

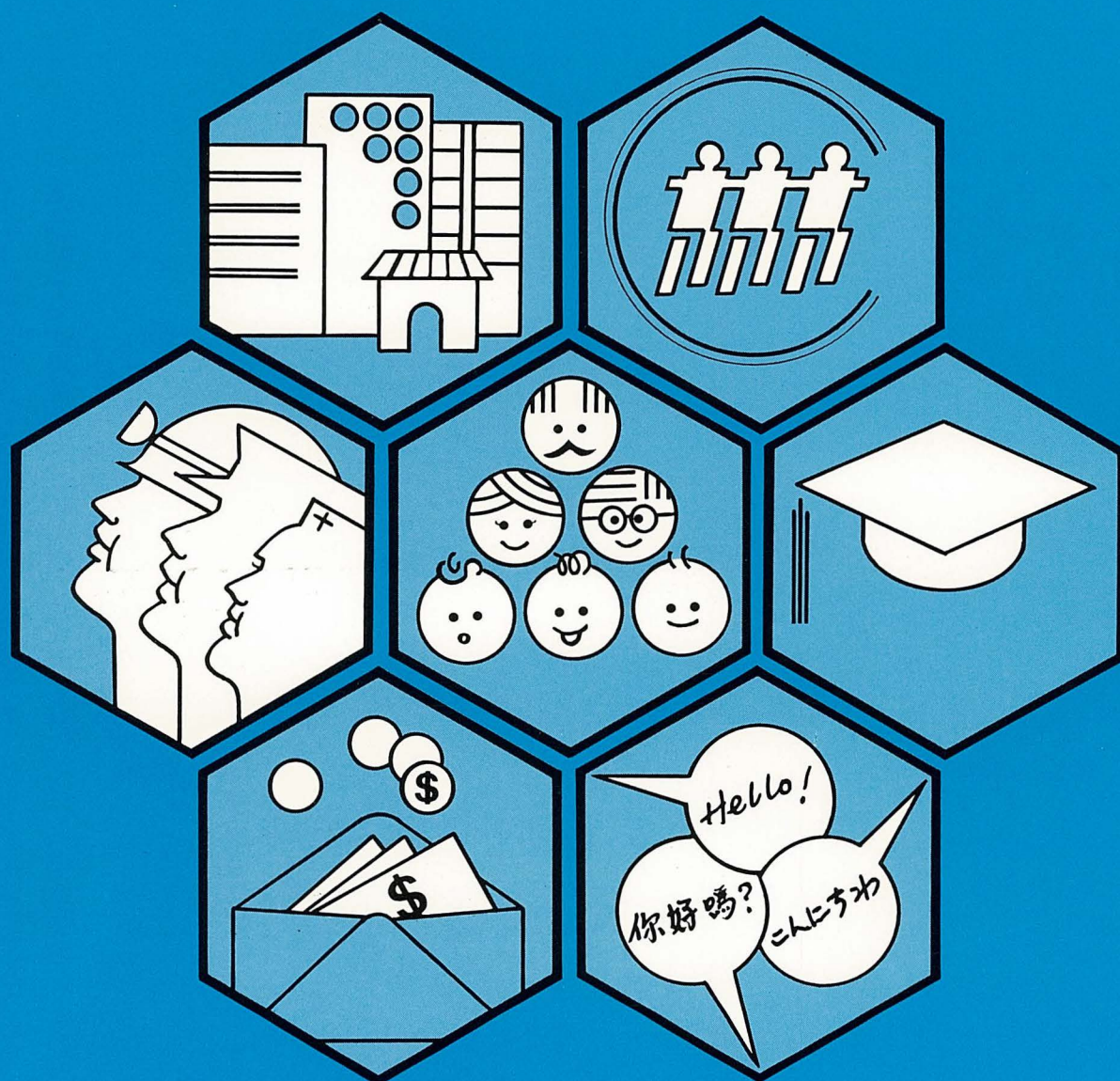
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HONG KONG 1991 POPULATION CENSUS

Graphic Guide

一九九一年人口普查 統計圖解



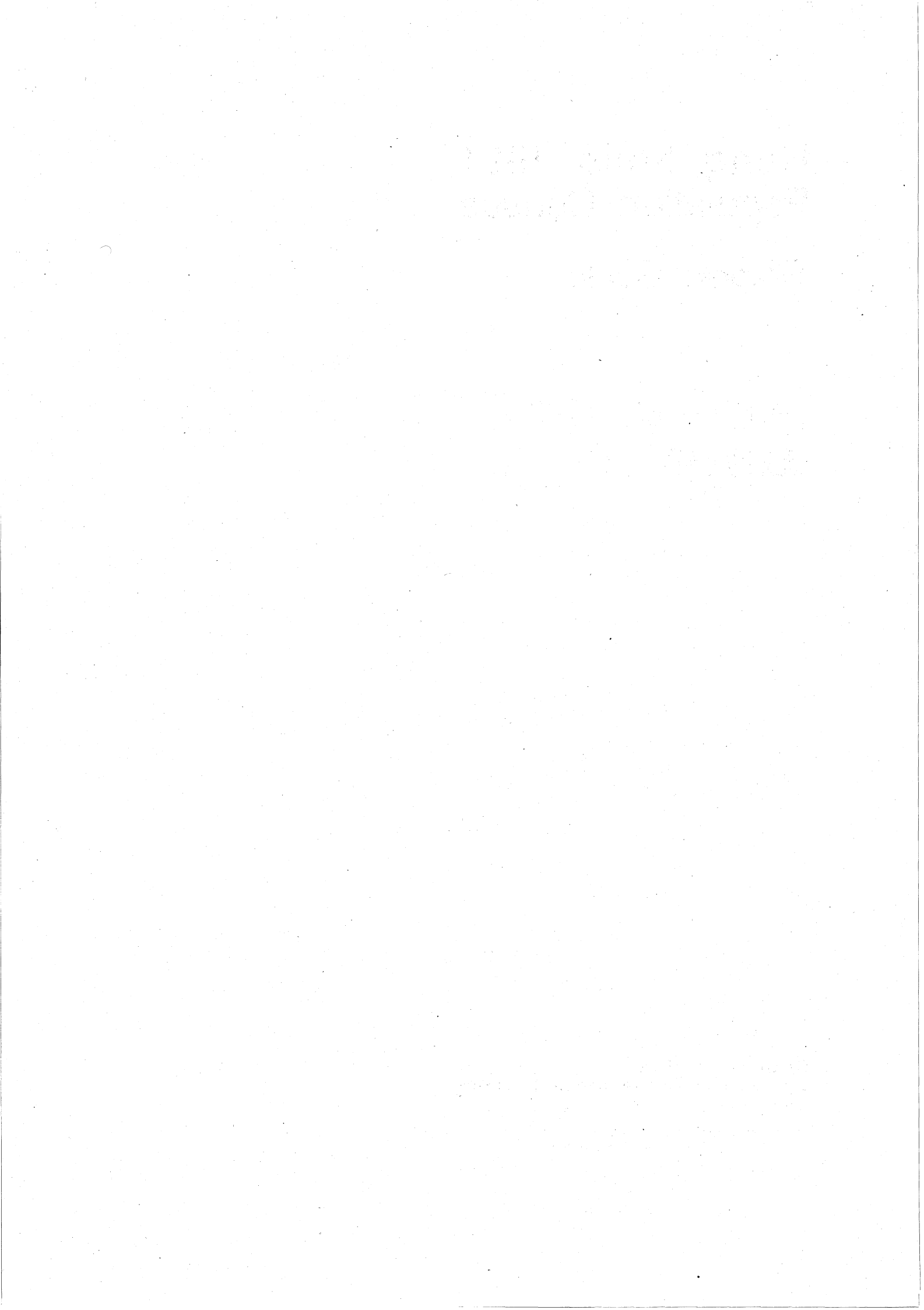
Hong Kong 1991 Population Census

Graphic Guide

一九九一年人口普查 統計圖解

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Foreword

This report presents the final results of the 1991 Population Census in graphic form. It provides a visual presentation of the population profile as revealed by the Census.

The 1991 Population Census comprised a 100% enumeration of all persons by age and sex and a one-in-seven sample enquiry on a broad range of demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population. All households in Hong Kong were enumerated during the ten-day period from 15 to 24 March 1991. The Census results provide a snapshot of the size and characteristics of the population on the Census reference date of 15 March 1991.

While this report shows the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population in broad groupings for graphic presentation, the detailed tabulations of such are available in other publications published earlier. A list of their titles is given at the end of this report. Further analysis and interpretation of the Census results will be available in the publication "Main Report" which will be released at the end of this year.

Frederick W.H. HO
Commissioner for Census & Statistics

October 1992

序言

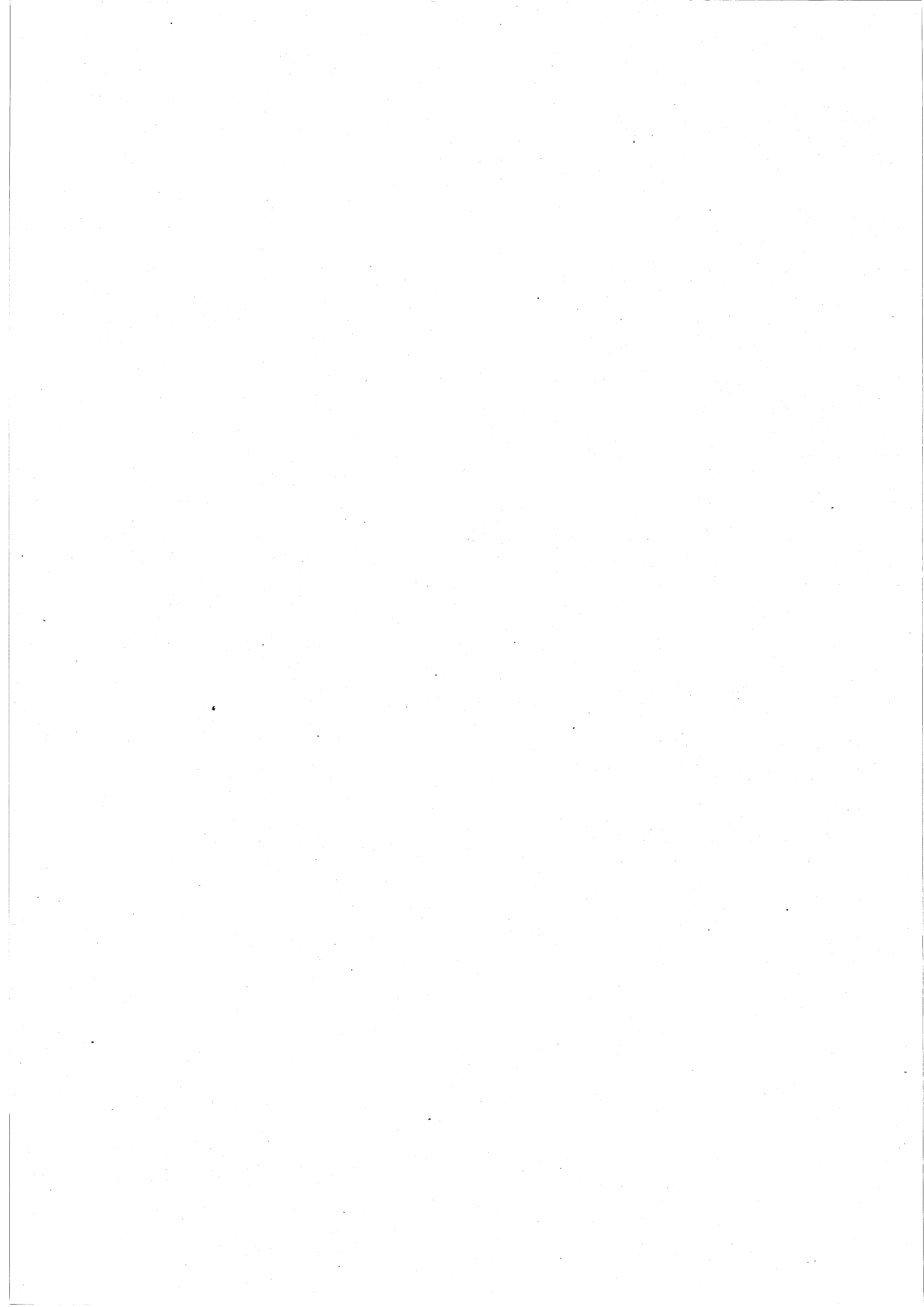
本報告以圖表方式展示一九九一年人口普查的結果。

一九九一年人口普查，從全民蒐集有關人口的年齡及性別資料；此外也包括一個抽樣統計調查，用抽樣方法選出一個七分之一的住戶樣本，以蒐集有關人口的社會及經濟特徵等詳細資料。在一九九一年三月十五日至二十四日的十天期間，訪問了本港所有住戶，以進行點算。普查的結果顯示在一九九一年三月十五日普查日時本港人口的數目和他們的特徵。

本報告以較概括的分類及以圖表方式展示香港人口的社會及經濟特徵。如欲參考詳細統計表，請參閱較早時已出版的各報告書，該等刊物的名稱詳列於本報告末頁。至於普查結果的深入分析和詮釋則將會在本年底出版的「主要報告」中發表。

政府統計處處長何永煊

一九九二年十月



Explanatory Notes

Introduction

The 1991 Population Census comprised a 100% enumeration of all persons by age and sex and a one-in-seven sample enquiry on a broad range of demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population. Data on the count of population, households and living quarters are obtained from the complete enumeration, whilst data on their detailed characteristics are provided by estimates derived from the sample enquiry. In preparing the graphics, an adjustment has been made as necessary to allow for persons in non-contact households.

Coverage of the report

The population figures covered in this report, other than the de facto head counts given in Chart 1 and the resident population given in Charts 1 and 2, refer to the enumerated resident population of Hong Kong. The following categories of persons counted in the Census are not included:

- (a) 151 833 residents who were temporarily away from Hong Kong on the Census reference date of 15 March 1991;
- (b) 35 823 transients; and
- (c) 51 847 Vietnamese migrants including Vietnamese refugees, Vietnamese migrants having been screened out and those pending determination of refugee status, ex-China Vietnamese illegal immigrants, Vietnamese migrants rescued by ocean-going vessels and children born in Hong Kong to the above categories of Vietnamese migrants.

The exception mentioned above, viz. the de facto population given in Chart 1, refers to the total number of persons present in Hong Kong on the Census reference date of 15 March 1991 (i.e. including enumerated residents present in Hong Kong, transients and Vietnamese migrants but excluding those residents who were temporarily away from Hong Kong on the Census reference date), and the resident population given in Charts 1 and 2 refer to the entire resident population (i.e. all persons usually residing in Hong Kong including those temporarily away from Hong Kong on the Census reference date).

Living quarters covered in this report are those occupied on the Census reference date. The figures on households refer to domestic households, which accounted for 98.6% of the enumerated resident population. The rest of the population were in collective households. The 11 102 enumerated marine residents were living on board 2 179 vessels on the Census reference date. Hence statistics on type of living quarters, rent and tenure are not available for them.

The data in Charts 1, 2, 3, 23, 24, 28 and 29, are obtained from the complete enumeration. As for the other charts, 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 living quarters by type, households by type of living quarters and population by age and sex at the District Board 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 Board district. Such an approach is generally adopted by statistical authorities worldwide when conducting a census with complete enumeration supplemented by a sample enquiry.

Definition of terms (in alphabetical order)

- (1) **Activity Status:** 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: This comprises the employed (i.e. the working population) and the unemployed.

The working population refers to persons aged 15 and above who performed some work for wage/salary or were on leave/holiday during the seven days before enumeration in the 1991 Population Census. The working population can be distinguished into:

Self-employed: A person who works on his own account, neither employed by someone else nor employing others.

Employer: A person who works on his own account and employs one or more persons to work for him.

Employee: A person who works for wage/salary in local/overseas government, private company or government subsidized organization. Domestic helpers working for wage are included in this category.

Unpaid family worker: A person who lives with his family and does work (not domestic work) as part of the family enterprise in return for food and lodging.

The unemployed persons refer to persons aged 15 and above and not of independent means who were not at work during the seven days before enumeration in the Census but were seeking work and available for work. This excludes those who were on leave/holiday during the reference period.

Economically inactive population: This comprises persons who did not have a job and were not at work during the seven days before enumeration in the Census, excluding persons who were on leave/holiday during the seven-day period and persons who were unemployed. The economically inactive population can be distinguished into:

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

Student: A person who is studying full-time in school or other educational institution. Persons who are self-studying, or studying informal courses in miscellaneous training institutes or studying evening courses and were not working during the seven days before the enumeration of 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: A person who has worked previously but is not currently working because of old age.

Inmate of institution: A person who is under care or custody in either a penal, medical, mental or charitable institution.

Others: Economically inactive persons not elsewhere classified, e.g. unpaid religious workers and persons who do not have to work for a living or who cannot work or do not seek work because of sickness or disablement.

- (2) **Age:** The number of complete years a person has passed since birth.
- (3) **De facto Population:** This refers to the total number of persons present in Hong Kong on the Census reference date of 15 March 1991. This includes residents present in Hong Kong, transients and Vietnamese migrants but excludes those residents who were temporarily away from Hong Kong on that date.
- (4) **Domestic Household:** 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.
- (5) **Domestic Household Size:** The number of persons found in the domestic household on the Census reference date.
- (6) **Economically Active Population:** Please see **Activity Status** in (1).
- (7) **Economically Inactive Population:** Please see **Activity Status** in (1).

- (8) **Educational Attainment:** 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 (with the exception of the degree courses offered by the Open Learning Institute of Hong Kong) and includes examinations for assessment purpose. The different levels of educational attainment are as follows:

No schooling/Kindergarten: Including those who had never attended a formal course or attended only kindergarten.

Primary: Including Primary 1 - 6 in all schools.

Secondary: Including Middle 1 - 5 in Chinese schools or Form 1 - 5 in English or Anglo-Chinese schools, and craft/apprenticeship courses in technical institutes.

Matriculation: Including Middle 6 in Chinese schools or Form 6 - 7 in English or Anglo-Chinese schools.

Tertiary: Including all certificate/diploma and higher diploma/endorsement certificate courses in technical institutes/polytechnics; associateship and other courses in polytechnics and other post-secondary colleges; certificate/diploma courses in colleges of education and in the Hong Kong Technical Teachers' College; nurse training courses. All first degree courses and post-graduate courses in tertiary educational institutions in Hong Kong and overseas are also included in this category.

