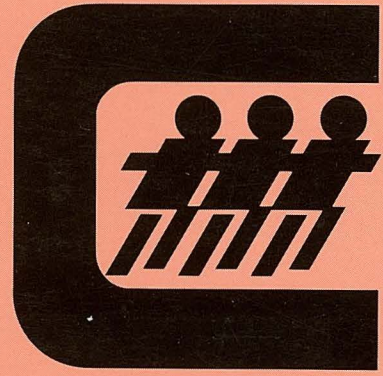


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**Hong Kong  
1991  
Population  
Census**

**Summary Results**

Census and Statistics Department  
Hong Kong

# **Hong Kong 1991 Population Census**

# **Summary Results**

**Census Planning Section  
Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong**

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# Foreword

This report presents the final results of the 1991 Population Census in summary form. Its purpose is to provide a broad picture of the population profile as revealed by the Census.

The 1991 Population Census comprised a 100 per cent 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 a 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.

This report presents 35 summary tables covering the whole range of census topics. Comparisons are made with the results of the 1981 Census and 1986 By-Census where they are possible.

The statistical tables and charts given in the report form part of the first batch of data released on the 1991 Population Census. They describe the salient features of the population profile and the broad demographic changes in Hong Kong. Effort has been made to publish these Census data speedily. Detailed analysis and interpretation of the Census results are therefore not attempted in this report.

Results of the 1991 Population Census are also available in other publications being released concurrently. A list of their titles are given at the end of this report. Further analysis and interpretation of the Census results will be published in 1992.

Benjamin N.H. MOK  
Commissioner for Census & Statistics

October 1991

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data. The text also mentions that regular audits are necessary to identify any discrepancies or errors in the accounting process.

In addition, the document highlights the need for clear communication between all parties involved in the financial process. This includes providing timely updates to stakeholders and ensuring that all team members are aware of their responsibilities. The text also notes that maintaining a professional and organized approach to accounting is essential for the long-term success of the organization.

Finally, the document concludes by stating that a strong foundation in accounting principles is crucial for making informed business decisions. By following best practices and staying up-to-date on industry trends, organizations can optimize their financial performance and achieve their strategic goals. The text ends with a call to action, encouraging all employees to take ownership of their financial responsibilities and contribute to the overall success of the company.

# Summary Findings

## Population Size and Structure

### *Population Size*

1. The final count of the 1991 Population Census shows a total of 5 674 114 local residents, 35 823 transients and 51 847 Vietnamese migrants in Hong Kong on the Census reference date, 15 March 1991 (Table 1).
2. The resident population of 5 674 114 included 5 522 281 residents present in Hong Kong and 151 833 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong on the Census reference date, 15 March 1991. The de facto population of Hong Kong on the Census reference date was 5 609 951. This refers to the number of persons present in the territory on that date (Table 1).
3. During 1981-1991, population growth was slower in the second half of the period than the first half. The annual growth rate of the population averaged 1.5 per cent over the period 1981-1986, and 0.6 per cent over the period 1986-1991 (Table 2).
4. The discussion in the following paragraphs refers to only those residents who were present in Hong Kong on the Census reference date, unless otherwise stated.

### *Age Structure*

5. The population grew older during the last ten years. The median age rose from 26 years in 1981 to 32 in 1991. This is attributable to a continuous fertility decline and a marked mortality improvement experienced by the population, or structurally speaking, to a reduction in the proportion of children under age 15 and an increase in the proportion of elderly aged 65 and over. These changes in age structure were discernible by comparing the shape of the population pyramids over time (Table 3 and Chart 1).
6. The overall dependency ratio decreased: the ratio of persons under age 15 and those aged 65 and over to 1 000 persons in the 15-64 age group dropped from 457 in 1981 to 420 in 1991. The decline is constituted by a rapid reduction in child dependency which more than offset the surge in elderly dependency (Table 4).

### *Sex Composition*

7. Sex ratio (i.e. the number of males per 1 000 females) of the population dropped quite substantially in the last ten years from 1 093 in 1981 to 1 038 in 1991. The decline may have to be examined in the context of the inflow and outflow of population in the period. The marked reduction in the sex ratios in the age bracket 25-44 could be due to the large inflow of Filipino maids in the period (Table 5).

## Other Demographic Characteristics

### *Marital Status*

8. With the population aging over time, there were proportionately more married persons and fewer persons who had never married. Among the population aged 15 and over, the proportion married increased from 54 per cent in 1981 to 60 per cent in 1991 for males and from 56 per cent to 60 per cent for females (Table 6).
9. The effect of age structure has to be isolated in analyzing nuptiality. Studying the proportion of the never married in each age group best serves the purpose. Such proportions had increased substantially for both males and females in the prime marriageable ages. This suggests a trend towards higher bachelorhood and spinsterhood (Table 7).

### *Place of Birth*

10. The proportion of Hong Kong born population increased modestly from 57 per cent in 1981 to 60 per cent in 1991. The proportion of China born population recorded a moderate reduction from 40 per cent to 36 per cent (Table 8).

### *Nationality*

11. Some 60 per cent of the population were British (with right of abode in Hong Kong only) and 34 per cent were Chinese (with place of domicile in Hong Kong). It should be noted that some persons reported a second nationality in the Census and the figures on nationality refer to the first nationality only (Table 9).

### *Duration of Residence in Hong Kong*

12. Almost 80 per cent of the population had resided in Hong Kong for ten years or more. It may be noted that those born in Hong Kong who had resided in Hong Kong for less than ten years were mostly children under age of ten (Table 10).

### *Language/Dialect*

13. Cantonese was the most common language/dialect, spoken by 89 per cent of the population at home. Another 7 per cent of the population claimed an ability to speak the dialect. This brings the overall proportion of population who could speak Cantonese to some 96 per cent (Tables 11 and 12).
14. Although English was spoken at home by only 2 per cent of the population, another 29 per cent reported that they could speak the language. Overall, about one third of the population were able to speak English. The corresponding figure for Putonghua was 18 per cent (Tables 11 and 12).

## **Education**

### ***Educational Attainment***

15. There was a marked improvement in the educational attainment of the population. The proportion of population with secondary or higher education increased from 50 per cent in 1981 to 62 per cent in 1991. There were proportionately more persons who had tertiary education in degree course in 1991 than in 1981, 6 per cent as against 3 per cent (Table 13).
16. The number of persons with "No schooling/Kindergarten" was 557 300 in 1991. A large proportion of them were the elderly people who had little or no opportunity of attending school at their schooling ages (Table 13).

### ***School Attendance***

17. Proportionately more children of schooling age were attending school in 1991 than in 1981. Among children aged 3-16, school attendance was almost universal in 1991 (Table 14).

### ***Field of Education***

18. The more popular fields of education reported by those with tertiary education were "Business, commercial and computer studies"; "Arts and social science"; and "Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering" (Table 15).

## **The Labour Force**

### ***Labour Force Size and Structure***

19. The labour force recorded a 12 per cent increase from 2 503 800 in 1981 to 2 811 000 in 1991. The overall labour force participation rate dropped from 67 per cent in 1981 to 64 per cent in 1991. As a result of aging of the population, the labour force had become older. The median age of the labour force increased from 32 years in 1981 to 34 years in 1991 (Tables 16 and 17).

### ***Labour Force Participation***

20. During the last ten years the male participation rates decreased in all age groups. The decline was marked for the younger ages 15-24, because of longer schooling, and for the older ages 55 and over, because of greater propensity to retire. In the prime working ages, the decline was marginal (Chart 3).
21. The female participation rates increased in all age groups, except the age group 15-19 and the older age groups 50 and over. The increase was very significant among those in the prime working ages 20-49 (Chart 3).

### *Activity Status*

22. The proportion of employees in the working population was steady at about 88 per cent. The number of employers had grown substantially from 89 800 in 1981 to 152 900 in 1991, indicating more people were running their own business. The proportion of employers increased from 4 per cent to 6 per cent in the period (Table 18).

### *Occupation*

23. The occupational distribution of the working population is shown in Table 19. This classification is based on the new version of the International Standard Classification of Occupations, which was not adopted for previous censuses and by-censuses. Intercensal comparison of occupational distributions will be published when detailed analysis is made.

### *Industry*

24. "Manufacturing" remained the largest sector employing 28 per cent of the working population in 1991. This was markedly lower than the 41 per cent in 1981. In the next largest sector "Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels", the share of employment increased modestly from 19 per cent in 1981 to 23 per cent in 1991. Employment in the "Financing, insurance, real estate and business services" sector in 1991 was more than doubled that in 1981. The share of employment went up from 5 per cent to 11 per cent in the last ten years (Table 20).

### *Income from Main Employment*

25. The median monthly income of the working population in 1991 was HK\$5,170. This represents an increase of 241 per cent over that in 1981. In the same period, the inflation rate as measured by the increase in Consumer Price Index (A) was 116 per cent (Table 21).

## **Households**

### *Number of Domestic Households*

26. The number of domestic households increased by 27 per cent from 1 244 700 in 1981 to 1 582 200 in 1991. The rate of growth was higher in the first half of the period averaging 3.1 per cent per annum. The growth rate slackened to 1.7 per cent per annum in the latter half of the period. The number of households increased at a much faster rate than the population (Table 22).

### *Household Size*

27. There was an obvious trend towards smaller household. The average size of domestic households was 3.4 persons in 1991, compared with 3.9 in 1981. It is particularly noted that the proportion of households with 6 persons or more dropped drastically from 23 per cent to 11 per cent (Table 23).

### *Household Composition*

28. More domestic households consisted of one unextended nuclear family, their share increased from 54 per cent in 1981 to 62 per cent in 1991. The proportion of extended families decreased from 16 per cent to 13 per cent in the period. There were also fewer households with two or more family nuclei (Table 24).

