

序言

二零零一年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。這不單有助對社會上不同的層面進行研究，更可按特定人口組別，進行探討。

根據二零零一年人口普查的結果，本報告載列有關本港青年的一系列統計數字。它詳盡分析青年的特徵：人口特徵、教育、勞動人口、居住情況及房屋和地區特徵。在可能範圍內，這些結果會與過往人口普查／中期人口統計的結果作比較。

本報告為一系列有關人口分組的主題性報告書之一。二零零一年人口普查的刊物名稱已詳列於本報告的最後部分。

政府統計處處長 何永煊

二零零二年六月

Foreword

The 2001 Population Census provides a wealth of data on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population in Hong Kong. It allows studies to be undertaken not only on various facets of the community but also on specific sub-groups of the population.

A comprehensive range of statistics of youths in Hong Kong, based on the results of the 2001 Population Census, are presented in this report. It goes into some length in analyzing the characteristics of youths: demographic characteristics, education, labour force, living arrangement and housing, and geographical characteristics. Comparisons are made with results of the past population censuses/by-censuses as appropriate.

This report is one among a series of the thematic reports released on population sub-groups. A list of the 2001 Population Census publications is given at the end of this report.

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1. 緒言

背景

1.1 根據慣例，自一九六一年起，香港每十年進行一次人口普查，並在兩次人口普查中間，進行一次中期人口統計。依此慣例，香港於二零零一年三月進行了一次人口普查。

1.2 二零零一年人口普查已於二零零一年三月十五日至二十七日的十三天期間進行。這次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要點算，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。

概念與範圍

1.3 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，採用了「居住人口」方法，來編製香港的人口估計。作出這個改動的原因，是「居住人口」概念在統計理論而言，較適用於計算一個地方的人口。而這個做法尤為配合近年在改變中的香港人口居住和流動模式。

⁽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「概念與範圍」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 anonymized passenger movement data. Please refer to the section “Concept and Coverage” for details on Usual Residents and Mobile Residents.

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 March 2001.

1.2 The 2001 Population Census was conducted in the thirteen-day period from 15 to 27 March 2001. It 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. As a result, there is a full count of the population, households and quarters (refer to as complete enumeration⁽¹⁾) whilst detailed characteristics of the population and households are provided by estimates derived from the sample enquiry.

Concept and Coverage

1.3 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.

1.4 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）於普查時刻在港的香港非永久性居民。

1.5 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。

1.6 在一般有關青年的研究中，可能因應不同的實際需要而採納不同的年齡組別來界定青年。例如：就著不同的目標，十五至二十四歲或十二至二十四歲的人士均可被定義作青年。

1.7 在香港，在策劃青年服務時，一般以十五至二十四歲的人士作為目標人口。而聯合國亦採納這定義。

1.8 本報告所指的青年，是十五至二十四歲不論男女的人口。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」及「常住人口」點算方法點算的「本港居民人口」。作出比較時需特別留意。雖然二零零一年人口普查的數字與一九九一年人口普查及一九九六年中期人口統計的數字是根據不同方法編製，但仍可作概括性比較。

1.4 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.

1.5 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.

1.6 In studies on youths, different classifications adopting different age groups for youths may exist, depending on the subject matter concerned. For instance, persons aged 15 to 24 or 12 to 24 may be respectively defined as youths for different objectives.

1.7 In Hong Kong, persons aged 15 to 24 have generally been taken as the target population in planning services for youths. This is also adopted by the United Nations.

1.8 In this report, youths refer to population aged 15 to 24 for both sexes. While 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 approach and the resident population enumerated under the de jure enumeration approach respectively. Caution is required in making comparison. Notwithstanding the change, the 2001 Population Census figures are broadly comparable with those of the 1991 Population Census and the 1996 Population By-census.

報告結構

1.9 本報告共分八章。第二章簡介有關青年的重要特徵。第三章首先追溯青年人口數目在一九六一至二零零一年間的轉變，跟著再探討過去十年青年的年齡性別分布。

1.10 第四章就青年的人口特徵作詳細研究。有關青年的婚姻狀況、在港居住年期及慣用語言的統計數字及詮釋均載列於本章內。

1.11 現今青年因普遍接受較高教育而延長了在學的時間。第五章分析現今情況，並探討青年的教育程度的轉變。

1.12 第六章探討青年的就業狀況，特別留意青年男性與青年女性的顯著分別。有關結果亦會與整體工作人口作出比較。

1.13 第七章描述青年人口在家庭及住戶中的狀況，並討論居住情況的改變、不同性別及就業情況對居住情況的影響。

1.14 有關香港青年的地理特徵詳列於第八章。分析主要圍繞地區分布，青年的內部遷移情況及曾作內部遷移的青年的特徵。

Report Structure

1.9 This report consists of eight chapters. A highlight of the characteristics of youths is provided in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 begins by tracing the changes in the size of the youth population from 1961 to 2001. It also looks at the age-sex profile of youths over the past decade.

1.10 The demographic characteristics of youths are examined in detail in Chapter 4. Statistics on the marital situation, duration of residence in Hong Kong, and usual language spoken by youths are presented with interpretations.

1.11 Prolonged stay at school for higher educational attainment is common among youths. Chapter 5 analyzes the current situation and examines changes of the educational attainment of youths over time.

1.12 Chapter 6 explores patterns of employment among youths, noting significant differences between male youths and female youths. Comparisons are also made with the working population as a whole.

1.13 Chapter 7 describes the youth population in the context of families and households. Changes in living arrangements over time, differences between the sexes and the impact of employment made in living situations are discussed.

1.14 The geographical characteristics of youths in Hong Kong are contained in Chapter 8. The geographical distribution, the internal migration pattern of youths and of those who had internally migrated are studied in detail.

1.15 本報告的表 3.1、3.2、7.1、8.1 及 8.2 所列數字，是由全面點算所得，其他列表上的數字，則經由抽樣統計調查估算所得。在進行估算時採用了「比率估計」方法，使由全面點算所得的數字與經由抽樣統計調查估算所得的一致。採用這方法時，每一區議會分區內按屋宇單位類型劃分的屋宇單位總計，按屋宇單位類型劃分的住戶總計及按年齡、性別劃分的人口總計均用作參考總數，確保與經由抽樣統計調查估算所得的各區議會分區內有關總計脗合。以全面點算而附以抽樣統計調查進行人口普查的其他國家／地方的統計機構，一般都採用類似的估算方法。

1.16 由於不同特徵的總計分別用作參考總數，因此，同時涉及人口、住戶及屋宇單位特徵的抽樣估算數字及一些較區議會分區細小的地區，例如新市鎮的抽樣估算數字與全面點算所得的個別總計並不一定相同。這類情況已在有關統計表的註腳中附以舉例說明。不過一般來說，差別都是很少的。

代號

1.17 本刊物內各代號的含意如下：

-	零
..	不適用
0.0	少於 0.05%

數字的捨入

1.18 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。

1.15 The data in Tables 3.1, 3.2, 7.1, 8.1 and 8.2 are obtained from the complete enumeration. As for the other tables, the data are estimates derived from the sample enquiry. To achieve consistency between total counts obtained from the complete enumeration and estimates derived from the sample enquiry, the “ratio estimation” method is employed. Total counts of quarters by type, households by type of quarters and population by age and sex at the District Council district level were chosen as controls when applying the method. The control process ensures that corresponding estimates derived from the sample are consistent with these total counts in each District Council district. Such an approach is generally adopted by statistical authorities worldwide when conducting a census with complete enumeration supplemented by a sample enquiry.

1.16 Because the control was applied at different hierarchical levels, estimates derived from the sample enquiry involving characteristics cross-relating population, households and quarters and estimated derived from the sample enquiry in smaller geographical units, e.g. new towns, are not necessarily identical with the respective total counts. Examples for illustration are given as footnotes to the tables concerned in the report. Usually the differences are very small.

Symbols

1.17 The following symbols are used throughout the publication :

-	Nil
..	Not applicable
0.0	Less than 0.05%

Rounding of Figures

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

2. 摘要

2.1 本報告的第三至第八章就青年人口作出詳盡的分析。第 2.2–2.21 段概述重要結果。為方便參考，青年的主要統計數字載列於第九及第十頁。

數目及結構

2.2 青年人口的數目在過去四十年，即一九六一至二零零一年間，上升了 552 607 人，平均每年增長率為 2.3%。在二零零一年香港青年的數目有 920 445 人。

2.3 以青年佔總人口的比例而言，其百分比由一九六一年的 11.8% 上升至一九八一年最高的 23.0%，但在過去二十年則持續下跌至二零零一年的 13.7%。

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

人口特徵

2.5 從未結婚的青年的比例由一九九一年的 93.4% 上升至二零零一年的 95.7%，而已婚的比例則由 6.5% 下降至 4.1%。

2.6 由於在過去十年有大量的年青內地持單程證人士及外籍家庭傭工來港，因此導致在香港以外地方出生的青年數目增加。其百分比由一九九一年的 19.2%，上升至一九九六年的 20.8%，再進一步上升至二零零一年的 21.2%。

2. Executive Summary

2.1 Chapters 3-8 of this report provide a detailed analysis on the youth population. Salient findings are highlighted in paragraphs 2.2 - 2.21. For ease of quick reference, key statistics of youths are listed on pages 9 and 10.

Size and Structure

2.2 The youth population increased by 552 607 or at an average annual growth rate of 2.3% over the past 40 years (i.e. from 1961 to 2001). There were 920 445 youths in Hong Kong in 2001.

2.3 In terms of the proportion of youths in the total population, its percentage rose from 11.8% in 1961 to a peak of 23.0% in 1981, and then dropped continuously over the past 20 years to 13.7% in 2001.

2.4 The sex ratio (i.e. number of males per 1 000 females) of the youth population in 2001 was 985, as compared with the overall sex ratio of 960. There were slightly more female youths than male youths. This can be attributed to the large number of young female foreign domestic helpers working in Hong Kong. The sex ratio of the youth population, after excluding the foreign domestic helpers, rose to 1 059.

Demographic Characteristics

2.5 The proportion of youths who had never married rose from 93.4% in 1991 to 95.7% in 2001, while the proportion who were now married dropped from 6.5% to 4.1%.

2.6 As a result of the influx of young one-way permit holders from the Mainland and foreign domestic helpers over the past ten years, there was an increase in the number of youths born outside Hong Kong. The percentage rose from 19.2% in 1991, to 20.8% in 1996 and further to 21.2% in 2001.

2.7 能說英語及普通話的青年人口，在數目及百分比上，在過去十年均有所增加。在一九九一年時，青年當中有 56.6% 及 15.8% 分別報稱能說英語及普通話，有關百分比在二零零一年已上升至 67.6% 及 37.8%。

教育

2.8 青年人口的就學情況愈趨普遍。十七至十八歲年齡組別的就學比率，由一九九一年的 58.3% 增至二零零一年的 71.0%；至於十九至二十四歲的年齡組別，則由 15.1% 增至 26.4%。

2.9 由於接受專上教育的機會在過去十年大增，因此曾受專上教育的青年人口，不論在數目上或比例上，皆大幅增加。在一九九一年，115 278 名的青年（佔青年人口的 13.7%）曾就讀專上課程，但該數字在二零零一年已達 177 243 人（佔青年人口的 19.3%）。

勞動人口

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

2.11 在過去十年，青年的勞動人口參與率由一九九一年的 58.6% 逐漸下降至二零零一年的 48.3%。這部分是由於青年接受教育的機會增加因而較遲才加入勞工市場。

2.12 二零零一年的青年工作人口中，青年僱員佔 96.4%（全港工作人口中僱員佔 88.6%）。這與一九九一年及一九九六年的情況相若。

2.7 The ability to speak English and Putonghua among the youth population has increased over the past ten years, both in number and percentage. There were 67.6% and 37.8% of the youths who could speak English and Putonghua respectively in 2001, up from 56.6% and 15.8% in 1991.

Education

2.8 School attendance was common among the youth population. The school attendance rate for the age group 17-18 increased from 58.3% in 1991 to 71.0% in 2001, and that for the age group 19-24, from 15.1% to 26.4%.

2.9 Owing to the increased tertiary education opportunities in the past ten years, the youth population with tertiary education had increased substantially both in number and in their share of the population. In 1991, 115 278 youths (or 13.7% of the youth population) had attended tertiary education, whereas by 2001 the number reached 177 243 (or 19.3% of the youth population).

Labour Force

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

2.11 Over the past ten years, the labour force participation rate of youths declined steadily from 58.6% in 1991 to 48.3% in 2001. This, to some extent, is attributed to the later entry of youths into the labour market as a result of the increasing educational opportunities of the young people.

2.12 Among the working youths in 2001, 96.4% of them were employees (as compared with 88.6% of employees in whole working population). Similar observations were noted in 1991 and 1996.

2.13 在二零零一年，相當大比例的青年工作人口為「文員」(27.1%)及「服務工作及商店銷售人員」(23.6%)。青年在這些職業中的比例遠較全港的工作人口為高。

2.14 在二零零一年的青年工作人口中，從事「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」的佔29.8%，其次是「社區、社會及個人服務業」(28.8%)和「金融、保險、地產及商用服務業」(15.7%)。按行業劃分的青年的分布跟全港工作人口的分布相近。

2.15 青年工作人口在二零零一年的每月主要職業收入中位數為7,500元，只為全港工作人口每月主要職業收入中位數10,000元的75%。青年的月入中位數較全港工作人口為低可能是與他/她們從事的職業及行業、教育程度及有限工作經驗有關。

居住情況及房屋

2.16 有青年居住的家庭住戶的住戶人數較多。有青年居住的家庭住戶的平均住戶人數為4.1人，較全港家庭住戶的3.1人高出29.1%。

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

2.13 In 2001, a large proportion of the working youths were engaged as “Clerks” (27.1%) and “Service workers and shop sales workers” (23.6%). The proportion of youths in these occupations was higher as compared to the total working population.

2.14 The “Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels” sector employed 29.8% of the working youths, followed by “Community, social and personal services” (28.8%) and “Financing, insurance, real estate and business services” (15.7%) in 2001. The distribution of youths by industry was quite similar to that for the whole working population.

2.15 The median monthly income from main employment of the working youths in 2001 was \$7,500, about 75% of the median (\$10,000) of the whole working population. The relatively low median income of these youths to the total working population may be due to the occupations and industries they are engaged in, their educational attainment and their limited working experience.

Living Arrangement and Housing

2.16 The household sizes of those domestic households with youths were relatively larger. The average household size of domestic households with youths was 4.1, which was higher than that of 3.1 for all domestic households in Hong Kong by 29.1%.

2.17 There have been slight changes in the living arrangements of youths in the past ten years. The largest proportion of youths were living with their parent(s) and the proportion was increasing steadily. The proportion of youths living with parent(s) only rose from 81.9% in 1991 to 88.1% in 2001. In contrast, the proportion of those living with spouse and/or child(ren) (and not with parent(s)) dropped continuously from 4.7% in 1991 to 2.4% in 2001.

2.18 青年的居住情況與年齡有莫大關係。只與父母同住的青年比例由十五歲的 98.1% 顯著下降至二十四歲的 71.2%。這個比例下跌的同時，與配偶及 / 或子女同住（不論是否與父母同住）的比例則有所增加，由十七歲的 0.2% 上升至二十四歲的 10.2%。

地區特徵

2.19 在過去十年，青年人口的分布有頗大的變動。新界於一九九一至二零零一年間是最多人居住的地區，所佔青年比例則由 42.6% 大幅上升至 54.9%。至於香港島及九龍，其比例則明顯減少，由十年前的 20.1% 及 37.0% 分別下降至二零零一年的 17.6% 及 27.5%。

2.20 在十八個區議會分區當中，沙田的青年數目最多（11.1%）。屯門及東區則分別第二（9.0%）及第三（8.3%）位。離島的青年數目最少（1.2%）。

2.21 青年人口較少作內部遷移。曾作內部遷移的青年只佔所有青年的 14.2%，而整體五歲及以上人口的比例則為 18.4%。在曾作內部遷移的青年中，最大比例（28.1%）是從新界的新市鎮移居其他新市鎮。亦有 15.0% 是從九龍搬往新市鎮的。

2.18 There is a strong relationship between age and living arrangement of youths. The proportion of youths living with their parents declined substantially from 98.1% at age 15 to 71.2% at age 24. The drop in proportion of youths living with parent(s) was accompanied by an increase in the proportions of living with spouse and/or children (no matter with parent(s) or not) from 0.2% at age 17 to 10.2% at age 24.

Geographical Characteristics

2.19 There was a substantial redistribution of the youth population during the last ten years. The New Territories had the largest share of the population throughout 1991-2001. The proportion of youths therein surged from 42.6% to 54.9%. For Hong Kong Island and Kowloon, their proportions declined significantly from 20.1% and 37.0% ten years ago to 17.6% and 27.5% in 2001 respectively.

2.20 Among the 18 District Council districts, Sha Tin had the largest number of youths (11.1%). The District Council districts with the second and the third largest number of youths were Tuen Mun (9.0%) and Eastern (8.3%) respectively. Islands had the smallest number of youths (1.2%).

2.21 Youth population were less prone to internal migration. The proportion of youths who had internally migrated was 14.2%, as compared to 18.4% of the whole population aged 5 and over. Of those youths who had internally migrated, the largest proportion (28.1%) moved between new towns in the New Territories. Another 15.0% destined for the new towns were originated from Kowloon.

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

	1991		1996		2001	
	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole Population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole Population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole Population
人口特徵 Demographic Characteristics						
人口 Population	839 841	5 674 114 ⁽¹⁾	869 511	6 412 937 ⁽²⁾	920 445	6 708 389 ⁽²⁾
過去五年的平均每年增長率 (百分比) Average annual growth rate over a 5-year period (%)	-3.7	0.6	0.7	1.8 ⁽³⁾	1.1	0.9 ⁽²⁾
性別比率 (每千名女性的男性人數) Sex ratio (males per 1 000 females)	1 048	1 038	1 027	1 000	985	960
已婚人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of now-married population (%)	6.5	60.0 ⁽⁴⁾	5.8	60.6 ⁽⁴⁾	4.1	59.4 ⁽⁴⁾
教育 Education						
就學比率 (百分比) School attendance rate (%)	37.6	..	42.9	..	48.2	..
具專上教育程度的人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of population with tertiary education (%)	13.7	11.2 ⁽⁴⁾	18.5	15.2 ⁽⁴⁾	19.3	16.4 ⁽⁴⁾
勞動人口 Labour Force						
勞動人口 Labour force						
男 Male	258 560	1 742 271	242 099	1 925 095	220 011	1 948 976
女 Female	233 515	1 068 731	220 786	1 257 402	224 233	1 489 016
勞動人口參與率 (百分比) Labour force participation rate (%)						
男 Male	60.2	78.7	54.9	76.6	48.2	71.9
女 Female	56.9	49.5	51.5	49.2	48.3	51.6
每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	4,300	5,170	7,500	9,500	7,500	10,000
按職業劃分的工作人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of working population by occupation (%)						
經理及行政人員 Managers and administrators	1.6	9.2	1.8	12.1	1.0	10.7
專業人員 Professionals	1.9	3.7	3.6	5.0	3.9	5.5
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	12.5	10.3	14.1	12.1	16.5	15.3
文員 Clerks	30.5	15.9	32.1	16.8	27.1	16.3
服務工作及商業銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	21.0	13.2	21.0	13.8	23.6	15.0
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	14.0	14.7	11.9	12.3	9.8	9.9
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	7.8	13.5	3.4	8.5	2.2	7.3
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	9.9	18.5	11.3	18.6	15.7	19.5
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 and occupations not classifiable	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.3

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

	1991		1996		2001	
	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole Population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole Population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole Population
勞動人口 (續) Labour Force (Cont'd)						
按行業劃分的工作人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of working population by industry (%)						
製造業 Manufacturing	25.6	28.2	15.9	18.9	8.7	12.3
建造業 Construction	4.6	6.9	6.5	8.1	6.6	7.6
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	26.6	22.5	28.2	24.9	29.8	26.2
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	8.9	9.8	10.4	10.9	10.1	11.3
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	13.6	10.6	14.9	13.4	15.7	16.1
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	19.3	19.9	22.8	22.3	28.8	25.5
其他 ⁽⁵⁾ Others ⁽⁵⁾	1.5	2.1	1.3	1.5	0.5	1.0
居住情況 Living Arrangement						
按居住情況劃分的人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of population by living arrangement (%)						
獨居 Living alone	1.6	4.4	1.4	4.4	1.1	4.4
只與父母同住 Living with parent(s) only	81.9	40.2	86.3	38.9	88.1	38.2
與配偶及 / 或子女同住 ⁽⁶⁾ Living with spouse and/or child(ren) ⁽⁶⁾	5.4	47.6	4.3	49.8	2.9	50.9
其他 ⁽⁷⁾ Others ⁽⁷⁾	11.1	7.8	8.0	6.9	7.9	6.5
人口分布 Geographical Distribution						
按地區劃分的人口數目 (佔全港人口的百分比) Population by Area (% of total whole population)						
香港島 Hong Kong Island	168 633 (20.1)	1 214 253 (22.0)	162 445 (18.7)	1 312 637 (21.1)	161 581 (17.6)	1 335 469 (19.9)
九龍 Kowloon	311 085 (37.0)	1 975 265 (35.8)	267 452 (30.8)	1 987 996 (32.0)	253 003 (27.5)	2 023 979 (30.2)
新界 New Territories	357 992 (42.6)	2 321 661 (42.0)	437 552 (50.3)	2 906 733 (46.8)	505 067 (54.9)	3 343 046 (49.8)
水上 Marine	2 131 (0.3)	11 102 (0.2)	2 062 (0.2)	10 190 (0.2)	794 (0.1)	5 895 (0.1)

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

Notes: (1) The figure includes 151 833 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1991 Census conducted in March 1991.
(2) The figures are compiled based on the Hong Kong Resident Population.
(3) The figures refer to residents present in Hong Kong at the census/by-census moment, including those who were temporarily away from Hong Kong. The population figure compiled on this basis at the 1996 Population By-census was 6 217 556.
(4) The figures refer to the whole population aged 15 and over.
(5) "Others" include such industries as "Agriculture and fishing", "Mining and quarrying", "Electricity, gas and water" and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable.
(6) Figures include youths living with spouse and/or child(ren), no matter living with parent(s) or not.
(7) Figures include youths living with person(s) other than parent(s), spouse and child(ren).

3. 數目及結構

3. Size and Structure

數目及增長

3.1 青年人口的數目在過去四十年，即一九六一至二零零一年期間，上升了552 607人，平均每年增長率為2.3%。青年人口的平均每年增長率遠較全港人口的1.9%為快。在一九六一至一九八一年間，青年人口由367 838人增至1 147 757人，然後下降至一九九一年的839 841人。跟著逐漸上升至二零零一年的920 445人。（表3.1）

Size and Growth

3.1 The youth population increased by 552 607 or at an average annual growth rate of 2.3% over the past 40 years (i.e. from 1961 to 2001). The average annual growth rate of the youth population was much faster than the 1.9% of the whole population. During 1961 to 1981, the youth population rose from 367 838 to 1 147 757. It then declined to 839 841 in 1991 before a gradual increase to reach 920 445 in 2001. (Table 3.1)

表3.1 一九六一年至二零零一年的青年數目及平均每年增長率
Table 3.1 Number of Youths and Average Annual Growth Rate, 1961 to 2001

人口普查/ 中期人口統計 Population Census/ By-census	青年 Youths			全港人口 Whole Population		
	數目 Number	轉變 Change	平均每年增長率 (百分率) Average Annual Growth Rate (%)	數目 Number	轉變 Change	平均每年增長率 (百分率) Average Annual Growth Rate (%)
1961	367 838	3 129 648 ⁽¹⁾
1966	585 100	217 262	9.7	3 708 920 ⁽¹⁾	579 272	3.5
1971	764 197	179 097	5.5	3 936 630 ⁽¹⁾	227 710	1.2
1976	968 080	203 883	4.5	4 402 990 ⁽¹⁾	466 360	2.1
1981	1 147 757	179 677	3.8	5 109 812 ⁽²⁾	706 822	3.3
1986	1 012 859	-134 898	-2.5	5 495 488 ⁽³⁾	385 676	1.5
1991	839 841	-173 018	-3.7	5 674 114 ⁽⁴⁾	178 626	0.6
1996	869 511	29 670	0.7	6 412 937 ⁽⁵⁾	543 442 ⁽⁶⁾	1.8 ⁽⁶⁾
2001	920 445	50 934	1.1	6 708 389 ⁽⁵⁾	295 452 ⁽⁵⁾	0.9 ⁽⁵⁾
1961 - 2001	..	552 607	2.3	..	3 578 741	1.9

註釋：(1) 一九六一年人口普查、一九六六年中期人口統計、一九七一年人口普查及一九七六年中期人口統計的香港人口數字，並不包括暫時不在港的居民。

(2) 該數字包括在一九八一年三月進行的人口普查時暫時不在港的123 252名居民。

(3) 該數字包括在一九八六年三月進行的中期人口統計時暫時不在港的99 491名居民。

(4) 該數字包括在一九九一年三月進行的人口普查時暫時不在港的151 833名居民。

(5) 這些數字是根據「居港人口」數目編製。

(6) 這些數字是根據在人口普查/中期人口統計時刻在香港的居民（包括暫時不在港的居民）的數目編製。一九九六年中期人口統計時的人口數字以這基計算的為6 217 556人。

Notes: (1) The Hong Kong population figures of the 1961 Population Census, the 1966 Population By-census, the 1971 Population Census and the 1976 Population By-census did not include residents temporarily away from Hong Kong.