- (9) **Enumerated Residents:** Residents who were present in Hong Kong on the Census reference date of 15 March 1991, not including transients, Vietnamese migrants and residents who were temporarily away from Hong Kong on that date.

- (10) **Field of Education:** This refers to the subject of the courses to which a person's highest level of education was related. If a person had completed courses in more than one field of education, only the field which he considered the most important was recorded.

Arts and social science: 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; criminology; pure psychology; clinical psychology; demography; geography; political science and regional studies.

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

Education: Including studies in colleges of education and Hong Kong Technical Teachers' College; certificate/diploma of education courses and university degree courses in education.

Business, commercial and computer studies: Including studies in banking; marketing; finance and investment; valuation; purchase and supply; insurance; secretaryship; company secretaryship; public and business administration; accountancy; shorthand; typing; book-keeping; computer programming and system analysis; electronic data processing; business machine and computer operation.

Medical and health related studies: Including studies in medicine (except Chinese herbal 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: 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: 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; telecommunication; marine electronics; ship building and repairs and naval architecture.

Textile, design and other industrial technology: 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 programmes: 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.

- (11) **Household Composition:** Household composition is derived from the information on relationship to the head of household of each person and the identification of spouse and parent-child relationships among members who were found in the household on the Census reference date. It shows the structure of a household in terms of the number of family nuclei and the relationship between a family nucleus and other related household members. A family nucleus is a married couple without children, a married couple with one or more never married children or one parent (either father or mother) with one or more never married children. The different categories of household composition are as follows:

One person: A household in which only one person was found on the Census reference date.

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

One extended nuclear family: A household comprising one family nucleus with one or more related persons.

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

Others: A household comprising related persons who do not form a family nucleus, or a household comprising unrelated person(s).

- (12) **Industry:** The main kind of goods or services produced by the establishment in which a person worked during the seven days before enumeration in the Census. The classification used follows the major divisions of the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification (1991). The coverage of the industrial sectors presented in the table are defined as follows:

Manufacturing: 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, 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: Including building construction, civil engineering, plumbing, electrical wiring, air-conditioning installation and repair.

Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels: 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 communication: 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: Including financing; insurance; real estate; offices of lawyers, accountants, auditors, architects, surveyors, advertising agents and data processing services.

Community, social and personal services: Including government services; the armed forces; 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: Including such industries as "Agriculture and fishing"; "Mining and quarrying"; "Electricity, gas and water" and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable.

- (13) **Marital Status:** The marital status of a person was recorded according to the status reported by respondents in the Census. There was no check on whether the marriage or divorce had undergone any legal registration or ceremony.
- (14) **Median Age:** The average age so calculated that 50% of the total number of persons were above this age and the other 50% were below it.
- (15) **Median Monthly Income from Main Employment:** The average monthly income from main employment so calculated that 50% of the working population excluding unpaid family worker had income above this figure and the other 50% had income below it.
- (16) **Monthly Household Income:** The total income (including earnings in cash from all employments and other cash incomes) for February 1991 of all persons who were found to be in the household on the Census reference date.
- (17) **Monthly Income from Main Employment:** For employers or self-employed persons, this is the amount earned excluding expenses incurred in running their main business. For employees, this is the total amount earned from their main employment including salary or wage, bonus, commission, overtime, housing allowance, tips and other cash allowances. New Year bonus and double pay are excluded. The amount recorded refers to the income for February 1991.

- (18) **Nationality:** Nationality is a legal concept. It is usually identified with a person's travel document or birth certificate. It is not necessarily related to his ethnicity, race or place of origin.
- (19) **New Town:** 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 nine new towns, namely, Kwai Tsing New Town, Tsuen Wan New Town, Tuen Mun New Town, Yuen Long New Town, Tin Shui Wai New Town, Fanling/Sheung Shui New Town, Tai Po New Town, Sha Tin New Town and Tseung Kwan O New Town. The Tin Shui Wai New Town was uninhabited at the time of the Census.
- (20) **Occupation:** This refers to the kind of work a person performed during the seven days before enumeration in the Census. The classification basically follows the major groups and the sub-major groups of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (1988) or (ISCO-88) for abbreviation, with local adaptation in Hong Kong.

Managers and administrators: 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: Including qualified professional scientists, doctors, dentists and other medical professionals; architects, surveyors and engineers; vice-chancellors, directors, academic staff and administrators of university, polytechnic and 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: 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 and pre-primary school; 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: 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: Including air hostesses and travel guides; house stewards; cooks and waiters; baby-sitters; hairdressers and beauticians; rank and file of the police and other discipline services; transport conductors and other service workers; wholesale and retail salesmen in shops; shop assistants and fashion models.

Craft and related workers: 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: 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: Including street vendors; domestic helpers and cleaners; messengers; private security guards; watchmen; freight handlers; lift operators; construction labourers; hand packers; agricultural and fishery labourers.

Others: Including farm workers, animal husbandry workers and fishermen, members of the armed forces and occupations unidentifiable and inadequately described.

Notes on the classification of occupations based on ISCO-68

Since 1971, the classification of occupations for the population censuses and by-censuses in Hong Kong has been modelled on the 1968 International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-68). Due to the emergence of many new types of jobs and increasing complexity of jobs in certain occupations, a new classification was promulgated by the International Labour Organization in 1988, known as the 1988 International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88). The classification used in the 1991 Population Census is modelled on this.

Both in ISCO-68 and ISCO-88, "type of work performed" is the basic criterion for classifying occupations. However, there is much greater emphasis placed on the differentiation of skill level and skill specialization of jobs in ISCO-88 than it was in ISCO-68 in assessing "type of work performed".

To illustrate the difference between the two classifications of occupations, a few facts are provided below:

- (a) Under ISCO-68, managers in the wholesale, retail, import and export trades were included in the group "Sales workers" and managers in the catering and lodging services in the group "Service workers"; they are included in the group "Managers and administrators" under ISCO-88.
- (b) "Associate professionals" under ISCO-88 comprises essentially "Technical and related workers" under ISCO-68. However, this group also includes some occupations from the groupings "Clerical and related workers", "Sales workers", "Service workers" and "Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers" under ISCO-68. Take for example, insurance representatives under "Sales workers" and production controllers under "Production and related workers" are "Associate professionals" under ISCO-88.
- (c) "Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers" under ISCO-68 are further distinguished into "Craft and related workers" and "Plant and machine operators and assemblers" under ISCO-88.
- (d) Occupations which require very little skill are grouped together as "Elementary occupations" under ISCO-88 instead of being scattered in such occupational groups as "Clerical and related workers", "Sales workers", "Service workers", "Agricultural workers and fishermen" and "Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers" under ISCO-68.

Since ISCO-88 involves greater disaggregation of occupations by skill level and skill specialization, it is not possible to convert the 1981 occupational data (classified on the basis of ISCO-68) to conform with it. On the contrary, it is possible to convert the 1991 data to conform with ISCO-68 to enable a comparison to be made of the data from the 1991 Population Census with those from the 1981 Population Census.

- (21) **Place of Birth:** The place where a person was born.
- (22) **Resident Population:** This refers to residents who usually lived in Hong Kong, including those who were temporarily away on the Census reference date of 15 March 1991.
- (23) **Residents Temporarily Away from Hong Kong:** This refers to residents who usually lived in Hong Kong but were temporarily away on the Census reference date of 15 March 1991.
- (24) **Schooling:** The population can be divided into two main groups according their educational attainment. Please also see **Educational Attainment** in (8).

No schooling/Kindergarten: Including those who had never attended a formal course or attended only kindergarten.

Had been to school/Were studying: Including those who had attended/were attending a formal course of primary school or above.

- (25) **Tenure of Accommodation:** The terms or conditions under which accommodation is held by a household. The different terms are defined as follows:

Owner-occupier: A household which owns the living quarters it occupies.

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

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

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

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

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

Provided by employer: A household occupies an accommodation provided by the employer of one of the household members. This also includes households occupying living quarters leased from employers at a nominal rent. If a household member uses housing allowance given by his employer for renting accommodation, the tenure is not considered as provided by employer.

- (26) **Tertiary Education:** Please see **Educational Attainment** in (8).

- (27) **Transients:** Persons staying in hotels/boarding houses or on board ocean-going vessels/coasters in Hong Kong waters on the Census reference date of 15 March 1991. They must not be usual residents of Hong Kong.

- (28) **Type of Living Quarters:** Living quarters are classified according to the type of building in which the living quarters are located.

Public and aided rental blocks: These are Government Low Cost Housing Blocks under the management of the Hong Kong Housing Authority, buildings formerly managed by the Resettlement Department but put under the management of the Hong Kong Housing Authority since 1973, and rental blocks built and managed by the Hong Kong Housing Society.

Housing Authority home ownership estates: These are estates built under the Home Ownership Scheme or the Private Sector Participation Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Authority.

Private housing blocks: These include tenements, apartments and all multi-storey blocks of private flats built mainly for residential purpose. Urban Improvement Scheme blocks of the Hong Kong Housing Society are also classified under this category.

Other housing: These are villas, bungalows, modern village houses, simple stone structures, hospitals, prisons, old people's homes, religious houses, British forces barracks, hotels, hostels, staff quarters buildings, other non-domestic buildings like offices, factories, clinics, etc., roof-top structures built with non-permanent materials on the roof-top of a permanent building, Hong Kong Housing Authority cottages and temporary huts, and such private temporary housing as contractor's matsheds, nissen huts and derelict boats. Places not intended for residential purpose (e.g. landings, staircases, corridors, etc.) but were occupied on the Census reference date are also classified under this category.

- (29) **Usual Language/Dialect:** The usual language/dialect the enumerated residents used in daily communication at home. This is not applicable to persons aged under 5 or dumb persons.
- (30) **Vietnamese Migrants:** These include Vietnamese refugees; Vietnamese migrants having been screened out and those pending determination of refugee status; ex-China Vietnamese illegal immigrants; Vietnamese migrants rescued by ocean-going vessels; and children born in Hong Kong to the above categories of Vietnamese migrants.
- (31) **Working Population:** Please see **Activity Status** in (1).

註釋

引言

一九九一年人口普查包括一項就全港人士進行的全面點算以及一個抽樣統計調查。全面點算蒐集有關人口的年齡和性別資料，而抽樣統計調查是從本港所有的住戶中選出一個七分之一的樣本，以蒐集有關人口的社會及經濟特徵等詳細資料。本報告內有關人口、住戶及屋宇單位的總數，是由全面點算所得，而有關它們的特徵的詳細資料，則經由抽樣統計調查估算所得。本處在匯總時，已就無法接觸的住戶及其居民作出估算。

報告範圍

本報告所刊載的數字，除圖1所列的實際情況人數及圖1與2所列的居民總數外，都是指實際點算居民，下列各類人士並不包括在本報告內：

- (一) 在普查日（即一九九一年三月十五日）暫時離港的 151 833 名居民；
- (二) 35 823 名過境旅客；及
- (三) 51 847 名越南船民，包括越南難民、已甄別為非難民及等待甄別的越南船民、從中國來港的越南非法入境者、由遠洋輪船援救的越南船民，及以上各類越南難民／船民在本港出生的兒童。

上述圖1的實際情況人口是指在普查日（即一九九一年三月十五日）在港的人口總數，包括在港的居民、過境旅客及越南船民，但並不包括於當日暫時離港的居民；而圖1與2的居民總數是指全港居民（即所有通常居港人士，包括在普查日暫時離港的居民）。

本報告包括在普查日所有有人居住的屋宇單位。住戶數目指家庭住戶，佔實際點算居民人數百分之九十八點六。其餘的人口居住在團體住戶內。另外11 102名實際點算水上居民在普查日住在 2 179 艘船隻上，他們並不包括在有關屋宇單位類型、租金及租住權的統計數字內。

本報告的圖1、2、3、23、24、28及29所列數字，是由全面點算所得，其他圖的數字，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相符合。各國以全面點算而附以抽樣統計調查進行人口普查的統計機構，一般都採用類似的估算方法。

詞彙釋義 (為方便中英文對照，以下次序乃按英文詞彙的次序編排)

- (1) 經濟活動身份：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：包括在職人士 (即工作人口) 及失業人士。

工作人口是指十五歲及以上做工作賺取工資 / 薪金的人，或在一九九一年人口普查進行統計之前七天內正在休假的人。
工作人口可劃分為：

自營作業者：指個人從事自己工作的人，沒有僱用他人，亦非受僱於人。

僱主：指個人從事自己的工作及僱用一人或多人替其工作的人。

僱員：在本港 / 海外政府，私人公司或政府資助機構賺取工資 / 薪金工作的人。為賺取工資而工作的家務助理也包括在內。

無酬家庭從業員：與家人同住並從事作為家庭企業一部份的 (非家務) 工作，以換取食物和住所。

失業人士是指十五歲及以上而非經濟自給的人。這些人在一九九一年人口普查進行統計之前七天並無工作，但正在找尋工作並可立即上工。這並不包括那些在統計期間正在休假的人。

非從事經濟活動人口：指沒有一份工作及在人口普查進行統計之前七天內沒有工作的人，但不包括在這七天期內正在休假及失業的人。這類人口可劃分為：

料理家務者：照顧家庭而並無賺取報酬的人。

學生：在學校或其他教育院校攻讀全日制課程的人、自修或在各類訓練學校修讀非正式課程或修讀夜間課程，而在人口普查進行前七天並無工作者亦歸入此類別。(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：以前有工作但現因年老而沒有繼續工作的人。

住院人士：住在監獄、醫院或慈善院舍接受服務或監管的人士。

其他：包括其他非從事經濟活動人士，例如教會義工、毋須為生計而工作的人、因長期患病或傷殘而不能工作或找尋工作的人。

- (2) 年齡：指某人出生後所度過的完整年數。
- (3) 實際情況人口：於一九九一年普查日（即是年三月十五日）在港的人口總數，包括在港的居民、過境旅客及越南船民，但並不包括於當日暫時離港的居民。
- (4) 家庭住戶：指一羣住在一起及分享生活所需的人士，他們之間不一定有親屬關係。自己單獨安排生活所需的個別人士亦算為一戶，即「單人住戶」。
- (5) 家庭住戶人數：在普查日該家庭住戶人數。
- (6) 從事經濟活動人口：請參看第(1)項「經濟活動身份」釋義。
- (7) 非從事經濟活動人口：請參看第(1)項「經濟活動身份」釋義。
- (8) 教育程度：指某人在學校或其他教育機構達到的最高教育水平，不論他是否已完成該項課程。計算教育程度時，只包括正式課程。正式課程最少為期一學年，入學有特定的學歷資格規定（香港公開進修學院所主辦的學位課程除外），課程必須包括考試作評分用。教育程度分類如下：

未受教育／幼稚園：包括從未修讀過正式課程或祇接受過幼稚園教育的人士。

小學：包括所有小學的一年級至六年級。

中學：包括中文中學一至五年級或英文中學／中英文中學一至五年級，以及工業學院的工藝／學徒課程。

預科：包括中文中學六年級或英文中學／中英文中學六至七年級。

專上教育：包括工業學院／理工學院的所有證書／文憑及高級文憑／增修證書課程、理工學院及其他專上學院的院士銜和其他課程；教育學院、香港工商師範學院的證書／文憑課程及護士訓練課程。所有在香港及海外專上學院的學士學位課程及研究院課程亦包括在內。

- (9) 實際點算居民：在普查日（即一九九一年三月十五日）在港的居民，但不包括過境旅客、越南船民及暫時離港的居民。

(10) 攻讀科目：指某人達致最高教育水平的課程科目。如某人曾攻讀一個科目以上的課程，則只記錄他認為最重要的科目。

文學及社會學科：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、犯罪學、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：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：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。

商業及電腦課程：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、簿記、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：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：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：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：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。

其他課程：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。

(11) 住戶結構：住戶結構類別是根據普查日在住戶內各人與戶主關係以及他們之間的配偶、父母、子女等關係的資料而確定。住戶結構顯示家庭核心數目及家庭核心與其他有關住戶成員之間的關係。家庭核心是指一對無子女的夫婦、有一名或以上未婚子女的夫婦、或有一名或以上未婚子女的單親（父親或母親）。住戶結構類型如下：

單人住戶：在普查日只有一人居住的住戶。

未擴展的單核心家庭住戶：只有一個家庭核心而無其他親屬組成的住戶。

擴展的單核心家庭住戶：由一個家庭核心及一名或以上親屬組成的住戶。

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

其他：由一羣人士組成的住戶，這類住戶可包括一些有親屬關係的成員但未能形成一個家庭核心，亦可能是一羣無親屬關係的人士。

(12) 行業：指在人口普查進行統計之前七天內某人所工作的機構所生產的主要貨品或服務類別。所使用類別是依照「香港標準行業分類法（一九九一）」的主要分類。表中所列行業包括的範圍如下：

製造業：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、印刷品、紙品、金屬製品、機械、化學品、化學產品、玻璃及陶器。

建造業：包括樓宇建造、土木工程、敷設水管、敷設電線、安裝及維修冷氣系統。

批發、零售及出入口業、酒樓及酒店業：包括批發及零售業、進出口業、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：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、地產及商業服務業：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。

社區服務、社會服務及個人服務業：包括政府服務、軍人、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：包括「漁農業」、「礦業及採石業」、「電力、煤氣及水務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能分類或描述不足。

- (13) 婚姻狀況：指被訪者在普查日所報稱的婚姻狀況，而有關的婚姻或離婚事件是否有經過任何合法註冊或儀式，普查訪問時並未有進行核査。
- (14) 年齡中位數：一種顯示人口平均年齡的指標，人口總數有百分之五十在這個年齡之上，而其餘百分之五十則在這個年齡之下。
- (15) 每月主業收入中位數：每月主業收入的一種平均值，有百分之五十的工作人口（無酬家庭從業員除外）的收入高於這個數字，而其餘百分之五十的收入則低於這個數字。
- (16) 住戶每月收入：指在普查日在該住戶所有人士的總收入（包括一九九一年二月由所有工作獲得的現金收入及其他現金入息）。
- (17) 每月主業收入：對僱主或自營作業者而言，這是指他們在扣除經營主要業務的開支後賺取的金額。對僱員而言，則是他們從主要工作所獲得的全部收入，包括薪金或工資、花紅、佣金、逾時工作補薪、房屋津貼、小賬以及其他現金津貼。新年花紅/雙糧則不包括在內。所記錄金額是指一九九一年二月的收入。
- (18) 國籍：國籍是一個法律概念，通常與某人的旅行證件或出生證明書有關。國籍不一定與該人所屬的民族、種族或籍貫有必然關係。
- (19) 新市鎮：各新市鎮的界線乃採自規劃署及拓展署訂定的新市鎮發展範圍。全港共有九個新市鎮，即是葵青新市鎮、荃灣新市鎮、屯門新市鎮、元朗新市鎮、天水圍新市鎮、粉嶺/上水新市鎮、大埔新市鎮、沙田新市鎮及將軍澳新市鎮。天水圍新市鎮於人口普查期間沒有人居住。
- (20) 職業：指在人口普查進行統計之前七天內某人所做的工作種類。分類方法基本上是按照「國際標準職業分類法（一九八八）」或簡稱「ISCO-88」的主要組別及次主要組別進行，並略為編改以適應香港的情況。