### *Household Income*

29. The median monthly household income in 1991 was HK\$9,964. This represents an increase of 237 per cent over that in 1981. In the same period, the inflation rate as measured by the increase in Consumer Price Index (A) was 116 per cent (Table 25).

## **Housing**

### *Number of Occupied Living Quarters*

30. In 1991 the proportion of occupied living quarters in private housing was 49 per cent and in public and aided housing 38 per cent. These figures were almost the same as those observed ten years ago. The share of temporary housing dropped significantly from 10 per cent in 1981 to 4 per cent in 1991. In the same period, the proportion of living quarters in Housing Authority home ownership estates surged from 1 per cent to 8 per cent (Table 26).

### *Population by Type of Housing*

31. Nearly half of the population lived in private housing, while about 40 per cent lived in public and aided housing. This pattern was relatively stable over the last ten years. The proportion of population living in Housing Authority home ownership estates increased from 1 per cent in 1981 to 8 per cent in 1991. Population in temporary housing dropped from 9 per cent to 4 per cent in the same period (Table 27).

### *Domestic Households by Type of Living Quarters*

32. The proportion of households living in private housing blocks (45 per cent) was higher than that in public and aided rental blocks (37 per cent) in 1991. The share of domestic households living in temporary housing dropped from 9 per cent in 1981 to 4 per cent in 1991, mainly because of the marked reduction in private temporary housing (Table 28).

### *Degree of Sharing*

33. The degree of sharing, which is measured by the average number of domestic households in a living quarters, decreased from 1.19 in 1981 to 1.06 in 1991. There was a significant improvement in the degree of sharing in private housing, where the average dropped from 1.35 in 1981 to 1.11 in 1991. The degree of sharing in public and aided housing marginally exceeded 1 mainly because of the presence of "sheltered housing" where a few elderly people shared a public housing unit (Table 29).

### *Tenure*

34. The number of owner-occupiers (i.e. domestic households owning their living quarters) in 1991 almost doubled that in 1981. The proportion of owner-occupiers also increased substantially, from 28 per cent to 43 per cent in the period. Although the number of sole tenants grew by some 32 per cent during the last ten years, their proportion remained at around 45 per cent. Subletting became less common, as reflected by a drastic reduction in the proportion of sub-tenants from 12 per cent in 1981 to only 3 per cent in 1991 (Table 30).

### *Household Rent*

35. The median household rent for public housing and that for private housing (whole house/flat) in 1991 were both about four times those in 1981. In 1991 the median rent was HK\$3,558 for "Private housing blocks (whole house/flat)" and HK\$669 for "Public and aided rental blocks" (Table 31).

## **Geographical Distribution and Internal Movement**

### *Geographical Distribution*

36. There was a substantial redistribution of population during the last ten years. The resident population in the New Territories increased markedly from 1 329 000 in 1981 to 2 374 800 in 1991. In Kowloon and New Kowloon, the population dropped from 2 515 400 to 2 030 700 in the period. The population on Hong Kong Island showed no significant change, increasing slightly from 1 215 700 to 1 251 000. The population redistribution gave the New Territories the largest share (42 per cent) of the resident population in 1991. This compares with 36 per cent for Kowloon and New Kowloon and 22 per cent for Hong Kong Island (Table 32).
37. All districts in the New Territories recorded a population growth in the last ten years. The percentage of increase in the period was highest in Sha Tin (328 per cent), followed by Tuen Mun (216 per cent) and Sai Kung (207 per cent). In Kowloon and New Kowloon, population decreased in all districts. The decline was particularly marked in the older districts such as Yau Tsim and Mongkok. On Hong Kong Island, the population in Central and Western and Wanchai had decreased whilst those in Eastern and Southern had increased by almost 20 per cent (Table 33).

### *Population Density*

38. Population density, as measured by the number of persons per square kilometre of land area, increased from 4 879 in 1981 to 5 385 in 1991 for the whole territory. The most densely populated district was still Mongkok, with a density of 116 531 persons per square kilometre in 1991, although the number was much lower than the corresponding figure of 175 612 in 1981. There was also a decline in population density in other densely populated districts such as Kwun Tong (52 562), Sham Shui Po (48 822), Kowloon City (41 759) and Wong Tai Sin (41 331). The population densities in the New Territories were much lower than those of the older districts (Table 34).

### *Internal Movement*

39. Altogether 1 108 880 persons, representing 21 per cent of the population aged 5 and over, had moved home (i.e. they lived in a district/new town five years ago that was different from the one in which they were enumerated in the Census). Almost 55 per cent of the persons who had moved home destined for the new towns in the New Territories. Kowloon and New Kowloon were the main area of origin. Of those who had moved home, 52 per cent originated there. The largest movement was from the districts in Kowloon and New Kowloon to the new towns, accounting for 30 per cent of all the moved persons. Movements between new towns and those within the districts in Kowloon and New Kowloon were both substantial, each accounting for some 15 per cent of the total (Table 35).



# Explanatory Notes

## 1. Coverage of the Report

The 1991 Population Census comprised a 100 per cent simple 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. The data on the count of population, households and living quarters are obtained from the complete enumeration, whilst data on detailed characteristics are provided by estimates which are derived from the sample enquiry. In preparing the tabulations, an adjustment has been made as necessary to allow for persons in non-contact households.

The figures covered in most of the tables and charts of this report refer to the enumerated resident population of Hong Kong. The following categories of persons are not included:

- (a) 151 833 residents who were temporarily away from Hong Kong on the Census reference date;
- (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 figures in the following five tables however refer to the entire resident population (i.e. all persons usually residing in Hong Kong including those temporarily away on the Census reference date):

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| Table 1  | De facto Population and Resident Population, 1991;                       |
| Table 2  | Resident Population and Annual Growth Rates, 1961-1991;                  |
| Table 32 | Resident Population by Area, 1981, 1986 and 1991;                        |
| Table 33 | Resident Population by District Board District, 1981, 1986 and 1991; and |
| Table 34 | Population Density by District Board District, 1981, 1986 and 1991.      |

## 2. Definition of Terms (In Alphabetical Order)

**Ability to Speak a Language/Dialect:** If a person is able to conduct a short conversation with a particular language/dialect in everyday life activities such as asking for direction or shopping, he is deemed able to speak the language/dialect.

**Activity Status:** This refers to the economic activity status of a person. Population can be divided into two main groups: economically active population (i.e. the labour force) and economically inactive population. Economically active population can be further classified into various categories. These groupings and classification are given 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 or private/government subsidized organizations. 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.

**Economically inactive population:** This refers to 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. Included in this category are home-makers, students, persons of independent means, retired persons, inmates of institutions and other economically inactive persons.

**Age:** This is the number of complete years a person has passed since birth.

**Age Dependency Ratio:** This is the number of persons aged under 15 or aged 65 and over to 1 000 persons aged 15-64.

**Area of Destination (of Internal Movement):** This refers to the district/new town in which a person was enumerated in the Census.

**Area of Origin (of Internal Movement):** This refers to the district/new town in which a person lived five years ago.

**Average Annual Growth Rate:** When population increased over a period of more than one year, the average annual growth rate is computed using the following formula:

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

where  $P_1$  = population at the beginning of a period  
 $P_2$  = population at the end of a period  
 $r$  = average annual growth rate  
 $n$  = number of years in the period

The average annual growth rate of domestic households is calculated using the same formula.

**Average Domestic Household Size:** This refers to the average number of persons per domestic household. It is calculated by dividing the total number of persons who were found in domestic households on the Census reference date by the total number of domestic households.

**Average Number of Domestic Households per Living Quarters:** This is calculated by dividing the total number of domestic households by the total number of living quarters occupied by at least one domestic household.

**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.

**District Board District:** These geographical districts are declared by the Governor-in-Council under the District Board Ordinance, Chapter 366 on 24 July 1990 for District Board elections. There is a total of 19 districts: 4 in Hong Kong Island; 6 in Kowloon and New Kowloon and 9 in the New Territories. For the purpose of the 1991 Population Census, population by District Board district refer to persons living on land only, i.e. persons enumerated on marine vessels are excluded.

**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.

**Duration of Residence in Hong Kong:** The duration of residence in Hong Kong refers to the total number of years for which a person has stayed in Hong Kong. Any period of temporary absence from Hong Kong for six months or more was not counted in reckoning the duration.

**Economically Active Population:** See Activity Status.

**Economically Inactive Population:** See Activity Status.

**Educational Attainment:** This refers to 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:* Including those who had never attended a formal course.

*Kindergarten:* Including all classes in kindergarten.

*Primary:* Including Primary 1 - 6 in all schools.

*Lower secondary:* Including Middle 1 - 3 in Chinese schools or Form 1 - 3 in English or Anglo-Chinese schools.

*Upper secondary:* Including Middle 4 - 5 in Chinese schools or Form 4 - 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 (Non-degree courses):* Including all certificate/diploma and higher diploma/endorsement certificate courses in technical institutes/polytechnics, associateship and other non-degree courses in polytechnics and other post-secondary colleges. Certificate/diploma courses in colleges of education and in Hong Kong Technical Teachers' College and nurse training course are also included in this category.

*Tertiary (Degree courses):* Including all first degree courses and post-graduate courses in tertiary educational institutions in Hong Kong and overseas.

**Enumerated Resident Population:** It refers to those residents who were present in Hong Kong on the Census reference date of 15 March 1991. It does not include transients, Vietnamese migrants and residents who were temporarily away from Hong Kong on that date.

**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 vocational studies:* 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.

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

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

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

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

For the 1981 and 1991 Population Censuses, household composition was derived based on the relationship of all persons who were found to be in the household on the Census reference date, whereas for the 1986 By-Census it was based on the relationship of all persons who usually lived in the household.

