學及其他相關科目；不包括臨床科學、獸醫</p> <p>06 物理科學 – 包括天文學、太空科學、物理學、化學、地質學、地球物理學、礦物學、形態人類學、自然地理及其他地球科學、氣象學及其他大氣科學（包括天氣研究）、海洋科學、火山學、古生態學</p> <p>07 數學及統計學 – 包括數學、運籌學、數學分析學、精算學、統計學及其他相關科目</p> <p>08 師資訓練及教育研究 – 包括教育學院、工商師範學院課程；教育文憑／證書課程；教育、課程發展、教學評估、教學研究及其他教育科學學位課程</p> <p>09 會計及秘書課程 – 包括會計、核數、秘書職務（公司行政秘書學除外）、速記、打字、簿記</p> <p>10 商業行政及財政管理 – 包括零售及傳銷、公共關係、房地產、銀行業務、應用經濟學、市場學、金融學及投資學、估價學、採購及供應學、保險學、公司行政秘書學、人事行政管理、公共及商業行政</p> <p>11 電腦課程 – 包括系統設計、電腦程式編製、資料處理、網絡及運作系統（軟件發展）</p> | <p>05 Life sciences – Including studies in biology; botany; bacteriology; toxicology; microbiology; zoology; entomology; ornithology; genetics; biochemistry; biophysics; other allied sciences; excluding clinical and veterinary sciences</p> <p>06 Physical sciences – Including studies in astronomy and space science; physics; chemistry; geology; geophysics; mineralogy; physical anthropology; physical geography and other geosciences; meteorology and other atmospheric sciences including climatic research; marine sciences; volcanology; palaeoecology</p> <p>07 Mathematics and statistics – Including studies in mathematics; operations research; numerical analysis; actuarial science; statistics and other allied fields</p> <p>08 Teacher training and education science – Including studies in colleges of education; technical teacher training courses; diploma / certificate of education courses and university degree courses in education; curriculum development; educational assessment; educational research and other education science</p> <p>09 Accountancy and studies in secretarial skills – Including studies in accountancy; auditing; secretaryship (except company secretaryship); shorthand; typing; book-keeping</p> <p>10 Business administration and financial management – Including studies in retail and sales; public relations; real estate; banking; applied economics; marketing; finance and investment; valuation; purchase and supply; insurance; company secretaryship; personnel administration; public and business administration</p> <p>11 Computing – Including studies in system design; computer programming; data processing; networks and operation system (software development only)</p> |
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| <p>12 健康衛生課程 – 包括藥物（中藥除外）、護理、解剖學、流行病學、細胞學、生理學、免疫學、免疫血液學、病理學、麻醉學、兒科學、產科學、婦科學、內科學、外科學、神經學、精神病學、放射學、眼科學、醫療服務（包括公眾健康服務）、衛生、藥劑、藥理學、治療學、復康學、補缺學、視光學、營養學、牙醫服務（包括牙醫助理及牙醫衛生助理）、牙科技術室員、牙醫學</p> <p>13 建築 – 包括建築設計及城市設計、結構建築、園林建築學、社區規劃、製圖學</p> <p>14 運輸服務 – 包括航海技術、船長、航海科學、空勤、航空交通管理、鐵路運作、道路汽車指揮操作、郵寄服務</p> <p>15 環境保護 – 包括環境保育研究、保護及管制、空氣及污水管制、勞工保護及保安</p> <p>16 營造、土木及結構工程 – 包括建築工藝，如測量、木工、泥水、批盪、砌磚、敷設水管及喉管裝配、污水處理；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、建築及物業管理</p> <p>17 機械及輪機工程、生產及工業工程、化學工程 – 包括機械工程、採礦工程、汽車機械、汽車科技、造船及維修、造船工程、生產工程、塑膠模工藝、工具及模具技術、能量及化學工程、工業工程</p> | <p>12 Health – Including studies in medicine (except Chinese herbal medicines); nursing; anatomy; epidemiology; cytology; physiology; immunology and immunohaematology; pathology; anaesthesiology; paediatrics; obstetrics and gynaecology; internal medicine; surgery; neurology; psychiatry; radiology; ophthalmology; medical services including public health services; hygiene; pharmacy; pharmacology; therapeutics; rehabilitation; prosthetics; optometry; nutrition; dental services including dental assisting, dental hygienist; dental laboratory technician; odontology</p> <p>13 Architecture – Including studies in architecture and town planning; structural architecture; landscape architecture; community planning; cartography</p> <p>14 Transport services – Including studies in seamanship; ship's officer; nautical science; air crew; air traffic control; railway operations; road motor vehicle operations; postal service</p> <p>15 Environmental protection – Including studies in environmental conservation; control and protection; air and water pollution control; labour protection and security</p> <p>16 Construction, civil and structural engineering – Including studies in 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</p> <p>17 Mechanical and marine engineering, production and industrial engineering, chemical engineering – Including studies in mechanical engineering; mining engineering; motor mechanics; vehicle technology; ship building and repairs; naval architecture; production engineering; plastic mould technology; tool and die technology; energy and chemical engineering; industrial engineering</p> |
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18	電機及電子工程 – 包括電機及電子工程、冷凍及空氣調節、電視 / 無線電技工學、無線電訊、航海電子	18	Electrical and electronic engineering – Including studies in electrical and electronic engineering; refrigeration and air-conditioning; television / radio mechanics and servicing; telecommunications; marine electronics
19	紡織及製衣技術 – 包括紡織 / 製衣技術，如染色、織物及成衣製造	19	Textiles and clothing technology – Including studies in textile technology / clothing technology such as dyeing, fabric and garment manufacturing
20	生產及製造學 – 包括食品及飲品處理、鞋業、皮革、鐘錶製造、光學、原料（木、紙、塑膠、玻璃等）、採礦學	20	Manufacturing and processing – Including studies in food and drink processing, footwear; leather; watch and clock making; optics; materials (wood; paper; plastic; glass, etc.); mining and extraction
21	法律 – 包括地方法官、法律學（一般、國際、勞工、海事等）、法理學、法律歷史	21	Law – Including studies in local magistrates; law (general; international; labour; maritime, etc.); jurisprudence; history of law
22	新聞及資訊學 – 包括新聞學、圖書館技術、圖書館學、博物館及收藏室技術、文件編製技巧、檔案科學	22	Journalism and information – Including studies in journalism; library technician and science; technicians in museums and similar repositories; documentation techniques; archival sciences
23	社會服務 – 包括傷殘照顧、兒童護理、青年服務、老人服務、輔導及其他福利服務	23	Social sciences – Including studies in care of the disabled; child care; youth services; gerontological services; counselling; welfare n.e.c.
24	個人服務 – 包括酒店及飲食業管理學、旅遊業管理學、體育與康樂、理髮學、美容護理及其他個人服務（包括清潔）、洗衣、乾洗、化粧服務、家居科學	24	Personal services – Including studies in hotel and catering; travel and tourism; sports and leisure; hairdressing; beauty treatment and other personal services including cleaning; laundry; dry-cleaning; cosmetic services; domestic science
25	保安服務 – 包括警力及執法課程、犯罪學、防火及救火、民間保安及軍事	25	Security services – Including studies in police work and related law enforcement; criminology; fire-protection and fire-fighting; civil security and military
26	其他課程 – 包括農業學、中醫學、術數學、個人發展、獸醫、實驗室技術及其他服務行業	26	Other programmes – Including studies in agricultural programmes; Chinese herbal medicines; numeracy; personal development; veterinary; laboratory technicianship and other service trades
99	不適用（指從未受教育人士或非住戶常住成員）	99	Not applicable (for persons with no schooling or non-usual members of household)

注意事項：

1. 正就讀／曾攻讀學前、小學或中學課程者的「修讀科目」視為「01 一般課程」。
2. 「最高就讀程度」及「最高完成程度」兩個項目均有搜集「修讀科目」的資料。

上課地點

定義：

指在本港修讀全日制課程者所讀學校或教育機構的地點。

涵蓋範圍：

在本港修讀全日制課程的居港人口

問卷上問題號數：

長問卷 P28

短問卷不適用

答案分類：

學校的名稱及詳細地址，以便按規劃統計小區／街段進行編碼（請參考第八章內有關「規劃統計小區／街段」的分類）。

注意事項：

1. 只收集**全日制**學生在港上課地點的資料。受訪者須提供學校的名稱及詳細地址。在香港以外地區讀書者，則無須提供學校或教育機構的地址。

Points-to-note:

1. The **field of education** for persons studying / having studied preparatory, primary or secondary education are regarded as “01 Basic programmes”.
2. Data on **field of education** are collected for both highest level attended and highest level completed.

Place of Study

Definition:

The **place of study** of a person refers to the geographical area in Hong Kong where the school or educational institution is located and the person concerned has to go there to attend full-time course.

Coverage:

Hong Kong Resident Population studying full-time in Hong Kong

Question number on questionnaire:

P28 in Long Form

Not applicable in Short Form

Response classification:

School name and detailed address for coding to Tertiary Planning Unit / Street Block (TPU / SB) level (Refer to Chapter 8 for classification on TPU / SB).

Points-to-note:

1. Information on the place of study in Hong Kong is collected from students studying **full-time** only. They are asked to provide the name of school and its detailed address. For those students studying outside Hong Kong, the addresses of their schools / educational institutions are not required.

2. 「上課地點」的編碼方式，已由一九九六年中期人口統計按主要分區劃分，擴展至二零零一年人口普查按規劃統計小區／街段劃分，此舉有助進行深入研究，以及和「前赴上課地點的交通方式」一項作分析對照之用。

前赴上課地點的交通方式

定義：

指在港修讀全日制課程者前赴上課地點常用的交通方式。如涉及的交通方式超過一種，則應全部予以記錄（但最多只記三種）。只有經常徒步上學而無須乘搭任何交通工具者，才可選「步行（淨係行路）」作為答案。

涵蓋範圍：

在本港修讀全日制課程的居港人口

問卷上問題號數：

長問卷 P29

短問卷不適用

答案分類：

- 01 私家車／載客小巴
- 02 電單車
- 03 貨車／輕型貨車
- 04 的士
- 05 小輪／船艇
- 06 地鐵
- 07 東鐵（九廣鐵路）
- 08 輕鐵
- 09 綠色專線小巴
- 10 紅色小巴
- 11 專利巴士
- 12 接駁巴士
- 13 屋邨／大廈巴士
- 14 電車
- 15 山頂纜車
- 16 校車／褓姆車

2. Coding of the **place of study** was extended from Broad District in the 1996 Population By-census to TPU / SB in the 2001 Population Census to facilitate indepth study and cross-analysis with mode of transport to place of study.

Mode of Transport to Place of Study

Definition:

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 uses more than one mode of transport to go to school, all modes of transport used (up to a maximum of three) are recorded. "On-foot only" is reported only if the person usually walks to school and does not use any other mode of transport.

Coverage:

Hong Kong Resident Population studying full-time in Hong Kong

Question number on questionnaire:

P29 in Long Form

Not applicable in Short Form

Classification :

- 01 Private car / Passenger van
- 02 Motorcycle
- 03 Goods vehicle / Van
- 04 Taxi
- 05 Ferry / Vessel
- 06 Mass Transit Railway (MTR)
- 07 East Rail (Kowloon-Canton Railway / KCR)
- 08 Light Rail (LR)
- 09 Green minibus
- 10 Red minibus
- 11 Franchised bus
- 12 Feeder bus
- 13 Residential coach service
- 14 Tram
- 15 Peak tram
- 16 School bus / School van

- 17 單車
- 18 步行（淨係行路）
- 19 其他
- 99 不適用（指在本港修讀非全日制課程者或非住戶常住成員）

注意事項：

1. 只有在本港就讀全日制課程者才須提供「前赴上課地點的交通方式」的資料。
2. 採用一般方式搜集資料，並記錄所有前赴上課地點的交通方式（但最多只記三種）。如所使用的交通方式超過三種，則只記錄涉及路程最長的三種。

經濟特徵

7.9 人口的「經濟特徵」主要包括市民的經濟活動身分、行業、職業及收入。這些資料，特別是失業統計數字，其實可從持續進行的綜合住戶統計調查中得到，但該調查所收集的就業人口資料未及全面，所以必須透過人口普查／中期人口統計來收集這些經濟數據。

7.10 二零零一年人口普查共有八個經濟數據項目，其中「前赴工作地點的交通方式」是今年特別新增的項目。

經濟活動身分

定義：

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。

- 17 Bicycle
- 18 On foot only
- 19 Others
- 99 Not applicable (for non full-time students studying in Hong Kong or non usual members of household)

Points-to-note:

1. Only full-time students studying in Hong Kong were required to provide information on their **mode of transport to place of study**.
2. Data are collected under an usual approach and all modes of transport to place of study (up to a maximum of three) are recorded. If a person uses more than three types of transport to go to school, three of them with the longest distance travelled are recorded.

Economic Characteristics

7.9 **Economic characteristics** of the population mainly involve the people's economic activity status, industry, occupation and income. Indeed such information, particularly unemployment statistics, is available from the continuous General Household Survey. It is essential to collect economic data in population censuses / by-censuses because the General Household Survey do not collect such comprehensive information on the employed persons.

7.10 There are eight economic data topics in the 2001 Population Census, including the "mode of transport to place of work" which is newly added.

Economic Activity Status

Definition:

The population can be divided into two main groups, economically active population (i.e. the labour force) and economically inactive population as follows:

從事經濟活動人口：包括就業人士（即工作人口）及失業人口。

Economically active population: This comprises the employed (that is the working population) and the unemployed.

工作人口指符合以下條件的十五歲及以上人士：

The working population refers to persons aged 15 and over who had

（甲）在人口普查前七天內有從事工作以賺取薪酬或利潤；或

(a) Been engaged in performing work for pay or profit during the seven days before the Census; or

（乙）在人口普查前七天內有一份正式工作。

(b) Formal job attachment during the seven days before the Census.

工作人口可劃分為：

The working population can be distinguished into:

僱員 – 為賺取工資、薪金、佣金、小費或實物報酬而為僱主（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。

Employee – 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.

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

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.

自營作業者 – 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。

Self-employed – A person who works for profit or fees in his / her own business / profession, neither employed by someone nor employing others.

無酬家庭從業員 – 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。

Unpaid family worker – 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.

失業人口基本上指十五歲及以上人士（甲）在人口普查前七天內並無職位，且並無為賺取薪酬或利潤而工作；（乙）在人口普查前七天內隨時可工作；及（丙）在人口普查前三十天內有找尋工作。

Unemployed population refers basically to persons aged 15 and over who (a) have not had a job and had not performed any work for pay or profit during the seven days before the Census; (b) were available for work during the seven days before the Census; and (c) had sought work during the thirty days before the Census.

非從事經濟活動人口：指在人口普查前七天內並無職位亦無工作的人，但不包括在該七天內正在休假和失業的人。而料理家務者、退休人士及所有十五歲以下人士則包括在內。

Economically inactive population: This comprises persons who have not had a job and have not been at work during the seven days before the Census, excluding persons who have been on leave / holiday during the seven-day period and persons who are unemployed. Persons such as home-makers, retired persons and all those aged below 15 are thus included.

料理家務者 – 照顧家庭而無收取報酬的人。

Home-maker – A person who looks after the home without pay.

學生 – 在學校或其他教育機構就讀全日制課程的人。自修、在各類訓練學校修讀非正式課程或夜間課程，並在人口普查進行前七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。

Student – A person who is studying full-time in school or other educational institution. Persons who are self-studying, or studying informal courses in miscellaneous training institutes or studying evening courses and were not working during the seven days before the Census are also included in this category. Student workers are classified as economically active persons and are not included in this group.

退休人士 – 以前有工作，但現因年老而沒有繼續工作的人。

Retired person – A person who has worked previously but is not currently working because of old age.

其他非從事經濟活動人士 – 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。

Other economically inactive person – Economically inactive persons not elsewhere classified, e.g. unpaid religious workers and persons who cannot work or do not seek work because of permanent sickness or disablement.

圖 7.3 解說有關人口的經濟結構。

Chart 7.3 illustrates the economic structure of the population.

涵蓋範圍：
所有十五歲及以上的居港人口

Coverage:
Hong Kong Resident Population aged 15 and over

問卷上問題號數：
長問卷 P30 – P38
短問卷不適用

Question number on questionnaire:
P30-P38 in Long Form
Not applicable in Short Form

答案分類：

- 11 僱員
- 12 外發工
- 13 僱主
- 14 自營作業者（小販）
- 15 自營作業者（其他）
- 16 無酬家庭從業員
- 21 可隨時上工的工作尋找者
- 22 不可隨時上工的工作尋找者
- 23 等候上新工者
- 24 期待返回原有工作崗位而不尋找工作者
- 25 沒有適合工作而不尋找工作者
- 31 料理家務者
- 32 學生
- 34 退休人士
- 35 住院人士
- 36 暫時生病 / 受傷而不尋找工作者
- 37 長期生病 / 傷殘
- 38 其他非從事經濟活動人士
- 99 非常住住戶成員

注意事項：

1. 根據國際勞工組織的建議，可以透過「有沒有工作」、「是否在找尋工作」、「是否可隨時上工」等問題，將人口劃分為三個類別（就業人士、失業人士、非勞動人口）。
2. 人口普查 / 中期人口統計中有關失業人士的問題之發問次序是根據國際勞工組織的建議而訂定。不過，這些問題的數量，較用以搜集失業數字的「綜合住戶統計調查」的為少，因此所得的失業人士估計數字較不準確。使用數據人士在研究失業問題時，應常以「綜合住戶統計調查」所得的數據為依據。

Response classification:

- 11 Employees
- 12 Outworkers
- 13 Employers
- 14 Self-employed (Hawkers)
- 15 Self-employed (Others)
- 16 Unpaid family workers
- 21 Job-seekers who are available for work
- 22 Job-seekers who are not available for work because of temporary sickness/injury
- 23 Persons waiting to take up new jobs/businesses
- 24 Persons not seeking work because they expect to return to original jobs
- 25 Persons not seeking work because suitable work is not available/difficult to get a job
- 31 Home-makers
- 32 Students
- 34 Retired persons
- 35 Inmates in penal institutions, in-patients in psychiatric hospitals/ infirmaries/ convalescent hospitals
- 36 Persons not seeking work because of temporary sickness / injury
- 37 Permanent sickness / disablement
- 38 Other inactive persons
- 99 Non-usual household member

Points-to-note:

1. According to the International Labour Organisation, the population can be classified into three categories (employed, unemployed, not in labour force) through questions on “any work”, “seeking work” and “available for work”.
2. The sequence of questioning to determine the unemployed in censuses / by-censuses follows that of the International Labour Organisation recommendations. Nevertheless, the number of questions included were less than that for the General Household Survey, which is designed for collecting unemployment statistics. Users of data who wish to study unemployment situation are advised always to refer to statistics obtained from the General Household Survey.

行業

定義：

在普查時刻前的七天內，受訪者的工作機構主要生產的貨品或提供的服務類別。

涵蓋範圍：

工作人口

問卷上問題號數：

長問卷 P39a / P39b

短問卷不適用

答案分類：

二零零一年人口普查所採用的行業分類，大體上是依照「香港標準行業分類」的主要行業組別而訂定的。

- 111 農作物種植業
- 112 飼養家畜業（家禽除外）
- 113 飼養家禽及採蛋業
- 114 其他農業生產
- 121 海洋捕魚業
- 122 養魚業
- 211 金屬礦開採業
- 219 其他採礦業
- 311 食品製造業
- 313 飲品製造業
- 314 煙草製品業
- 320 服裝製品業（鞋類除外）
- 323 皮革製造及皮革製品業（鞋類及服裝製品除外）
- 324 鞋類製造業（橡膠、塑膠及木質鞋類除外）
- 325 紡織業
- 326 梭織業
- 327 針織業
- 328 紡織品漂染、印染及整理業
- 329 紡織製成品製造業（服裝製品除外）
- 331 木材及水松製品業（傢具除外）
- 332 傢具及固定裝置製造業（金屬傢具除外）

Industry

Definition:

The main kind of goods or services produced by the establishment in which a person worked during the seven days before the census moment.

Coverage:

Working population

Question number on questionnaire:

P39a / P39b in Long Form

Not applicable in Short Form

Response classification:

The industry classification adopted in the 2001 Population Census generally follows the major industry group of the "Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification".

- 111 Crops
- 112 Livestocks except poultry
- 113 Poultry and eggs
- 114 Agricultural products, not elsewhere classified
- 121 Marine fishing
- 122 Culture fishery
- 211 Metal ore mining
- 219 Mining, not elsewhere classified
- 311 Food
- 313 Beverage industries
- 314 Tobacco manufactures
- 320 Wearing apparel except footwear
- 323 Leather and leather products, except footwear and wearing apparel
- 324 Footwear, except rubber, plastic and wooden footwear
- 325 Spinning of textiles
- 326 Weaving of textiles
- 327 Knitting of textiles
- 328 Bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing of textiles
- 329 Made-up textile goods except wearing apparel
- 331 Wood and cork products, except furniture
- 332 Furniture and fixtures, except primarily of metal

341	紙張及紙品製造業	341	Paper and paper products
342	印刷、出版及有關行業	342	Printing, publishing and allied industries
351	化學品及化學產品製造業	351	Chemicals and chemical products
353	石油及煤產品製造業	353	Products of petroleum and coal
355	橡膠製品業	355	Rubber products
356	塑膠製品業	356	Plastic products
361	非金屬礦產製品業（石油及煤產品除外）	361	Non-metallic mineral products, except products of petroleum and coal
371	基本金屬製造業	371	Basic metal industries
380	金屬製品業（機械及設備除外）	380	Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
382	辦公室、會計及計算器材製造業	382	Office, accounting and computing machinery
383	收音機、電視機及通訊設備與器材製造業	383	Radio, television & communication equipment and apparatus
384	電子零件製造業	384	Electronic parts and components
385	家庭電器用具及電子玩具製造業	385	Electrical appliances & houseware and electronic toys
386	其他機械、設備、儀器及零件製造業	386	Machinery, equipments, apparatus, parts and components, not elsewhere classified
388	運輸設備製造業	388	Transport equipment
389	其他專業、科學、量度及控制用的設備，與攝影及光學用品製造業	389	Professional & scientific, measuring & controlling equipment, not elsewhere classified, and photographic & optical goods
390	其他產品製造業	390	Manufacturing industries, not elsewhere classified
411	電力及燃氣業	411	Electricity and gas
412	水務業	412	Water works and supply
511	新建造工程 – 地盤開拓及地基工程	511	New construction works – Pre-erection works at building and construction sites
521	新建造工程 – 建築物上蓋建造及土木工程	521	New construction works – Architectural and civil engineering works at building and construction sites
529	其他新建造工程	529	New construction works – Miscellaneous new construction works
531	裝飾、修葺及保養工程	531	Decoration, repair and maintenance
541	專門行業 – 興建工程及一般整理工程	541	Special trades – Erection and general finishing
551	專門行業 – 電器及機械裝設工程	551	Special trades – Electrical and mechanical fitting
561	專門行業 – 燃氣及水務系統裝設工程	561	Special trades – Gas and water fitting
591	專門行業 – 其他工程	591	Special trades – Miscellaneous
611	批發業	611	Wholesale
621	零售業	621	Retail
631	進出口貿易業	631	Import / export
641	飲食業	641	Restaurants

651	酒店及旅舍業	651	Hotels and boarding houses
711	陸路客運業	711	Land passenger transport
712	陸路貨運業	712	Land freight transport
713	陸路運輸輔助服務業	713	Supporting services to land transport
714	遠洋及沿岸海上運輸業	714	Ocean and coastal water transport
715	港內海上運輸業	715	Inland water transport
716	海上運輸輔助服務業	716	Supporting services to water transport
717	空運業	717	Air transport
718	其他與運輸有關的服務業	718	Services incidental to transport
721	倉庫業	721	Storage
731	電話、電報及電訊服務業	731	Telephone, telegraph and radio paging services
732	其他通訊服務業	732	Miscellaneous communication services, not elsewhere classified
811	銀行業	811	Banking
812	金融及投資公司	812	Finance and investment companies
813	證券、期貨及金銀經紀、交易與服務業	813	Stock, commodity and bullion brokers, exchanges and services
819	其他金融機構	819	Financial institutions, not elsewhere classified
821	保險業	821	Insurance
831	地產業	831	Real estate
832	機械及設備租賃業	832	Rental of machinery and equipment
833	法律服務業	833	Legal services
834	會計、核數及簿記服務業	834	Accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services
835	與建造及地產活動有關的建築、測量及工程策劃服務業	835	Architectural, surveying and project engineering services related to construction and real estate activities
836	廣告及有關服務業	836	Advertising and related services
837	資料處理及製表服務業	837	Data processing and tabulating services
838	與建造及地產活動無關的工程及技術服務業	838	Engineering and technical services, not related to construction and real estate activities
839	雜項商用服務業	839	Miscellaneous business services
910	公共行政	910	Public administration
921	清潔及同類服務業	921	Sanitary and similar services
931	教育服務業	931	Education services
932	研究及科學機構	932	Research and scientific institutes
933	醫療、牙科、其他保健及獸醫服務業	933	Medical, dental, other health and veterinary services
934	福利機構	934	Welfare institutions
935	商會、專業團體及勞工組織	935	Business, professional and labour associations
936	宗教組織	936	Religious organizations
939	其他社會及有關社區服務業	939	Miscellaneous social and related community services
940	電影及其他娛樂服務業	940	Motion pictures and other entertainment services
942	圖書館、博物館及文化服務業	942	Libraries, museums, gardens and cultural services

- 949 其他娛樂及康樂服務業
- 951 維修服務業
- 952 洗熨、乾洗、衣物修補及有關服務業
- 953 家居服務業
- 959 其他個人服務業
- 960 國際及其他享有治外法權的機構
- 021 報稱的行業不能辨別或描述不足
- 099 不適用，包括失業或非從事經濟活動的人士

注意事項：

1. 如受訪者有超過一份工作，則以其服務最久的機構所屬的行業來計算。
2. 若有關機構同時經營多種業務，則應記錄受訪者所直接參與的該種業務。如一家食品公司同時經營製餅工場及餅店，工場的員工應隸屬「食品製造業」，而餅店的員工則應隸屬「食品出售」。

職業

定義：

在普查時刻前的七天內受訪者所從事的工作類別。

涵蓋範圍：

工作人口

問卷上問題號數：

長問卷 P40

短問卷不適用

- 949 Miscellaneous amusement and recreational services
- 951 Repair services
- 952 Laundry, dry cleaning and garment services
- 953 Domestic services
- 959 Miscellaneous personal services
- 960 International and other extra-territorial bodies
- 021 Industrial activities unidentifiable or inadequately described
- 099 Not applicable, including persons who are unemployed or economically inactive

Points-to-note:

1. If a person has more than one job, his / her industry refer to the industry of the establishment which he works for the longest time.
2. For those establishments having more than one kind of business, the one he / she directly involved in should be reported. For example, those persons working in a food company with cake factory and cake shops. Persons working in the factory are classified as “food manufacturing”, whilst those in cake shops as “food selling”.

