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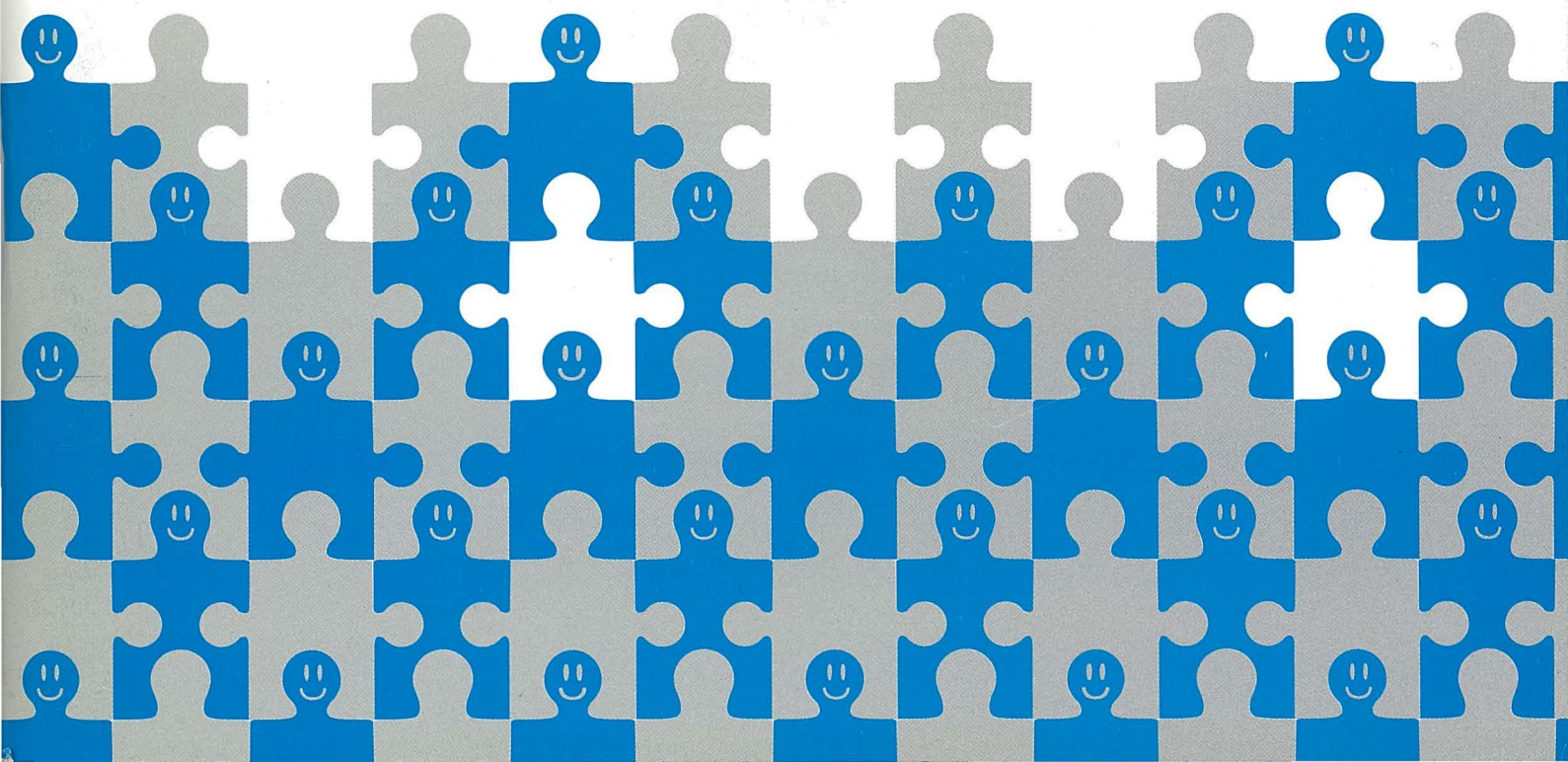
# 1996 Population By-census 一九九六年中期人口統計

## Graphic Guide 統計圖解

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Census and Statistics Department  
Hong Kong  
香港政府統計處



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# Foreword

A population by-census was conducted by the Census and Statistics Department in March 1996. This report presents the results of the 1996 Population By-census in graphic form.

This report contains 31 charts and one district map to show the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population in broad groupings, the relevant tabulations of which are published earlier in other publications of the By-census. A list of such publications is given at the end of this report. Further analyses and interpretation of the By-census results will be available in the publication "Main Report" which will be released later this year.

Frederick W.H. HO  
Commissioner for Census & Statistics

February 1997

# 序言

政府統計處於一九九六年三月進行了一次中期人口統計。本報告以圖解方式展示這次中期人口統計的結果。

本報告載列三十一個統計圖表及一個地區地圖，以較概括的分類展示香港人口的社會及經濟特徵。如欲參考有關的統計表，請參閱較早時已出版的各份中期人口統計報告書，該等刊物的名稱詳列於本報告末頁。至於統計結果的深入分析和詮釋，則將在本年稍後出版的「主要報告」中發表。

政府統計處處長何永煊

一九九七年二月

# Introduction

It is established practice in Hong Kong since 1961 to conduct a population census every ten years and a by-census in the middle of the intercensal period. In line with this practice, a population by-census was conducted in March 1996. This report presents the summary findings based on the results of the 1996 Population By-census.

The 1996 Population By-census was conducted in the nine-day period from 16 to 24 March 1996. About 14 % (i.e. one-seventh) of the population were enumerated and asked about their detailed demographic and socio-economic characteristics.

# 引言

香港自一九六一年起，每十年進行一次人口普查；而在兩次人口普查中間，則進行一次中期人口統計。依此慣例，香港於一九九六年三月進行了一次中期人口統計。本報告以簡要方式概述這次中期人口統計的結果。

一九九六年中期人口統計的訪問工作，於一九九六年三月十六至二十四日的九天期間進行。共點算了全港約14%（即七分之一）的人口，並搜集了有關他們的社會和經濟特徵的最新資料。

## Coverage

In the 1991 Population Census and previous censuses/by-censuses, the *de facto* enumeration approach was adopted. All persons who were present in Hong Kong at the reference moment were enumerated. In addition, Hong Kong residents who were temporarily away from Hong Kong were also enumerated. However, detailed questions on demographic and socio-economic characteristics were only asked of those residents present in Hong Kong at the reference moment and census/by-census data were compiled based on the residents present in Hong Kong. As residents who were temporarily away from Hong Kong constituted only a small proportion of the resident population (1.8% in the 1986 Population By-census and 2.7% in the 1991 Population Census), findings pertaining to the residents present in Hong Kong could still be regarded as reflecting the characteristics of the resident population as a whole.

In view that there were more residents temporarily away from Hong Kong or usually working in Mainland China/Macau in recent years, the *de jure* enumeration approach was adopted in the 1996 Population By-census. Members of the household who usually lived in Hong Kong in the six-month period either before or after the reference moment, and those who usually worked in Mainland China/Macau, were all enumerated and asked of their detailed demographic and socio-economic characteristics.

The two enumeration approaches also differ in where a person is enumerated. Under the *de facto* enumeration approach, a person is enumerated in the household and

## 統計範圍

一九九一年人口普查及在此之前的人口普查和中期人口統計，均採用「時點人口」點算方法。所有在點算時刻逗留在香港的人士均點算在內。此外，在點算時刻不在香港的居民亦有統計。不過，有關人口及社會經濟特徵的詳細問題，只會向那些在點算時刻在港的居民（下作「在港居民人口」）提問，而人口普查／中期人口統計的數據以「在港居民人口」作為編製基礎。由於點算時刻不在香港的居民只佔「本港居民人口」很小的比例（在一九八六年中期人口統計是 1.8%，而在一九九一年人口普查是 2.7%），所以有關「在港居民人口」的統計數據，足以反映整體「本港居民人口」的特徵。

鑑於近年來較多居民短暫離開香港，或到中國大陸／澳門工作，一九九六年中期人口統計改用「常住人口」方法進行點算工作。在點算時刻之前或之後的六個月通常在香港居住的住戶成員，或者通常在中國大陸／澳門工作的住戶成員，均會點算在內，並問及有關人口及社會經濟特徵等詳細問題。

至於在何處點算某人，這兩種點算方法亦有不同。根據「時點人口」點算方法，某人的詳細資料是根據於點算時刻其所在的屋宇單位和住戶處記

quarters where he is found at the reference moment. If a person happens to be at a friend's or relative's home at the reference moment, he would be enumerated there and treated as a member of that household. On the other hand, any members of that household who are temporarily away from Hong Kong or are not staying in their own household but in other places of accommodation in Hong Kong at the reference moment are excluded. Hence household characteristics on size, composition and income and the geographical distribution of the population may be different from the usual situation. Under the *de jure* enumeration approach, all members of the household (including those who are temporarily away from Hong Kong or are not staying in their own household but in other places of accommodation in Hong Kong) are enumerated in the quarters where they usually reside. The proportion of residents not staying in their own household but in other places of accommodation in Hong Kong at the reference moment was 1.7% in both the 1991 Population Census and the 1996 Population By-census.

Unless otherwise specified, the results of the 1996 Population By-census presented in this report refer to the resident population enumerated under the *de jure* enumeration approach and those of the 1986 Population By-census and the 1991 Population Census refer to those residents present in Hong Kong enumerated under the *de facto* enumeration approach. Data from the 1996 Population By-census are thus not strictly comparable with those from previous censuses/by-censuses due to change in the enumeration approach. The incomparability should not be serious because the proportion of residents who were temporarily away from Hong Kong and the proportion of residents who were not

錄。因此若某人在點算時刻剛巧在親友家中，他便會在該處被點算並視作該戶的成員之一。另一方面，該住戶暫時離港或不在家而在香港其他住宿地方的成員，則反而不會被包括在內。因此，採用這點算方法記錄得的住戶資料（例如住戶成員數目、結構、收入）及人口分布，可能與通常情況不同。按「常住人口」點算方法，則所有住戶成員，包括暫時離港和不在家而在香港其他住宿地方的成員，他們的詳細資料皆會根據其通常居住的屋宇單位處記錄。在一九九一年人口普查及一九九六年中期人口統計點算時刻不在家而在香港其他住宿地方的人士，均佔全港居民的1.7%。

除特別註明外，本報告列出的一九九六年中期人口統計結果，皆指根據「常住人口」點算方法所得的「本港居民人口」。而列出的一九八六年中期人口統計和一九九一年人口普查的結果，則指根據「時點人口」點算方法所得的「在港居民人口」。因此一九九六年中期人口統計的數字，不能和過往人口普查及中期人口統計的數字作嚴格比較。但由於暫時離港的香港居民和於點算時刻不在家而在香港其他住宿地方人士佔「本港居民人口」的比例尚小，故此點算方法的轉變對於進行比較

staying in their own households but in other places of accommodation in Hong Kong at the reference moment were relatively small. Nevertheless, caution is required in making comparison.

### ***Rounding of Figures***

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

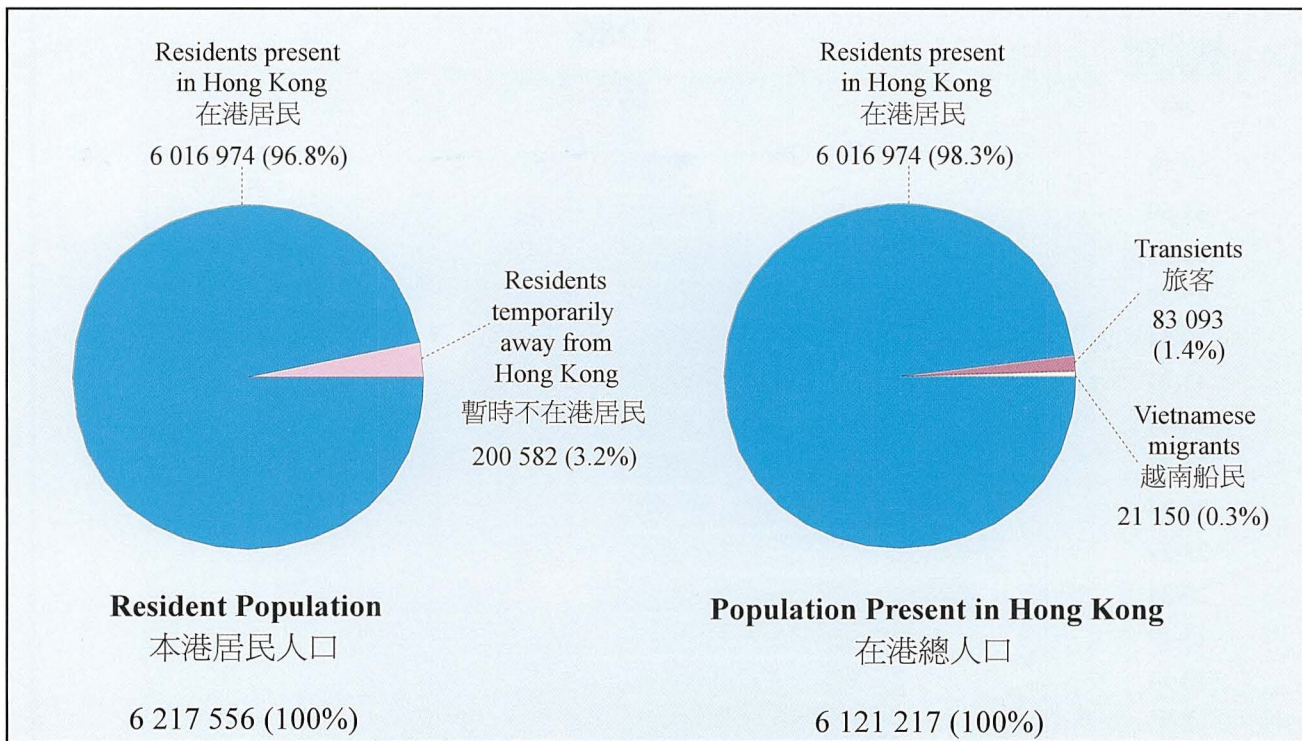
時所帶來的影響不應太大，不過仍要留意。

### ***數字的進位***

由於進位原因，統計圖表內個別項目的數字加起來可能與總數略有出入。

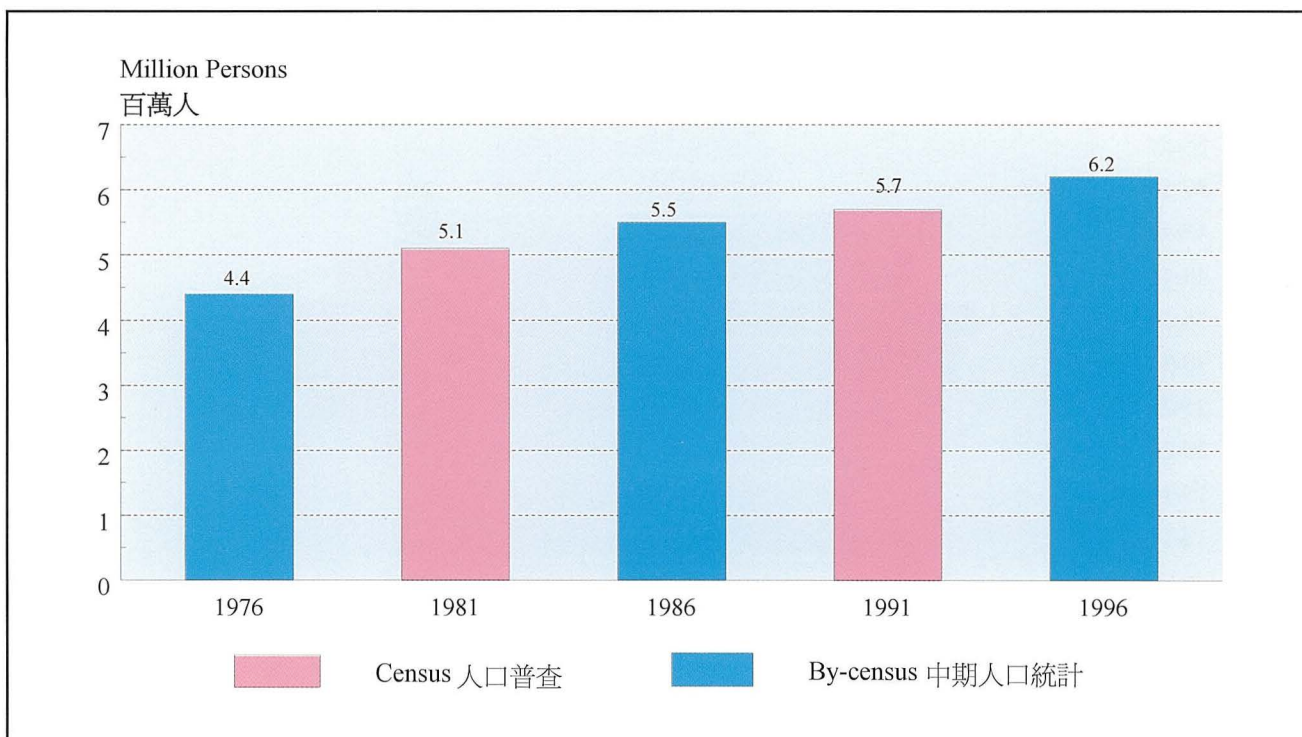
### Chart 1 Population as at 15 March 1996