**Monthly Household Income:** This refers to the total income (including earnings in cash from all employment and other cash incomes for February 1991) of all persons who were found to be in the household on the Census reference date.

**Household Rent:** This is the amount paid by a household for occupying an accommodation in March 1991. It includes rates for that month but excludes payment for water, electricity and management fee. For a main tenant, rent is the net amount he paid after deducting the rent he received from his sub-tenant(s) for subletting part of the quarters.

**Household Size:** This refers to the number of persons found in the household on the Census reference date.

**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/double pay are excluded. The amount recorded refers to the income for February 1991.

**Industry:** This refers to 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 and advertising agents; data processing services and chambers of commerce and trade unions.

*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.

**Institutions:** These include hospitals, prisons, old people's homes, religious houses and British forces barracks.

**Labour Force:** See Activity Status.

**Labour Force Participation Rate:** The proportion of economically active population (i.e. the labour force) to the total population aged 15 and over.

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

**Median Age:** The average age so calculated that 50 per cent of the total number of persons were above this age and the other 50 per cent were below it.

**Median Household Income:** The average monthly household income so calculated that 50 per cent of the total number of domestic households had incomes above this figure and the other 50 per cent had incomes below it.

**Median Household Rent:** The average amount of rent so calculated that 50 per cent of the total number of domestic households paid more than this amount and the other 50 per cent paid less than that.

**Median Income from Main Employment:** The average income from main employment so calculated that 50 per cent of the working population excluding unpaid family worker had income above this figure and the other 50 per cent had income below it.

**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.

**Occupation:** This refers to the kind of work a person performed during the seven days before enumeration in the Census. The classification used follows the major groups of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (1988).

*Managers and administrators:* Including administrators, commissioners and directors in government service; consular staff; councillors; directors, 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 and other services and agricultural and fishery sectors.

*Professionals:* Including qualified professional scientists, doctors, dentists and other medical professionals; architects, surveyors and engineers; university, polytechnic and post-secondary college academic staff and administrators; secondary school teachers and heads; statisticians; mathematicians; system analysts and computer programmers; lawyers; accountants; business professionals; social workers; translators and interpreters; news editors, 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; primary and pre-primary school teachers and heads; statistical assistants; computer operators; law clerks; accounting supervisors; public relation officers; sales representatives; designers; estate managers; social work assistants; inspectors and officers of the police and other discipline services; performers and sportsmen.

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

*Service workers:* Including air hostesses, travel guides; house stewards; cooks, waiters; baby-sitters; hairdressers, beauticians; staff of the police and other discipline services; transport conductors and other service workers.

*Shop Sales workers:* Including wholesale and retail salesmen in shops; shop assistants and fashion models.

*Skilled agricultural and fishery workers:* Including farm workers, animal husbandry workers and fishermen.

*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.

*Armed forces and occupations not classifiable:* Including members of the armed force and occupations unidentifiable and inadequately described.

**Occupied Living Quarters:** Living quarters include (a) units of accommodation which are built for residential purpose irrespective of whether there are anybody living there; and (b) quarters which are built for non-residential purposes but normally had one or more persons living there or were occupied on the Census reference date. Figures in this report refer to occupied living quarters, i.e. living quarters with occupants present on the Census reference date irrespective of their usage.

**Population Density:** The ratio of the number of persons to the total land area (in square kilometres) of the geographical division in which they were enumerated.

**Population Moving Within Hong Kong:** Persons who moved home were those who lived in a district/new town five years ago that was different from the one in which they were enumerated in the Census. A move is defined as a change of residence during the past five years (a) from a District Board district to another District Board district; (b) within a District Board district in the New Territories, from the new towns to other areas in the district or vice versa.

**Place of Birth:** This refers to the place where a person was born.

**Private Housing:** This includes private housing blocks; Housing Society Urban Improvement Scheme blocks; villas/bungalows/modern village houses; simple stone structures; staff quarters buildings and quarters in hotels, hostels, commercial, manufacturing and other non-residential buildings.

**Private Temporary Housing:** This includes structures built of temporary materials, including roof-top structures, contractor's matsheds, nissen huts, derelict boats, huts and places not intended for residential purpose (e.g. landings, staircases, corridors, etc.) but were occupied on the Census reference date.

**Public and Aided Housing:** This includes Housing Authority rental blocks (Group A), Housing Authority rental blocks (Group B) and Housing Society rental blocks.

**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.

**School Attendance Rate:** The percentage of population attending of full-time schools or educational institutions.

**Sex Ratio:** This is the ratio of the number of the males to 1 000 females.

**Temporary Housing:** This include Housing Authority cottages and temporary huts and private temporary housing. See **Type of Living Quarters**.

**Tenure:** This is the terms or conditions under which the 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.

*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.

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

*Rent free:* A household which occupies an accommodation free, 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 member. 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.

**Transients:** They are the 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.

**Type of Living Quarters:** Living quarters are classified according to the type of building in which the living quarters are located. The buildings are classified by the type of construction materials; the purpose for which they are built; and the sector responsible for their construction/management.

*Permanent housing:*

*Public and aided rental blocks:*

*Housing Authority rental blocks (Group A):* These are Government Low Cost Housing Blocks under the management of the Hong Kong Housing Authority. Units in these blocks are self-contained. Converted Mark I to Mark III blocks are also grouped under this category.

*Housing Authority rental blocks (Group B):* These are buildings formerly managed by the Resettlement Department but put under the management of the Housing Authority since 1973. They can be further divided into Mark I to Mark VI estates. Units in Mark I to Mark III are not self-contained.

*Housing Society rental blocks:* These are 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 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 estates of the Hong Kong Housing Society are also classified under this category. These are further distinguished into the following categories according to the type of accommodation:

*Whole house/flat:* This refers to a whole flat/floor/house occupied by one household in self-contained quarters.

*Room/Bedspace, etc:* This refers to the part of living quarters that occupied by one household in self-contained quarters. Cubicle, cockloft are also included under this category.

*Non self-contained quarters:* This refers to living quarters without internal piped water supply and a flush toilet system.

*Villas/Bungalows/Modern village houses:* These are houses of one to three storeys built with full facilities like bathroom and internal piped water supply.

*Simple stone structures:* These are houses built of stones and/or other permanent materials usually of one storey high which are not equipped with facilities like internal piped water supply and a flush toilet system. Traditional village houses are also grouped under this category.

*Other permanent housing:* This includes hotels, hostels, staff quarters buildings, staff quarters in institutions and other non-domestic buildings like offices, factories, clinics, etc.

*Temporary housing:* This includes Housing Authority cottages and temporary huts; and such private temporary housing as roof-top structures, contractor's matsheds, nissen huts, derelict boats, huts and places not intended for residential purpose (e.g. landings, staircases, corridors, etc.) but were occupied on the Census reference date.

**Usual Language/Dialect:** This refers to the language/dialect a person usually speaks at home with members of his family.

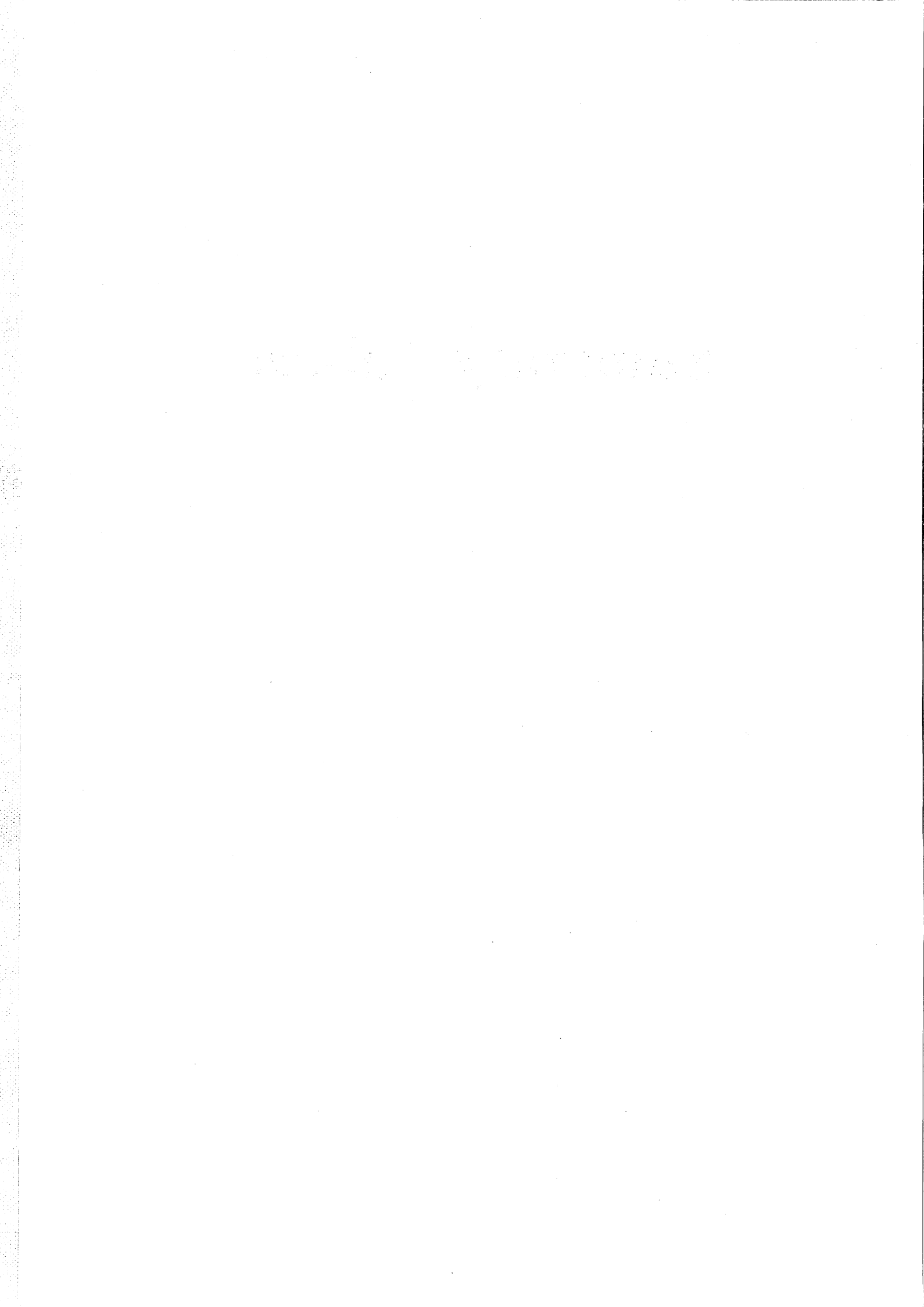
**Vietnamese Migrants:** These include Vietnamese refugees; Vietnamese migrants having been screened out and those pending determination of refugee status; ex-China Vietnamese illegal immigrants; Vietnamese migrants rescued by ocean-going vessels; and children born in Hong Kong to the above categories of Vietnamese migrants.