Occupation

Definition:

This refers to the kind of work a person performed during the seven days before the census moment.

Coverage:

Working population

Question number on questionnaire:

P40 in Long Form

Not applicable in Short Form

答案分類：

基本上是按照「國際標準職業分類（一九八八）」的主要及次要組別而進行分類，並略加修改以適應香港的情況。

Response classification:

The classification basically follows the major groups and the sub-major groups of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (1988) or (ISCO-88) for abbreviation, with local adaptation in Hong Kong.

- 111 高級政府官員
- 112 外國使節
- 113 議員及其他政治家
- 121 企業經理：商業機構、法定團體及志願機構的董事長、主席、總經理及行政總裁
- 122 企業經理：專職經理
- 123 資訊科技／電腦經理
- 131 小型機構經理
- 211 物理學家、化學家及有關專業人員
- 212 數學家、統計師及有關專業人員
- 214 建築師、城市設計師、交通設計師及測量師
- 215 工程師及有關專業人員
- 221 生物科學專業人員
- 222 醫生
- 223 其他醫療專業人員（不包括護理）
- 231 大學及專上學院講師
- 232 專業教育學院、香港教育學院及其他學院講師
- 233 中學教師
- 234 教育行政人員
- 235 其他教學專業人員
- 241 律師及法官
- 242 會計師及核數師
- 243 商業顧問、分析及有關專業人員
- 251 社會工作專業人員
- 252 翻譯及傳譯專業人員
- 253 新聞編輯及新聞記者
- 254 作家（新聞編輯及新聞記者除外）及創作藝術家
- 255 宗教神職人員
- 256 圖書管理及有關專業人員
- 261 應用系統開發專業人員

- 111 Senior government officials
- 112 Foreign diplomats
- 113 Councillors and other politicians
- 121 Corporate managers: directors, presidents, general managers and chief executives of business undertakings, statutory bodies and voluntary agencies
- 122 Corporate managers: functional managers
- 123 IT / Computer managers
- 131 Small business managers
- 211 Physicists, chemists and related professionals
- 212 Mathematicians, statisticians and related professionals
- 214 Architects, town planners, traffic planners and surveyors
- 215 Engineers and related professionals
- 221 Life science professionals
- 222 Medical doctors
- 223 Other medical professionals (except nursing)
- 231 University and Post-secondary College lecturers
- 232 Lecturers in Institute of Vocational Education, Hong Kong Institute of Education and other colleges
- 233 Secondary school teachers
- 234 Educational administrators
- 235 Other teaching professionals
- 241 Lawyers and judges
- 242 Accountants and auditors
- 243 Business consultants, analysts and related professionals
- 251 Social work professionals
- 252 Translators and interpreters
- 253 News editors and journalists
- 254 Writers (other than news editors and journalists) and creative artists
- 255 Members of religious orders
- 256 Librarians and related professionals
- 261 Application system development professionals

262	互聯網 / 多媒體內容開發專業人員	262	Internet / multimedia contents development professionals
263	技術支援專業人員	263	Technical support professionals
264	硬件支援專業人員	264	Hardware support professionals
265	系統操作專業人員	265	Systems operation professionals
266	資訊科技研究及產品開發專業人員	266	IT research and product development professionals
267	資訊科技教育及訓練專業人員	267	IT education and training professionals
311	自然科學及化學輔助專業人員	311	Physical and chemical science technicians
312	統計及數學輔助專業人員	312	Statistics and mathematical science associate professionals
314	建築及工程輔助專業人員	314	Architectural and engineering associate professionals
315	光學及電子儀器控制員	315	Optical and electronic equipment controllers
316	船隻及飛機控制員及技術員	316	Ship and aircraft controllers and technicians
317	建築及安全督察	317	Building and safety inspectors
321	生物科學技術員及有關人員	321	Life science technicians and related workers
322	現代保健輔助專業人員（不包括護理）	322	Modern health associate professionals (except nursing)
323	護士及助產士	323	Nurses and midwives
324	其他醫療人員	324	Other medicine practitioners
331	小學教師	331	Primary school teachers
332	學前教師	332	Pre-primary school teachers
333	特殊教育教師	333	Special education teachers
334	其他教學輔助專業人員	334	Other teaching associate professionals
341	法律輔助專業人員	341	Legal associate professionals
342	會計輔助專業人員	342	Accounting associate professionals
343	商業及行政輔助專業人員	343	Business and administration associate professionals
344	屋邨及房屋經理	344	Estate and housing managers
351	社會工作輔助專業人員	351	Social work associate professionals
352	紀律性及保護服務輔助專業人員	352	Discipline and protective services associate professionals
353	從事表演、娛樂及體育活動人員	353	Performers, entertainment and sports personnel
361	互聯網 / 多媒體內容開發輔助專業人員	361	Internet / multimedia contents development associate professionals
362	技術支援輔助專業人員	362	Technical support associate professionals
363	硬件支援輔助專業人員	363	Hardware support associate professionals
364	系統操作輔助專業人員	364	Systems operation associate professionals
411	秘書及鍵盤操作文員	411	Secretaries and keyboard operating clerks
412	數據及物料記錄文員	412	Numerical and material recording clerks
413	存案、郵務及有關工作人員	413	Filing, mail and related clerks
419	一般文書工作文員	419	General clerks
421	出納員、銀行櫃員及有關工作人員	421	Cashiers, tellers and related clerks
422	處理客戶查詢文員	422	Client information clerks
431	資訊科技助理員	431	IT assistants

511	旅遊服務員及導遊	511	Travel attendants and guides
512	家務管理及酒樓服務人員	512	Housekeeping and restaurant services workers
513	個人護理工作人員	513	Personal care workers
514	理髮師、美容師及有關工作人員	514	Hairstylists, barbers, beauticians and related workers
515	紀律性及保護服務人員	515	Discipline and protective services workers
519	其它個人服務人員	519	Other personal services workers
521	店舖售貨員	521	Shop salespersons
522	時裝及其他模特兒	522	Fashion and other models
531	運輸及有關工作人員	531	Transport and related workers
532	其他服務工作人員	532	Other services workers
611	市場導向農業及畜牧業熟練工作人員	611	Market-oriented skilled agricultural and animal husbandry workers
612	漁業工人	612	Fishery workers
711	礦工及爆炸工人、石匠及石刻工人	711	Miners and blasters, stone cutters and carvers
712	建築架構及有關行業人員	712	Building frame and related trades workers
713	建築粉飾工人及有關行業工人	713	Building finishers and related trades workers
714	建築裝備及有關行業工人	714	Building services and related trades workers
721	金屬模工、焊接工、金屬薄片工人、結構金屬預備工及有關工人	721	Metal moulders, welders, sheet-metal workers, structural metal preparers and related workers
722	鐵匠、工具製造者及有關工人	722	Blacksmiths, toolmakers and related workers
723	機械技工及安裝員	723	Machinery mechanics and fitters
724	電器及電子儀器技工及安裝員	724	Electrical and electronic instrument mechanics and fitters
731	精細處理金屬及珠寶工人及有關工人	731	Precision workers in metal, jewellery and related workers
732	陶工、玻璃製造工及有關工人	732	Potters, glass formers and related workers
733	印刷及有關行業工人	733	Printing and related trades workers
741	食物、飲品、煙草及有關產品處理行業工人	741	Food, beverages, tobacco and related products processing trades workers
742	傢具木工、木材處理工人及有關行業工人	742	Cabinet makers, wood treaters and related trades workers
743	紡織業及成衣業工人	743	Textile and garment trades workers
744	毛皮、皮革及皮鞋業工人	744	Pelt, leather and shoemaking trades workers
745	橡膠及塑膠業工人	745	Rubber and plastic trades workers
746	油漆工及有關工人（建築油漆工除外）	746	Painters and related workers (other than building painters)
749	其他工藝工人	749	Other craft workers
811	採礦及礦物處理機台操作員	811	Mining and mineral-processing plant operators
812	金屬處理機台操作員	812	Metal-processing plant operators
813	玻璃及陶器窯及有關機台操作員	813	Glass and ceramic kiln and related plant operators
814	木材處理及造紙機台操作員	814	Wood-processing and papermaking plant operators
815	化學處理機台操作員	815	Chemical processing plant operators
816	發電機及有關機台操作員	816	Power-generating and related plant operators

817	自動生產線操作員	817	Automated assembly-line operators
819	其他機器操作員	819	Other industrial plant operators
821	金屬及礦物製品處理機器操作員	821	Metal and mineral products processing machine operators
822	化學製品機器操作員	822	Chemical products machine operators
823	橡膠及塑膠製品機器操作員	823	Rubber and plastic products machine operators
824	木材製品機器操作員	824	Wood products machine operators
825	印刷、釘裝及紙板製品機器操作員	825	Printing, binding, paperboard products machine operators
826	紡織製品機器操作員	826	Textile products machine operators
827	食物及有關製品處理機器操作員	827	Food and related products processing machine operators
828	裝配員	828	Assemblers
829	其他固定式機器操作員	829	Other stationary machine operators
831	列車及機動車輛司機	831	Railway engine and motor vehicle drivers
832	農業用機器、推土機、吊機及其他物料搬運機器操作員	832	Agricultural, earthmoving, lifting and other mobile materials-handling equipment operators
833	船隻甲板水手及有關工人	833	Ships' deck crews and related workers
911	街頭小販及有關工人	911	Street vendors and related workers
912	家庭雜務工人、清潔工及有關工人	912	Domestic helpers and cleaners and related workers
913	信差、看更及保安人員	913	Messengers, watchers and security workers
914	運輸業雜工	914	Transport labourers
919	其他服務業非技術工人	919	Other services elementary occupations
921	採礦業及建造業雜工	921	Mining and construction labourers
922	製造業雜工	922	Manufacturing labourers
923	漁農業雜工	923	Agricultural and fishery labourers
021	報稱的職業沒有分類、不能辨別或描述不足	021	Occupations not classifiable, unidentifiable or inadequately described
099	不適用、包括失業人士或非從事經濟活動人士	099	Not applicable, including persons who are unemployed or economically inactive

注意事項：

1. 職業分類主要以一個人在工作時所執行職責的類型為準則。「技能」正是界定及說明這個概念的重要方法。因此，編碼方案亦可以說是一個以技能為基礎的分類法。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：

Points-to-note:

1. The basic concept for the classification of occupation is “type of work performed” by individual. An important means for defining and describing this concept is “skill”. Hence, the coding scheme can be regarded as a skill-based classification. Skill can be defined as the ability of an individual to perform a set of tasks or to fulfill the technical requirements of an occupation. It can be represented in two dimensions:

(甲) 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。衡量的方法是合計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）。

(乙) 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。

(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 than another will require a higher skill level than the other.)

(b) Skill specialization

The skill specialization of an occupation is a function of the field of knowledge required (i.e. the subject matter essential to the tasks performing) and the tools or equipment used, materials worked with and goods or services produced, in relation to the tasks performed.

2. 有關職業的部分共有三條題目，即職位的名稱、執行的職務及職位所需的資歷。其中執行的職務是為量度「技能的專門性」，而所需的資歷是為量度「技能的水平」。

3. 一份職業所需的技能指執行有關的職務時所需的技能，但不一定等於從事該項工作的人士所具備的技能。

2. Information on occupation is collected using three questions in the 2001 Population Census questionnaire. They are related to job title, main tasks/duties performed and educational or professional qualification required by the job. Whilst the main tasks/duties performed is measuring the skill specialization, the educational or professional qualification required by the job is measuring the skill level.

3. The skill requirements of an occupation are those needed for the performance of the tasks and are not necessarily the same as those possessed by the individual engaged in the work.

收入

(包括每月主要職業收入 / 每月其他就業 (兼職) 收入 / 其他現金收入)

定義：

「每月主要職業收入」－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、逾時工作補薪、房屋津貼、小賬及其他現金津貼，但不包括年終花紅及雙糧。所記金額以二零零一年二月的收入計算。

「每月其他就業 (兼職) 收入」－定義和每月主要職業收入一樣，但是指每月其他就業所得的收入。每月其他就業指在人口普查前三十天內某人所從事主要職業以外的工作。工作必須有報酬作為補償。沒有補償的工作 (如志願服務及家務) 不包括在內。毋須積極參與工作及管理的商業投資不當作兼職。超時工作不作為一種兼職。

「其他現金收入」－指受訪者於二零零一年二月獲得的所有其他經常性現金收入。

涵蓋範圍：

「每月主要職業 / 兼職收入」－工作人口

「其他現金收入」－十五歲及以上的居港人口

問卷上問題號數：

長問卷 P43 / P45a / P45b / P46

短問卷不適用

Income

(Including Monthly Income from Main Employment / Monthly Income from Other Employment / Other Cash Income)

Definition:

Monthly income from main employment – For employers or self-employed persons, this is the amount earned excluding expenses incurred in running their main business. For employees, this is the total amount earned from their main employment including salary or wage, bonus, commission, overtime, housing allowance, tips and other cash allowances. New Year bonus and double pay are excluded. The amount recorded refers to the income for February 2001.

Monthly income from other employment – Same for monthly income from main employment except that it refers to monthly income from secondary employment. Secondary employment includes the work performed by a person in addition to his main employment during the thirty days before enumeration. The work must be remunerated with compensation. Types of work without compensation such as voluntary services and housework are not included. Business investment which does not require active participation in operation and management is not counted as secondary employment. Overtime work is not a kind of secondary employment.

Other cash income – This refers to all other recurrent cash incomes received by a person in February 2001.

Coverage:

Monthly income from main employment / other employment – Working population

Other cash income – Hong Kong Resident Population aged 15 and over

Question number on questionnaire:

P43 / P45a / P45b / P46 in Long Form

Not applicable in Short Form

答案分類：

000000	0 元
000001	1 元
000002	2 元
...	
000123	123 元
...	
999998	999998 元及以上
999999	不適用

注意事項：

- 以下列出二零零一年人口普查的「每月主要職業／兼職收入」及「其他現金收入」所包含的元素。

主要職業／兼職收入包括：

僱員

- 工資
- 薪金
- 佣金
- 花紅
- 逾時工作津貼
- 勤工津貼
- 房屋津貼
- 膳食津貼
- 教育津貼
- 其他現金津貼
- 退休金供款

僱主及自營作業者

- 從自營業務所得的純利或從店鋪支取供家庭或個人使用的款項

其他現金收入包括：

- 利息
- 股息
- 租金收入（扣除按揭利息、保養費等有關開支）
- 定期收取的退休金
- 公共福利金
- 高齡津貼
- 傷殘津貼

Response classification:

000000	\$0
000001	\$1
000002	\$2
...	
000123	\$123
...	
999998	\$999998 and above
999999	Not applicable

Points-to-note:

- The coverage of **monthly income from main employment / other employment** and **other cash income** by component in 2001 Population Census is shown below.

Earnings from main employment / other employment includes:

For employee

- Wages
- Salary
- Commission
- Bonus
- Overtime pay
- Attendance allowance
- Housing allowance
- Meal allowance
- Education allowance
- Other cash allowance
- Pension fund contribution

For employer and self-employed

- Net earnings from self-owned business or amount drawn from enterprise for personal and household use

Other cash income includes:

- Interest
- Dividend
- Rental income (deducting related expenses such as mortgage interest, maintenance fee)
- Pension income received recurrently
- Social Security Allowance
- Old Age Allowance
- Disability Allowance

- 綜合社會保障援助
- 獎學金
- 由非本戶的人或機構提供的定期收入

2. 如受訪者剛上工，二月份仍未有收入，則以其三月份預計所得的主要職業收入計算。

3. 這類題目的性質較為敏感，如受訪者對提供確實收入表現猶疑，他／她可從提示冊中指出自己所屬的收入組別。提示冊內的答案分類是經過特別設計的，以確保搜集到詳盡的資料，並有助鼓勵受訪者作出積極的回應。

工作地點

定義：

指受訪者在普查前七天內，因工作關係而須經常停留或每日必到的地點所在的地區。如受訪者在該七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**」是指他在該七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內地工作的中港跨境貨運司機來說，則是指中國內地。

涵蓋範圍：
工作人口

- Comprehensive Social Security Assistance
- Scholarship
- Periodic payment provided by person or organization outside the household

2. In case a person just started working and has no income in February, the expected income from main employment in March is recorded as an estimate.

3. In view of the sensitive nature of this topic, the respondent is shown a prompt book from which he can point out the income group he belongs if he has hesitation to provide the exact figure. The response classification on the prompt book is specially designed to ensure detailed data can be collected as well as to encourage responses.

Place of Work

Definition:

The **place of work** of a person refers to the district where the workplace of a person is located and the person concerned usually stayed or went there during the seven days before the Census for business matters. For a person who has more than one job during the reference period, the **place of work** refers to that of his main employment. For a person who changes his work place day to day (e.g. construction site worker) or has many work places (e.g. doctor working in both hospital and clinic, mobile hawker), the **place of work** is where the person worked for the longest hours in the reference period. For a person who has 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 drives between Hong Kong and the Mainland and spends most of the working hours in the Mainland, then the Mainland is the **place of work**.

Coverage:
Working population

問卷上問題號數：

長問卷 P41

短問卷不適用

Question number on questionnaire:

P41 in Long Form

Not applicable in Short Form

答案分類：

收集詳細地址資料，以便按規劃統計小區／街段進行編碼（請參考第八章內有關「規劃統計小區／街段」的分類）。

Response classification:

Detailed address for coding to Tertiary Planning Unit / Street Block (TPU / SB) level (Refer to Chapter 8 for classification on TPU / SB).

注意事項：

1. 受訪者的「工作地點」會按表 7.2 內的原則和優先次序予以記錄。
2. 若受訪者並非在香港、內地或澳門工作，則只記錄他／她是在香港以外地區工作。
3. 「工作地點」的編碼方式，已由一九九六年中期人口統計按主要分區劃分，擴展至二零零一年人口普查按規劃統計小區／街段劃分，此舉有助深入研究，以及和「前赴工作地點的交通方式」一項作分析對照之用。

Points-to-note:

1. The **place of work** of a person is recorded according to the principles in order of priority in Table 7.2.
2. For those persons not working in Hong Kong, the Mainland or Macao, their place of work are recorded as outside Hong Kong.
3. Coding of the **place of work** is extended from Broad District in the 1996 Population By-census to TPU / SB in the 2001 Population Census to facilitate indepth study and cross-analysis with 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

定義：

指在本港境內有固定工作地點的受訪者上班常用的交通方式。如所使用的交通方式超過一種，則只記錄其中涉及路程最長的三種。如受訪者經常步行上班而無須乘搭交通工具，則只記錄「淨係行路」便可。

Definition:

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 uses more than one type of transport to go to work, the three modes of transport travelled for the longest distance are reported. For a person who usually walks to work and does not use any mode of transport, his / her mode of transport is recorded as "on foot".

涵蓋範圍：

在本港有固定工作地點的工作人口

Coverage:

Working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong

問卷上問題號數：

長問卷 P42

短問卷不適用

Question number on questionnaire:

P42 in Long Form

Not applicable in Short Form

答案分類：

- 01 私家車 / 客貨車
- 02 電單車
- 03 貨車 / 輕型貨車
- 04 的士
- 05 小輪 / 船艇
- 06 地鐵
- 07 東鐵 (九廣鐵路)
- 08 輕鐵
- 09 綠色專線小巴 / 專線小巴
- 10 紅色小巴
- 11 專利巴士
- 12 接駁巴士
- 13 屋邨 / 大廈巴士
- 14 電車
- 15 山頂纜車
- 16 公司巴士 / 小巴
- 17 單車
- 18 步行 (淨係行路)
- 19 其他
- 99 不適用 (指非住戶常住成員)

Response classification:

- 01 Private car / Passenger van
- 02 Motorcycle
- 03 Goods vehicle / Van
- 04 Taxi
- 05 Ferry / Vessel
- 06 Mass Transit Railway (MTR)
- 07 East Rail (Kowloon-Canton Railway / KCR)
- 08 Light Rail (LR)
- 09 Green minibus
- 10 Red minibus
- 11 Franchised bus
- 12 Feeder bus
- 13 Residential coach service
- 14 Tram
- 15 Peak tram
- 16 Company bus / van
- 17 Bicycle
- 18 On foot only
- 19 Others
- 99 Not applicable (for full-time students studying in Hong Kong or non usual members of household)

注意事項：

1. 一九七一年人口普查及一九七六年中期人口統計曾採用「前赴工作地點的交通方式」這個項目，而二零零一年人口普查亦再度採用此項目。
2. 根據二零零一年人口普查的一般方式搜集有關「前赴工作地點的交通方式」的資料。如所使用的交通工具超過一種，則只記錄其中涉及路程最長的三種常用工具，但以三種為限。
3. 這個項目不適用於在家工作的人士。

Points-to-note:

1. **Mode of transport to place of work** had been included in the 1971 Population Census and the 1976 Population By-census. This topic is re-introduced into the 2001 Population Census.
2. Data on **mode of transport to place of work** are collected under an usual approach in the 2001 Population Census. If more than one mode is used, a maximum of three usual modes are recorded according to the longest distance travelled within the trip.
3. The data topic is not applicable to persons working at home.

內部遷移及遷居特徵

7.11 有關內部遷移特徵的項目共有兩個，即「在港居住年期」和「五年前居住的地方」。

7.12 搜集這兩項資料，有助研究兩次普查之間的人口內部遷移情況。尤其是可以把「在港居住年期」的資料結合其他數據項目，從而識別一些人口小組，如新來港人士、外籍人口等。此舉有助深入分析上述人口小組的社會經濟特徵，而這些資料可能無法從其他數據來源取得。

在港居住年期

定義：

計算受訪者在港居住的總年數（以整年計），離港超過六個月或以上的期間不計算在內。

涵蓋範圍：

居港人口

問卷上問題號數：

長問卷 P18a / P18b

短問卷不適用

答案分類：

88 少過一年

01 一年但少過二年

02 二年但少過三年

:

20 二十年及以上

99 不適用（指非住戶常住成員）

Internal Migration and Home Moving Characteristics

7.11 There are two topics on internal migration characteristics, namely **Duration of residence in Hong Kong** and **Place of residence 5 years ago**.

7.12 It is useful to collect data on these two topics to study the internal mobility of the population during the intercensal period. In particular, the information on **Duration of residence in Hong Kong** can be used jointly with other data topics to identify population sub-groups like new arrivals to Hong Kong and foreign population. This would facilitate indepth analysis on the socio-economic characteristics of these population sub-groups where such information may not be available from other data sources.

Duration of Residence in Hong Kong

Definition:

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 six months or more was not counted in reckoning the duration.

Coverage:

Hong Kong Resident Population

Question number on questionnaire:

P18a / P18b in Long Form

Not applicable in Short Form

Response classification:

88 less than one year

01 one year but less than two years

02 two years but less than three years

:

20 20 years and over

99 Not applicable (for non usual members of household)

五年前居住的地方

定義：

指受訪者在普查時刻前五年經常居住的地址。這數據搜集所得的資料與現居地區的資料配合使用，有助研究香港人口在過去五年的內部遷移情況。

涵蓋範圍：

五歲及以上的居港人口

問卷上問題號數：

長問卷 P23a

短問卷不適用

答案分類：

須記錄五年前的詳細居住地址，以便按規劃統計小區／街段進行編碼（請參考第八章內有關「規劃統計小區／街段」的分類）。

注意事項：

1. 「五年前居住的地方」只向五歲及以上而五年前並非居於現住地址的人士搜集資料。他／她們需提供五年前居住的街道／屋邨及大廈之號碼及名稱。
2. 「五年前居住的地方」的編碼方式，已由一九九六年中期人口統計按主要分區劃分，擴展至二零零一年人口普查按規劃統計小區／街段劃分，以助對內部遷移的深入研究。

Place of Residence 5 Years Ago

Definition:

The address a person usually resided 5 years before the census moment is **his / her place of residence 5 years ago**. Information collected is used jointly with the area of current residence to study internal mobility of the Hong Kong population between the past 5 years.

Coverage:

Hong Kong Resident Population aged 5 and over

Question number on questionnaire:

P23a in Long Form

Not applicable in Short Form

Response classification:

Detailed address 5 years ago is required for coding to Tertiary Planning Unit / Street Block (TPU / SB) level (Refer to Chapter 8 for classification on TPU / SB).

Points-to-note:

1. Information on **place of residence 5 years ago** is collected from all persons aged 5 and over who are not living in the present address 5 years ago. They are asked to provide the number and name of the street / estate and building they lived 5 years ago.
2. Coding of the **place of residence 5 years ago** was extended from Broad District in the 1996 Population By-census to TPU / SB in the 2001 Population Census to facilitate indepth study on internal migration.

7.13 以上各段詳述三十八個數據項目，與附錄 I 的數據項目並不完全相同。這是由於某些數據項目，如「與戶主的關係」及「是否住戶成員」是用作引申「住戶結構」及「住戶人數」等數據，故不在此詳述。而有些項目，如「按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率」是根據「住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款」及「住戶每月收入」引申得出，故並不包括在附錄 I 的數據項目中。

7.13 The above paragraphs describe 38 data topics in details. The data topics are not exactly the same as those in Appendix I. This is because some data topics such as “Relationship to head of household” and “Whether a member of household” are used to derive data about “Household composition” and “Household size” and are not described here. On the other hand, some data topics such as “Mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio” is derived from “Monthly Mortgage payment and loan repayment” and “Monthly household income”, are not included in the data topics in Appendix I.