圖 1 1996年3月15日的香港人口



### Chart 2 Resident Population, 1976 - 1996

圖 2 本港居民人口, 1976 - 1996



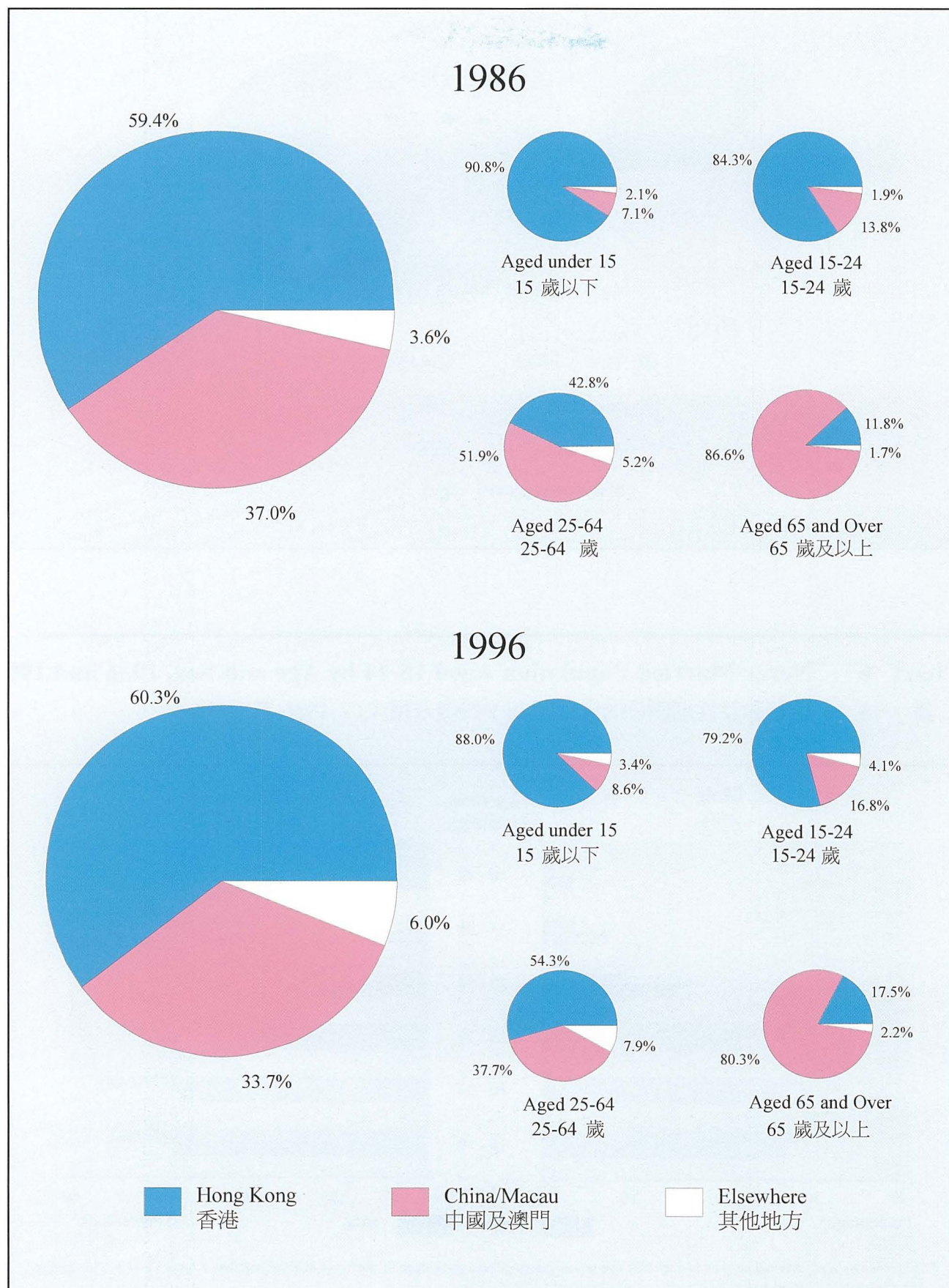
### Chart 3 Population Pyramids, 1986 and 1996

圖 3 人口金字塔, 1986 及 1996



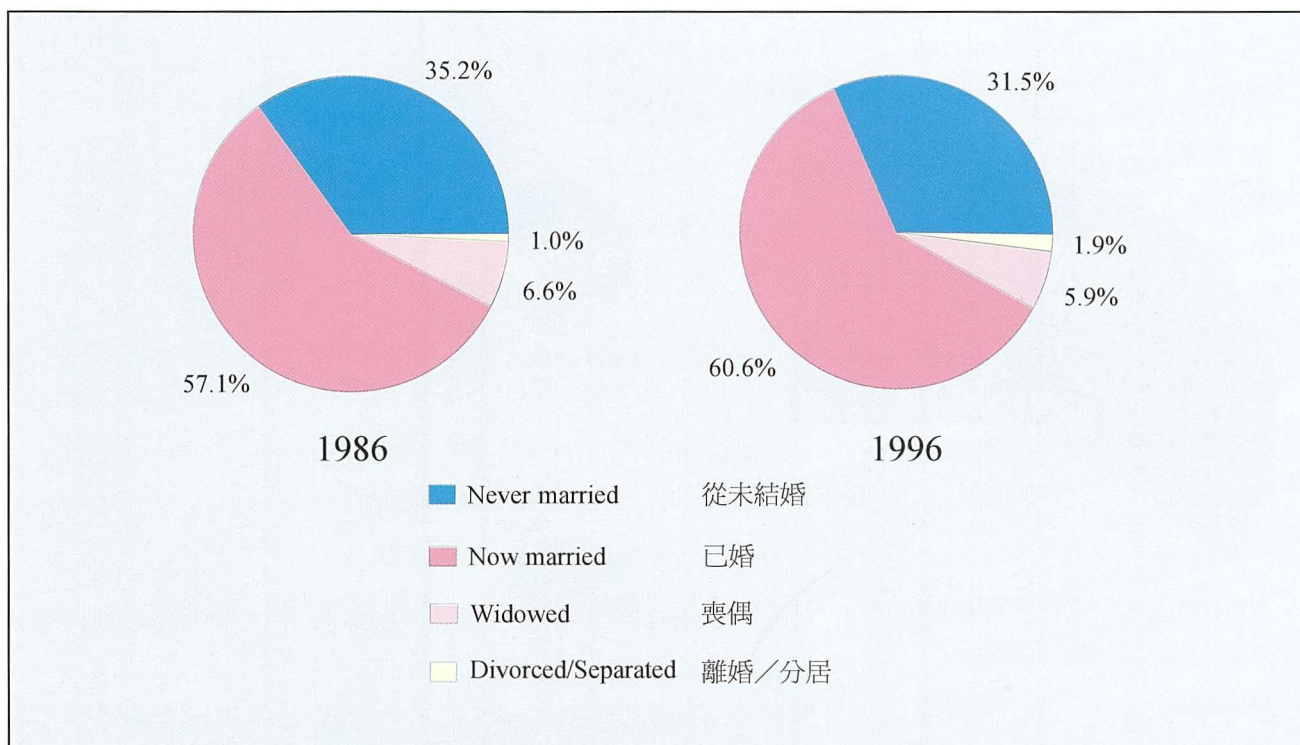
**Chart 4 Place of Birth of Population, 1986 and 1996**

圖 4 人口的出生地點，1986 及 1996



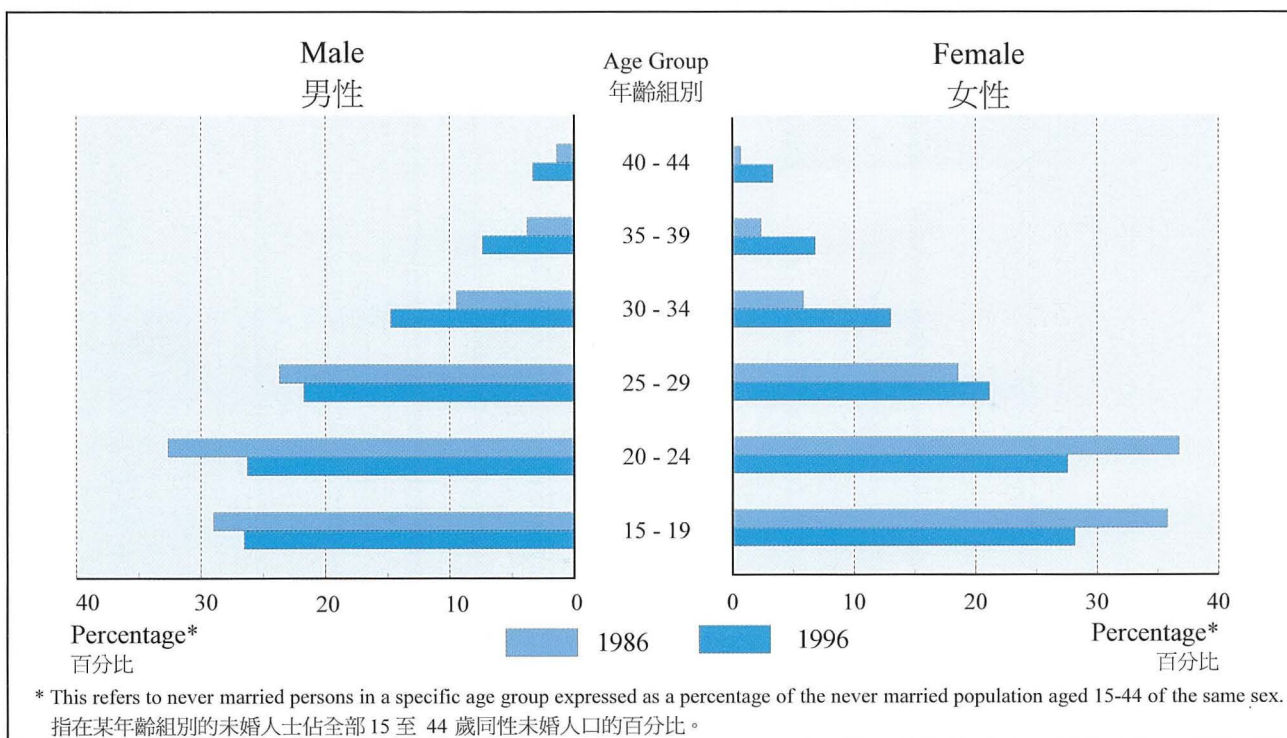
**Chart 5 Marital Status of Population Aged 15 and Over, 1986 and 1996**

圖 5 十五歲及以上人口的婚姻狀況，1986 及 1996



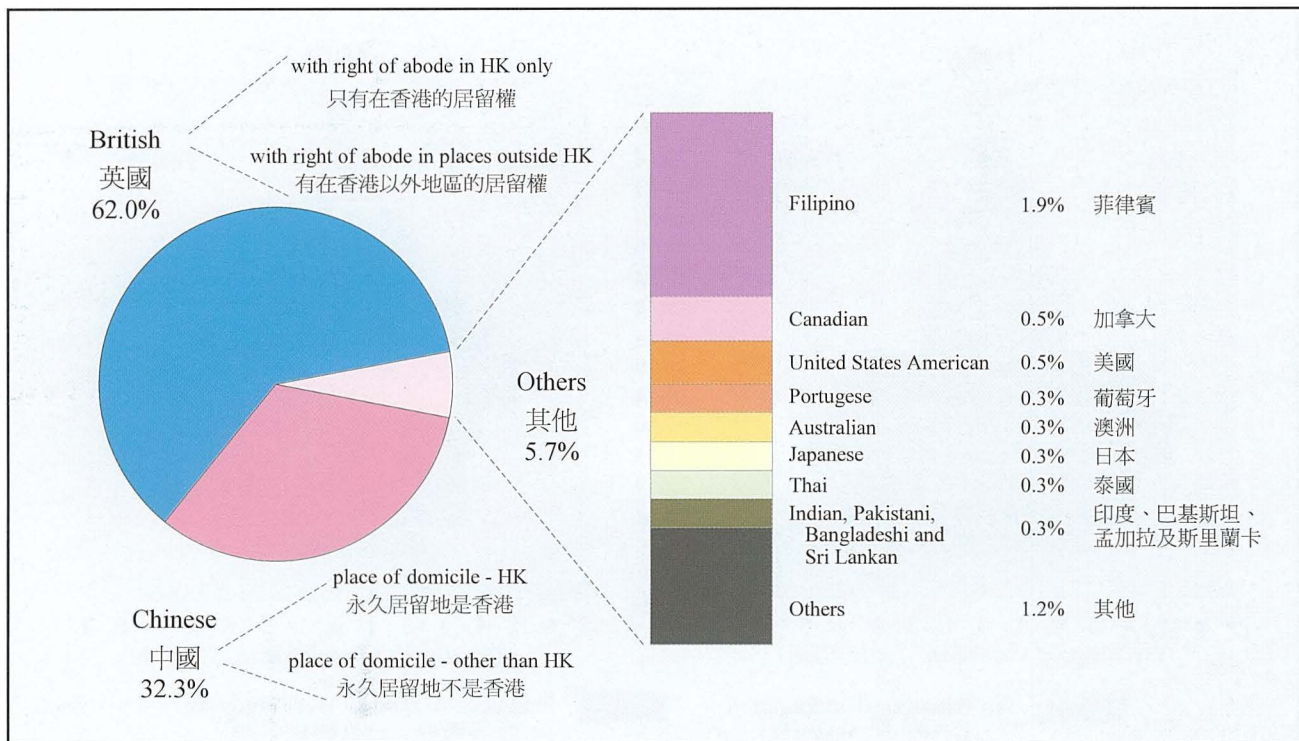
**Chart 6 Never Married Population Aged 15-44 by Age and Sex, 1986 and 1996**

圖 6 按年齡及性別劃分的十五至四十四歲未婚人口，1986 及 1996



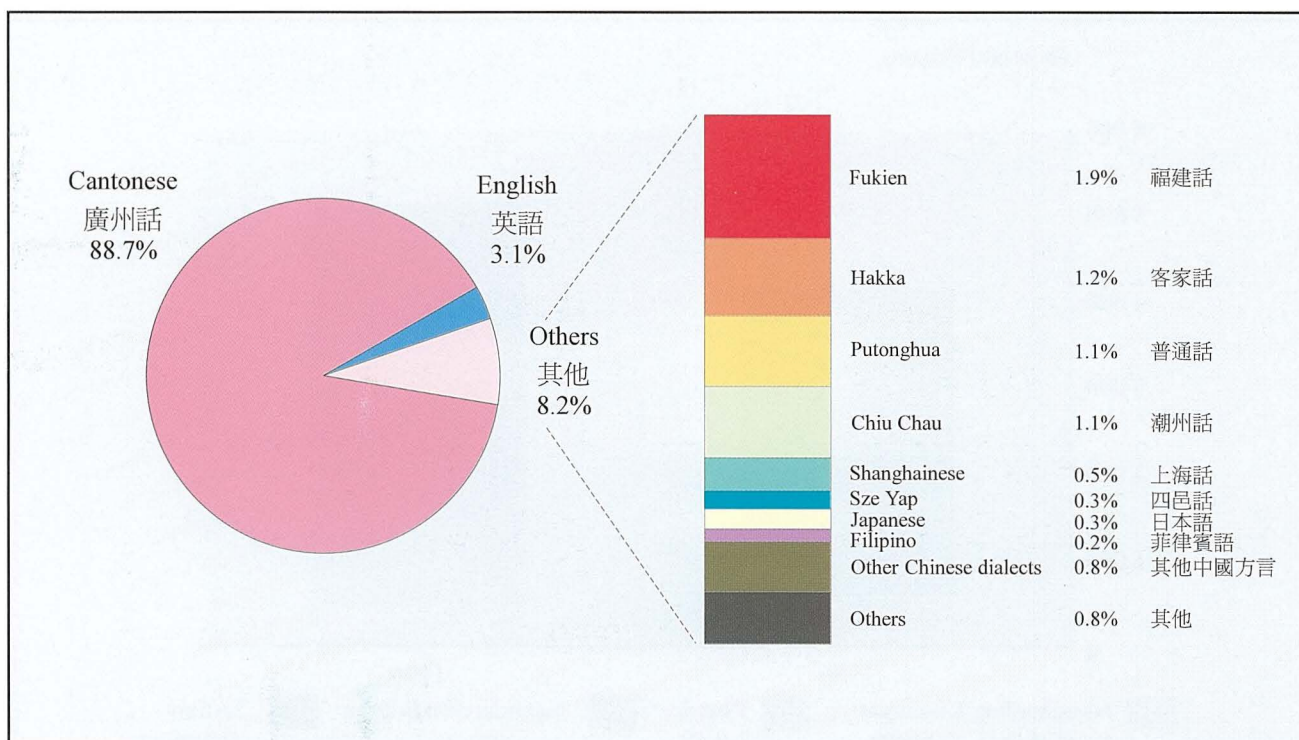
**Chart 7 Nationality of Population, 1996**

圖 7 人口的國籍, 1996



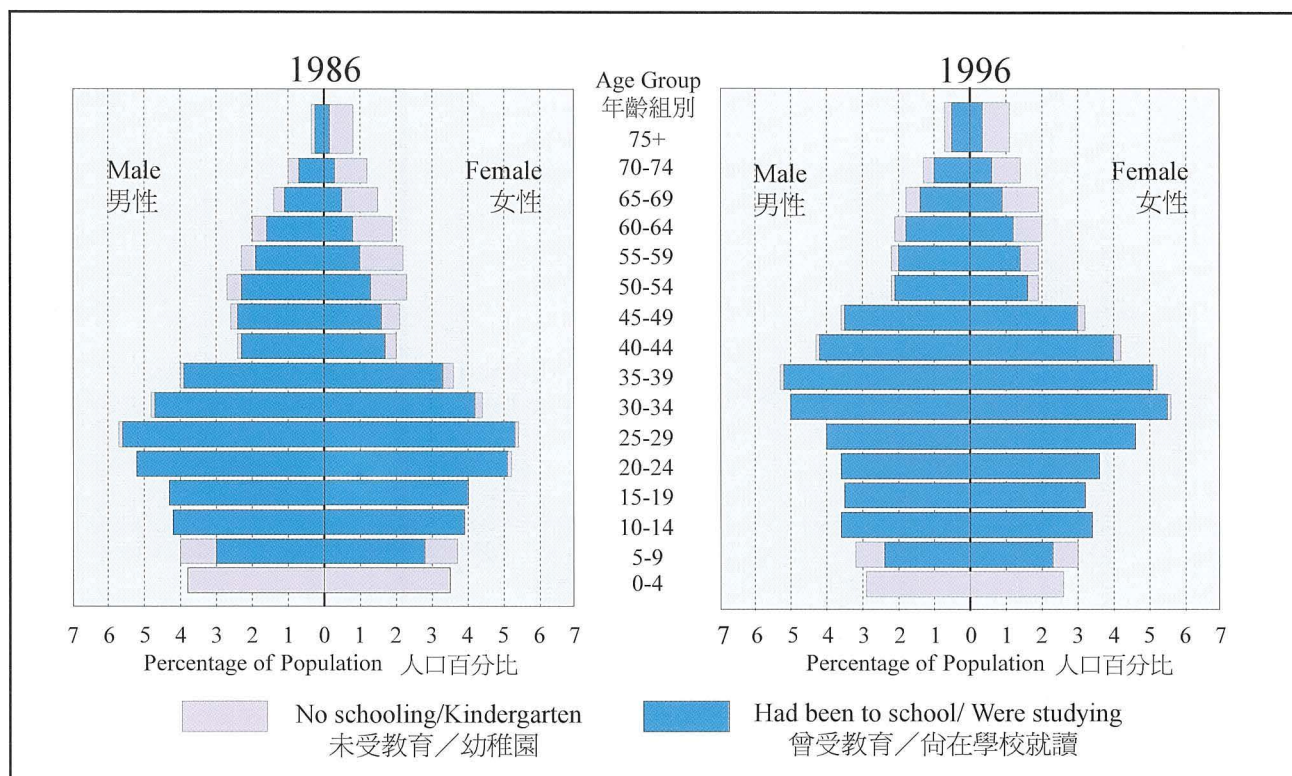
**Chart 8 Usual Language/Dialect of Population Aged 5 and Over, 1996**