### 3. Conventions

The following symbols are used in the tables:

- "—" signifies nil;
- ".." signifies not applicable; and
- "0.0" signifies less than 0.05 but not zero.

# Summary Tables



# **Population Size and Structure**

# Population Size

**Table 1 De facto Population and Resident Population, 1991**

<i>Category</i>	<i>De facto Population<sup>(1)</sup></i>	<i>Resident Population<sup>(2)</sup></i>
Enumerated residents present in Hong Kong <sup>(3)</sup>	5 522 281	5 522 281
Transients <sup>(4)</sup>	35 823	..
Vietnamese migrants <sup>(5)</sup>	51 847	..
Residents temporarily away from Hong Kong	..	151 833
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 609 951</b>	<b>5 674 114</b>

- Notes :
- (1) All persons who were present in Hong Kong on the Census reference date of 15 March 1991.
  - (2) All usual residents in Hong Kong on the Census reference date of 15 March 1991, including those who were temporarily away from Hong Kong on that date.
  - (3) Residents who were present in Hong Kong on the Census reference date of 15 March 1991. They were referred to as the enumerated resident population in this report.
  - (4) Transients were 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.
  - (5) Vietnamese migrants 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.

**Table 2 Resident Population and Annual Growth Rates, 1961 - 1991**

<i>Census/By-Census</i>	<i>Resident Population</i>	<i>Net Increase</i>	<i>Average Annual Growth Rate (%)</i>
1961	3 129 648 <sup>(1)</sup>	..	..
1971	3 936 630 <sup>(1)</sup>	806 982	2.3
1976	4 402 990 <sup>(1)</sup>	466 360	2.1
1981	5 109 812 <sup>(2)</sup>	706 822	3.3
1986	5 495 488 <sup>(3)</sup>	385 676	1.5
1991	5 674 114 <sup>(4)</sup>	178 626	0.6

- Notes :
- (1) Resident population of the 1961 Census, 1971 Census and 1976 By-Census did not include residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the Census/By-Census.
  - (2) The figure includes 123 252 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1981 Census.
  - (3) The figure includes 99 491 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1986 By-Census.
  - (4) The figure includes 151 833 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1991 Census.

# Age Structure

**Table 3 Population by Age, 1981, 1986 and 1991**

Age Group	1981		1986		1991	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Under 15	1 237 507	24.8	1 246 947	23.1	1 151 916	20.9
15 - 24	1 147 757	23.0	1 012 859	18.8	839 841	15.2
25 - 34	882 195	17.7	1 097 828	20.3	1 178 288	21.4
35 - 44	483 387	9.7	647 402	12.0	891 032	16.1
45 - 54	516 666	10.3	525 234	9.7	487 658	8.8
55 - 64	392 239	7.9	457 185	8.5	491 506	8.9
65 and over	326 809	6.6	408 542	7.6	482 040	8.7
Total	4 986 560	100.0	5 395 997	100.0	5 522 281	100.0
			<i>Median Age</i>			
	26.0		28.6		31.5	

**Table 4 Age Dependency Ratios, 1981, 1986 and 1991**

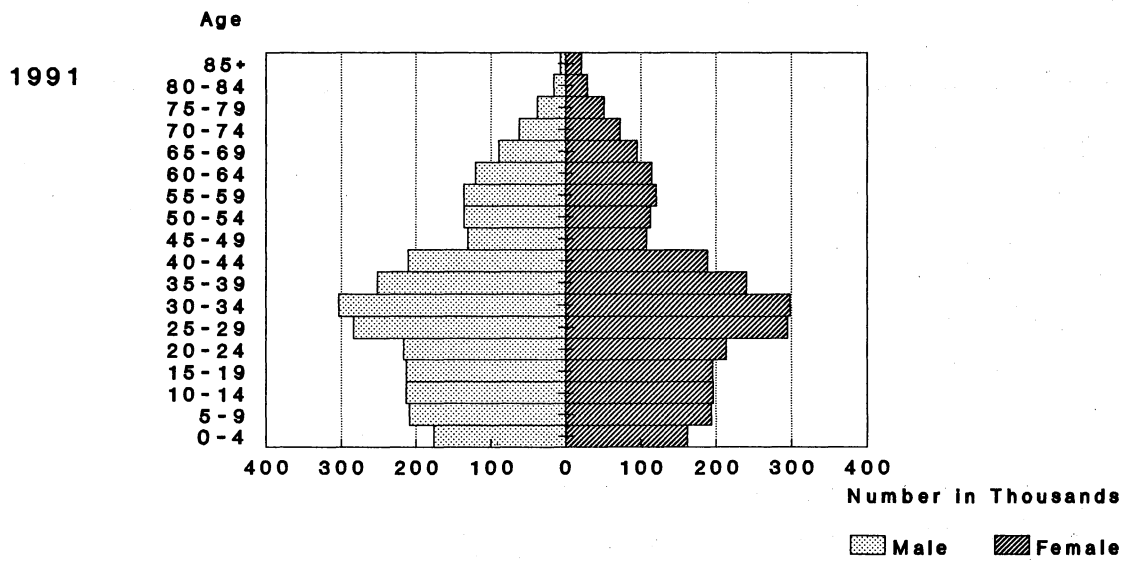
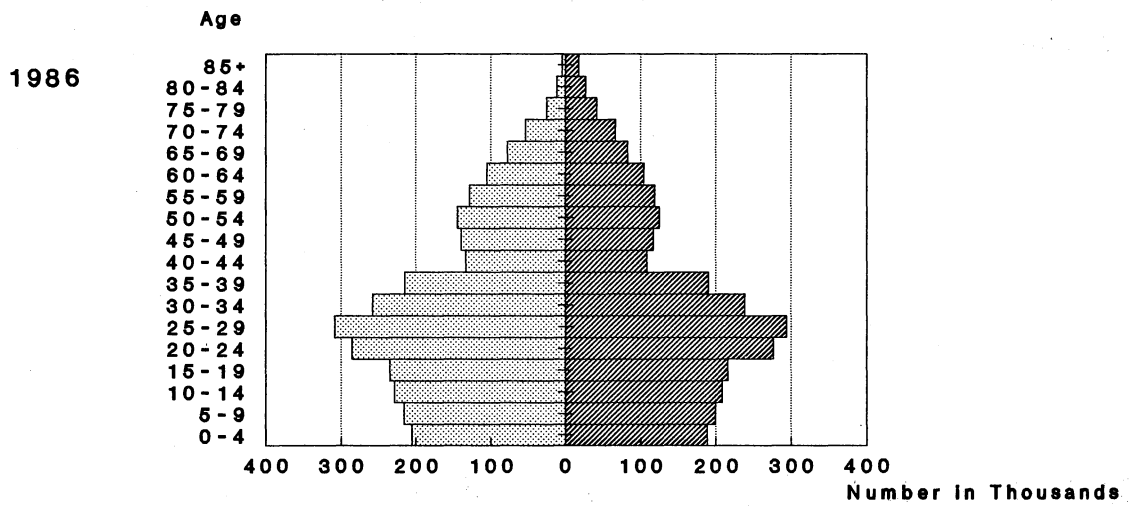
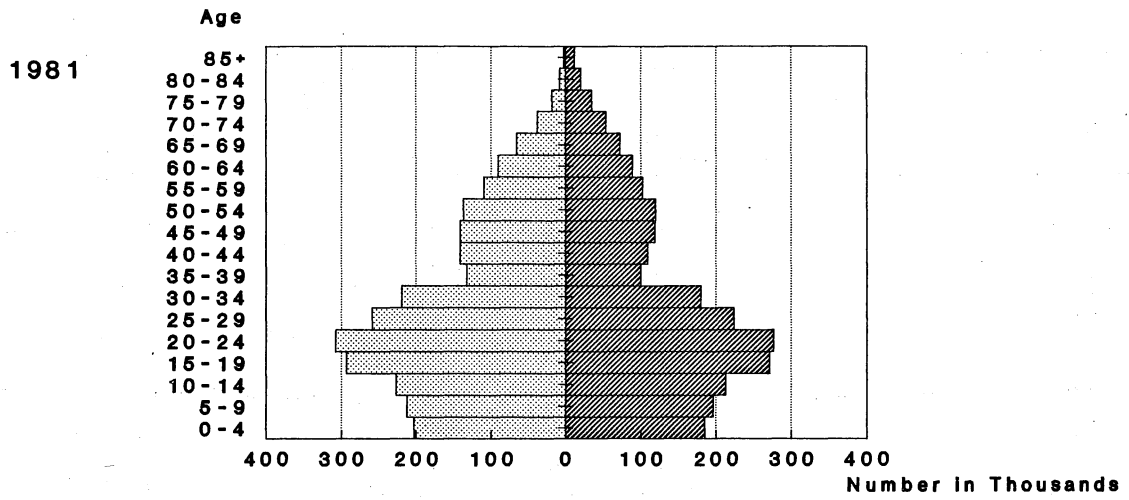
Age Dependency Ratio	1981	1986	1991
Child dependency ratio <sup>(1)</sup>	362	333	296
Elderly dependency ratio <sup>(2)</sup>	95	109	124
Overall dependency ratio <sup>(3)</sup>	457	442	420

Notes : (1) The number of persons under age 15 per 1 000 persons in the 15-64 age group.