圖 7.1 居所租住權分類法

Chart 7.1 Classification of Tenure of Accommodation

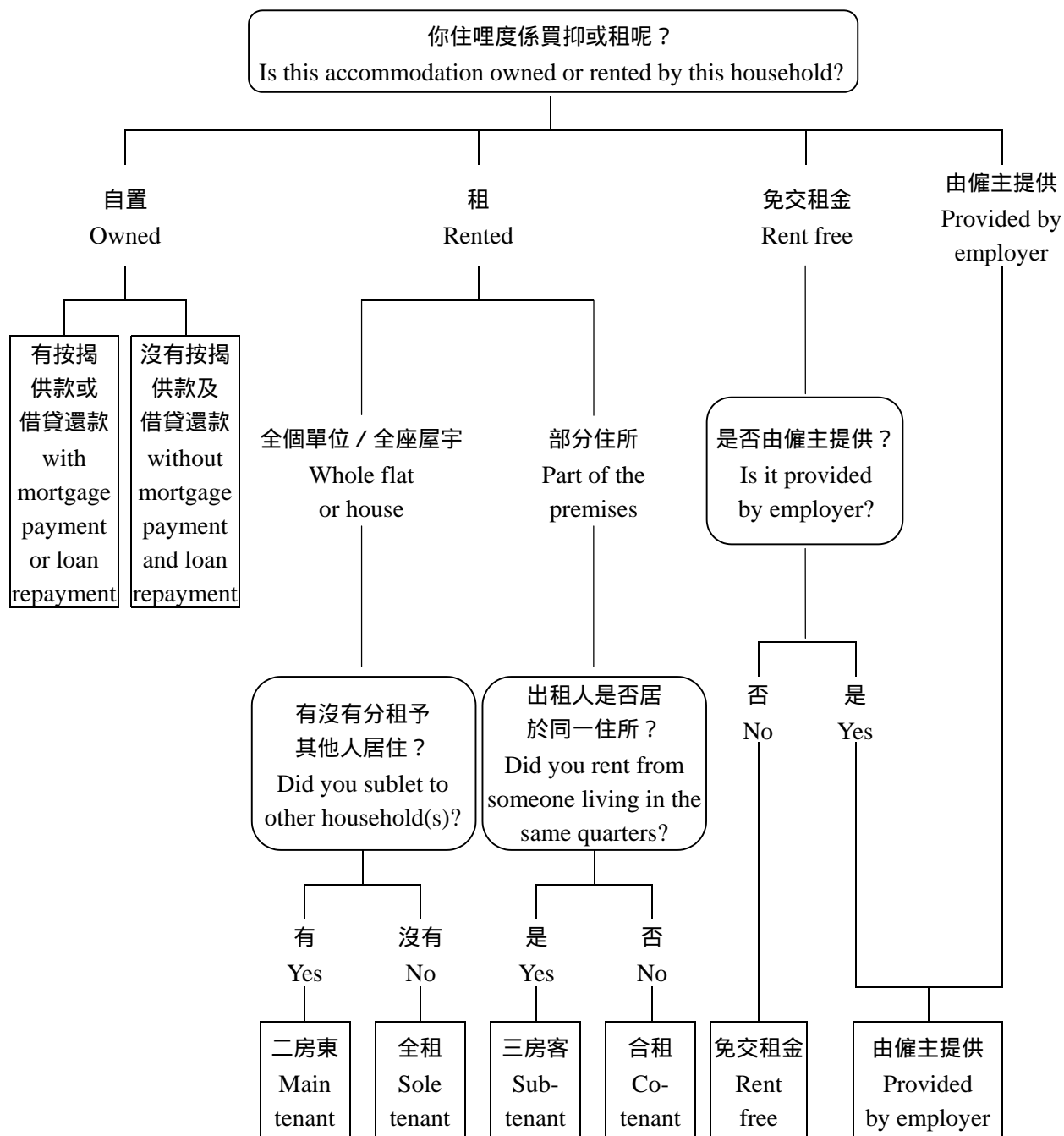


表 7.1 教育數據項目的涵蓋範圍

Table 7.1 Coverage of Educational Data Topics

數據類型 Type of data	在學人士 Persons currently studying	中途退學人士 Persons withdrew from study	已完成課程人士 Persons completed study
就學狀況 School attendance	✓	✓	✓
教育程度 Educational attainment			
• 最高就讀程度 / 班級 Highest level / class attended	✓	✓	✓
• 最高完成程度 / 班級 Highest level / class completed	✓	✓	✓
修讀科目 Field of education	✓	✓	✓
上課地點 Place of study	✓ ⁽¹⁾	✗	✗
前赴上課地點的交通方式 Mode of transport to place of study	✓ ⁽¹⁾	✗	✗

註釋: (1) 只適用於在港就讀的全日制學生

Note: (1) Full-time students studying in Hong Kong only

圖 7.2 二零零一年人口普查的教育數據項目問題流程

Chart 7.2 Flow of Questions Enquired on Educational Data Topics in 2001 Population Census

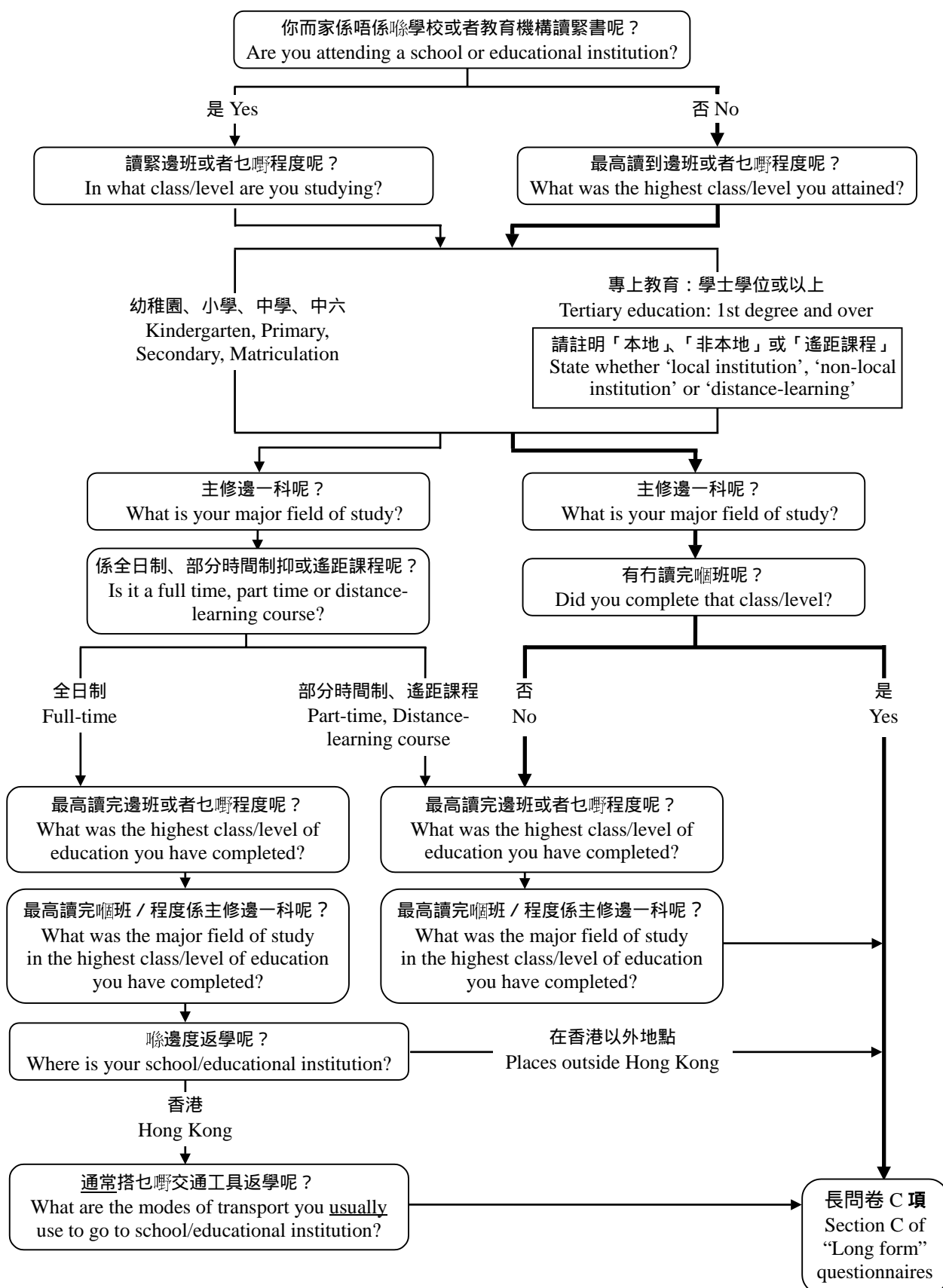


圖 7.3 人口的經濟結構

Chart 7.3 Economic Structure of Population

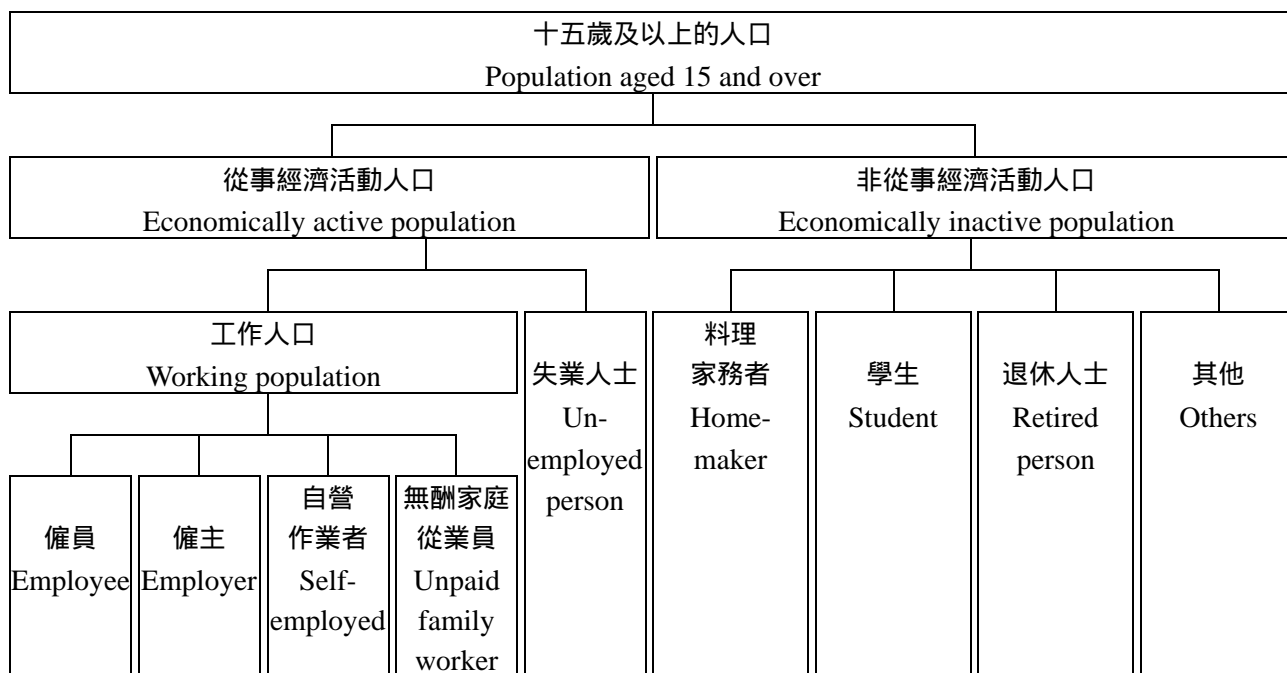


表 7.2 記錄工作地點的原則和優先次序

Table 7.2 Principles in Order of Priority for Recording Place of Work

優先次序 Priority	情況 Case	原則 Principle	例子 Examples
1	受訪者有固定的工作地點 Person with fixed work place	以工作間所在的地方作為工作地點 Location / address of work place is regarded as the place of work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 辦公室職員 Office worker
2	受訪者每日均轉換工作地點 Person with work place changing from day to day	以受訪者於普查前七日期間因工作關係而逗留最久之處作為工作地點 Location / address where the person worked for the longest working hours during the seven days before the Census is regarded as his/her the place of work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 地盤工人 於展銷櫃檯工作的商品示範員 Construction site worker Demonstrator at promotion counter
3	受訪者有多個工作地點 Person with many work places	以受訪者於普查前七日期間因工作關係而逗留最久之處作為工作地點 Location / address where the person worked for the longest working hours during the 7 days before the Census is regarded as his /her place of work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 於不同醫院及診所工作的醫生 流動小販 Doctor working in different hospitals and clinics Mobile hawker
4	受訪者沒有固定的工作地點，但須往指定的地方報到 Person with no fixed place of work but usually has a fixed location to report duty	以受訪者上班報到的地點作為工作地點 Location / address where the person reported duty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 推銷員 的士司機 Salesman Taxi driver
5	跨界貨運司機 Cross-boundary driver	須視乎受訪者是否大部分時間均在內地工作，如是，則以「中國內地」作為工作地點。 Depends on whether he / she spends most of his/her working hours in the Mainland; if so, his / her place of work is “the mainland of China”	
6	其他 Others	當作「無固定工作地點」 Regard as “No fixed place of work”	

8. 地區分界系統

緒言

8.1 地區分界系統是編製和發放以地區為基礎的統計數字時不可缺少的。二零零一年人口普查採用了兩套基本分界系統來發放普查結果。

規劃統計小區 / 街段系統

8.2 「規劃統計小區 / 街段系統」由規劃署製訂，以作城市規劃用途。根據這個系統，全港陸地先按等級分為 9 個「規劃統計總區」，之下又分為 51 個「規劃統計次區」，之下又再分為 282 個「規劃統計小區」。位於市區及新市鎮的各個「規劃統計小區」會按街道網劃分為若干個「街段」。同樣地，位於鄉郊的「規劃統計小區」亦會劃分為較小的村落統計區。

8.3 各「規劃統計小區」 / 「街段」的人口數目皆不相同。基於精確度及對個人及個別住戶資料保密的理由，統計處不能為一些人數小的「規劃統計小區」 / 「街段」編製詳細統計數字。這些「規劃統計小區」 / 「街段」將會與其相鄰的「規劃統計小區」 / 「街段」組合成規劃統計小區組別或街段組別，供發布統計資料之用。就「規劃統計小區」 / 「街段」均在二零零一年人口普查有兩種不同程度的組合，詳情列於表 8.1。

8. Geographical Demarcation Systems

Introduction

8.1 Geographical demarcation systems are essential for the compilation and dissemination of statistical data on a geographical basis. Two basic demarcation systems are adopted for disseminating the 2001 Population Census results.

Tertiary Planning Unit / Street Block System

8.2 The Tertiary Planning Unit / Street Block (TPU / SB) system is devised and used by the Planning Department for town planning purpose. The whole land area of Hong Kong is divided hierarchically into 9 Primary Planning Units (PPU) at the first level, 51 Secondary Planning Units (SPU) at the second level and 282 TPUs at the third level. Each TPU in urban areas and new towns are sub-divided into a number of SBs following grids of streets. Similarly, the remaining TPUs in rural areas are divided into smaller units called Village Clusters (VC).

8.3 TPU/SBs vary in size (in terms of the number of residents). In order to safeguard the confidentiality of data relating to individual persons and households and for precision reason, detailed statistical data are not shown for those TPU/SBs with a small number of residents. In such cases, adjacent TPUs are grouped into TPU groups and SBs are grouped into SB groups for data dissemination. For both TPU and SBs, there are two levels of aggregation in the 2001 Population Census. They are detailed in Table 8.1.

表 8.1：「規劃統計小區」/「街段」組別的組合

Table 8.1: Aggregation of Tertiary Planning Unit and Street Block groups

	組合程度 Level of aggregation	組別數目 Number of groups
規劃統計小區 TPUs		
規劃統計小區 - 大合併組 Large TPU groups	有一萬名及以上居民的規劃統計小區 TPU groups with 10 000 residents and over	139
規劃統計小區 - 小合併組 Small TPU groups	有一千名及以上居民的規劃統計小區 TPU groups with 1 000 residents and over	197
街段 SBs		
街段 - 大合併組 Large SB groups	有一千名及以上居民的街段 SB groups with 1 000 residents and over	1 594
街段 - 小合併組 Small SB groups	有一百名及以上居民的街段 SB groups with 100 residents and over	2 627

8.4 「規劃統計小區 - 大合併組」的統計表將有按較多數據項目分析或較詳細分類的統計數字，而「規劃統計小區 - 小合併組」、「街段 - 大合併組」及「街段 - 小合併組」的統計表，其數據項目則較少或分類較簡單。

8.4 While statistics are cross-tabulated by more data items or with more refined groupings in the Large TPU groups, cross-tabulations will be in less details and less refined groups for Small TPU groups, Large SB groups and Small SB groups.

區議會分區 / 選區系統

8.5 「區議會分區 / 選區系統」是為方便分區行政及選舉之用。全港地及海域被分為 18 個區議會分區，然後再分為 390 個選區。二零零一年人口普查在陸地上所採用的區議會分區分界是按一九九九年十一月二十八日區議會地區選舉時所用的區議會分區 / 選區分界，而該分界是根據《區議會條例（一九九九年法律公告編號第七十七號）》宣布劃定的；而選區是按選舉委員會根據選舉委員會條例就一九九九年區議會選區分界建議報告內的選區分界，該報告已獲行政長官會同行政會議接納。另一方面，居於船艇上的居民則被統稱為「水上居

District Council District / Constituency Area System

8.5 The District Council District / Constituency Area (DC / CA) system is developed for district administration and election purposes. The whole land and sea areas of Hong Kong are divided into 18 District Council (DC) districts which are further divided into 390 Constituency Areas (CA). The DC boundaries for the land area adopted in the 2001 Population Census followed those declared in the District Councils Ordinance (L.N. 77 of 1999) for the District Council districts election held on 28 November 1999; while the CA boundaries are as declared in the Electoral Affairs Commission's report on the Recommended Constituency Boundaries in respect of the 1999 District Council Election endorsed

民」，而不再按區議會分區及選區劃分。新的各個區議會分區亦可分為新市鎮及其他地區，新市鎮界線乃採自規劃署及拓展署訂定的新市鎮發展範圍。全港共有十二個新市鎮，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。新市鎮分界亦用作發布二零零一年人口普查結果。

by the Chief Executive in Council in accordance with the Electoral Affairs Commission Ordinance. On the other hand, population living on board vessels are collectively known as “marine population” without further breakdown into DC/CAs. DCs in the New Territories can also be divided into new towns and other areas. The delineation of the areas in the New Territories into new towns is adopted from the boundaries developed by the Planning Department and Territory Development Department for new town development purposes. There are 12 new towns 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. New town boundaries are also adopted in the dissemination of 2001 Population Census results.

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II 二零零一年人口普查問卷 – 短問卷 (參考版本)	II 2001 Population Census Questionnaires – Short Form (Specimen for Reference)	142
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一九七一年、一九七六年、一九八一年、一九八六年、一九九一年、
一九九六年及二零零一年人口普查 / 中期人口統計包括的項目⁽¹⁾
Census Topics⁽¹⁾ Included in Population Censuses / By-censuses
in 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2001

有‘✓’標記者表示該項目曾包括在該年人口普查 / 中期人口統計內

Ticks ‘✓’ are used to indicate the year in which particular topics were included in the census / by-census.

項目 Topic	1971 人口普查 Census	1976 中期人口統計 By-census	1981 人口普查 Census	1986 中期人口統計 By-census	1991 人口普查 Census	1996 中期人口統計 By-census	2001 人口普查 Census
人口及社會特徵 Demographic and social characteristics							
1. 出生年份和月份 Year and month of birth	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2. 性別 Sex	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3. 婚姻狀況 Marital status	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4. 慣用語言 Usual language	✓				✓	✓	✓
5. 使用其他語言 / 方言的能力 Ability to speak other languages / dialects					✓	✓	✓
6. 籍貫 Place of origin	✓		✓				(2)
7. 國籍 Nationality					✓	✓	✓
8. 曾生育子女數目 Number of children ever born	✓	✓	✓				(3)
9. 種族 Ethnicity							✓
10. 出生地點 Place of birth	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
教育特徵 Educational characteristics							
11. 就學狀況 School attendance	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12. 教育程度 Educational attainment							
– 最高就讀程度 Highest level attended	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
– 最高完成程度 Highest level completed							✓
13. 修讀科目 Field of education		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

項目 Topic	1971 人口普查 Census	1976 中期人口統計 By-census	1981 人口普查 Census	1986 中期人口統計 By-census	1991 人口普查 Census	1996 中期人口統計 By-census	2001 人口普查 Census
14. 上課地點 Place of study	✓	✓				✓	✓
15. 前赴上課地點的交通工具 Mode of transport to place of study	✓	✓					✓
內部遷移特徵 Internal migration characteristics							
16. 普查時刻身在何處 Whereabouts at census moment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
17. 在港居住年期 Duration of residence in Hong Kong					✓	✓	✓
18. 抵港年份 Year of arrival in Hong Kong			✓				(4)
19. 現區居住年期 Duration of residence in present district					✓	✓	(5)
20. 前居分區 Previous district of residence					✓	✓	(6)
21. 五年前居住的地方 Place of residence 5 years ago		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
經濟特徵 Economic characteristics							
22. 經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
23. 行業 Industry	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
24. 職業 Occupation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
25. 是否有兼職 Whether having secondary employment					✓	✓	✓
26. 主要職業收入 Earnings from main employment		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
27. 兼職收入 Earnings from other employment			✓		✓	✓	✓
28. 其他現金收入 (包括以現金形式收取的租金) Other cash income (including cash income from rent)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
29. 兼職工作 Secondary occupation			✓				(7)
30. 工作時數 Hours of work	✓	✓	✓	✓			(8)
31. 有否找尋多些工作 Whether seeking more work		✓	✓	✓			(7)
32. 工作地點 Place of work	✓	✓				✓	✓

項目 Topic	1971 人口普查 Census	1976 中期人口統計 By-census	1981 人口普查 Census	1986 中期人口統計 By-census	1991 人口普查 Census	1996 中期人口統計 By-census	2001 人口普查 Census
33. 前赴工作地點的交通方式 Mode of transport to place of work	✓	✓					✓
殘疾特徵 Disability characteristics							
34. 殘疾情況 Disability	✓	✓	✓				(9)
房屋特徵 Housing characteristics							
35. 屋宇單位類型 Type of quarters	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
36. 居所類型 Type of accommodation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
37. 屋宇單位住用情況 Occupancy of quarters			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
38. 居所內廳房數目 (包括客 / 飯廳、 睡房、其他房間、廚房、浴室 / 廁所) Number of rooms in the residence (including living / dining rooms, bedrooms, other rooms, kitchens, bathrooms / toilets)	✓						✓
39. 單位住戶數目 (以引申得出) Number of households in quarters (derived)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
40. 單位居住人數 (以引申得出) Number of occupants in quarters (derived)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
41. 居所租住權 Tenure of accommodation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
42. 租金 (包括差餉、地租及管理費) Rent (including rates, government rent and management fees)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
43. 按揭供款或借貸還款 Mortgage payment or loan repayment							✓
住戶特徵 Household characteristics							
44. 住戶類型 Type of household	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
45. 與戶主關係 Relationship to head of household	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
46. 是否住戶成員 Whether a member of household		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
47. 住戶人數 (以引申得出) Household size (derived)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
48. 住戶結構 (以引申得出) Household composition (derived)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

項目 Topic	1971 人口普查 Census	1976 中期人口統計 By-census	1981 人口普查 Census	1986 中期人口統計 By-census	1991 人口普查 Census	1996 中期人口統計 By-census	2001 人口普查 Census
49. 住戶收入 (以引申得出) Household income (derived)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
數據項目總數 Total number of data topics	31	33	35	29	35	37	41

註釋: (1) 此表不包括有關人口範圍的數據題目 (如「過去六個月總共有多少時間在香港」、「未來六個月總共有多少時間在香港」、「現時在香港通常的居所」, 以及「如非多數時間在香港居住, 是否多數時間在中國內地或澳門居住、是否由中國內地來港的雙程證持有人及多數時間不在香港的原因」)。而在「按揭供款或借貸還款」、「其他現金收入」及「居所內的廳房數目」三個數據項目之下, 則設有多條數據題目。

(2) 此題於二零零一年人口普查為「國籍」所取代。

(3) 不建議於二零零一年人口普查採用此題目, 因為人口登記亦載錄了適量的人口出生資料。由於搜集到的資料並無顯示出生時間, 所以對生育方面的分析用途有限。

(4) 此題於二零零一年人口普查為「在港居住年期」所取代。

(5) 不建議於二零零一年人口普查採用此題目。總結一九九六年中期人口統計的經驗所得, 部分受訪者, 特別是已長期在現區居住的人, 會難以提供確切的答案。

(6) 不建議於二零零一年人口普查採用此題目, 因為所得的資料與「五年前居住的地方」一題所得重疊。

(7) 由於問題性質僅屬次要, 所以不再採用。

(8) 「工作時數」和「有否找尋多些工作」兩題所得的資料, 主要用於研究勞力資源運用方面, 這些資料可在持續進行的綜合住戶統計調查中找到。

(9) 不建議於二零零一年人口普查發問有關「殘疾」的問題。據過往經驗顯示, 搜集這類資料會極為困難, 而且可靠的資料亦無法透過人口普查 / 中期人口統計搜集得到。而有關「殘疾人士」的資料, 已在二零零零年的綜合住戶統計調查中, 透過專題訪問收集。

Notes: (1) Data topics on population coverage (i.e. 'Total amount of time spent in Hong Kong in the past 6 months', 'Total amount of time that will be spent in Hong Kong in the coming 6 months', 'Usual accommodation in Hong Kong at present', and 'If not usually living in Hong Kong, whether usually living in the mainland of China or in Macao; whether a two-way permit holder; and reason for usually living outside Hong Kong') are not included in this table. The data topics 'Mortgage payment or loan repayment', 'Other cash income' and 'Number of rooms in the residence' include more than one data items.

(2) This topic is replaced by 'Nationality' in the 2001 Population Census.

(3) This topic is not proposed for the 2001 Population Census as good fertility data on birth, though not complete, are already available from vital registration and, as the data convey no information on the timing of birth, their use for fertility analysis is limited.

(4) This topic is replaced by 'Duration of residence in Hong Kong' in the 2001 Population Census.


(5) This topic is not proposed for the 2001 Population Census as experience from the 1996 Population By-census indicated that some people may have difficulty in giving the correct answers particularly those who lived in the present district for a long time.

(6) This topic is not proposed for the 2001 Population Census as the information collected somewhat overlaps with 'Place of residence 5 years ago'.

(7) This is excluded in view of its secondary importance.

(8) Information on 'Hours of work' and 'Whether seeking more work' is mainly used for studying the utilization of labour and is already available from the continuous General Household Survey.

(9) "Disability" is not proposed for the 2001 Population Census as previous experience has shown that there are tremendous data collection difficulties and reliable data cannot be obtained from a census / by-census. Data on 'Persons with Disability' are collected as Special Topic Enquiry via the General Household Survey in 2000.