圖 8 五歲及以上人口的習用語言/方言, 1996



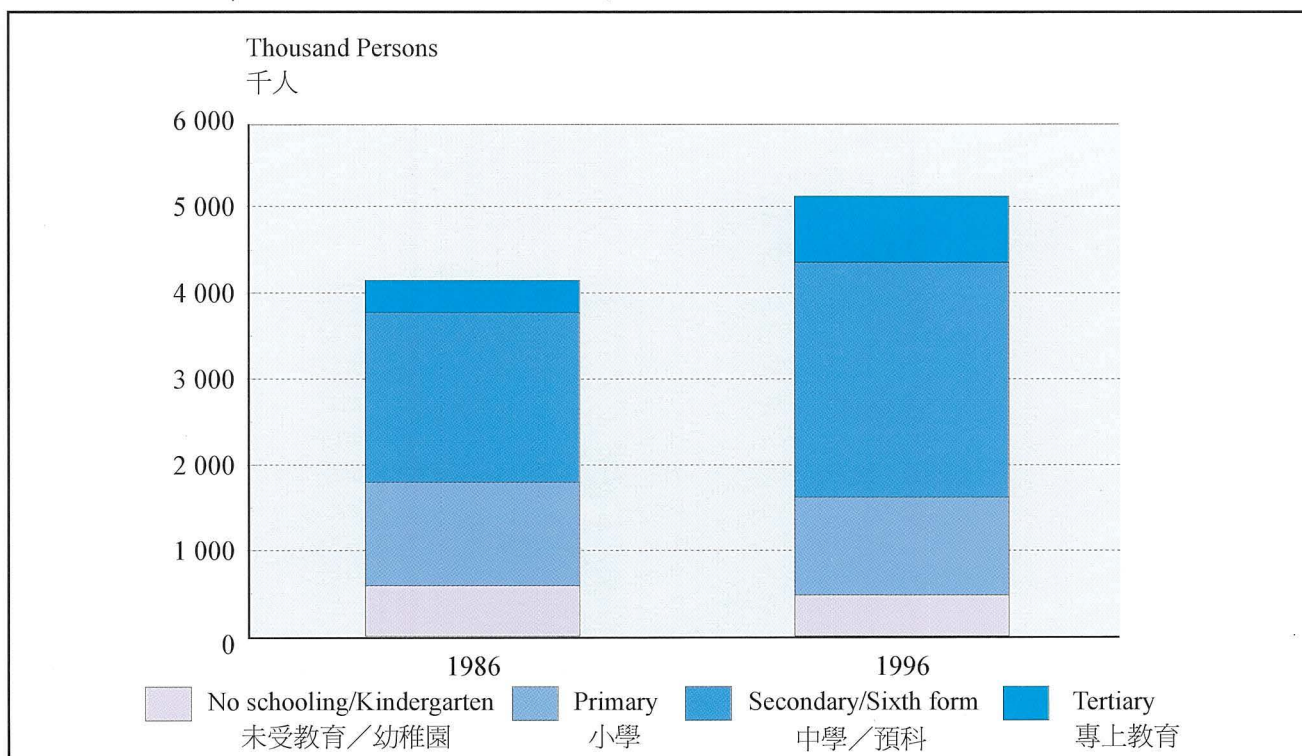
**Chart 9 Schooling of Population, 1986 and 1996**

圖 9 人口就學情況, 1986 及 1996



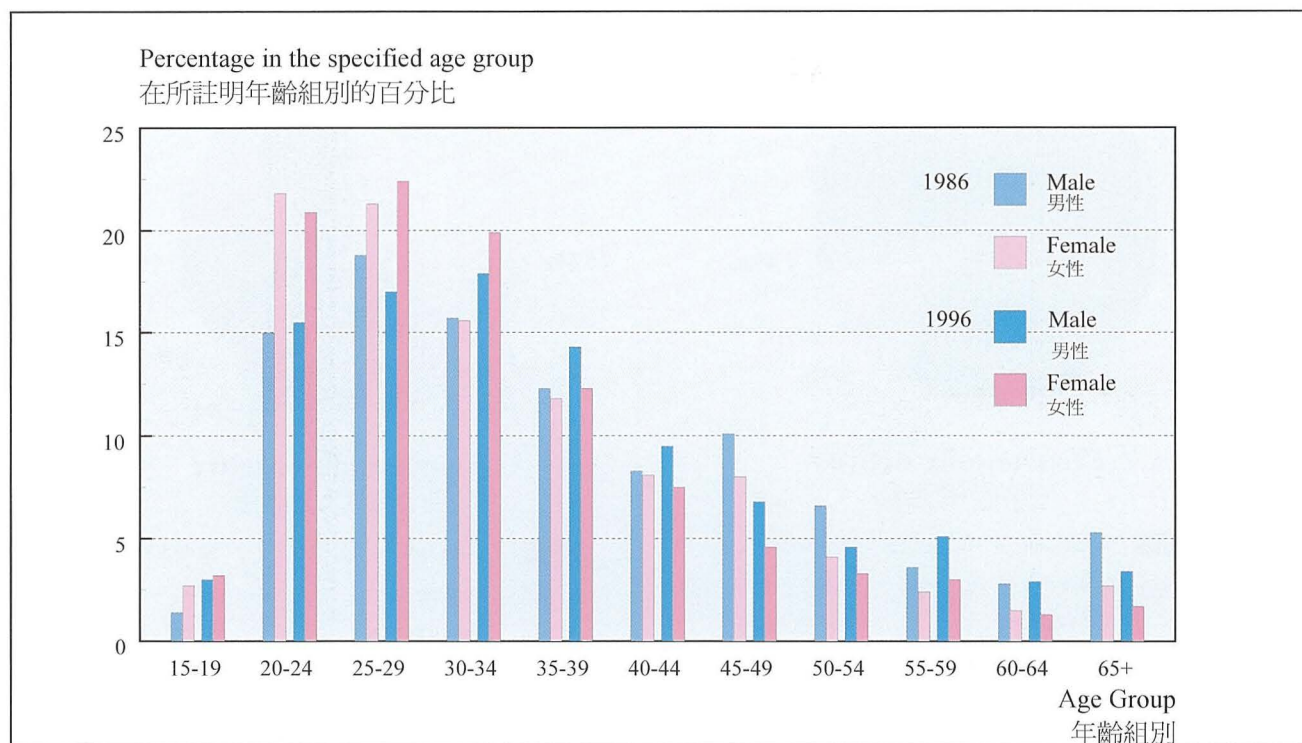
**Chart 10 Educational Attainment of Population Aged 15 and Over, 1986 and 1996**

圖 10 十五歲及以上人口教育程度, 1986 及 1996



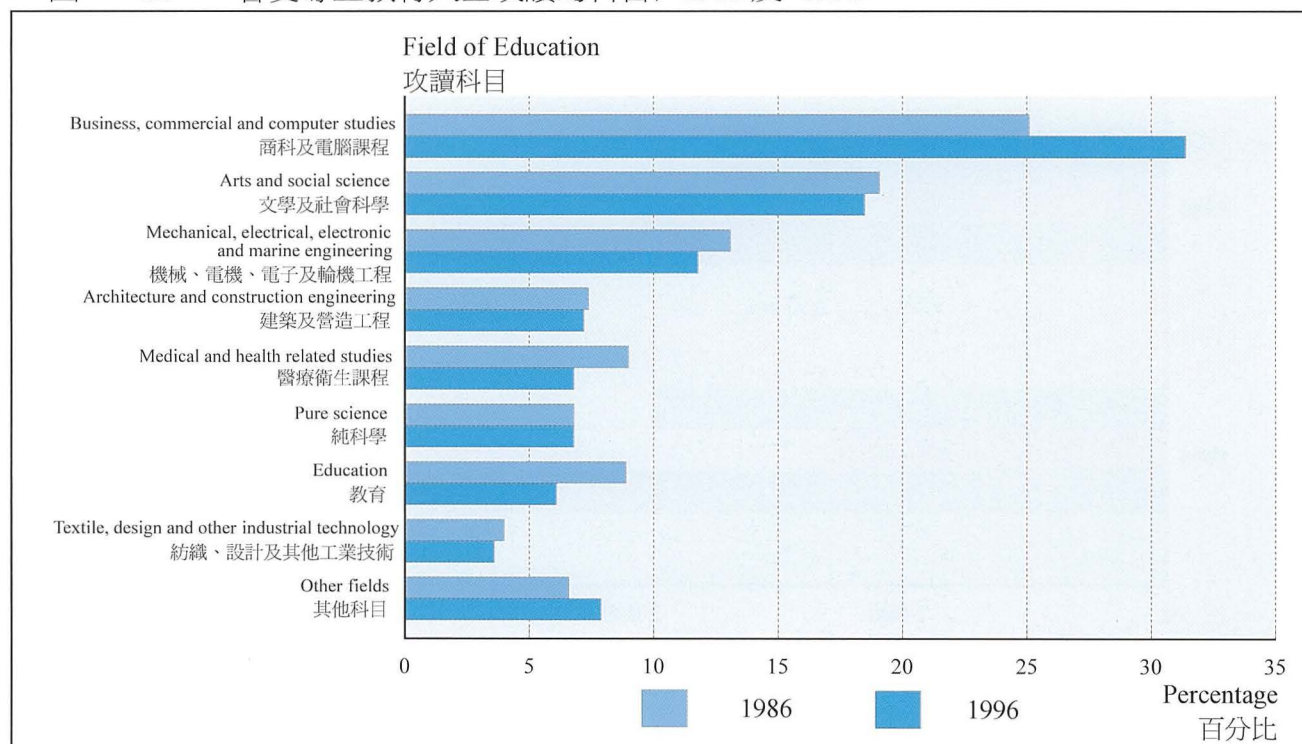
**Chart 11 Population with Tertiary Education, 1986 and 1996**

圖 11 曾受專上教育人士，1986 及 1996



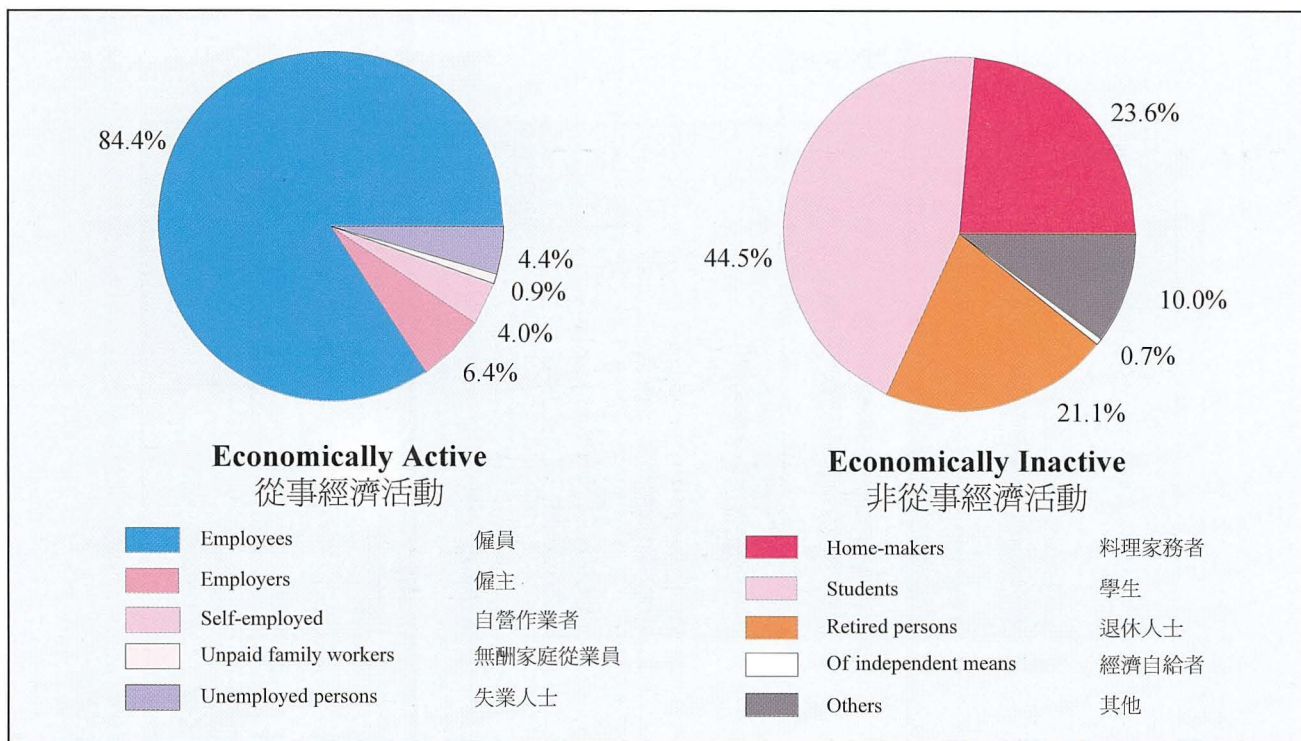
**Chart 12 Field of Education of Population with Tertiary Education, 1986 and 1996**

圖 12 曾受專上教育人士攻讀的科目，1986 及 1996



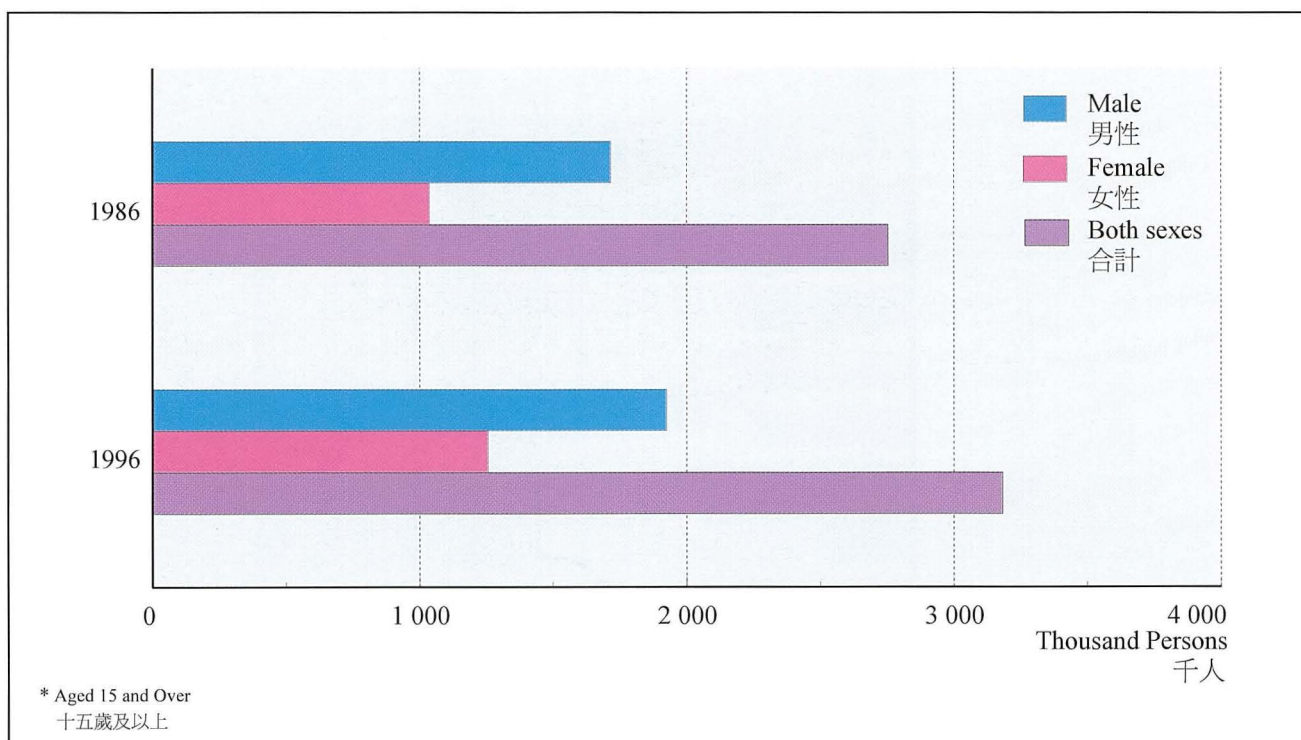
**Chart 13 Activity Status of Population, 1996**