(2) The number of persons aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons in the 15-64 age group.

(3) The number of persons under age 15 and those aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons in the 15-64 age group.

Chart 1 Population Pyramid, 1981, 1986 and 1991



# Sex Composition

**Table 5 Sex Ratio by Age, 1981, 1986 and 1991**

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Sex Ratio<sup>(1)</sup></i>		
	<i>1981</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1991</i>
Under 15	1 079	1 088	1 084
15-24	1 096	1 055	1 048
25-34	1 183	1 065	991
35-44	1 299	1 163	1 078
45-54	1 161	1 172	1 205
55-64	1 043	1 042	1 087
65 and over	683	726	784
Overall	1 093	1 057	1 038

Note : (1) The number of males per 1 000 females in the respective age group.



## **Other Demographic Characteristics**

# Marital Status

**Table 6 Population Aged 15 and Over by Sex and Marital Status, 1981, 1986 and 1991**

<i>Marital Status</i>	<i>1981</i>		<i>1986</i>		<i>1991</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>
<b>Male</b>						
Never married	848 037	43.2	843 697	39.7	807 443	36.5
Married	1 059 856	54.1	1 207 549	56.9	1 333 049	60.2
Widowed	41 492	2.1	50 491	2.4	48 584	2.2
Divorced/Separated	12 418	0.6	21 089	1.0	23 871	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 961 803</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 122 826</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 212 947</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Female</b>						
Never married	582 430	32.6	616 955	30.4	626 554	29.0
Married	1 001 503	56.0	1 162 301	57.4	1 290 860	59.8
Widowed	191 474	10.7	225 380	11.1	210 390	9.8
Divorced/Separated	11 843	0.7	21 588	1.1	29 614	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 787 250</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 026 224</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 157 418</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 7 Proportion of Never Married Population Aged 15-44 by Sex and Age, 1981, 1986 and 1991**

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Proportion of Never Married (%)</i>		
	<i>1981</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1991</i>
<b>Male</b>			
15-19	98.7	99.4	99.4
20-24	89.4	92.2	93.5
25-29	57.5	61.9	67.0
30-34	27.3	29.5	33.1
35-39	15.2	14.2	16.0
40-44	11.9	8.6	9.9
<b>Female</b>			
15-19	96.6	97.9	98.4
20-24	71.3	78.7	82.9
25-29	30.3	37.5	45.5
30-34	11.0	14.5	19.8
35-39	4.5	7.4	10.4
40-44	2.7	3.8	6.8

## Place of Birth

**Table 8 Population by Place of Birth, 1981, 1986 and 1991**

<i>Place of Birth</i>	<i>1981</i>		<i>1986</i>		<i>1991</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>
Hong Kong	2 854 482	57.2	3 203 165	59.4	3 299 597	59.8
China	1 973 976	39.6	1 999 185	37.0	1 967 508	35.6
Elsewhere	158 102	3.2	193 647	3.6	255 176	4.6
Total	4 986 560	100.0	5 395 997	100.0	5 522 281	100.0

# Nationality

**Table 9 Population by Nationality, 1991**

<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Number<sup>(1)</sup></i>	<i>%</i>
British (with right of abode in Hong Kong only)	3 294 444	59.6
British (with right of abode in places outside Hong Kong)	68 502	1.2
Chinese (place of domicile - Hong Kong)	1 897 101	34.4
Chinese (place of domicile - other than Hong Kong)	48 029	0.9
Filipino	64 658	1.2
Portugese	18 488	0.3
United States American	18 383	0.3
Canadian	15 135	0.3
Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Sri Lankan	14 329	0.3
Thai	11 787	0.2
Japanese	10 850	0.2
Others	60 575	1.1
Total	5 522 281	100.0

Note : (1) The figures refer to the first nationalities reported by respondents in the Census. Some persons claimed a second nationality, but data on second nationalities are not included in this table.

# Duration of Residence in Hong Kong

**Table 10 Population by Duration of Residence in Hong Kong and Place of Birth, 1991**

<i>Duration of Residence (Year)</i>	<i>Place of Birth</i>							
	<i>Hong Kong</i>		<i>China</i>		<i>Elsewhere</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>
Less than 1	63 097	1.9	36 104	1.8	35 500	13.9	134 701	2.4
1 - 3	196 861	6.0	81 142	4.1	71 403	28.0	349 406	6.3
4 - 6	206 922	6.3	82 471	4.2	31 949	12.5	321 342	5.8
7 - 9	231 600	7.0	91 794	4.7	18 664	7.3	342 058	6.2
10 and over	2 601 117	78.8	1 675 997	85.2	97 660	38.3	4 374 774	79.3
Total	3 299 597	100.0	1 967 508	100.0	255 176	100.0	5 522 281	100.0

# Language/Dialect

**Table 11 Population<sup>(1)</sup> Aged 5 and Over by Usual Language/Dialect, 1991**

<i>Usual Language/Dialect</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>
Cantonese	4 583 322	88.7
Putonghua	57 577	1.1
Other Chinese dialects	364 694	7.0
English	114 084	2.2
Others	49 232	1.0
Total	5 168 909	100.0

Note : (1) The population excludes dumb persons.

**Table 12 Proportion of Population<sup>(1)</sup> Aged 5 and Over Able to Speak Selected Languages/Dialects, 1991**

<i>Language/Dialect</i>	<i>Percentage of Population Able to Speak:</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>As a Usual Language/Dialect</i>	<i>As Another Language/Dialect</i>	
Cantonese	88.7	7.1	95.8
English	2.2	29.4	31.6
Putonghua	1.1	17.0	18.1
Chiu Chau	1.4	4.0	5.4
Hakka	1.6	3.7	5.3
Fukien (including Taiwanese)	1.9	1.7	3.6
Sze Yap	0.4	1.5	1.9
Shanghainese	0.7	1.1	1.8
Filipino	0.1	1.0	1.1
Japanese	0.2	0.8	1.0

Note : (1) The population excludes dumb persons.



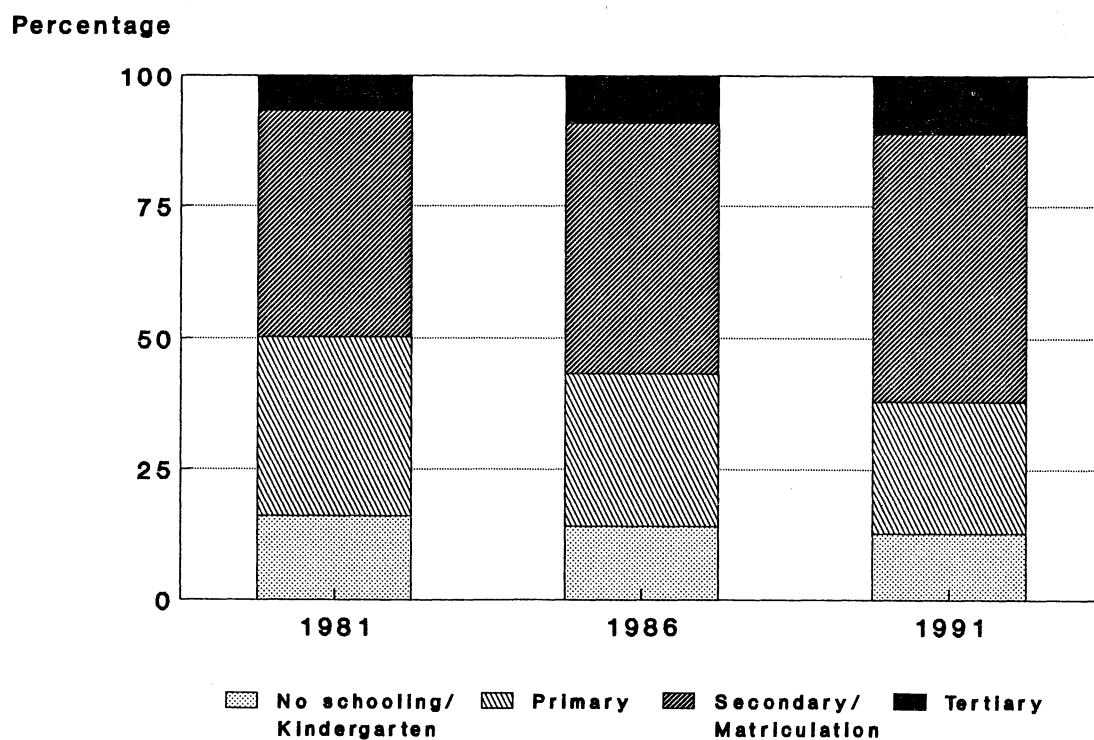
# Education

# Educational Attainment

**Table 13 Population Aged 15 and Over by Educational Attainment, 1981, 1986 and 1991**

<i>Educational Attainment</i>	<i>1981</i>		<i>1986</i>		<i>1991</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>
No schooling/Kindergarten	604 623	16.1	585 891	14.1	557 297	12.8
Primary	1 283 393	34.2	1 212 914	29.2	1 100 599	25.2
Secondary	1 475 934	39.4	1 779 178	43.0	2 007 001	45.8
Matriculation	135 556	3.6	194 530	4.7	214 577	4.9
Tertiary						
Non-degree course	123 753	3.3	196 392	4.7	234 912	5.4
Degree course	125 794	3.4	180 145	4.3	255 979	5.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 749 053</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4 149 050</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4 370 365</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Chart 2 Percentage Distribution of Population Aged 15 and Over by Educational Attainment, 1981, 1986 and 1991**



## School Attendance

**Table 14 School Attendance Rate of Population Aged 3-18 by Age, 1981, 1986 and 1991**

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>School Attendance Rate (%)<sup>(1)</sup></i>		
	<i>1981</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1991</i>
3 - 5	83	92	95
6 - 11	98	99	100
12 - 16	84	93	94
17 - 18	45	56	58

Note: (1) The percentage of population attending full-time school or educational institution in the respective age groups.