經理及行政級人員：包括政府的行政人員、專員及署/處長、領事、議員、工商界、出入口貿易、批發和零售業、飲食及旅店業、運輸、電力、煤氣及水務業和其他服務及漁農業中的董事、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：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、理工學院及專上學院的校長、院長、教員及行政人員、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、商業顧問及分析員、社會工作者、翻譯者及譯員、新聞編輯、專業記者及作家、圖書館管理員及宗教活動專業人員。

輔助專業人員：包括科學技術員、護士及助產士、牙科助理及其他儀器保健輔助專業人員、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管制員、小學及學前教育學校的校長及教師、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：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、出納員及銀行櫃員、接待員及查詢文員。

服務工作及商店銷售人員：包括空中小姐及導遊、管家、廚師及侍應生、褸姆、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：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：包括鑽井工人及鐘床操作員、礦熔爐操作員、磚及磁磚燒窯工人、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：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、漁業雜工。

其他：包括農夫、畜牧業工人及漁夫、軍隊成員及報稱的職業不能分類或描述不足。

以ISCO-68 為分類的職業註釋

由一九七一年起，香港人口普查及中期戶口統計採用的職業分類法皆以「一九六八年國際標準職業分類法」(ISCO-68) 為藍本而編定。由於新類型工作的出現及部份職業涉及的工作日趨繁複，國際勞工組織於一九八八年頒佈了一套新的職業分類法。該分類法為「一九八八年國際標準職業分類法」(ISCO-88)。一九九一年人口普查的職業分類法是以這個分類法為藍本編定的。

不論ISCO-68 或ISCO-88，在把職業分類時都是以職業的「工作類型」為準則。在評估職責的「工作類型」時，ISCO-88 較ISCO-68 更強調不同工作所需的技術水平及技能專門性。

以下數點可以說明這兩個職業分類法的分別：

- (a) 在ISCO-68 中批發、零售及出入口業經理歸入「銷售人員」類，而飲食及旅店業經理則歸入「服務行業人員」類。在ISCO-88 中，此等人士皆納入「經理及行政級人員」類。
- (b) ISCO-88 分類中的「輔助專業人員」不但包括ISCO-68 的「技術及有關工作人員」，同時亦包括ISCO-68 一些分類中的部份職業，這些分類包括「文職及有關工作人員」、「銷售人員」、「服務行業人員」及「生產及有關工作人員、交通工具操作員及工人」。例如，ISCO-68 的「銷售人員」分類中的保險代表及「生產及有關工作人員」分類中的生產控制員，在ISCO-88 內皆納入「輔助專業人員」類。
- (c) ISCO-68 的「生產及有關工作人員、交通工具操作員及工人」在ISCO-88 細分為「工藝及有關人員」及「機台及機器操作員及裝配員」。
- (d) 在ISCO-68 中，需要極少量技術的職業分佈於「文職及有關工作人員」、「銷售人員」、「服務行業人員」、「農業、畜牧業、林業人員及漁民」及「生產及有關工作人員、交通工具操作員及工人」等類別內，而在ISCO-88 中，此等職業全部均屬「非技術工人」類。

與ISCO-68 比較，ISCO-88 就職業的技術水平及技能專門性，對各種職業作較詳細的分類。故此，一九八一年的職業數據(以ISCO-68 為分類)不能將之轉化為以ISCO-88 分類的數據。反之，一九九一年人口普查的職業數據卻可以轉化為以ISCO-68 分類的數據，以使一九九一年人口普查及一九八一年人口普查的職業數據可互作比較。

- (21) 出生地點：指某人出生的地方。
- (22) 居民人口：指通常居住在香港的居民，在一九九一年三月十五日普查日暫時離港的居民亦包括在內。

(23) 暫時離港居民：指通常居住在香港的居民，而在一九九一年三月十五日普查日暫時離港的居民。

(24) 就學情況：根據某人的教育程度而將人口劃分為未受教育／幼稚園及曾受教育／尚在學校就讀兩大類。請參看第(8)項「教育程度」釋義。

未受教育／幼稚園：包括從未修讀過正式課程或祇接受過幼稚園教育的人士。

曾受教育／尚在學校就讀：包括曾經修讀過或正在修讀小學或以上正式課程的人士。

(25) 居處租住權：指居處是住戶自置或租用，或是由僱主提供等。

自置：住戶擁有其居住的屋宇單位。

全租：住戶向不在該屋宇單位居住的人士租住整個屋宇單位，但不與其他住戶同住或分租。

合租：兩個或以上的住戶，每戶分別向不在該屋宇單位居住的人士租住屋宇單位的部份地方。

二房東：住戶向不在該屋宇單位居住的人士租住整個屋宇單位，及再將屋宇單位的部份地方分租予其他住戶。

三房客：住戶向居住在同一屋宇單位內的人士租住該屋宇單位的部份地方。

免租：住戶在已獲得或未獲得業主同意情況下沒有支付租金而居住在一屋宇單位，但不包括由僱主提供屋宇單位的住戶。

由僱主供給：住戶居住在由其成員之一的僱主所供給的屋宇單位，包括以象徵式租金向僱主租住屋宇單位的住戶。假如住戶使用由僱主提供的房屋津貼租住屋宇單位，則租住權不屬於「由僱主供給」類。

(26) 專上教育：請參看第(8)項「教育程度」釋義。

(27) 過境旅客：在一九九一年三月十五日人口普查時住在酒店或賓館的人士，或在香港水域的遠洋輪船／沿岸航行船隻上的人士。這些人士必須不是在香港長期居住的。

(28) 屋宇單位類型：屋宇單位按照其所屬的建築物的類型而分類。

公共及補助租住大廈：包括由香港房屋委員會管理的政府廉租屋邨；原本由徙置事務處管理，自一九七三年起改由香港房屋委員會管理的建築物；及由香港房屋協會建築及管理的租住大廈。

房屋委員會居者有其屋計劃房屋：這些屋邨由香港房屋委員會的居者有其屋計劃及私人機構參與計劃安排建造。

私人住宅樓宇：包括唐樓、洋樓及主要作住宅用途的多層私人大廈。香港房屋協會的市區改善計劃房屋亦被列入此類別。

其他房屋：包括別墅、平房、新型村屋、簡單磚石蓋搭建築物、醫院、監獄、老人院、宗教場所、英軍軍營、酒店、旅館、員工宿舍大廈、其他非住宅建築物，例如辦公室、工廠、診所等、在永久性房屋天台上，採用臨時性材料蓋搭的天台建築物、香港房屋委員會屬下平房和臨時木屋、其他私人臨時房屋，例如建築地盤的棚屋、半圓形活動營房及荒廢船艇。非作住宅用途（例如梯台、樓梯、走廊等）但在普查日有人居住的地方亦屬此類別。

(29) 習用語彙 / 方言：指某人在家裡與家人交談通常使用的語言 / 方言，但不適用於年齡在五歲以下兒童或失語人士。

(30) 越南船民：包括越南難民、已甄別為非難民及等待甄別的越南船民、從中國來港的越南非法入境者、由遠洋輪船援救的越南船民，及以上各類越南難民 / 船民在本港出生的兒童。