(2) The figure includes 123 252 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1981 Census conducted in March 1981.

(3) The figure includes 99 491 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1986 By-census conducted in March 1986.

(4) The figure includes 151 833 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1991 Census conducted in March 1991.

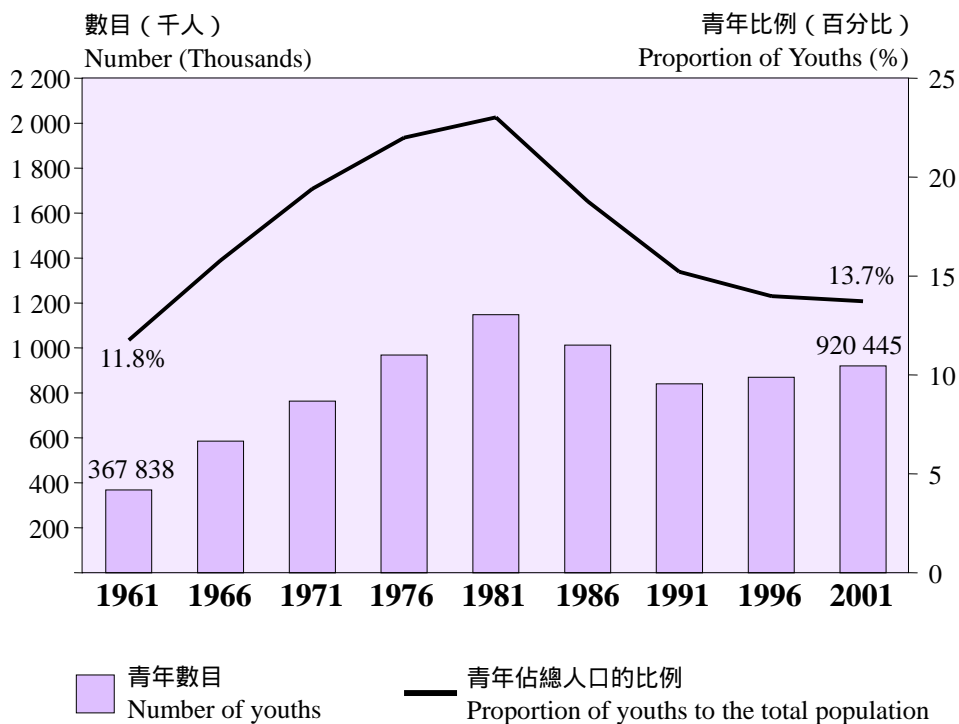
(5) The figures are compiled based on the Hong Kong Resident Population.

(6) The figures refer to residents present in Hong Kong at the census/by-census moment, including those who were temporarily away from Hong Kong. The population figure compiled on this basis at the 1996 Population By-census was 6 217 556.

3.2 以青年佔總人口的比例而言，其百分比由一九六一年的 11.8% 上升至一九八一年最高的 23.0%，但在過去的二十年則不斷下跌至二零零一年的 13.7%。這是由於在嬰兒潮時（即一九五零至一九六零年代）出生的小童於一九七一至一九八一年間步入青年的年齡組別。而在過去的二十年，他／她們已離開這年齡組別而步入成年，並由一九七零年代末期及一九八零年代出生的人口取代。由於在這時期出生的人口數目較少，故此有關青年比例在一九八一至一九九六年間急速下降。但是這比例在過去五年則趨向平穩，這是由於大量年青的內地持單程證人士及外籍家庭傭工來港所致。（圖 3.1）

3.2 In terms of the proportion of youths to the total population, its percentage rose from 11.8% in 1961 to a peak of 23.0% in 1981, and then dropped continuously over the past 20 years to 13.7% in 2001. This is because the baby-boom children (those born in the 1950s and 1960s) entered the age group of youths during the period 1971-1981. Over the past 20 years, these people moved out of the age group of youths and became adults. They were replaced by the much smaller number of people who were born during the late 1970s and the 1980s and hence, the proportion of youths dropped rapidly from 1981-1996. However, this proportion stabilized in the past five years as a result of the influx of one-way permit holders from the Mainland and foreign domestic helper who were mostly in the younger age group. (Chart 3.1)

圖 3.1 一九六一年至二零零一年的青年數目及比例
Chart 3.1 Number and Proportion of Youths, 1961-2001



年齡及性別結構

3.3 在二零零一年的青年當中，十五至十九歲的人士佔 48.9%，而二十至二十四歲的則佔 51.1%。一九九一年的相對比率為 48.8% 及 51.2%；一九九六年則為 48.0% 及 52.0%。（表 3.2）

3.4 青年人口的性別結構可按性別比率顯示，性別比率是指相對每一千名青年女性的青年男性人數。在一九九一年及一九九六年，青年男性均較青年女性為多。但在二零零一年的情況恰恰相反，青年女性較青年男性稍多。（表 3.2）

3.5 青年人口的性別比率在二零零一年為 985，而整體人口的性別比率則為 960。值得提及的是，在十五至十九歲年齡組別中，男性數目較女性數目為多（其性別比率為每千名女性對 1 056 名男性），但在二十至二十四歲的年齡組別中，女性遠較男性為多（其性別比率為每千名女性對 920 名男性）。這可能是由於大量女性外籍家庭傭工來港工作，而其中年齡介乎二十至二十四歲的亦為數不少。若不計算外籍家庭傭工，年齡組別二十至二十四歲的性別比率為 1 052。（表 3.2）

Age and Sex Structure

3.3 Among those youths in 2001, 48.9% aged 15-19 and 51.1% aged 20-24. The corresponding proportions were 48.8% and 51.2% in 1991; and 48.0% and 52.0% in 1996. (Table 3.2)

3.4 The sex composition of the youth population can be measured by the sex ratio, which is defined as the number of male youths per 1 000 female youths. In both 1991 and 1996, male youths outnumbered female youths; however, the situation reversed in 2001 with slightly more female youths than male youths. (Table 3.2)

3.5 The sex ratio of the youth population in 2001 was 985, as compared with the overall sex ratio of 960. It is worth noting that the number of males was greater than that of females in the age group 15-19 (the sex ratio being 1 056 males per 1 000 females), but males were far outnumbered by females in the age group 20-24 (the sex ratio being 920 males per 1 000 females). It might be due to the influx of female foreign domestic helpers, of whom a certain portion were in the age group 20-24. After excluding the foreign domestic helpers, the sex ratio rose to 1 052 in the age group 20-24. (Table 3.2)

表 3.2 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按性別及年齡組別劃分的青年數目
Table 3.2 Youths by Sex and Age Group, 1991, 1996 and 2001

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age Group	1991		1996		2001	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
青年 Youths							
男 Male	15 - 19	213 439	49.7	215 472	48.9	231 329	50.7
	20 - 24	216 280	50.3	225 172	51.1	225 310	49.3
	小計 Sub-total	429 719	100.0	440 644	100.0	456 639	100.0
女 Female	15 - 19	196 203	47.8	201 538	47.0	218 990	47.2
	20 - 24	213 919	52.2	227 329	53.0	244 816	52.8
	小計 Sub-total	410 122	100.0	428 867	100.0	463 806	100.0
合計 Both Sexes	15 - 19	409 642	48.8	417 010	48.0	450 319	48.9
	20 - 24	430 199	51.2	452 501	52.0	470 126	51.1
	總計 Total	839 841	100.0	869 511	100.0	920 445	100.0
全港人口 Whole Population							
男 Male		2 811 991	50.9	3 108 107	50.0	3 285 344	49.0
女 Female		2 710 290	49.1	3 109 449	50.0	3 423 045	51.0
合計 Both Sexes		5 522 281	100.0	6 217 556	100.0	6 708 389	100.0
性別比率 ⁽¹⁾ Sex Ratio ⁽¹⁾							
青年 Youths							
	15 - 19	1 088 (1 089)		1 069 (1 077)		1 056 (1 067)	
	20 - 24	1 011 (1 045)		991 (1 056)		920 (1 052)	
	合計 Overall	1 048 (1 066)		1 027 (1 066)		985 (1 059)	
全港人口 Whole Population							
		1 038 (1 058)		1 000 (1 037)		960 (1 012)	

註釋：(1) 在各年齡組別中，男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。括號內的數字是不包括外籍家庭傭工的性別比率。

Note: (1) The number of males per 1 000 females in the respective age group. Figures in brackets denote the sex ratio excluding foreign domestic helpers.

4. 人口特徵

婚姻狀況

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

4.2 在二零零一年的青年人口中，從未結婚人士佔 95.7%，其餘已婚人士（4.1%）、喪偶（少於 0.05%）及離婚/分居人士（0.1%）只佔很低比例。跟十五歲及以上全港人口比較，其婚姻狀況的比例分布有顯著差異。這是由於大部分人士在較大年歲才結婚。事實上，於二零零零年，男性及女性的初婚年齡中位數分別為 30.0 歲及 27.3 歲，這兩個數字都已超出青年的年齡範圍。（表 4.1）

4. Demographic Characteristics

Marital Status

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

4.2 Among the youth population in 2001, 95.7% were never married; the remaining proportions of now married (4.1%), widowed (less than 0.05%) and divorced/separated (0.1%) were very low. Compared with the whole population aged 15 and over, there were marked differences in the distribution in respect of marital status. It was due to the fact that most people got married at older ages. In fact, the median ages at first marriage for men and women in 2000 were 30.0 years and 27.3 years respectively which were outside the age range of youths. (Table 4.1)

表 4.1 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按婚姻狀況劃分的青年數目
Table 4.1 Youths by Marital Status, 1991, 1996 and 2001

婚姻狀況 Marital Status	1991		1996		2001	
	青年 Youths	十五歲及以上 全港人口 Whole Population Aged 15 and Over	青年 Youths	十五歲及以上 全港人口 Whole Population Aged 15 and Over	青年 Youths	十五歲及以上 全港人口 Whole Population Aged 15 and Over
			數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)			
從未結婚 Never married	784 660 (93.4)	1 433 997 (32.8)	817 407 (94.0)	1 596 267 (31.5)	881 287 (95.7)	1 787 519 (31.9)
已婚 Now married	54 376 (6.5)	2 623 909 (60.0)	50 798 (5.8)	3 072 785 (60.6)	37 723 (4.1)	3 325 482 (59.4)
喪偶 Widowed	87 (0.0)	258 974 (5.9)	145 (0.0)	300 204 (5.9)	183 (0.0)	333 622 (6.0)
離婚/分居 Divorced/Separated	718 (0.1)	53 485 (1.2)	1 161 (0.1)	97 262 (1.9)	1 252 (0.1)	152 349 (2.7)
總計 Total	839 841 (100.0)	4 370 365 (100.0)	869 511 (100.0)	5 066 518 (100.0)	920 445 (100.0)	5 598 972 (100.0)

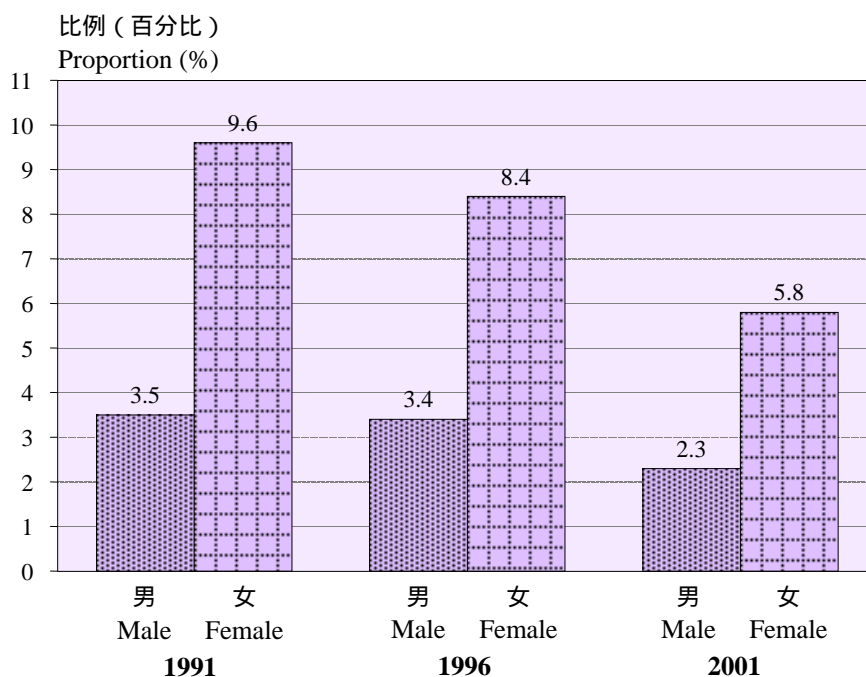
註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

4.3 按性別分析，可留意到青年女性結婚的傾向較青年男性為高。在二零零一年，已婚青年女性的比例是 5.8%，而男性則是 2.3%。不論青年男性或女性，已婚的比例在過去十年均大幅下降接近四成。
(圖 4.1)

4.3 When analyzed by sex, it is noted that female youths had a higher tendency to get married than their male counterparts. In 2001, the proportion of married female youths was 5.8%, whilst that for male was 2.3%. For both male and female youths, their proportions of married dropped by almost 40% in the past ten years.
(Chart 4.1)

圖 4.1 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按性別劃分的已婚青年比例
Chart 4.1 Proportion of Now-married Youths by Sex, 1991, 1996 and 2001



出生地點及在港居住年期

4.4 由於在過去十年有大量的年青內地持單程證人士及外籍家庭傭工來港，因此導致在香港以外地方出生的青年數目增加。其百分比由一九九一年的 19.2%，上升至一九九六年的 20.8%，再進一步上升至二零零一年的 21.2%。
(表 4.2)

Place of Birth and Duration of Residence in Hong Kong

4.4 As a result of the influx of young one-way permit holders from the Mainland and foreign domestic helpers over the past ten years, there was an increase in the number of youths born outside Hong Kong. The percentage rose from 19.2% in 1991, to 20.8% in 1996 and further to 21.2% in 2001.
(Table 4.2)

4.5 在二零零一年，約 90% 的青年人口在港居住七年或以上。一九九一年及一九九六年的百分比略高，分別為 93.1% 及 92.1%。（表 4.2）

4.5 In 2001, around 90% of the youth population had resided in Hong Kong for seven years or more. The percentages for 1991 and 1996 were slightly higher at 93.1% and 92.1% respectively. (Table 4.2)

表 4.2 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按在港居住年期及出生地點劃分的青年數目
Table 4.2 Youths by Duration of Residence in Hong Kong and Place of Birth, 1991, 1996 and 2001

在港居住年期 (年) Duration of Residence in Hong Kong (Year)	青年 Youths						全港人口 Whole Population			
	香港		中國內地 ⁽¹⁾		其他地方		總計		數目	百分比
	數目	百分比	數目	百分比	數目	百分比	數目	百分比		
Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
1991										
< 1	157	0.0	7 124	5.4	7 852	26.8	15 133	1.8	134 701	2.4
1 - <3	371	0.1	8 853	6.7	7 697	26.3	16 921	2.0	238 164	4.3
3 - <5	305	0.0	10 213	7.7	3 147	10.8	13 665	1.6	217 027	3.9
5 - <7	518	0.1	10 350	7.8	1 174	4.0	12 042	1.4	215 557	3.9
7 - <15	5 800	0.9	71 417	54.2	4 438	15.2	81 655	9.7	1 072 622	19.4
15+	671 570	98.9	23 908	18.1	4 947	16.9	700 425	83.4	3 644 210	66.0
總計 Total	678 721	100.0	131 865	100.0	29 255	100.0	839 841	100.0	5 522 281	100.0
1996										
< 1	429	0.1	4 569	3.2	7 856	19.6	12 854	1.5	148 720	2.4
1 - <3	1 421	0.2	8 622	6.1	11 569	28.8	21 612	2.5	286 303	4.6
3 - <5	1 421	0.2	10 231	7.3	7 055	17.6	18 707	2.2	279 135	4.5
5 - <7	1 239	0.2	11 582	8.2	2 265	5.6	15 086	1.7	237 739	3.8
7 - <15	9 797	1.4	50 395	35.7	5 137	12.8	65 329	7.5	898 929	14.5
15+	673 952	97.9	55 714	39.5	6 257	15.6	735 923	84.6	4 366 730	70.2
總計 Total	688 259	100.0	141 113	100.0	40 139	100.0	869 511	100.0	6 217 556	100.0
2001										
< 1	616	0.1	4 977	3.6	15 549	26.6	21 142	2.3	164 893	2.5
1 - <3	996	0.1	10 114	7.4	16 361	28.0	27 471	3.0	260 840	3.9
3 - <5	864	0.1	17 349	12.7	7 529	12.9	25 742	2.8	277 755	2.8
5 - <7	2 206	0.3	16 514	12.1	2 942	5.0	21 662	2.4	292 447	2.4
7 - <15	19 480	2.7	47 993	35.1	9 536	16.3	77 009	8.4	901 282	13.4
15+	701 296	96.7	39 641	29.0	6 482	11.1	747 419	81.2	4 811 172	71.7
總計 Total	725 458	100.0	136 588	100.0	58 399	100.0	920 445	100.0	6 708 389	100.0

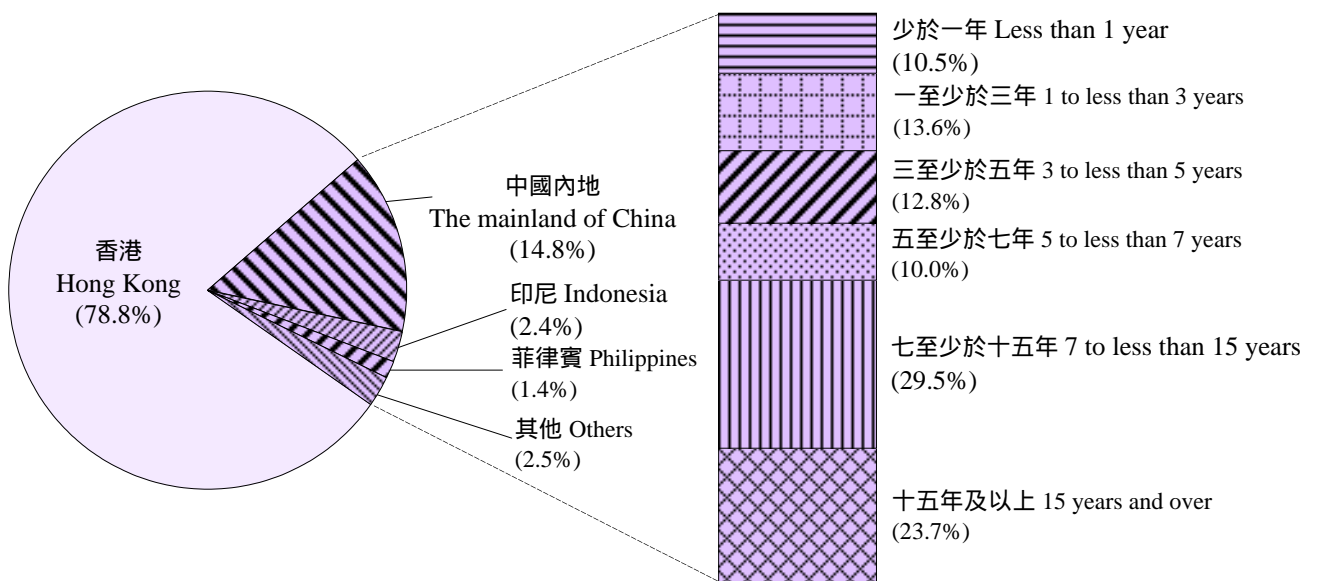
註釋：(1) 一九九一年及一九九六年的數字包括在台灣出生人士。

Note: (1) The 1991 and 1996 figures include persons born in Taiwan.