## Field of Education

**Table 15 Population with Tertiary Education by Field of Education, 1981, 1986 and 1991**

<i>Field of Education</i>	<i>1981</i>		<i>1986</i>		<i>1991</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>
Arts and social science	55 619	22.4	72 079	19.1	92 895	18.9
Pure science	18 564	7.4	25 739	6.8	33 969	6.9
Education	29 305	11.7	33 516	8.9	35 368	7.2
Business, commercial and computer studies	49 893	20.0	94 045	25.1	131 772	26.9
Medical and health related studies	23 400	9.4	33 845	9.0	38 322	7.8
Architecture and construction engineering	20 255	8.1	27 958	7.4	35 462	7.2
Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering	30 663	12.3	49 455	13.1	67 152	13.7
Textile, design and other industrial technology	7 806	3.1	14 903	4.0	19 806	4.0
Other vocational studies	14 042	5.6	24 997	6.6	36 145	7.4
Total	249 547	100.0	376 537	100.0	490 891	100.0



# **The Labour Force**

# Labour Force Size and Structure

**Table 16 Economically Active Population and Labour Force Participation Rates, 1981, 1986 and 1991**

<i>Sex</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1991</i>
<b>Population aged 15 and above</b>			
Male	1 961 803	2 122 826	2 212 947
Female	1 787 250	2 026 224	2 157 418
Both sexes	3 749 053	4 149 050	4 370 365
<b>Economically active population aged 15 and above</b>			
Male	1 618 389	1 716 411	1 742 271
Female	885 415	1 037 437	1 068 731
Both sexes	2 503 804	2 753 848	2 811 002
<b>Labour force participation rate<sup>(1)</sup></b>			
Male	82.5	80.9	78.7
Female	49.5	51.2	49.5
Both sexes	66.8	66.4	64.3

Note : (1) The percentage of economically active population in the population aged 15 and above.

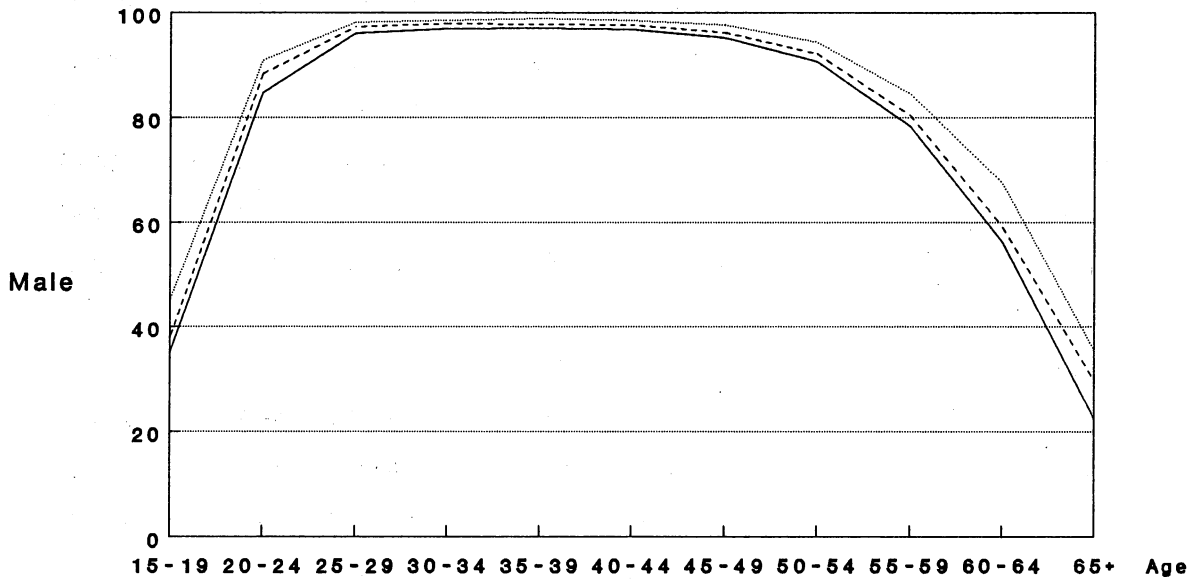
**Table 17 Economically Active Population by Sex and Age, 1981, 1986 and 1991**

<i>Age group</i>	<i>1981</i>		<i>1986</i>		<i>1991</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>
<b>Male</b>						
15 - 24	411 787	25.4	340 782	19.9	258 560	14.8
25 - 34	470 020	29.1	552 532	32.2	566 005	32.5
35 - 44	269 409	16.6	340 086	19.8	448 037	25.7
45 - 54	266 353	16.5	266 605	15.5	247 667	14.2
55 - 64	153 755	9.5	165 355	9.6	174 078	10.0
65 and over	47 065	2.9	51 051	3.0	47 924	2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 618 389</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 716 411</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 742 271</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Female</b>						
15 - 24	335 854	37.9	304 059	29.3	233 515	21.8
25 - 34	229 326	25.9	344 431	33.2	404 678	37.8
35 - 44	112 378	12.7	173 397	16.7	244 227	22.9
45 - 54	111 766	12.6	118 701	11.4	108 631	10.2
55 - 64	66 868	7.6	68 087	6.6	57 476	5.4
65 and over	29 223	3.3	28 762	2.8	20 204	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>885 415</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 037 437</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 068 731</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Both sexes</b>						
15 - 24	747 641	30.0	644 841	23.4	492 075	17.5
25 - 34	699 346	27.9	896 963	32.6	970 683	34.6
35 - 44	381 787	15.2	513 483	18.6	692 264	24.6
45 - 54	378 119	15.1	385 306	14.0	356 298	12.7
55 - 64	220 623	8.8	233 442	8.5	231 554	8.2
65 and over	76 288	3.0	79 813	2.9	68 128	2.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 503 804</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 753 848</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 811 002</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Median Age</b>						
Male	33.3		34.3		35.9	
Female	28.8		30.3		32.1	
Both sexes	31.8		32.9		34.4	

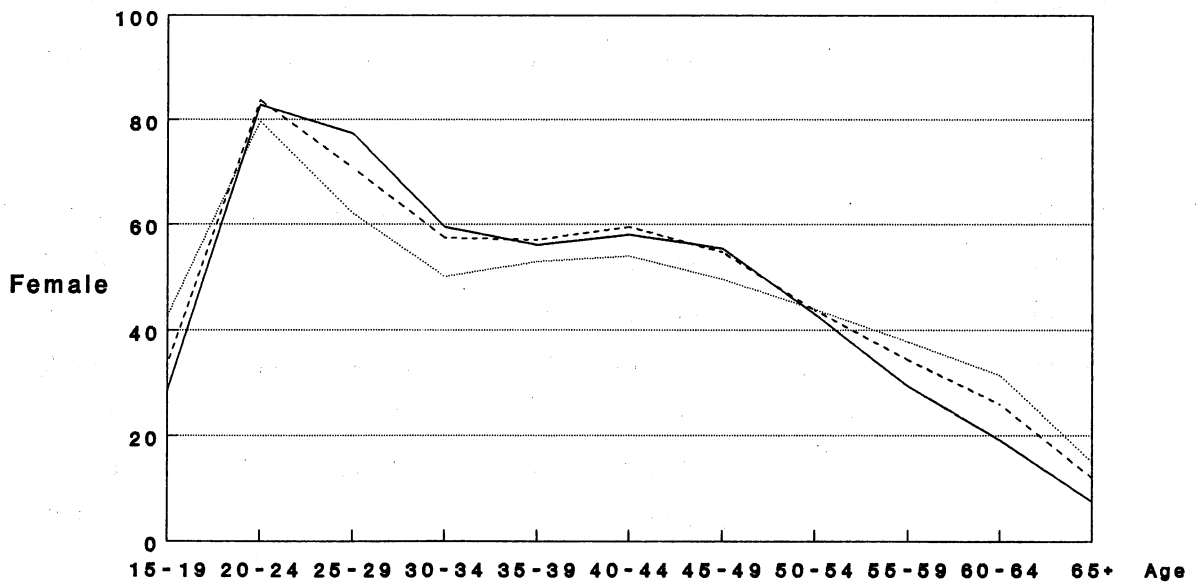
# Labour Force Participation

**Chart 3 Labour Force Participation Rates by Sex and Age, 1981, 1986 and 1991**

Percentage



Percentage



— 1981

- - - 1986

— 1991

## Activity Status

**Table 18 Working Population by Activity Status, 1981, 1986 and 1991**

<i>Activity Status</i>	<i>1981</i>		<i>1986</i>		<i>1991</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>
Self-employed	146 806	6.1	172 876	6.5	145 481	5.4
Employers	89 767	3.7	111 613	4.2	152 943	5.6
Employees <sup>(1)</sup>	2 129 905	88.6	2 309 706	87.4	2 383 159	87.8
Unpaid family workers <sup>(2)</sup>	37 589	1.6	49 078	1.9	33 520	1.2
Total	2 404 067	100.0	2 643 273	100.0	2 715 103	100.0

Notes : (1) The figures include outworkers and student workers.