圖 13 人口的經濟活動身分, 1996



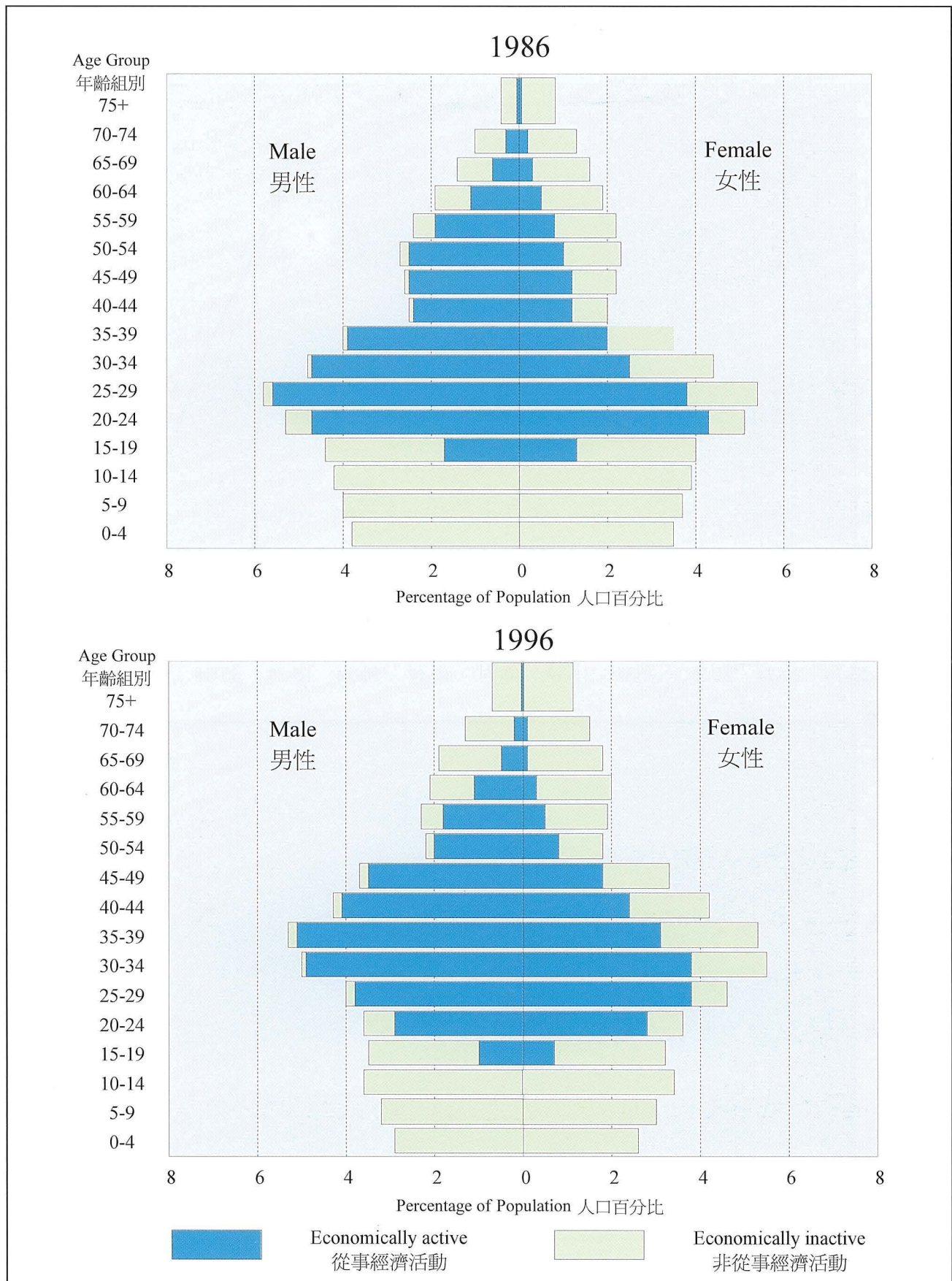
**Chart 14 Economically Active Population\*, 1986 and 1996**

圖 14 從事經濟活動人口\*, 1986 及 1996



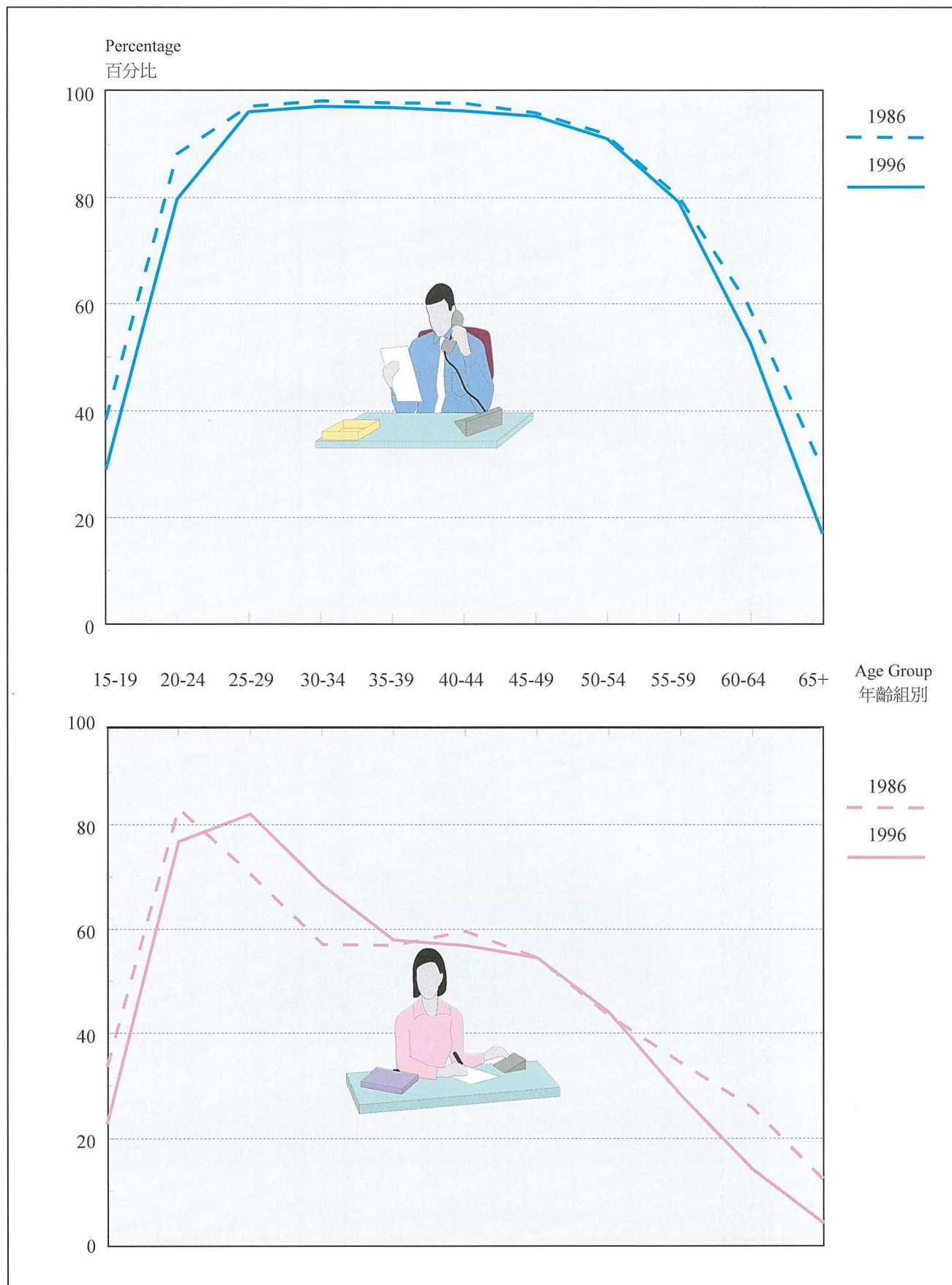
**Chart 15 Age and Sex Structure of Population by Activity Status, 1986 and 1996**

圖 15 按經濟活動身分劃分的人口的年齡及性別結構，1986 及 1996



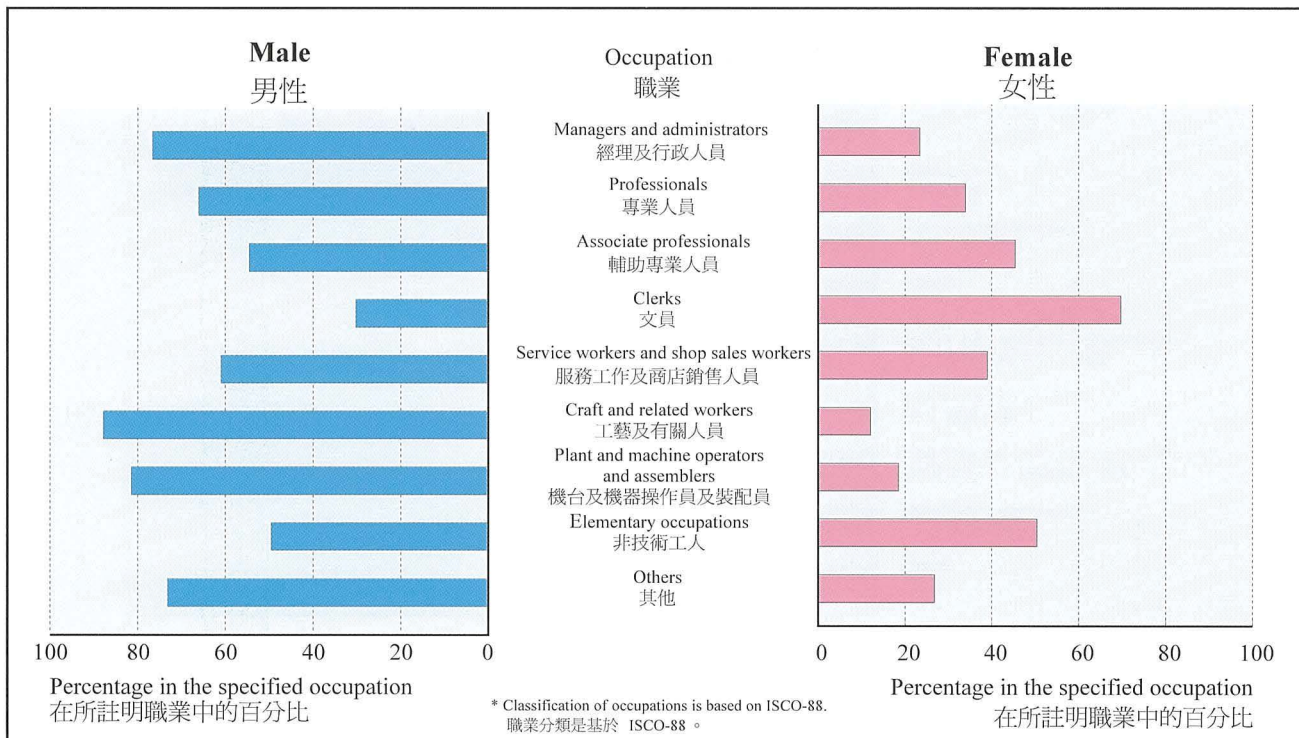
**Chart 16 Labour Force Participation Rates, 1986 and 1996**

圖 16 勞動人口參與率，1986 及 1996



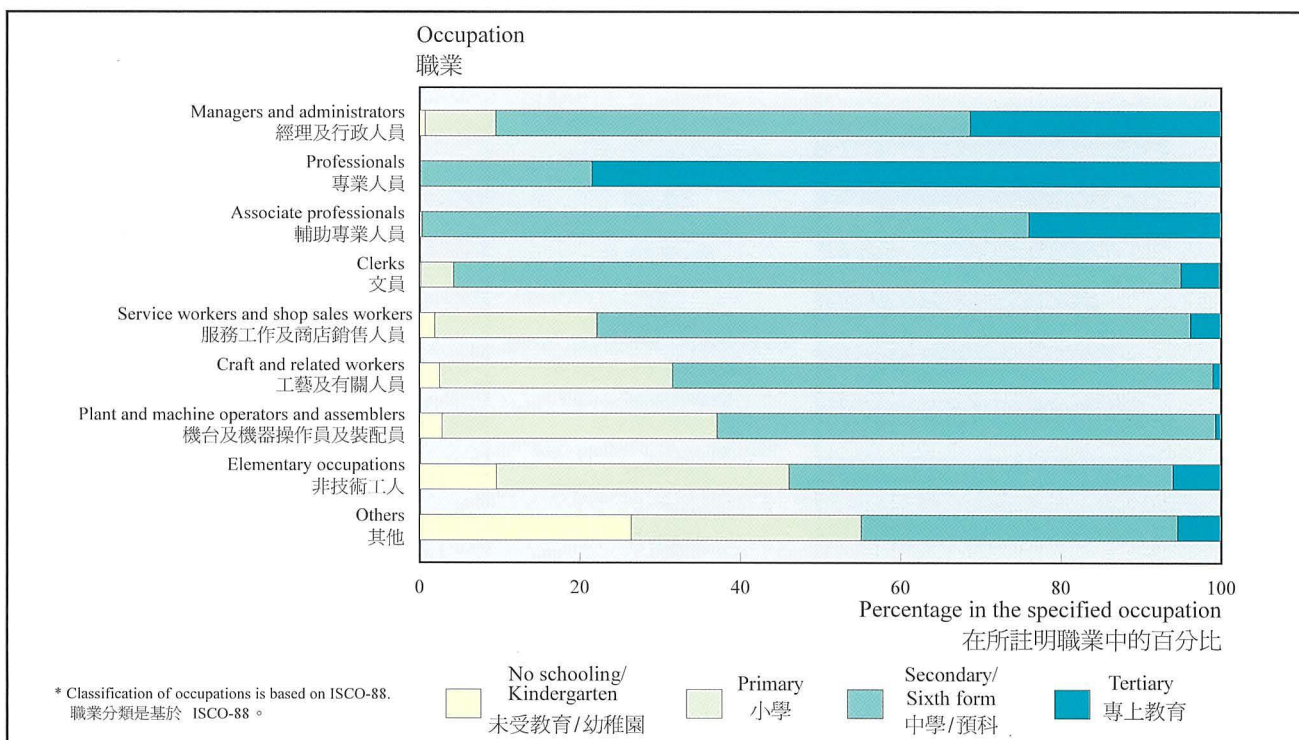
### Chart 17 Occupation\* of Working Population by Sex, 1996

圖 17 按性別及職業\*劃分的工作人口百分比, 1996



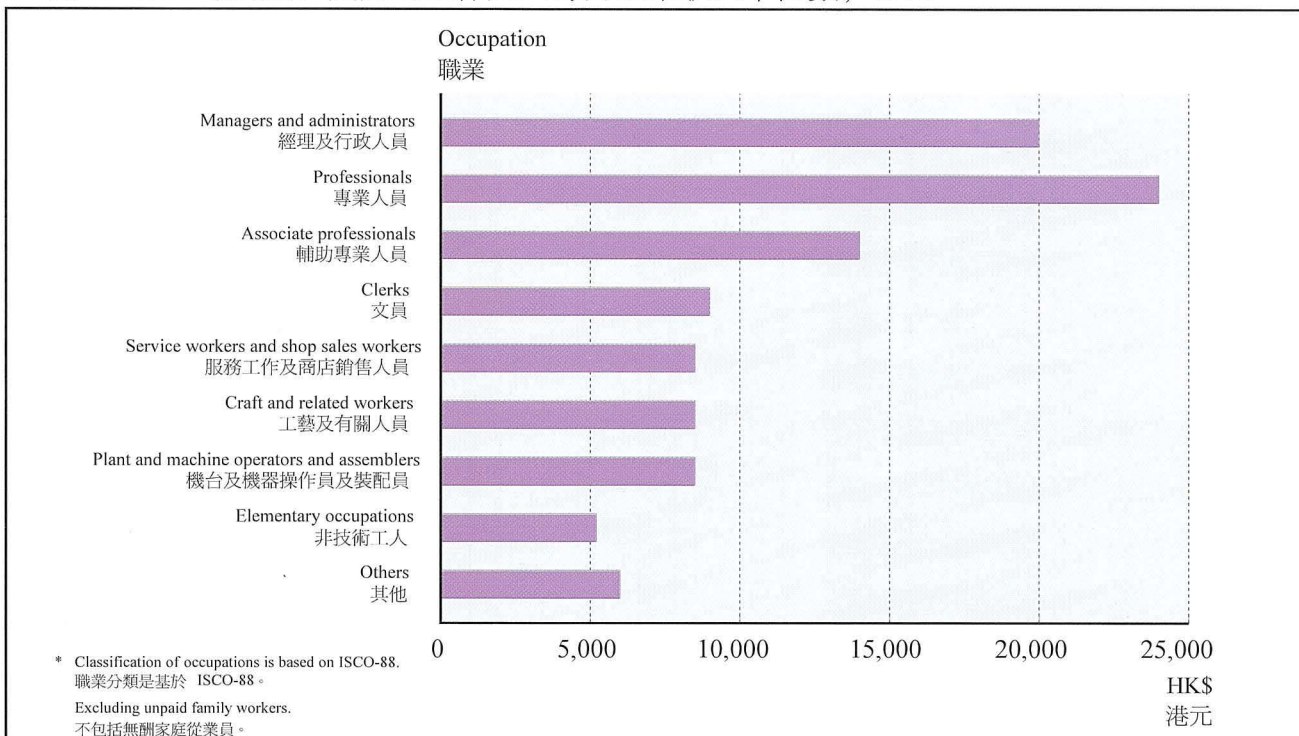
### Chart 18 Occupation\* of Working Population by Educational Attainment, 1996

圖 18 按教育程度及職業\*劃分的工作人口百分比, 1996



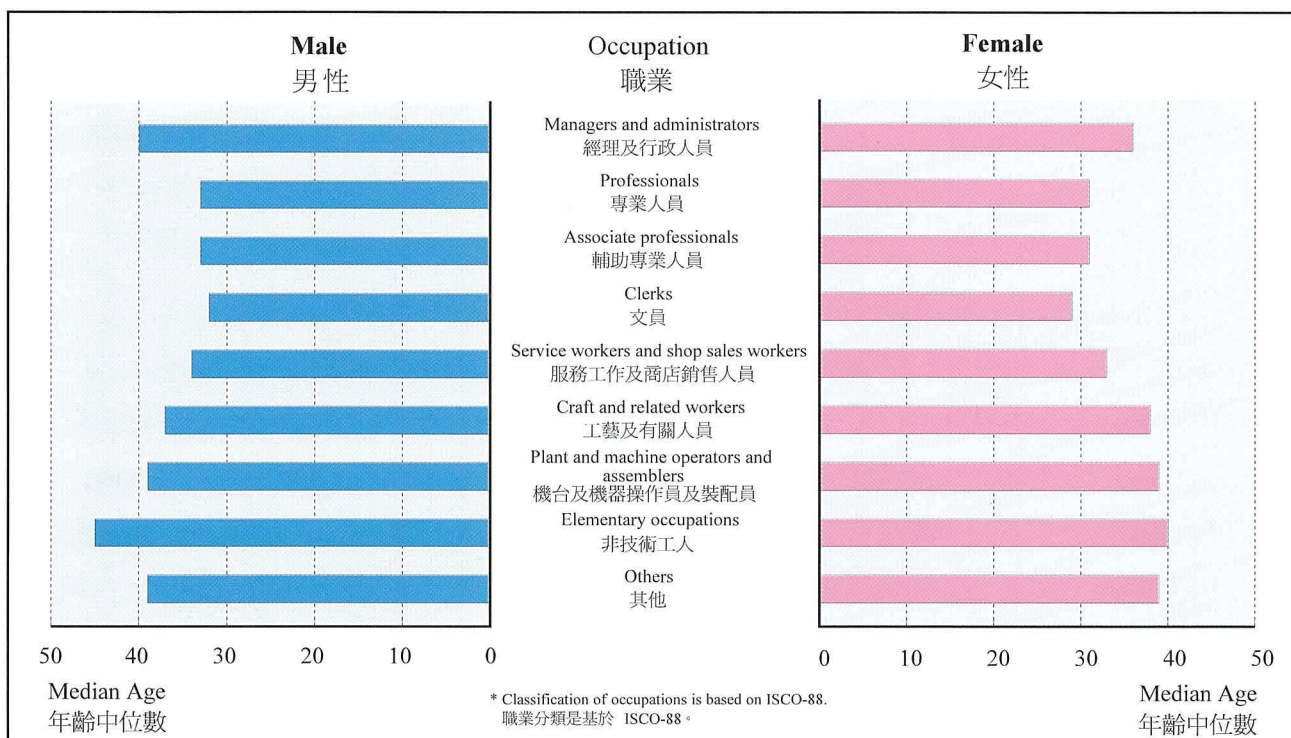
## Chart 19 Median Monthly Income from Main Employment of Working Population by Occupation\*, 1996