4.6 在二零零一年的青年人口中，78.8% 在本港出生，其餘在內地、印尼及菲律賓出生的分別佔 14.8%、2.4% 及 1.4%。約 47% 在香港以外地方出生的青年只在港居住少於七年，包括 10.5% 在港居住少於一年。（圖 4.2）

4.6 Of the youth population in 2001, 78.8% of them were born in Hong Kong, 14.8% in the Mainland, 2.4% in Indonesia and 1.4% in Philippines. About 47% of the youths born overseas had been in Hong Kong for less than seven years, including 10.5% who had lived here for less than one year. (Chart 4.2)

圖 4.2 二零零一年按出生地點及在港居住年期劃分的青年的百分比分布
Chart 4.2 Percentage Distribution of Youths by Place of Birth and Duration of Residence in Hong Kong, 2001



4.7 內地來港定居未足七年的青年可透過人口普查中有關「出生地點」、「國籍」及「在港居住年期」的資料得以界定。在此，他／她們被界定為(i) 其出生地點為中國內地，(ii) 中國籍而其永久居留地是香港，(iii) 居港少於七年，及(iv) 年齡介乎十五至二十四歲間。根據二零零一年人口普查的結果，介乎十五至十九歲的內地來港定居未足七年的青年有 27 756 人，佔十五至十九歲青年人口的 6.2%。而二十至二十四歲的內地來港定居未足七年的青年則有 11 299 人，佔同年齡組別青年人口的 2.4%。（表 4.3）

4.7 Youths from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years can be identified through information on “Place of birth”, “Nationality” and “Duration of residence in Hong Kong” collected in the Census. Here, they are defined as persons (i) born in the mainland of China; (ii) with Chinese nationality and place of domicile in Hong Kong; (iii) had stayed in Hong Kong for less than 7 years and (iv) aged 15-24. Based on the results of the 2001 Population Census, there were 27 756 persons aged 15-19 from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years, constituting 6.2% of youths aged 15-19. For youths aged 20-24, 11 299 (2.4%) were persons from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years. (Table 4.3)

表 4.3 二零零一年按性別、年齡組別及在港居住年期劃分內地來港定居未足七年的青年數目
Table 4.3 Youths from the Mainland Having Resided in Hong Kong for Less Than 7 Years by Sex, Age Group and Duration of Residence in Hong Kong, 2001

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age Group	內地來港定居未足七年的青年 Youths from the Mainland Having Resided in Hong Kong for Less Than 7 Years					青年人口 Youth Population	內地來港定居未 足七年的青年佔 青年人口的比例 (百分比) Proportion of Youths from the Mainland Having Resided in Hong Kong for Less Than 7 Years (%)
		在港居住年期 (年) Duration of Residence in Hong Kong (Year)						
		<1	1 – <3	3 – <5	5 – <7	總計 Total		
		數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)						
男 Male	15 – 19	1 000 (2.6)	3 124 (8.0)	5 435 (13.9)	4 563 (11.7)	14 122 (36.2)	231 329 (25.1)	6.1
	20 – 24	335 (0.9)	737 (1.9)	1 664 (4.3)	2 706 (6.9)	5 442 (13.9)	225 310 (24.5)	2.4
	小計 Sub-total	1 335 (3.4)	3 861 (9.9)	7 099 (18.2)	7 269 (18.6)	19 564 (50.1)	456 639 (49.6)	4.3
女 Female	15 – 19	943 (2.4)	3 163 (8.1)	5 718 (14.6)	3 810 (9.8)	13 634 (34.9)	218 990 (23.8)	6.2
	20 – 24	465 (1.2)	829 (2.1)	2 148 (5.5)	2 415 (6.2)	5 857 (15.0)	244 816 (26.6)	2.4
	小計 Sub-total	1 408 (3.6)	3 992 (10.2)	7 866 (20.1)	6 225 (15.9)	19 491 (49.9)	463 806 (50.4)	4.2
合計 Both Sexes	15 – 19	1 943 (5.0)	6 287 (16.1)	11 153 (28.6)	8 373 (21.4)	27 756 (71.1)	450 319 (48.9)	6.2
	20 – 24	800 (2.0)	1 566 (4.0)	3 812 (9.8)	5 121 (13.1)	11 299 (28.9)	470 126 (51.1)	2.4
	總計 Total	2 743 (7.0)	7 853 (20.1)	14 965 (38.3)	13 494 (34.6)	39 055 (100.0)	920 445 (100.0)	4.2

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

國籍

4.8 在二零零一年，有 93.4% 的青年其國籍為中國，而永久居留地是香港。另外，有 1.1% 青年其國籍為中國，而永久居留地不是香港。（表 4.4）

4.9 按國籍劃分的青年分布在一九九一至二零零一年間只有非常少的改變。由於有大量外籍家庭傭工來港工作，國籍為印尼及菲律賓的青年比例由一九九一年的 0.1% 及 1.0%，分別上升至二零零一年的 2.4% 及 1.4%。（表 4.4）

Nationality

4.8 In 2001, 93.4% of the youths were of Chinese nationality with place of domicile being Hong Kong. Besides, 1.1% of the youths were of Chinese nationality but with place of domicile other than Hong Kong. (Table 4.4)

4.9 There was only minimal change in the distribution of youths by nationality throughout 1991-2001. As a result of the large number of foreign domestic helpers coming to work in Hong Kong, the proportion of youths with Indonesian and Filipino nationality grew from 0.1% and 1.0% in 1991 to 2.4% and 1.4% in 2001 respectively. (Table 4.4)

表 4.4 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按國籍劃分的青年數目
Table 4.4 Youths by Nationality, 1991, 1996 and 2001

國籍 Nationality	1991		1996		2001	
	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole Population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole Population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole Population
中國 (永久居留地是香港) Chinese (Place of domicile - Hong Kong)	797 133 (94.9)	5 191 545 (94.0)	802 353 (92.3)	5 623 467 (90.4)	860 110 (93.4)	6 261 864 (93.3)
中國 (永久居留地不是香港) Chinese (Place of domicile - other than Hong Kong)	8 713 (1.0)	48 029 (0.9)	9 611 (1.1)	64 717 (1.0)	9 747 (1.1)	76 898 (1.1)
菲律賓 Filipino	8 449 (1.0)	64 658 (1.2)	12 525 (1.4)	120 730 (1.9)	12 453 (1.4)	143 662 (2.1)
印尼 Indonesian	1 176 (0.1)	7 905 (0.1)	6 605 (0.8)	22 057 (0.4)	22 186 (2.4)	54 629 (0.8)
英國 British	10 010 (1.2)	68 502 (1.2)	18 478 (2.1)	175 395 (2.8)	1 714 (0.2)	25 418 (0.4)
印度 ⁽²⁾ Indian ⁽²⁾	2 377 (0.3)	14 329 (0.3)	4 320 (0.5)	20 955 (0.3)	2 258 (0.2)	16 481 (0.2)
巴基斯坦、孟加拉及斯里蘭卡 ⁽²⁾ Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Sri-Lankan ⁽²⁾					2 432 (0.3)	12 161 (0.2)
泰國 Thai	1 429 (0.2)	11 787 (0.2)	1 736 (0.2)	15 993 (0.3)	1 008 (0.1)	14 791 (0.2)
日本 Japanese	626 (0.1)	10 850 (0.2)	837 (0.1)	19 010 (0.3)	362 (0.0)	14 715 (0.2)
美國 American	1 066 (0.1)	18 383 (0.3)	1 945 (0.2)	28 946 (0.5)	1 461 (0.2)	14 379 (0.2)
尼泊爾 ⁽³⁾ Nepalese ⁽³⁾	2 701 (0.3)	12 379 (0.2)
加拿大 Canadian	588 (0.1)	15 135 (0.3)	1 756 (0.2)	32 515 (0.5)	755 (0.1)	11 862 (0.2)
其他 Others	8 274 (1.0)	71 158 (1.3)	9 345 (1.1)	93 771 (1.5)	3 258 (0.4)	49 150 (0.7)
總計 Total	839 841 (100.0)	5 522 281 (100.0)	869 511 (100.0)	6 217 556 (100.0)	920 445 (100.0)	6 708 389 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

(2) 在一九九一年人口普查及一九九六年中期人口統計時，這些受訪者包括在「印度、巴基斯坦、孟加拉及斯里蘭卡」內，故此沒有它們的獨立統計數字。

(2) These respondents were grouped under "Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Sri-Lankan" in the 1991 Population Census and the 1996 Population By-census. Hence no separate figures were available.

(3) 在一九九一年人口普查及一九九六年中期人口統計時，這些受訪者包括在「其他亞洲及大洋洲國家」內，故此沒有它們的獨立統計數字。

(3) These respondents were grouped under "Other Asian and Oceanian countries" in the 1991 Population Census and the 1996 Population By-census. Hence no separate figures were available.

種族

4.10 青年人口的種族結構與全港人口的相若。在青年中，有接近 95% 為華人。至於居港的非華裔青年，則以印尼及菲律賓居多，分別佔青年人口的 2.3% 及 1.3%。（表 4.5）

Ethnicity

4.10 The ethnic composition of the youth population is similar to that of the whole population. Nearly 95% of youths were Chinese. The largest non-Chinese ethnic groups were Indonesians and Filipinos, constituting 2.3% and 1.3% of the youth population respectively. (Table 4.5)

表 4.5 二零零一年按種族劃分的青年數目
Table 4.5 Youths by Ethnicity, 2001

種族 Ethnicity	青年 Youths		全港人口 Whole Population	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
華人 Chinese	870 605	94.6	6 364 439	94.9
菲律賓人 Filipino	12 227	1.3	142 556	2.1
印尼人 Indonesian	21 098	2.3	50 494	0.8
英國人 British	933	0.1	18 909	0.3
印度人 Indian	2 580	0.3	18 543	0.3
泰國人 Thai	910	0.1	14 342	0.2
日本人 Japanese	336	0.0	14 180	0.2
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	2 781	0.3	12 564	0.2
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	2 256	0.2	11 017	0.2
其他 Others	6 719	0.7	61 345	0.9
總計 Total	920 445	100.0	6 708 389	100.0

慣用語彙

4.11 廣州話是青年人口在家中最常用的語言，佔 92.8% 的青年報稱使用廣州話。這比例較五歲及以上整體人口的比例（89.2%）為高。（表 4.6）

Usual Language

4.11 Among the youth population, Cantonese was the dialect most commonly spoken at home, with 92.8% of the youths reporting as such. This proportion was slightly higher than that for the whole population aged 5 and over (89.2%). (Table 4.6)

表 4.6 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年能說選定語言 / 方言的青年比例
Table 4.6 Proportion of Youths Able to Speak Selected Languages/Dialects, 1991, 1996 and 2001

語言 / 方言 Language/Dialect	青年 ⁽¹⁾ Youths ⁽¹⁾			五歲及以上全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole Population Aged 5 and Over ⁽¹⁾		
	作為慣用語言 As the Usual Language	作為其他 語言 / 方言 As Another Language/ Dialect	總計 Total	作為慣用語言 As the Usual Language	作為其他 語言 / 方言 As Another Language/ Dialect	總計 Total
1991						
廣州話 Cantonese	91.7	5.6	97.3	88.7	7.1	95.8
英語 English	1.6	55.0	56.6	2.2	29.4	31.6
普通話 Putonghua	0.8	15.0	15.8	1.1	16.9	18.1
其他中國方言 Other Chinese dialects	5.0	9.0	14.0	7.0	14.2	21.2
其他 Others	0.9	3.6	4.4	1.0	4.1	5.1
1996						
廣州話 Cantonese	91.9	5.1	97.0	88.7	6.6	95.2
英語 English	2.1	59.2	61.3	3.1	34.9	38.1
普通話 Putonghua	0.7	25.4	26.1	1.1	24.2	25.3
其他中國方言 Other Chinese dialects	4.1	8.2	12.3	5.8	13.8	19.6
其他 Others	1.2	4.9	6.1	1.3	5.4	6.6
2001						
廣州話 Cantonese	92.8	4.8	97.5	89.2	6.8	96.1
英語 English	2.1	65.6	67.6	3.2	39.8	43.0
普通話 Putonghua	0.4	37.4	37.8	0.9	33.3	34.1
其他中國方言 Other Chinese dialects	3.3	7.6	10.9	5.5	13.9	19.3
其他 Others	1.4	7.0	8.4	1.2	6.0	7.2

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括失去語言能力的人士。

Note: (1) The figures exclude mute persons.

4.12 能說英語及普通話的青年人口比例，在過去十年均有所增加。一九九一年的青年當中只有 56.6% 及 15.8% 分別報稱能說英語及普通話，有關比例在二零零一年已分別上升至 67.6% 及 37.8%。而能說英語及普通話的青年比例亦較五歲及以上全港人口為高（其比例分別為 43.0% 及 34.1%）。（表 4.6）

4.12 The ability to speak English and Putonghua among the youth population has increased over the past ten years. The proportions of youths who could speak English and Putonghua were 67.6% and 37.8% respectively in 2001, up from 56.6% and 15.8% in 1991. There were also a higher proportion of youths who could speak English and Putonghua than the whole population aged 5 and over (the proportions being 43.0% and 34.1% respectively). (Table 4.6)

5. 教育

5. Education

就學狀況

5.1 青年人口的就學情況愈趨普遍，反映專上學院學額的增加，讓更多年青人繼續進修而不投入勞工市場找尋工作。十七至十八歲年齡組別的就學比率，由一九九一年的 58.3% 增至二零零一年的 71.0%；至於十九至二十四歲的年齡組別，則由 15.1% 增至 26.4%。（表 5.1）

5.2 就學比率亦展現一些兩性有別的地方。在過去十年，十五至十八歲青年女性的就學比率，一般較同年齡組別的男性為高。另一方面，十九至二十四歲年齡組別（期間正接受專上教育）的模式則剛巧相反，即男性就學比率較女性為高。這情況在過去十年間仍然持續，但在二零零一年兩者的差距已經收窄。（表 5.1）

5.3 由於在十九至二十四歲的青年女性中有相當部分是外籍家庭傭工，故此需要扣除外籍家庭傭工，才可對青年的就學比率作進一步分析。在二零零一年，不包括外籍家庭傭工的青年就學比率為 50.0%，即一半的青年正在就學。十五至十八歲的青年包括及不包括外籍家庭傭工計算的兩套就學比率均十分接近。但是十九至二十四歲青年女性的就學比率則有所增加，其就學比率更高於同年齡組別的男性。（表 5.1）

School Attendance

5.1 School attendance was common among the youth population, reflecting the fact that instead of seeking employment in the labour market, more young people continued their higher education as a result of the greater educational opportunities available in tertiary institutions. The school attendance rate for the age group 17-18 increased from 58.3% in 1991 to 71.0% in 2001, and that for the age group 19-24, from 15.1% to 26.4%. (Table 5.1)

5.2 The school attendance rates of the youth population exhibited very interesting sex differentials. The rates for female youths aged 15-18 were in general higher than those for the male counterparts over the last ten years. On the other hand, for the age group 19-24, which corresponds to the period of tertiary education, the pattern was reversed, i.e. the school attendance rate was higher for males than for females. This trend prevailed in the last ten years but the gap had narrowed in 2001. (Table 5.1)

5.3 As female foreign domestic helpers constituted a certain portion of female youths aged 19-24, it is necessary to exclude foreign domestic helpers prior to further analyzing the school attendance rates of youths. After excluding foreign domestic helpers, the school attendance rate of youths was 50.0% in 2001, indicating that every one in two youths were studying. The two sets of school attendance rates (with and without foreign domestic helpers) for youths aged 15-18 were close to one another. However, the school attendance rate of female youths with foreign domestic helpers excluded aged 19-24 increased apparently and was slightly higher than that of their male counterparts. The observation was completely different from that of foreign domestic helpers included. (Table 5.1)

表 5.1 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按年齡組別及性別劃分的青年就學比率
Table 5.1 School Attendance Rates of Youths by Age Group and Sex, 1991, 1996 and 2001

年齡組別 Age Group	青年就學比率 (百分比) School Attendance Rates of Youths (%)								
	1991			1996			2001		
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both Sexes
包括外籍家庭傭工 Including foreign domestic helpers									
15 - 16	82.4	90.9	86.4	89.0	92.8	90.9	93.0	95.7	94.3
17 - 18	54.3	62.7	58.3	59.5	68.7	63.9	68.0	74.1	71.0
19 - 24	16.2	13.9	15.1	21.5	20.5	21.0	26.8	26.1	26.4
合計 Overall	37.1	38.1	37.6	42.4	43.4	42.9	48.4	48.0	48.2
不包括外籍家庭傭工 Excluding foreign domestic helpers									
15 - 16	82.4	90.9	86.4	89.0	92.9	90.9	93.0	95.8	94.4
17 - 18	54.3	62.7	58.3	59.5	69.0	64.1	68.0	74.6	71.2
19 - 24	16.2	14.3	15.3	21.6	21.7	21.6	26.8	29.4	28.0
合計 Overall	37.1	38.8	37.9	42.4	45.0	43.7	48.4	51.7	50.0

教育程度

5.4 隨著青年人口的教育機會激增，他們的教育程度亦大有改善。於一九九一至二零零一年期間，未受教育或只受幼稚園教育的青年比例不足 0.5%；曾受中學及更高教育的比例顯著增加，由一九九一年的 96.0% 上升至二零零一年的 98.1%。十五歲及以上全港人口曾受中學及更高教育的比例相對較低，只為一九九一年的 62.1% 及二零零一年的 71.1%。（表 5.2）

Educational Attainment

5.4 The greater opportunities for education available to the youth population improved markedly their level of educational attainment. The proportion of youths with no schooling or only kindergarten education was less than 0.5% throughout 1991 to 2001, whereas that with secondary and higher education increased significantly from 96.0% in 1991 to 98.1% in 2001. On the other hand, the proportion of population aged 15 and over with secondary and higher education was relatively lower, at 62.1% in 1991 and 71.1% in 2001. (Table 5.2)

專上教育

5.5 由於接受專上教育的機會在過去十年大增，因此曾受專上教育的青年人口，不論在數目或比例上，皆大幅增加。在一九九一年，115 278 名的青年（佔青年人口的 13.7%）曾受專上教育，但該數字在二零零一年已達 177 243 人（佔青年人口的 19.3%）。曾受專上教育青年的增長與十五歲及以上的整體人口的有關數字脛合（一九九一年為 11.2% 而二零零一年為 16.4%）。（表 5.2）

Tertiary Education

5.5 Owing to the increased tertiary education opportunities in the past ten years, the youth population with tertiary education had increased substantially both in number and in their share of the population. In 1991, 115 278 youths (or 13.7% of the youth population) had attended tertiary education, whereas by 2001 the number reached 177 243 (or 19.3% of the youth population). The increase for youths was in line with the whole population aged 15 and over (11.2% in 1991 and 16.4% in 2001). (Table 5.2)

表 5.2 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的青年數目
Table 5.2 Youths by Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended), 1991, 1996 and 2001

教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended)	1991		1996		2001	
	青年 Youths	十五歲及以上 全港人口 Whole Population Aged 15 and Over	青年 Youths	十五歲及以上 全港人口 Whole Population Aged 15 and Over	青年 Youths	十五歲及以上 全港人口 Whole Population Aged 15 and Over
	數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)					
未受教育 / 幼稚園 No schooling/Kindergarten	4 096 (0.5)	557 297 (12.8)	2 693 (0.3)	480 852 (9.5)	1 923 (0.2)	469 939 (8.4)
小學 Primary	29 131 (3.5)	1 100 599 (25.2)	18 652 (2.1)	1 146 882 (22.6)	15 965 (1.7)	1 148 273 (20.5)
初中 Lower Secondary	208 841 (24.9)	837 730 (19.1)	176 989 (20.4)	958 245 (18.9)	150 937 (16.4)	1 060 489 (18.9)
高中 Upper Secondary	414 367 (49.3)	1 169 271 (26.7)	409 658 (47.1)	1 403 211 (27.7)	401 981 (43.7)	1 473 681 (26.3)
預科 ⁽²⁾ Matriculation ⁽²⁾	68 128 (8.1)	214 577 (4.9)	100 350 (11.5)	308 808 (6.1)	172 396 (18.7)	528 090 (9.4)
專上教育 Tertiary						
非學位課程 Non-degree course	74 789 (8.9)	234 912 (5.4)	61 733 (7.1)	243 004 (4.8)	44 976 (4.9)	209 878 (3.7)
學位課程 Degree course	40 489 (4.8)	255 979 (5.9)	99 436 (11.4)	525 516 (10.4)	132 267 (14.4)	708 622 (12.7)
小計 Sub-total	115 278 (13.7)	490 891 (11.2)	161 169 (18.5)	768 520 (15.2)	177 243 (19.3)	918 500 (16.4)
總計 Total	839 841 (100.0)	4 370 365 (100.0)	869 511 (100.0)	5 066 518 (100.0)	920 445 (100.0)	5 598 972 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

(2) 這些數字包括於一九九六年中期人口統計同等教育程度（最高就讀程度）的「技術員」（其他專上教育以外的進修課程）及於二零零一年人口普查的「專業教育學院／前理工學院證書／文憑課程」。而在一九九一年人口普查，相近類別的「工業學院／理工學院證書／文憑課程」則包括在「專上教育：非學位課程」內。

(2) The figures include the equivalent educational attainment (highest level attended) of “Technician level (other further non-advance education)” in the 1996 Population By-census and “Diploma/certificate courses in Institute of Vocational Education / former polytechnics” in the 2001 Population Census. However, the similar group “Diploma/certificate courses in technical institutes / polytechnics” was included under “Tertiary: Non-degree course” in the 1991 Population Census.

攻讀形式

5.6 在二零零一年，曾受專上教育的177 243名青年當中，攻讀全日制的青年有100 602人，佔56.8%。這數字遠較一九九一年的60 149人為高，增加了40 453人，增幅達67.3%。（表5.3）

Mode of Study

5.6 Among the 177 243 youths having attended tertiary education in 2001, 100 602 or 56.8% were studying full-time. This was higher than the corresponding figure of 60 149 in 1991 by 40 453. The increase was nearly 67.3%. (Table 5.3)

表 5.3 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按是否在學劃分的曾受專上教育的青年數目
Table 5.3 Youths with Tertiary Education by Whether Studying, 1991, 1996 and 2001

是否在學 Whether Studying	1991		1996		2001	
	青年 Youths	十五歲及以上 全港人口 Whole Population Aged 15 and Over	青年 Youths	十五歲及以上 全港人口 Whole Population Aged 15 and Over	青年 Youths	十五歲及以上 全港人口 Whole Population Aged 15 and Over
			數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)			
正在就讀 Studying						
全日制 Full-time	60 149 (52.2)	66 777 (13.6)	85 125 (52.8)	96 466 (12.6)	100 602 (56.8)	115 115 (12.5)
部分時間制及遙距課程 Part-time and distance- learning course	14 978 (13.0)	36 353 (7.4)	22 372 (13.9)	84 463 (11.0)	19 502 (11.0)	120 630 (13.1)
已完成課程 / 退學 Had completed study/Withdrew	40 151 (34.8)	387 761 (79.0)	53 672 (33.3)	587 591 (76.5)	57 139 (32.2)	682 755 (74.3)
總計 Total	115 278 (100.0)	490 891 (100.0)	161 169 (100.0)	768 520 (100.0)	177 243 (100.0)	918 500 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

修讀科目

5.7 曾受專上教育的青年在過去十年所修讀的科目有所轉變。在二零零一年以「商科課程」為最普遍的科目，每千個曾受專上教育的青年中便有262人修讀這科目。而「文學及社會科學」及「電腦課程」分佔第二及第三位。（表5.4）

Field of Education

5.7 There were shifts over the past ten years in the field of education for youths with tertiary education. The most common field of education in 2001 was “Business and commercial studies” where 262 out of 1 000 youths with tertiary education had been educated in this field. “Arts and social science” and “Computer studies” were the second and third common fields of education. (Table 5.4)

5.8 修讀「電腦課程」的曾受專上教育青年在過去十年增加超過二倍，由一九九一年的 7 526 人上升至二零零一年的 23 587 人。同一時間，修讀「紡織、設計及其他工業技術」的青年則由一九九一年的 7 345 人下降至二零零一年的 2 431 人。
(表 5.4)

5.8 The number of tertiary educated youths in “Computer studies” three-folded in the past ten years, from 7 526 in 1991 to 23 587 in 2001. At the same time, there was a significant decrease in youths engaged in “Textile, design and other industrial technology” study from 7 345 in 1991 to only 2 431 in 2001. (Table 5.4)

表 5.4 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按修讀科目劃分的曾受專上教育的青年數目
Table 5.4 Youths with Tertiary Education by Field of Education, 1991, 1996 and 2001

修讀科目 Field of Education	曾受專上教育的人口 ⁽¹⁾ Population with Tertiary Education ⁽¹⁾					
	1991		1996		2001	
	青年 ⁽²⁾ Youths ⁽²⁾	十五歲及以上 全港人口 ⁽²⁾ Whole Population Aged 15 and Over ⁽²⁾	青年 Youths	十五歲及以上 全港人口 Whole Population Aged 15 and Over	青年 Youths	十五歲及以上 全港人口 Whole Population Aged 15 and Over
數目 (百分比) ⁽³⁾ Number (Percentage ⁽³⁾)						
商科課程 Business and commercial studies	30 453 (26.4)	112 085 (22.9)	40 855 (25.3)	197 542 (25.7)	46 412 (26.2)	263 783 (28.7)
文學及社會科學 Arts and social science	16 199 (14.1)	92 895 (18.9)	25 387 (15.8)	142 146 (18.5)	32 670 (18.4)	172 275 (18.8)
機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering	18 921 (16.4)	67 152 (13.7)	21 049 (13.1)	90 778 (11.8)	14 590 (8.2)	81 919 (8.9)
電腦課程 Computer studies	7 526 (6.5)	19 687 (4.0)	14 432 (9.0)	43 479 (5.7)	23 587 (13.3)	76 615 (8.3)
建築及營造工程 Architecture and construction engineering	6 534 (5.7)	35 462 (7.2)	11 631 (7.2)	55 280 (7.2)	13 915 (7.9)	66 276 (7.2)
純科學 Pure science	6 840 (5.9)	33 969 (6.9)	12 804 (7.9)	52 095 (6.8)	14 656 (8.3)	64 227 (7.0)
醫療衛生課程 Medical and health related studies	8 325 (7.2)	38 322 (7.8)	9 804 (6.1)	52 120 (6.8)	9 605 (5.4)	59 092 (6.4)
教育 Education	4 846 (4.2)	35 368 (7.2)	5 594 (3.5)	46 815 (6.1)	5 966 (3.4)	48 968 (5.3)
紡織、設計及其他工業技術 Textile, design and other industrial technology	7 345 (6.4)	19 806 (4.0)	7 546 (4.7)	27 566 (3.6)	2 431 (1.4)	12 757 (1.4)
其他科目 Other fields	8 289 (7.2)	36 145 (7.4)	12 067 (7.5)	60 699 (7.9)	13 411 (7.6)	72 588 (7.9)
總計 Total	115 278 (100.0)	490 891 (100.0)	161 169 (100.0)	768 520 (100.0)	177 243 (100.0)	918 500 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 這些數字指教育程度（最高就讀程度）為「專上教育」的人士。

(2) 這些數字包括曾修讀的教育程度（最高就讀程度）為「工業學院／理工學院證書／文憑課程」的人士。

(3) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) The figures refer to persons with educational attainment (highest level attended) as “Tertiary Education”.