(2) The figure for 1981 includes voluntary workers in social or religious organizations.

## Occupation

**Table 19 Working Population by Occupation, 1991**

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>
Managers and administrators	249 247	9.2
Professionals and associate professionals	379 240	14.0
Clerks	431 651	15.9
Service workers and shop sales workers	359 319	13.2
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; craft and related workers; and plant and machine operators and assemblers	784 273	28.8
Elementary occupations	503 832	18.6
Armed forces and occupations not classifiable	7 541	0.3
Total	2 715 103	100.0

# Industry

**Table 20 Working Population by Industry, 1981, 1986 and 1991**

<i>Industry</i>	<i>1981</i>		<i>1986</i>		<i>1991</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>
Manufacturing	990 365	41.3	946 653	35.8	768 121	28.2
Construction	185 999	7.7	164 268	6.2	187 851	6.9
Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	461 489	19.2	589 918	22.3	611 386	22.5
Transport, storage and communication	181 368	7.5	210 367	8.0	265 686	9.8
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	115 870	4.8	169 967	6.4	287 168	10.6
Community, social and personal services	375 703	15.6	486 167	18.4	539 123	19.9
Others <sup>(1)</sup>	93 273	3.9	75 933	2.9	55 768	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 404 067</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 643 273</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2 715 103</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note : (1) "Others" include such industries as "Agriculture and fishing", "Mining and quarrying", "Electricity, gas and water" and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable.

# Income from Main Employment

**Table 21 Working Population<sup>(1)</sup> by Monthly Income from Main Employment, 1981, 1986 and 1991**

<i>Monthly Income (HK\$)</i>	<i>1981</i>		<i>1986</i>		<i>1991</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>
Under 1,000	442 503	18.7	165 219	6.4	91 184	3.4
1,000 — 1,999	1 170 899	49.6	564 612	21.8	91 431	3.4
2,000 — 3,999	587 968	24.8	1 248 648	48.1	557 366	20.8
4,000 — 5,999	94 637	4.0	336 667	13.0	794 962	29.6
6,000 — 7,999	25 638	1.1	113 535	4.4	461 003	17.2
8,000 — 9,999	12 950	0.5	55 339	2.1	221 526	8.3
10,000 — 14,999	18 164	0.8	57 075	2.2	242 996	9.1
15,000 — 19,999	5 456	0.2	21 240	0.8	84 154	3.1
20,000 — 24,999	} 8 263	0.3	13 142	0.5	46 873	1.7
25,000 and over			18 718	0.7	90 088	3.4
Total	2 366 478	100.0	2 594 195	100.0	2 681 583	100.0
<i>Median Monthly Income (HK\$)</i>						
	1,516		2,573		5,170	

Note : (1) In this table, the working population excludes unpaid family workers.

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# Households

# Number of Domestic Households

**Table 22** Number of Domestic Households, 1961 - 1991

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Domestic Households</i>	<i>Average Annual Growth Rate (%)</i>	
		<i>Domestic Households</i>	<i>Population</i>
1961	687 209	..	..
1971	857 008	2.2	2.3
1976	1 024 680	3.4	2.1
1981	1 244 738	4.3	3.3
1986	1 452 576	3.1	1.5
1991	1 582 215	1.7	0.6

# Household Size

**Table 23** Domestic Households by Household Size, 1981, 1986 and 1991

<i>Household Size</i>	<i>1981</i>		<i>1986</i>		<i>1991</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>
1	189 087	15.2	214 921	14.8	225 930	14.3
2	191 841	15.4	237 177	16.3	290 585	18.4
3	191 995	15.4	251 507	17.3	307 558	19.4
4 - 5	391 526	31.5	516 888	35.6	585 837	37.0
6 and over	280 289	22.5	232 083	16.0	172 305	10.9
Total	1 244 738	100.0	1 452 576	100.0	1 582 215	100.0
	<i>Average household size</i>					
	3.9		3.7		3.4	

# Household Composition

**Table 24 Domestic Households by Household Composition, 1981, 1986 and 1991**

<i>Household Composition<sup>(1)</sup></i>	<i>1981</i>		<i>1986</i>		<i>1991</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>
One person	189 087	15.2	186 841	12.9	233 923 <sup>(2)</sup>	14.8
One unextended nuclear family	677 109	54.4	860 067	59.2	975 498	61.6
One vertically extended nuclear family	168 690	13.6	173 107	11.9	169 543	10.7
One horizontally extended nuclear family	30 318	2.4	31 173	2.1	28 813	1.8
Two or more nuclear families	78 225	6.3	89 837	6.2	75 185	4.8
Related persons forming no nuclear family	73 687	5.9	69 074	4.8	67 750	4.3
Unrelated persons	27 622	2.2	30 724	2.1	31 503	2.0
Households composed only of persons who do not usually live there	..	..	11 753	0.8	..	..
Total	1 244 738	100.0	1 452 576	100.0	1 582 215	100.0

Notes : (1) For the 1981 and 1991 Population Censuses, household composition was derived based on the relationship of all persons who were found in the household on the Census reference date, whereas for the 1986 By-Census it was based on the relationship of all persons who usually lived in the household.

(2) The figure does not tally with the number of one-person households (i.e. household size=1) in Table 23 because it is estimated from the information collected in the detailed sample enquiry.

# Household Income

**Table 25 Domestic Households by Monthly Household Income, 1981, 1986 and 1991**

<i>Monthly Household Income (HK\$)</i>	<i>1981</i>		<i>1986</i>		<i>1991</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>
Under 2,000	355 437	28.6	141 289	9.7	75 552	4.8
2,000 — 3,999	477 995	38.3	368 884	25.4	115 236	7.3
4,000 — 5,999	209 281	16.8	340 871	23.5	202 511	12.8
6,000 — 7,999	91 622	7.4	209 360	14.4	218 388	13.8
8,000 — 9,999	42 742	3.4	125 631	8.6	181 846	11.5
10,000 — 14,999	39 375	3.2	146 199	10.1	314 379	19.9
15,000 — 19,999	12 250	1.0	53 412	3.7	176 406	11.1
20,000 — 24,999	6 152	0.5	25 931	1.8	99 649	6.3
25,000 — 29,999	2 599	0.2	12 628	0.9	56 851	3.6
30,000 — 34,999	1 774	0.1	8 939	0.6	37 727	2.4
35,000 — 39,999	787	0.1	4 634	0.3	22 442	1.4
40,000 and over	4 724	0.4	14 798	1.0	81 228	5.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 244 738</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 452 576</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 582 215</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>Median Monthly Household Income (HK\$)</i>						
	2,955		5,160		9,964	

# Housing

## Number of Occupied Living Quarters

**Table 26 Occupied Living Quarters by Type of Housing, 1981, 1986 and 1991**

<i>Type of Housing</i>	<i>1981</i>		<i>1986</i>		<i>1991</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>
Public and aided housing	404 159	38.1	509 740	37.9	574 891	38.1
Housing Authority home ownership estates	7 356	0.7	57 134	4.2	115 718	7.7
Private housing	529 790	49.9	639 037	47.5	740 220	49.1
Temporary housing	106 483	10.0	103 754	7.7	63 861	4.2
Institutions <sup>(1)</sup>	13 298	1.3	36 393	2.7	13 307	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 061 086</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 346 058</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 507 997</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note : (1) Institutions include hospitals, prisons, old people's homes, religious houses and British Forces barracks. The counting rules of living quarters in institutions are not exactly comparable over the three population censuses.

## Population by Type of Housing

**Table 27 Population by Type of Housing, 1981, 1986 and 1991**

<i>Type of Housing</i>	<i>1981</i>		<i>1986</i>		<i>1991</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>
Public and aided housing	1 918 767	38.9	2 185 575	40.8	2 234 565	40.5
Housing Authority home ownership estates	30 773	0.6	219 394	4.1	415 540	7.5
Private housing	2 527 714	51.2	2 536 233	47.4	2 610 376	47.4
Temporary housing	418 536	8.5	361 634	6.7	197 767	3.6
Institutions	41 023	0.8	55 881	1.0	52 931	1.0
<b>Total<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>4 936 813</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5 358 717</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5 511 179</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

# Domestic Households by Type of Living Quarters

**Table 28 Domestic Households by Type of Living Quarters, 1981, 1986 and 1991**

<i>Type of Living Quarters</i>	<i>1981</i>		<i>1986</i>		<i>1991</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>
<b>Permanent housing</b>						
Public and aided rental blocks	413 065	33.4	513 849	35.5	576 313	36.5
Housing Authority home ownership estates	7 176	0.6	57 183	4.0	115 729	7.3
<b>Private housing blocks</b>						
Whole house/flat <sup>(1)</sup>	321 890	26.0	447 937	31.0	585 392	37.0
Room/Bedspace, etc. <sup>(1)</sup>	258 114	20.8	186 074	12.9	120 113	7.6
Non self-contained quarters	6 834	0.6	2 128	0.1	1 180	0.1
Villas/Bungalows/Modern village houses	26 328	2.1	42 000	2.9	50 763	3.2
Simple stone structures	57 775	4.7	50 281	3.5	32 189	2.0
Other permanent housing <sup>(2)</sup>	31 798	2.6	36 169	2.5	32 736	2.1
<b>Temporary housing</b>						
Housing Authority cottages/temporary huts	26 516	2.1	35 637	2.5	27 703	1.8
Private temporary housing	88 147	7.1	74 431	5.1	37 954	2.4
<b>Total<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>1 237 643</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 445 689</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1 580 072</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Notes : (1) These types of accommodation refer to those found in self-contained quarters which has internal piped water supply and a flush toilet system.