香港特別行政區 政府統計處

二 零 零 一 年 人 口 普 查

填入數據後即成
機密文件

ERQRHHNCFQRTYP

參考版本

不用填寫此欄

IND/FU	CE	CS

單位內
住戶數目

本戶問卷數目
第幾張問卷

問卷總數

本住戶的聯絡電話： _____

請就以下各項目，填入資料，如屬選擇題，請在合適的方格上畫上 ✓ 號（即 ☒）。

H1 請問這戶有多少名成員？
(請留意要包括初生嬰兒、兒童、留宿傭工或替人照顧的留宿嬰孩，並請參閱「填表須知」中的附註 1 內所註明須包括的其他人士。)

_____ 人

H3 除 H1 包括的成員外，在二零零一年三月十四日凌晨三時，還有沒有其他人(例如到訪親友)在本居所內？(請閱「填表須知」中的附註 2)

如「有」 ⇨ 請問有多少名？

_____ 人

H2 在二零零一年三月十四日凌晨三時，這戶的成員有多少名在本居所內？

_____ 人

H4 總人數
(H1 + H3)

_____ 人

個人資料：就問題 H1 所包括的本戶成員及問題 H3 所涉及的人士，記錄以下資料。

P1 個人序號	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6
P2 姓名						
P3 與戶主關係 (請閱「填表須知」中的附註 3) · 例如妻子、大兒子、三弟、留宿傭工	戶主					
P4 性別 (請選擇答案)	(1) 男 1 <input type="checkbox"/> (2) 女 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	(1) 男 1 <input type="checkbox"/> (2) 女 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	(1) 男 1 <input type="checkbox"/> (2) 女 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	(1) 男 1 <input type="checkbox"/> (2) 女 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	(1) 男 1 <input type="checkbox"/> (2) 女 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	(1) 男 1 <input type="checkbox"/> (2) 女 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
P5 出生年月 (西曆) · 例如：該成員在 1970 年 5 月出生，請填上 →	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">9</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">7</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">0</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">0</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">5</div> </div>					
P6 過去六個月，總共有多少時間在香港？ (請選擇答案)	(1) 三個月或以上 1 <input type="checkbox"/> (2) 少過三個月 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	(1) 三個月或以上 1 <input type="checkbox"/> (2) 少過三個月 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	(1) 三個月或以上 1 <input type="checkbox"/> (2) 少過三個月 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	(1) 三個月或以上 1 <input type="checkbox"/> (2) 少過三個月 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	(1) 三個月或以上 1 <input type="checkbox"/> (2) 少過三個月 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	(1) 三個月或以上 1 <input type="checkbox"/> (2) 少過三個月 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
P7 未來六個月，總共會有多少時間在香港？ (請選擇答案)	(1) 三個月或以上 1 <input type="checkbox"/> (2) 少過三個月 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	(1) 三個月或以上 1 <input type="checkbox"/> (2) 少過三個月 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	(1) 三個月或以上 1 <input type="checkbox"/> (2) 少過三個月 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	(1) 三個月或以上 1 <input type="checkbox"/> (2) 少過三個月 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	(1) 三個月或以上 1 <input type="checkbox"/> (2) 少過三個月 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	(1) 三個月或以上 1 <input type="checkbox"/> (2) 少過三個月 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
P8 在二零零一年三月十四日凌晨三時身在何處？(請選擇答案)	(1) 本居所或本港非住宿地方 (請閱「填表須知」中的附註 4) 1 <input type="checkbox"/> (2) 香港其他住宿地方 2 <input type="checkbox"/> (3) 中國內地或澳門 3 <input type="checkbox"/> (4) 其他國家或地區 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	(1) 本居所或本港非住宿地方 1 <input type="checkbox"/> (2) 香港其他住宿地方 2 <input type="checkbox"/> (3) 中國內地或澳門 3 <input type="checkbox"/> (4) 其他國家或地區 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	(1) 本居所或本港非住宿地方 1 <input type="checkbox"/> (2) 香港其他住宿地方 2 <input type="checkbox"/> (3) 中國內地或澳門 3 <input type="checkbox"/> (4) 其他國家或地區 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	(1) 本居所或本港非住宿地方 1 <input type="checkbox"/> (2) 香港其他住宿地方 2 <input type="checkbox"/> (3) 中國內地或澳門 3 <input type="checkbox"/> (4) 其他國家或地區 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	(1) 本居所或本港非住宿地方 1 <input type="checkbox"/> (2) 香港其他住宿地方 2 <input type="checkbox"/> (3) 中國內地或澳門 3 <input type="checkbox"/> (4) 其他國家或地區 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	(1) 本居所或本港非住宿地方 1 <input type="checkbox"/> (2) 香港其他住宿地方 2 <input type="checkbox"/> (3) 中國內地或澳門 3 <input type="checkbox"/> (4) 其他國家或地區 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
P9 現時在香港通常的居所是 (請選擇答案)	(1) 本居所 1 <input type="checkbox"/> (2) 本居所外另一個住宿地方 2 <input type="checkbox"/> (3) 居所並不固定 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	(1) 本居所 1 <input type="checkbox"/> (2) 本居所外另一個住宿地方 2 <input type="checkbox"/> (3) 居所並不固定 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	(1) 本居所 1 <input type="checkbox"/> (2) 本居所外另一個住宿地方 2 <input type="checkbox"/> (3) 居所並不固定 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	(1) 本居所 1 <input type="checkbox"/> (2) 本居所外另一個住宿地方 2 <input type="checkbox"/> (3) 居所並不固定 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	(1) 本居所 1 <input type="checkbox"/> (2) 本居所外另一個住宿地方 2 <input type="checkbox"/> (3) 居所並不固定 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	(1) 本居所 1 <input type="checkbox"/> (2) 本居所外另一個住宿地方 2 <input type="checkbox"/> (3) 居所並不固定 3 <input type="checkbox"/>

不用填寫此欄

S1 屋宇單位實況 <input type="checkbox"/>	S2 屋宇單位住用情況 <input type="checkbox"/>	S3 最後訪問結果 <input type="checkbox"/>	住戶類型 <input type="checkbox"/>
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Form S

- 1 -

二零零一年人口普查
主要報告 - 第二冊

142

2001 Population Census
Main Report - Volume II



Census and Statistics Department
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
2001 Population Census

CONFIDENTIAL
WHEN ENTERED WITH DATA

ER	QR	HHN	CF	QRTYP
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Specimen for Reference

For office use only			Total no. of HH in LQ	No. of questionnaires for this HH	
IND/FU	CE	CS		Sheet no.	Total no.

Contact telephone no. : _____

Please see overleaf for the name and certificate of identity card number of the Census Officer who will visit you.


Please fill in the required information for each question below. If it is a multiple choice question, please tick the appropriate box (i.e. ☒).

H1 How many members are there in this household? (Please remember to include new born baby, child, live-in domestic helper or child of other family being taken care of in the household. Please also include other persons as stated in Note 1 in Explanatory Notes.) _____ person(s)	H3 Apart from those members included in H1, were there any other persons (e.g. visitors) who were here at 3 a.m. on 14 March 2001? (See Note 2 in Explanatory Notes) If 'Yes' <input type="checkbox"/> How many? _____ person(s)
H2 How many members of this household were here at 3 a.m. on 14 March 2001? _____ person(s)	H4 Total number of persons (H1 + H3) _____ person(s)

PERSONAL INFORMATION : Record below details of members of this household (counted in H1) and other persons (counted in H3).

P1	Person serial number	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6
P2	Name						
P3	Relationship to head of household (See Note 3 in Explanatory Notes) • e.g. wife, son, brother, live-in domestic helper	Head					
P4	Sex (Please choose answer) (1) Male..... (2) Female.....	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
P5	Year and month of birth • For example: if a person was born in May 1970, please enter Year: 1 9 7 0 Month: 0 5	Year: Month:	Year: Month:	Year: Month:	Year: Month:	Year: Month:	Year: Month:
P6	In the past six months, what was the total amount of time spent in HK? (Please choose answer) (1) 3 months or more..... (2) Less than 3 months..	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
P7	In the coming six months, what is the total amount of time that will be spent in HK? (Please choose answer) (1) 3 months or more..... (2) Less than 3 months..	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
P8	Whereabouts at 3 a.m. on 14 March 2001? (Please choose answer) (1) Here or place not for accommodation in HK (See Note 4 in Explanatory Notes)..... (2) Other accommodation in HK..... (3) The mainland of China or Macau..... (4) Other countries or territories.....	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/>
P9	The usual accommodation in HK at present (Please choose answer) (1) Here..... (2) Another accommodation in HK..... (3) Accommodation in HK not fixed.....	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>

For office use only			
S1 Present status of quarters <input type="checkbox"/>	S2 Occupancy of quarters <input type="checkbox"/>	S3 Result of final visit <input type="checkbox"/>	Type of HH <input type="checkbox"/>



香港特別行政區 政府統計處
二零零一年人口普查

填入數據後即成
機密文件

ER QR HHN CF QRTYP

地址：

如本問卷為延續問卷 → 跳問「第三部分：個人資料」

可唔可以俾個聯絡電話號碼？

第一部分：屋宇單位資料

Q1 屋宇單位實況 (與工作分配表比較)

1 ☐ 列於工作分配表的單位

2 ☐ 未列於工作分配表的單位/附建單位

3 ☐ 拆細單位

4 ☐ 非屋宇單位

5 ☐ 打通單位 (已訪問)

6 ☐ 船艇 牌照號碼：

7 ☐ 打通單位 (不用訪問)

8 ☐ 拆卸/建築中的單位 → (問卷完結)

9 ☐ 空地

Q2 屋宇單位住用情況

1 ☐ 有人居住 (常住)

2 ☐ 有人居住 (不常住)

3 ☐ 無人居住 (住宅/船艇) → (問卷完結)

4 ☐ 無人居住 (非住宅)

9 ☐ 不適用 (Q1 = 7, 8, 9)

Q3 請問你哩度有幾多伙人住呢?

第二部分：住戶資料

H1 最後訪問結果

1 ☐ 完成訪問

9 ☐ 不適用 (Q2 = 3, 4, 9)

7 ☐ 未能接觸住戶

8 ☐ 其他 → (問卷完結)

H2 住戶類型

1 ☐ 家庭住戶

2 ☐ 集體住戶

9 ☐ 不適用 (H1 = 7, 8, 9)

H3a 請問邊位係戶主呢? (戶主係指被其他成員承認為戶主的人)
可唔可以俾個名我呢? (答案填在 P0)

你哩伙總共有幾多位成員呢? _____

請留意提示冊內列出須包括及無須包括嘅人士。(出示提示冊)

可唔可以俾佢哋嘅名我呢? (答案填在 P0)

H3b 喺 3 月 14 日凌晨 3 點, 你哩伙嘅成員有幾多位嘅哩度呢?

H4 除咗以上幾位之外, 喺 3 月 14 日凌晨 3 點, 仲有冇其他人 (例如到訪親友) 嘅哩度呢? 請包括提示冊列出嘅人士。(出示提示冊)

如「有」 → 請問有幾多人呢? _____

可唔可以俾佢哋嘅名我呢? (答案填在 P0)

H5 總人數 (H3a + H4)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

如 Q1 = 「船艇」或 H2 = 「集體住戶」 → 「第三部分：個人資料」

H6 請問你哩伙係唔係住晒全個單位呢?

如「係」 → 哩個單位有幾多個廳、廚房、浴室/廁所、睡房、同其他房呢?

如「唔係」 → 咁你哩伙住嘅哩個單位嘅邊一部分呢?

你哩伙自用嘅廳有幾多個呢?

如「沒有自用」 → 咁有冇共用嘅呢?

(重覆問：廚房、浴室/廁所、睡房、其他房、閣仔及床位)

1 ☐ 全個單位

2 ☐ 廳房

3 ☐ 閣仔

4 ☐ 床位

5 ☐ 非住宅單位內沒有間隔的居所

6 ☐ 非屋宇單位

9 ☐ 不適用

廳	廚房	浴室/廁所	睡房	其他房	閣仔	床位
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9
S	S	S	S	S	S	S

H7 你住哩度係買抑或租呢?

如「自置」 → 咁而家有冇做按揭或貸款呢?

1 ☐ 自置, 有按揭或貸款 → H8a

2 ☐ 自置, 有按揭及有貸款 → H8b

3 ☐ 全租

4 ☐ 合租

5 ☐ 二房東

6 ☐ 三房客 → H9a

7 ☐ 由僱主提供 (包括職員宿舍)

如「其他」 → 8 ☐ 免交租金 → 「第三部分：個人資料」 9 ☐ 不適用

H8a 請問邊位係哩個單位嘅業主? 可同時選答 1 及 2

仲有冇其他人呢? 1 ☐ 本戶成員 (個人序號: _____)

→ H9b

H8b 請問邊位係哩個單位嘅業主?

仲有冇其他人呢? 2 ☐ 非本戶成員

→ 「第三部分：個人資料」 9 ☐ 不適用

H9a 喺 3 月份, 你哩伙要交幾多錢租呢? 請唔好包括電費、水費、煤氣費同電話費。

(i) _____ 元

使唔使另外交差餉、地租同管理費呢?

如「要」 → 平均每個月要交幾多錢呢? _____ 元 (每月)

→ 「第三部分：個人資料」

H9b 喺 3 月份, 哩個單位要供幾多錢呢? 請包括第一按揭、第二按揭同其他貸款。(出示提示冊)

(i) 總供款 _____ 元

除咗以上供款, 仲有冇其他呢? 例如由政府或僱主提供嘅特別貸款計劃嘅供款。

如「有」 → 請問 3 月份要供幾多錢? _____ 元

以上總供款中, 有幾多錢係由非本戶成員俾嘅呢?

(ii) _____ 元

平均每個月要交幾多錢差餉、地租同管理費呢?

(iii) (每月) _____ 元

請問哩個單位嘅按揭或貸款最長仲有幾多年要供呢?

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	年
0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9

參考版本

第三部分：個人資料

A 項：所有人士適用

P0 姓名		
P1 個人序號	<div>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 本單位業主 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 不是本單位業主</div>	<div>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 本單位業主 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 不是本單位業主</div>
P2 請問你同戶主係乜關係呢？ (01) 戶主 (04) 父／母 (07)-(15) 其他：請註明 (02) 配偶 (05) 兄弟／姊妹 (03) 子／女 (06) 留宿傭工／司機／園丁	<div>01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div>10 11 12 13 14 15</div>	<div>01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div>10 11 12 13 14 15</div>
P3 配偶序號	<div>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div><input type="text"/></div>	<div>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div><input type="text"/></div>
P4 母親或父親序號	<div>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div><input type="text"/></div>	<div>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div><input type="text"/></div>
P5 性別	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 男 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 女	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 男 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 女
P6 你嘅西曆邊年邊月出生呢？ 如在 3 月出生或用舊曆計算出生日期 □ 請問你嘅 3 月 14 日過咗生日未呢？ (如只報歲數，請參閱統計員工作手冊及譯碼手冊內計算出生年月的方法)	<div>18 19 20</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div>年</div> <div>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div>01 02 03 04 05 06</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div>月</div> <div>07 08 09 10 11 12 99</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 過咗 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 未過 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 不適用</div>	<div>18 19 20</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div>年</div> <div>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div>01 02 03 04 05 06</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div>月</div> <div>07 08 09 10 11 12 99</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 過咗 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 未過 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 不適用</div>
P7 過去 6 個月，你總共有多少時間喺香港呢？(出示提示冊) (1) 3 個月或以上 → P9 (2) 1 個月至少過 3 個月 (3) 少過 1 個月 (4) 完全不在香港	<div>1 <input type="checkbox"/> → P9</div> <div>2 <input type="checkbox"/> → P8</div> <div>3 <input type="checkbox"/> → P8</div> <div>4 <input type="checkbox"/> → P8</div>	<div>1 <input type="checkbox"/> → P9</div> <div>2 <input type="checkbox"/> → P8</div> <div>3 <input type="checkbox"/> → P8</div> <div>4 <input type="checkbox"/> → P8</div>
P8 今後 6 個月，你總共會有多少時間喺香港呢？(出示提示冊) (1) 3 個月或以上 → P9 (2) 1 個月至少過 3 個月 (3) 少過 1 個月 (4) 完全不在香港 (9) 不適用	<div>1 <input type="checkbox"/> → P9</div> <div>2 <input type="checkbox"/> → P10</div> <div>3 <input type="checkbox"/> → P10</div> <div>4 <input type="checkbox"/> → P10 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 不適用</div>	<div>1 <input type="checkbox"/> → P9</div> <div>2 <input type="checkbox"/> → P10</div> <div>3 <input type="checkbox"/> → P10</div> <div>4 <input type="checkbox"/> → P10 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 不適用</div>
P9 你現時喺香港通常嘅居所邊度呢？(出示提示冊) (1) 本居所 → P14 (3) 居所並不固定 → P14 (2) 本居所外另一個住宿地方 → (停止發問) (9) 不適用	<div>1 <input type="checkbox"/> → P14</div> <div>2 <input type="checkbox"/> → (停止發問)</div> <div>3 <input type="checkbox"/> → P14 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 不適用</div>	<div>1 <input type="checkbox"/> → P14</div> <div>2 <input type="checkbox"/> → (停止發問)</div> <div>3 <input type="checkbox"/> → P14 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 不適用</div>
P10 你現時喺香港通常嘅居所邊度呢？(出示提示冊) (1) 本居所 → P11 (3) 居所並不固定 → P11 (2) 本居所外另一個住宿地方 → (停止發問) (9) 不適用	<div>1 <input type="checkbox"/> → P11</div> <div>2 <input type="checkbox"/> → (停止發問)</div> <div>3 <input type="checkbox"/> → P11 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 不適用</div>	<div>1 <input type="checkbox"/> → P11</div> <div>2 <input type="checkbox"/> → (停止發問)</div> <div>3 <input type="checkbox"/> → P11 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 不適用</div>
P11 你係唔係多數時間喺中國內地或者澳門呢？	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 是 → P12 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 否 → P13a 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 不適用	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 是 → P12 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 否 → P13a 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 不適用
P12 你係唔係持雙程證由中國內地嚟香港？	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 是 → (停止發問) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 否 → P13b 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 不適用	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 是 → (停止發問) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 否 → P13b 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 不適用
P13a 請問你乜原因多數時間喺香港呢？ → P14 P13b 請問你乜原因多數時間喺香港呢？ (1) 做嘢／工作／做生意 (4) 照顧家人／料理家務 (2) 讀書／返學 (5) 其他 (3) 退休 (9) 不適用	<div>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 不適用</div>	<div>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 不適用</div>
P14 請問你喺邊度出生呢？ (11) 香港 (34)-(89) 其他 → P15b (31) 中國內地 (32) 澳門 (33) 台灣 (99) 不適用	<div>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div><input type="text"/></div>	<div>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div><input type="text"/></div>
P15a 請問你屬於邊個種族呢？(出示提示冊) 如「華人」→ P16a 「不是華人」→ P16b	<div>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div>(01) 華人 (05) 韓國人 (02) 菲律賓人 (06) 泰國人 (03) 印尼人 (07) 印度人 (04) 日本人 (08) 巴基斯坦人 (09)-(59) 其他： (99) 不適用</div>	<div>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div>(01) 華人 (05) 韓國人 (02) 菲律賓人 (06) 泰國人 (03) 印尼人 (07) 印度人 (04) 日本人 (08) 巴基斯坦人 (09)-(59) 其他： (99) 不適用</div>
P15b 請問你屬於邊個種族呢？(出示提示冊) → P16b		

參考版本

<p>P16a 你嘅永久居留地係邊度呢?</p> <p>如「香港」, 填「11」→ P18a</p> <p>「不是香港」, 填「31」→ P17</p> <p>P16b 你係乜嘢國籍呢?</p> <p>如「中國籍」, 你嘅永久居留地係邊度呢?</p> <p>如「香港」, 填「11」→ P18a</p> <p>「不是香港」, 填「31」→ P17</p>	<p>香港 / 不是香港</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>如「(11) 永久居留地是香港」→ P18a</p>	<p>香港 / 不是香港</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>如「(11) 永久居留地是香港」→ P18a</p>
<p>P17 請問你乜嘢原因嚟香港呢?</p> <p>(01) 長期做生意 (06) 短期開會 (02) 長期工作 (07) 順生意 (03) 居住 (08) 旅遊 (04) 讀書 (09) 探訪親友 (05) 家庭團聚 (10) 其他 (99) 不適用</p> <p>→ P18b → P21</p>	<p>01 06 02 07 03 08 04 09 05 10 99 不適用</p> <p>→ P18b → P21</p>	<p>01 06 02 07 03 08 04 09 05 10 99 不適用</p> <p>→ P18b → P21</p>
<p>P18a 你一共嚟香港住咗幾多年呢? → P19</p> <p>如果曾經離開香港連續 6 個月或以上, 嗰個期間就唔計算在內。</p> <p>P18b 你一共嚟香港住咗幾多年呢?</p> <p>如果曾經離開香港連續 6 個月或以上, 嗰個期間就唔計算在內。</p> <p>如「少過 7 年」(譯碼=88-01-06) → P20</p> <p>「7 年及以上」(譯碼=07-20) → P19</p>	<p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(88) < 1 年 (07) 7 - < 8 年 (01) 1 - < 2 年 (08) 8 - < 9 年 (02) 2 - < 3 年 (06) 6 - < 7 年 (20) 20 年及以上 (99) 不適用</p>	<p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(88) < 1 年 (07) 7 - < 8 年 (01) 1 - < 2 年 (08) 8 - < 9 年 (02) 2 - < 3 年 (06) 6 - < 7 年 (20) 20 年及以上 (99) 不適用</p>
<p>P19 請問 3 月 14 日凌晨 3 點, 你嚟邊度呢? → P22</p> <p>(1) 本居所或本港非住宿地方 (3) 中國內地或澳門 (2) 香港其他住宿地方 (4) 其他國家或地區 (9) 不適用</p>	<p>1 3 2 4 9 不適用</p> <p>→ P22</p>	<p>1 3 2 4 9 不適用</p> <p>→ P22</p>
<p>P20 請問 3 月 14 日凌晨 3 點, 你嚟邊度呢?</p> <p>(1) 本居所或本港非住宿地方 (3) 中國內地或澳門 (2) 香港其他住宿地方 (4) 其他國家或地區 (9) 不適用</p>	<p>1 3 2 4 9 不適用</p> <p>→ P22 → (停止發問)</p>	<p>1 3 2 4 9 不適用</p> <p>→ P22 → (停止發問)</p>
<p>P21 請問 3 月 14 日凌晨 3 點, 你嚟邊度呢? → (停止發問)</p> <p>(1) 本居所或本港非住宿地方 (3) 中國內地或澳門 (2) 香港其他住宿地方 (4) 其他國家或地區 (9) 不適用</p>	<p>1 3 2 4 9 不適用</p> <p>→ (停止發問)</p>	<p>1 3 2 4 9 不適用</p> <p>→ (停止發問)</p>

B 項: 於 A 項 (P9、P10、P12、P20 或 P21) 指示「停止發問」的人士, 均不須要填寫

<p>P22 你而家嘅婚姻狀況係乜嘢呢? (出示提示冊)</p> <p>如 Q1 = 「船艇」→ P24</p>	<p>1 從未結婚 3 喪偶 2 已婚 4 離婚/分居</p> <p>如 Q1 = 「船艇」→ P24</p>	<p>1 從未結婚 3 喪偶 2 已婚 4 離婚/分居</p> <p>如 Q1 = 「船艇」→ P24</p>
<p>P23a 5 年前 (即 1996 年 3 月) 你嚟邊度住呢?</p> <p>在 1996 年 3 月 14 日或以後出生的兒童, 填「(9) 不適用」→ P26</p> <p>(1) 本居所 → P24 (2) 非本居所 如「在香港的其他地方」→ 可唔可以俾個地址我呢? → P23b 如「在香港以外的地方」→ (請在地址空位內註明國家或地區名稱。) → P24 (9) 不適用</p>	<p>1 本居所 → P24 2 非本居所 9 不適用</p> <p>地址: 地區: 香港島 / 九龍 / 新界</p>	<p>1 本居所 → P24 2 非本居所 9 不適用</p> <p>地址: 地區: 香港島 / 九龍 / 新界</p>
<p>P23b 請問屬於邊一類型房屋? (出示提示冊)</p> <p>(1) 公營租住房屋 (4) 私人住宅單位 (租住) (7) 其他 (2) 補助出售單位 (5) 私人住宅單位 (其他) (9) 不適用 (3) 私人住宅單位 (自置) (6) 臨時房屋</p>	<p>1 4 7 其他: 2 5 3 6 9 不適用</p>	<p>1 4 7 其他: 2 5 3 6 9 不適用</p>
<p>P24 你嚟屋企通常講乜嘢話呢?</p> <p>(01) 廣州話 (07) 上海話 (02) 潮州話 (08) 其他中國方言 (03) 四邑話 (34) 英語 (04) 客家話 (41) 日本語 (05) 普通話 (42)-(91) 其他: 請註明 (06) 福建話 (99) 不適用</p> <p>如「(88) 失去語言能力的人士」→ P26</p>	<p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>如「(88) 失去語言能力的人士」→ P26</p>	<p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>如「(88) 失去語言能力的人士」→ P26</p>
<p>P25 你識唔識用其他語言或方言同人咁作簡單嘅交談呢?</p> <p>如「識」→ 係乜嘢語言或者方言呢? 仲有冇其他呢?</p> <p>(最多可選三種語言或方言)</p> <p>(01) 廣州話 (07) 上海話 (02) 潮州話 (08) 其他中國方言 (03) 四邑話 (34) 英語 (04) 客家話 (41) 日本語 (05) 普通話 (42)-(91) 其他: 請註明 (06) 福建話 (99) 不適用</p>	<p>(i) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 (ii) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 (iii) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>	<p>(i) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 (ii) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 (iii) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>
<p>MR 如 P7=2 或 P8=2, 抄錄 P19 的譯碼; 其他則填「X」。</p>	<p></p>	<p></p>