(2) The figures include persons with educational attainment (highest level attended) of “Diploma/certificate courses in technical institutes / polytechnics”.

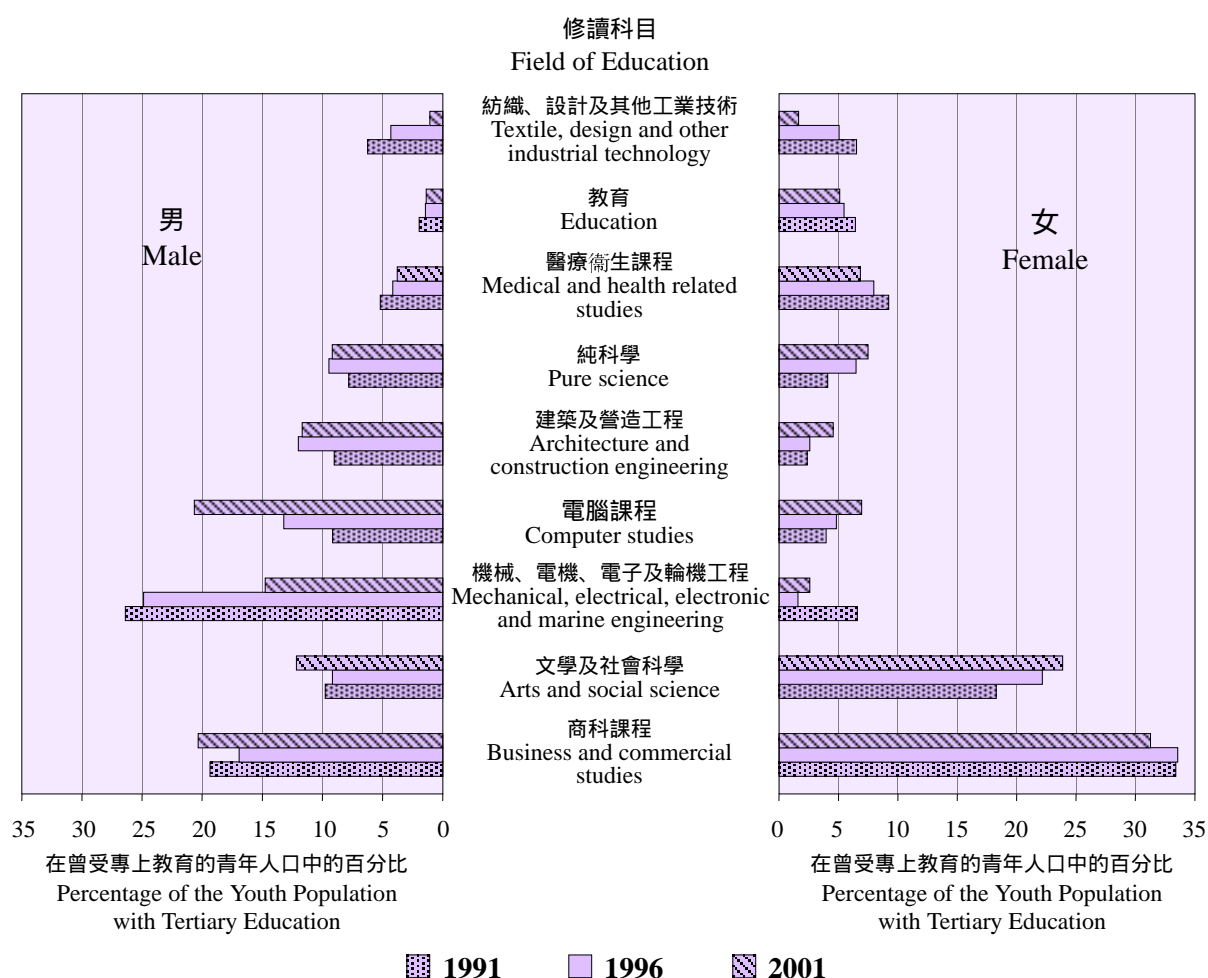
(3) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

5.9 個別課程的兩性青年比例在過去十年維持平穩。青年男性修讀「機械、電機、電子及輪機工程」、「電腦課程」等科目的比例較青年女性高。但在「文學及社會科學」、「商科課程」等科目卻出現相反情況。(圖 5.1)

5.9 The sex differentials of youths in the field of education remained steady over the past ten years. The proportion of male youths in the fields “Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering” and “Computer studies” were much higher than the corresponding proportions for female youths. The opposite was true in the fields “Arts and social science” and “Business and commercial studies”. (Chart 5.1)

圖 5.1 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按性別及修讀科目劃分的曾受專上教育的青年百分比分布

Chart 5.1 Percentage Distribution of Youths with Tertiary Education by Sex and Field of Education, 1991, 1996 and 2001



6. 勞動人口

6. Labour Force

勞動人口的增長

6.1 過去十年間，在勞動人口中的青年減少 47 831 人（即 9.7%），由一九九一年的 492 075 人減至二零零一年的 444 244 人。無論以實際數字及相對情況來看，青年男性的減幅均較青年女性為大。在二零零一年，男性青年勞動人口較一九九一年減少 38 549 人（即 14.9%），而女性青年勞動人口則減少 9 282 人（即 4.0%）。（表 6.1）

Growth of Labour Force

6.1 During the past ten years, youths in the labour force decreased by 47 831 (or 9.7%) from 492 075 in 1991 to 444 244 in 2001. The decrease was much larger, in both absolute and relative terms, for male youths than for female youths. In 2001, the number of male youths in the labour force was 38 549 (or 14.9%) less than that in 1991, while the corresponding decrease in the number of female youths was 9 282 (or 4.0%). (Table 6.1)

表 6.1 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按性別劃分的在勞動人口中的青年
Table 6.1 Youths in the Labour Force by Sex, 1991, 1996 and 2001

性別 Sex	1991		1996		2001	
	勞動人口 Labour Force	非勞動人口 Non Labour Force	勞動人口 Labour Force	非勞動人口 Non Labour Force	勞動人口 Labour Force	非勞動人口 Non Labour Force
數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)						
包括外籍家庭傭工 Including foreign domestic helpers						
青年 Youths						
男 Male	258 560 (60.2)	171 159 (39.8)	242 099 (54.9)	198 545 (45.1)	220 011 (48.2)	236 628 (51.8)
女 Female	233 515 (56.9)	176 607 (43.1)	220 786 (51.5)	208 081 (48.5)	224 233 (48.3)	239 573 (51.7)
合計 Both sexes	492 075 (58.6)	347 766 (41.4)	462 885 (53.2)	406 626 (46.8)	444 244 (48.3)	476 201 (51.7)
十五歲及以上全港人口 Whole Population Aged 15 and Over						
男 Male	1 742 271 (78.7)	470 676 (21.3)	1 925 095 (76.6)	586 759 (23.4)	1 948 976 (71.9)	762 011 (28.1)
女 Female	1 068 731 (49.5)	1 088 687 (50.5)	1 257 402 (49.2)	1 297 262 (50.8)	1 489 016 (51.6)	1 398 969 (48.4)
合計 Both sexes	2 811 002 (64.3)	1 559 363 (35.7)	3 182 497 (62.8)	1 884 021 (37.2)	3 437 992 (61.4)	2 160 980 (38.6)
不包括外籍家庭傭工 Excluding foreign domestic helpers						
青年 Youths						
男 Male	258 387 (60.2)	171 159 (39.8)	241 793 (54.9)	198 545 (45.1)	219 838 (48.2)	236 628 (51.8)
女 Female	226 290 (56.2)	176 607 (43.8)	205 063 (49.6)	208 081 (50.4)	191 393 (44.4)	239 573 (55.6)
合計 Both sexes	484 677 (58.2)	347 766 (41.8)	446 856 (52.4)	406 626 (47.6)	411 231 (46.3)	476 201 (53.7)
十五歲及以上全港人口 Whole Population Aged 15 and Over						
男 Male	1 741 111 (78.7)	470 676 (21.3)	1 922 446 (76.6)	586 759 (23.4)	1 946 666 (71.9)	762 011 (28.1)
女 Female	1 014 879 (48.2)	1 088 687 (51.8)	1 141 878 (46.8)	1 297 262 (53.2)	1 310 011 (48.4)	1 398 969 (51.6)
合計 Both sexes	2 755 990 (63.9)	1 559 363 (36.1)	3 064 324 (61.9)	1 884 021 (38.1)	3 256 677 (60.1)	2 160 980 (39.9)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

6.2 然而，值得注意的是，女性青年勞動人口中包括了相當大數目的外籍家庭傭工。在年齡組別十五至二十四歲的外籍家庭傭工（這裏指根據一九九一年及二零零一年人口普查和一九九六年中期人口統計估算所得的外籍家庭傭工數字）由一九九一年的 7 398 人增至二零零一年的 33 013 人。其中大部分（99.5%）為女性。在過去十年間，女性青年外籍家庭傭工增加 25 615 人。扣除外籍家庭傭工的數字後，女性青年在勞動人口的數目實際上減少 34 897（即 15.4%），由一九九一年的 226 290 人減少至二零零一年的 191 393 人。（表 6.1）

6.2 However, it should be noted that there was a large number of foreign domestic helpers in the labour force of female youths. The number of foreign domestic helpers (foreign domestic helpers refer only to those living in domestic households who could be separately derived in the 1991 and 2001 Population Census and the 1996 Population By-census) who were in the age group 15-24 increased from 7 398 in 1991 to 33 013 in 2001. Nearly all of them (99.5%) were females. The increase in the number of young female foreign domestic helpers during the period was 25 615. Excluding the foreign domestic helpers, the number of female youths in the labour force indeed decreased by 34 897 (or 15.4%), from 226 290 in 1991 to 191 393 in 2001. (Table 6.1)

勞動人口參與率

Labour Force Participation Rate

6.3 在過去十年，青年的勞動人口參與率由一九九一年的 58.6% 逐漸下降至二零零一年的 48.3%。這是由於青年接受教育的機會增加因而較遲才加入勞動人口。（表 6.2）

6.3 Over the past ten years, the labour force participation rate of youths declined steadily from 58.6% in 1991 to 48.3% in 2001. This is attributed to the later entry of youths into the labour force as a result of the increasing educational opportunities of the young people. (Table 6.2)

表 6.2 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按性別劃分的青年勞動人口參與率
Table 6.2 Labour Force Participation Rates of Youths by Sex, 1991, 1996 and 2001

性別 Sex		勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour Force Participation Rates (%)					
		1991		1996		2001	
		包括外籍 家庭傭工 Including Foreign Domestic Helpers	不包括外籍 家庭傭工 Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers	包括外籍 家庭傭工 Including Foreign Domestic Helpers	不包括外籍 家庭傭工 Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers	包括外籍 家庭傭工 Including Foreign Domestic Helpers	不包括外籍 家庭傭工 Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers
青年 Youths							
男	Male	60.2	60.2	54.9	54.9	48.2	48.2
女	Female	56.9	56.2	51.5	49.6	48.3	44.4
合計	Both sexes	58.6	58.2	53.2	52.4	48.3	46.3
十五歲及以上全港人口 Whole Population Aged 15 and Over							
男	Male	78.7	78.7	76.6	76.6	71.9	71.9
女	Female	49.5	48.2	49.2	46.8	51.6	48.4
合計	Both sexes	64.3	63.9	62.8	61.9	61.4	60.1

6.4 在二零零一年的青年中，二十至二十四歲青年的勞動人口參與率為 75.0%，遠較十五至十九歲青年的 20.4% 為高。而全港十五歲及以上人口的勞動人口參與率則為 61.4%。（圖 6.1 及表 6.2）

6.5 不論青年男性或女性，十五歲至二十四歲的勞動人口參與率均隨著年齡逐漸上升。這反映在不同的青年年歲中有不同的勞動參與率，較年輕的青年多仍在求學而較年長的則較多就業。（圖 6.1）

6.6 應留意的是差不多每個在十五至二十四歲的年歲，青年女性的勞動人口參與率均較青年男性為低，但其差距卻隨著年齡增加而收窄。在扣除外籍家庭傭工後，青年男性及女性的勞動人口參與率的差距更為拉闊，青年男性的勞動人口參與率在十五至二十四歲的每個年歲均較青年女性為高。（圖 6.1）

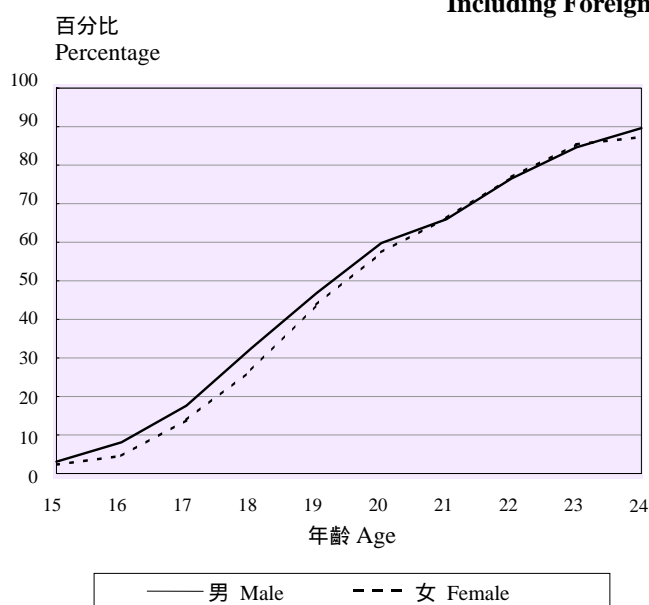
6.4 Among the youths in 2001, the labour force participation rate of youths aged 20-24 was 75.0%, much higher than that of 20.4% for those youths aged 15-19. This compares with 61.4% for the whole population aged 15 and over. (Chart 6.1 and Table 6.2)

6.5 The labour force participation rates, for both male youths and female youths, increased gradually from age 15 to age 24. This reflects the diversity across the ages of youths, with the younger persons being engaged in education and the older persons being more likely working. (Chart 6.1)

6.6 It is worth noting that female youths had slightly lower labour force participation rate than male youths for almost all ages between 15 and 24, though the gap narrowed as the age increased. However, the difference between male and female youths widened when foreign domestic helpers were excluded. The labour force participation rate of male youths was higher than that of the female youths for all ages between 15 and 24. (Chart 6.1)

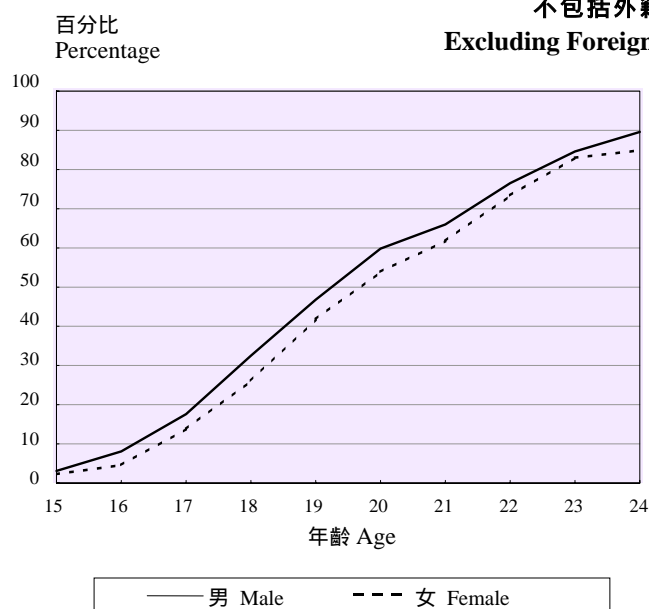
圖 6.1 二零零一年按性別及年齡劃分的青年勞動人口參與率
Chart 6.1 Labour Force Participation Rates of Youths by Sex and Age, 2001

包括外籍家庭傭工
Including Foreign Domestic Helpers



性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age Group	勞動人口參與率 Labour Force Participation Rate
男 Male	15-19	21.9%
	20-24	75.2%
女 Female	15-19	18.7%
	20-24	74.8%
合計 Both sexes	15-19	20.4%
	20-24	75.0%

不包括外籍家庭傭工
Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers



性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age Group	勞動人口參與率 Labour Force Participation Rate
男 Male	15-19	21.9%
	20-24	75.1%
女 Female	15-19	17.9%
	20-24	71.2%
合計 Both sexes	15-19	20.0%
	20-24	73.2%

青年工作人口

經濟活動身分

6.7 在二零零一年的青年工作人口中，青年僱員佔 96.4%（全港工作人口中僱員佔 88.6%）。而僱主、自營作業者及無酬家庭從業員只佔很低比例，分別為 0.8%、1.8% 及 1.0%。這與一九九一年及一九九六年的情況相若，大部分的青年工作人口都是僱員（其比例在一九九一年及一九九六年均為 95.9%）。（表 6.3）

Working Youths

Economic Activity Status

6.7 Among the working youths in 2001, 96.4% of them were employees (as compared with 88.6% of employees in whole working population). The proportions of employers, self-employed and unpaid family workers were very low at 0.8%, 1.8% and 1.0% respectively. Similar observations were noted in 1991 and 1996, in which a significant proportion of the working youths were employees (both 95.9% for 1991 and for 1996). (Table 6.3)

表 6.3 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按經濟活動身分劃分的青年工作人口
Table 6.3 Working Youths by Economic Activity Status, 1991, 1996 and 2001

經濟活動身分 Economic Activity Status	1991		1996		2001	
	青年 工作人口 Working Youths	全港 工作人口 Whole Working Population	青年 工作人口 Working Youths	全港 工作人口 Whole Working Population	青年 工作人口 Working Youths	全港 工作人口 Whole Working Population
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)					
僱員 ⁽²⁾ Employees ⁽²⁾	443 024 (95.9)	2 383 159 (87.8)	399 970 (95.9)	2 684 589 (88.2)	382 132 (96.4)	2 881 223 (88.6)
僱主 Employers	5 110 (1.1)	152 943 (5.6)	3 469 (0.8)	204 414 (6.7)	3 020 (0.8)	213 309 (6.6)
自營作業者 Self-employed	7 850 (1.7)	145 481 (5.4)	7 986 (1.9)	127 461 (4.2)	7 104 (1.8)	134 575 (4.1)
無酬家庭從業員 Unpaid family workers	6 008 (1.3)	33 520 (1.2)	5 495 (1.3)	27 234 (0.9)	4 125 (1.0)	23 599 (0.7)
總計 Total	461 992 (100.0)	2 715 103 (100.0)	416 920 (100.0)	3 043 698 (100.0)	396 381 (100.0)	3 252 706 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(2) 這些數字包括外發工。

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

(2) The figures include outworkers.

職業

6.8 在二零零一年，相當大比例的青年工作人口為「文員」（27.1%）及「服務工作及商店銷售人員」（23.6%）。青年在這些職業中的比例遠較全港的工作人口為高（16.3% 為「文員」及 15.0% 為「服務工作及商店銷售人員」）。（表 6.4）

Occupation

6.8 In 2001, a large proportion of the working youths were engaged as “Clerks” (27.1%) and “Service workers and shop sales workers” (23.6%). Youths were highly represented in these occupations compared to the total working population (16.3% for “Clerks” and 15.0% for “Service workers and shop sales workers”). (Table 6.4)

6.9 從事「專業人員」的青年由一九九一年的 1.9% 上升至二零零一年的 3.9%。另一方面，從事「工藝及有關人員」及「機台及機器操作員及裝配員」的青年則顯著下跌。（表 6.4）

6.10 由於青年工作人口包括為數不少的外籍家庭傭工，故此二零零一年青年非技術工人的比例較高，為 15.7%，比一九九一年的 9.9% 為高。而不包括外籍家庭傭工計算的數字為一九九一年的 8.4% 及二零零一年的 8.0%。（表 6.4）

6.9 The proportion of youths working in the occupation “Professionals” increased from 1.9% in 1991 to 3.9% in 2001. On the other hand, substantial decreases were noted in the occupations such as “Craft and related workers” and “Plant and machine operators and assemblers”. (Table 6.4)

6.10 As there were quite a number of foreign domestic helpers among the working youths, the proportion of working youths in elementary occupations was relatively higher at 15.7% in 2001. This proportion is high than that of 9.9% in 1991. The proportion with foreign domestic helpers excluded was 8.4% in 1991 and 8.0% in 2001. (Table 6.4)

表 6.4 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按職業劃分的青年工作人口

Table 6.4 Working Youths by Occupation, 1991, 1996 and 2001

職業 Occupation	1991		1996		2001	
	青年 工作人口 Working Youths	全港 工作人口 Whole Working Population	青年 工作人口 Working Youths	全港 工作人口 Whole Working Population	青年 工作人口 Working Youths	全港 工作人口 Whole Working Population
數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)						
經理及行政人員 Managers and administrators	7 417 (1.6)	249 247 (9.2)	7 479 (1.8)	369 323 (12.1)	3 880 (1.0)	349 637 (10.7)
專業人員 Professionals	8 943 (1.9)	99 331 (3.7)	15 178 (3.6)	151 591 (5.0)	15 318 (3.9)	179 825 (5.5)
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	57 522 (12.5)	279 909 (10.3)	58 905 (14.1)	369 132 (12.1)	65 576 (16.5)	498 671 (15.3)
文員 Clerks	140 844 (30.5)	431 651 (15.9)	133 720 (32.1)	512 719 (16.8)	107 358 (27.1)	529 992 (16.3)
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	97 009 (21.0)	359 319 (13.2)	87 568 (21.0)	419 721 (13.8)	93 494 (23.6)	488 961 (15.0)
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	64 472 (14.0)	397 992 (14.7)	49 421 (11.9)	373 143 (12.3)	38 833 (9.8)	321 000 (9.9)
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	35 976 (7.8)	365 826 (13.5)	14 343 (3.4)	259 909 (8.5)	8 871 (2.2)	238 666 (7.3)
非技術工人 ⁽²⁾ Elementary occupations ⁽²⁾	45 664 (9.9)	503 832 (18.5)	46 918 (11.3)	564 682 (18.6)	62 066 (15.7)	635 393 (19.5)
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	4 145 (0.9)	27 996 (1.0)	3 388 (0.8)	23 478 (0.8)	985 (0.2)	10 561 (0.3)
總計 Total	461 992 (100.0)	2 715 103 (100.0)	416 920 (100.0)	3 043 698 (100.0)	396 381 (100.0)	3 252 706 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

(2) 在扣除外籍家庭傭工後，青年非技術工人的比例為一九九一年的 8.4%，一九九六年的 7.7% 及二零零一年的 8.0%

(2) The proportion of working youths in elementary occupation was 8.4% in 1991, 7.7% in 1996 and 8.0% in 2001 when foreign domestic helpers were excluded.

行業

Industry

6.11 在二零零一年的青年工作人口中，從事「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」的佔 29.8%，其次是「社區、社會及個人服務業」(28.8%) 和「金融、保險、地產及商用服務業」(15.7%)。青年工作人口的行業分布跟全港工作人口的分布相近。(表 6.5)

6.11 In 2001, the “Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels” sector employed 29.8% of the working youths, followed by “Community, social and personal services” (28.8%) and “Financing, insurance, real estate and business services” (15.7%). The distribution of working youths by industry was quite similar to that for the whole working population. (Table 6.5)

表 6.5 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按行業劃分的青年工作人口
Table 6.5 Working Youths by Industry, 1991, 1996 and 2001

行業 Industry	1991		1996		2001	
	青年 工作人口 Working Youths	全港 工作人口 Whole Working Population	青年 工作人口 Working Youths	全港 工作人口 Whole Working Population	青年 工作人口 Working Youths	全港 工作人口 Whole Working Population
數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)						
製造業 Manufacturing	118 232 (25.6)	768 121 (28.2)	66 260 (15.9)	574 867 (18.9)	34 364 (8.7)	400 952 (12.3)
建造業 Construction	21 114 (4.6)	187 851 (6.9)	27 258 (6.5)	245 440 (8.1)	26 025 (6.6)	247 883 (7.6)
批發、零售、進出口貿易 、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	122 814 (26.6)	611 386 (22.5)	117 390 (28.2)	757 239 (24.9)	117 965 (29.8)	852 619 (26.2)
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	41 042 (8.9)	265 686 (9.8)	43 276 (10.4)	330 974 (10.9)	39 858 (10.1)	366 312 (11.3)
金融、保險、地產及 商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	62 709 (13.6)	287 168 (10.6)	62 242 (14.9)	408 686 (13.4)	62 063 (15.7)	522 822 (16.1)
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	89 296 (19.3)	539 123 (19.9)	95 035 (22.8)	680 048 (22.3)	113 976 (28.8)	829 720 (25.5)
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	6 785 (1.5)	55 768 (2.1)	5 459 (1.3)	46 444 (1.5)	2 130 (0.5)	32 398 (1.0)
總計 Total	461 992 (100.0)	2 715 103 (100.0)	416 920 (100.0)	3 043 698 (100.0)	396 381 (100.0)	3 252 706 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

(2) 「其他」包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力、燃氣及水務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能分類或描述不足。

(2) “Others” include such industries as “Agriculture and fishing”, “Mining and quarrying”, “Electricity, gas and water” and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable.