(31) 工作人口：請參看第(1)項「經濟活動身份」釋義。

Chart 1 Population as at 15 March 1991

圖 1 1991年 3月 15日的人口總數

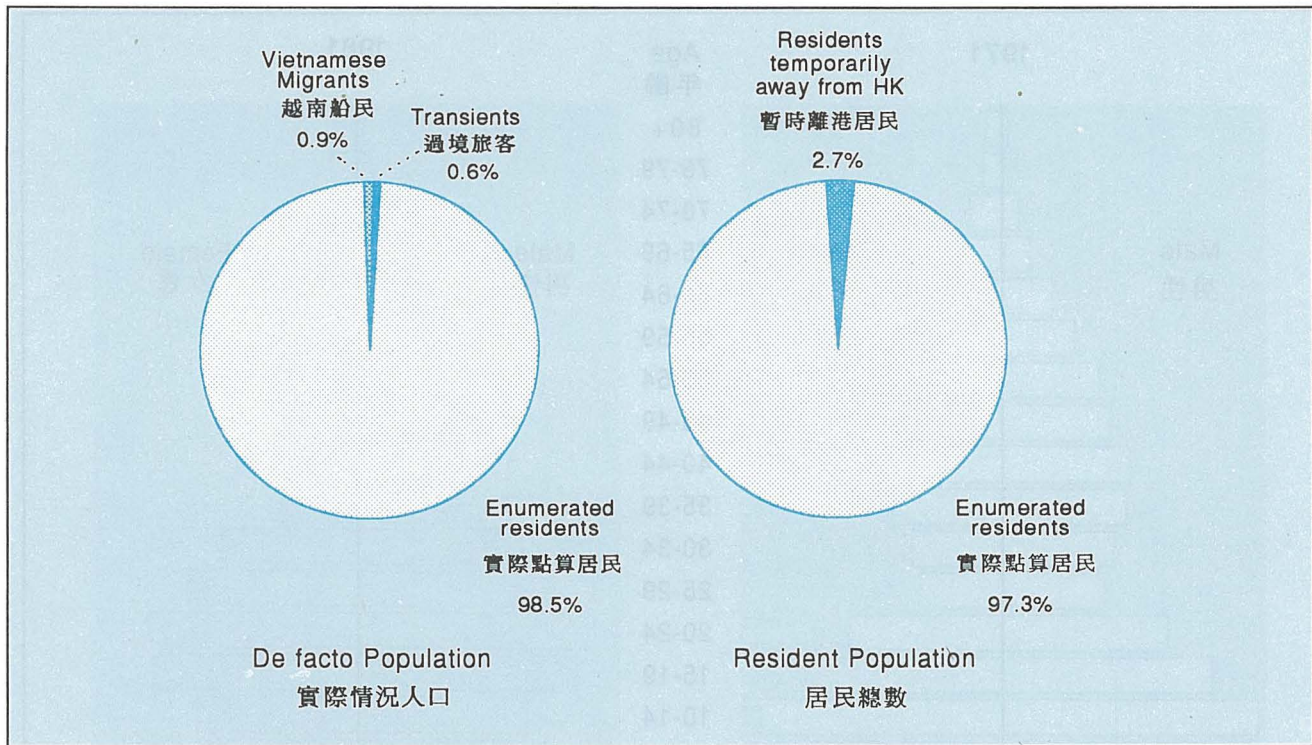


Chart 2 Resident Population : 1971 - 1991

圖 2 居民總數：1971-1991

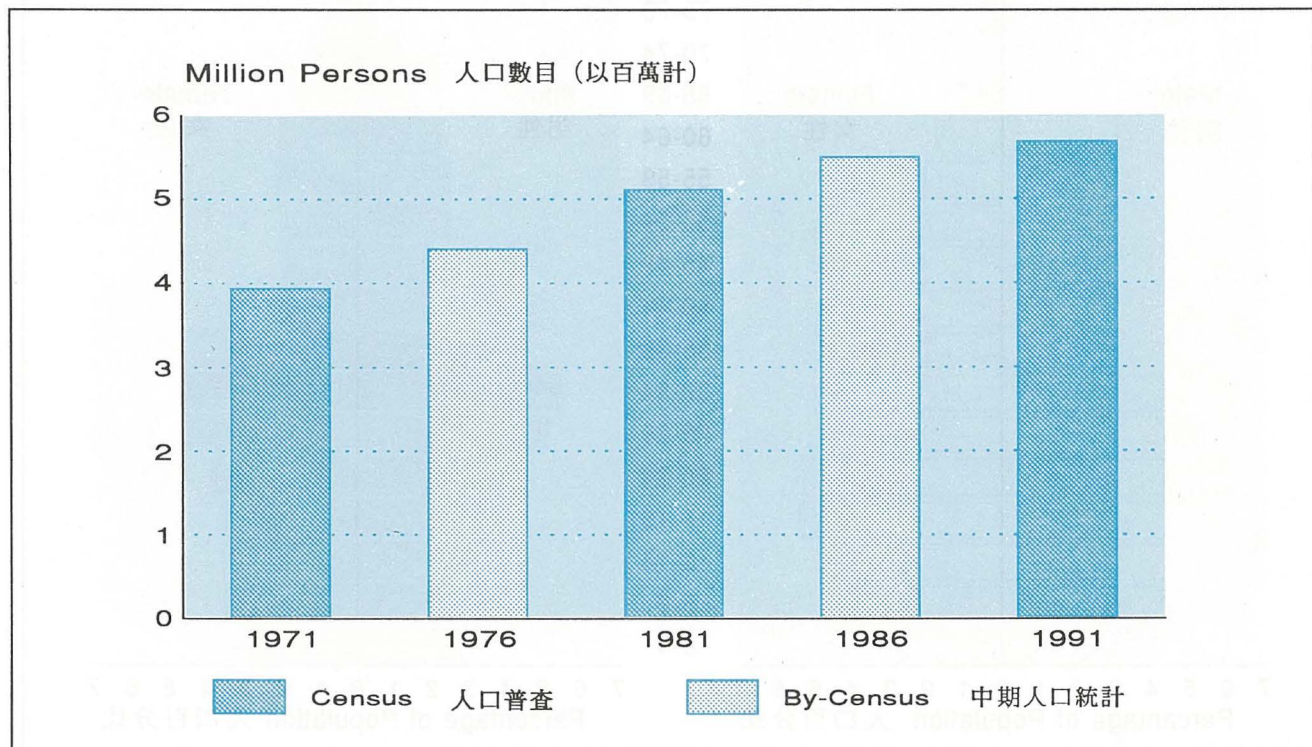


Chart 3 Population Pyramids : 1971, 1981 and 1991

圖 3 人口金字塔：1971，1981 及 1991

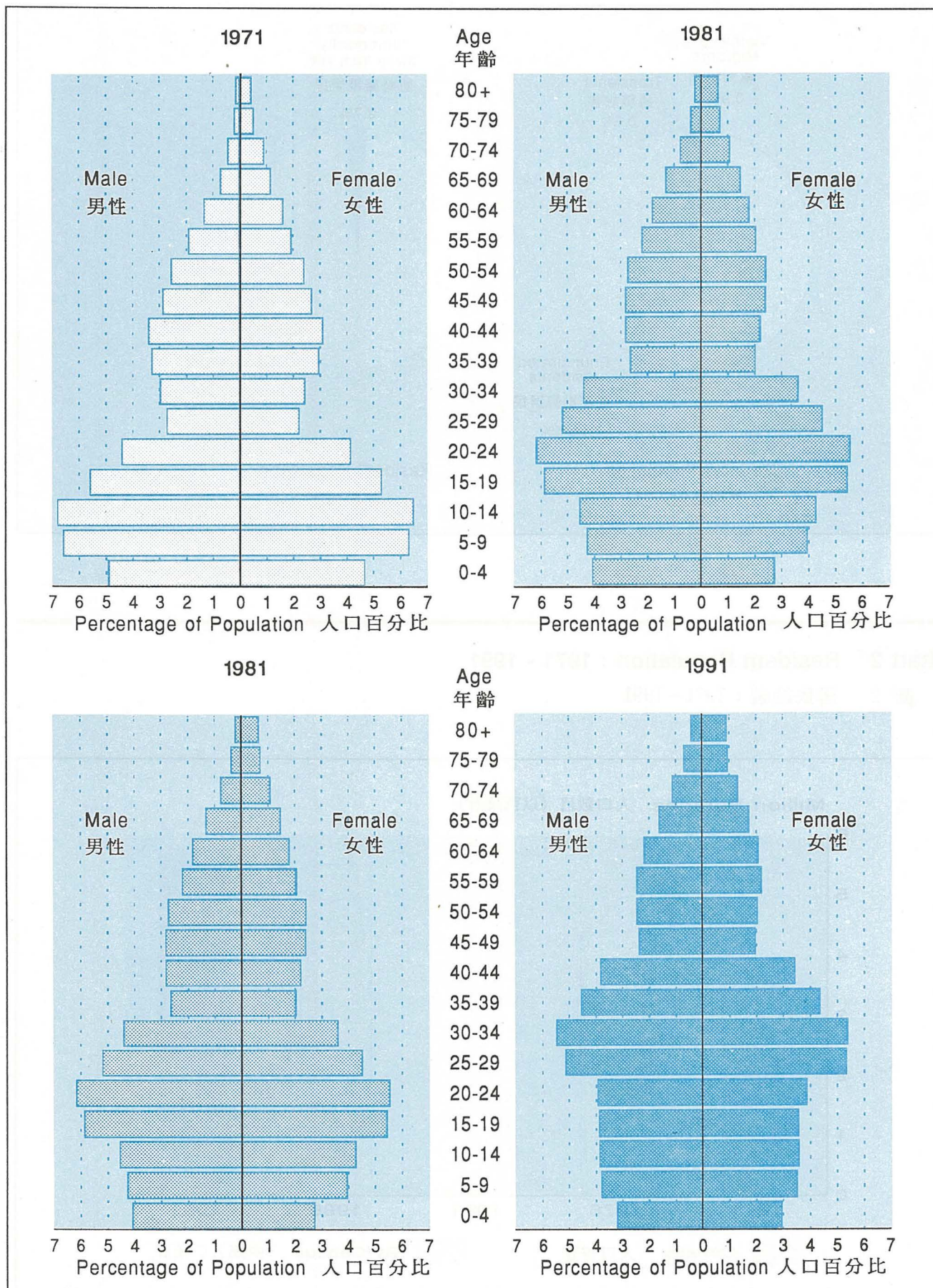


Chart 4 Place of Birth of Population : 1981 and 1991

圖 4 人口的出生地點：1981 及 1991

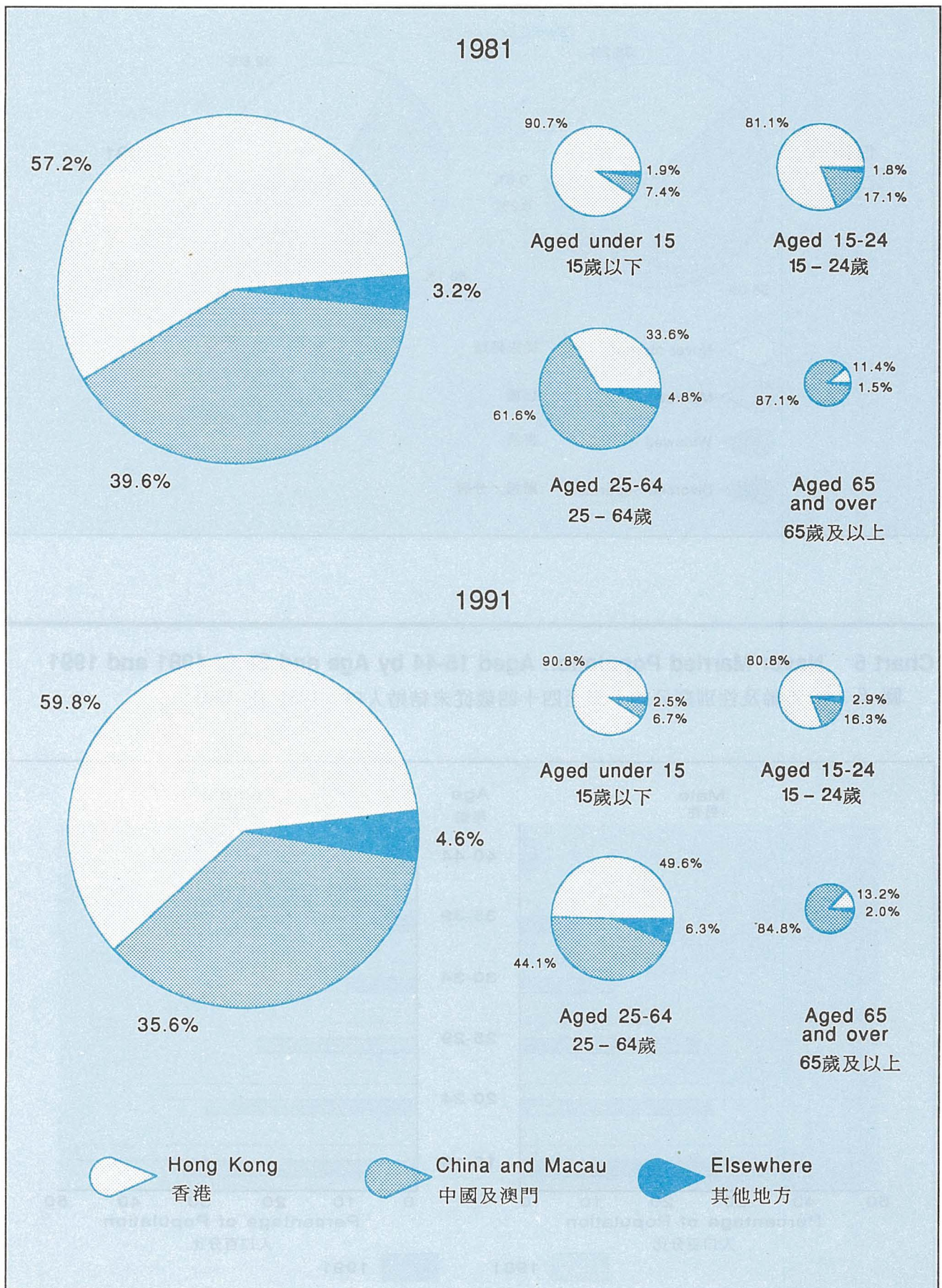


Chart 5 Marital Status of Population Aged 15 and Over : 1981 and 1991

圖 5 十五歲及以上人口的婚姻狀況：1981 及 1991

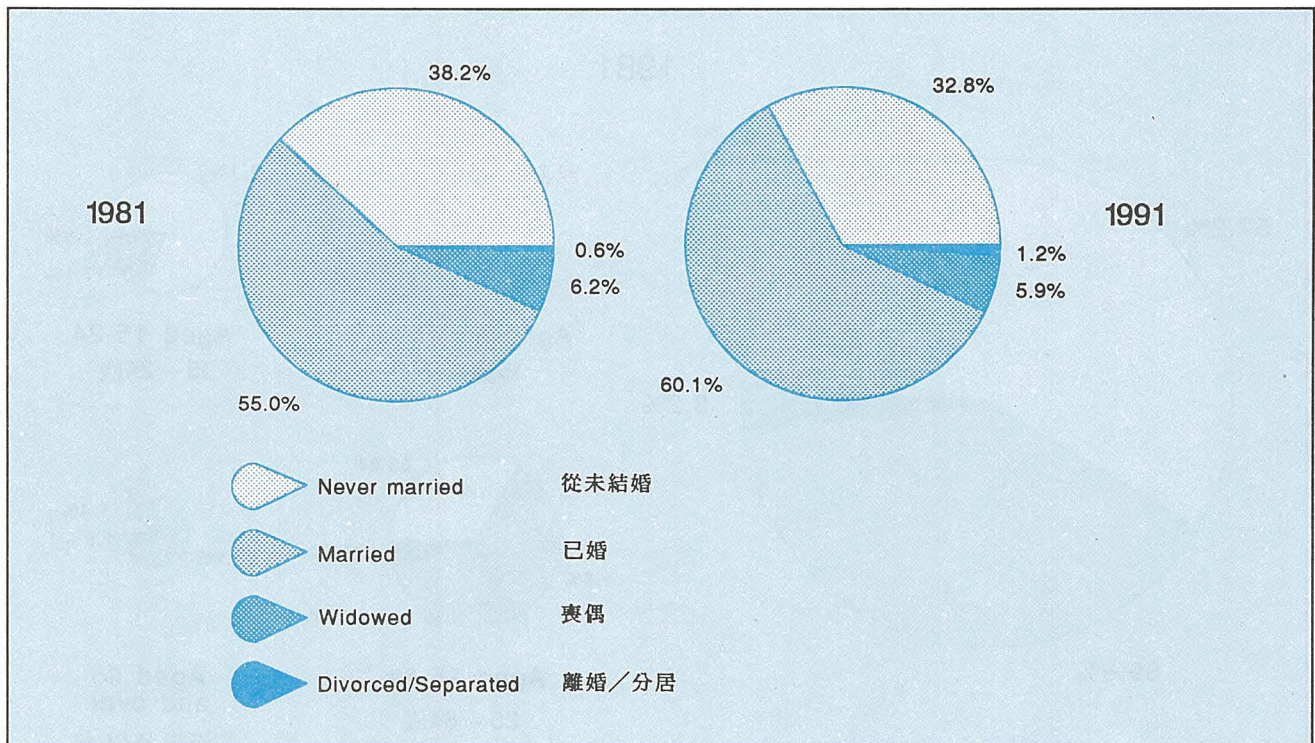


Chart 6 Never Married Population Aged 15-44 by Age and Sex : 1981 and 1991

圖 6 按年齡及性別劃分的十五至四十四歲從未結婚人口：1981 及 1991

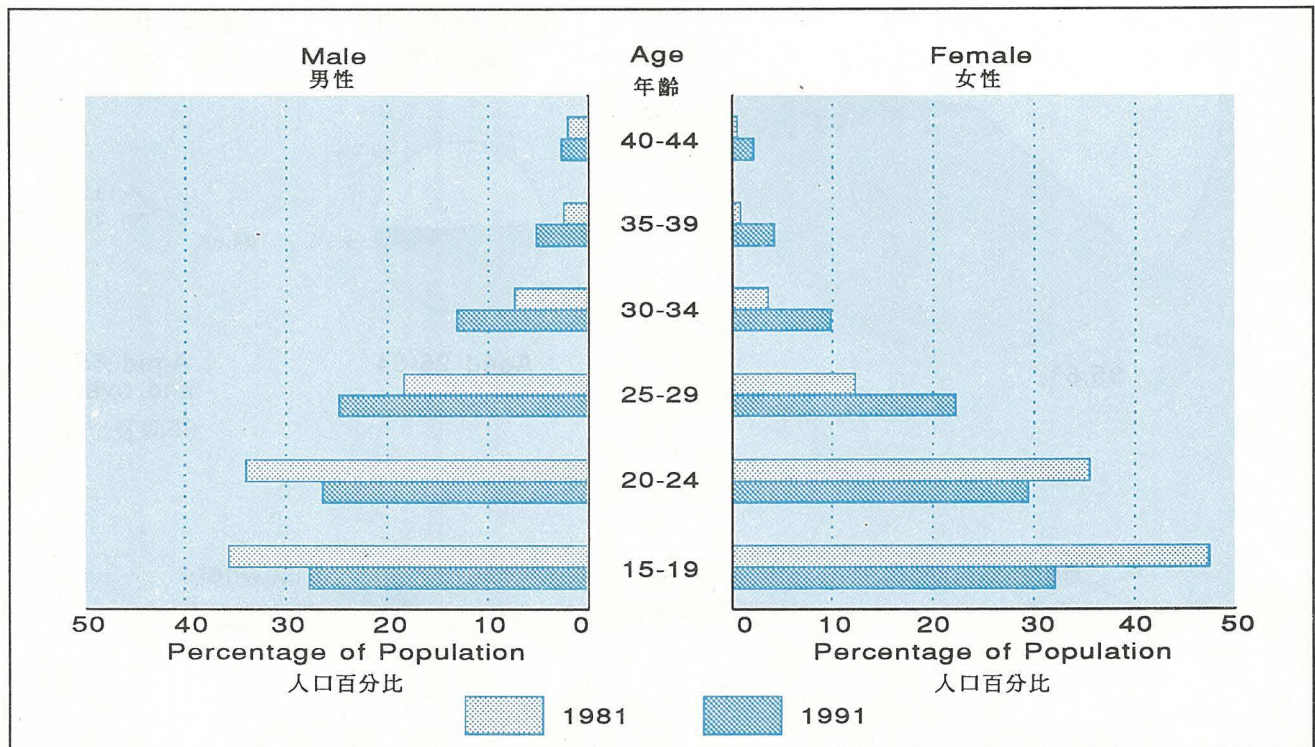


Chart 7 Nationality of Population : 1991

圖 7 人口的國籍：1991

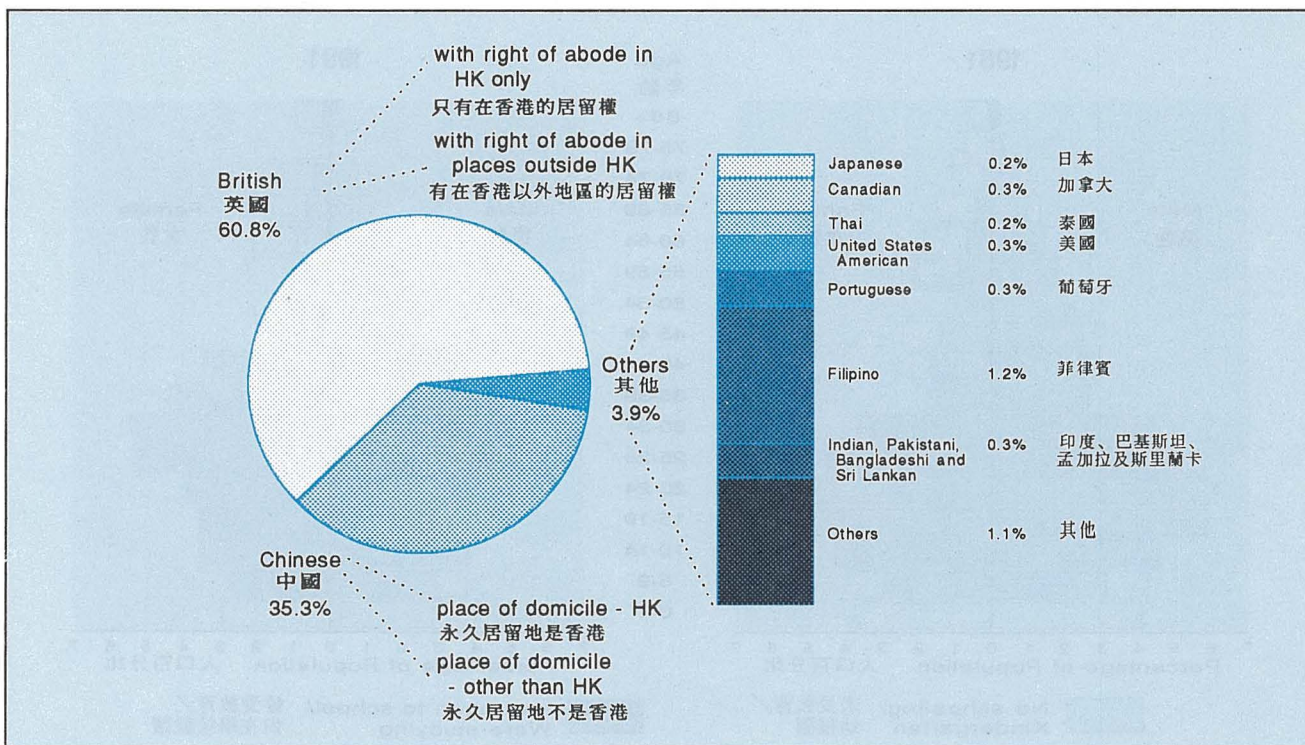


Chart 8 Usual Language/Dialect of Population Aged 5 and Over : 1991