參考版本

P26 你而家係唔係嗰學校或者教育機構讀緊書呢?		是 / 否	是 / 否
<p>是 ↓</p> <p>(i) 請問讀緊邊班或者乜嘢程度呢? (大學學位或以上課程, 請註明「本地」、「非本地」或「遙距課程」)</p> <p>(ii) 主修邊一科呢? (就讀於一般學前、小學或中學課程人士填「01」)</p> <p>(iii) 係全日制課程、部分時間制課程抑或遙距課程呢? (1) 全日制 → P27a (2) 部分時間制 → P27b (3) 遙距課程 → P27b</p>	<p>否 ↓</p> <p>(i) 請問最高讀到邊班或者乜嘢程度呢? (大學學位或以上課程, 請註明「本地」、「非本地」或「遙距課程」) 如「從未受教育人士」, 填「01」→ P30</p> <p>(ii) 主修邊一科呢? (最高讀到一般學前、小學或中學課程人士填「01」)</p> <p>(iii) 有冇讀完嘅班呢? (4) 讀完 → P30 (5) 未讀完 → P27b</p>	<p>(i) 班級/程度 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(ii) 科目 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(iii) 狀況 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 全日制 → P27a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 部分時間制 → P27b 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 遙距課程 → P27b 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 讀完 → P30 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 未讀完 → P27b 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 不適用</p>	<p>(i) 班級/程度 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(ii) 科目 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(iii) 狀況 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 全日制 → P27a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 部分時間制 → P27b 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 遙距課程 → P27b 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 讀完 → P30 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 未讀完 → P27b 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 不適用</p>
<p>P27a (i) 請問你最高讀完邊班或者乜嘢程度呢? (大學學位或以上課程, 請註明「本地」、「非本地」或「遙距課程」) 如「從未受教育人士」, 填「01」→ P28</p> <p>(ii) 咁你最高讀完嘅班/程度係主修邊一科呢? (最高讀完一般學前、小學或中學課程人士填「01」) → P28</p>		<p>(i) 班級/程度 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(ii) 科目 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>	<p>(i) 班級/程度 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(ii) 科目 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>
<p>P27b (i) 請問你最高讀完邊班或者乜嘢程度呢? (大學學位或以上課程, 請註明「本地」、「非本地」或「遙距課程」) 如「從未受教育人士」, 填「01」→ P30</p> <p>(ii) 咁你最高讀完嘅班/程度係主修邊一科呢? (最高讀完一般學前、小學或中學課程人士填「01」) → P30</p>		<p>(i) 班級/程度 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(ii) 科目 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>	<p>(i) 班級/程度 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(ii) 科目 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>
<p>P28 你嘅邊度返學呢?</p> <p>如返學地點在 (1) 香港 → 請講出學校名稱同街名、門牌號數或者屋邨名。</p> <p>如返學地點在 (2) 中國內地 (3) 澳門 (4) 台灣 (5) 其他國家或地區 (9) 不適用 → P30</p>		<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 香港 校名: 地址:</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 中國內地 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 澳門 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 台灣 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他國家或地區 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 不適用</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 香港 校名: 地址:</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 中國內地 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 澳門 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 台灣 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他國家或地區 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 不適用</p>
<p>P29 你通常搭乜嘢交通工具返學呢?</p> <p>如多於一種 → 請按路程長短排列。</p> <p>(01) 私家車/客 van (11) 專利巴士 (02) 電單車 (12) 接駁巴士 (03) 貨車/輕型貨車 (13) 屋邨/大廈巴士 (04) 的士 (14) 電車 (05) 小輪/船艇 (15) 山頂纜車 (06) 地鐵 (MTR) (16) 校車/線路車 (07) 東鐵 (九廣鐵路/KCR) (17) 單車 (08) 輕鐵 (LR) (18) 淨係行路 (09) 綠色專線小巴/專線小巴 (19) 其他 (10) 紅色小巴 (99) 不適用</p>		<p>(i) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(ii) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(iii) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>	<p>(i) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(ii) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(iii) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>

參考版本

C 項：於 A 項 (P9、P10、P12、P20 或 P21) 指示「停止發問」的人士或在 1986 年 3 月 14 日或以後出生的人士，均不須要填寫

P30 喺 3 月 7 日至 3 月 13 日呢 7 日內，你有冇工作以賺取薪酬或者利潤？請包括任何一個鐘頭或以上嘅工作。	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 有 → P38 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 冇	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 有 → P38 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 冇
P31 喺 3 月 7 日至 3 月 13 日呢 7 日內，你有冇一份工或者做生意？	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 有 → P38 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 冇 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 不適用	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 有 → P38 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 冇 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 不適用
P32 喺 3 月 7 日至 3 月 13 日呢 7 日內，你有冇幫自己屋企做一份工而唔收人工？	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 有 → P39b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 冇 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 不適用	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 有 → P39b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 冇 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 不適用
P33 喺 3 月 7 日至 3 月 13 日呢 7 日內，如果有人請你，你可唔可以隨時返工？	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 可以 → P35 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 不可以 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 不適用	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 可以 → P35 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 不可以 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 不適用
P34 點解唔可以？ (1) 生病 (非長期性) → P35 (2) 須料理家務 (3) 求學 (4) 懷孕 (5) 退休/年紀大 (6) 收容於懲教機構、精神病院、護老院及療養院 (7) 生病 (長期性) / 傷殘 (8) 其他原因：請註明 (9) 不適用	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → P35 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他原因： 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 不適用	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → P35 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他原因： 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 不適用
P35 喺 2 月 12 日至 3 月 13 日呢 30 日內，你有冇搵工做？	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 有 → P37 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 冇 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 不適用	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 有 → P37 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 冇 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 不適用
P36 點解唔搵工做？ (1) 相信沒有工作可做 (2) 等候上新工 (3) 稍後自己開業 (4) 期待將會返回原有工作崗位 (5) 經濟自給 (6) 其他原因：請註明 (9) 不適用	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他原因： 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 不適用	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他原因： 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 不適用
P37 你主要用乜嘢方法搵工呢？ → P45b (1) 直接找僱主 (2) 刊登/回覆廣告 (3) 私人職業介紹所 (4) 勞工處及公共職業介紹中心 (5) 朋友/親戚介紹 (6) 在工地/其他聚集地方等候 (7) 其他：請註明 (9) 不適用	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他： 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 不適用	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他： 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 不適用
P38 你係打工抑或自己做生意/老板？ (出示提示冊) (1) 僱員 (2) 外發工 (3) 僱主 (4) 自營業者 (小販) (5) 自營業者 (其他) (6) 無酬家庭從業員 (9) 不適用	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → P39a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → P39b 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 不適用	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → P39a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → P39b 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 不適用
P39a 你而家工作嘅間機構係從事乜嘢行業？ → P40		
P39b 你自己/屋企係從事乜嘢行業？		
P40 (i) 你做嘅職位係乜嘢名稱？ (ii) 你嘅呢個職位嘅主要職責係乜嘢？ (iii) 你做嘅呢個職位需要嘅乜嘢技能、學歷或者專業資格？	(i) (ii) (iii)	(i) (ii) (iii)
P41 你嘅工作地點喺邊度呢？ (出示提示冊) (01) 香港 (有固定地點) → 請問喺邊區？街名同門牌號數呢？大廈名稱呢？ (唔使講屋數同埋單位號數) (02) 香港 (無固定地點) (03) 本居所 (04) 中國內地： (05) 深圳地區 (06) 東莞/番禺/順德/中山/珠海地區 (07) 廣州地區 (08) 廣東省其他地區 (09) 澳門 (10) 台灣 (11) 其他國家或地區 (12) 水上 (99) 不適用	01 <input type="checkbox"/> 香港 (有固定地點) 地址： 大廈名稱： 香港島/九龍/新界 02 <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/> 08 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 03 <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/> 09 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 <input type="checkbox"/> → P43 04 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 99 <input type="checkbox"/> 不適用	01 <input type="checkbox"/> 香港 (有固定地點) 地址： 大廈名稱： 香港島/九龍/新界 02 <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/> 08 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 03 <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/> 09 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 <input type="checkbox"/> → P43 04 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 99 <input type="checkbox"/> 不適用

參考版本

<p>P42 你通常搭乜嘢交通工具返工呢？</p> <p>如多於一種 ⇨ 請按路程長短排列。</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>(01) 私家車／客 van</td> <td>(11) 專利巴士</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(02) 電單車</td> <td>(12) 接駁巴士</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(03) 貨車／輕型貨車</td> <td>(13) 屋邨／大廈巴士</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(04) 的士</td> <td>(14) 電車</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(05) 小輪／船艇</td> <td>(15) 山頂纜車</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(06) 地鐵 (MTR)</td> <td>(16) 公司巴士／小巴</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(07) 東鐵 (九廣鐵路／KCR)</td> <td>(17) 單車</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(08) 輕鐵 (LR)</td> <td>(18) 淨係行路</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(09) 綠色專線小巴／專線小巴</td> <td>(19) 其他</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(10) 紅色小巴</td> <td>(99) 不適用</td> </tr> </table>	(01) 私家車／客 van	(11) 專利巴士	(02) 電單車	(12) 接駁巴士	(03) 貨車／輕型貨車	(13) 屋邨／大廈巴士	(04) 的士	(14) 電車	(05) 小輪／船艇	(15) 山頂纜車	(06) 地鐵 (MTR)	(16) 公司巴士／小巴	(07) 東鐵 (九廣鐵路／KCR)	(17) 單車	(08) 輕鐵 (LR)	(18) 淨係行路	(09) 綠色專線小巴／專線小巴	(19) 其他	(10) 紅色小巴	(99) 不適用	<p>(i) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(ii) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(iii) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>	<p>(i) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(ii) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(iii) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>
(01) 私家車／客 van	(11) 專利巴士																					
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(09) 綠色專線小巴／專線小巴	(19) 其他																					
(10) 紅色小巴	(99) 不適用																					
<p>P43 喺 2 月份，你主要嘅份工嘅收入，包括房屋津貼，有幾多呢？ (出示提示冊)</p>	<p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>	<p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>																				
<p>P44 喺 2 月 12 日至 3 月 13 日呢 30 日內，你有冇做兼職呢？</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 有 → P45a</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 有 → P46</p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> 不適用</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 有 → P45a</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 有 → P46</p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> 不適用</p>																				
<p>P45a 喺 2 月份，你所有兼職嘅收入有幾多呢？ → P46</p>	<p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>	<p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>																				
<p>P45b 喺 2 月份，你所有工作嘅收入（包括房屋津貼及兼職收入）有幾多呢？</p>	<p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>	<p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>																				
<p>P46 喺 2 月份，你有冇其他現金收入呢？（出示提示冊）</p> <p>如「有」⇨ 有幾多呢？</p> <p>(i) 租金收入（包括出租之土地、物業、車輛等）</p> <p>(ii) 股息及利息</p> <p>(iii) 助學金（貸款除外）、定期／每月退休金、由非本戶人士（本地或海外）定期給予的款項、慈善機構的捐助、高齡津貼、傷殘津貼、綜合社會保障援助及其他福利金等</p>	<p>(i) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(ii) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(iii) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>	<p>(i) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(ii) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(iii) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>																				

參考版本

這頁並非問卷的一部分

普查時刻：2001 年 3 月 14 日凌晨 3 時

1. 訪問結果

訪問次數	日期#	結束訪問時間	結果 請在合適的方格上畫上「X」(即 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>)		
			已完成 (COM)	未能接觸 (NC)	未完成訪問 (INC)
第 1 次	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> 時 <input type="text"/> 分	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
第 2 次	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> 時 <input type="text"/> 分	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
第 3 次	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> 時 <input type="text"/> 分	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
第 4 次	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> 時 <input type="text"/> 分	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
第 5 次	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> 時 <input type="text"/> 分	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
第 6 次	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> 時 <input type="text"/> 分	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
第 7 次	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> 時 <input type="text"/> 分	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
已發出自填問卷	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> 時 <input type="text"/> 分	1 <input type="checkbox"/>		

請填上該次訪問的日子，不必填年份及月份。

2. 問卷填寫資料 [請在合適的方格上畫上「X」(即 ☒)]

欄	1		2		3		4		5		6	
	須要填寫	不須要填寫	須要填寫	不須要填寫	須要填寫	不須要填寫	須要填寫	不須要填寫	須要填寫	不須要填寫	須要填寫	不須要填寫
A 項	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
B 項	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
C 項	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>


3. 本戶問卷數目

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
第幾張問卷	問卷總數

4. MR 數目 (須包括延續問卷內的 MR 數目)

1 或 2	3 或 4	本戶總數
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

IND/FU	FE(1)/(2)	FE (3)	CK	CE	CS	MC
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>



Census and Statistics Department
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
2001 Population Census

CONFIDENTIAL
WHEN ENTERED WITH DATA

ER QR HHN CF QRTYP

Address: _____

If this is a continuation form → Go to 'Part 3 : PERSONAL INFORMATION'

May I have your contact telephone number, please? _____

Part 1 : QUARTERS INFORMATION

Q1 Present status of quarters (vs assignment)

1 ☐ Same (in assignment list)

2 ☐ Unlisted / Attached

3 ☐ Split

4 ☐ Unsheltered accommodation

5 ☐ Merged (enumerated)

6 ☐ Vessel → Licence number: _____

7 ☐ Merged (not enumerated)

8 ☐ Demolished / Construction in progress → (Stop)

9 ☐ Vacant land

Q2 Occupancy of quarters

1 ☐ Occupied (as usual residence)

2 ☐ Occupied (not as usual residence)

3 ☐ Unoccupied (residential / vessel) → (Stop)

4 ☐ Unoccupied (non-residential)

9 ☐ N.A. (Q1=7, 8, 9)

Q3 How many households are living here?

Part 2 : HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

H1 Result of final visit

1 ☐ Enumerated

9 ☐ N.A. (Q2=3, 4, 9)

7 ☐ Non-contacted

8 ☐ Others → (Stop)

H2 Type of household

1 ☐ Domestic

2 ☐ Collective

9 ☐ N.A. (H1=7, 8, 9)

H3a May I know who is the head of this household? (Household head is the person acknowledged as such by other members of the household)

May I have your name, please? (Record answer in P0) _____

How many members are there in this household? _____

Please remember to include and exclude those persons listed in the Prompt Book. (Show Prompt Book)

May I also have their names, please? (Record answer in P0) _____

H3b How many members of this household were here at 3 a.m. on 14 March?

H4 Apart from the above members, were there any other persons (e.g. visitors) who were here at 3 a.m. on 14 March?

Please include persons listed in the Prompt Book. (Show Prompt Book)

If 'Yes' → How many? _____

May I also have their names, please? (Record answer in P0) _____

H5 Total number of persons (H3a+H4)

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

If Q1= 'Vessel' or H2= 'Collective' → 'Part 3 : PERSONAL INFORMATION'

H6 Is this unit of quarters solely occupied by this household?

If 'Yes' → How many living/dining rooms, kitchens, bathrooms/toilets, bedrooms and other rooms are there in this unit of quarters?

If 'No' → Which part of this unit of quarters is occupied by this household?

How many living/dining rooms are for the exclusive use by your household in this unit of quarters?

If 'No room for your exclusive use' → Does your household have any rooms shared with other households? (Repeat for : kitchens, bathrooms/toilets, bedrooms, other rooms, cocklofts and bedspaces)

1 ☐ Whole quarters

2 ☐ Rooms / Cubicles

3 ☐ Cocklofts

4 ☐ Bedspaces

5 ☐ Accommodation in non-residential quarters with no area partitioned off for living purpose

6 ☐ Unsheltered accommodation

9 ☐ N.A.

living / dining rooms

0 1 2 3 4 9 S

kitchens

0 1 2 3 4 9 S

bathrooms / toilets

0 1 2 3 4 9 S

bedrooms

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9 S

other rooms

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9 S

cocklofts

0 1 2 3 4 9 S

bedspaces

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 9 S

H7 Is this accommodation owned or rented by this household?

If 'Owned' → Is there an outstanding mortgage or loan?

1 ☐ Owner-occupier, with mortgage or loan → H8a

2 ☐ Owner-occupier, without mortgage and loan → H8b

If 'Rented' →

3 ☐ Sole tenant

4 ☐ Co-tenant

5 ☐ Main tenant

6 ☐ Sub-tenant → H9a

7 ☐ Provided by employer (including staff quarters)

If 'Others' → 8 ☐ Rent free → 'Part 3 : PERSONAL INFORMATION' 9 ☐ N.A.

H8a Who owns this unit of quarters? May choose both '1' & '2'

Are there any other co-owners? 1 ☐ Member of this household → H9b (Person serial no.: _____)

H8b Who owns this unit of quarters? (Record answer in P1)

Are there any other co-owners? 2 ☐ Not member of this household → 'Part 3 : PERSONAL INFORMATION' 9 ☐ N.A.

H9a What is the amount of rent your household has to pay for this unit of quarters in March? Please include all accommodation in March. Please exclude electricity, water, gas and telephone fees.

(i) \$ _____

Do you have to pay rates, Government rent and management fee? If 'Yes' → What is the average amount per month? (ii) \$ _____ (per month)

H9b How much is the mortgage or loan payment for this unit of quarters in March? Please include all payments on first mortgage, second mortgage and other loans. (Show Prompt Book)

(i) \$ _____

Apart from the above amount, are there other loan payments? e.g. payments on special loan schemes offered by the government or employer. If 'Yes' → How much is the amount paid in March? \$ _____

(ii) Total payment \$ _____

How much of the above total payment is paid by non-household member(s)? (i) \$ _____

What is the average amount of rates, Government rent and management fee per month? (iii) \$ _____ (per month)

For how many years will the longest mortgage or loan period of this unit of quarters still last?

(i)

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

(ii)

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

(iii)

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

years

Specimen for Reference

PART 3 : PERSONAL INFORMATION

SECTION A : Applicable to all persons

P0 Name		
P1 Person serial number	<div>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Owner 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not owner</div>	<div>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Owner 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not owner</div>
P2 What is your relationship to the head of household? (01) Head (05) Brother / Sister (02) Spouse (06) Live-in domestic helper / (03) Son / Daughter Chauffeur / Gardener (04) Father / Mother (07)-(15) Others : Please specify	<div>01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09</div> <div><input type="text"/></div>	<div>01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09</div> <div><input type="text"/></div>
P3 Spouse's serial number	<div>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div><input type="text"/></div>	<div>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div><input type="text"/></div>
P4 Mother's or father's serial number	<div>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div><input type="text"/></div>	<div>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div><input type="text"/></div>
P5 Sex	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female
P6 In what month and year were you born? If born in March or reporting date of birth in Chinese reckoning Have you passed your birthday on 14 March? (If reporting age only, please refer to the method of deriving year and month of birth in the Enumerator Manual and Coding Manual)	<div>18 19 20 Year</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div>01 02 03 04 05 06 Month</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div>07 08 09 10 11 12 99</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Passed 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not passed 9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.</div>	<div>18 19 20 Year</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div>01 02 03 04 05 06 Month</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div>07 08 09 10 11 12 99</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Passed 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not passed 9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.</div>
P7 In the past 6 months, what was the total amount of time you spent in HK? (1) 3 months or more → P9 (2) 1 month to less than 3 months (3) Less than 1 month (4) Complete absence from HK	<div>1 <input type="checkbox"/> → P9</div> <div>2 <input type="checkbox"/> → P8</div> <div>3 <input type="checkbox"/> → P8</div> <div>4 <input type="checkbox"/> → P8</div>	<div>1 <input type="checkbox"/> → P9</div> <div>2 <input type="checkbox"/> → P8</div> <div>3 <input type="checkbox"/> → P8</div> <div>4 <input type="checkbox"/> → P8</div>
P8 In the coming 6 months, what is the total amount of time you will spend in HK? (1) 3 months or more → P9 (2) 1 month to less than 3 months (3) Less than 1 month (4) Complete absence from HK	<div>1 <input type="checkbox"/> → P9</div> <div>2 <input type="checkbox"/> → P10</div> <div>3 <input type="checkbox"/> → P10</div> <div>4 <input type="checkbox"/> → P10</div> <div>9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.</div>	<div>1 <input type="checkbox"/> → P9</div> <div>2 <input type="checkbox"/> → P10</div> <div>3 <input type="checkbox"/> → P10</div> <div>4 <input type="checkbox"/> → P10</div> <div>9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.</div>
P9 Where is your usual accommodation in HK at present? (Show Prompt Book) (1) Here → P14 (2) Another accommodation in HK → (Stop) (3) Accommodation in HK not fixed → P14	<div>1 <input type="checkbox"/> → P14</div> <div>2 <input type="checkbox"/> → (Stop)</div> <div>3 <input type="checkbox"/> → P14</div> <div>9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.</div>	<div>1 <input type="checkbox"/> → P14</div> <div>2 <input type="checkbox"/> → (Stop)</div> <div>3 <input type="checkbox"/> → P14</div> <div>9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.</div>
P10 Where is your usual accommodation in HK at present? (Show Prompt Book) (1) Here → P11 (2) Another accommodation in HK → (Stop) (3) Accommodation in HK not fixed → P11	<div>1 <input type="checkbox"/> → P11</div> <div>2 <input type="checkbox"/> → (Stop)</div> <div>3 <input type="checkbox"/> → P11</div> <div>9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.</div>	<div>1 <input type="checkbox"/> → P11</div> <div>2 <input type="checkbox"/> → (Stop)</div> <div>3 <input type="checkbox"/> → P11</div> <div>9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.</div>
P11 Do you usually stay in the mainland of China or Macau?	<div>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes → P12</div> <div>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No → P13a</div> <div>9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.</div>	<div>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes → P12</div> <div>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No → P13a</div> <div>9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.</div>
P12 Are you a two-way permit holder from the mainland of China?	<div>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes → (Stop)</div> <div>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No → P13b</div> <div>9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.</div>	<div>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes → (Stop)</div> <div>2 <input type="checkbox"/> No → P13b</div> <div>9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.</div>
P13a Why do you usually NOT stay in HK? → P14	<div>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.</div>	<div>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>2 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>3 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.</div>
P13b Why do you usually stay there? (1) Working (4) Looking after family members/ (2) Studying Engaged in household duty (3) Retirement (5) Others (9) N.A.		
P14 Where were you born? (11) Hong Kong (34)-(89) Others → P15b (31) The mainland of China (32) Macau (33) Taiwan	<div>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div><input type="text"/></div>	<div>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div><input type="text"/></div>
P15a Which ethnic group do you belong to? (Show Prompt Book) If 'Chinese' → P16a 'Not Chinese' → P16b	<div>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div>(01) Chinese (05) Korean (02) Filipino (06) Thai (03) Indonesian (07) Indian (04) Japanese (08) Pakistani (09)-(59) Others: (99) N.A.</div>	<div>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</div> <div><input type="text"/></div> <div>(01) Chinese (05) Korean (02) Filipino (06) Thai (03) Indonesian (07) Indian (04) Japanese (08) Pakistani (09)-(59) Others: (99) N.A.</div>
P15b Which ethnic group do you belong to? → P16b (Show Prompt Book)		

Specimen for Reference

<p>P16a What is your place of domicile? If 'HK', record '11' → P18a If 'Not HK', record '31' → P17</p> <p>P16b What is your nationality? If 'Chinese' → What is your place of domicile? If 'HK', record '11' → P18a If 'Not HK', record '31' → P17</p>	<p>HK / Not HK</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If '(11) place of domicile is HK' → P18a</p>	<p>HK / Not HK</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If '(11) place of domicile is HK' → P18a</p>
<p>P17 Why do you usually stay in HK? (01) Business (long term) (06) Attending meeting (short term) (02) Working (long term) (07) Business (short term) → P21 (03) Residence → P18b (08) Sightseeing (04) Studying (09) Visiting relatives / friends (05) Family union (10) Others (99) N.A.</p>	<p>01 <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/> 02 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 03 <input type="checkbox"/> 08 <input type="checkbox"/> → P21 04 <input type="checkbox"/> 09 <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 99 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.</p>	<p>01 <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/> 02 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 03 <input type="checkbox"/> 08 <input type="checkbox"/> → P21 04 <input type="checkbox"/> 09 <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 99 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.</p>
<p>P18a For how many years have you been living in HK? → P19 Excluding any period of absence from HK for 6 consecutive months or more.</p>	<p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>P18b For how many years have you been living in HK? Excluding any period of absence from HK for 6 consecutive months or more. If 'less than 7 years' (code=88, 01-06) → P20 '7 years and over' (code=07-20) → P19</p>	<p>(88) < 1 year (07) 7 - < 8 years (01) 1 - < 2 years (08) 8 - < 9 years (02) 2 - < 3 years (20) 20 years and over (06) 6 - < 7 years (99) N.A.</p>	<p>(88) < 1 year (07) 7 - < 8 years (01) 1 - < 2 years (08) 8 - < 9 years (02) 2 - < 3 years (20) 20 years and over (06) 6 - < 7 years (99) N.A.</p>
<p>P19 Where were you at 3 a.m. on 14 March? → P22 (1) Here or place not for accommodation in HK (2) Other accommodation in HK (4) Other countries or territories (3) The mainland of China or Macau (9) N.A.</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> → P22 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> → P22 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.</p>
<p>P20 Where were you at 3 a.m. on 14 March? (1) Here or place not for accommodation in HK (2) Other accommodation in HK (4) Other countries or territories (3) The mainland of China or Macau (9) N.A.</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> → P22 3 <input type="checkbox"/> → (Stop) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> → P22 3 <input type="checkbox"/> → (Stop) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.</p>
<p>P21 Where were you at 3 a.m. on 14 March? → (Stop) (1) Here or place not for accommodation in HK (2) Other accommodation in HK (4) Other countries or territories (3) The mainland of China or Macau (9) N.A.</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> → (Stop) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> → (Stop) 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.</p>

SECTION B : No need to complete for persons given a "Stop" indicator in the skipping questions **P9, P10, P12, P20** or **P21** of Section A

<p>P22 What is your marital status at present? (Show Prompt Book) If Q1 = 'Vessel' → P24</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Never married 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Now married 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced / Separated If Q1 = 'Vessel' → P24</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Never married 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Now married 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced / Separated If Q1 = 'Vessel' → P24</p>
<p>P23a What was your address 5 years ago (i.e. March 1996)? For children born on or after 14 March 1996, put down '(9) N.A.' → P26 (1) Here → P24 (2) Not here If 'Other place in HK' → May I have the address? → P23b If 'Other place outside HK' → (Please specify name of country or territory in the space for address.) → P24 (9) N.A.</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Here → P24 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not here 9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A. Address : _____ District : _____ HK / KLN / NT</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Here → P24 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Not here 9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A. Address : _____ District : _____ HK / KLN / NT</p>
<p>P23b What type of housing was it? (Show Prompt Book) (1) Public rental housing (4) Private residential flats (rented) (7) Others (2) Subsidized sale flats (5) Private residential flats (others) (9) N.A. (3) Private residential flats (owned) (6) Temporary housing</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Others: 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Others: 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.</p>
<p>P24 What language / dialect do you usually speak at home? If '(88) Mute person' → P26 (01) Cantonese (05) Putonghua (34) English (02) Chiu Chau (06) Fukien (41) Japanese (03) Sze Yap (07) Shanghainese (42)-(91) Others: please specify (04) Hakka (08) Other Chinese dialects (99) N.A.</p>	<p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> If '(88) Mute person' → P26</p>	<p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> If '(88) Mute person' → P26</p>
<p>P25 Can you hold a short conversation in other languages / dialects? If 'Yes' → What are they? Any others? (Record a maximum of three languages / dialects only) (01) Cantonese (07) Shanghainese (02) Chiu Chau (08) Other Chinese dialects (03) Sze Yap (34) English (04) Hakka (41) Japanese (05) Putonghua (42)-(91) Others: please specify (06) Fukien (99) N.A.</p>	<p>(i) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (ii) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (iii) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>(i) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (ii) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> (iii) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>MR If P7=2 or P8=2, transcribe the code of P19; otherwise, mark 'X'.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>