6.12 青年工作人口的行業分布在過去十年有顯著改變。在一九九一至二零零一年間，青年最多是從事「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」，而從事「製造業」的青年的百分比則大幅下降，由一九九一年的 25.6% 下跌至二零零一年的 8.7%。（表 6.5）

每月主要職業收入

6.13 青年的每月主要職業收入在過去十年有顯著增加。在一九九一年，44.4% 的青年的每月主要職業收入介乎 4,000 元至 5,999 元間。而在二零零一年，25.7% 及 21.1% 的青年的月入分別介乎 6,000 元至 7,999 元及 8,000 元至 9,999 元。青年工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數，由一九九一年的 4,300 元增至二零零一年的 7,500 元，升幅為 74.4%。在扣除同期間按綜合消費物價指數計算的 52.9% 整體消費物價升幅後，每月主要職業收入中位數實際增加了 14%。（表 6.6）

6.14 青年工作人口在二零零一年的每月主要職業收入中位數為 7,500 元，只為全港工作人口每月主要職業收入中位數（10,000 元）的 75%。青年的月入中位數較全港工作人口為低可能是與他／她們從事的職業及行業、教育程度及有限工作經驗有關。（表 6.6）

6.15 進一步觀察到的是青年男性的每月主要職業收入中位數較青年女性為高。在一九九一年，青年男性較青年女性賺取多 5.9%；而二零零一年的相對數字則為 14.3%。（表 6.6）

6.12 There had been considerable changes in the industry distribution of working youths over the past ten years. While the “Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels” sector was the largest employers of youths throughout 1991-2001, there was a substantial decrease in the percentage of youths working in the “Manufacturing” sector, dropping from 25.6% in 1991 to 8.7% in 2001. (Table 6.5)

Monthly Income from Main Employment

6.13 Substantial increases were observed in the monthly income from main employment of youths in the past ten years. While 44.4% of youths got monthly income of \$4,000 – \$5,999 from their main employment in 1991, there were 25.7% and 21.1% of youths with an income between \$6,000 – \$7,999 and \$8,000 – \$9,999 respectively in 2001. The median monthly income from main employment of the working youths increased by 74.4% from \$4,300 in 1991 to \$7,500 in 2001. Discounting the 52.9% increase in overall consumer prices as measured by the Composite Consumer Price Index over the same period, the median monthly income from main employment increased by 14% in real terms. (Table 6.6)

6.14 The median monthly income from main employment of the working youths in 2001 was \$7,500, about 75% of the median (\$10,000) of the whole working population. The comparatively low median income of youths to the total working population may be related to the occupation and industries they are engaged in, their educational attainment and their limited working experience. (Table 6.6)

6.15 It is further observed that the median monthly income from main employment of male youths was higher than that of female youths. In 1991, male youths earned 5.9% more than female youths a month; the corresponding figure in 2001 was 14.3%. (Table 6.6)

表 6.6 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按每月主要職業收入及性別劃分的青年工作人口⁽¹⁾
Table 6.6 Monthly Income from Main Employment of Working Youths⁽¹⁾ by Sex, 1991, 1996 and 2001

每月主要職業收入 (港元) Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)	青年工作人口 Working Youths						全港工作人口 Whole Working Population	
	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Both Sexes		數目 Number	百分比 %
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %		
1991								
<2,000	20 211	8.5	14 124	6.5	34 335	7.5	182 615	6.8
2,000 - 3,999	58 822	24.7	60 568	27.8	119 390	26.2	557 366	20.8
4,000 - 5,999	99 141	41.7	103 469	47.4	202 610	44.4	794 962	29.6
6,000 - 7,999	38 316	16.1	25 376	11.6	63 692	14.0	461 003	17.2
8,000 - 9,999	13 007	5.5	8 357	3.8	21 364	4.7	221 526	8.3
10,000 - 14,999	6 046	2.5	4 956	2.3	11 002	2.4	242 996	9.1
15,000 - 19,999	1 254	0.5	678	0.3	1 932	0.4	84 154	3.1
≥ 20,000	1 043	0.4	616	0.3	1 659	0.4	136 961	5.1
總計 Total	237 840	100.0	218 144	100.0	455 984	100.0	2 681 583	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	4,500		4,250		4,300		5,170	
1996								
<2,000	3 122	1.5	2 598	1.3	5 720	1.4	57 601	1.9
2,000 - 3,999	11 329	5.4	21 959	11.0	33 288	8.1	242 429	8.0
4,000 - 5,999	31 063	14.7	22 772	11.4	53 835	13.1	316 331	10.5
6,000 - 7,999	62 204	29.4	58 939	29.5	121 143	29.4	478 408	15.9
8,000 - 9,999	47 630	22.5	47 684	23.9	95 314	23.2	476 114	15.8
10,000 - 14,999	42 721	20.2	33 607	16.8	76 328	18.6	668 722	22.2
15,000 - 19,999	9 591	4.5	8 667	4.3	18 258	4.4	295 968	9.8
≥ 20,000	3 944	1.9	3 595	1.8	7 539	1.8	480 891	15.9
總計 Total	211 604	100.0	199 821	100.0	411 425	100.0	3 016 464	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	7,600		7,500		7,500		9,500	
2001								
<2,000	3 775	2.0	4 558	2.2	8 333	2.1	57 069	1.8
2,000 - 3,999	10 835	5.8	42 884	20.8	53 719	13.7	278 579	8.6
4,000 - 5,999	20 944	11.2	20 566	10.0	41 510	10.6	266 587	8.3
6,000 - 7,999	49 641	26.6	51 276	24.9	100 917	25.7	397 899	12.3
8,000 - 9,999	43 764	23.5	39 158	19.0	82 922	21.1	395 476	12.2
10,000 - 14,999	41 653	22.3	33 757	16.4	75 410	19.2	743 033	23.0
15,000 - 19,999	11 584	6.2	8 882	4.3	20 466	5.2	370 981	11.5
≥ 20,000	4 332	2.3	4 647	2.3	8 979	2.3	719 483	22.3
總計 Total	186 528	100.0	205 728	100.0	392 256	100.0	3 229 107	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	8,000		7,000		7,500		10,000	

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Note: (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

在非從事經濟活動人口中的青年

6.16 在二零零一年的青年人口中，476 201 名（51.7%）青年屬非從事經濟活動人口，佔全港非從事經濟活動人口的14.6%。當中約92%為學生，而料理家務者（3.0%）及其他非從事經濟活動身分人士（5.2%）只佔很低比例。（表 6.7）

6.17 在過去十年間，在非從事經濟活動人口中的青年佔整體非從事經濟活動人口中的比例不斷增加。在一九九一年非從事經濟活動人口中12.8%為青年，有關比例在二零零一年增至14.6%。學生在一九九一至二零零一年間仍是當中最大的組別。（表 6.7）

Youths in the Economically Inactive Population

6.16 Among the youth population in 2001, 476 201 youths (51.7%) belonged to the economically inactive population, constituting 14.6% of the whole economically inactive population. Some 92% of them were students; the proportions of home-makers (3.0%) and other economically inactive persons (5.2%) were both very low. (Table 6.7)

6.17 Youths in the economically inactive population constituted an increasing proportion of the whole economically inactive population during the past ten years. While 12.8% of the economically inactive population were youths in 1991, the proportion went up to 14.6% in 2001. Students remained the largest group therein throughout the period 1991-2001. (Table 6.7)

表 6.7 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按經濟活動身分劃分的在非從事經濟活動人口中的青年數目

Table 6.7 Youths in the Economically Inactive Population by Economic Activity Status, 1991, 1996 and 2001

經濟活動身分 Economic Activity Status	非從事經濟活動人口 Economically Inactive Population					
	1991		1996		2001	
	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole Population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole Population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole Population
數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)						
料理家務者 Home-makers	14 852 (4.3)	631 760 (23.3)	15 745 (3.9)	717 104 (23.6)	14 362 (3.0)	726 582 (22.2)
學生 Students	320 990 (92.3)	1 278 015 (47.1)	379 838 (93.4)	1 351 691 (44.5)	437 274 (91.8)	1 411 625 (43.2)
其他非從事經濟活動人士 Other economically inactive persons	11 924 (3.4)	801 504 (29.6)	11 043 (2.7)	966 264 (31.8)	24 565 (5.2)	1 132 190 (34.6)
總計 Total	347 766 (100.0)	2 711 279 (100.0)	406 626 (100.0)	3 035 059 (100.0)	476 201 (100.0)	3 270 397 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

7. 居住情況及房屋

7. Living Arrangement and Housing

家庭住戶中的青年數目

7.1 在二零零一年，約 97% 的青年居於家庭住戶（家庭住戶為一群住在一起及分享生活所需的人士）。有一名及以上青年的家庭住戶共有 597 080 戶，佔全港家庭住戶的 29.1%。當中有一至兩名青年的家庭住戶佔 92.3%。（表 7.1）

7.2 有青年居住的家庭住戶的住戶人數分布與全港家庭住戶有頗大差異，有青年居住的住戶人數較多。有青年居住的住戶的平均住戶人數為 4.1 人，較全港家庭住戶的 3.1 人高出 29.1%。（表 7.1）

Number of Youths in Domestic Households

7.1 In 2001, some 97% of youths lived in domestic households, i.e. a group of persons who live together and make common provision for essentials of living. There were 597 080 domestic households with one or more youths, constituting 29.1% of the total domestic households in the whole territory. Among them, 92.3% had either one or two youths. (Table 7.1)

7.2 The distribution of the domestic households with youths by household size was quite different from that for the whole population. The household sizes of those domestic households with youths were relatively larger. The average household size of domestic households with youths was 4.1, which was higher than that of 3.1 for all domestic households in Hong Kong by 29.1%. (Table 7.1)

表 7.1 二零零一年按住戶人數及青年人數劃分的有青年居住的家庭住戶數目
Table 7.1 Domestic Households with Youths by Household Size and Number of Youths, 2001

住戶人數 Household Size	有青年居住的家庭住戶數目 Domestic Households with Youths							全港家庭住戶 Domestic Households in Whole Territory			
	住戶中的青年人數 Number of Youths in Households							總計 Total	數目 Number	百分比 %	
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	數目 Number				百分比 %
1	11 352	-	-	-	-	-	11 352	1.9	321 565	15.7	
2	42 098	4 916	-	-	-	-	47 014	7.9	447 690	21.8	
3	109 472	17 976	704	-	-	-	128 152	21.5	438 216	21.3	
4	127 506	86 593	4 078	174	-	-	218 351	36.6	481 183	23.4	
5	59 738	44 100	21 185	613	42	-	125 678	21.0	245 194	11.9	
6+	27 801	19 741	12 977	5 115	743	156	66 533	11.1	119 564	5.8	
總計 Total	377 967	173 326	38 944	5 902	785	156	597 080	100.0	2 053 412	100.0	
	家庭住戶平均人數 Average Domestic Household Size							4.1		3.1	

居住情況

7.3 在二零零一年，88.1%的青年只與父母同住（沒有配偶及子女同住），2.4%與配偶及／或子女同住（並不與父母同住），0.5%與配偶及／或子女同住（並與父母同住）及1.1%獨居。青年的居住情況分布與整體人口的分布有頗大差異。（表7.2）

7.4 青年的居住情況在過去十年有輕微改變。青年仍普遍與父母同住，其比例更不斷增加，只與父母同住的青年比例由一九九一年的81.9%，上升至二零零一年的88.1%。相反地，與配偶及／或子女同住（並不與父母同住）的情況則持續減少，由一九九一年的4.7%下調至二零零一年的2.4%。（表7.2）

Living Arrangement

7.3 In 2001, 88.1% of youths lived with parent(s) (without spouse and child(ren)), 2.4% lived with spouse and/or child(ren) (and not with parent(s)), 0.5% lived with spouse and/or child(ren) (and with parent(s)), and 1.1% lived on their own. The distribution of youths by living arrangement was quite different from that for the whole population. (Table 7.2)

7.4 There have been slight changes in the living arrangements of youths in the past ten years. The largest proportion of youths were living with their parent(s), and the proportion was increasing steadily. The proportion of youths living with parent(s) only rose from 81.9% in 1991 to 88.1% in 2001. On the opposite, the phenomenon of living with spouse and/or child(ren) (and not with parent(s)) dropped continuously from 4.7% in 1991 to 2.4% in 2001. (Table 7.2)

表7.2 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按居住情況劃分的居住於家庭住戶的青年數目
Table 7.2 Youths Living in Domestic Households by Living Arrangement, 1991, 1996 and 2001

居住情況 Living Arrangement	1991		1996		2001	
	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole Population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole Population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole Population
	數目 ⁽¹⁾ (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number ⁽¹⁾ (Percentage ⁽²⁾)					
獨居 Living alone	13 074 (1.6)	237 457 (4.4)	11 587 (1.4)	269 836 (4.4)	10 003 (1.1)	289 032 (4.4)
只與父母同住 Living with parent(s) only	676 639 (81.9)	2 189 402 (40.2)	736 564 (86.3)	2 389 887 (38.9)	787 032 (88.1)	2 498 481 (38.2)
與配偶及／或子女同住 Living with spouse and/or child(ren)						
並與父母同住 And with parent(s)	5 675 (0.7)	179 203 (3.3)	5 624 (0.7)	206 433 (3.4)	4 779 (0.5)	195 686 (3.0)
並不與父母同住 And not with parent(s)	39 062 (4.7)	2 412 712 (44.3)	31 421 (3.7)	2 850 063 (46.4)	21 330 (2.4)	3 129 659 (47.9)
小計 Sub-total	44 737 (5.4)	2 591 915 (47.6)	37 045 (4.3)	3 056 496 (49.8)	26 109 (2.9)	3 325 345 (50.9)
其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	91 294 (11.1)	424 858 (7.8)	68 727 (8.0)	422 209 (6.9)	70 245 (7.9)	426 339 (6.5)
總計 Total	825 744 (100.0)	5 443 632 (100.0)	853 923 (100.0)	6 138 428 (100.0)	893 389 (100.0)	6 539 197 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 所有數字不包括居於非家庭住戶及學生宿舍的人士。在一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年全港人口中有分別 78 649、79 128 及 169 192 人居住於非家庭住戶及學生宿舍，其中 14 097、15 588 及 27 056 名是青年。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(3) 數字包括所有與父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住的青年數目。

Notes: (1) All figures exclude persons living in non-domestic households and student dormitories. There were 78 649, 79 128 and 169 192 persons living in non-domestic households and student dormitories in 1991, 1996 and 2001 respectively, of whom 14 097, 15 588 and 27 056 were youths.

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

(3) Figures include youths living with person(s) other than parent(s), spouse and child(ren).

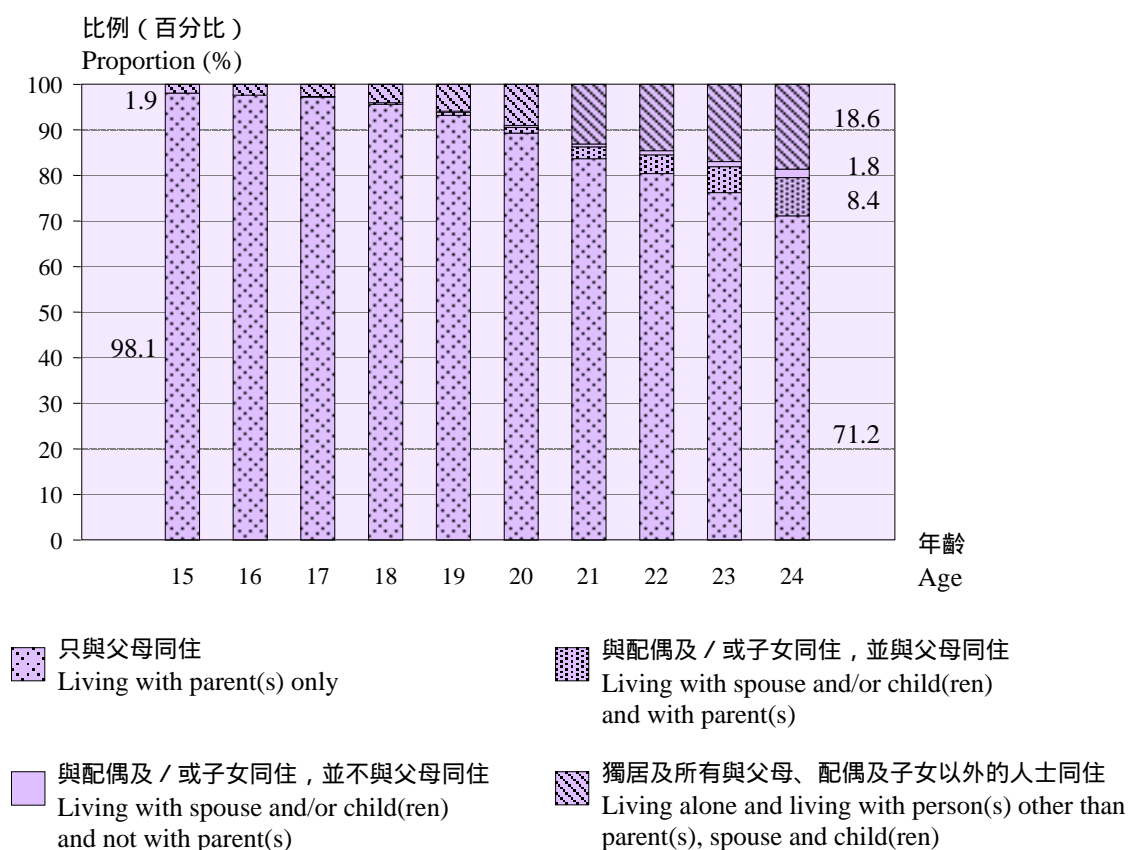
年齡及性別

Age and Sex

7.5 青年的居住情況與年齡有莫大關係。只與父母同住的青年比例由十五歲的 98.1% 顯著下降至二十四歲的 71.2%。這個比例下跌的同時，與配偶及 / 或子女同住（不論是否與父母同住）的比例則有所增加，由十七歲的 0.2% 上升至二十四歲的 10.2%。（圖 7.1）

7.5 There is a strong relationship between age and living arrangement of youths. The proportion of youths living with their parents declined substantially from 98.1% at age 15 to 71.2% at age 24. The fall in proportion of youths living with parent(s) was accompanied by an increase in the proportions of living with spouse and/or children (no matter with parent(s) or not) from 0.2% at age 17 to 10.2% at age 24. (Chart 7.1)

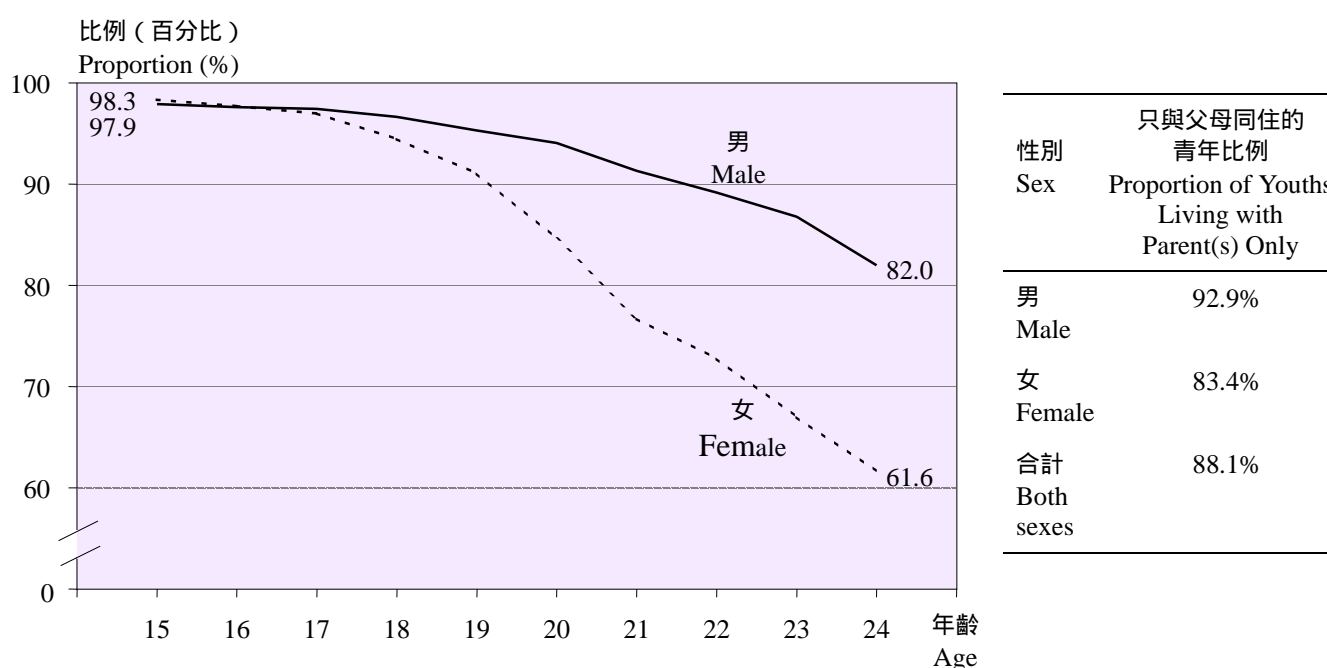
圖 7.1 二零零一年按居住情況及年齡劃分的居於家庭住戶的青年比例
 Chart 7.1 Proportion of Youths Living in Domestic Households by Living Arrangement and Age, 2001



7.6 與青年女性比較，較多的青年男性只與父母同住。約 93% 的青年男性只與父母同住，而青年女性的比例則為 83.4%。與父母同住的十五歲青年女性比例為 98.3%，而十五歲的青年男性則為 97.9%。這比例隨著年齡增加而下跌，至二十四歲女性的 61.6% 及男性的 82.0%。青年女性的跌幅較青年男性為大。（圖 7.2）

7.6 Male youths were more likely than female youths to live with their parent(s) only. About 93% of male youths lived with their parent(s) only while that for their female counterparts was 83.4%. At age 15, 98.3% of the females lived with their parents as compared to 97.9% of the males. This proportion decreased as ages increased. It reached 61.6% for females by age 24 and 82.0% for males. The drop was more significant for female youths than male youths. (Chart 7.2)

圖 7.2 二零零一年按性別及年齡劃分的只與父母同住的青年比例
Chart 7.2 Proportion of Youths Living with Parent(s) Only by Sex and Age, 2001



婚姻狀況

7.7 青年的居住情況亦與其婚姻狀況有很大關係。超過 91% 的從未結婚青年只與父母同住，而大部分（56.0%）的已婚青年都是與配偶及 / 或子女同住（並不與父母同住）。與配偶及 / 或子女並同時與父母同住的已婚青年比例只為約 11%，反映已婚青年在婚後傾向組織其家庭而不與父母同住。（表 7.3）

Marital Status

7.7 The living arrangement of youths is also highly associated with their marital status. While over 91% of the never married youths lived with their parent(s) only, most (56.0%) of the now married youths lived with their spouse and/or child(ren) (and not with parent(s)). Only around 11% of the now married youths lived with their parents together with their spouse and/or child(ren), indicating that married youths tended to live apart from their parents after marriage to form their own families. (Table 7.3)

表 7.3 二零零一年按居住情況及婚姻狀況劃分的居於家庭住戶的青年數目

Table 7.3 Youths Living in Domestic Households by Living Arrangement and Marital Status, 2001

居住情況 Living Arrangement	居於家庭住戶的青年數目 Youths Living in Domestic Households				全港家庭 住戶人口 Whole Population in Domestic Households
	婚姻狀況 Marital Status			總計 Total	
	從未結婚 Never married	已婚 Now married	喪偶 / 離婚 / 分居 Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated		
數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)					
獨居 Living alone	9 497 (1.1)	391 (1.0)	115 (8.1)	10 003 (1.1)	289 032 (4.4)
只與父母同住 Living with parent(s) only	781 161 (91.4)	5 395 (14.4)	476 (33.4)	787 032 (88.1)	2 498 481 (38.2)
與配偶及 / 或子女同住 Living with spouse and/or child(ren)					
並與父母同住 And with parent(s)	241 (0.0)	4 220 (11.3)	318 (22.3)	4 779 (0.5)	195 686 (3.0)
並不與父母同住 And not with parent(s)	194 (0.0)	20 938 (56.0)	198 (13.9)	21 330 (2.4)	3 129 659 (47.9)
小計 Sub-total	435 (0.1)	25 158 (67.2)	516 (36.2)	26 109 (2.9)	3 325 345 (50.9)
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	63 457 (7.4)	6 470 (17.3)	318 (22.3)	70 245 (7.9)	426 339 (6.5)
總計 Total	854 550 (100.0)	37 414 (100.0)	1 425 (100.0)	893 389 (100.0)	6 539 197 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

(2) 數字包括所有與父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住的青年數目。

(2) Figures include youths living with person(s) other than parent(s), spouse and child(ren).