圖 8 五歲及以上人口的習用語言／方言：1991

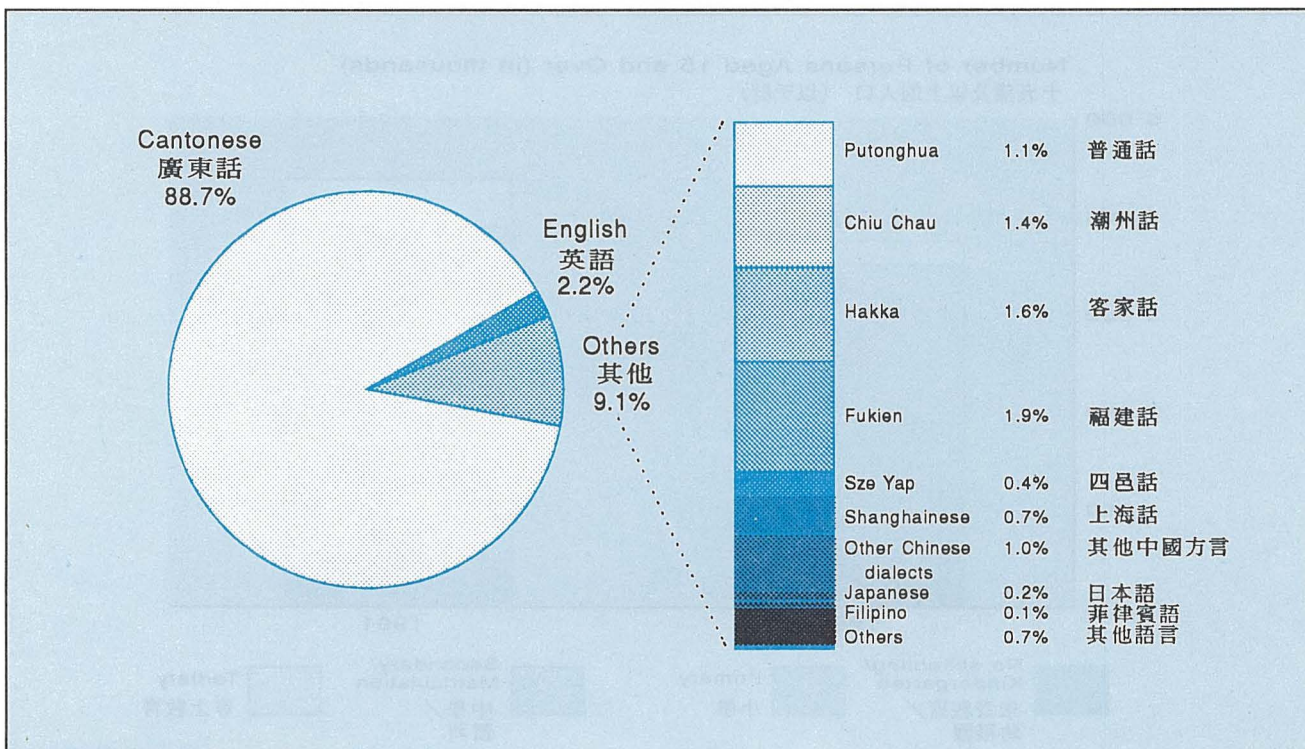


Chart 9 Schooling of Population : 1981 and 1991

圖 9 人口就學情況：1981 及 1991

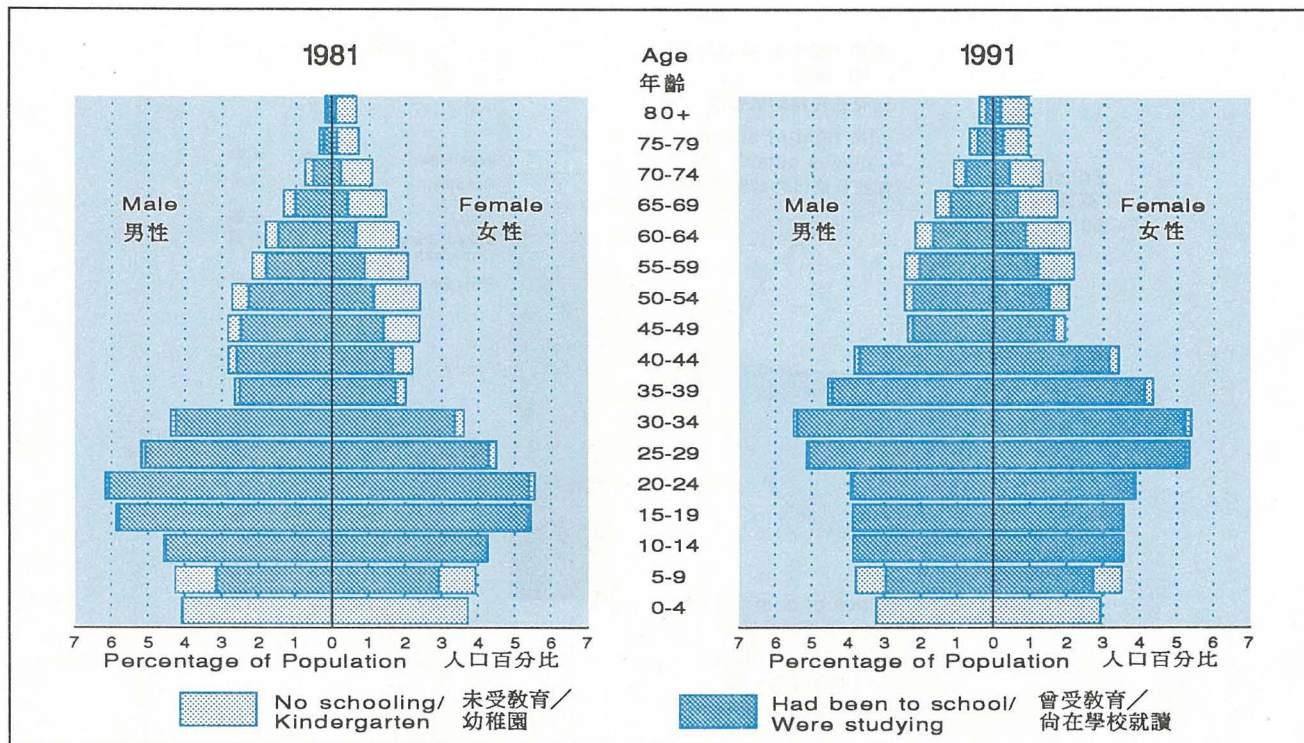


Chart 10 Educational Attainment of Population Aged 15 and Over : 1981 and 1991

圖 10 十五歲及以上人口教育程度：1981 及 1991

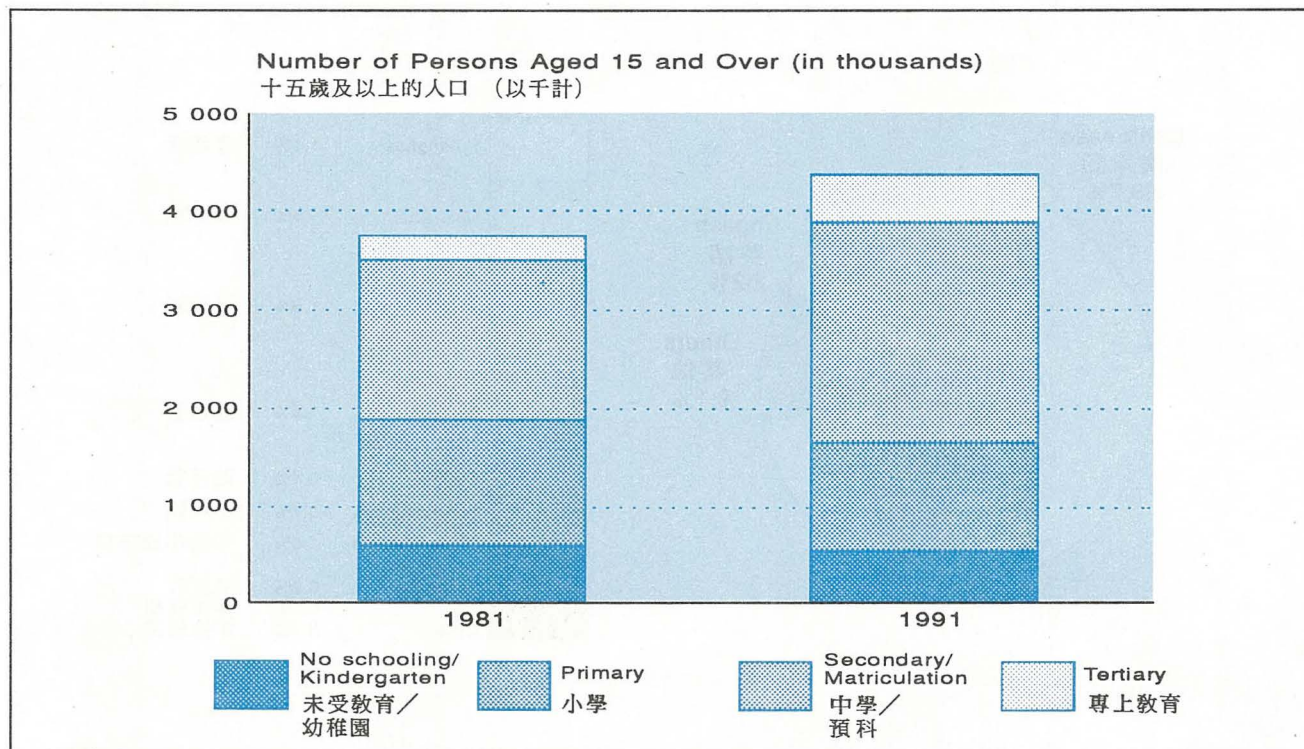


Chart 11 Persons with Tertiary Education : 1981 and 1991

圖 11 曾受專上教育人士：1981 及 1991

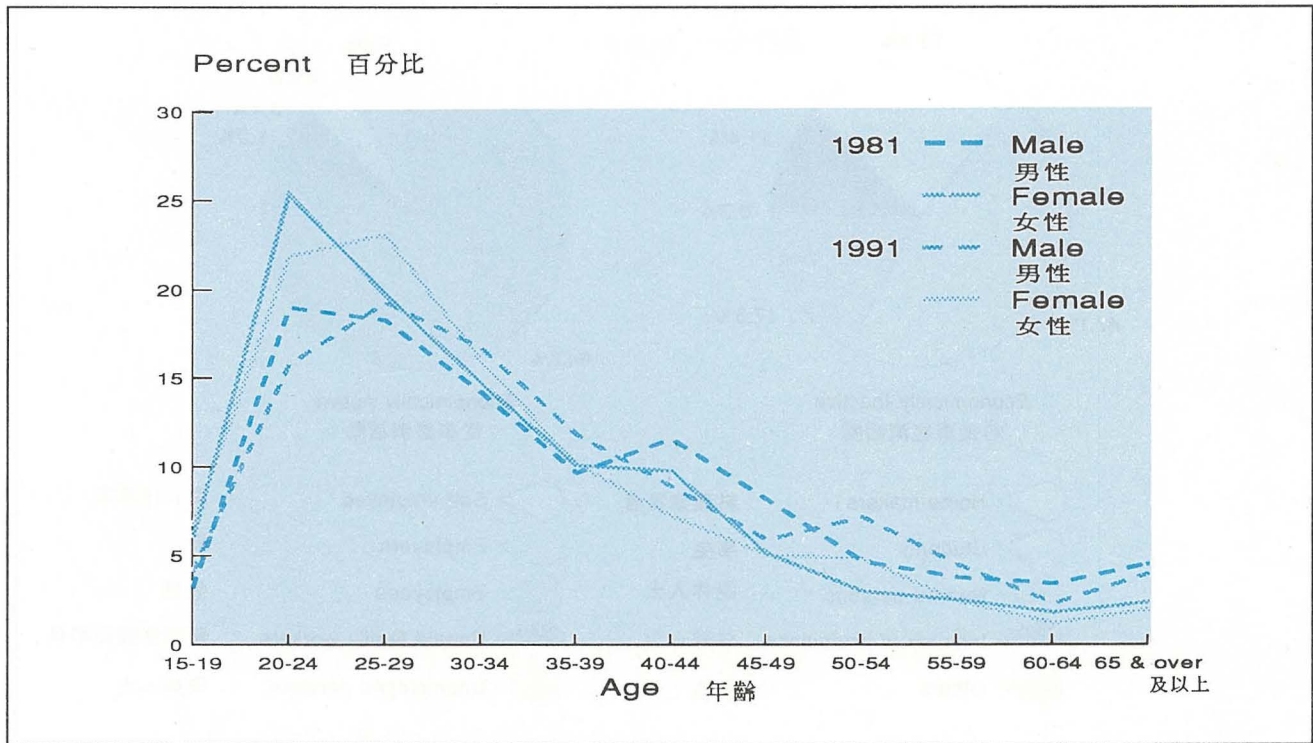


Chart 12 Field of Education of Persons with Tertiary Education : 1981 and 1991

圖 12 曾受專上教育人士攻讀的科目：1981 及 1991

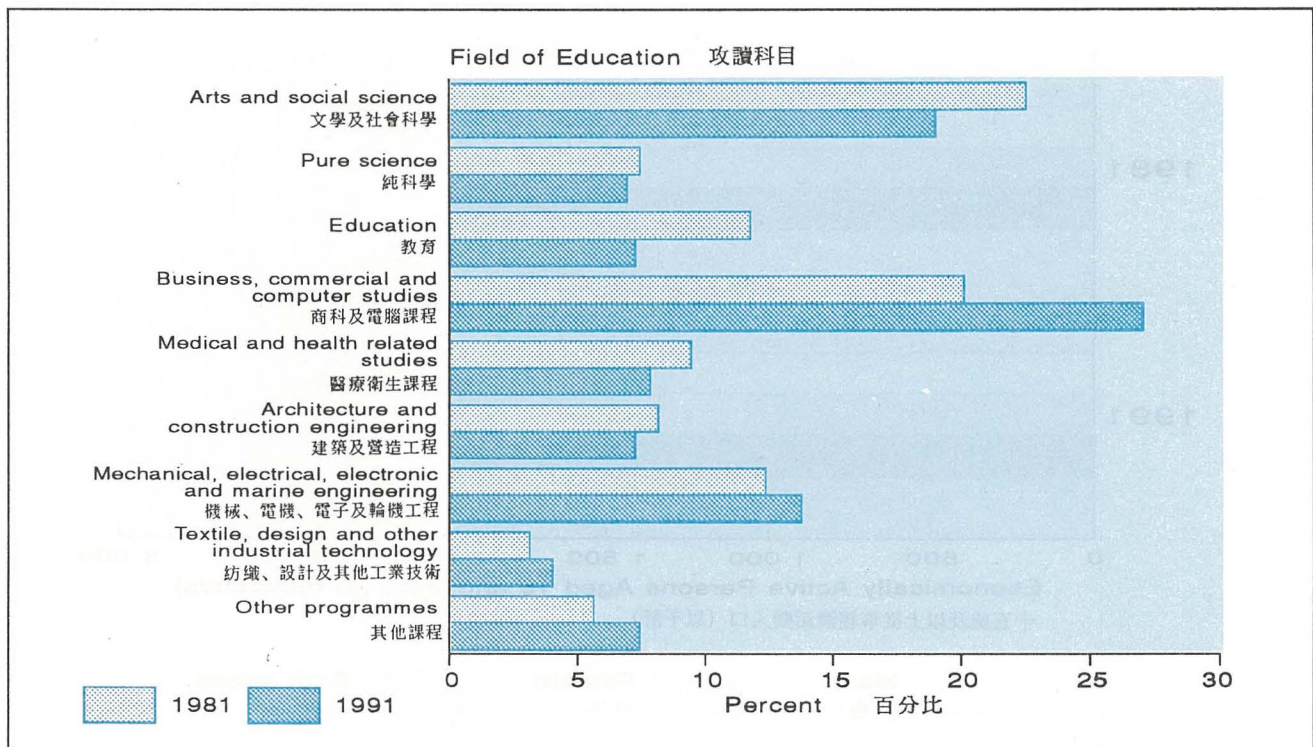


Chart 13 Activity Status of Population : 1991

圖 13 人口的經濟活動身份：1991

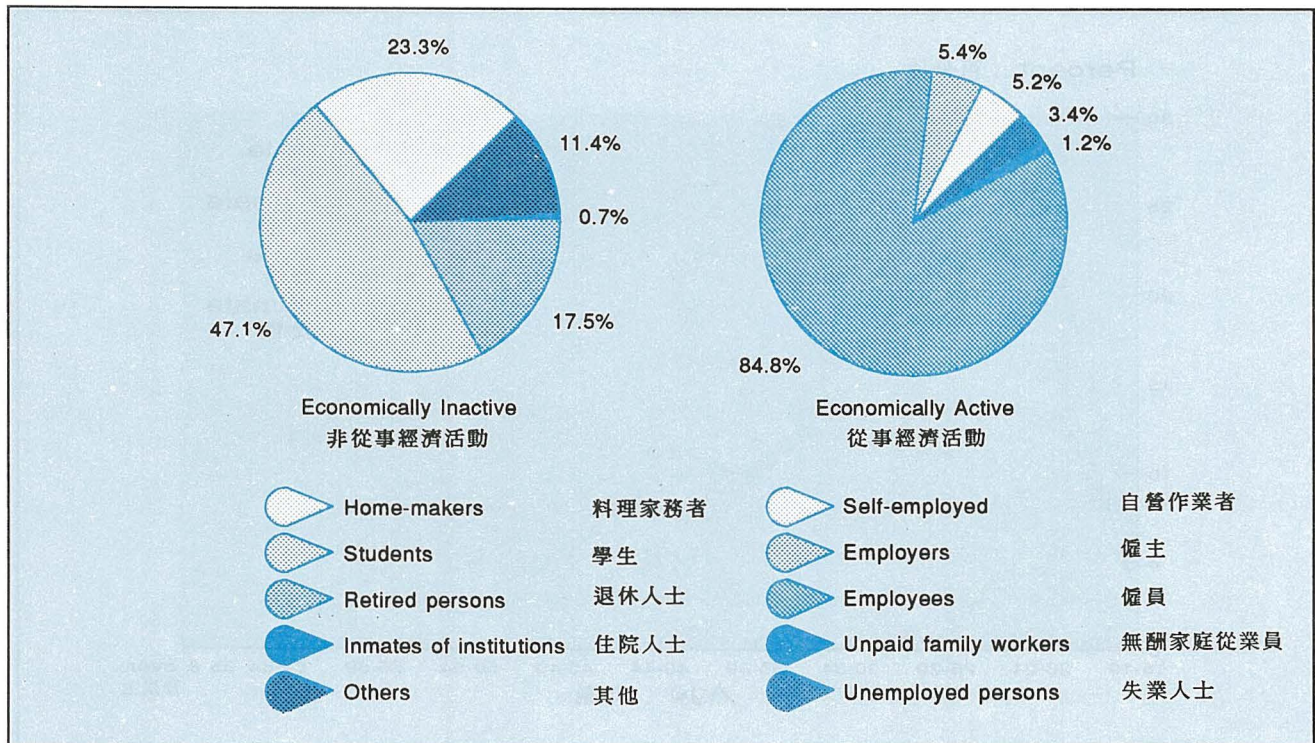


Chart 14 Economically Active Population : 1981 and 1991

圖 14 從事經濟活動人口：1981 及 1991

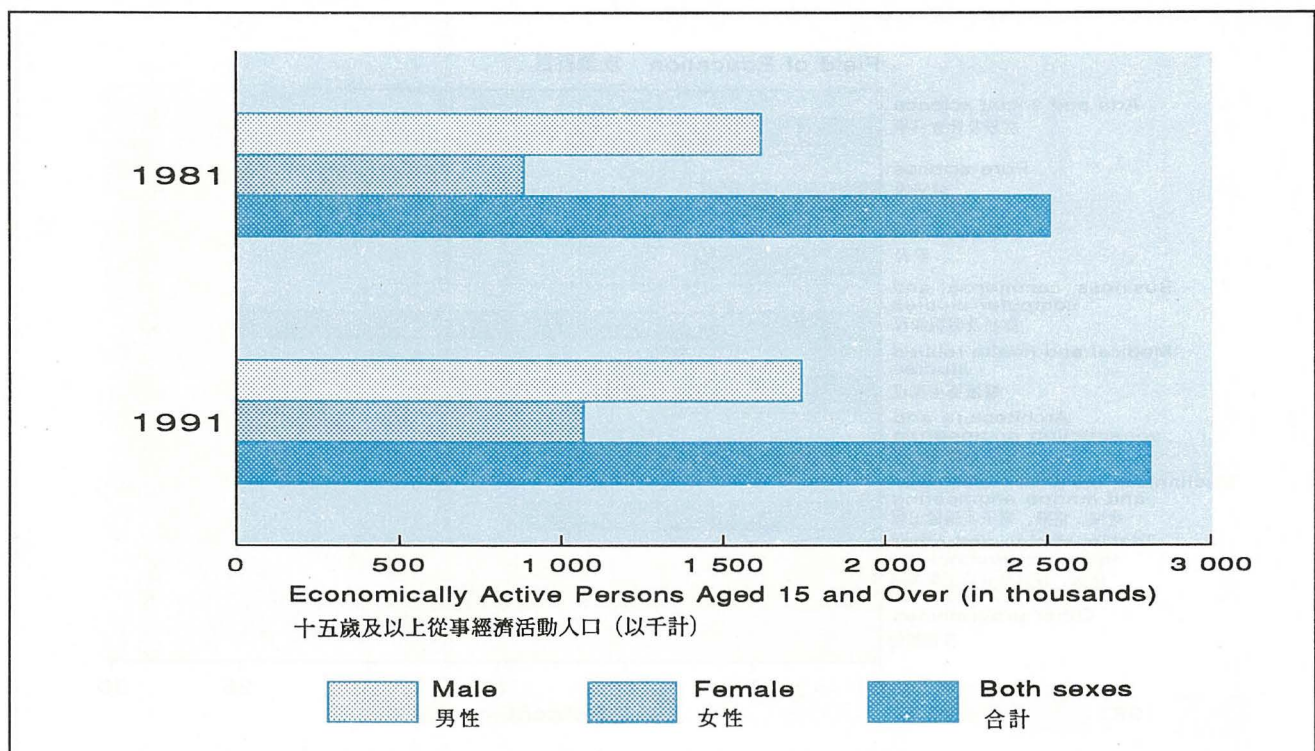


Chart 15 Age and Sex Structure of Population by Activity Status : 1971, 1981 and 1991