圖 19 按職業\*劃分的工作人口每月主業收入中位數, 1996



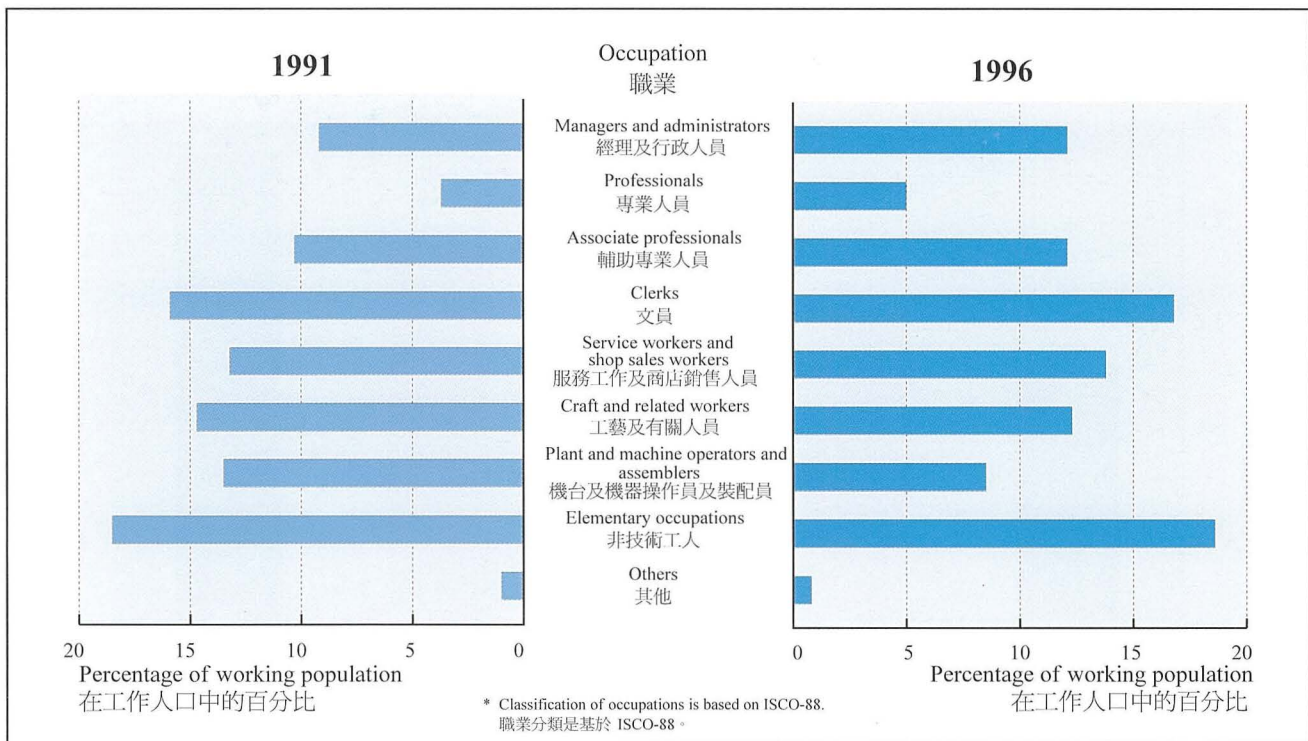
## Chart 20 Median Age of Working Population by Sex and Occupation\*, 1996

圖 20 按性別及職業\*劃分的工作人口年齡中位數, 1996



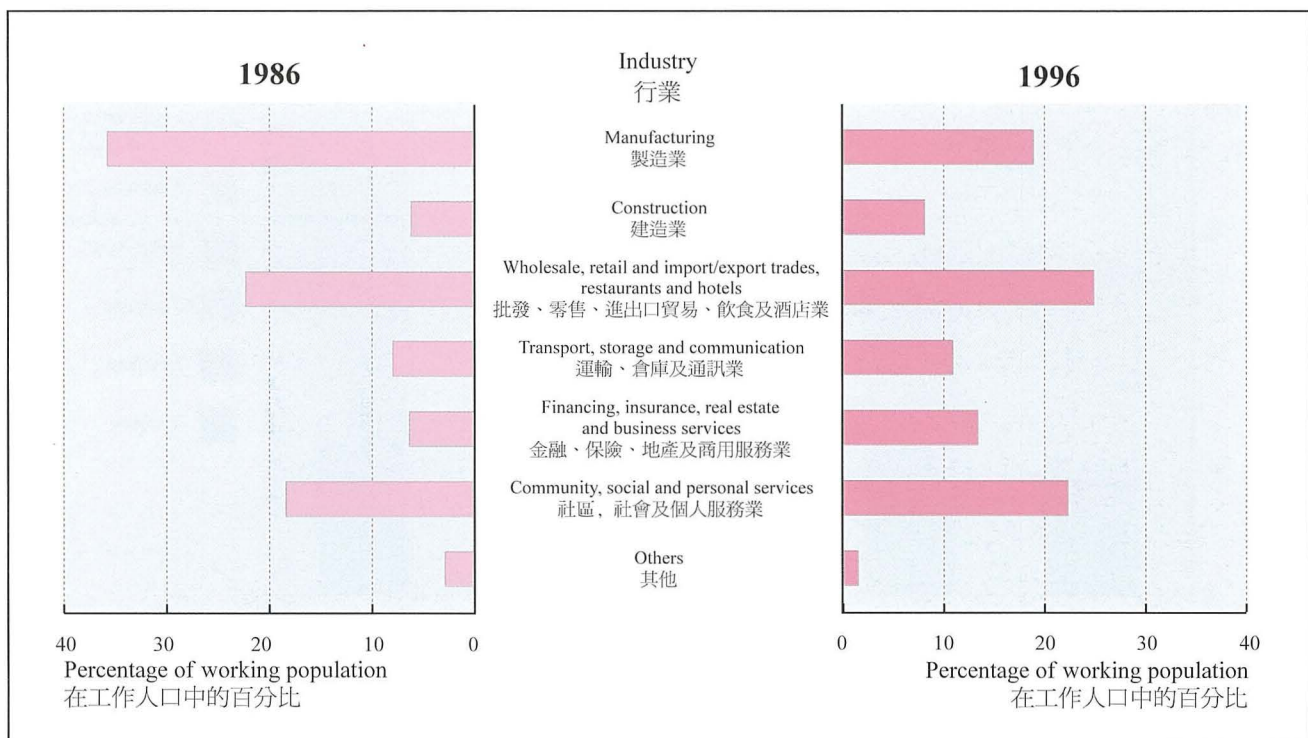
**Chart 21 Occupation\* of Working Population, 1991 and 1996**

圖 21 工作人口的職業\*, 1991 及 1996



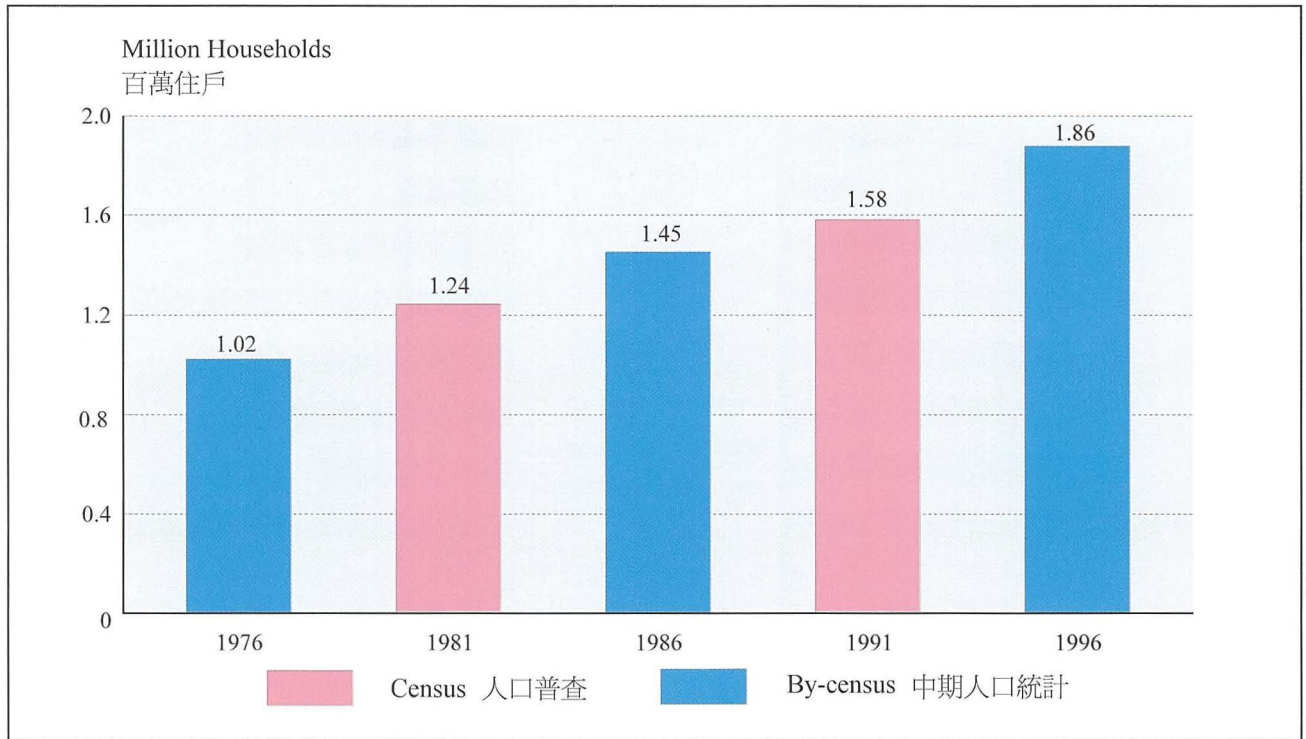
**Chart 22 Industry of Working Population, 1986 and 1996**

圖 22 工作人口的行業, 1986 及 1996



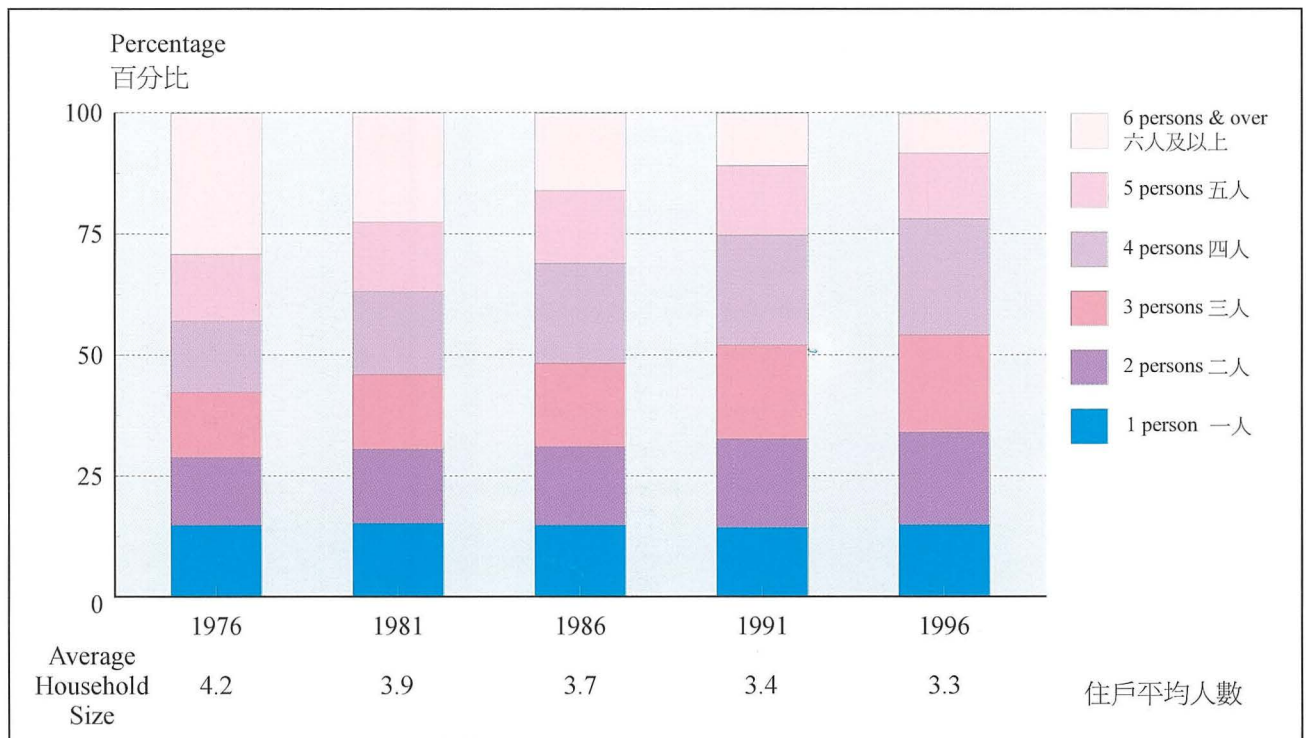
**Chart 23 Domestic Households, 1976 - 1996**

圖 23 家庭住戶, 1976 - 1996



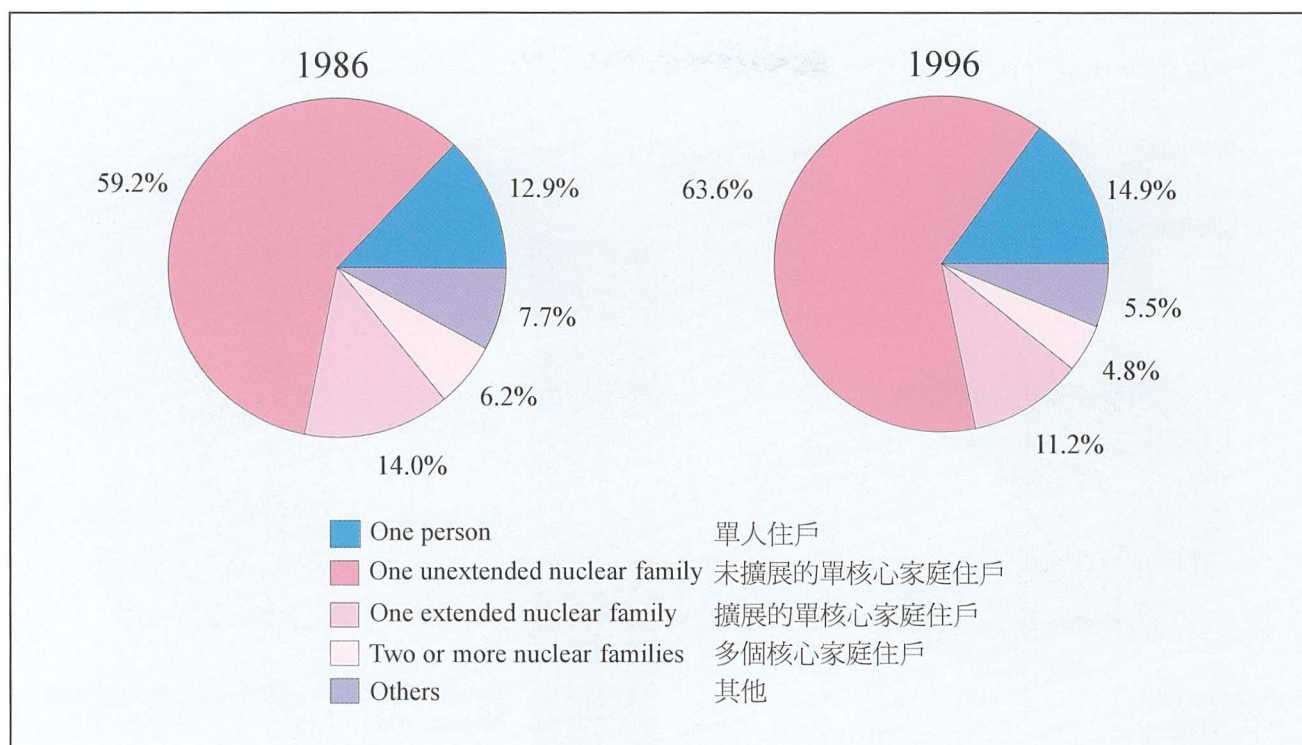
**Chart 24 Domestic Household Size, 1976 - 1996**