經濟活動身分

7.8 加入勞動人口是另一個青年居住情況的決定因素。青年工作人口不與父母同住的情況較非青年工作人口為普遍。只與父母同住的青年工作人口比例為 79.7%，而非青年工作人口的比例則高達 94.7%。（表 7.4）

7.9 兩性青年工作人口的居住情況亦有所差異。女性青年工作人口不與父母同住的較男性青年工作人口為多。只與父母同住的女性青年工作人口佔在工作人口的女性青年的 72.0%，而男性青年工作人口的比例則為 88.1%。另一方面，較多的女性青年工作人口是與配偶及 / 或子女同住（不論是否與父母同住），佔 4.9%；相對男性青年工作人口的比例只為 3.1%。這個兩性差別的現象在非青年工作人口亦同樣窺見。（表 7.4）

Economic Activity Status

7.8 Participation in the labour force is another determining factor on the living arrangement of youths. Working youths were more likely to live not with their parent(s) than those non-working youths. While 79.7% of the working youths lived with their parent(s) only, the proportion for non-working youths was much higher at 94.7%. (Table 7.4)

7.9 Sex differentials in the living arrangement of working youths were also observed. More female working youths lived away from their parent(s) than their male counterparts. Among the female working youths, 72.0% lived with their parent(s) only. The proportion of male working youths living with their parent(s) only was 88.1%. On the other hand, more female working youths lived with spouse and/or child(ren) (no matter living with parent(s) or not), constituting 4.9% of female working youths; the corresponding proportion for male working youths was 3.1%. Sex differentials in the living arrangements were similarly observed for the non-working youths. (Table 7.4)

表 7.4 二零零一年按居住情況、經濟活動身分及性別劃分的居於家庭住戶的青年數目
Table 7.4 Youths Living in Domestic Households by Living Arrangement, Economic Activity Status and Sex, 2001

居住情況 Living Arrangement	居於家庭住戶的青年 Youths Living in Domestic Households									全港家庭 住戶人口 Whole Population in Domestic Households
	經濟活動身分 Economic Activity Status									
	工作人口 Working Population			非工作人口 Non-working Population			總計 Total			
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both Sexes	
數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)										
獨居 Living alone	4 140 (2.2)	3 081 (1.5)	7 221 (1.8)	1 661 (0.7)	1 121 (0.5)	2 782 (0.6)	5 801 (1.3)	4 202 (0.9)	10 003 (1.1)	289 032 (4.4)
只與父母同住 Living with parent(s) only	164 637 (88.1)	147 984 (72.0)	312 621 (79.7)	245 974 (96.5)	228 437 (92.8)	474 411 (94.7)	410 611 (92.9)	376 421 (83.4)	787 032 (88.1)	2 498 481 (38.2)
與配偶及 / 或 子女同住 Living with spouse and/or child(ren)										
並與父母同住 And with parent(s)	2 670 (1.4)	981 (0.5)	3 651 (0.9)	437 (0.2)	691 (0.3)	1 128 (0.2)	3 107 (0.7)	1 672 (0.4)	4 779 (0.5)	195 686 (3.0)
並不與父母同住 And not with parent(s)	3 173 (1.7)	9 124 (4.4)	12 297 (3.1)	371 (0.1)	8 662 (3.5)	9 033 (1.8)	3 544 (0.8)	17 786 (3.9)	21 330 (2.4)	3 129 659 (47.9)
小計 Sub-total	5 843 (3.1)	10 105 (4.9)	15 948 (4.1)	808 (0.3)	9 353 (3.8)	10 161 (2.0)	6 651 (1.5)	19 458 (4.3)	26 109 (2.9)	3 325 345 (50.9)
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	12 237 (6.5)	44 258 (21.5)	56 495 (14.4)	6 576 (2.6)	7 174 (2.9)	13 750 (2.7)	18 813 (4.3)	51 432 (11.4)	70 245 (7.9)	426 339 (6.5)
總計 Total	186 857 (100.0)	205 428 (100.0)	392 285 (100.0)	255 019 (100.0)	246 085 (100.0)	501 104 (100.0)	441 876 (100.0)	451 513 (100.0)	893 389 (100.0)	6 539 197 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

(2) 數字包括所有與父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住的青年數目。

(2) Figures include youths living with person(s) other than parent(s), spouse and child(ren).

房屋

7.10 約 39% 的青年居於公營租住房屋，而 40.7% 則居於私人永久性房屋。在整體人口中，相對的比例分別為 32.7% 及 48.6%。（表 7.5）

7.11 不同居住情況的青年所居住的房屋類型也有所不同。只與父母同住的青年，大部分居於公營租住房屋，佔所有只與父母同住的青年的 42.3%。但是獨居及與配偶及 / 或子女同住（不論是否與父母同住）則分別有 76.1% 及 58.0% 居於私人永久性房屋，住在公營租住房屋的比例只是 10.0% 及 25.5%。（表 7.5）

Housing

7.10 Some 39% of youths lived in public rental housing and 40.7% in private permanent housing. The corresponding proportions for the whole population were 32.7% and 48.6% respectively. (Table 7.5)

7.11 The type of housing varied for youths with different living arrangements. Among those youths living with parent(s) only, a large proportion of them resided in public rental housing, constituting 42.3% of all youths living with parent(s) only. For those living alone and living with spouse and/or child(ren) (no matter living with parent(s) or not), 76.1% and 58.0% resided in private permanent housing. Their proportions in public rental housing were only 10.0% and 25.5%. (Table 7.5)

表 7.5 二零零一年按居住情況及房屋類型劃分的居於家庭住戶的青年數目

Table 7.5 Youths Living in Domestic Households by Living Arrangement and Type of Housing, 2001

房屋類型 ⁽¹⁾ Type of Housing ⁽¹⁾	居於家庭住戶的青年 Youths Living in Domestic Households				全港家庭 住戶人口 Whole Population in Domestic Households	
	居住情況 Living Arrangement					
	獨居 Living alone	只與 父母同住 Living with parent(s) only	與配偶及 / 或 子女同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with spouse and/or child(ren) ⁽²⁾	其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾		總計 Total
數目 (百分比 ⁽⁴⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽⁴⁾)						
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	996 (10.0)	333 110 (42.3)	6 653 (25.5)	10 098 (14.4)	350 857 (39.3)	2 138 728 (32.7)
房屋委員會資助出售單位 Housing Authority subsidized sale flats	659 (6.6)	150 167 (19.1)	3 572 (13.7)	8 544 (12.2)	162 942 (18.2)	1 084 489 (16.6)
房屋協會資助出售單位 Housing Society subsidized sale flats	55 (0.5)	3 947 (0.5)	75 (0.3)	563 (0.8)	4 640 (0.5)	50 078 (0.8)
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	7 616 (76.1)	291 299 (37.0)	15 148 (58.0)	49 642 (70.7)	363 705 (40.7)	3 176 410 (48.6)
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	327 (3.3)	7 280 (0.9)	461 (1.8)	1 082 (1.5)	9 150 (1.0)	71 771 (1.1)
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	350 (3.5)	1 229 (0.2)	200 (0.8)	316 (0.4)	2 095 (0.2)	17 721 (0.3)
總計 Total	10 003 (100.0)	787 032 (100.0)	26 109 (100.0)	70 245 (100.0)	893 389 (100.0)	6 539 197 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 所包括的房屋類型詳情請參閱「詞彙釋義」。

Notes: (1) Please see Definition of Terms for the detailed coverage of the type of housing.

(2) 數字包括所有與配偶及 / 或子女同住而不論是否與父母同住的青年數目。

(2) Figures include youths living with spouse and/or child(ren), no matter living with parent(s) or not.

(3) 數字包括所有與父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住的青年數目。

(3) Figures include youths living with person(s) other than parent(s), spouse and child(ren).

(4) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

8. 地區特徵

8. Geographical Characteristics

地區分布

8.1 在二零零一年，約 55% 的青年居於新界，而居於九龍及香港島的分別佔 27.5% 及 17.6%。在整體人口中，居於新界、九龍及香港島的相應比例為 49.8%、30.2% 及 19.9%。（表 8.1）

Geographical Distribution

8.1 In 2001, some 55% of youths resided in the New Territories, while 27.5% and 17.6% in Kowloon and on Hong Kong Island respectively. The corresponding proportions of the whole population living in the New Territories, Kowloon and Hong Kong Island were respectively 49.8%, 30.2% and 19.9%. (Table 8.1)

表 8.1 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按區議會分區劃分的青年數目
Table 8.1 Youths by District Council District, 1991, 1996 and 2001

區議會分區	District Council District	青年 Youths					
		1991		1996		2001	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
香港島	Hong Kong Island						
中西區	Central and Western	32 361	3.9	29 609	3.4	29 593	3.2
灣仔	Wan Chai	19 361	2.3	17 362	2.0	16 909	1.8
東區	Eastern	74 123	8.8	75 989	8.7	75 985	8.3
南區	Southern	42 788	5.1	39 485	4.5	39 094	4.2
小計	Sub-total	168 633	20.1	162 445	18.7	161 581	17.6
九龍	Kowloon						
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	38 199	4.5	32 819	3.8	33 642	3.7
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	50 929	6.1	43 973	5.1	43 365	4.7
九龍城	Kowloon City	60 061	7.2	49 307	5.7	44 718	4.9
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	62 615	7.5	54 504	6.3	56 794	6.2
觀塘	Kwun Tong	99 281	11.8	86 849	10.0	74 484	8.1
小計	Sub-total	311 085	37.0	267 452	30.8	253 003	27.5
新界	New Territories						
葵青	Kwai Tsing	83 158	9.9	78 046	9.0	68 908	7.5
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	46 667	5.6	38 030	4.4	34 626	3.8
屯門	Tuen Mun	49 097	5.8	76 585	8.8	82 934	9.0
元朗	Yuen Long	34 170	4.1	46 858	5.4	65 588	7.1
北區	North	20 557	2.4	30 151	3.5	44 768	4.9
大埔	Tai Po	25 296	3.0	39 260	4.5	50 122	5.4
沙田	Sha Tin	74 379	8.9	94 677	10.9	102 159	11.1
西貢	Sai Kung	16 662	2.0	25 656	3.0	45 292	4.9
離島	Islands	8 006	1.0	8 289	1.0	10 670	1.2
小計	Sub-total	357 992	42.6	437 552	50.3	505 067	54.9
陸上總計	Land total	837 710	99.7	867 449	99.8	919 651	99.9
加：水上人口	plus: Marine	2 131	0.3	2 062	0.2	794	0.1
全港	Whole territory	839 841	100.0	869 511	100.0	920 445	100.0

8.2 在過去十年，青年人口的分布有頗大的變動。新界於一九九一至二零零一年間是最多青年居住的地區，而青年所佔比例由 42.6% 大幅上升至 54.9%。至於香港島及九龍，其比例明顯減少，由十年前的 20.1% 及 37.0% 分別下降至二零零一年的 17.6% 及 27.5%。（表 8.1）

8.3 在十八個區議會分區當中，沙田的青年數目最多（11.1%）。屯門及東區則分別第二（9.0%）及第三（8.3%）位。離島的青年數目最少（1.2%）。（表 8.1）

8.4 在新界的居民中，約佔 15% 為青年，較九龍（12.5%）和香港島（12.1%）的比例為高。按青年與該區人口總數的比例作比較，屯門在眾區議會分區中排列首位（17.0%），而灣仔則排列最後（10.1%）。（表 8.2 及圖 8.1）

8.5 可留意的是約半數的青年人口是居於新市鎮，住在新市鎮的青年佔所有新市鎮人口的 15.3%，遠較全港的數字 13.7% 為高。在 12 個新市鎮中，屯門的青年與該新市鎮的人口總數的比例最高，是為 17.1%。跟著是青衣（16.9%）、大埔（16.4%）及沙田（16.4%）。（表 8.2）

8.2 There was a substantial redistribution of the youth population during the last ten years. The New Territories had the largest share of the population throughout 1991-2001 and also the proportion of youths therein surged from 42.6% to 54.9%. For Hong Kong Island and Kowloon, their proportions declined significantly from 20.1% and 37.0% ten years ago to 17.6% and 27.5% in 2001 respectively. (Table 8.1)

8.3 Among the 18 District Council districts, Sha Tin had the largest number of youths (11.1%). The District Council districts with the second and the third largest number of youths were Tuen Mun (9.0%) and Eastern (8.3%) respectively. Islands had the smallest number of youths (1.2%). (Table 8.1)

8.4 Youths constituted some 15% of the population in the New Territories. This proportion was higher than that in Kowloon (12.5%) and on Hong Kong Island (12.1%). Among the District Council districts, Tuen Mun ranked first in terms of the relative proportion of its population being youths (17.0%), while Wan Chai ranked last with 10.1%. (Table 8.2 and Chart 8.1)

8.5 It is worth noting that nearly half of the youth population lived in the new towns. The proportion of youths to the total population in all new towns, being 15.3%, was much higher than the territory's figure of 13.7%. Among the 12 new towns, Tuen Mun had the highest proportion of its population being youths (17.1%). This was followed by Tsing Yi (16.9%), Tai Po (16.4%) and Sha Tin (16.4%). (Table 8.2)

表 8.2 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按新市鎮劃分的青年數目及人口比例
Table 8.2 Number and Proportion of Youths by New Town, 1991, 1996 and 2001

新市鎮 New Towns	1991			1996			2001		
	青年 Youths	總人口 Total Population	青年比例 (百分比) Proportion of Youths (%)	青年 Youths	總人口 Total Population	青年比例 (百分比) Proportion of Youths (%)	青年 Youths	總人口 Total Population	青年比例 (百分比) Proportion of Youths (%)
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)								
新市鎮 New Towns									
屯門 Tuen Mun	46 134 (5.5)	356 439 (6.5)	12.9	74 084 (8.5)	445 771 (7.2)	16.6	79 642 (8.7)	465 069 (6.9)	17.1
沙田 Sha Tin	74 333 (8.9)	493 866 (8.9)	15.1	76 577 (8.8)	445 383 (7.2)	17.2	72 636 (7.9)	443 687 (6.6)	16.4
大埔 Tai Po	23 650 (2.8)	188 248 (3.4)	12.6	37 605 (4.3)	271 661 (4.4)	13.8	47 461 (5.2)	289 417 (4.3)	16.4
葵涌 Kwai Chung	83 158 (9.9)	430 852 (7.8)	19.3	49 061 (5.6)	285 231 (4.6)	17.2	36 147 (3.9)	283 638 (4.2)	12.7
青衣 Tsing Yi				28 985 (3.3)	185 495 (3.0)	15.6	32 761 (3.6)	193 432 (2.9)	16.9
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	46 305 (5.5)	262 646 (4.8)	17.6	37 663 (4.3)	268 659 (4.3)	14.0	34 435 (3.7)	273 958 (4.1)	12.6
將軍澳 Tseung Kwan O	10 613 (1.3)	87 044 (1.6)	12.2	17 204 (2.0)	143 032 (2.3)	12.0	35 719 (3.9)	266 033 (4.0)	13.4
粉嶺 / 上水 Fanling/Sheung Shui	12 988 (1.5)	120 063 (2.2)	10.8	24 069 (2.8)	192 321 (3.1)	12.5	38 538 (4.2)	253 770 (3.8)	15.2
馬鞍山 Ma On Shan	.. (..)	.. (..)	..	18 047 (2.1)	137 305 (2.2)	13.1	29 478 (3.2)	184 540 (2.8)	16.0
天水圍 Tin Shui Wai	.. (..)	.. (..)	..	12 724 (1.5)	96 129 (1.5)	13.2	25 623 (2.8)	177 813 (2.7)	14.4
元朗 Yuen Long	16 283 (1.9)	113 353 (2.1)	14.4	17 891 (2.1)	130 992 (2.1)	13.7	22 349 (2.4)	140 359 (2.1)	15.9
北大嶼山 North Lantau	.. (..)	.. (..) (..)	.. (..)	..	2 605 (0.3)	20 115 (0.3)	13.0
小計 Sub-total	313 464 (37.3)	2 052 511 (37.2)	15.3	393 910 (45.3)	2 601 979 (41.8)	15.1	457 394 (49.7)	2 991 831 (44.6)	15.3
新界其他地區 Other Areas in the New Territories	44 528 (5.3)	269 150 (4.9)	16.5	43 642 (5.0)	304 754 (4.9)	14.3	47 673 (5.2)	351 215 (5.2)	13.6
新界 New Territories	357 992 (42.6)	2 321 661 (42.0)	15.4	437 552 (50.3)	2 906 733 (46.8)	15.1	505 067 (54.9)	3 343 046 (49.8)	15.1
香港島 Hong Kong Island	168 633 (20.1)	1 214 253 (22.0)	13.9	162 445 (18.7)	1 312 637 (21.1)	12.4	161 581 (17.6)	1 335 469 (19.9)	12.1
九龍 Kowloon	311 085 (37.0)	1 975 265 (35.8)	15.7	267 452 (30.8)	1 987 996 (32.0)	13.5	253 003 (27.5)	2 023 979 (30.2)	12.5
水上 Marine	2 131 (0.3)	11 102 (0.2)	19.2	2 062 (0.2)	10 190 (0.2)	20.2	794 (0.1)	5 895 (0.1)	13.5
全港 Whole Territory	839 841 (100.0)	5 522 281 (100.0)	15.2	869 511 (100.0)	6 217 556 (100.0)	14.0	920 445 (100.0)	6 708 389 (100.0)	13.7

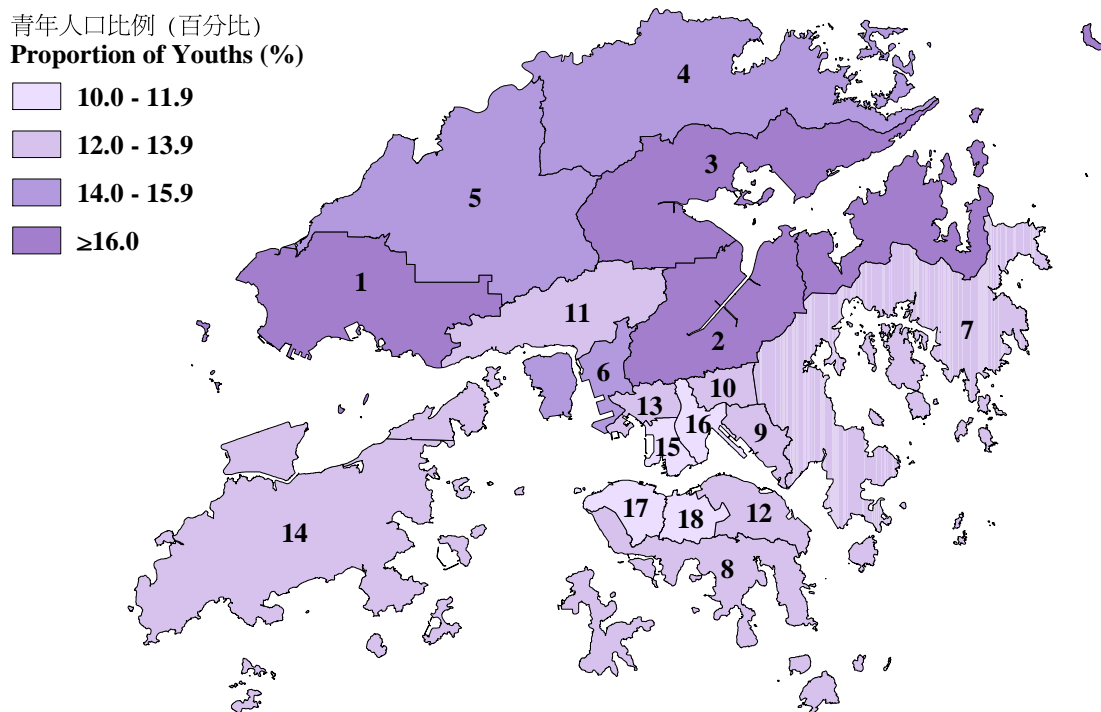
註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

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

(2) 本統計表上的數字，是經由全面點算所得，而表 8.3 上的數字，則由抽樣統計調查估算所得。該等數字並不一定相同。

(2) The data in this table are obtained from the complete enumeration while those in Table 8.3 are estimates derived from the sample enquiry. They are not necessarily identical.