圖 15 按經濟活動身份劃分的人口的年齡及性別結構：1971，1981 及 1991

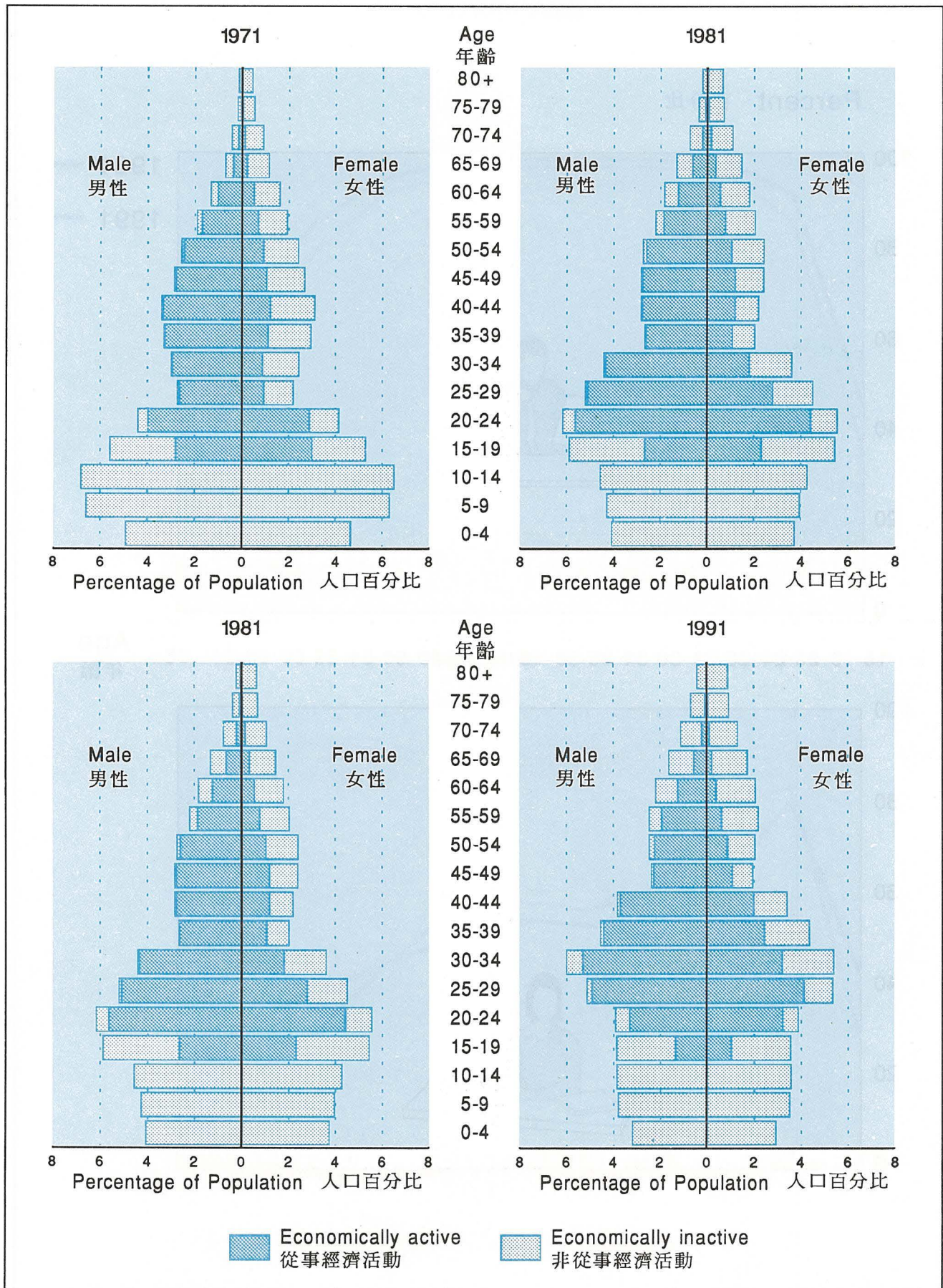


Chart 16 Labour Force Participation Rates : 1981 and 1991

圖 16 勞動人口參與率：1981 及 1991

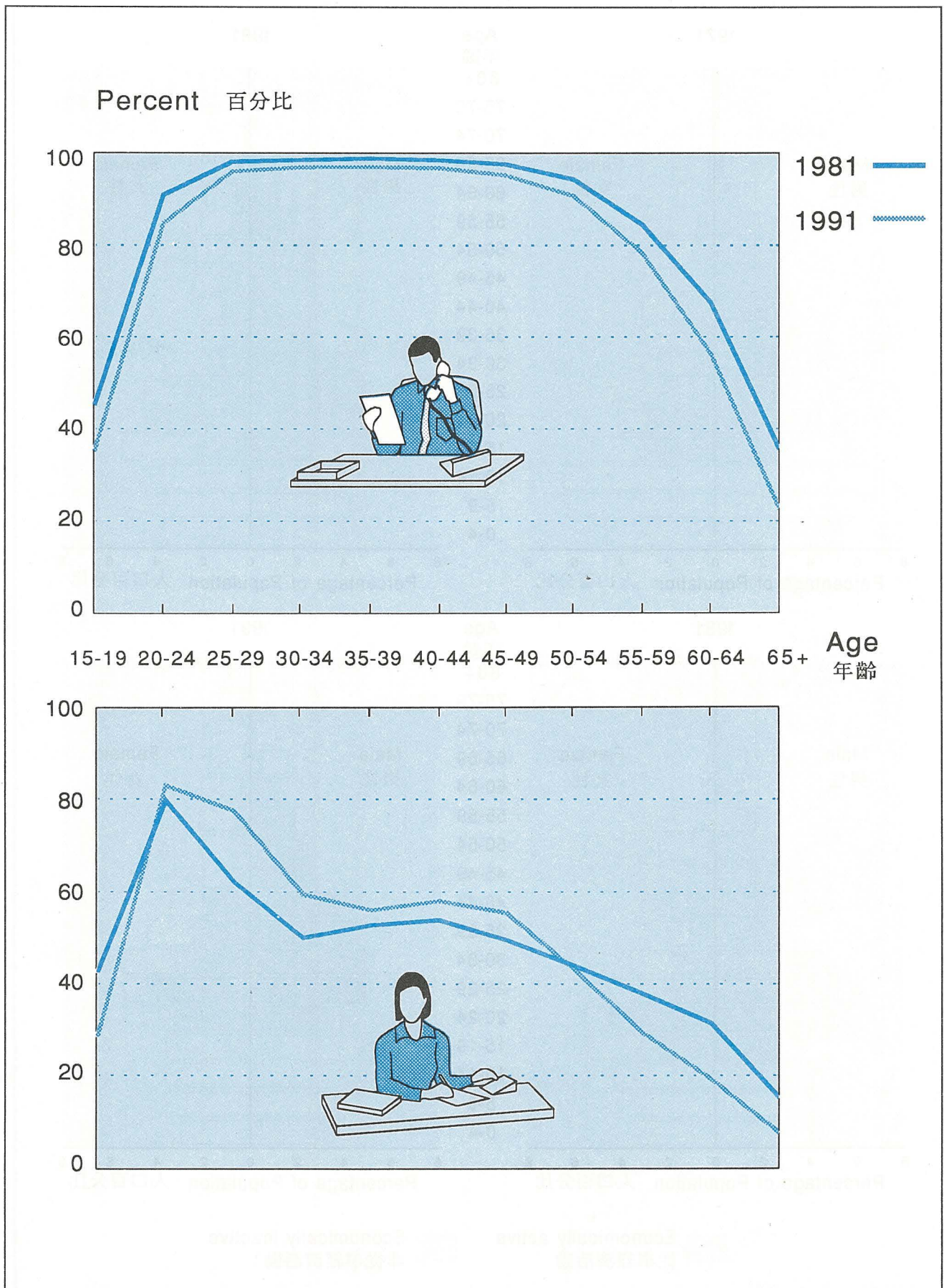


Chart 17 Occupation* of Working Population by Sex : 1991

圖 17 工作人口按性別劃分的職業：1991

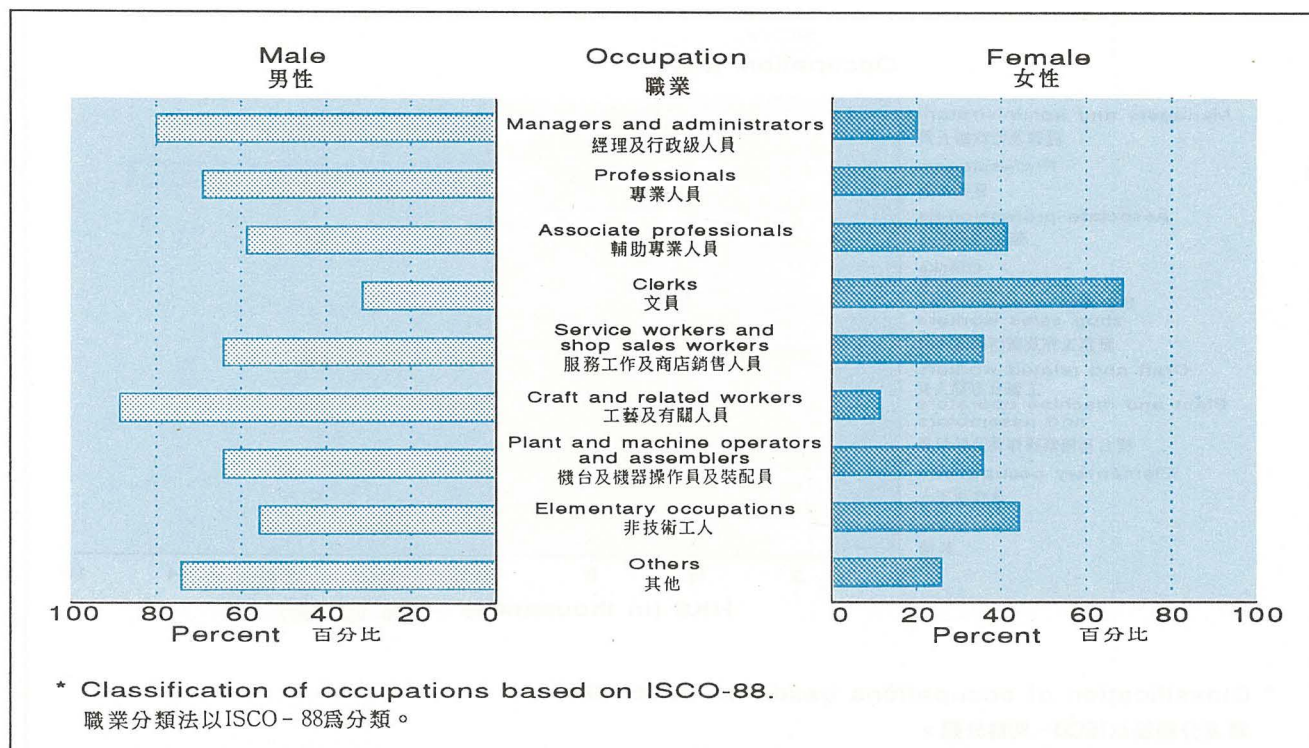


Chart 18 Occupation* of Working Population by Educational Attainment : 1991

圖 18 工作人口按教育程度劃分的職業：1991

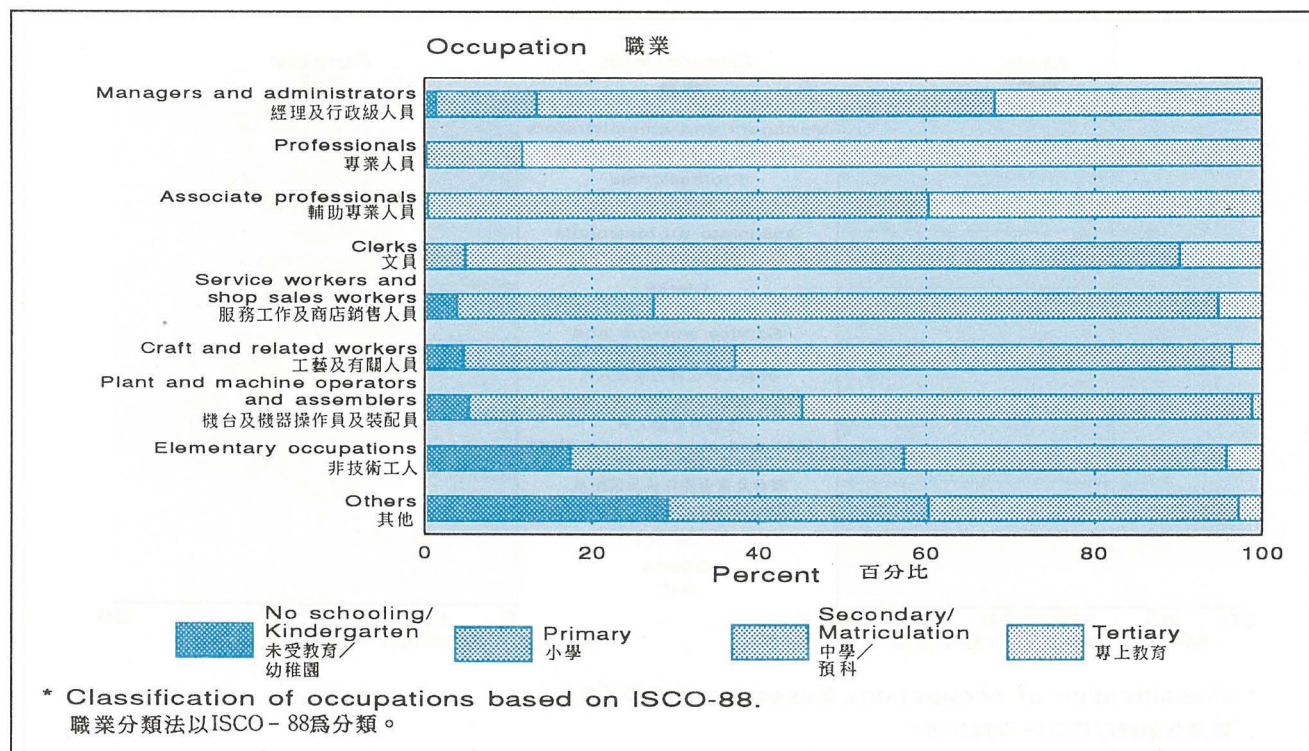


Chart 19 Median Monthly Income from Main Employment of Working Population by Occupation* : 1991