(2) Other permanent housing includes boarding houses, staff quarters buildings, staff quarters in institutions and quarters in non-residential buildings.

(3) The figures exclude domestic households living on board vessels.

## Degree of Sharing

**Table 29 Average Number of Domestic Households per Living Quarters by Type of Housing, 1981, 1986 and 1991**

<i>Type of Housing</i>	<i>Average Number of Domestic Households per Living Quarters</i>		
	<i>1981</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1991</i>
Public and aided housing	1.01	1.01	1.01
Housing Authority home ownership estates	1.00	1.00	1.00
Private housing	1.35	1.21	1.11
Temporary housing	1.11	1.07	1.03
Overall	1.19	1.11	1.06

## Tenure

**Table 30 Domestic Households by Tenure, 1981, 1986 and 1991**

<i>Tenure</i>	<i>1981</i>		<i>1986</i>		<i>1991</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>
Owner-occupier	345 026	27.9	506 926	35.1	673 067	42.6
Sole tenant	545 158	44.0	657 818	45.4	719 954	45.6
Co-tenant	68 910	5.6	85 274	5.9	63 683	4.0
Main tenant	48 634	3.9	24 353	1.7	12 209	0.8
Sub-tenant	145 382	11.7	73 570	5.1	41 505	2.6
Rent free	30 534	2.5	31 486	2.2	16 969	1.1
Provided by employer	53 999	4.4	66 262	4.6	52 685	3.3
Total <sup>(1)</sup>	1 237 643	100.0	1 445 689	100.0	1 580 072	100.0

Note : (1) The figures exclude domestic households living on board vessels.

# Household Rent

**Table 31 Median Household Rent by Type of Living Quarters, 1981, 1986 and 1991**

<i>Type of Living Quarters</i>	<i>Median Household Rent (HK\$)</i>		
	<i>1981</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1991</i>
<b>Permanent housing</b>			
Public and aided rental blocks	151	350	669
Housing Authority home ownership estates	..	314	1 350
<b>Private housing blocks</b>			
Whole house/flat <sup>(1)</sup>	973	1 800	3 558
Room/Bedspace, etc. <sup>(1)</sup>	363	618	932
Non self-contained quarters	151	350	754
Villas/Bungalows/Modern village houses	529	1 049	2 253
Simple stone structures	164	359	502
Other permanent housing <sup>(2)</sup>	161	247	496
<b>Temporary housing</b>			
Housing Authority cottages/temporary huts	74	75	128
Private temporary housing	117	322	353

Notes : (1) These types of accommodation refer to those found in self-contained quarters which has internal piped water supply and a flush toilet system.

(2) Other permanent housing includes boarding houses, staff quarters buildings, staff quarters in institutions and quarters in non-residential buildings.



**Geographical Distribution  
and  
Internal Movement**

# Geographical Distribution

**Table 32 Resident Population by Area, 1981, 1986 and 1991**

<i>Area</i>	<i>1981</i>		<i>1986</i>		<i>1991</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>
Hong Kong Island	1 215 656	23.8	1 201 459	21.9	1 250 993	22.0
Kowloon and New Kowloon	2 515 374	49.2	2 349 445	42.7	2 030 683	35.8
New Territories	1 329 035	26.0	1 907 031	34.7	2 374 818	41.9
Marine	49 747	1.0	37 553	0.7	17 620	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 109 812</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5 495 488</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5 674 114</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 33 Resident Population by District Board District, 1981, 1986 and 1991**

<i>District Board District<sup>(1)</sup></i>	<i>Resident Population</i>			<i>Percentage Change</i>		
	<i>1981</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1981-86</i>	<i>1986-91</i>	<i>1981-91</i>
<b>Hong Kong Island</b>						
Central and Western	283 916	257 131	253 383	-9.4	-1.5	-10.8
Wan Chai	236 149	200 403	180 309	-15.1	-10.0	-23.6
Eastern	474 237	500 451	560 200	+5.5	+11.9	+18.1
Southern	221 354	243 474	257 101	+10.0	+5.6	+16.1
Sub-total	1 215 656	1 201 459	1 250 993	-1.2	+4.1	+2.9
<b>Kowloon and New Kowloon</b>						
Yau Tsim	176 726	146 496	111 692	-17.1	-23.8	-36.8
Mong Kok	247 912	206 941	170 368	-16.5	-17.7	-31.3
Sham Shui Po	467 994	433 958	380 615	-7.3	-12.3	-18.7
Kowloon City	493 325	432 894	402 934	-12.2	-6.9	-18.3
Wong Tai Sin	503 865	438 417	386 572	-13.0	-11.8	-23.3
Kwun Tong	625 552	690 739	578 502	+10.4	-16.2	-7.5
Sub-total	2 515 374	2 349 445	2 030 683	-6.6	-13.6	-19.3
<b>New Territories</b>						
Kwai Tsing	} 622 387	420 049	440 807	+6.9	+4.9	+14.5
Tsuen Wan		245 238	271 576		+10.7	
Tuen Mun	120 657	287 539	380 683	+138.3	+32.4	+215.5
Yuen Long	189 441	211 540	229 724	+11.7	+8.6	+21.3
North	115 364	146 818	165 666	+27.3	+12.8	+43.6
Tai Po	74 356	140 504	202 117	+89.0	+43.9	+171.8
Sha Tin	118 331	362 033	506 368	+205.9	+39.9	+327.9
Sai Kung	42 531	46 074	130 418	+8.3	+183.1	+206.6
Islands	45 968	47 236	47 459	+2.8	+0.5	+3.2
Sub-total	1 329 035	1 907 031	2 374 818	+43.5	+24.5	+78.7
Land total	5 060 065	5 457 935	5 656 494	+7.9	+3.6	+11.8
Plus Marine	49 747	37 553	17 620	-24.5	-53.1	-64.6
Whole territory	5 109 812	5 495 488	5 674 114	+7.5	+3.3	+11.0

Note: (1) The boundaries of the District Board districts have been revised three times since 1981. The effect of the boundary revision on the geographical distribution of population was small in most districts. The only major change was the splitting of Tsuen Wan into two districts, Tsuen Wan and Kwai Tsing in 1984. Intercensal comparison of district population should be made with these considerations in mind.

# Population Density

**Table 34 Population Density by District Board District, 1981, 1986 and 1991**

<i>District Board District<sup>(1)</sup></i>	<i>Density (number of persons per km<sup>2</sup>)</i>		
	<i>1981</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1991</i>
Central and Western	23 448	20 854	20 479
Wan Chai	23 781	20 182	18 209
Eastern	27 150	27 387	30 316
Southern	5 833	6 380	6 701
Yau Tsim	54 714	45 355	33 232
Mong Kok	175 612	142 718	116 531
Sham Shui Po	63 190	56 875	48 822
Kowloon City	54 207	47 156	41 759
Wong Tai Sin	53 947	46 940	41 331
Kwun Tong	55 260	60 826	52 562
Kwai Tsing	} 7 970	21 464	21 158
Tsuen Wan		4 159	4 581
Tuen Mun	1 529	3 611	4 711
Yuen Long	1 397	1 545	1 664
North	844	1 074	1 211
Tai Po	551	1 033	1 496
Sha Tin	1 797	5 402	7 378
Sai Kung	339	365	1 026
Islands	283	290	293
Overall	4 879	5 225	5 385

Note: (1) The boundaries of the District Board districts have been revised three times since 1981. The effect of the boundary revision on the geographical distribution of population was small in most districts. The only major change was the splitting of Tsuen Wan into two districts, Tsuen Wan and Kwai Tsing in 1984. Intercensal comparison of district population densities should be made with these considerations in mind.

# Internal Movement

**Table 35 Population Aged 5 and Over Moving<sup>(1)</sup> Within Hong Kong by Area of Origin and Area of Destination, 1991**

<i>Area of Origin</i>	<i>Area of Destination</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>Hong Kong Island</i>	<i>Kowloon and New Kowloon</i>	<i>New towns</i>	<i>Other areas in the New Territories</i>	<i>Marine</i>	
	<i>Number (Percentage share in brackets)</i>					
Hong Kong Island	108 706 (9.8)	29 799 (2.7)	60 192 (5.4)	6 657 (0.6)	144 (0.0)	205 498 (18.5)
Kowloon and New Kowloon	57 689 (5.2)	165 613 (15.0)	331 970 (29.9)	15 869 (1.5)	78 (0.0)	571 219 (51.6)
New towns	26 512 (2.4)	57 356 (5.2)	165 487 (14.9)	14 547 (1.3)	113 (0.0)	264 015 (23.8)
Other areas in the New Territories	6 401 (0.6)	6 981 (0.6)	43 892 (4.0)	1 456 (0.1)	50 (0.0)	58 780 (5.3)
Marine	4 307 (0.4)	312 (0.0)	3 732 (0.3)	1 017 (0.1)	— (—)	9 368 (0.8)
<b>Total</b>	<b>203 615 (18.4)</b>	<b>260 061 (23.5)</b>	<b>605 273 (54.5)</b>	<b>39 546 (3.6)</b>	<b>385 (0.0)</b>	<b>1 108 880 (100.0)</b>

Note : (1) Persons who moved home were those who lived in a district/new town five years ago that was different from the one in which they were enumerated in the Census. A move is defined as a change of residence during the past five years (a) from a District Board district to another District Board district; (b) within a District Board district in the New Territories, from the new towns to other areas in the district or vice versa.



# **Publications of the 1991 Population Census Released in October 1991**

## **Statistical Tabulations**

### **1. Summary Results**

This publication contains statistics summarizing the broad demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population. A Chinese version of the publication is available separately in November 1991.

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

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

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

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

## **Maps**

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

### **7. Boundary Maps Complementary to Tabulations for Tertiary Planning Units**