圖 24 家庭住戶人數, 1976 - 1996



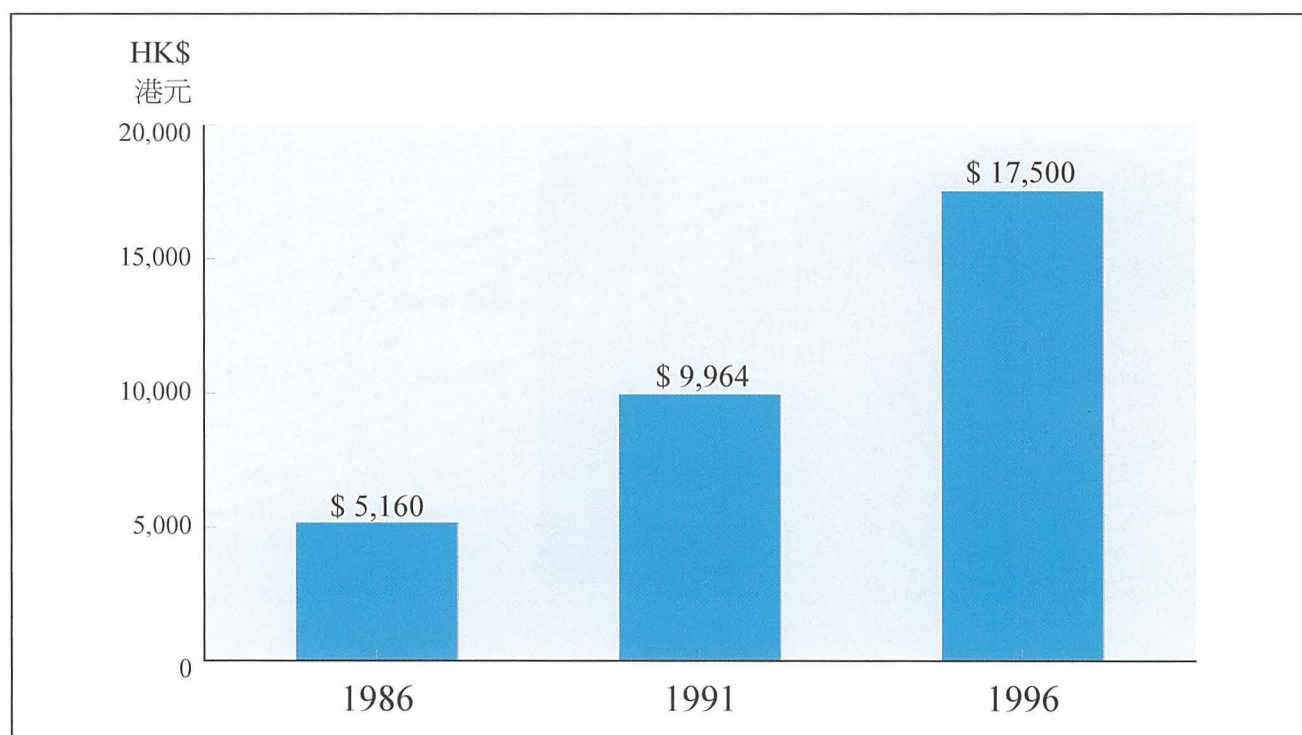
**Chart 25 Household Composition of Domestic Households, 1986 and 1996**

圖 25 家庭住戶的住戶結構, 1986 及 1996



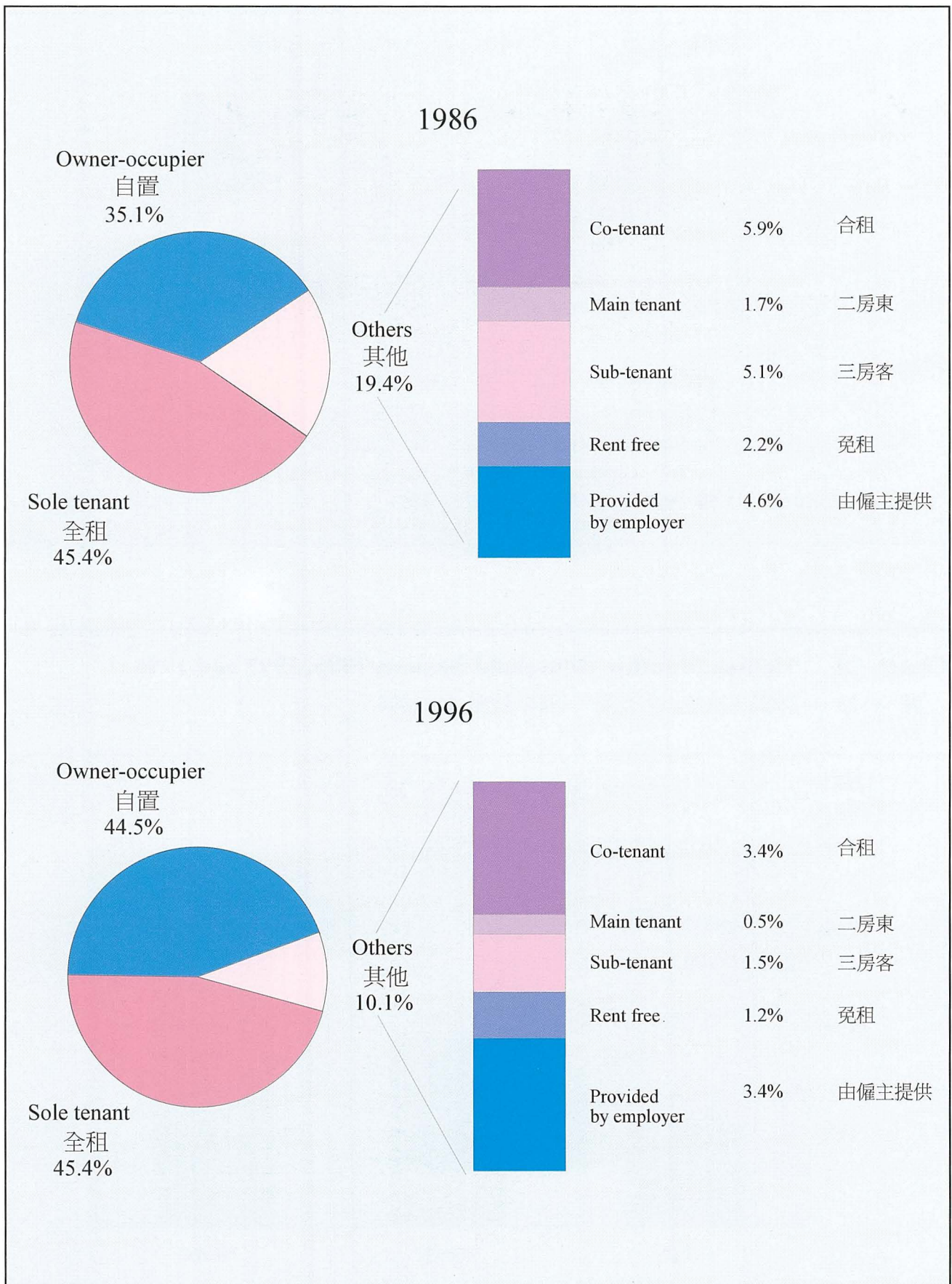
**Chart 26 Median Monthly Household Income, 1986, 1991 and 1996**

圖 26 家庭住戶月入中位數, 1986, 1991 及 1996



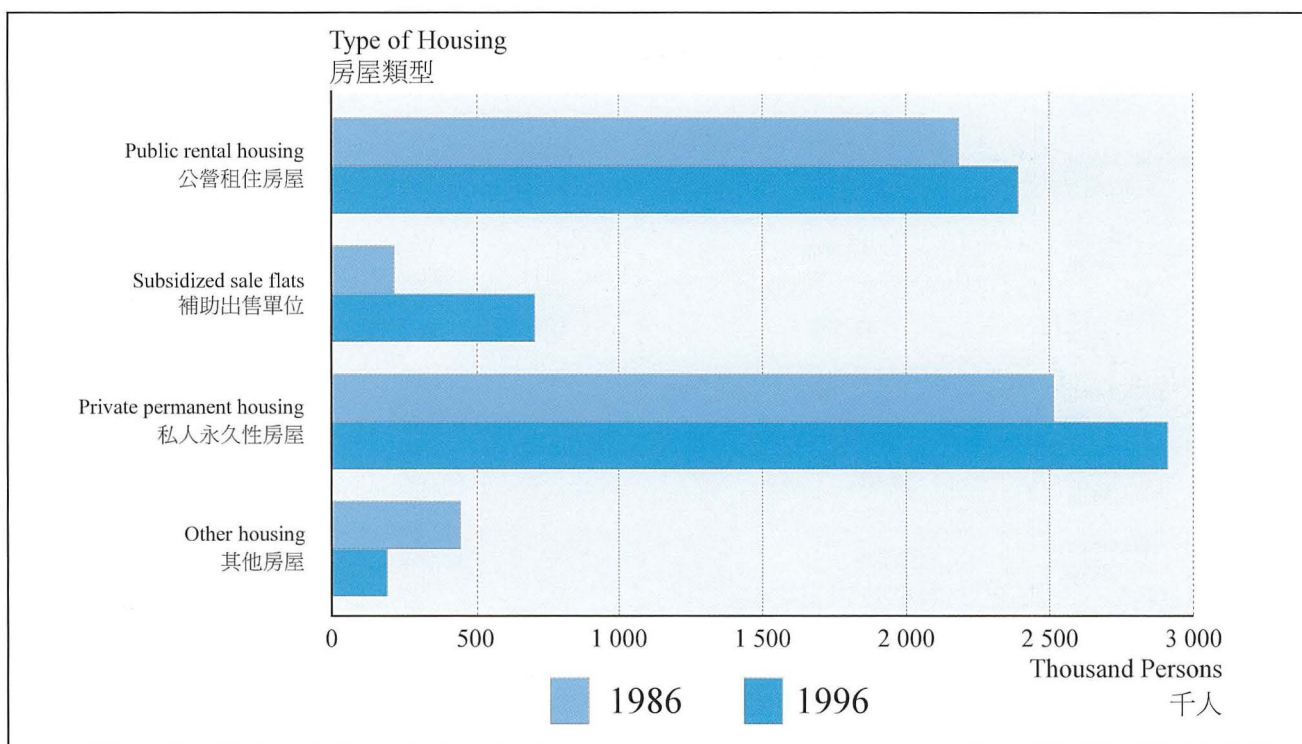
**Chart 27 Tenure of Accommodation, 1986 and 1996**

圖 27 居處租住權, 1986 及 1996



**Chart 28 Population by Type of Housing, 1986 and 1996**

圖 28 按房屋類型劃分的人口，1986 及 1996



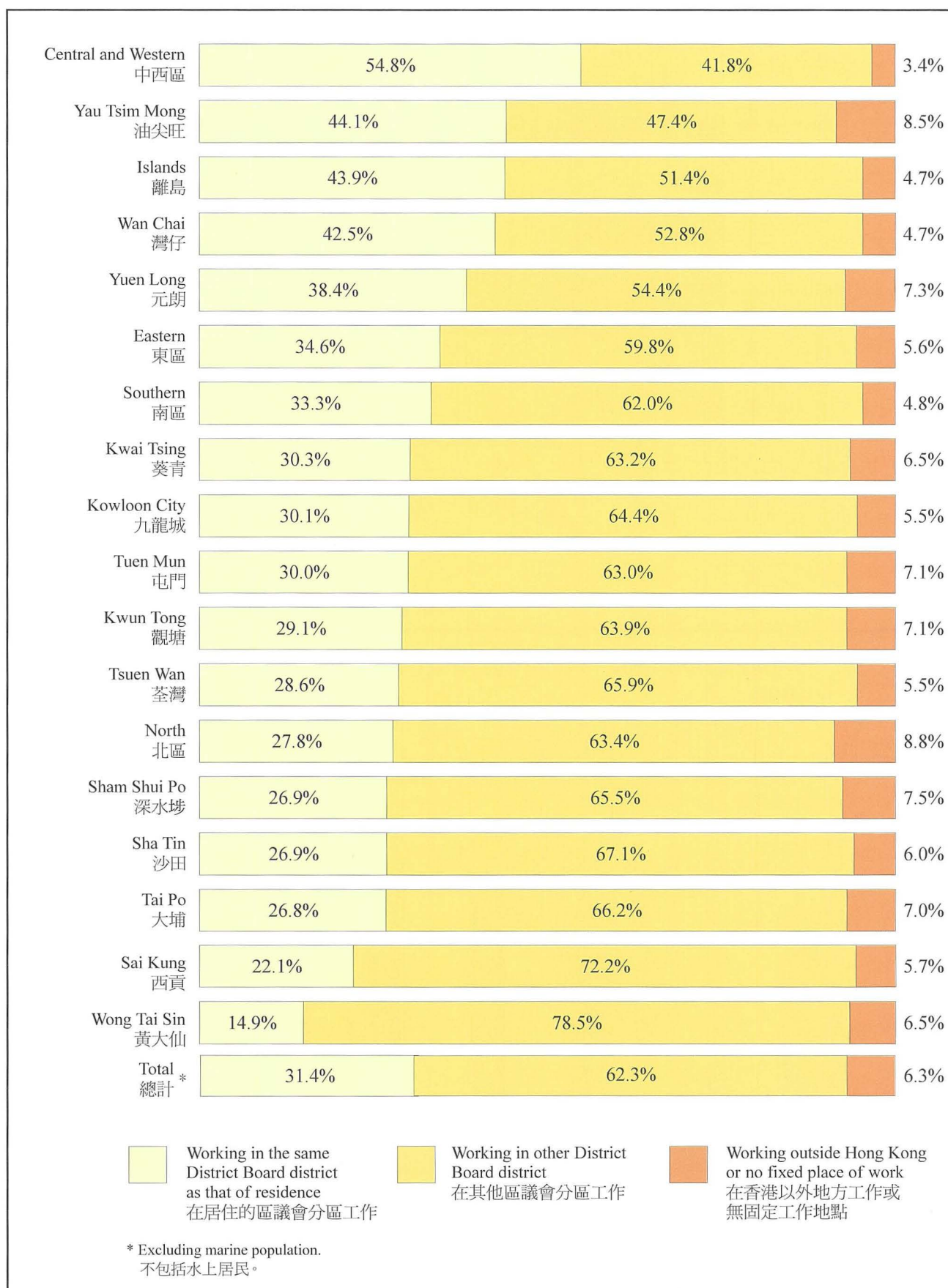
**Chart 29 Population in the Whole Territory and in the New Towns by Age, 1996**

圖 29 按年齡劃分的全港及新市鎮人口，1996



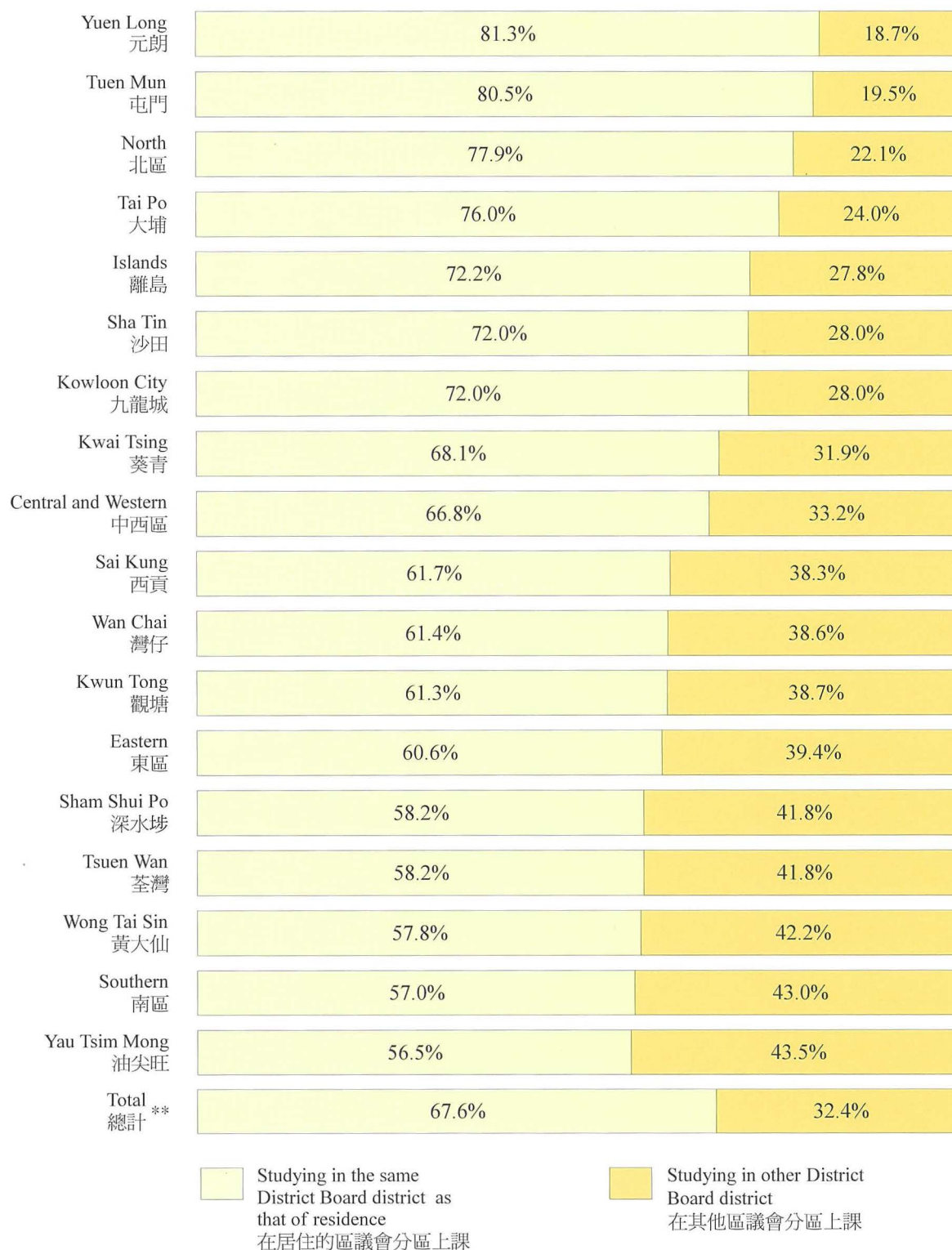
**Chart 30 Working Population by District Board District of Residence by Place of Work, 1996**

圖 30 在各區議會分區居住的工作人口其工作地點的分布, 1996



**Chart 31 Population Who were Studying \* by District Board District of Residence by Place of Study, 1996**

圖 31 在各區議會分區居住的就學人口\*其上課地點的分布, 1996



\* Including persons studying full-time or part-time courses.  
 包括就讀全日制或兼讀課程的人士。

\*\* Excluding marine population.  
 不包括水上居民。



### Population Change by District, 1986-1996

分區居民總數的轉變，1986 - 1996

Increase 增加 (%)