Specimen for Reference

P26 Are you attending a school or educational institution?		Yes / No	Yes / No
<p>Yes</p> <p>↓</p> <p>(i) In what class/level are you studying? (For programmes of first degree or higher level, state 'local institution', 'non-local institution' or 'distance-learning course')</p> <p>(ii) What is your major field of study? (For persons studying preparatory, primary or secondary education course, record '01')</p> <p>(iii) Is it a full time, part time or distance-learning course?</p> <p>(1) Full time → P27a (2) Part time → P27b (3) Distance-learning course → P27b</p>	<p>No</p> <p>↓</p> <p>(i) What was the highest class/level you attained? (For programmes of first degree or higher level, state 'local institution', 'non-local institution' or 'distance-learning course')</p> <p>If 'no schooling', record '01' → P30</p> <p>(ii) What was your major field of study? (For persons who had attained preparatory, primary or secondary education, record '01')</p> <p>(iii) Did you complete that class/level?</p> <p>(4) Completed → P30 (5) Not completed → P27b</p>	<p>(i) Class / Level</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(ii) Major field</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(iii) Attendance</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Full time → P27a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Part time → P27b 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Distance-learning course → P27b 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Completed → P30 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Not completed → P27b</p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.</p>	<p>(i) Class / Level</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(ii) Major field</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(iii) Attendance</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Full time → P27a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Part time → P27b 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Distance-learning course → P27b 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Completed → P30 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Not completed → P27b</p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.</p>
<p>P27a (i) What was the highest class/level of education you have completed? (For programmes of first degree or higher level, state 'local institution', 'non-local institution' or 'distance-learning course') If 'no schooling', record '01' → P28</p> <p>(ii) What was the major field of study in the highest class/level of education you have completed? (For persons who had completed preparatory, primary or secondary education course, record '01') → P28</p>		<p>(i) Class / Level</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(ii) Major field</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>	<p>(i) Class / Level</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(ii) Major field</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>
<p>P27b (i) What was the highest class/level of education you have completed? (For programmes of first degree or higher level, state 'local institution', 'non-local institution' or 'distance-learning course') If 'no schooling', record '01' → P30</p> <p>(ii) What was the major field of study in the highest class/level of education you have completed? (For persons who had completed preparatory, primary or secondary education course, record '01') → P30</p>		<p>(i) Class / Level</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(ii) Major field</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>	<p>(i) Class / Level</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(ii) Major field</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>
<p>P28 Where is your school / educational institution?</p> <p>If place of study is in</p> <p>(1) Hong Kong → Please give school name and street name with house number or estate name.</p> <p>If place of study is in</p> <p>(2) The mainland of China (3) Macau (4) Taiwan (5) Other countries or territories (9) N.A. → P30</p>		<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Hong Kong</p> <p>School: _____</p> <p>Address: _____</p> <p>_____ HK / KLN / NT</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> The mainland of China 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Macau 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Taiwan 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other countries or territories 9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A. → P30</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Hong Kong</p> <p>School: _____</p> <p>Address: _____</p> <p>_____ HK / KLN / NT</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> The mainland of China 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Macau 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Taiwan 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Other countries or territories 9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A. → P30</p>
<p>P29 What are the modes of transport you <u>usually</u> use to go to school / educational institution?</p> <p>If more than one → Please rank by distance travelled.</p> <p>(01) Private car / Passenger van (02) Motorcycle (03) Goods vehicle / Van (04) Taxi (05) Ferry / Vessel (06) Mass Transit Railway (MTR) (07) East Rail (Kowloon-Canton Railway / KCR) (08) Light Rail (LR) (09) Green minibus (10) Red minibus (11) Franchised bus (12) Feeder bus (13) Residential coach service (14) Tram (15) Peak tram (16) School bus / School van (17) Bicycle (18) On foot only (19) Others (99) N.A.</p>		<p>(i)</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(ii)</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(iii)</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>	<p>(i)</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(ii)</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(iii)</p> <p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>

Specimen for Reference

SECTION C : No need to complete for persons given a "Stop" indicator in the skipping questions P9, P10, P12, P20 or P21 of Section A or persons born on or after 14 March 1986

P30 Did you perform any work for pay or profit in the week from 7 March to 13 March? Please include any work of one hour or over.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes → P38 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes → P38 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No
P31 Did you have a job or business in the week from 7 March to 13 March?	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes → P38 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes → P38 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.
P32 Did you perform any work without pay in your family's business in the week from 7 March to 13 March?	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes → P39b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes → P39b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.
P33 Were you readily available for work in the week from 7 March to 13 March?	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes → P35 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes → P35 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.
P34 Why were you not available? (1) Temporarily sick → P35 (2) Engagement in household duties (3) Attendance at educational institutions (4) Pregnancy (5) Retirement / old age (6) In correctional institutions, psychiatric hospitals, infirmaries and convalescent hospitals (7) Permanent sickness / disability (8) Other reasons: please specify (9) N.A.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → P35 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 3 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 5 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 6 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 7 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 8 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b Other reasons: 9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → P35 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 3 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 5 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 6 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 7 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 8 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b Other reasons: 9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.
P35 Were you seeking work during the 30-day period from 12 February to 13 March?	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes → P37 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes → P37 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No 9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.
P36 Why did you not seek work? (1) Believe no work available (2) Wait to take up new job (3) Start business at subsequent date (4) Expect to return to original job (5) Of independent means (6) Other reasons: please specify (9) N.A.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 3 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 5 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 6 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b Other reasons: 9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 3 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 5 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 6 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b Other reasons: 9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.
P37 What was the main action taken to seek work? → P45b (1) Seek work directly with employer (2) Place or answer advertisements (3) Seek work with private employment agency (4) Seek work with Labour Department / public employment agency (5) Seek work with friends or relatives (6) Check with prospective employers at work place or usual assembly places (7) Others: please specify (9) N.A.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 3 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 5 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 6 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 7 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b Others: 9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 3 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 5 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 6 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b 7 <input type="checkbox"/> → P45b Others: 9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.
P38 Were you an employer, self-employed or an employee? (Show Prompt Book) (1) Employee → P39a (2) Outworker → P39a (3) Employer (4) Self-employed (hawker) (5) Self-employed (others) (6) Unpaid family worker (9) N.A.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → P39a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → P39a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> → P39b 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → P39b 5 <input type="checkbox"/> → P39b 6 <input type="checkbox"/> → P39b 9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → P39a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → P39a 3 <input type="checkbox"/> → P39b 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → P39b 5 <input type="checkbox"/> → P39b 6 <input type="checkbox"/> → P39b 9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.
P39a What industry was the business establishment which you worked for engaged in? → P40		
P39b What industry were you engaged in / your family's business engaged in?		
P40 (i) What was the title of your job? (ii) What were the main tasks or duties you had to perform in that job? (iii) What skill, educational or professional qualifications were required by that job?	(i) (ii) (iii)	(i) (ii) (iii)
P41 Where is your place of work? (Show Prompt Book) (01) Hong Kong (with fixed place of work) Please give district, street name with house number and building name. (Need not give floor number and flat number) (02) Hong Kong (no fixed place of work) (03) Here in this accommodation The mainland of China: (04) - Shenzhen Area (05) - Dongguan / Panyu / Shunde / Zhongshan / Zhuhai Area (06) - Guangzhou Area (07) - Other areas in Guangdong Province (08) - Other Provinces (09) Macau (10) Taiwan (11) Other countries or territories (12) Marine → P43 (99) N.A.	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Hong Kong (with fixed place of work) Address : Building : HK / KLN / NT 02 <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/> 08 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 03 <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/> 09 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 <input type="checkbox"/> → P43 04 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 99 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.	01 <input type="checkbox"/> Hong Kong (with fixed place of work) Address : Building : HK / KLN / NT 02 <input type="checkbox"/> 05 <input type="checkbox"/> 08 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 03 <input type="checkbox"/> 06 <input type="checkbox"/> 09 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 <input type="checkbox"/> → P43 04 <input type="checkbox"/> 07 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 99 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.

Specimen for Reference

<p>P42 What are the modes of transport you <u>usually</u> use to go to work?</p> <p>If more than one ➡ Please rank by distance travelled.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>(01) Private car / Passenger van</td> <td>(11) Franchised bus</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(02) Motorcycle</td> <td>(12) Feeder bus</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(03) Goods vehicle / Van</td> <td>(13) Residential coach service</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(04) Taxi</td> <td>(14) Tram</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(05) Ferry / Vessel</td> <td>(15) Peak tram</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(06) Mass Transit Railway (MTR)</td> <td>(16) Company bus / van</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(07) East Rail (Kowloon-Canton Railway / KCR)</td> <td>(17) Bicycle</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(08) Light Rail (LR)</td> <td>(18) On foot only</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(09) Green minibus</td> <td>(19) Others</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(10) Red minibus</td> <td>(99) N.A.</td> </tr> </table>	(01) Private car / Passenger van	(11) Franchised bus	(02) Motorcycle	(12) Feeder bus	(03) Goods vehicle / Van	(13) Residential coach service	(04) Taxi	(14) Tram	(05) Ferry / Vessel	(15) Peak tram	(06) Mass Transit Railway (MTR)	(16) Company bus / van	(07) East Rail (Kowloon-Canton Railway / KCR)	(17) Bicycle	(08) Light Rail (LR)	(18) On foot only	(09) Green minibus	(19) Others	(10) Red minibus	(99) N.A.	<p>(i) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(ii) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(iii) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>	<p>(i) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(ii) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(iii) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>
(01) Private car / Passenger van	(11) Franchised bus																					
(02) Motorcycle	(12) Feeder bus																					
(03) Goods vehicle / Van	(13) Residential coach service																					
(04) Taxi	(14) Tram																					
(05) Ferry / Vessel	(15) Peak tram																					
(06) Mass Transit Railway (MTR)	(16) Company bus / van																					
(07) East Rail (Kowloon-Canton Railway / KCR)	(17) Bicycle																					
(08) Light Rail (LR)	(18) On foot only																					
(09) Green minibus	(19) Others																					
(10) Red minibus	(99) N.A.																					
<p>P43 What were your earnings, including housing allowance, from your main employment in February? (Show Prompt Book)</p>	<p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>	<p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>																				
<p>P44 Did you have secondary employment during the 30-day period from 12 February to 13 March?</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes → P45a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No → P46 9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes → P45a 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No → P46 9 <input type="checkbox"/> N.A.</p>																				
<p>P45a What were your earnings from all other employment in February? → P46</p> <p>P45b What were your earnings from all employment, including housing allowance and earnings from secondary employment, in February?</p>	<p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>	<p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>																				
<p>P46 Did you have any other cash incomes in February? (Show Prompt Book)</p> <p>If 'Yes' ➡ How much?</p> <p>(i) rent income (from land, properties or vehicles etc.)</p> <p>(ii) dividend and interest</p> <p>(iii) education grants (excluding loan), regular/monthly pensions, regular contribution from persons outside the household (local or abroad), contribution from charities, old age allowance, disability allowance, comprehensive social security assistance and other social security receipts</p>	<p>(i) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(ii) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(iii) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>	<p>(i) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(ii) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p> <p>(iii) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>																				

Specimen for Reference

This page is not part of the questionnaire

Census moment: 3 a.m. on 14 March 2001

1. Result of interview

No. of visit	Date#	Interview ended at	Result Please mark the appropriate box with 'X' (i.e. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>)		
			Completed (COM)	Non-contacted (NC)	Incomplete (INC)
1 st visit	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> hr <input type="text"/> min	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
2 nd visit	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> hr <input type="text"/> min	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
3 rd visit	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> hr <input type="text"/> min	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
4 th visit	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> hr <input type="text"/> min	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
5 th visit	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> hr <input type="text"/> min	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
6 th visit	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> hr <input type="text"/> min	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
7 th visit	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> hr <input type="text"/> min	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
SAQ issued	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> hr <input type="text"/> min	1 <input type="checkbox"/>		

Record the day of visit. No need to write down month and year.

2. Information on questionnaire completion [Please mark the appropriate box with 'X' (i.e. ☒)]

Column	1		2		3		4		5		6	
	Completed	Not completed	Completed	Not completed	Completed	Not completed	Completed	Not completed	Completed	Not completed	Completed	Not completed
Section A	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
Section B	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
Section C	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>

3. No. of questionnaires of this household

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Sheet No.		Total No.	

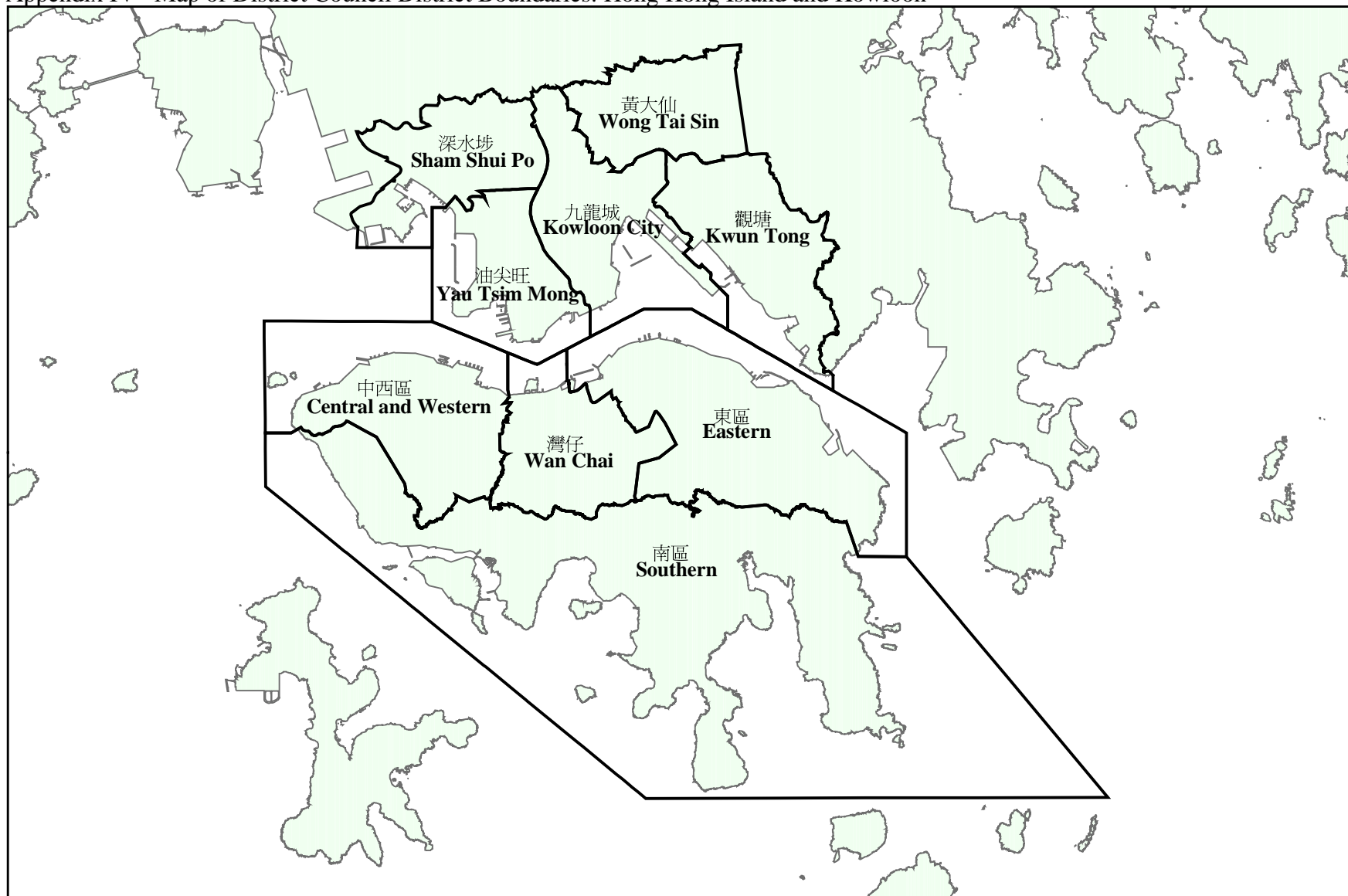
4. No. of MR (Should include no. of MR in continuation form(s))

1 or 2	3 or 4	Total for this household
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

IND/FU	FE(1)/(2)	FE (3)	CK	CE	CS	MC
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

附錄 IV 香港島及九龍：區議會分區分界地圖

Appendix IV Map of District Council District Boundaries: Hong Kong Island and Kowloon

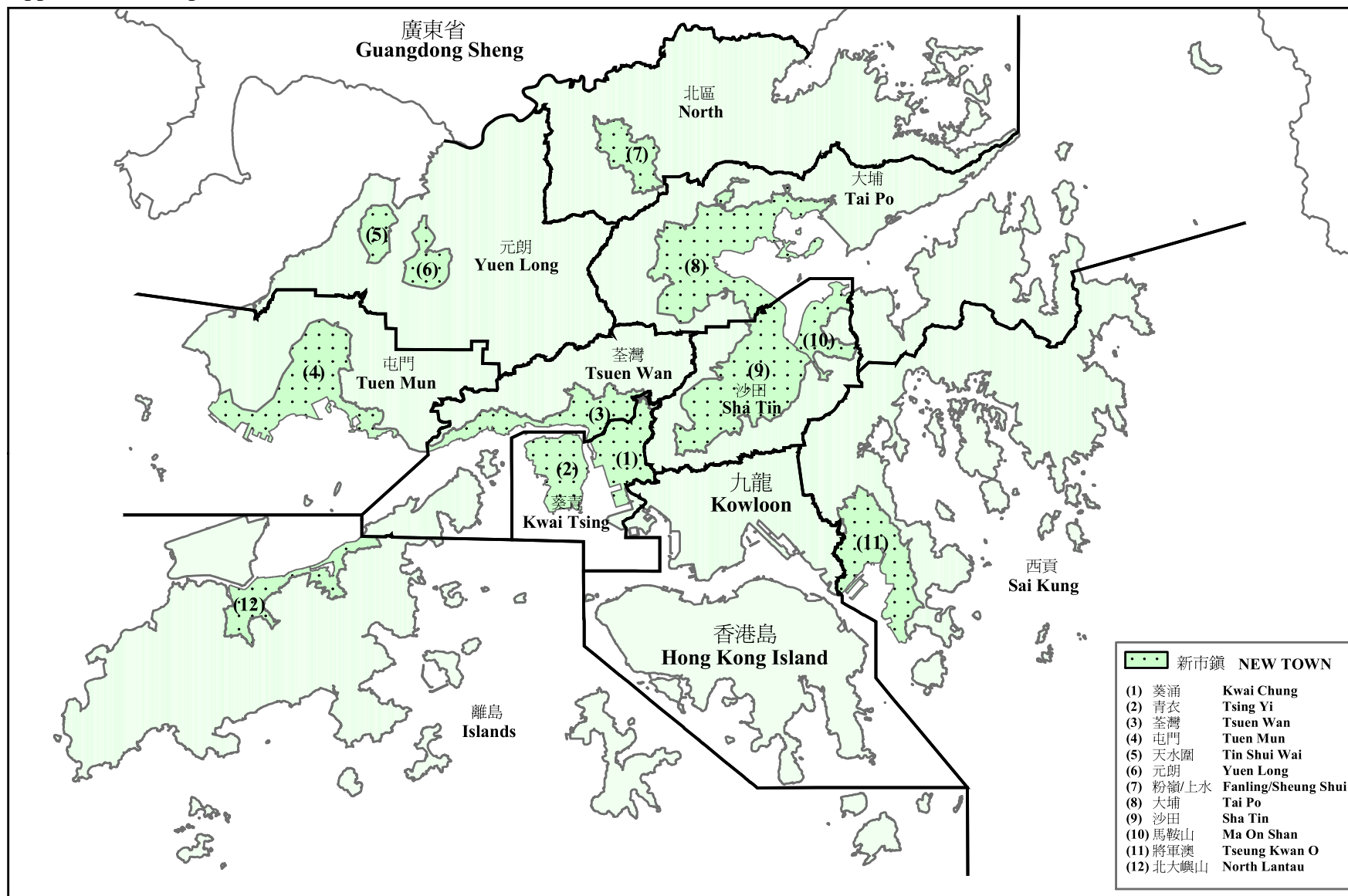


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附錄 V 新界：區議會分區及新市鎮分界地圖

Appendix V Map of District Council District and New Town Boundaries: New Territories



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地理分區分類

1. 規劃統計小區 – 大合併組
2. 規劃統計小區 – 小合併組
3. 規劃統計小區 / 街段 – 大合併組
4. 規劃統計小區 / 街段 – 小合併組
5. 區議會分區
6. 區議會選區
7. 新市鎮

Geographical Classification

1. Large Tertiary Planning Unit Group
2. Small Tertiary Planning Unit Group
3. Large Street Block Group
4. Small Street Block Group
5. District Council District
6. District Council/Constituency Area
7. New Town

1. 規劃統計小區 – 大合併組

Large Tertiary Planning Unit Group

111	235	425
112	236	431-434, 441 & 442
113 & 115	237	510
114	241	511, 513, 514, 516 & 517
116	242	512 & 515
121-124, 134 & 135	243	518 & 519
131	244 & 247	521, 525, 526 & 528
132	245	522
133	246	523 & 529
140 & 143	260	524
141	261	527
142	262	531-533
144	263	541
145	264	542-546
146 & 147	265 & 269	610 & 621-623
148 & 149	266	624 & 629
151	267	625
152	268	626 & 627
153	271 & 272	628
154	280	631-634
155	281 & 286	641, 642 & 651-653
156 & 158	282	711, 712, 721, 722, 727 & 728
157	283	720, 724, 725 & 729
161	284	723
162	285	726
163	287	731, 733 & 754
164 & 165	288 & 289	732, 751 & 753
166	290	741-744, 756, 761 & 762
167	291	755
171	292	757
172	293 & 296	758
173	294 & 295	759
174	297	811-815, 821, 822, 827 & 828
175 & 176	298	820, 823, 824 & 829
181-184 & 191	310, 331-336 & 340	825 & 826
190, 192, 194, 196 & 197	320 & 328	831, 832 & 834
193, 195 & 198	321, 322 & 325	833 & 838
211 & 217	323	835
212-216	324 & 329	836
220, 226 & 227	326	837 & 839
221	327	911-913, 931-934 & 941-944
222	350	920
225	351	950 & 951
228	411-416, 426 & 427	961-963, 972-976
229	421 & 422	971
231 & 233	423 & 428	水上 Marine
232 & 234	424	

2. 規劃統計小區 – 小合併組

Small Tertiary Planning Unit Group

111	183 & 184	268	511	723
112	190, 192 & 194	269	512	724
113	191	271	513	725
114	193, 195 & 198	272	514	726
115	196	280	515	729
116	197	281 & 286	516 & 517	731, 733 & 754
121 & 122	211 & 217	282	518	732, 751 & 753
123 & 124	212	283	519	741-744
131	213, 215 & 216	284	521	755
132	214	285	522	756, 761 & 762
133	220	287	523	757
134 & 135	221	288 & 289	524	758
140	222	290	525	759
141	225	291	526	811-815
142	226	292	527	820
143	227	293 & 296	528	821 & 827
144	228	294 & 295	529	822 & 828
145	229	297	531	823
146 & 147	231	298	532	824 & 829
148	232	310 & 331-333	533	825
149	233	320 & 328	541	826
151	234	321 & 322	542	831
152	235	323	543	832 & 834
153	236	324 & 329	544	833 & 838
154	237	325	545 & 546	835
155	241	326	610 & 621	836
156 & 158	242	327	622 & 623	837 & 839
157	243	334, 335 & 340	624 & 629	911-913
161	244	336	625	920
162	245	350	626	931 & 933
163	246	351	627	932 & 934
164 & 165	247	411-416 & 427	628	941-943
166	260	421 & 422	631-633	944
167	261	423 & 428	634	950 & 951
171	262	424	641	961-963
172	263	425	642	971
173	264	426	651-653	972-976
174	265	431-434 & 442	711, 712, 721 & 728	水上 Marine
175 & 176	266	441	720	
181 & 182	267	510	722 & 727	

3. 規劃統計小區 / 街段 – 大合併組

Large Street Block Group

111/01-03 & 111/37-38	112/39	131/10-11 & 131/14
111/04	112/41 & 112/46	131/12
111/05-06	112/43	131/13 & 131/18
111/07-09	112/44	131/15
111/10	112/45	131/16-17
111/11	112/52-53	131/19-20, 131/42-43 & 131/51
111/12	113/02 & 113/06-07	131/21
111/13 & 111/15-16	113/03-04 & 113/26	131/23
111/14 & 111/40-42	113/05	131/24-25
111/17	113/08, 113/13-14 & 113/17	131/27-28
111/18-19 & 111/44-49	113/09 & 113/18	131/29
111/20	113/10-11	131/31-32, 131/59 & 131/61
111/21	113/12 & 113/16	131/33-34
111/22	113/15	131/35-37
111/23	113/19	131/44, 131/46 & 131/71
111/24	113/20	131/47-48 & 131/56
111/25	113/21	131/49-50, 131/60 & 131/73
111/26	113/22 & 113/25	131/53-54 & 131/72
111/27-28	113/23	131/62, 131/66 & 131/68-70
111/29-32	113/24	131/63-65 & 131/67
111/35 & 111/43	113/28	132/01-02
111/39	114/03-10, 114/14-16 & 114/32-34	132/03-05
111/50	114/17-20	132/06 & 132/14
112/01-02, 112/48 & 112/54-55	114/21, 114/23-24 & 114/28	132/07
112/03	114/22, 114/25-26 & 114/31	132/08
112/04, 112/07 & 112/56	114/27	132/09-10 & 132/30
112/05	114/29-30	132/11 & 132/37-38
112/06	115/01-02	132/12 & 132/33
112/08	115/03-04 & 115/06-07	132/13 & 132/23-24
112/09	116/01 & 116/07-08	132/15, 132/17-19 & 132/43
112/10-12	116/02	132/20
112/13-14	116/03	132/21-22, 132/31-32 & 132/35
112/17-18	116/04	132/25-26, 132/28-29, 132/34,
112/19-20	116/05	132/39-42 & 132/44
112/21	116/06	132/36
112/22 & 112/40	121/02-17, 121/19-21 &	133/01-03 & 133/06
112/23	122/08-14	133/04
112/24	122/01-02	133/05 & 133/09
112/25 & 112/42	122/03 & 122/05-07	133/07 & 133/12
112/26	122/04	133/08
112/27, 112/30 & 112/34	122/15-17	133/10-11
112/28	122/18-21 & 122/24	133/13
112/29	122/22-23	133/14
112/31	123/01-23, 124/01, 124/05-06 &	134/02-04, 134/06 & 135/01-05
112/32 & 112/36	124/08-14	140/01 & 140/04
112/33 & 112/37	131/01-07	140/02-03 & 140/05
112/35	131/08	141/01 & 141/19-22
112/38	131/09	141/02-05 & 141/16