圖 19 工作人口按職業劃分的每月主業收入中位數：1991

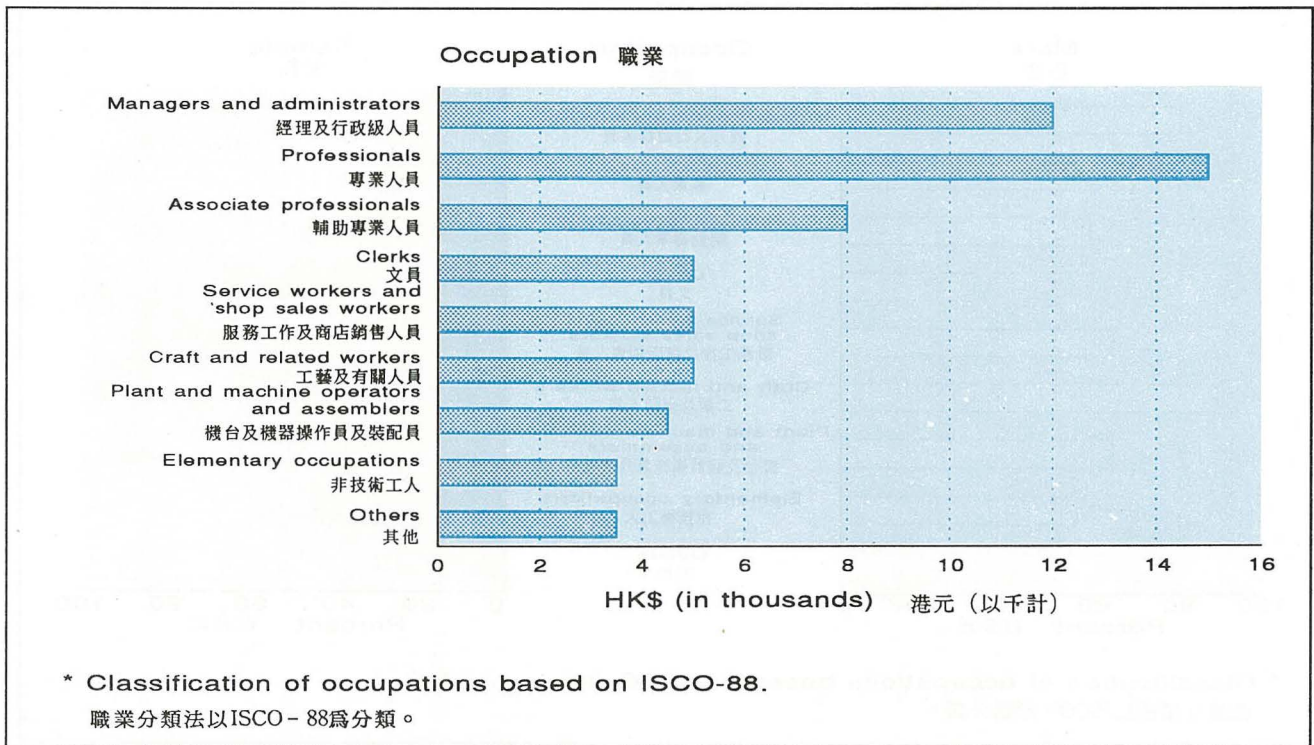


Chart 20 Median Age of Working Population by Sex and Occupation* : 1991

圖 20 工作人口按性別及職業劃分的年齡中位數：1991

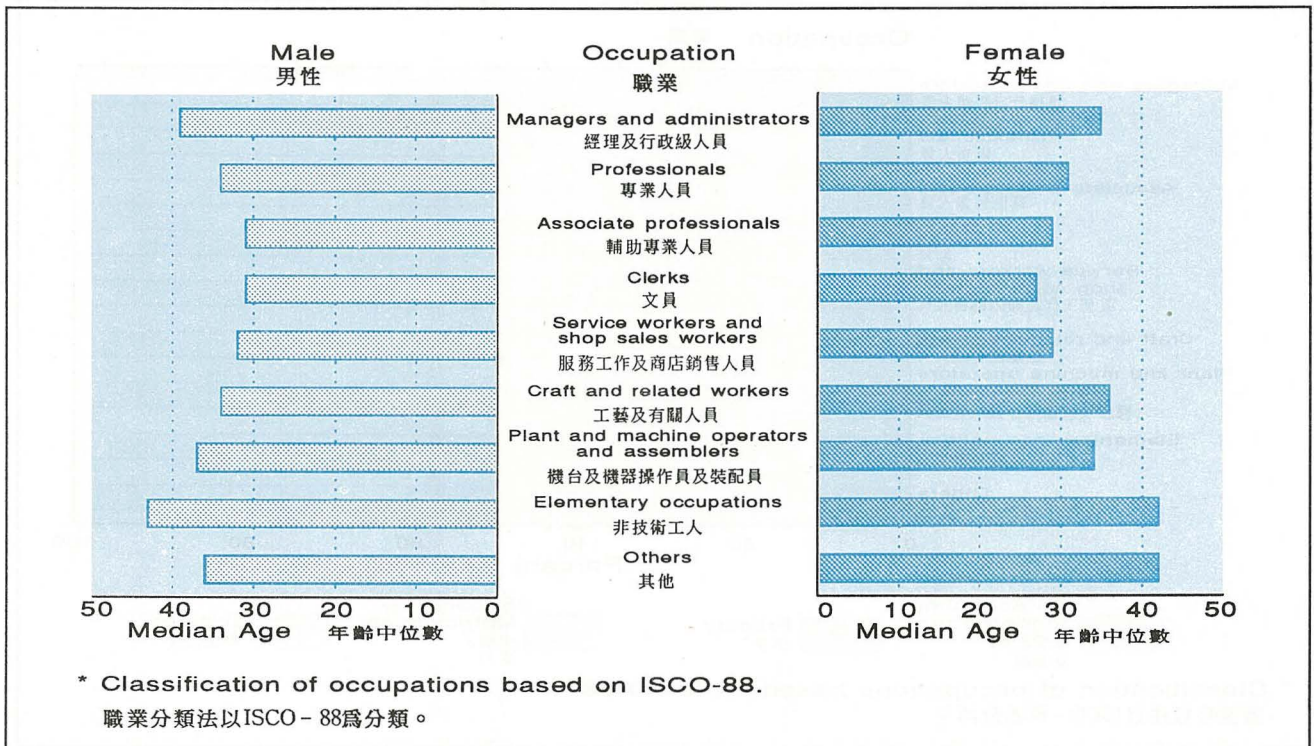


Chart 21 Occupation of Working Population (Based on ISCO-68) : 1981 and 1991

圖 21 工作人口的職業 (以 ISCO-68 為分類) : 1981 及 1991

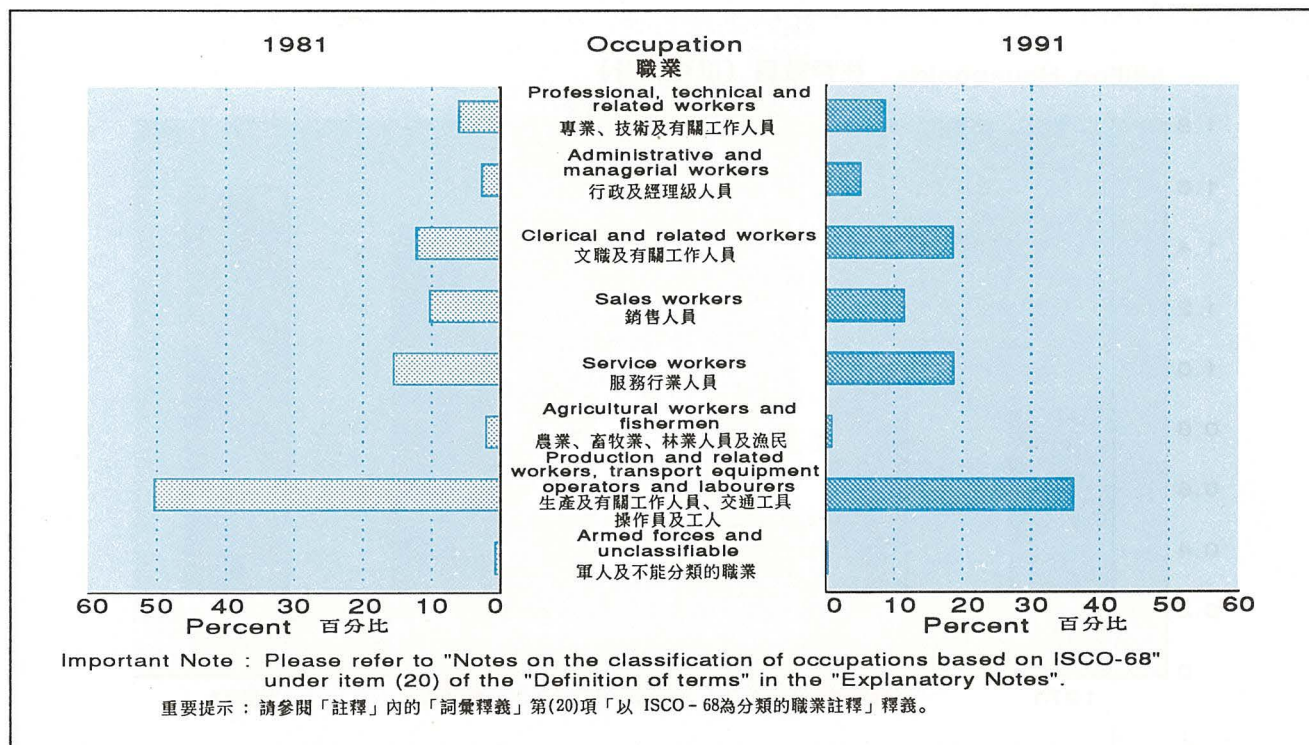


Chart 22 Industry of Working Population : 1981 and 1991

圖 22 工作人口的行業 : 1981 及 1991

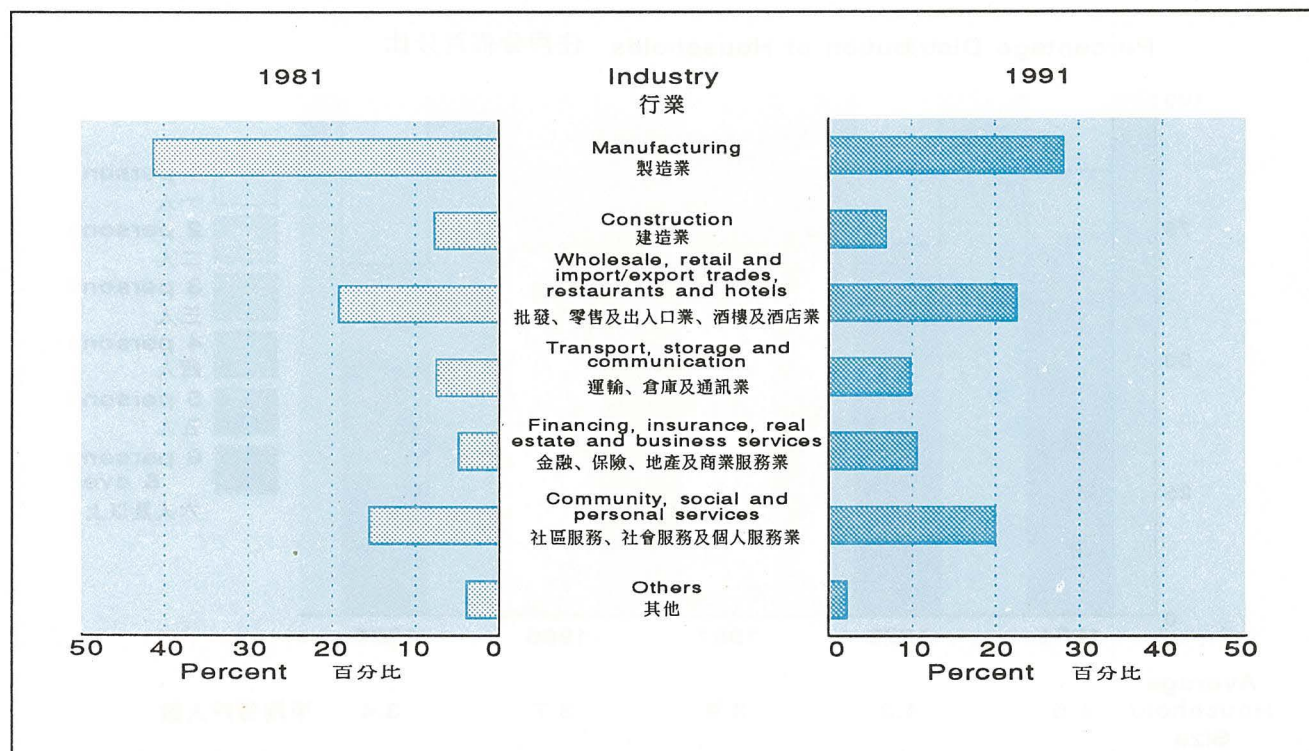


Chart 23 Domestic Households : 1971 - 1991

圖 23 家庭住戶：1971 - 1991

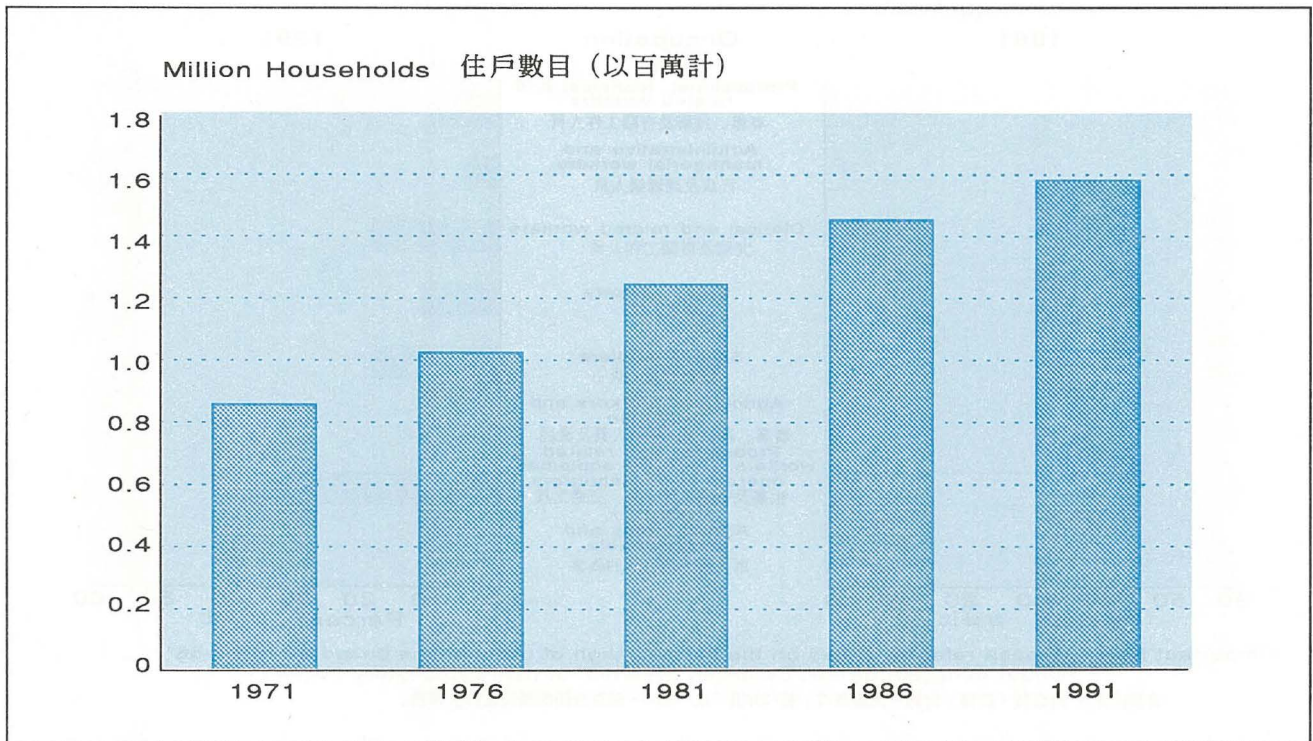


Chart 24 Domestic Household Size : 1971 - 1991

圖 24 家庭住戶人數：1971 - 1991

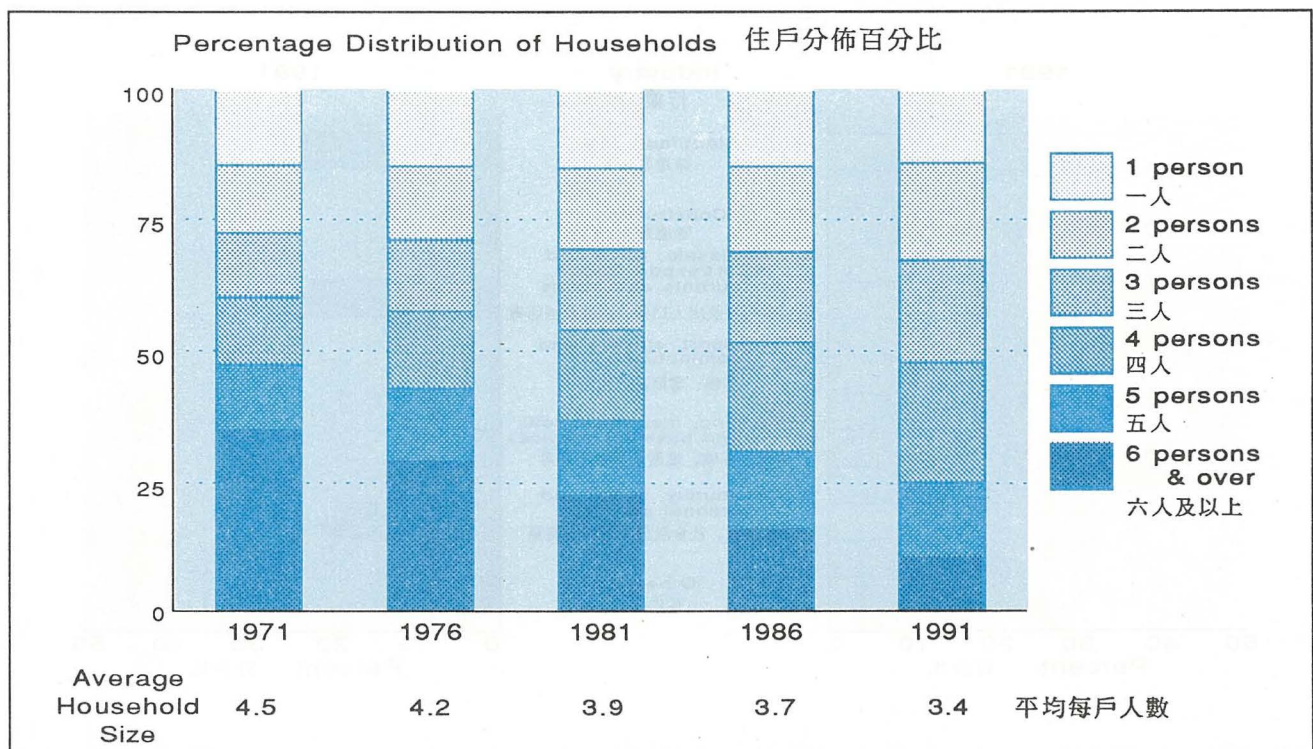


Chart 25 Household Composition of Domestic Households : 1981 and 1991

圖 25 家庭住戶的住戶結構：1981 及 1991

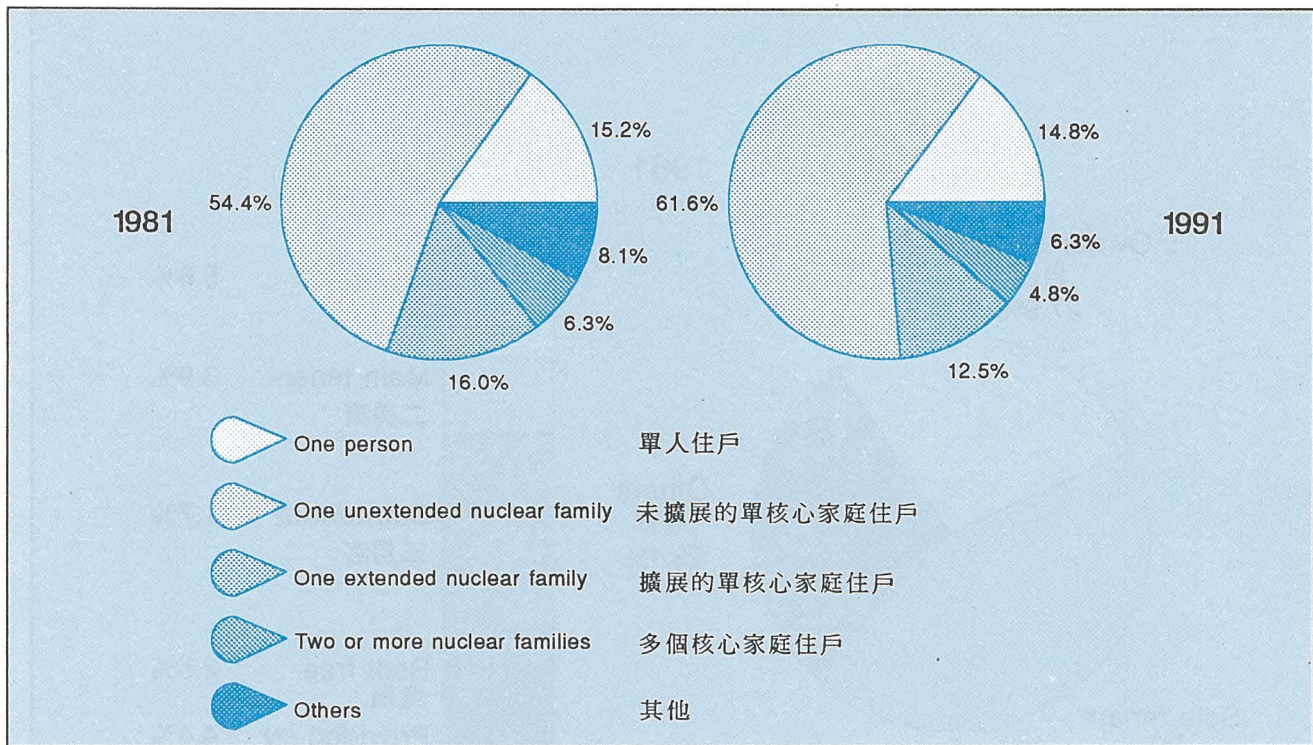


Chart 26 Monthly Household Income of Domestic Households : 1981 and 1991

圖 26 家庭住戶的住戶每月收入：1981 及 1991

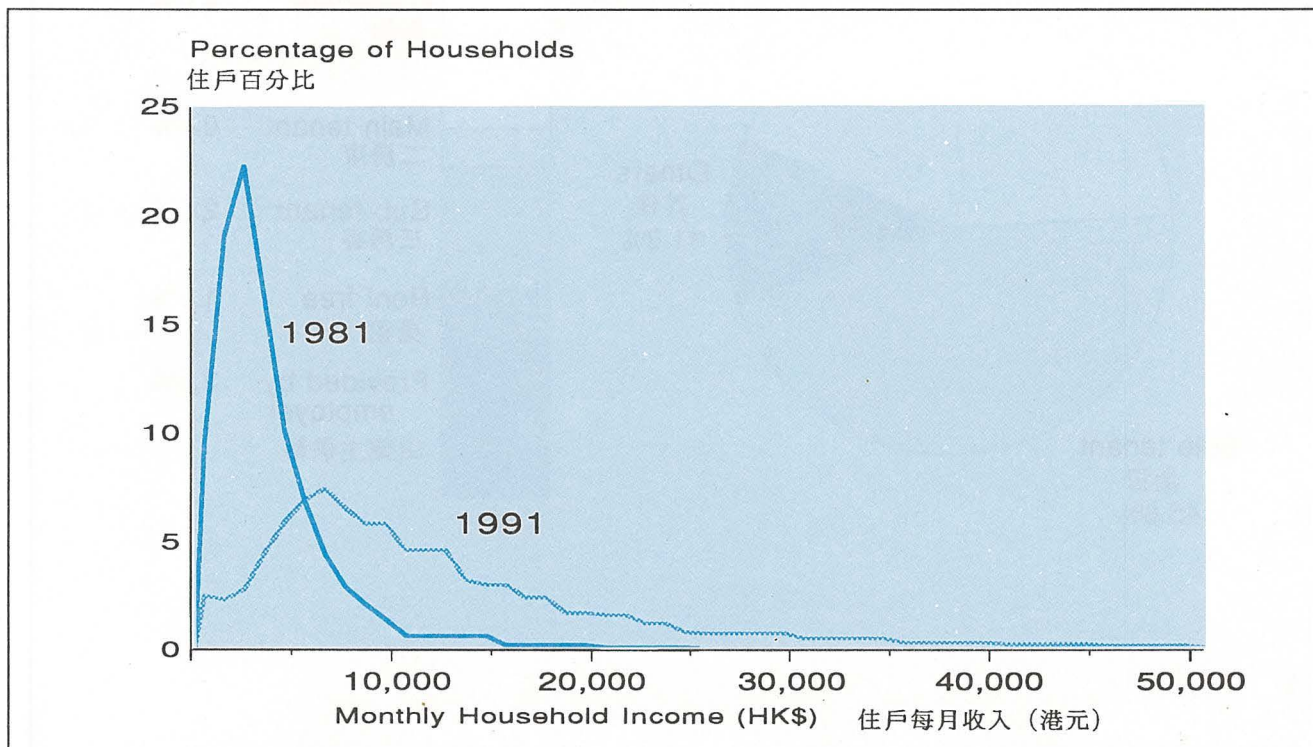


Chart 27 Tenure of Accommodation : 1981 and 1991

圖 27 居處租住權：1981 及 1991

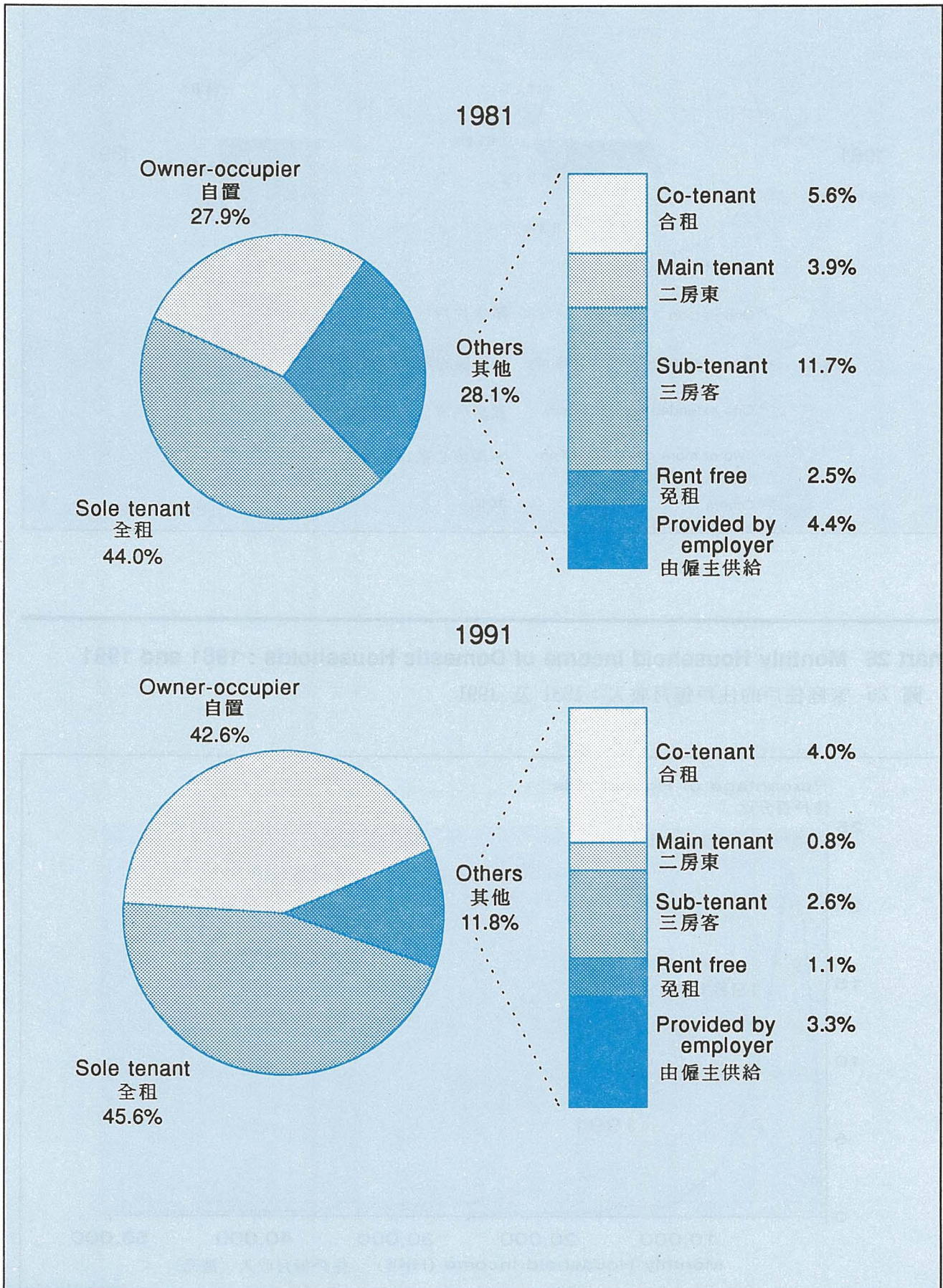


Chart 28 Population by Type of Living Quarters : 1981 and 1991

圖 28 按屋宇單位類型劃分的人口數目：1981 及 1991

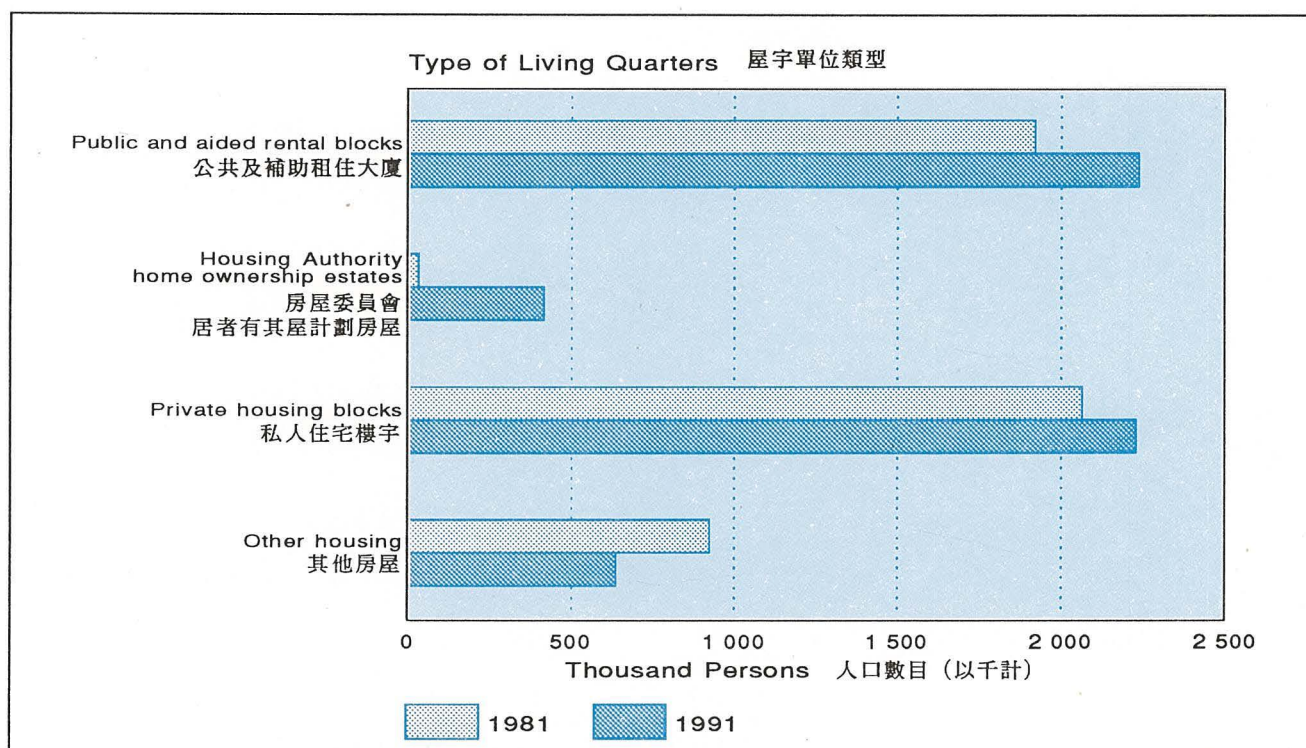
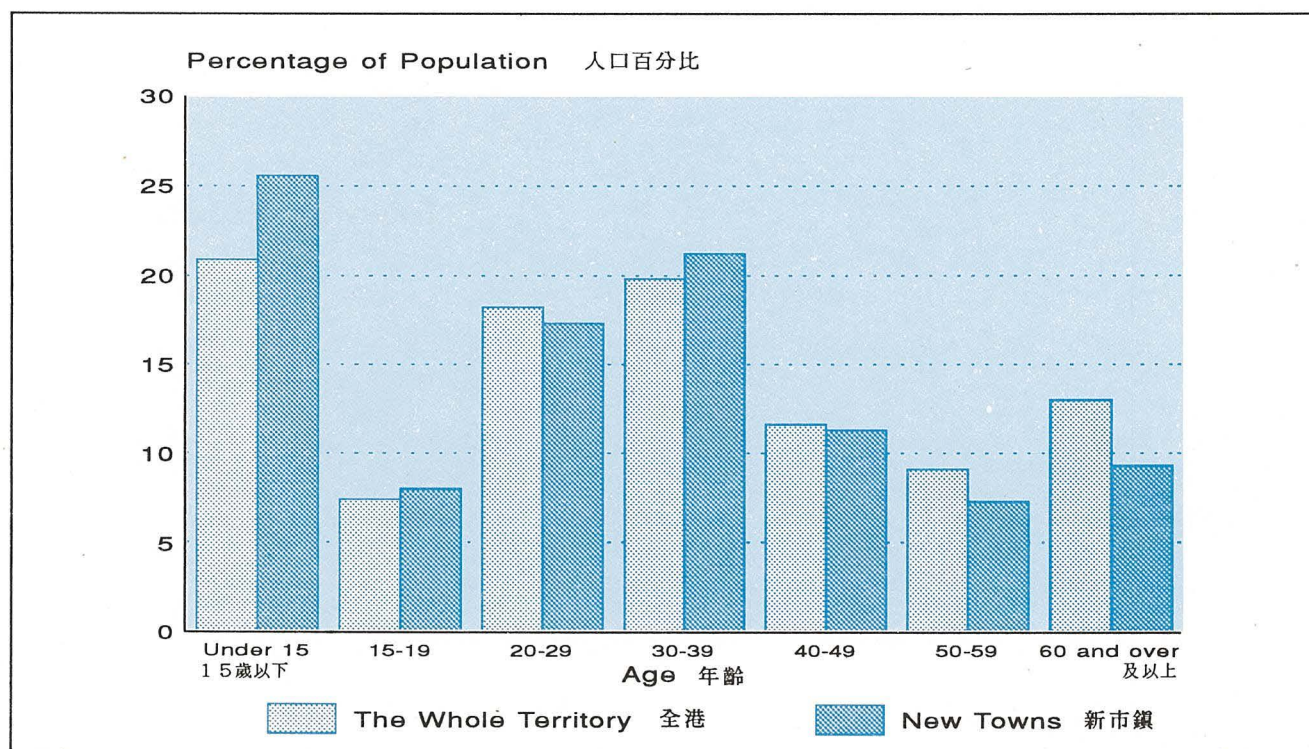


Chart 29 Population of The Whole Territory and New Towns by Age : 1991

圖 29 按年齡劃分的全港及新市鎮人口：1991



Change in Resident Population : 1981 - 1991

居民總數的轉變：1981 - 1991

Increase 增加 (%)



0 - 99



100 - 199



200 - 299



300 and over
及以上

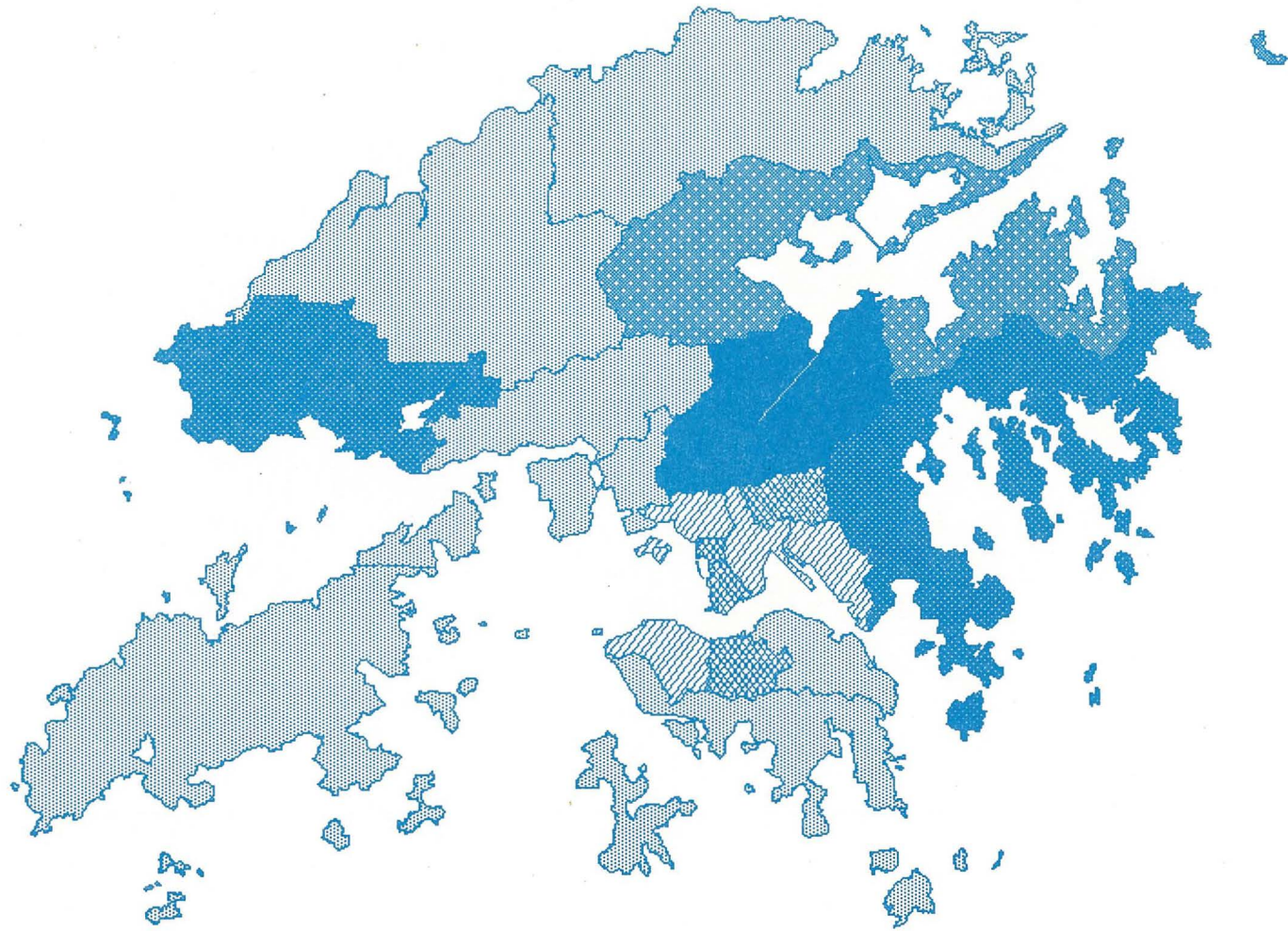


Decrease 減少 (%)

0 - 19



20 and over
及以上



List of 1991 Population Census Publications Already Released

Summary results

contains 35 tables, 3 charts and commentaries summarizing the findings on demographic, educational, economic, household, housing, geographical and internal movement characteristics of the 1991 Population Census (Both English and Chinese versions are available for this publication)

* **Tabulations for Tertiary Planning Units: Population by Age and Sex**

contains age and sex distribution of population by quinquennial age group up to 75 and over in each tertiary planning unit

* **Tabulations for District Board Districts and Constituency Areas: Population by Age and Sex**

contains age and sex distribution of population by single year of age up to 75 and over in each District Board district and age and sex distribution of population by quinquennial age group up to 75 and over in each constituency area