0 - 49

50 - 99

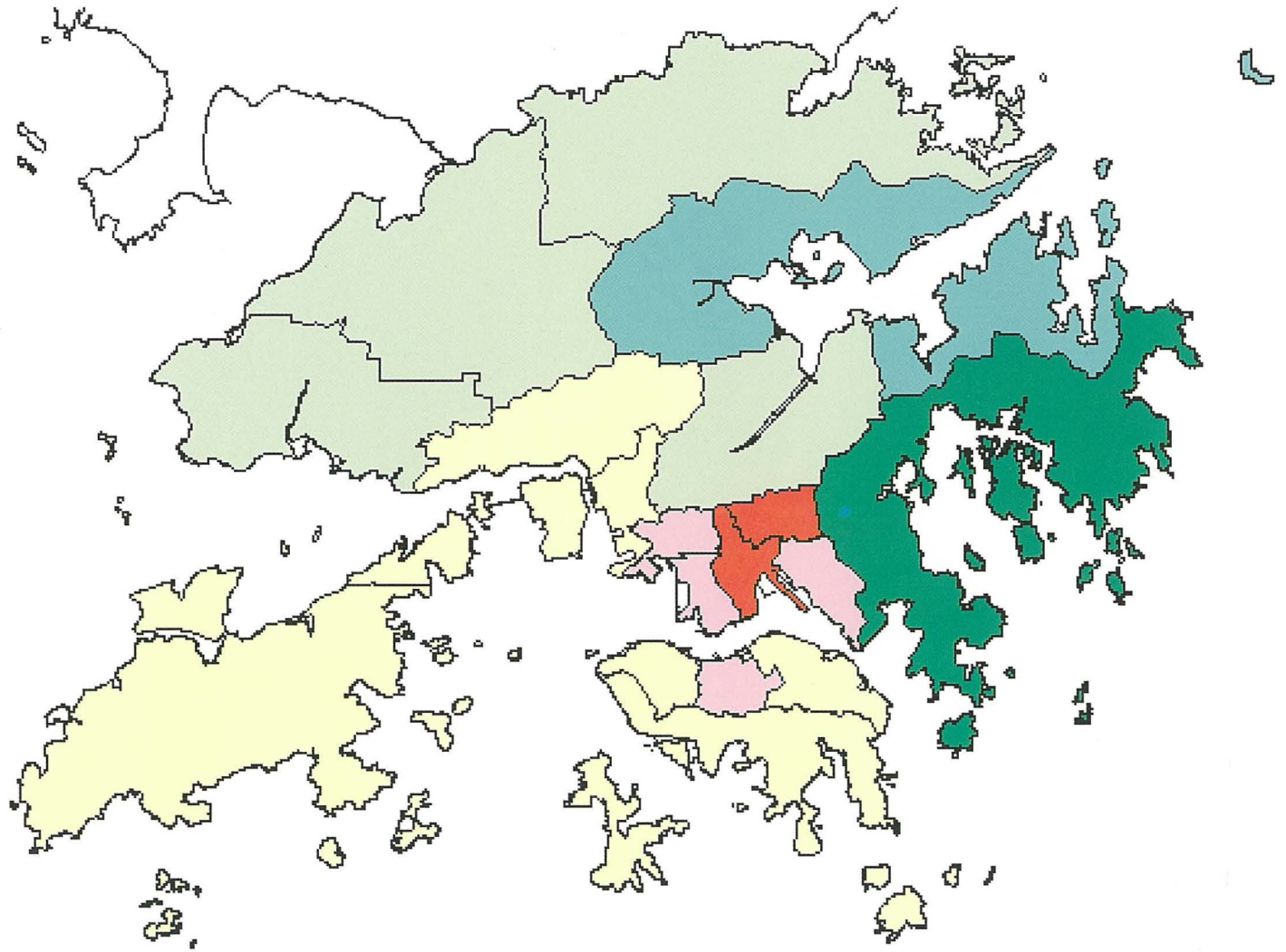
100 - 199

200 +

Decrease 減少 (%)

14 +

0 - 13





# **Definition of Terms**

## Definition of Terms (in alphabetical order)

- (1) **Activity Status (經濟活動身分):** The population can be divided into two main groups, economically active population (that is the labour force) and economically inactive population as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 the By-census reference date but were seeking work and available for work. This excludes those who were on leave/holiday during the reference period.

*Economically inactive population (非從事經濟活動人口):* This comprises persons who have not had a job and have not been at work during the seven days before the By-census reference date, excluding persons who have been on leave/holiday during the seven-day period and persons who are unemployed. Persons such as home-makers, retired persons and all those aged below 15 are thus included.

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

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

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

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

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

- (2) **Age (年齡)**: The number of complete years a person has passed since birth.
- (3) **Age-sex-specific Labour Force Participation Rate (年齡／性別勞動人口參與率)**: The proportion of the economically active population (that is the labour force) in the population in a specific age and sex group.
- (4) **District Board District (區議會分區)**: These geographical districts are as declared in the Declaration of Districts Order 1994 (L.N. 94 of 1994) and Declaration of Districts (Amendment) Order 1994 (L.N. 330 of 1994) for District Board election held on 18 September 1994. There are 18 districts: 4 on Hong Kong Island; 5 in Kowloon and 9 in the New Territories.
- (5) **Domestic Household (家庭住戶)**: A domestic household consists of a group of persons who live together and make common provision for essentials for living. These persons need not be related. If a person makes provision for essentials for living without sharing with other persons, he is also regarded as a household. In this case the household is a one-person household.
- (6) **Economically Active Population (從事經濟活動人口)**: Please see **Activity Status in (1)**.
- (7) **Economically Inactive Population (非從事經濟活動人口)**: Please see **Activity Status in (1)**.
- (8) **Educational Attainment (教育程度)**: The highest level of education ever attained by a person in school or other educational institution, regardless of whether he had completed the course. Only formal courses are counted as educational attainment. A formal course shall be one that lasts for at least one academic year, requires specific academic qualifications for entrance (except degree course offered by the Open Learning Institute of Hong Kong) and includes examinations or specific academic assessment procedures. The different levels of educational attainment are as follows:

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

*Kindergarten (幼稚園)*: Including all classes in kindergarten.

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

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

*Upper secondary or equivalent (高中或同等程度)*: Including Secondary 4 - 5 in all schools, and craft level (technical/vocational courses at upper secondary level).

*Sixth form or equivalent (預科或同等程度)*: Including Secondary 6 - 7 in all schools, and technician level (other further non-advance education).

*Tertiary (Non-degree courses) (專上 (非學位課程))*: Including all higher diploma/endorsement certificate courses in technical institutes/technical colleges/polytechnics, associateship and other non-degree courses in polytechnics and other post-secondary colleges. Certificate/diploma courses in colleges/institute of education and in the Hong Kong Technical Teachers' College and nurse training courses are also included in this category.

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

- (9) **Field of Education (攻讀科目)**: 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.

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

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

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

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

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

*Medical and health related studies (醫療衛生課程)*: Including studies in medicine (except Chinese 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 (建築及營造工程)*: Including studies in architecture, town planning and environmental design; transport studies; building technology such as surveying, carpentry, bricklaying, plastering and tiling, plumbing and pipe-fitting, sewerage; water supply and treatment; civil and structural engineering; building services engineering; soil mechanics; draughtsmanship; interior design; land, building and estate management.

*Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering (機械、電機、電子及輪機工程)*: Including studies in mechanical engineering; mining engineering; motor mechanics; vehicle technology; production engineering; plastic mould technology; tool and die technology;

industrial engineering; electrical and electronic engineering; refrigeration and air-conditioning; television/radio mechanics and servicing; telecommunication; marine electronics; ship building and repairs and naval architecture.

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

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

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

*One person (單人住戶)*: A household with only one person.

*One unextended nuclear family (未擴展的單核心家庭住戶)*: A household comprising one family nucleus without other related persons.

*One vertically extended nuclear family (垂直擴展的單核心家庭住戶)*: 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 (平向擴展的單核心家庭住戶)*: 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 (多個核心家庭住戶)*: A household comprising two or more family nuclei whose members may or may not be related in any way.

*Related persons forming no nuclear family (無核心家庭但有親屬關係人士住戶)*: A household comprising related persons who do not form a family nucleus.

*Unrelated persons (無親屬關係人士住戶)*: A household comprising unrelated person(s) with or without one or more related person(s).

- (11) **Household Size (住戶人數)**: The number of residents living in the domestic household.

- (12) **Industry (行業)**: The main kind of goods or services produced by the establishment in which a person worked during the seven days before the reference date of the By-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 (製造業)*: Including spinning of cotton and other yarn, weaving and knitting of cotton and other fabrics; bleaching, dyeing, finishing; manufacturing of wearing apparel, knitwear and other made-up textile goods, carpets, cordages, ropes and twines, food, beverage, tobacco, footwear, leather products, rubber products, plastic products, wood products, printed matters and paper products, metal products, machinery, chemicals, chemical products, glass and pottery.

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

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

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

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

*Community, social and personal services (社區、社會及個人服務業)*: Including government services; 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 (其他)*: Including such industries as 'Agriculture and fishing'; 'Mining and quarrying'; 'Electricity, gas and water' and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable.

- (13) **Labour Force Participation Rate (勞動人口參與率)**: The proportion of economically active population (that is the labour force) in the total population aged 15 and over.
- (14) **Marital Status (婚姻狀況)**: The marital status of a person was recorded according to the status reported by respondents in the By-census. There was no check on whether the marriage or divorce had undergone any legal registration or ceremony.
- (15) **Median Age (年齡中位數)**: The average age so calculated that 50% of the total number of persons were above that age and the other 50% were below it.
- (16) **Median Monthly Household Income (住戶月入中位數)**: The average monthly household income so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households had incomes above that figure and the other 50% had incomes below it. Zero income households are included in the calculation.

- (17) **Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (每月主業收入中位數):** The average income from main employment so calculated that 50% of the working population excluding unpaid family worker had income above that figure and the other 50% had income below it.
- (18) **Monthly Household Income (住戶每月收入):** The total income (including earnings in cash from all employments and other cash incomes) for February 1996 of members of the household.
- (19) **Nationality (國籍):** 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.
- (20) **New Town (新市鎮):** The delineation of the areas in the New Territories into new towns is adopted from the boundaries developed by the Planning Department and Territory Development Department for new town development purposes. There are eleven new towns defined for the purpose of analysis in this report, namely Kwai Chung, Tsing Yi, Tsuen Wan, Tuen Mun, Yuen Long, Tin Shui Wai, Fanling/Sheung Shui, Tai Po, Sha Tin, Ma On Shan and Tseung Kwan O.
- (21) **Occupation (職業):** This refers to the kind of work a person performed during the seven days before the reference date of the By-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 (經理及行政級人員):* Including administrators, commissioners and directors in government service; consuls; councillors; directors, chief executive officers, presidents, general managers, functional managers, branch managers and small business managers in industry, commerce, import and export trade, wholesale and retail trade, catering and lodging services, transport, electricity, gas, water and other services and agricultural and fishery sectors.

*Professionals (專業人員):* Including qualified professional scientists, doctors, dentists and other medical professionals; architects, surveyors and engineers; vice-chancellors, directors, academic staff and administrators of university, 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 (輔助專業人員):* Including science technicians, nurses and midwives, dental assistants and other health associate professionals; architectural, surveying and engineering technicians; optical and electronic equipment controllers; ship pilots and air traffic controllers; principals and teachers of primary 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 (文員)*: Including stenographers, secretaries and typists; bookkeeping, finance, shipping, filing and personnel clerks; cashiers and tellers; receptionists and information clerks.

*Service workers and shop sales workers (服務工作及商店銷售人員)*: Including air hostesses and travel guides; house stewards; cooks and waiters; baby-sitters; hairdressers and beauticians; rank and file 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 (工藝及有關人員)*: Including miners and quarrymen; bricklayers, carpenters and other construction workers; metal moulders; blacksmiths; machinery, electric and electronic instrument mechanics; jewellery workers and watch makers; potters; typesetters; bakers, food and beverage processors; painters; craft workers in textile, garment, leather, rubber and plastic trades and other craft workers.

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

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

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

- (22) **Place of Study (上課地點)**: The place of study of a person refers to the district in Hong Kong where the school or educational institution is located and the person concerned has to go there to attend formal full-time or part-time course.
- (23) **Place of Work (工作地點)**: The place of work of a person refers to the district where the work place of a person is located and the person concerned usually stayed or went there during the seven days before the By-census reference date for business matters. For a person who has more than one job during the reference period, the place of work refers to that of his main employment. For a person who changes his work place day to day (e.g. construction site worker) or has many work places (e.g. doctor working in both hospital and clinic, mobile hawker), the work place is where the person worked for the longest hours in the reference period. For a person who has no fixed place of work (e.g. salesman, driver) but needed to report duty every day, the location of the office or depot is the work place. For a cross-border truck driver who drives between Hong Kong and China and spends most of the working hours in China, then China is the place of work.
- (24) **Population Present in Hong Kong (在港總人口)**: This refers to the total number of persons present in Hong Kong at the reference moment of the By-census. 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.

- (25) **Resident Population (本港居民人口):** Residents who usually lived in Hong Kong, including those who were temporarily away from Hong Kong at the reference moment of the By-census.
- (26) **Residents Temporarily Away from Hong Kong (暫時不在港居民):** Residents who usually lived in Hong Kong but were temporarily away at the reference moment of the By-census.
- (27) **Schooling (就學情況):** The population can be divided into two main groups according to their education attainment. Please also see Educational Attainment in (8).

*No schooling/Kindergarten (未受教育/幼稚園):* Including those who had never attended a formal course or attended only kindergarten.

*Had been to school/Were studying (曾受教育/尚在學校就讀):* Including those who had/were attended a formal course of primary school or above.

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

*Owner-occupier (自置):* A household which owns the quarters it occupies.

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

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

*Main tenant (二房東):* A household which rents the whole quarters it occupies from someone who lives outside the quarters and sublets it to other household(s).

*Sub-tenant (三房客):* A household which rents part of a quarters from someone who lives in the same quarters.

*Rent free (免租):* 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 (由僱主提供):* A household which occupies an accommodation provided by the employer of one of the household members. This also includes households occupying quarters leased from employers at a nominal rent. If a household member uses housing allowance given by his employer for renting accommodation, the tenure is not considered as provided by employer.

- (29) **Tertiary Education (專上教育):** Please see **Educational Attainment** in (8).

- (30) **Transients (旅客):** Persons who were not residents of Hong Kong and stayed temporarily in Hong Kong at the By-census reference moment. They could be found in hotels/hostels/boarding houses, in households or on board ocean-going vessels/coasters in Hong Kong waters.

- (31) **Type of Quarters (屋宇單位類型):** Quarters are classified according to the type of building in which they are located. The buildings are classified by the type of construction materials; the purpose for which they are built; and the sector responsible for their construction/management.

*Public rental housing (公營租住房屋)*

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

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

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

*Subsidized sale flats (補助出售房屋)*

*Housing Authority subsidized sale flats (房屋委員會補助出售單位):* These are flats built under the Home Ownership Scheme, the Private Sector Participation Scheme or the Middle Income Housing Scheme of the Housing Authority.

*Housing Society subsidized sale flats (房屋協會補助出售單位):* These are flats built under the Flat for Sale Scheme and Sandwich Class Housing Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society.

*Private permanent housing (私人永久性房屋)*

*Private residential flats (私人住宅單位):* These include flats and apartments in multi-storey blocks or houses built mainly for residential purpose. Flats built under the Urban Improvement Scheme of the Housing Society and flats built by the Hong Kong Settlers' Corporation are also put under this category.

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

*Simple stone structures/Traditional village houses (簡單磚石蓋搭建築物/傳統村屋):* Simple stone structures are houses built of stones and/or other permanent materials usually of one storey high. Traditional village houses are also grouped under this category.

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

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

*Temporary housing (臨時房屋)*

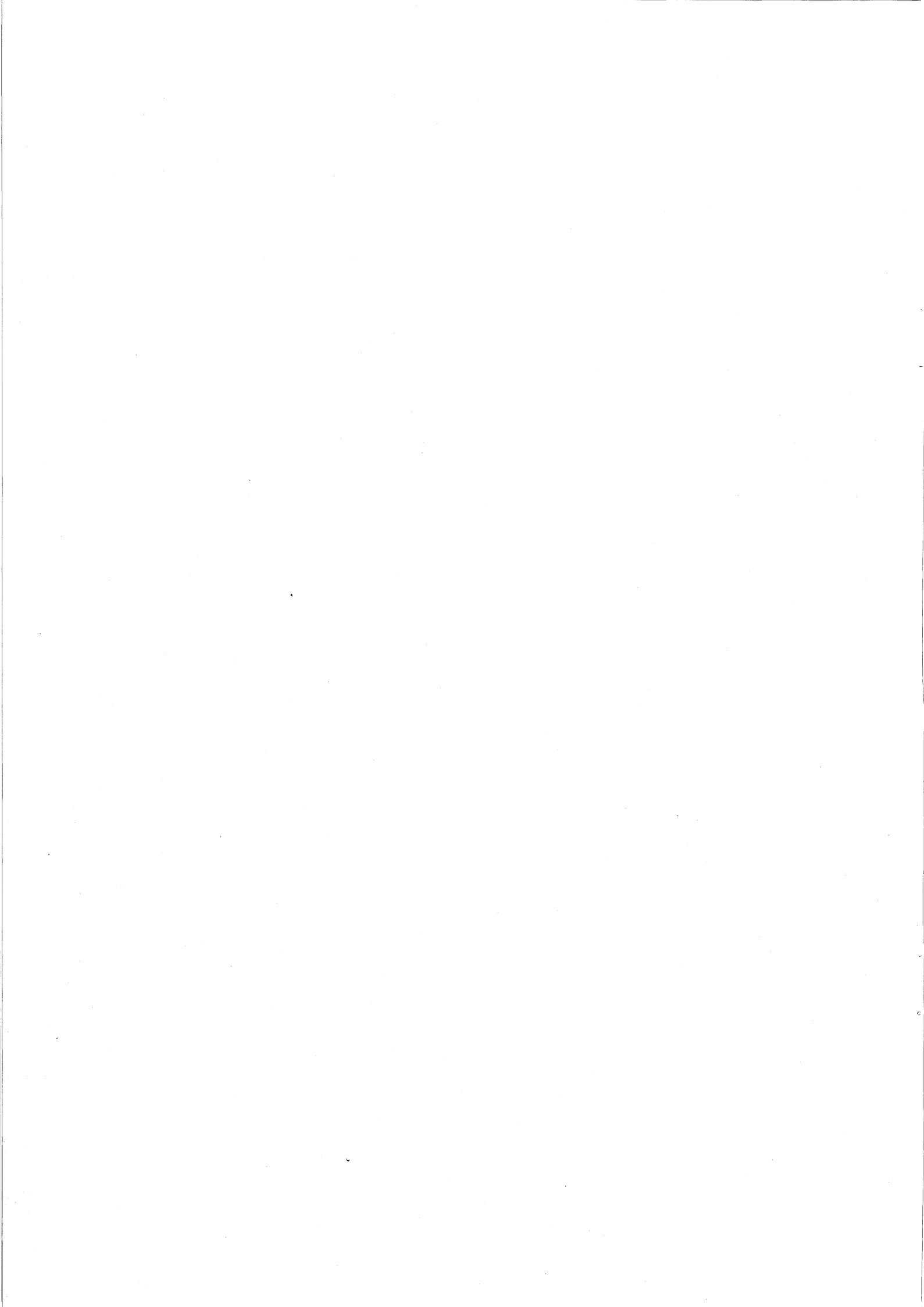
*Public temporary housing (公營臨時房屋)*

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

*Private temporary housing (私人臨時房屋)*

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

- (32) **Usual Language/Dialect (習用語言/方言)**: The usual language/dialect a person used in daily communication at home. This is not applicable to persons aged under 5 or dumb persons.
- (33) **Vietnamese Migrants (越南船民)**: 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.
- (34) **Working Population (工作人口)**: Please see Activity Status in (1).