141/06-07	145/01-03, 145/07-12 &	152/07-08
141/08 & 141/14	145/14-17	153/03
141/09	145/04-05, 145/35-36 & 145/40	153/04-05
141/10 & 141/13	145/13 & 145/18-24	153/06, 153/13-14 & 153/19-20
141/11	145/25-29 & 145/31	153/07-08
141/12	145/30	153/09
141/15	145/32-34 & 145/39	153/10-11
141/17-18	145/37	153/12
142/01	145/38	153/15
142/02	146/01	153/16
142/03	146/02-03	153/17
142/04 & 142/11	146/04-06 & 146/40	153/18
142/05	146/07-08, 146/11, 146/16-17 &	153/21
142/06	146/19	153/22
142/07	146/09	153/27
142/08	146/10	153/28-29
142/09	146/12-14 & 147/01-04	153/31
142/10	146/15, 146/21 & 146/23	153/32
142/12	146/18, 146/20 & 146/24-30	153/33
142/13	146/22	153/34
142/14-19	146/31-32 & 146/37-38	153/37
142/20	146/34 & 146/36	153/38
142/21	146/35	153/39
143/01	148/01 & 148/03-06	153/40-41 & 153/50
143/02	148/02 & 148/08	153/42
143/03 & 143/05	149/02 & 149/04-18	153/43-45 & 153/48
143/04	149/19	153/46-47 & 153/53-54
143/06-07 & 143/13	149/20	153/49
143/08-10	151/02, 151/04-05, 151/39-40 &	153/51-52
143/11-12	151/43	153/55
144/01 & 144/04	151/03	153/56
144/02-03, 144/12, 144/17 &	151/06-07	154/01-04, 154/07-08 & 154/24
144/20-22	151/08	154/06 & 154/13-14
144/06-07 & 144/66	151/09-10, 151/17-18 & 151/24	154/09
144/08-09, 144/11, 144/47-48,	151/11	154/10 & 154/23
144/50, 144/52, 144/62 &	151/12-13	154/11
144/67	151/14	154/18-19 & 154/21-22
144/13 & 144/16	151/15	155/01 & 155/10-12
144/15 & 144/65	151/19	155/02
144/18	151/21	155/03
144/23-25 & 144/33	151/22-23	155/04 & 155/13
144/26, 144/28 & 144/51	151/25-26	155/07
144/30-31 & 144/34	151/27-28	155/08-09
144/32	151/29-30	155/14
144/35 & 144/42-43	151/31-32 & 151/35	155/15-17
144/36	151/36-38	156/02
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144/44 & 144/46	151/42	156/04
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631/01	723/45 & 723/57-58	753/19-20, 753/39 & 753/42-43
631/03	723/50	753/03 & 753/40-41
631/04	723/51	753/12
631/05 & 632/09-12	723/53-54	753/13
631/06-08 & 633/03	723/55	753/14
634/01 & 634/09-11	723/56	753/15 & 753/44-46
634/02-04	723/59	753/18
634/05-08, 634/12 & 634/17	724/03-04 & 724/16-18	753/34 & 753/49
634/13, 634/28-32 & 634/40	724/05-13	753/36-38
634/14-15	724/14-15 & 724/30	753/47
634/16 & 634/18-19	724/19-29 & 724/31	754/01
634/20-27 & 634/38-39	725/03, 725/06, 725/09-10 &	754/02-06, 754/08 & 754/29
634/33-34	725/19-20	754/07
634/35-37	725/08, 725/11, 725/16 & 725/18	754/09
641/01-07	726/01-02	754/10
641/08-20	726/03-04	754/11
642/01 & 642/05-17	726/05-07	754/13
642/02-04	726/08-11	754/16-17
651/01-07 & 652/19-23	726/14	754/38
652/01 & 652/05-06	726/15	754/42-45
652/02-04	726/16 & 726/19	754/46
652/07-18, 652/24-35 &	726/18	755/01 & 755/05
653/01-24	726/20	755/02-03, 755/07-08 &
711/01-02, 712/01, 721/20 &	726/21	755/23-26
728/29-34	726/22	755/04
720/01-02, 720/04 & 720/07-12	726/23	755/06
722/03-05, 722/08, 722/22-24,	726/24 & 726/30	755/09-10
722/29-30, 722/34 & 727/01-13	726/25-26	755/11-12
722/06, 722/09, 722/12 & 722/20	726/27 & 726/29	755/13
722/10-11	726/28	755/14
722/13-14, 722/16, 722/21 &	726/31	755/15-20
722/26-28	726/32-33	755/21-22
722/15	726/34	756/01-03 & 756/29
722/25	726/35	756/04, 756/18 & 756/21
722/31-33	728/04 & 728/13-19	756/10-11
723/01, 723/04, 723/07 &	728/05, 728/08-09, 728/11 &	756/12-13 & 756/23-24
723/15-16	728/35-36	756/14-16, 761/01-14, 762/05,
723/02-03	728/07, 728/12 & 728/38	762/07 & 762/09-11
723/05	728/20-28 & 728/37	756/17 & 756/19
723/06 & 723/08	729/04, 729/08 & 729/28-29	756/20
723/09-11	729/07, 729/15 & 729/18	756/25
723/12-14	729/17, 729/19-27 & 729/32-33	756/26
723/17 & 723/27	729/30-31	756/27
723/18-20 & 723/22-23	731/01, 733/01, 754/25,	756/28
723/21, 723/24-25 & 723/34	754/30-35, 754/37 & 754/39-41	757/06-07 & 757/09
723/26 & 723/35	732/01-06, 753/22-31, 753/48 &	757/08
723/28-29	753/50	757/10-11
723/30-31 & 723/33	741/05 & 741/07-10	757/12
723/36-39	741/06	757/13
723/40-41, 723/46, 723/49 &	741/11-18, 742/01-19, 743/01-07	757/14
723/52	& 744/01	757/15 & 757/17-18

757/16	759/41	836/19
757/19	759/43	836/20
757/20	759/44-45	836/22-23 & 836/25
757/21	811/01-15, 812/01-06, 813/01-09,	836/24
757/22	814/01-04 & 815/01-03	837/01-04, 837/07-08, 837/16,
757/23	820/01-04	839/01-06 & 839/10-19
757/24	820/05-06	837/05-06
757/25	820/07-18	837/09
757/26	821/01-07 & 827/04	837/10
757/27	822/01-08 & 822/26	837/11 & 837/13
757/28	822/09-11 & 828/01-02	837/12
757/30, 757/35 & 757/39	822/12-15 & 822/27-35	837/14
757/31	823/01-02 & 823/04	837/15
757/32 & 757/34	823/27	838/01
757/33	824/01-11 & 829/01-05	838/02, 838/08-14 & 838/16-19
757/36	825/02	911/01-09, 912/01-07 & 913/01
757/37	825/03-06	912/08-09
757/38	825/07-09	912/10-15
757/40	826/01	920/01-03
758/02-03, 758/06 & 758/23	826/02	920/04
758/04	826/03	920/05 & 920/11-12
758/05	827/01-03	920/06-10
758/07 & 758/16	829/06-10	920/13-18
758/10-14	831/02	931/01-14 & 933/01
758/15	831/05, 831/07, 831/11 & 831/24	931/15-20
758/17 & 758/26	831/06	932/01-03 & 934/01-02
758/20 & 758/25	831/08, 831/16-18 & 831/23	941/01-06, 942/01-10 &
758/24	831/09	943/01-10
759/01-03, 759/10-11, 759/18 &	831/10	944/01-10
759/46	831/12	944/11-12
759/08	831/13-15 & 831/21	950/01-24 & 950/29-32
759/09	831/22	950/28 & 951/01-03
759/12	831/25 & 831/27-29	961/01-14, 961/16-20, 962/02-09
759/13	831/26	& 962/11
759/14 & 759/42	832/01, 832/05-07, 832/09,	962/01, 962/10 & 963/01-02
759/16	832/17-18 & 834/01-02	971/01-06 & 971/08
759/17	832/08 & 832/10-11	971/07
759/19-20	833/04-14 & 838/04-07	972/02, 973/01-03, 974/01-12,
759/21	835/01	975/01-04, 976/06 & 976/13
759/23	835/02-13	976/01-02 & 976/07
759/27	836/01-12 & 836/21	976/03-05 & 976/08-12
759/29-31, 759/36 & 759/40	836/13	水上 Marine
759/32-34	836/14-15	
759/38	836/16-17	
759/39	836/18	

4. 規劃統計小區 / 街段 – 小合併組

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111/05	112/23	114/15-16
111/06	112/24	114/17-18
111/07	112/25	114/19-20
111/08	112/26	114/21
111/09	112/27 & 112/30	114/22
111/10	112/28	114/23-24
111/11	112/29	114/25 & 114/31
111/12	112/31	114/26
111/13 & 111/15-16	112/32	114/27
111/14 & 111/40-42	112/33	114/28
111/17	112/34	114/29
111/18, 111/44 & 111/46-49	112/35	114/30
111/19	112/36	114/32-34
111/20	112/37	115/01
111/21	112/38	115/02
111/22	112/39	115/03-04 & 115/06-07
111/23	112/40	116/01 & 116/07-08
111/24	112/41	116/02
111/25	112/42	116/03
111/26	112/43	116/04
111/27	112/44	116/05
111/28	112/45	116/06
111/29	112/46	121/02-17 & 121/19-21
111/30 & 111/32	112/52	122/01-02
111/31	112/53	122/03
111/35 & 111/43	113/02	122/04
111/39	113/03-04 & 113/26	122/05
111/45	113/05	122/06
111/50	113/06-07	122/07
112/01, 112/48 & 112/54-55	113/08	122/08
112/02	113/09	122/09-10
112/03	113/10	122/11-14
112/04	113/11	122/15
112/05	113/12	122/16
112/06	113/13-14	122/17
112/07 & 112/56	113/15	122/18 & 122/20
112/08	113/16	122/19
112/09	113/17	122/21 & 122/24
112/10	113/18	122/22
112/11	113/19	122/23
112/12	113/20	123/01-23
112/13	113/21	124/01, 124/08, 124/10-11 & 124/13-14
112/14	113/22	124/05-06 & 124/09
112/17	113/23	124/12
112/18	113/24	131/01-02 & 131/05-06
112/19	113/25	131/03
112/20	113/28	

131/04	132/07	141/14
131/07	132/08	141/15
131/08	132/09	141/17
131/09	132/10 & 132/30	141/18
131/10 & 131/14	132/11	141/19 & 141/21
131/11	132/12	141/20
131/12	132/13	141/22
131/13	132/14	142/01
131/15	132/15 & 132/43	142/02
131/16	132/17	142/03
131/17	132/18-19	142/04 & 142/11
131/18	132/20	142/05
131/19	132/21-22	142/06
131/20	132/23-24	142/07
131/21	132/25-26 & 132/42	142/08
131/23	132/28 & 132/34	142/09
131/24	132/29	142/10
131/25	132/31-32	142/12
131/27	132/33	142/13
131/28	132/35	142/14 & 142/18
131/29	132/36	142/15-16
131/31-32	132/37	142/17 & 142/19
131/33	132/38	142/20
131/34	132/39-41 & 132/44	142/21
131/35	133/01	143/01
131/36	133/02	143/02
131/37	133/03	143/03 & 143/05
131/42-43	133/04	143/04
131/44	133/05	143/06-07
131/46	133/06	143/08
131/47	133/07	143/09
131/48 & 131/56	133/08	143/10
131/49-50	133/09	143/11
131/51	133/10	143/12
131/53	133/11	143/13
131/54	133/12	144/01
131/59 & 131/61	133/13	144/02-03, 144/12, 144/17 &
131/60	133/14	144/20-22
131/62 & 131/70	134/02-04 & 134/06	144/04
131/63	135/01-05	144/06-07 & 144/66
131/64 & 131/67	140/01 & 140/04	144/08-09, 144/11, 144/50, 144/62
131/65	140/02 & 140/05	& 144/67
131/66	140/03	144/13
131/68-69	141/01	144/15 & 144/65
131/71	141/02-05 & 141/16	144/16
131/72	141/06	144/18
131/73	141/07	144/23
132/01	141/08	144/24
132/02	141/09	144/25 & 144/33
132/03	141/10	144/26
132/04	141/11	144/28
132/05	141/12	144/30 & 144/34
132/06	141/13	144/31

144/32	146/06 & 146/40	151/24
144/35	146/07	151/25
144/36	146/08	151/26
144/37	146/09	151/27
144/38 & 144/40	146/10	151/28
144/39	146/11	151/29
144/42	146/12-13	151/30
144/43	146/14 & 147/01-04	151/31
144/44	146/15	151/32
144/45	146/16-17 & 146/19	151/35
144/46	146/18 & 146/26	151/36
144/47-48	146/20 & 146/29-30	151/37-38
144/51	146/21	151/41
144/52	146/22	151/42
144/53	146/23	152/01
144/54	146/24	152/02
144/55	146/25	152/03
144/56	146/27-28	152/04
144/57	146/31	152/05-06
144/58	146/32 & 146/37-38	152/07
144/59-61	146/34	152/08
144/64	146/35	153/03
144/68-70	146/36	153/04-05
145/01-03 & 145/07-08	148/01 & 148/06	153/06, 153/13-14 & 153/20
145/04-05 & 145/35	148/02 & 148/08	153/07
145/09-10	148/03	153/08
145/11-12 & 145/17	148/04	153/09
145/13	148/05	153/10
145/14	149/02, 149/04-06 & 149/12	153/11
145/15-16	149/07	153/12
145/18-19	149/08-11 & 149/14	153/15
145/20 & 145/24	149/13	153/16
145/21	149/15-16 & 149/18	153/17
145/22-23	149/17	153/18
145/25	149/19	153/19
145/26	149/20	153/21
145/27	151/02	153/22
145/28	151/03	153/27
145/29	151/04-05, 151/39-40 & 151/43	153/28
145/30	151/06-07	153/29
145/31	151/08	153/31
145/32	151/09-10	153/32
145/33	151/11	153/33
145/34	151/12	153/34
145/36 & 145/40	151/13	153/37
145/37	151/14	153/38
145/38	151/15	153/39
145/39	151/17	153/40-41 & 153/50
146/01	151/18	153/42
146/02	151/19	153/43
146/03	151/21	153/44
146/04	151/22	153/45
146/05	151/23	153/46-47 & 153/53

153/48	157/23	162/02 & 162/06
153/49	161/01	162/03
153/51	161/02	162/07
153/52	161/03	163/05-07, 163/24 & 163/34-35
153/54	161/04	163/13-14, 163/20, 163/23 &
153/55	161/05	163/25-31
153/56	161/06 & 161/61	163/15
154/01-04 & 154/24	161/07-08	163/16-18
154/06 & 154/13	161/09	163/19
154/07	161/10 & 161/62	163/21
154/08	161/11	163/22 & 163/32
154/09	161/13	163/33
154/10 & 154/23	161/14	163/36
154/11	161/15 & 161/90	164/02-03 & 165/25
154/14	161/16	165/02
154/18	161/17	165/03
154/19 & 154/21-22	161/18	165/04 & 165/08
155/01 & 155/10-12	161/20-21	165/23
155/02	161/22	165/24
155/03	161/23	165/26
155/04	161/24	165/28
155/07	161/25	165/29
155/08-09	161/26	165/30
155/13	161/27	165/31
155/14	161/28	165/32
155/15	161/29	166/01-04
155/16-17	161/30	166/05-06 & 166/08-09
156/02	161/31	166/07
156/03 & 156/06	161/32	167/01-03
156/04	161/34	167/04
156/05	161/35	167/05
156/07	161/36	167/06
156/08	161/37	167/07 & 167/09-10
156/09-12 & 158/01	161/38	167/08
156/13	161/40 & 161/80	171/13 & 171/17-19
156/14	161/41	171/14-15 & 171/45-46
156/15	161/42	171/20-21, 171/23 & 171/34
157/02	161/43	171/25
157/03	161/44	171/26 & 171/29
157/04	161/45	171/27
157/05-07 & 157/24	161/46	171/28
157/08	161/48-49	171/30
157/09	161/50	171/31
157/10 & 157/14	161/51	171/32-33
157/11	161/52-54, 161/66-71, 161/73 &	171/35 & 171/39-42
157/12-13 & 157/15	161/92	171/36
157/16	161/55 & 161/74-75	171/37-38
157/17	161/59-60 & 161/91	171/43, 171/50, 171/52 & 171/54
157/18	161/63-64 & 161/94	171/44 & 171/47
157/19	161/72	171/49 & 171/53
157/20	161/81	171/55
157/21	161/82-83	171/56
157/22	161/93	172/01

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172/05 & 172/08	175/15 & 175/19-21	196/06
172/06	175/16-17	196/07
172/07	175/18	196/09
172/10	181/01-02	197/02 & 197/05
173/02 & 173/05	182/01-02 & 182/04	197/04, 197/06-07, 197/10 & 197/13
173/06 & 173/73-75	182/03	197/09, 197/11-12 & 197/14
173/08	182/05-06	197/15
173/12-13, 173/15 & 173/83	182/07-08	211/05
173/16	182/09-10	211/06
173/17 & 173/20-21	182/11-12 & 182/17	211/07
173/18	182/13, 182/18 & 182/21	211/08
173/19	182/15	211/09
173/22	182/16	211/10
173/23	182/19	211/11
173/24-25	182/20	211/12
173/26	182/22	211/13
173/27-28	183/01 & 183/05-07	211/14
173/30	184/01 & 184/03	211/15
173/33-35 & 173/82	184/04 & 184/10	211/16
173/36	184/05	211/17-19 & 211/22
173/37	190/02-03	211/20-21 & 211/33
173/38	190/04-06	211/23
173/39	190/09-11	211/24 & 211/28
173/40	191/03 & 191/19	211/27, 211/29 & 211/32
173/41	191/05	211/30
173/42	191/06	211/31
173/43	191/07	211/34
173/44	191/08-13	212/01
173/62, 173/72, 173/77-78 & 173/80	191/15	212/02
173/76	192/01-02	212/03 & 212/07
173/79	192/05	212/04
173/81	192/06	212/05
174/02, 174/04-10 & 174/12-13	192/07 & 192/10	212/08, 212/22 & 212/24
174/11 & 174/35-37	192/08	212/10
174/14, 174/16 & 174/38	192/09	212/11
174/15	192/11-12 & 192/14	212/12-13
174/17-19	192/13	212/14-15
174/20	192/15 & 192/17	212/16
174/21	192/18	212/17
174/22	192/19 & 194/08	212/18
174/23	193/01-04	212/19
174/24, 174/29 & 174/32-34	195/02	212/20
174/25	195/03, 195/10 & 195/22	212/21
174/26	195/04	212/23
174/27	195/05-06	213/01-05 & 215/01
174/28	195/08-09	214/01-02
174/30	195/11 & 195/13	214/03 & 214/13-14
174/31	195/15-16, 195/21, 195/23 & 198/01	214/04
175/01-03	195/17	214/05-07 & 214/09-11
175/04-06, 175/08-09 & 175/14	195/18-20	214/08
175/10	196/03-04 & 196/10	216/01-02

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220/25-26	221/68	225/21
220/27	221/69	225/22
220/28-29	221/70-71	225/23
221/01	221/72	225/25, 225/28-29, 225/32-33 &
221/02	221/73	225/81-83
221/03	221/77-78	225/34, 225/41, 225/48, 225/89-90
221/04	221/79-80	& 225/94-98
221/05	221/81 & 221/89	225/35
221/06	221/82	225/36-37
221/07	221/83	225/38
221/08, 221/21 & 221/94	221/84	225/39
221/09 & 221/15-16	221/85	225/40
221/10	221/86	225/42
221/11	221/87 & 221/95	225/43
221/12	221/88	225/44
221/13	221/90	225/45
221/14, 221/24 & 221/34	221/91	225/46
221/17	221/92	225/47 & 225/64
221/18	221/93	225/49
221/19	221/97	225/50
221/20	221/98-99	225/51
221/22	222/01	225/52
221/23, 221/27, 221/33 &	222/02	225/53
221/44-45	222/03	225/54
221/25	222/04	225/55
221/26	222/05, 222/10 & 222/31	225/56
221/28	222/06-07	225/57
221/29	222/08	225/58
221/30	222/09	225/59
221/31	222/11	225/60
221/32	222/12	225/61
221/35	222/13-14	225/62
221/36	222/15	225/63
221/37	222/16	225/65
221/38	222/17-18	225/66
221/39	222/19 & 222/23	225/67
221/40	222/20	225/68
221/41 & 221/56	222/21	225/69
221/42	222/22	225/70
221/43, 221/47-48 & 221/63-64	222/24	225/71
221/46	222/25 & 222/29	225/73
221/49	222/26	225/74
221/50	222/27-28	225/75
221/51	222/30	225/76
221/52	225/01-02, 225/07-08, 225/86 &	225/77
221/53-54	225/88	225/78
221/55	225/06	225/84 & 225/91-93
221/58 & 221/96	225/10	225/85
221/60	225/11	225/87
221/62	225/12 & 225/20	226/01-03 & 226/20
221/65	225/13 & 225/24	226/04 & 226/07
221/66	225/18	226/05

226/06	229/23	237/05
226/08	229/41	241/01
226/09-12	229/42	241/02
226/13 & 226/18	229/43	241/03
226/14-15	229/49-50 & 229/56-57	241/04
226/17	229/52-55	241/05
226/19	231/01	241/06
227/01, 227/07 & 227/12	231/02	241/07
227/02	231/03	241/08
227/03	231/04	241/09
227/04	231/05-07	241/10
227/05	231/08	241/11
227/06 & 227/30	232/01	241/12
227/08	232/02	241/13
227/09	232/04-06 & 232/09-10	241/14
227/10	232/07	241/15
227/11 & 227/17	232/08	241/16
227/13	233/01	241/17
227/14	233/02	241/18
227/15-16 & 227/18	233/03 & 233/10-11	241/19-20 & 241/22
227/19-20	233/04	241/21
227/21	233/05	241/23
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753/36	756/25	759/29-31
753/37-38	756/26	759/32-34
753/40-41	756/27	759/36
753/43	756/28	759/38
753/44-45	757/06-07 & 757/09	759/39
753/47	757/08	759/40
753/49	757/10-11	759/41
754/01	757/12	759/43
754/02-03 & 754/29	757/13	759/44-45
754/04	757/14	759/46
754/05-06	757/15 & 757/17-18	761/01-03, 761/05-14, 762/05, 762/07 & 762/09-11
754/07	757/16	761/04
754/08	757/19	811/01-08
754/09	757/20	811/09-10
754/10	757/21	811/11
754/11	757/22	811/12, 812/01-06, 813/01-09, 814/01-04 & 815/01-03
754/13	757/23	811/13-15
754/16-17	757/24	820/01-02
754/30	757/25	820/03-04
754/31 & 754/35	757/26	820/05-06
754/32-34	757/27	820/07-08
754/37	757/28	820/09
754/38	757/30 & 757/35	820/10-18
754/39	757/31	821/01 & 821/04-07
754/40-41	757/32 & 757/34	821/02
754/42	757/33	821/03
754/43-45	757/36	822/01 & 822/26
754/46	757/37	822/02 & 822/04
755/01 & 755/05	757/38	822/03
755/02-03	757/39	822/05-07
755/04	757/40	822/08
755/06	758/02-03, 758/06 & 758/23	822/09
755/07-08	758/04	822/10
755/09-10	758/05	822/11
755/11-12	758/07 & 758/16	822/12
755/13	758/10-14	822/13
755/14	758/15	822/14-15
755/15-16	758/17 & 758/26	822/27
755/17	758/20 & 758/25	822/28-32
755/18-20	758/24	822/33-34
755/21-22	759/01-03, 759/10 & 759/18	822/35
755/23-25	759/08	823/01-02 & 823/04
755/26	759/09	823/27
756/01-03 & 756/29	759/11	824/01-11 & 829/05
756/04, 756/18 & 756/21	759/12	825/02
756/10	759/13	825/03-04
756/11	759/14 & 759/42	825/05
756/12-13 & 756/23	759/16	825/06
756/14-15	759/17	825/07
756/16	759/19-20	
756/17 & 756/19	759/21	

825/08	836/06	931/16
825/09	836/13	931/17
826/01	836/14-15	931/18
826/02	836/16-17	931/19-20
826/03	836/18	932/01
827/01-02	836/19	932/02-03 & 934/01-02
827/03	836/20	941/01-04 & 941/06
827/04	836/22-23 & 836/25	941/05
828/01-02	836/24	942/01-10 & 943/01-10
829/01	837/01-03	944/01-03 & 944/05-08
829/02-04	837/04 & 837/07-08	944/04
829/06-07	837/05-06	944/09
829/08	837/09	944/10
829/09	837/10	944/11
829/10	837/11 & 837/13	944/12
831/02	837/12	950/01-04 & 950/19
831/05 & 831/24	837/14	950/05-08 & 950/29
831/06	837/15	950/09-10
831/07	837/16, 839/01-06 & 839/10-19	950/11-15 & 950/30-31
831/08	838/01	950/16-18, 950/20-24 & 950/32
831/09	838/02, 838/08-14 & 838/16-19	950/28 & 951/01-03
831/10	911/01-09 & 913/01	961/01-14 & 961/16-20
831/11	912/01-05	962/01, 962/10 & 963/01-02
831/12	912/06	962/02
831/13 & 831/15	912/07	962/03
831/14	912/08	962/04
831/16	912/09	962/05-07 & 962/11
831/17-18	912/10	962/08-09
831/21	912/11	971/01-02 & 971/04-05
831/22	912/12	971/03, 971/06 & 971/08
831/23	912/13 & 912/15	971/07
831/25	912/14	972/02, 973/01-03, 974/01-12 & 975/03
831/26	920/01-03	975/01-02 & 975/04
831/27	920/04	976/01
831/28-29	920/05	976/02
832/01, 832/06, 832/17-18 & 834/01-02	920/06	976/03
832/05 & 832/09	920/07	976/04 & 976/09-10
832/07	920/08-10	976/05
832/08 & 832/10	920/11	976/06 & 976/13
832/11	920/12	976/07
833/04-14 & 838/04-07	920/13	976/08
835/01	920/14	976/11-12
835/02-07	920/15-18	水上 Marine
835/08-13	931/01-06 & 933/01	
836/01-05, 836/07-12 & 836/21	931/07-14	
	931/15	