圖 8.1 二零零一年按區議會分區劃分的青年比例
Chart 8.1 Proportion of Youths by District Council District, 2001



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級別 Rank	區議會 District Council	區議會 District	青年比例 Proportion of Youths	級別 Rank	區議會 District Council	區議會 District	青年比例 Proportion of Youths	級別 Rank	區議會 District Council	區議會 District	青年比例 Proportion of Youths
1	屯門	Tuen Mun	17.0%	7	西貢	Sai Kung	13.8%	13	深水埗	Sham Shui Po	12.3%
2	沙田	Sha Tin	16.3%	8	南區	Southern	13.5%	14	離島	Islands	12.3%
3	大埔	Tai Po	16.1%	9	觀塘	Kwun Tong	13.2%	15	油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	11.9%
4	北區	North	15.0%	10	黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	12.8%	16	九龍城	Kowloon City	11.7%
5	元朗	Yuen Long	14.6%	11	荃灣	Tsuen Wan	12.6%	17	中西區	Central and Western	11.3%
6	葵青	Kwai Tsing	14.4%	12	東區	Eastern	12.3%	18	灣仔	Wan Chai	10.1%

內部遷移

8.6 在過去五年，有 130 660 名青年曾作內部遷移，即佔十五至二十四歲人口的 14.2%。他們在二零零一年人口普查點算時所居住的地區（即「現住地區」），與其五年前所居住的地區（即「原住地區」）不同。居住地區的轉變是指（a）一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移，或（b）在新界同一區議會分區內，一新市鎮與另一新市鎮之間的遷移，或一新市鎮與區內其他地方之間的遷移。（表 8.3）

8.7 並無作內部遷移的青年佔所有青年中的 85.8%。他們包括 64.4% 的青年仍居舊址、11.5% 的青年曾在同區遷居及 9.8% 的青年在五年前居於香港以外地方。（表 8.3）

內部遷移的情況

8.8 青年人口較少作內部遷移。曾作內部遷移的青年只佔所有青年的 14.2%，而整體五歲及以上人口的比例則為 18.4%。在曾作內部遷移的青年中，最大比例（28.1%）是從新界的新市鎮移居其他新市鎮。亦有 15.0% 是從九龍搬往新市鎮的。（表 8.3）

曾作內部遷移青年的特徵

8.9 年長的青年較年輕的青年有較大的內部遷移傾向。二十至二十四歲的青年中有 15.5% 曾作內部遷移，而十五至十九歲的百分比只是 12.9%。不論是年長或年輕的青年多是以新市鎮為其遷移的目的地。（表 8.4）

8.10 曾作內部遷移青年的性別比率是每千名女性相對 959 名男性，與整體曾作內部遷移人口的 957 相若。（表 8.4）

Internal Migration

8.6 Altogether 130 660 youths, representing 14.2% of the population aged 15-24, had migrated internally in the past five years – they lived in an area in Hong Kong five years ago (i.e. area of original residence) that was different from the one in which they were enumerated in the 2001 Population Census (i.e. area of current residence). A change in the area of residence refers to a move (a) from a District Council district to another District Council district; or (b) within a District Council district in the New Territories, from a new town to another new town, or from a new town to other areas in the district or vice versa. (Table 8.3)

8.7 There were 85.8% of youths not having internally migrated. They consisted of 64.4% who remained in the same address as five years ago, 11.5% moved home within the same area of residence, and 9.8% lived outside Hong Kong five years ago. (Table 8.3)

Pattern of Internal Migration

8.8 Youth population was less prone to internally migration. The proportion of youths who had internally migrated was 14.2%, as compared to 18.4% of the whole population aged 5 and over. Of those youths who had internally migrated, the largest proportion (28.1%) moved between new towns in the New Territories. Another 15.0% destined for the new towns were originated from Kowloon. (Table 8.3)

Characteristics of Internally Migrated Youths

8.9 Older youths appeared to be a bit more inclined to internally migration than their younger counterparts, with 15.5% of youths aged 20-24 having internally migrated compared to 12.9% for those aged 15-19. The mobility pattern of the older youths and younger youths were similar, with the new towns as the most popular destinations. (Table 8.4)

8.10 The sex ratio (i.e. males per 1 000 females) of youths who had internally migrated was 959, close to that of 957 for the whole population who had internally migrated. (Table 8.4)

表 8.3 二零零一年按曾否作內部遷移、原住地區及現住地區劃分的青年數目
Table 8.3 Youths by Whether Having Internally Migrated, Area of Current Residence and Area of Original Residence, 2001

曾否作內部遷移 Whether Having Internally Migrated	青年 Youths 現住地區 Area of Current Residence					總計 Total	五歲及以上 全港人口 Whole Population Aged 5 and over
	原住地區 Area of Original Residence	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New Towns	新界 其他地區 Other Areas in the New Territories		
							數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)
曾作內部遷移⁽²⁾ Internally migrated ⁽²⁾							
香港島 Hong Kong Island	8 714 (0.9)	3 214 (0.3)	6 919 (0.8)	1 411 (0.2)	20 258 (2.2)	214 389 (3.3)	
九龍 Kowloon	3 701 (0.4)	17 706 (1.9)	19 654 (2.1)	2 155 (0.2)	43 216 (4.7)	428 608 (6.7)	
新市鎮 New towns	3 696 (0.4)	10 591 (1.2)	36 705 (4.0)	7 447 (0.8)	58 439 (6.3)	464 328 (7.2)	
新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	675 (0.1)	959 (0.1)	6 434 (0.7)	494 (0.1)	8 562 (0.9)	75 277 (1.2)	
水上 Marine	14 (0.0)	22 (0.0)	126 (0.0)	23 (0.0)	185 (0.0)	1 272 (0.0)	
小計 Sub-total	16 800 (1.8)	32 492 (3.5)	69 838 (7.6)	11 530 (1.3)	130 660 (14.2)	1 183 874 (18.4)	
並無作內部遷移 Not internally migrated							
曾在同區遷居 Moved home within same area of residence	24 820 (2.7)	32 591 (3.5)	44 581 (4.8)	4 061 (0.4)	106 053 (11.5)	897 083 (14.0)	
仍居舊址 ⁽³⁾ Remained in same address ⁽³⁾	98 859 (10.7)	157 646 (17.1)	310 816 (33.8)	25 079 (2.7)	592 400 (64.4)	3 817 394 (59.4)	
五年前居於香港以外地方 Place of residence outside Hong Kong 5 years ago	21 102 (2.3)	30 274 (3.3)	32 461 (3.5)	6 701 (0.7)	90 538 (9.8)	525 240 (8.2)	
小計 Sub-total	144 781 (15.7)	220 511 (24.0)	387 858 (42.2)	35 841 (3.9)	788 991 (85.8)	5 239 717 (81.6)	
總計 ⁽⁴⁾ Total ⁽⁴⁾	161 581 (17.6)	253 003 (27.5)	457 696 (49.8)	47 371 (5.2)	919 651 (100.0)	6 423 591 (100.0)	

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

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

(2) 曾作內部遷移的人士指該人的現住地區與其五年前的原住地區不同。在分析內部遷移時，居住地區的轉變是指(a)一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移，或(b)在新界同一區議會分區內，一新市鎮與另一新市鎮之間的遷移，或一新市鎮與該區其他地方之間的遷移。

(2) Persons having internally migrated were those whose area of current residence was different from the area of original residence five years ago. In defining internal migration, a change in the area of residence refers to a move (a) from a District Council district to another District Council district; or (b) within a District Council district in the New Territories, from a new town to another new town, or from a new town to other areas in the district or vice versa.

(3) 這些數字包括現住於五年前住址，但在五年期間曾遷往其他地方，並稍後遷回的人士。

(3) The figures include persons who currently live in the same address as 5 years ago but had moved elsewhere during the 5 years then moved back.

(4) 這些數字不包括住在船上的人士。

(4) The figures exclude persons living on board vessels.

(5) 本統計表上的數字，是經由抽樣統計調查估算所得，而表 8.2 上的數字，則由全面點算所得。該等數字並不一定相同。

(5) The data in this table are estimates derived from the sample enquiry while those in Table 8.2 are obtained from the complete enumeration. They are not necessarily identical.

表 8.4 二零零一年按性別、年齡組別、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的青年數目
Table 8.4 Youths by Sex, Age Group, Whether Internally Migrated and Area of Current Residence, 2001

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age Group	曾作內部遷移 Internally Migrated				並無作內部遷移 Not Internally Migrated	小計 Sub-total	總計 ⁽¹⁾ Total ⁽¹⁾
		現住地區 Area of Current Residence						
		香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New Towns	新界其他地區 Other Areas in the New Territories			
數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽²⁾)								
青年 Youths								
男 Male	15 - 19	3 615 (43.7)	7 699 (48.8)	16 051 (47.3)	2 385 (39.7)	29 750 (46.5)	201 362 (51.3)	231 112 (50.7)
	20 - 24	4 658 (56.3)	8 068 (51.2)	17 853 (52.7)	3 628 (60.3)	34 207 (53.5)	190 784 (48.7)	224 991 (49.3)
	小計 Sub-total	8 273 (100.0)	15 767 (100.0)	33 904 (100.0)	6 013 (100.0)	63 957 (100.0)	392 146 (100.0)	456 103 (100.0)
女 Female	15 - 19	3 252 (38.1)	7 575 (45.3)	15 244 (42.4)	2 158 (39.1)	28 229 (42.3)	190 651 (48.0)	218 880 (47.2)
	20 - 24	5 275 (61.9)	9 150 (54.7)	20 690 (57.6)	3 359 (60.9)	38 474 (57.7)	206 194 (52.0)	244 668 (52.8)
	小計 Sub-total	8 527 (100.0)	16 725 (100.0)	35 934 (100.0)	5 517 (100.0)	66 703 (100.0)	396 845 (100.0)	463 548 (100.0)
合計 Both Sexes	15 - 19	6 867 (40.9)	15 274 (47.0)	31 295 (44.8)	4 543 (39.4)	57 979 (44.4)	392 013 (49.7)	449 992 (48.9)
	20 - 24	9 933 (59.1)	17 218 (53.0)	38 543 (55.2)	6 987 (60.6)	72 681 (55.6)	396 978 (50.3)	469 659 (51.1)
	總計 Total	16 800 (100.0)	32 492 (100.0)	69 838 (100.0)	11 530 (100.0)	130 660 (100.0)	788 991 (100.0)	919 651 (100.0)
五歲及以上全港人口 Whole Population Aged 5 and Over								
男 Male		80 818	153 975	303 055	41 075	578 923	2 556 886	3 135 809
女 Female		95 801	159 930	309 092	40 128	604 951	2 682 831	3 287 782
合計 Both Sexes		176 619	313 905	612 147	81 203	1 183 874	5 239 717	6 423 591
青年 Youths								
					性別比率 Sex Ratio			
	15 - 19	1 112	1 016	1 053	1 105	1 054	1 056	1 056
	20 - 24	883	882	863	1 080	889	925	920
	合計 Overall	970	943	944	1 090	959	988	984
五歲及以上全港人口 Whole Population Aged 5 and Over								
	合計 Overall	844	963	980	1 024	957	953	954

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括住在船上的人士。

Notes: (1) The figures exclude persons living on board vessels.

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

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

8.11 曾作內部遷移的青年的居住情況與曾作內部遷移的全部人口有所不同。大部分（71.5%）的曾作內部遷移的青年只與父母同住，而全港人口的相對數字則較低，只為 26.0%。另一方面，接近 10% 的曾作內部遷移青年是獨居的，全港人口的數字為 8.1%。（表 8.5）

8.11 The living arrangement of youths having internally migrated was quite different from that of the whole population having internally migrated. Most (71.5%) of the migrated youths lived with their parent(s) only, while the corresponding figure for the whole population was relatively lower at 26.0%. On the other hand, nearly 10% of the internally migrated youths lived alone, as compared to the 8.1% of the whole population. (Table 8.5)

表 8.5 二零零一年按居住情況及性別劃分的曾作內部遷移的青年數目
Table 8.5 Youths Having Internally Migrated by Living Arrangement and Sex, 2001

居住情況 Living Arrangement	曾作內部遷移的青年 Youths Having Internally Migrated			曾作內部遷移的全港人口 Whole Population Having Internally Migrated		
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both Sexes
數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)						
獨居 Living alone	6 759 (10.6)	6 089 (9.1)	12 848 (9.8)	54 781 (9.5)	40 568 (6.7)	95 349 (8.1)
只與父母同住 Living with parent(s) only	49 167 (76.9)	44 224 (66.3)	93 391 (71.5)	161 878 (28.0)	145 339 (24.0)	307 217 (26.0)
與配偶及 / 或子女同住 Living with spouse and/or child(ren)						
與父母同住 And with parent(s)	514 (0.8)	327 (0.5)	841 (0.6)	22 406 (3.9)	9 381 (1.6)	31 787 (2.7)
並不與父母同住 And not with parent(s)	1 593 (2.5)	7 741 (11.6)	9 334 (7.1)	301 216 (52.0)	333 965 (55.2)	635 181 (53.7)
小計 Sub-total	2 107 (3.3)	8 068 (12.1)	10 175 (7.8)	323 622 (55.9)	343 346 (56.8)	666 968 (56.3)
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	5 924 (9.3)	8 322 (12.5)	14 246 (10.9)	38 642 (6.7)	75 698 (12.5)	114 340 (9.7)
總計 Total	63 957 (100.0)	66 703 (100.0)	130 660 (100.0)	578 923 (100.0)	604 951 (100.0)	1 183 874 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

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

(2) 數字包括所有與父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住的青年數目。

(2) Figures include youths living with person(s) other than parent(s), spouse and child(ren).

中文詞彙釋義

Definition of Terms in Chinese

中文詞彙釋義（按筆畫數目排列）

Definition of Terms in Chinese (in order of number of strokes)

方括號內的數字為英文詞彙釋義內的相對編號

- (1) **工作人口 (Working Population)**：請參看第 (31) 項「**經濟活動身分**」。 [33]
- (2) **內部遷移 (Internal Migration)**：曾作內部遷移的人士指該人的現住地區與其五年前的原住地區不同。在分析內部遷移時，居住地區的轉變是指 (a) 一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移，或 (b) 在新界同一區議會分區內，一新市鎮與另一新市鎮之間的遷移，或一新市鎮與該區其他地方之間的遷移。 [18]
- (3) **平均每年增長率 (Average Annual Growth Rate)**：在計算一段時期的人口增長時，平均每年增長率是採用以下公式計算：

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = (1 + r)^n$$

P_1 = 在某段時期開始時的人口
 P_2 = 在某段時期結束時的人口
 r = 平均每年增長率
 n = 該段時期的年數 [5]

- (4) **居住情況 (Living Arrangement)**：居住情況是根據受訪者及與其同住住戶成員的關係而界定。各類居住情況如下：

獨居 (Living alone)：某人沒有與其他人同住。

只與父母同住 (Living with parent(s) only)：某人與其父及 / 或母同住。同一時間，他 / 她可能與其他人同住，但這些人並不是其配偶及子女。

與配偶及 / 或子女同住 (Living with spouse and/or child(ren))：某人與其配偶及 / 或子女同住。同一時間，他 / 她可能與其他人同住。這類別可再細分為「與配偶及 / 或子女同住，並與父母同住」及「與配偶及 / 或子女同住，並不與父母同住」。前者指某人與其配偶及 / 或子女同住的同時也與其父母同住，而後者則指受訪者的父母並不住在同一住戶內。

其他 (Others)：某人與其父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住。 [21]

- (5) **在港居住年期 (Duration of Residence in Hong Kong)**：計算受訪者在港居住的總年數（以整年計），離港超過六個月或以上的期間不計算在內。 [9]
- (6) **年齡 (Age)**：指一個人出生後所度過完整年數。答案由出生年月推算得出。 [2]
- (7) **行業 (Industry)**：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。行業包括的範圍如下：

製造業 (Manufacturing)：包括棉及其他紗線紡織、棉及其他布料的梭織及針織、漂染、印染、整理、衣著用品製造、針織及其他紡織製成品、地氈、繩索、細繩、食品、飲品、煙草、鞋履、皮革製品、橡膠製品、塑膠製品、木製品、紙品、金屬製品、機械、化學品、化學產品、玻璃及陶器。

建造業 (Construction)：包括樓宇建造、土木工程、鋪設水管、鋪設電線、安裝及維修冷氣系統。

批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 (Wholesale, retail and import/export trades,

restaurants and hotels)：包括批發及零售業、進出口貿易業、小販、非固定行業的經紀、其他商業代理人、酒樓、咖啡室、酒店及旅舍。

運輸、倉庫及通訊業 (Transport, storage and communications)：包括陸路運輸、海上運輸及空運業、運輸業的附帶服務、貨棧及倉庫、郵政及電訊業。

金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 (Financing, insurance, real estate and business services)：包括金融、保險、地產；律師、會計師、核數師、建築師、測量師及廣告公司的辦事處及資料處理服務。

社區、社會及個人服務業 (Community, social and personal services)：包括政府服務、教育服務、醫療、牙科及其他保健服務、衛生服務、福利機構、宗教團體、電影院及劇院、電台及電視台、圖書館及博物館、電器修理店、車輛維修店以及其他家庭及個人服務。

其他 (Others)：包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力、燃氣及水務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能分類或描述不足。 [17]

- (8) **住戶人數 (Household Size)**：指家庭住戶中的人口數目。 [16]
- (9) **每月主要職業收入 (Monthly Income from Main Employment)**：對於僱主或自營作業者來說，這是指扣除營運開支後從主要業務所賺得的收入。對於僱員來說，則是指從主要工作所賺取的全部收入，包括薪金或工資、花紅、佣金、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。 [24]
- (10) **每月主要職業收入中位數 (Median Monthly Income from Main Employment)**：每月主要職業收入的一種平均值，百分之五十的工作人口（不包括無酬家庭從業員），他們的主要職業收入高於這數字，而其餘百分之五十，他們的主要職業收入低於這數字。請參看第 (9) 項「每月主要職業收入」。 [23]
- (11) **使用其他語言 / 方言的能力 (Ability to Speak Other Languages/Dialects)**：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。 [1]
- (12) **居港人口 (Hong Kong Resident Population)**：居港人口包括「常住居民」和「流動居民」。「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：(一) 在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) 於普查時刻在港的香港非永久性居民。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。 [15]
- (13) **性別比率 (Sex Ratio)**：男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。 [29]
- (14) **房屋類型 (Type of Housing)**：房屋類型按所屬建築物的類型，而建築物則按其建築材料種類、興建用途及負責建築的機構分類。

永久性房屋 (Permanent housing)

公營租住房屋 (Public rental housing)

房屋委員會甲類租住單位 (Housing Authority rental flats (Group A))：包括以前稱為政府廉租屋及由香港房屋委員會建造的公營房屋單位。改建的乙類第一型及第二型租住大廈的單位亦歸納此類別。

房屋委員會乙類租住單位 (Housing Authority rental flats (Group B))：這些是以前稱為徙置屋邨的屋宇單位，但自一九七三年起改由香港房屋委員會管理。這些單位所屬的大廈可再劃分為第四型至第六型大廈。

房屋委員會中轉房屋 / 租者置其屋計劃租住單位 (Housing Authority rental flats (Interim Housing / Tenants Purchase Scheme))：包括房屋委員會中轉房屋及租者置其屋計劃下的租住單位。

房屋協會租住單位 (Housing Society rental flats)：這些租住單位由香港房屋協會建造及管理。

資助出售單位 (Subsidized sale flats)

房屋委員會資助出售單位 (Housing Authority subsidized sale flats)：包括按香港房屋委員會的居者有其屋計劃、中等入息家庭房屋計劃、私人機構參建居屋計劃、可租可買計劃、重建置業計劃及租者置其屋計劃下出售的單位，可在公開市場買賣的單位則不包括在內。

房屋協會資助出售單位 (Housing Society subsidized sale flats)：包括按香港房屋協會的住宅發售計劃及夾心階層住屋計劃興建的單位，可在公開市場買賣的單位則不包括在內。

私人房屋 (Private housing)

私人住宅單位 (Private residential flats)：包括主要作住宅用途的多層樓宇或房屋的單位。按香港房屋協會市區改善計劃建造的單位、由香港平民屋宇公司建造的大廈的單位，及可在公開市場買賣的居者有其屋計劃 / 中等入息家庭房屋計劃 / 私人機構參建居屋計劃 / 住宅發售計劃的單位亦包括在內。這些單位可按居處類型分為(a)全間屋 / 整個單位及(b)房間 / 閣仔 / 床位。

別墅 / 平房 / 新型村屋 (Villas/Bungalows/Modern village houses)：這些是一層或多層的獨立房屋，屋內有浴室、沖廁和食水供應等完善設備。

簡單磚石蓋搭建築物 / 傳統村屋 (Simple stone structures / Traditional village houses)：簡單磚石蓋搭建築物是用磚石及 / 或其他堅固材料建造，通常是一層高。傳統村屋亦屬此類別。

員工宿舍 (Staff quarters)：包括政府、醫院、大學、學校及私人公司為員工建造的宿舍。

非住宅用房屋 (Non-domestic housing)

非住宅用屋宇單位 (Non-domestic quarters)：包括在精神病院、善終醫院、療養院、懲教機構、老人院、男女童院、宗教場所、酒店、旅舍、宿舍（例如大學學生宿舍）及其他非住宅建築物（例如商業大廈及工廠大廈）內的住宿地方（例如房間或床位），亦包括船艇。

臨時房屋 (Temporary housing)

公營臨時房屋 (Public temporary housing)

公營臨時屋宇單位 (Public temporary quarters)：包括香港房屋委員會轄下的平房區及臨時房屋區的單位。

私人臨時房屋 (Private temporary housing)

私人臨時建築物 (Private temporary structures) : 包括私人臨時房屋如天台建築物、建築地盤的棚屋、半圓形活動營房、荒廢船艇、木屋及非作住宅用途的地方 (例如梯台、樓梯、走廊等)。 [31]

- (15) **青年 (Youths)** : 指十五至二十四歲的人士。 [34]
- (16) **非從事經濟活動人口 (Economically Inactive Population)** : 請參看第 (31) 項「**經濟活動身分**」。 [11]
- (17) **修讀科目 (Field of Education)** : 指受訪者就讀 / 完成的最高教育程度所修讀的課程科目。

一般課程 (General programmes) : 包括一般學前、小學及中學教育課程。

文學及社會科學 (Arts and social science) : 包括音樂、繪畫、雕刻、戲劇、手工藝、攝影及電影攝影、文學、語文及語言學、歷史、哲學、神學、宗教、考古學、人類學、經濟學、社會學、理論心理學、臨床心理學、人口統計學、地理、政治學及區域研究。

純科學 (Pure science) : 包括數學、生物、化學、地質學、物理、天文學、氣象學、海洋學、統計學及精算學。

教育 (Education) : 包括教育學院及香港工商師範學院的課程 ; 教育證書 / 文憑課程以及教育學位課程。

商科課程 (Business and commercial studies) : 包括銀行業務、市場學、金融及投資、估價、採購及供應、保險、秘書、公司行政秘書、公共及商業行政、會計、速記、打字及簿記。

電腦課程 (Computer studies) : 包括電腦程序及系統分析、電腦資料處理、商用機器及電腦操作。

醫療衛生課程 (Medical and health related studies) : 包括藥物 (中藥除外)、護理、牙科、精神病學、放射學、藥劑、牙科及醫科技術、物理及職業治療、言語治療、解剖學、生理學、免疫學、病理學及法醫學。

建築及營造工程 (Architecture and construction engineering) : 包括建築、城市設計及環境設計、運輸研究、建築技術 (例如 : 測量、木工、泥水、批盪、貼磚、潔具及喉管裝配)、污水、供水及處理、土木及結構工程、屋宇裝備工程、土壤力學、繪圖技術、室內設計、土地、建築及營造管理。

機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 (Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering) : 包括機械工程、採礦工程、汽車技工、汽車科技、生產工程、塑膠模工藝、工具及模具技術、工業工程、電機及電子工程、冷凍及空氣調節、電視 / 收音機維修保養、無線電訊、海洋電子、造船及維修、造船工程。

紡織、設計及其他工業技術 (Textile, design and other industrial technology) : 包括紡織 / 製衣技術、例如染色、織物、印花、成衣及皮革製造、印刷技術、工業設計、基本、平面及立體設計、化學工程、鐘錶製作及光學。

其他職業課程 (Other vocational studies) : 包括法律及法理學、新聞學、電台及電視廣播、公共關係、圖書館學、社會工作、農業程序、中藥、旅遊業、酒店管理、實驗室技術、民間保安、軍務、職業輔導及其他服務行業。 [14]

- (18) **原住地區 (Area of Original Residence)** : 某人在人口普查的五年前所居住的地區。 [4]

- (19) **家庭住戶 (Domestic Household)**：一群住在一起及分享生活所需的人士，他們之間不一定有親戚關係。自己單獨安排生活所需的個別人士亦當為一戶，即「單人住戶」。 [8]
- (20) **家庭住戶平均人數 (Average Domestic Household Size)**：每個家庭住戶的平均人數。計算方法是把家庭住戶內的人口總數除以家庭住戶總數。 [6]
- (21) **區議會分區 (District Council District)**：區議會分區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。全港共有 18 個區議會分區：港島 4 個，九龍 5 個及新界 9 個。 [7]
- (22) **國籍 (Nationality)**：國籍與個人的居住地、種族或出生地有關。國籍不一定與該人的旅行證件有關。 [25]
- (23) **婚姻狀況 (Marital Status)**：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。 [22]
- (24) **專上教育 (Tertiary Education)**：請參看第 (25) 項「教育程度」。 [30]
- (25) **教育程度 (最高就讀程度) (Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended))**：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。

教育程度分類如下：

未受教育 (No schooling)：包括從未修讀過正式課程的人士。

幼稚園 (Kindergarten)：包括所有幼稚園及幼兒中心班級。

小學 (Primary)：包括所有小學的一至六年級。

初中 (Lower Secondary)：包括所有中學的一至三年級。

高中 (Upper Secondary)：包括所有中學的四至五年級或同等程度，以及工藝程度。

預科 (Matriculation)：包括所有中學的六至七年級或同等程度，以及專業教育學院 / 前理工學院的證書 / 文憑課程。

專上教育 (非學位課程) (Tertiary (Non-degree course))：包括大學 / 專業教育學院的高級文憑 / 增修證書課程 / 院士銜或同等課程、大學的其他非學位（文憑 / 證書 / 副學士）課程、其他法定或認可的專上學院的非學位（文憑 / 證書）課程、其他專上學院的文憑 / 證書課程、香港教育學院的文憑 / 證書課程、護士訓練課程及遙距課程。