# 詞彙釋義

## 詞彙釋義 (按筆畫次序排列)

- (1) **工作人口 (Working Population)**：請參看第(32)項「**經濟活動身分**」釋義。
- (2) **工作地點 (Place of Work)**：某人的工作地點指他在一九九六年中期人口統計日前七天內因工作關係，而須經常停留或每日必到的地點所在的地區。若某人在該七天內有超過一份工作，工作地點是指其主業的工作地點。若某人每日工作地點都不同（如地盤工人）或其有多個工作地點（如醫院及診所主診醫生、流動小販），工作地點指在該其七天內逗留較長工作時間的地點。若某人不在固定地方工作（如推銷員、司機），而每日須回公司或車場報到，該地方則為其工作地點。若某人為中港貨運司機及大部分時間在中國境內工作，其工作地點為中國。
- (3) **上課地點 (Place of Study)**：某人的上課地點是指他因修讀全日制或部分時間制的正式課程，而須在港上課的學校或教育機構所在的地區。
- (4) **本港居民人口 (Resident Population)**：通常居住在香港的居民，在中期人口統計點算時刻暫時離港的居民亦包括在內。
- (5) **在港總人口 (Population Present in Hong Kong)**：於一九九六年中期人口統計點算時刻在港的人口總數，包括在港的居民、旅客及越南船民，但不包括於當日暫時不在港的居民。
- (6) **年齡 (Age)**：某人出生後度過的完整年數。
- (7) **年齡／性別勞動人口參與率 (Age-sex-specific Labour Force Participation Rate)**：從事經濟活動人口（即勞動人口）佔某年齡、性別組別內的人口的比例。
- (8) **年齡中位數 (Median Age)**：顯示人口平均年齡的一種指標，人口總數百分之五十在這年齡之上，而其餘的百分之五十在這年齡之下。
- (9) **行業 (Industry)**：在中期人口統計日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。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 (Manufacturing)**：包括棉及其他紗線紡織、棉及其他布料的梭織及針織、漂染、印染、整理、衣著用品製造、針織及其他紡織製成品、地氈、繩索、細繩、食品、飲品、煙草、鞋履、皮革製品、橡膠製品、塑膠製品、木製品、紙品、金屬製品、機械、化學品、化學產品、玻璃及陶器。

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

*批發、零售及進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 (Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels)*：包括批發及零售業、進出口業、小販、非固定行業的經紀、其他商業代理人、酒樓、咖啡室、酒店及旅舍。

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

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

*社區、社會及個人服務業 (Community, social and personal services)*：包括政府服務、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 (Others)*：包括「漁農業」、「礦業及採石業」、「電力、燃氣及水務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能分類或描述不足。

- (10) **住戶人數 (Household Size)**：在家庭住戶中的居民人口數目。
- (11) **住戶月入中位數 (Median Monthly Household Income)**：住戶每月收入的一種平均值，百分之五十的住戶，他們的收入高於這數字，而其餘百分之五十，他們的收入低於這數字。收入金額是零的住戶亦包括在計算之內。
- (12) **住戶每月收入 (Monthly Household Income)**：住戶成員一九九六年二月份的總收入（包括他們由所有工作獲得的現金收入及其他現金入息）。
- (13) **住戶結構 (Household Composition)**：住戶結構類別是根據住戶內各人與戶主關係以及他們之間的配偶、父母、子女關係的資料而得出的。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 (One person)*：只有一人的住戶。

*未擴展的單核心家庭住戶 (One unextended nuclear family)*：只有一個家庭核心而無其他親屬組成的住戶。

*垂直擴展的單核心家庭住戶 (One vertically extended nuclear family)*：由一個家庭核心及一名或以上不同代的親屬組成的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他屬同一代的親屬。

*平向擴展的單核心家庭住戶 (One horizontally extended nuclear family)*：由一個及一名或以上屬同一代的親屬組成的住戶。這個住戶中沒有其他屬於另一代的親屬。

*多個核心家庭住戶 (Two or more nuclear families)*：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。

*無核心家庭但有親屬關係人士住戶 (Related persons forming no nuclear family)*：由一群有親屬關係但未能形成一個家庭核心的人士所組成的住戶。

*無親屬關係人士住戶 (Unrelated persons)*：由一群無親屬關係人士組成的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括一些有親屬關係的成員。

**(14) 攻讀科目 (Field of Education)**：某人修讀達到最高教育水平的課程科目。如某人曾修讀一個科目以上的課程，則只記錄他認為最重要的科目。

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

*文學及社會科學 (Arts and social science)*：包括音樂、繪畫、雕刻、戲劇、手工藝、攝影及電影攝影、文學、語文及語言學、歷史、哲學、神學、宗教、考古學、人類學、經濟學、社會學、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 (Pure science)*：包括數學、生物、化學、地質學、物理、天文學、氣象學、海洋學、統計學及精算學。

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

*商科及電腦課程 (Business, commercial and computer studies)*：包括銀行業務、市場學、金融及投資、估價、採購及供應、保險、秘書、公司行政秘書、公共及商業行政、會計、速記、打字、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 (Medical and health related studies)*：包括藥物（中藥除外）、護理、牙科、精神病學、放射學、藥劑、牙科及醫科技術、物理及職業治療、言語治療、解剖學、生理學、免疫學、病理學及法醫學。

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

*機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 (Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine*

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

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

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

- (15) **每月主業收入中位數 (Median Monthly Income from Main Employment)**：每月主業收入的一種平均值，百分之五十的工作人口（不包括無酬家庭從業員），他們的主業收入高於這數字，而其餘百分之五十，他們的主業收入低於這數字。
- (16) **非從事經濟活動人口 (Economically Inactive Population)**：請參看第（32）項「**經濟活動身分**」釋義。
- (17) **居處租住權 (Tenure of Accommodation)**：這是指居所是由住戶自置或租用，或是由僱主提供等。

*自置 (Owner-occupier)*：住戶擁有其居住的屋宇單位。

*全租 (Sole tenant)*：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 (Co-tenant)*：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分地方。

*二房東 (Main tenant)*：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分地方分租予其他住戶。

*三房客 (Sub-tenant)*：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分地方。

*免租 (Rent free)*：住戶在已獲得或未獲得業主同意情況下免費居住在一屋宇單位，但不包括由僱主提供屋宇單位的住戶。

*由僱主提供 (Provided by employer)*：住戶居住在由其成員之一的僱主提供的屋宇單位，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「由僱主提供」類。

(18) **屋宇單位類型 (Type of Quarters)**：屋宇單位按照所屬建築物的類型分類。這些建築物以建築材料種類、用途及負責建築／管理的機構分類。

*公營租住房屋 (Public rental housing)：*

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

*房屋委員會乙類租住單位 (Housing Authority rental flats (Group B))*：這些是以前稱為徙置屋邨的屋宇單位，但自一九七三年起改由香港房屋委員會管理。這些單位所屬的大廈可再劃分為第一型至第六型大廈。

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

*補助出售房屋 (Subsidized sale flats)：*

*房屋委員會補助出售單位 (Housing Authority subsidized sale flats)*：包括按香港房屋委員會的居者有其屋計劃、私人機構參與計劃及中等入息家庭房屋計劃建造的屋宇單位。

*房屋協會補助出售單位 (Housing Society subsidized sale flats)*：包括按香港房屋協會的住宅發售計劃及夾心階層住屋計劃建造的屋宇單位。

*私人永久性房屋 (Private permanent housing)：*

*私人住宅單位 (Private residential flats)*：包括主要作住宅用途的多層樓宇或房屋的單位。按香港房屋協會市區改善計劃建造的單位及由香港平民屋宇公司建造的大廈的單位亦包括在內。

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

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

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

*非住宅用屋宇單位 (Non-domestic quarters)*：包括在精神病院、善終醫院、療養院、懲教機構、老人院、男女童院、宗教場所、軍營、酒店、旅舍、宿舍（例如大學學生宿舍）、及其他非住宅建築物（例如商業

大廈及工廠大廈)內的住宿地方(例如房間或床位)。

*臨時房屋 (Temporary housing) :*

*公營臨時房屋 (Public temporary housing) :*

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

*私人臨時房屋 (Private temporary housing) :*

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

- (19) **家庭住戶 (Domestic Household) :** 一群住在一起及分享生活所需的人士，他們之間不一定有親戚關係。自己單獨安排生活所需的個別人士亦當為一戶，即「單人住戶」。
- (20) **旅客 (Transients) :** 在中期人口統計點算時刻在港的非本港居民。該等人士住在酒店、賓館、住戶或在香港水域的遠洋輪船／沿岸航行船隻上。
- (21) **區議會分區 (District Board District) :** 區議會分區是按 1994 年分區公布令 (1994 年第 94 號法律公告) 及 1994 年分區公布 (修訂) 令 (1994 年第 330 號法律公告) 在憲報公布的地域分區。以上分區公布令是為一九九四年九月十八日的區議會選舉而頒布的。全港共有 18 個區議會分區：港島 4 個，九龍 5 個及新界 9 個。
- (22) **國籍 (Nationality) :** 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。
- (23) **婚姻狀況 (Marital Status) :** 受訪者在中期人口統計訪問時所報稱的婚姻狀況，而有關的婚姻或離婚事件是否有經過任何合法註冊或儀式，並未有查核。
- (24) **專上教育 (Tertiary Education) :** 請參看第 (26) 項「**教育程度**」釋義。
- (25) **從事經濟活動人口 (Economically Active Population) :** 請參看第 (32) 項「**經濟活動身分**」釋義。
- (26) **教育程度 (Educational Attainment) :** 某人在學校或其他教育機構修讀達到的最高教育水平，無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 (香港公開進修學院主辦的學位課程除外)，課程必須包括考試或指定評核成績的程序。教育程度分類如下：

未受教育 (*No schooling*)：包括從未修讀過正式課程的人士。

幼稚園 (*Kindergarten*)：包括所有幼稚園班級。

小學 (*Primary*)：包括所有小學的一至六年級。

初中 (*Lower secondary*)：包括所有中學的一至三年級。

高中或同等程度 (*Upper secondary or equivalent*)：包括所有中學的四至五年級，以及工藝程度（相等於高中程度的工業教育／職業訓練課程）。

預科或同等程度 (*Sixth form or equivalent*)：包括所有中學的六至七年級，以及技術員程度（其他專上教育以外的進修課程）。

專上（非學位課程） (*Tertiary (Non-degree courses)*)：包括工業學院／科技學院／理工學院的所有高級文憑／增修證書課程、理工學院及其他專上學院的院士銜和其他非學位課程。教育學院及工商師範學院的證書／文憑課程及護士訓練課程亦包括在內。

專上（學位課程） (*Tertiary (Degree courses)*)：包括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。

(27) **習用語言／方言 (Usual Language/Dialect)**：某人在家裡與家人交談日常使用的語言／方言，但不適用於年齡在五歲以下兒童或失語人士。

(28) **勞動人口參與率 (Labour Force Participation Rate)**：從事經濟活動人口（即勞動人口）佔十五歲及以上人口的比例。

(29) **就學情況 (Schooling)**：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（26）項「**教育程度**」釋義。

未受教育／幼稚園 (*No schooling/Kindergarten*)：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 (*Had been to school/Were studying*)：包括曾經修讀過或正在修讀小學或以上正式課程的人士。

(30) **越南船民 (Vietnamese Migrants)**：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／船民在本港生的兒童。

(31) **新市鎮 (New Town)**：各新市鎮界線乃採自規劃署及拓展署訂定的新市鎮發展範圍。全港共有十一個新市鎮，即是葵涌、青衣、荃灣、屯門、元朗、天水圍、粉嶺／上水、大

埔、沙田、馬鞍山及將軍澳。

(32) **經濟活動身分 (Activity Status)**：人口可劃分為從事經濟活動人口（即勞動人口）及非從事經濟活動人口兩大類。

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

工作人口是指十五歲及以上的人士，(a) 他在一九九六年中期人口統計日前七天內從事一些工作賺取薪酬或利潤；或 (b) 他在一九九六年中期人口統計日前七天內有一份正式工作。工作人口可劃分為：

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

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

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

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

失業人士是指十五歲及以上而非經濟自給的人。這些人在一九九六年中期人口統計進行統計之前七天並無工作，但正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 (Economically inactive population)*：包括在中期人口統計日前七天內並無職位亦無工作的人，但不包括在這七天期內正在休假的人士及失業人士。而料理家務者、退休人士及十五歲以下人士等則包括在內。

*料理家務者 (Home-maker)*：照顧家庭而並無賺取報酬的人。

*學生 (Student)*：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，而在中期人口統計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 (Retired person)*：以前有工作但現時因年老而沒有繼續工作的人。

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

*其他非從事經濟活動人士 (Other economically inactive)*：包括從事無酬的教會

工作者、因長期患病或傷殘而不能工作或找尋工作的人。

- (33) **暫時不在港居民 (Residents Temporarily Away from Hong Kong)**：通常在港居住，但在中期人口統計點算時刻暫時離港的居民。
- (34) **職業 (Occupation)**：在中期人口統計日前七天內某人所做的工作種類。分類基本上是按照「國際標準職業分類法（一九八八）」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 (Managers and administrators)*：包括政府的行政人員、專員及署／處長、領事、議員、工商界、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 (Professionals)*：包括合資格的專業科學家、醫生、牙醫及其他醫療專業人員、建築師、測量師及工程師、大學、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、翻譯者及傳譯員、新聞編輯、新聞記者及作家、圖書館管理員及宗教活動專業人員。

*輔助專業人員 (Associate professionals)*：包括科學技術員、護士及助產士、牙科助理及其他保健輔助專業人員、建築、測量及工程技術員、光學及電子儀器控制員、船隻領航員及空中交通指揮員、小學及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 (Clerks)*：包括速記員、秘書及打字員、簿記、金融、船務、存案及人事部文員、出納員及銀行櫃員、接待員及查詢文員。

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

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

*機台及機器操作員及裝配員 (Plant and machine operators and assemblers)*：包括鑽井工人及鏟床操作員、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器操作員、印刷機操作員、生產紡織、橡膠及塑膠製品的機器操作員、裝配員、司機、海員及其他工廠及機器操作員。

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

*其他 (Others)*：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。



## Publications of the 1996 Population By-census Released

### 已出版有關一九九六年中期人口統計的刊物

Title of Publication	刊物名稱	Language	語文
Hong Kong 1996 Population By-census	一九九六年中期人口統計		
Summary Results	簡要報告	English	英文
Summary Results	簡要報告	Chinese	中文
Tables for District Board Districts and Constituency Areas: Population by Age and Sex	有關各區議會分區及選區的統計表： 按年齡及性別劃分的人口數目	Bilingual	中英文
Tables for Tertiary Planning Units: Population by Age and Sex	有關各規劃統計小區的統計表： 按年齡及性別劃分的人口數目	Bilingual	中英文
Tables for District Board Districts and Constituency Areas: Quarters, Households and Population by Type of Quarters	有關各區議會分區及選區的統計表： 按屋宇單位類型劃分的屋宇單位、 住戶及人口數目	Bilingual	中英文
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Year 年	Month 月	文章題目
1996	1	Salary statistics of middle-level managerial and professional employees 中層管理及專業僱員薪金統計
	2	Analysis of Hong Kong's retained imports, 1989-1994 一九八九至一九九四年香港留用進口分析
	3	Revisions to Hong Kong's commodity classification system 香港貨物分類法的修訂
	4	(i) Labour productivity in the manufacturing sector of Hong Kong, 1982-1993 一九八二至一九九三年香港製造業的勞工生產力 (ii) Standardization and standardized rates 標準化及標準率
	5	(i) The Specification Price Survey of Imports and Exports 進出口貨品價格統計調查 (ii) Hospitalization 香港市民入住醫院情況
	6	Results of the 1994/95 Household Expenditure Survey and the rebasing of the Consumer Price Indices 一九九四至九五年開支統計調查結果及重訂消費物價指數基期
	7	(i) Volume and price movements in Hong Kong's external trade, 1985-1995 一九八五至一九九五年香港對外貿易的貨量及價格變動 (ii) The Social Security Assistance Index of Price 社會保障援助物價指數
	8	(i) Trading firms with manufacturing - related functions 從事製造業相關活動的貿易公司 (ii) The recent unemployment and underemployment situation in Hong Kong 近期香港的失業和就業不足情況
	9	(i) Preliminary estimates of Gross National Product (GNP) for 1994 一九九四年本地居民生產總值的初步估計 (ii) An analysis of characteristics of immigrant children from China newly admitted to schools 首次入讀本港學校新移民學童特徵的分析
	10	(i) Demographic trends in Hong Kong 1986 - 1995 一九八六至一九九五年香港人口趨勢 (ii) River trade cargo statistics 1995 一九九五年河運貨物統計 (iii) Improvement in living environment for public rental housing residents 公共租住房屋居民居住環境的改善
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