5. 區議會分區

District Council District

中西區	Central and Western
灣仔	Wan Chai
東區	Eastern
南區	Southern
深水埗	Sham Shui Po
九龍城	Kowloon City
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin
觀塘	Kwun Tong
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong
葵青	Kwai Tsing
荃灣	Tsuen Wan
屯門	Tuen Mun
元朗	Yuen Long
北區	North
大埔	Tai Po
沙田	Sha Tin
西貢	Sai Kung
離島	Islands
水上	Marine

6. 區議會選區

District Council/Constituency Area

中西區 – 中環	Central and Western – Chung Wan	東區 – 欣怡	Eastern – Yan Yee
中西區 – 半山東	Central and Western – Mid Levels East	東區 – 小西灣	Eastern – Siu Sai Wan
中西區 – 衛城	Central and Western – Castle Road	東區 – 富景	Eastern – Fullview
中西區 – 山頂	Central and Western – Peak	東區 – 環翠	Eastern – Wan Tsui
中西區 – 大學	Central and Western – University	東區 – 翡翠	Eastern – Fei Tsui
中西區 – 堅摩	Central and Western – Kennedy Town and Mount Davis	東區 – 柏架山	Eastern – Mount Parker
中西區 – 觀龍	Central and Western – Kwun Lung	東區 – 寶馬山	Eastern – Braemar Hill
中西區 – 西環	Central and Western – Sai Wan	東區 – 天后	Eastern – Tin Hau
中西區 – 寶翠	Central and Western – Belcher	東區 – 炮台山	Eastern – Fortress Hill
中西區 – 石塘咀	Central and Western – Shek Tong Tsui	東區 – 維園	Eastern – Victoria Park
中西區 – 西營盤	Central and Western – Sai Ying Pun	東區 – 城市花園	Eastern – City Garden
中西區 – 上環	Central and Western – Sheung Wan	東區 – 和富	Eastern – Provident
中西區 – 東華	Central and Western – Tung Wah	東區 – 堡壘	Eastern – Fort Street
中西區 – 正街	Central and Western – Centre Street	東區 – 北角邨	Eastern – North Point Estate
中西區 – 水街	Central and Western – Water Street	東區 – 錦屏	Eastern – Kam Ping
灣仔 – 軒尼詩	Wan Chai – Hennessy	東區 – 丹拿	Eastern – Tanner
灣仔 – 愛群	Wan Chai – Oi Kwan	東區 – 健康村	Eastern – Healthy Village
灣仔 – 鵝頸	Wan Chai – Canal Road	東區 – 鰂魚涌	Eastern – Quarry Bay
灣仔 – 銅鑼灣	Wan Chai – Causeway Bay	東區 – 南豐	Eastern – Nam Fung
灣仔 – 大坑	Wan Chai – Tai Hang	東區 – 康怡	Eastern – Kornhill
灣仔 – 渣甸山	Wan Chai – Jardine's Lookout	東區 – 康山	Eastern – Kornhill Garden
灣仔 – 樂活	Wan Chai – Broadwood	東區 – 興東	Eastern – Hing Tung
灣仔 – 跑馬地	Wan Chai – Happy Valley	東區 – 西灣河	Eastern – Sai Wan Ho
灣仔 – 司徒拔道	Wan Chai – Stubbs Road	東區 – 下耀東	Eastern – Lower Yiu Tung
灣仔 – 修頓	Wan Chai – Southorn	東區 – 上耀東	Eastern – Upper Yiu Tung
灣仔 – 大佛口	Wan Chai – Tai Fat Hau	東區 – 興民	Eastern – Hing Man
東區 – 太古城西	Eastern – Tai Koo Shing West	東區 – 樂康	Eastern – Lok Hong
東區 – 太古城東	Eastern – Tai Koo Shing East	東區 – 翠德	Eastern – Tsui Tak
東區 – 鯉景灣	Eastern – Lei King Wan	東區 – 漁灣	Eastern – Yue Wan
東區 – 筲箕灣	Eastern – Shau Kei Wan	東區 – 曉翠	Eastern – Hiu Tsui
東區 – 阿公岩	Eastern – A Kung Ngam	南區 – 香港仔	Southern – Aberdeen
東區 – 杏花邨	Eastern – Heng Fa Chuen	南區 – 鴨脷洲邨	Southern – Ap Lei Chau Estate
東區 – 翠灣	Eastern – Tsui Wan	南區 – 鴨脷洲北	Southern – Ap Lei Chau North
		南區 – 利東一	Southern – Lei Tung I
		南區 – 利東二	Southern – Lei Tung II
		南區 – 海怡東	Southern – South Horizons East
		南區 – 海怡西	Southern – South Horizons West
		南區 – 華貴	Southern – Wah Kwai
		南區 – 華富一	Southern – Wah Fu I
		南區 – 華富二	Southern – Wah Fu II
		南區 – 薄扶林	Southern – Pokfulam

南區 – 置富	Southern – Chi Fu	九龍城 – 啟德	Kowloon City – Kai Tak
南區 – 田灣	Southern – Tin Wan	九龍城 – 海心	Kowloon City – Hoi Sham
南區 – 香漁	Southern – Heung Yue	九龍城 – 土瓜灣北	Kowloon City – To Kwa Wan North
南區 – 海灣	Southern – Bays Area	九龍城 – 土瓜灣南	Kowloon City – To Kwa Wan South
南區 – 黃竹坑	Southern – Wong Chuk Hang	九龍城 – 鶴園	Kowloon City – Hok Yuen
南區 – 赤柱及石澳	Southern – Stanley and Shek O	九龍城 – 黃埔東	Kowloon City – Whampoa East
深水埗 – 寶麗	Sham Shui Po – Po Lai	九龍城 – 黃埔西	Kowloon City – Whampoa West
深水埗 – 長沙灣	Sham Shui Po – Cheung Sha Wan	九龍城 – 紅磡灣	Kowloon City – Hung Hom Bay
深水埗 – 南昌北	Sham Shui Po – Nam Cheong North	九龍城 – 紅磡	Kowloon City – Hung Hom
深水埗 – 南昌東	Sham Shui Po – Nam Cheong East	九龍城 – 家維	Kowloon City – Ka Wai
深水埗 – 南昌南	Sham Shui Po – Nam Cheong South	九龍城 – 愛谷	Kowloon City – Oi Kuk
深水埗 – 南昌中	Sham Shui Po – Nam Cheong Central	九龍城 – 愛俊	Kowloon City – Oi Chun
深水埗 – 下南昌	Sham Shui Po – Lower Nam Cheong	黃大仙 – 龍趣	Wong Tai Sin – Lung Tsui
深水埗 – 南昌西	Sham Shui Po – Nam Cheong West	黃大仙 – 龍啟	Wong Tai Sin – Lung Kai
深水埗 – 麗閣	Sham Shui Po – Lai Kok	黃大仙 – 龍上	Wong Tai Sin – Lung Sheung
深水埗 – 元州	Sham Shui Po – Un Chau	黃大仙 – 鳳凰	Wong Tai Sin – Fung Wong
深水埗 – 荔枝角	Sham Shui Po – Lai Chi Kok	黃大仙 – 鳳德	Wong Tai Sin – Fung Tak
深水埗 – 美孚	Sham Shui Po – Mei Foo	黃大仙 – 鑽石山	Wong Tai Sin – Diamond Hill
深水埗 – 荔灣	Sham Shui Po – Lai Wan	黃大仙 – 新蒲崗	Wong Tai Sin – San Po Kong
深水埗 – 清荔	Sham Shui Po – Ching Lai	黃大仙 – 東頭	Wong Tai Sin – Tung Tau
深水埗 – 澤安	Sham Shui Po – Chak On	黃大仙 – 東美	Wong Tai Sin – Tung Mei
深水埗 – 蘇屋	Sham Shui Po – So Uk	黃大仙 – 樂富	Wong Tai Sin – Lok Fu
深水埗 – 李鄭屋	Sham Shui Po – Lei Cheng Uk	黃大仙 – 橫頭磡	Wong Tai Sin – Wang Tau Hom
深水埗 – 白田	Sham Shui Po – Pak Tin	黃大仙 – 天強	Wong Tai Sin – Tin Keung
深水埗 – 大坑東及又一村	Sham Shui Po – Tai Hang Tung and Yau Yat Tsuen	黃大仙 – 翠竹及鵬程	Wong Tai Sin – Tsui Chuk and Pang Ching
深水埗 – 南山	Sham Shui Po – Nam Shan	黃大仙 – 竹園南	Wong Tai Sin – Chuk Yuen South
深水埗 – 石硤尾	Sham Shui Po – Shek Kip Mei	黃大仙 – 竹園中	Wong Tai Sin – Chuk Yuen Central
九龍城 – 馬頭圍	Kowloon City – Ma Tau Wai	黃大仙 – 竹園北	Wong Tai Sin – Chuk Yuen North
九龍城 – 馬坑涌	Kowloon City – Ma Hang Chung	黃大仙 – 慈雲西	Wong Tai Sin – Tsz Wan West
九龍城 – 馬頭角	Kowloon City – Ma Tau Kok	黃大仙 – 慈雲東	Wong Tai Sin – Tsz Wan East
九龍城 – 樂民	Kowloon City – Lok Man	黃大仙 – 慈雲北	Wong Tai Sin – Tsz Wan North
九龍城 – 常樂	Kowloon City – Sheung Lok	黃大仙 – 瓊富	Wong Tai Sin – King Fu
九龍城 – 何文田	Kowloon City – Ho Man Tin	黃大仙 – 彩雲東	Wong Tai Sin – Choi Wan East
九龍城 – 嘉道理	Kowloon City – Kadoorie	黃大仙 – 彩雲南	Wong Tai Sin – Choi Wan South
九龍城 – 太子	Kowloon City – Prince	黃大仙 – 彩雲西	Wong Tai Sin – Choi Wan West
九龍城 – 九龍塘	Kowloon City – Kowloon Tong	黃大仙 – 池彩	Wong Tai Sin – Chi Choi
九龍城 – 龍城	Kowloon City – Lung Shing	黃大仙 – 彩虹	Wong Tai Sin – Choi Hung
		觀塘 – 觀塘中心	Kwun Tong – Kwun Tong Central
		觀塘 – 九龍灣	Kwun Tong – Kowloon Bay

觀塘 – 啟業	Kwun Tong – Kai Yip	油尖旺 – 旺角中	Yau Tsim Mong – Mong Kok Central
觀塘 – 麗晶	Kwun Tong – Lai Ching	油尖旺 – 櫻桃	Yau Tsim Mong – Cherry
觀塘 – 坪石	Kwun Tong – Ping Shek	油尖旺 – 大角咀	Yau Tsim Mong – Tai Kok Tsui
觀塘 – 佐敦谷	Kwun Tong – Jordan Valley	油尖旺 – 詩歌舞	Yau Tsim Mong – Sycamore
觀塘 – 順天西	Kwun Tong – Shun Tin West	油尖旺 – 大南	Yau Tsim Mong – Tai Nan
觀塘 – 雙順	Kwun Tong – Sheung Shun	油尖旺 – 旺角北	Yau Tsim Mong – Mong Kok North
觀塘 – 利安	Kwun Tong – Lee On	油尖旺 – 旺角東	Yau Tsim Mong – Mong Kok East
觀塘 – 順天東	Kwun Tong – Shun Tin East	油尖旺 – 旺角南	Yau Tsim Mong – Mong Kok South
觀塘 – 秀茂坪北	Kwun Tong – Sau Mau Ping North	油尖旺 – 京士柏	Yau Tsim Mong – King's Park
觀塘 – 曉麗	Kwun Tong – Hiu Lai	油尖旺 – 尖沙咀東	Yau Tsim Mong – Tsim Sha Tsui East
觀塘 – 秀茂坪南	Kwun Tong – Sau Mau Ping South	葵青 – 葵興	Kwai Tsing – Kwai Hing
觀塘 – 興田	Kwun Tong – Hing Tin	葵青 – 葵盛東邨	Kwai Tsing – Kwai Shing East Estate
觀塘 – 德田	Kwun Tong – Tak Tin	葵青 – 上大窩口	Kwai Tsing – Upper Tai Wo Hau
觀塘 – 藍田	Kwun Tong – Lam Tin	葵青 – 下大窩口	Kwai Tsing – Lower Tai Wo Hau
觀塘 – 廣德	Kwun Tong – Kwong Tak	葵青 – 葵涌邨	Kwai Tsing – Kwai Chung Estate
觀塘 – 平田	Kwun Tong – Ping Tin	葵青 – 石蔭	Kwai Tsing – Shek Yam
觀塘 – 康栢	Kwun Tong – Hong Pak	葵青 – 安蔭	Kwai Tsing – On Yam
觀塘 – 油塘四山	Kwun Tong – Yau Tong Sze Shan	葵青 – 新石籬	Kwai Tsing – Shek Lei Extension
觀塘 – 麗港	Kwun Tong – Lai Kong	葵青 – 石籬	Kwai Tsing – Shek Lei
觀塘 – 景田	Kwun Tong – King Tin	葵青 – 大白田	Kwai Tsing – Tai Pak Tin
觀塘 – 翠屏南	Kwun Tong – Tsui Ping South	葵青 – 葵芳	Kwai Tsing – Kwai Fong
觀塘 – 翠屏北	Kwun Tong – Tsui Ping North	葵青 – 華峰	Kwai Tsing – Wah Fung
觀塘 – 寶樂	Kwun Tong – Po Lok	葵青 – 祖堯	Kwai Tsing – Cho Yiu
觀塘 – 月華	Kwun Tong – Yuet Wah	葵青 – 麗瑤	Kwai Tsing – Lai Yiu
觀塘 – 協康	Kwun Tong – Hip Hong	葵青 – 興芳	Kwai Tsing – Hing Fong
觀塘 – 康樂	Kwun Tong – Hong Lok	葵青 – 荔景	Kwai Tsing – Lai King
觀塘 – 定安	Kwun Tong – Ting On	葵青 – 葵盛西邨	Kwai Tsing – Kwai Shing West Estate
觀塘 – 上牛頭角	Kwun Tong – Upper Ngau Tau Kok	葵青 – 雅安	Kwai Tsing – Nga On
觀塘 – 下牛頭角	Kwun Tong – Lower Ngau Tau Kok	葵青 – 偉海	Kwai Tsing – Wai Hoi
觀塘 – 淘大	Kwun Tong – To Tai	葵青 – 青衣邨	Kwai Tsing – Tsing Yi Estate
觀塘 – 樂華北	Kwun Tong – Lok Wah North	葵青 – 翠怡	Kwai Tsing – Greenfield
觀塘 – 樂華南	Kwun Tong – Lok Wah South	葵青 – 長青	Kwai Tsing – Cheung Ching
油尖旺 – 尖沙咀西	Yau Tsim Mong – Tsim Sha Tsui West	葵青 – 長康	Kwai Tsing – Cheung Hong
油尖旺 – 渡船角	Yau Tsim Mong – Ferry Point	葵青 – 盛康	Kwai Tsing – Shing Hong
油尖旺 – 佐敦	Yau Tsim Mong – Jordan	葵青 – 青衣南	Kwai Tsing – Tsing Yi South
油尖旺 – 油麻地	Yau Tsim Mong – Yau Ma Tei	葵青 – 長亨	Kwai Tsing – Cheung Hang
油尖旺 – 富榮	Yau Tsim Mong – Charming		
油尖旺 – 旺角西	Yau Tsim Mong – Mong Kok West		

葵青 – 發泰	Kwai Tsing – Fat Tai	屯門 – 龍門	Tuen Mun – Lung Mun
葵青 – 長安	Kwai Tsing – Cheung On	屯門 – 新景	Tuen Mun – San King
荃灣 – 德華	Tsuen Wan – Tak Wah	屯門 – 屯門鄉郊	Tuen Mun – Tuen Mun Rural
荃灣 – 楊屋道	Tsuen Wan – Yeung Uk Road	屯門 – 良景	Tuen Mun – Leung King
荃灣 – 海濱	Tsuen Wan – Hoi Bun	屯門 – 田景	Tuen Mun – Tin King
荃灣 – 祈德尊	Tsuen Wan – Clague Garden	屯門 – 建生	Tuen Mun – Kin Sang
荃灣 – 福來	Tsuen Wan – Fuk Loi	屯門 – 兆康	Tuen Mun – Siu Hong
荃灣 – 愉景	Tsuen Wan – Discovery Park	元朗 – 豐年	Yuen Long – Fung Nin
荃灣 – 荃灣中心	Tsuen Wan – Tsuen Wan Centre	元朗 – 水邊	Yuen Long – Shui Pin
荃灣 – 荃威	Tsuen Wan – Allway	元朗 – 南屏	Yuen Long – Nam Ping
荃灣 – 麗濤	Tsuen Wan – Lai To	元朗 – 北朗	Yuen Long – Pek Long
荃灣 – 麗興	Tsuen Wan – Lai Hing	元朗 – 大橋	Yuen Long – Tai Kiu
荃灣 – 荃灣郊區西	Tsuen Wan – Tsuen Wan Rural West	元朗 – 鳳翔	Yuen Long – Fung Cheung
荃灣 – 荃灣郊區東	Tsuen Wan – Tsuen Wan Rural East	元朗 – 十八鄉北	Yuen Long – Shap Pat Heung North
荃灣 – 綠楊	Tsuen Wan – Luk Yeung	元朗 – 十八鄉南	Yuen Long – Shap Pat Heung South
荃灣 – 梨木樹東	Tsuen Wan – Lei Muk Shue East	元朗 – 屏山南	Yuen Long – Ping Shan South
荃灣 – 梨木樹西	Tsuen Wan – Lei Muk Shue West	元朗 – 屏山北	Yuen Long – Ping Shan North
荃灣 – 石圍角	Tsuen Wan – Shek Wai Kok	元朗 – 廈村	Yuen Long – Ha Tsuen
荃灣 – 象山	Tsuen Wan – Cheung Shan	元朗 – 耀祐	Yuen Long – Yiu Yau
屯門 – 屯門市中心	Tuen Mun – Tuen Mun Town Centre	元朗 – 天耀	Yuen Long – Tin Yiu
屯門 – 兆置	Tuen Mun – Siu Chi	元朗 – 瑞愛	Yuen Long – Shui Oi
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屯門 – 安定	Tuen Mun – On Ting	元朗 – 嘉湖南	Yuen Long – Kingswood South
屯門 – 友愛南	Tuen Mun – Yau Oi South	元朗 – 嘉湖北	Yuen Long – Kingswood North
屯門 – 友愛北	Tuen Mun – Yau Oi North	元朗 – 天慈	Yuen Long – Tin Tsz
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屯門 – 樂翠	Tuen Mun – Lok Tsui	北區 – 石湖墟	North – Shek Wu Hui
		北區 – 天平西	North – Tin Ping West
		北區 – 天平東	North – Tin Ping East

北區 – 鳳翠	North – Fung Tsui	沙田 – 利安	Sha Tin – Lee On
北區 – 沙打	North – Sha Ta	沙田 – 富寶	Sha Tin – Saddle Ridge
北區 – 皇后山	North – Queen's Hill	沙田 – 錦英	Sha Tin – Kam Ying
大埔 – 大埔墟	Tai Po – Tai Po Hui	沙田 – 耀安	Sha Tin – Yiu On
大埔 – 大埔中	Tai Po – Tai Po Central	沙田 – 恒安	Sha Tin – Heng On
大埔 – 頌汀	Tai Po – Chung Ting	沙田 – 大水坑	Sha Tin – Tai Shui Hang
大埔 – 大元	Tai Po – Tai Yuen	沙田 – 碧湖	Sha Tin – Bik Woo
大埔 – 富亨	Tai Po – Fu Heng	沙田 – 廣康	Sha Tin – Kwong Hong
大埔 – 怡富	Tai Po – Yee Fu	沙田 – 廣源	Sha Tin – Kwong Yuen
大埔 – 富明	Tai Po – Fu Ming	沙田 – 曾大屋	Sha Tin – Tsang Tai Uk
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大埔 – 宏福	Tai Po – Wang Fuk	沙田 – 徑口	Sha Tin – Keng Hau
大埔 – 大埔滘	Tai Po – Tai Po Kau	沙田 – 顯嘉	Sha Tin – Hin Ka
大埔 – 運頭塘	Tai Po – Wang Tau Tong	沙田 – 美田	Sha Tin – Mei Tin
大埔 – 新富	Tai Po – San Fu	沙田 – 田心	Sha Tin – Tin Sum
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大埔 – 太和	Tai Po – Tai Wo	西貢 – 白沙灣	Sai Kung – Pak Sha Wan
大埔 – 舊墟及太湖	Tai Po – Old Market and Serenity	西貢 – 西貢離島	Sai Kung – Sai Kung Islands
大埔 – 康樂園	Tai Po – Hong Lok Yuen	西貢 – 坑口東	Sai Kung – Hang Hau East
大埔 – 船灣	Tai Po – Shuen Wan	西貢 – 尚德	Sai Kung – Sheung Tak
大埔 – 西貢北	Tai Po – Sai Kung North	西貢 – 坑口西	Sai Kung – Hang Hau West
沙田 – 沙田市中心	Sha Tin – Sha Tin Town Centre	西貢 – 翠林	Sai Kung – Tsui Lam
沙田 – 瀝源	Sha Tin – Lek Yuen	西貢 – 康景	Sai Kung – Hong King
沙田 – 禾輦邨	Sha Tin – Wo Che Estate	西貢 – 寶林	Sai Kung – Po Lam
沙田 – 第一城	Sha Tin – City One	西貢 – 欣英	Sai Kung – Yan Ying
沙田 – 愉城	Sha Tin – Yue Shing	西貢 – 運亨	Sai Kung – Wan Hang
沙田 – 王屋	Sha Tin – Wong Uk	西貢 – 景林	Sai Kung – King Lam
沙田 – 沙角	Sha Tin – Sha Kok	西貢 – 厚德	Sai Kung – Hau Tak
沙田 – 博康	Sha Tin – Pok Hong	西貢 – 富裕	Sai Kung – Fu Yu
沙田 – 乙明	Sha Tin – Jat Min	西貢 – 東明	Sai Kung – Tung Ming
沙田 – 秦金	Sha Tin – Chun Kam	西貢 – 安康	Sai Kung – On Hong
沙田 – 新翠	Sha Tin – Sun Chui	西貢 – 廣明	Sai Kung – Kwong Ming
沙田 – 大圍	Sha Tin – Tai Wai	離島 – 大嶼山	Islands – Lantau
沙田 – 美城	Sha Tin – May Shing	離島 – 東涌新市鎮	Islands – Tung Chung New Town
沙田 – 下城門	Sha Tin – Lower Shing Mun	離島 – 愉景灣	Islands – Discovery Bay
沙田 – 穗禾	Sha Tin – Sui Wo	離島 – 坪洲及喜靈 洲	Islands – Peng Chau and Hei Ling Chau
沙田 – 火炭	Sha Tin – Fo Tan	離島 – 南丫及蒲台	Islands – Lamma and Po Toi
沙田 – 駿馬	Sha Tin – Chun Ma	離島 – 長洲南	Islands – Cheung Chau South
沙田 – 恒濤	Sha Tin – Heng To	離島 – 長洲北	Islands – Cheung Chau North
沙田 – 錦豐	Sha Tin – Kam Fung	水上	Marine
沙田 – 新港城	Sha Tin – Sunshine City		

7. 新市鎮

New Town

香港島及九龍	Hong Kong Island and Kowloon
西貢（將軍澳）	Sai Kung (Tseung Kwan O)
西貢（其他地區）	Sai Kung (Other Areas)
荃灣（新市鎮）	Tsuen Wan (New Town)
荃灣（其他地區）	Tsuen Wan (Other Areas)
屯門（新市鎮）	Tuen Mun (New Town)
屯門（其他地區）	Tuen Mun (Other Areas)
元朗（新市鎮）	Yuen Long (New Town)
元朗（天水圍）	Yuen Long (Tin Shui Wai)
元朗（其他地區）	Yuen Long (Other Areas)
北區（粉嶺／上水）	North (Fanling/Sheung Shui)
北區（其他地區）	North (Other Areas)
大埔（新市鎮）	Tai Po (New Town)
大埔（其他地區）	Tai Po (Other Areas)
沙田（新市鎮）	Sha Tin (New Town)
沙田（馬鞍山）	Sha Tin (Ma On Shan)
沙田（其他地區）	Sha Tin (Other Areas)
葵青（葵涌）	Kwai Tsing (Kwai Chung)
葵青（青衣）	Kwai Tsing (Tsing Yi)
葵青（其他地區）	Kwai Tsing (Other Areas)
離島（北大嶼山）	Islands (North Lantau)
離島（其他地區）	Islands (Other Areas)
水上	Marine

香港二零零一年人口普查刊物

Publications of the Hong Kong 2001 Population Census

刊物名稱	Title of publication	語文	Language
<u>已出版</u>	<u>Published</u>		
簡要報告	Summary Results	中英文	Bilingual
有關各區議會分區的基本統計表	Basic Tables for District Council Districts	中英文	Bilingual
區議會分區及選區統計表的附件 - 區域分界地圖	Boundary Maps Complementary to Tables for District Council Districts and Constituency Areas	中英文	Bilingual
有關香港島各選區的基本統計表	Basic Tables for Constituency Areas: Hong Kong Island	中英文	Bilingual
有關九龍各選區的基本統計表	Basic Tables for Constituency Areas: Kowloon	中英文	Bilingual
有關新界各選區的基本統計表	Basic Tables for Constituency Areas: New Territories	中英文	Bilingual
有關各規劃統計小區的基本統計表	Basic Tables for Tertiary Planning Units	中英文	Bilingual
規劃統計小區統計表的附件 - 區域分界地圖	Boundary Maps Complementary to Tables for Tertiary Planning Units	中英文	Bilingual
統計圖解	Graphic Guide	中英文	Bilingual
主要報告 - 第一冊	Main Report – Volume I	中英文	Bilingual
主要報告 - 第二冊	Main Report – Volume II	中英文	Bilingual
<u>將出版*</u>	<u>To be published*</u>		
主要統計表	Main Tables	中英文	Bilingual

* 有關一些人口分組的主題性報告亦將會出版。

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