專上教育 (學位課程) (Tertiary (Degree course))：包括本地及非本地教育機構的學士學位課程、授課形式深造課程及研究形式深造課程。 [12]

- (26) **現住地區 (Area of Current Residence)**：在人口普查時某人所居住的地區。 [3]
- (27) **勞動人口 (Labour Force)**：請參看第 (31) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [19]
- (28) **勞動人口參與率 (Labour Force Participation Rate)**：從事經濟活動人口（即勞動人口）佔十五歲及以上人口的比例。 [20]

- (29) **就學比率 (School Attendance Rate)**：就讀全日制學校或教育機構的學生數目佔人口的比例。 [28]
- (30) **新市鎮 (New Town)**：各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。 [26]
- (31) **經濟活動身分 (Economic Activity Status)**：人口可劃分為「從事經濟活動人口」(即勞動人口)及「非從事經濟活動人口」兩大類。

從事經濟活動人口 (Economically active population)：包括就業人士(即工作人口)及失業人口。

工作人口指符合以下條件的十五歲及以上人士：(甲)在人口普查前七天內有從事工作以賺取薪酬或利潤；或(乙)在人口普查前七天內有一份正式工作。工作人口可劃分為：

僱員 (Employee)：為賺取工資、薪金、佣金、小費或實物津貼而為僱主(私人公司或政府)工作，包括家庭傭工、外發工和支薪家庭從業員。

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

自營業者 (Self-employed)：從事本身業務／職業時為賺取利潤或費用而工作，並沒有僱用他人或受僱於人的人。

無酬家庭從業員 (Unpaid family worker)：為有關家庭生意工作但無收取報酬的人，亦算作就業人士。報酬不包括膳宿和零用錢。

失業人口 (Unemployed population)：基本上指十五歲及以上人士(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。

非從事經濟活動人口 (Economically inactive population)：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。

料理家務者 (Home-maker)：照顧家庭而無收取報酬的人。

學生 (Student)：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。

退休人士 (Retired person)：以前有工作，但現因年老而沒有繼續工作的人。

經濟自給者 (Of independent means)：無須為生計而工作的人，他們的生活費通常依靠收租、儲蓄、投資收益或滙款等。

其他非從事經濟活動人士 (Other economically inactive person)：其他未有分類的非從事經濟活動人士，如非受薪的宗教工作者，以及因長期患病或殘疾而不能工作或沒有找尋工作的人。 [10]

- (32) **慣用語彙 (Usual Language)**：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。 [32]

(33) **種族 (Ethnicity)**：某人的種族由其本人來決定，通常以社會和文化為基礎。 [13]

(34) **職業 (Occupation)**：在普查時刻前的七天內受訪者所從事的工作類別。

經理及行政人員 (Managers and administrators)：包括政府的行政人員、專員及署 / 處長；領事；議員；工商界、進出口貿易、批發和零售業、飲食及旅店業、運輸、電力、燃氣、水務業及其他服務、以及漁農業中的董事、執行總監、總裁、總經理、專職經理、分行經理及小型機構經理。

專業人員 (Professionals)：包括合資格的專業科學家、醫生、牙醫及其他醫療專業人員、建築師；測量師及工程師；大學及專上學院的校長、院長、教職員及行政人員；中學校長及教師；統計師；數學家；電腦系統分析員及程序編寫員；律師及法官；會計師；商界顧問及分析員；社會工作者；翻譯員及傳譯員；新聞編輯及新聞記者；作家；圖書館管理員及宗教活動專業人員。

輔助專業人員 (Associate professionals)：包括科學技術員、護士及助產士、牙科助理及其他保健輔助專業人員；建築、測量及工程技術員；光學及電子儀器控制員；船隻領航員及空中交通指揮員；小學及幼稚園 / 幼兒院校長及教師；統計助理；電腦操作員；法律文員；會計督導員；公共關係主任；營業代表；設計師；屋邨經理；社會工作助理；警隊及其他紀律部隊的警司、督察及主任；藝人及運動員。

文員 (Clerks)：包括速記員、秘書及打字員；簿記、金融、船務、存案及人事部文員；出納員及銀行櫃位員；接待員及查詢文員。

服務工作及商店銷售人員 (Service workers and shop sales workers)：包括空中小姐及導遊；管家；廚師及侍應生；褓姆；理髮師及美容師；警隊及其他紀律部隊的員佐級人員；運輸指導員及其他服務工作人員；批發及零售商店推銷員；店員及時裝模特兒。

工藝及有關人員 (Craft and related workers)：包括礦工及採石工人；砌磚工人、木匠及其他建造業工人；金屬模工；鐵匠；機械、電器及電子儀器技工；珠寶工人及手錶製造工人；製陶工人；排字工人；麵包師傅、食品及飲品處理工人；油漆工人；紡織、成衣、皮革、橡膠和塑膠行業的工人及其他工藝工人。

機台及機器操作員及裝配員 (Plant and machine operators and assemblers)：包括鑽井工人及銼床操作員；礦熔爐操作員；磚及瓷磚燒窯工人；鋸木廠鋸工；造紙工人；化學處理機台操作員；發電廠及鍋爐操作員；石棉水泥產品製造工人；金屬整理工人及電鍍工人；牛奶製品及其他食品處理機器操作員；印刷機操作員；生產紡織、橡膠及塑膠製品的機器操作員；裝配員；司機；海員及其他工廠及機器操作員。

非技術工人 (Elementary occupations)：包括小販；家務助理及清潔工人；信差；私人護衛員；看更；貨運工人；電梯操作員；建造業雜工；包裝工人；漁農業雜工。

漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 (Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable)：包括農夫、畜牧業工人及漁夫、及報稱的職業不能分類或描述不足。 [27]

英文詞彙釋義

Definition of Terms in English

英文詞彙釋義 (按字母順序排列)

Definition of Terms in English (in alphabetical order)

Number in square brackets indicates the corresponding reference number for Definition of Terms in Chinese

- (1) **Ability to Speak Other Languages/Dialects (使用其他語言/方言的能力)**: 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. [11]
- (2) **Age (年齡)**: Age is the number of complete years a person has passed since birth. It is derived from month and year of birth. [6]
- (3) **Area of Current Residence (現住地區)**: The broad geographical area in which a person was living at the time of the Census. [26]
- (4) **Area of Original Residence (原住地區)**: The broad geographical area in which a person lived five years before the Census. [18]
- (5) **Average Annual Growth Rate (平均每年增長率)**: When population increased over a period of more than one year, the average annual growth rate is computed using the following formula:

Where P_1 = population at the beginning of a period

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = (1 + r)^n$$

P_2 = population at the end of a period

r = average annual growth rate

n = number of years in the period [3]

- (6) **Average Domestic Household Size (家庭住戶平均人數)**: The average number of persons per domestic household. It is calculated by dividing the total number of persons who were living in domestic households by the total number of domestic households. [20]
- (7) **District Council District (區議會分區)**: These geographical districts are as declared in the District Councils Ordinance (L.N. 77 of 1999) for the District Council district election held on 28 November 1999. There are 18 districts: 4 on Hong Kong Island; 5 in Kowloon and 9 in New Territories. [21]
- (8) **Domestic Household (家庭住戶)**: A domestic household consists of a group of persons who live together and make common provision for essentials for living. These persons need not be related. If a person makes provision for essentials for living without sharing with other persons, he is also regarded as a household. In this case the household is a one-person household. [19]
- (9) **Duration of Residence in Hong Kong (在港居住年期)**: Duration of residence in Hong Kong measures the total number of complete years for which a person has lived in Hong Kong. Any period of temporary absence from Hong Kong for six months or more was not counted in reckoning the duration. [5]
- (10) **Economic Activity Status (經濟活動身分)**: The population can be divided into two main groups, economically active population (i.e. the labour force) and economically inactive population as follows:

Economically active population (從事經濟活動人口): This comprises the employed (that is the working population) and the unemployed.

The working population refers to persons aged 15 and over who should (a) be engaged in performing work for pay or profit during the seven days before the Census; or (b) have formal job attachment during the seven days before the Census. The working population can be distinguished into:

Employee (僱員): A person who works for an employer (private companies or government) for wage, salary, commission, tips or payment in kind. Domestic helpers, outworkers and paid family workers are also included here.

Employer (僱主): A person who works for profit or fees in his / her own business / profession and employs one or more persons to work for him / her.

Self-employed (自營作業者): A person who works for profit or fees in his / her own business / profession, neither employed by someone nor employing others.

Unpaid family worker (無酬家庭從業員): A person who works for no pay in a family business is also considered as employed. Food and lodging and pocket money are not counted as pay.

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

Economically inactive population (非從事經濟活動人口): This comprises persons who have not had a job and have not been at work during the 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.

Home-maker (料理家務者): A person who looks after the home without pay.

Student (學生): A person who is studying full-time in 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.

Retired person (退休人士): A person who has worked previously but is not currently working because of old age.

Of independent means (經濟自給者): A person who does not have to work for a living. The cost of living is generally borne by rental receivable, savings, investment returns or remittances.

Other economically inactive person (其他非從事經濟活動人士): Economically inactive person not elsewhere classified, e.g. unpaid religious worker and person who cannot work or do not seek work because of permanent sickness or disablement. [31]

- (11) **Economically Inactive Population (非從事經濟活動人口)**: Please see **Economic Activity Status** in (10). [16]
- (12) **Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended) (教育程度 (最高就讀程度))**: 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.

Educational attainment are classified as follows:

No schooling (未受教育): Including those who had never attended a formal course.

Kindergarten (幼稚園): Including all classes in kindergartens and child care centres.

Primary (小學): Including Primary 1 - 6 in all schools.

Lower Secondary (初中): Including Secondary 1 - 3 in all schools.

Upper Secondary (高中): Including Secondary 4 - 5 or equivalent in all schools and craft level.

Matriculation (預科): Including Secondary 6 - 7 or equivalent in all schools and diploma/certificate courses in Institute of Vocational Education / former polytechnics.

Tertiary (Non-degree course) (專上教育 (非學位課程)): Including all higher diploma/endorsement certificate courses/associateship or equivalent courses in University/Institute of Vocational Education, other sub-degree (diploma/certificate/associate degree) courses in University, sub-degree (diploma/certificate) courses in other statutory or approved post-secondary colleges, diploma/certificate course in Hong Kong Institute of Education, nurse training courses and distance learning courses.

Tertiary (Degree course) (專上教育 (學位課程)): Including all first degree, taught postgraduate and research postgraduate courses in local or non-local institutions. [25]

- (13) **Ethnicity (種族)**: The ethnicity of a person is determined by self-identification; normally on a social and cultural basis. [33]
- (14) **Field of Education (修讀科目)**: Field of education refers to the subject of the courses to which a person's education attainment (highest level attended or highest level completed) was related.

General programmes (一般課程): Including general programmes for preparatory, primary and secondary education.

Arts and social science (文學及社會科學): Including studies in music; drawing and painting; sculpturing; drama; handicrafts; photography and cinematography; literature; languages and linguistics; history; philosophy; theology; religion; archaeology; anthropology; economics; sociology; pure psychology; clinical psychology; demography;

geography; political science and regional studies.

Pure science (純科學): Including studies in mathematics; biology; chemistry; geology; physics; astronomy; meteorology; oceanography; statistics and actuarial science.

Education (教育): Including studies in colleges of education and Hong Kong Technical Teacher's College; certificate/diploma of education courses and university degree courses in education.

Business and commercial studies (商科課程): Including studies in banking; marketing; finance and investment; valuation; purchase and supply; insurance; secretaryship; company secretaryship; public and business administration; accountancy; shorthand; typing and book-keeping.

Computer studies (電腦課程): Including studies in computer programming and system analysis; electronic data processing; business machine and computer operation.

Medical and health related studies (醫療衛生課程): Including studies in medicine (except Chinese herb medicine); nursing; dentistry; psychiatry; radiology; pharmacy, dental and medical technology; physical and occupational therapy; speech therapy; anatomy; physiology; immunology; pathology and forensic medicine.

Architecture and construction engineering (建築及營造工程): Including studies in architecture, town planning and environmental design; transport studies; building technology such as surveying; carpentry, bricklaying, plastering and tiling, plumbing and pipe-fitting, sewerage; water supply and treatment; civil and structural engineering; building services engineering; soil mechanics; draughtsmanship; interior design; land, building and estate management.

Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering (機械、電機、電子及輪機工程): Including studies in mechanical engineering; mining engineering; motor mechanics; vehicle technology; production engineering; plastic mould technology; tool and die technology; industrial engineering; electrical and electronic engineering; refrigeration and air-conditioning; television/radio mechanics and servicing; telecommunications; marine electronics; ship building and repairs and naval architecture.

Textile, design and other industrial technology (紡織、設計及其他工業技術): Including studies in textile technology/clothing technology such as dyeing, fabric, printing, garment and leather manufacturing; printing technology; industrial design; basic, graphic and 3-dimensional design; chemical engineering; watch and clock making and optics.

Other vocational studies (其他職業課程): Including studies in law and jurisprudence; journalism; radio and television broadcasting; public relations; library sciences; social work; agricultural programmes; Chinese herbal medicine; tourism; hotel management; laboratory technicianship; civil security; military; vocational counselling and other service trades.
[17]

- (15) **Hong Kong Resident Population (居港人口)**: The Hong Kong Resident Population at the census moment covers "Usual Residents" and "Mobile Residents". "Usual Residents" refer to two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 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. 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. [12]

(16) **Household Size (住戶人數)**: Household size refers to the number of persons living in the domestic household. [8]

(17) **Industry (行業)**: The main kind of goods or services produced by the establishment in which a person worked during the seven days before the census moment. The coverage of the industrial sectors are defined as follows:

Manufacturing (製造業): Including spinning of cotton and other yarn, weaving and knitting of cotton and other fabrics; bleaching, dyeing, finishing; manufacturing of wearing apparel, knitwear and other made-up textile goods; and manufacturing of carpets, cordages, ropes and twines, food, beverage, tobacco, footwear, leather products, rubber products, plastic products, wood products, printed matters and paper products, metal products, machinery, chemicals, chemical products, glass and pottery.

Construction (建造業): Including building construction, civil engineering, plumbing, electrical wiring, air-conditioning installing and repair.

Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels (批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業): Including wholesale and retail trade; import and export trade; peddlers; Chinese general brokers; other commercial agents; restaurants; cafes; hotels and rooming houses.

Transport, storage and communications (運輸、倉庫及通訊業): Including land transport, water transport and air transport; services allied to transport; storage and warehousing; and post and telecommunications.

Financing, insurance, real estate and business services (金融、保險、地產及商用服務業): Including financing; insurance; real estate; offices of lawyers, accountants, auditors, architects, surveyors and advertising agents and data processing services.

Community, social and personal services (社區、社會及個人服務業): Including government services; educational service; medical, dental and other health services; sanitary services; welfare institutions; religious organizations; cinemas and theatres; radio and television broadcasting; libraries and museums; electrical repair shops; automobile repair garages and other household and personal services.

Others (其他): Including such industries as 'Agriculture and fishing'; 'Mining and quarrying'; 'Electricity, gas and water' and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable. [7]

(18) **Internal Migration (內部遷移)**: Persons internally migrated were those whose area of current residence was different from the area of original residence five years ago. In defining internal migration, a change in the area of residence refers to a move (a) from a District Council district to another District Council district; or (b) within a District Council district in the New Territories, from a new town to another new town, or from a new town to other areas in the district or vice versa. [2]

(19) **Labour Force (勞動人口)**: Please see **Economic Activity Status** in (10). [27]

(20) **Labour Force Participation Rate (勞動人口參與率)**: The proportion of economically active population (that is the labour force) in the total population aged 15 and over. [28]

- (21) **Living Arrangement (居住情況)**: Living arrangement is classified according to the respondent and his/her relationship with other household members living with him/her. The different categories of living arrangement are as follows:

Living alone (獨居): A person not living with any other persons.

Living with parent(s) only (只與父母同住): A person living with his/her father and/or mother. He/she may, at the same time, be living with other persons who are not his/her spouse and child(ren).

Living with spouse and/or child(ren) (與配偶及/或子女同住): A person living with his/her spouse and/or child(ren). He/she may, at the same time, be living with other persons. This category can be further broken down into “Living with spouse and/or child(ren), and with parent(s)” and “Living with spouse and/or child(ren), and not with parent(s)”. The former refers to the case that the persons are also living with their parent(s) while they live with their spouse and/or child(ren). The latter refers to the case that the respondent's parent(s) is not living in the same household.

Others (其他): A person living with other persons other than his/her parent(s), spouse and child(ren). [4]

- (22) **Marital Status (婚姻狀況)**: 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. [23]
- (23) **Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (每月主要職業收入中位數)**: The average income from main employment so calculated that 50% of the working population, excluding unpaid family worker, had income above that figure and the other 50% had income below it. Please see **Monthly Income from Main Employment** in (24). [10]
- (24) **Monthly Income from Main Employment (每月主要職業收入)**: For employers or self-employed persons, this is the amount earned excluding expenses incurred in running their main business. For employees, this is the total amount earned from their main employment including salary or wage, bonus, commission, overtime, 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. [9]
- (25) **Nationality (國籍)**: Nationality may be related to a person's place of residence, ethnicity or place of birth. It may not necessarily be related to a person's travel document. [22]
- (26) **New Town (新市鎮)**: 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 twelve new towns defined for the purpose of analysis in this report, 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. [30]
- (27) **Occupation (職業)**: This refers to the kind of work a person performed during the seven days before the census moment.

Managers and administrators (經理及行政人員): Including administrators, commissioners and directors in government service; consuls; councillors; directors, chief executive officers, presidents, general managers, functional managers, branch managers and small business managers in industry, commerce, import and export trade, wholesale and retail trade, catering and lodging services, transport, electricity, gas, water and other services

and agricultural and fishery sectors.

Professionals (專業人員): Including qualified professional scientists, doctors, dentists and other medical professionals; architects, surveyors and engineers; vice-chancellors, directors, academic staff and administrators of university, post-secondary college; principals and teachers of secondary school; statisticians; mathematicians; system analysts and computer programmers; lawyers and judges; accountants; business consultants and analysts; social workers; translators and interpreters; news editors and journalists; writers; librarians and members of religious orders.

Associate professionals (輔助專業人員): Including science technicians, nurses and midwives, dental assistants and other health associate professionals; architectural, surveying and engineering technicians; optical and electronic equipment controllers; ship pilots and air traffic controllers; principals and teachers of primary school and kindergarten/nursery; statistical assistants; computer operators; law clerks; accounting supervisors; public relation officers; sales representatives; designers; estate managers; social work assistants; superintendents, inspectors and officers of the police and other discipline services; performers and sportsmen.

Clerks (文員): Including stenographers, secretaries and typists; bookkeeping, finance, shipping, filing and personnel clerks; cashiers and tellers; receptionists and information clerks.

Service workers and shop sales workers (服務工作及商店銷售人員): Including air hostesses and travel guides; house stewards; cooks and waiters; baby-sitters; hairdressers and beauticians; rank and file staff of the police and other discipline services; transport conductors and other service workers; wholesale and retail salesman in shops; shop assistants and fashion models.

Craft and related workers (工藝及有關人員): Including miners and quarrymen; bricklayers, carpenters and other construction workers; metal moulders; blacksmiths; machinery, electric and electronic instrument mechanics; jewellery workers and watch makers; potters; typesetters; bakers, food and beverage processors; painters; craft workers in textile, garment, leather, rubber and plastic trades and other craft workers.

Plant and machine operators and assemblers (機台及機器操作員及裝配員): Including well drillers and borers; ore smelting furnace operators; brick and tile kilnmen; sawmill sawyers; paper makers; chemical processing plant operators; power-generating plant and boiler operators; asbestos cement products makers; metal finishers and electroplaters; dairy and other food processing machine operators; printing machine operators; machine operators for production of textile, rubber and plastic products; assemblers; drivers; seamen and other plant and machine operators.

Elementary occupations (非技術工人): Including street vendors; domestic helpers and cleaners; messengers; private security guards; watchmen; freight handlers; lift operators; construction labourers; hand packers; agricultural and fishery labourers.

Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable (漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業): Including farm workers, animal husbandry workers and fishermen, and occupations unidentifiable and inadequately described. [34]

- (28) **School Attendance Rate (就學比率)**: The percentage of population attending full-time schools or educational institutions. [29]

- (29) **Sex Ratio (性別比率)**: The ratio of the number of males per 1 000 females. [13]
- (30) **Tertiary Education (專上教育)**: Please see **Educational Attainment** in (12). [24]
- (31) **Type of Housing (房屋類型)**: Housing 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.

Permanent housing (永久性房屋)

Public rental housing (公營租住房屋)

Housing Authority rental flats (Group A) (房屋委員會甲類租住單位): These include flats in housing estates previously known as Government Low Cost Housing and those built by Hong Kong Housing Authority. Flats in Mark I and Mark II blocks of Group B rental blocks after conversion are also grouped under this category.

Housing Authority rental flats (Group B) (房屋委員會乙類租住單位): These are flats in housing estates previously known as Resettlement Estates but have been put under the management of the Housing Authority since 1973. They can be further divided into flats in Mark IV to Mark VI blocks.

Housing Authority rental flats (Interim Housing / Tenants Purchase Scheme) (房屋委員會中轉房屋 / 租者置其屋計劃租住單位): These are rental flats in Interim Housing blocks and Tenants Purchase Scheme (TPS) blocks of the Housing Authority.

Housing Society rental flats (房屋協會租住單位): These are rental flats built and managed by the Hong Kong Housing Society.

Subsidized sale flats (資助出售單位)

Housing Authority subsidized sale flats (房屋委員會資助出售單位): These include flats sold under the Home Ownership Scheme (HOS), Middle Income Housing (MIH) Scheme, Private Sector Participation Scheme (PSPS), Buy or Rent Option (BRO) Scheme, Mortgage Subsidy Scheme (MSS) and TPS of the Hong Kong Housing Authority, but exclude those flats that can be traded in open market.

Housing Society subsidized sale flats (房屋協會資助出售單位): These include flats built under the Flat for Sale Scheme (FFSS) and Sandwich Class Housing Scheme (SCHS) of the Hong Kong Housing Society, but exclude those flats that can be traded in open market.

Private housing (私人房屋)

Private residential flats (私人住宅單位): These include flats and apartments in multi-storey blocks or houses built mainly for residential purpose. Flats built under the Urban Improvement Scheme of the Housing Society, flats built by the Hong Kong Settlers' Corporation and HOS/MIH/PSPS/FFSS flats that can be traded in open market are also put under this category. Private residential flats can be further distinguished by type of accommodation into (a) whole houses/flat and (b) room/cockloft/bedspace.

Villas/Bungalows/Modern village houses (別墅 / 平房 / 新型村屋): These are individual houses of one-storey or multi-storeys built with full facilities including bathroom, flush toilet and internal piped water supply.

Simple stone structures/Traditional village houses (簡單磚石蓋搭建築物 / 傳統村

屋): Simple stone structures are houses built of stones and/or other permanent materials usually of one storey high. Traditional village houses are also grouped under this category.

Staff quarters (員工宿舍): Staff quarters purposely built by the government, hospitals, universities, schools and private companies.

Non-domestic housing (非住宅用房屋)

Non-domestic quarters (非住宅用屋宇單位): These include accommodations (such as rooms and beds) in psychiatric hospitals, convalescent hospitals, infirmaries, penal institutions, elderly homes, boys' and girls' homes, religious houses, hotels, hostels, dormitories (such as those for university students), and other non-residential buildings (such as commercial buildings and industrial buildings). Vessels are also included.

Temporary housing (臨時房屋)

Public temporary housing (公營臨時房屋)

Public temporary quarters (公營臨時屋宇單位): These include temporary quarters in the Hong Kong Housing Authority cottage areas and temporary housing areas.

Private temporary housing (私人臨時房屋)

Private temporary structures (私人臨時建築物): These include private temporary structures such as roof-top structures, contractor's matsheds, nissen huts, derelict boats, huts and places not intended for residential purpose (such as landings, staircases, corridors, etc.). [14]

- (32) **Usual language (慣用語言)**: 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. [32]
- (33) **Working Population (工作人口)**: Please see **Economic Activity Status** in (10). [1]
- (34) **Youths (青年)**: Refer to persons aged 15-24. [15]

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
已出版	Published		
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
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