* **Tabulations for Tertiary Planning Units: Living Quarters, Households and Population by Type of Living Quarters**

contains distribution of occupied living quarters, domestic households and population by type of living quarters in each tertiary planning unit

* **Tabulations for District Board Districts and Constituency Areas: Living Quarters, Households and Population by Type of Living Quarters**

contains distribution of occupied living quarters, domestic households and population by type of living quarters in each District Board district and constituency area

* **Boundary Maps Complementary to Tabulations for Tertiary Planning Units**

contains 5 maps showing the geographical boundaries of each tertiary planning unit

* **Boundary Maps Complementary to Tabulations for District Board Districts and Constituency Areas**

contains 22 maps showing the geographical location of each District Board district and their constituency areas

* **Basic Tables for Tertiary Planning Units (in 3 volumes covering Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and New Kowloon and the New Territories)**

contains summary statistics and basic tables providing the population profile and information on the detailed characteristics, including age, sex, language, marital status, educational attainment, activity status, occupation, industry and income of the population and household size, composition, income, rent and tenure of accommodation of domestic households in each tertiary planning unit

* **Basic Tables for District Board Districts**

contains summary statistics and basic tables providing the population profile and information on the detailed characteristics, including age, sex, language, marital status, educational attainment, activity status, occupation, industry and income of the population and household size, composition, income, rent and tenure of accommodation of domestic households in each District Board district

* **Main Tables**

contains 108 statistical tables relating to the whole range of census topics and presents the final results of the 1991 Population Census in detailed form, providing cross-tabulations covering population, households and living quarters in the whole territory

Note : *available in bilingual form

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