

# 2016

## 中期人口統計

### Population By-census

# 統計圖解 Graphic Guide



香港特別行政區 政府統計處  
Census and Statistics Department  
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region







# 2016

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# 統計圖解 Graphic Guide

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**政府統計處 2016年中期人口統計辦事處**

地址：香港九龍觀塘海濱道 135-137 號宏基資本大廈10樓

電話：(852) 3547 1800 圖文傳真：(852) 3547 1894

電郵：[bycensus2016@censtatd.gov.hk](mailto:bycensus2016@censtatd.gov.hk)

Enquiries about this publication can be directed to :

**2016 Population By-census Office**

**Census and Statistics Department**

Address : 10/F, Rykadan Capital Tower, 135-137 Hoi Bun Road, Kwun Tong,  
Kowloon, Hong Kong.

Tel. : (852) 3547 1800 Fax : (852) 3547 1894

E-mail : [bycensus2016@censtatd.gov.hk](mailto:bycensus2016@censtatd.gov.hk)

政府統計處網站 Website of the Census and Statistics Department

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## 背景

根據慣例，自 1961 年起，香港每 10 年進行一次人口普查，並在兩次人口普查中間，進行一次中期人口統計。香港於 2016 年 6 月至 8 月期間進行了 2016 年中期人口統計。本報告以圖解方式展示這次中期人口統計的簡要結果。

2016 年中期人口統計已於 2016 年 6 月 30 日至 8 月 2 日的 34 天期間進行。這次中期人口統計乃一抽樣統計調查，用以搜集有關人口的廣泛社會及經濟特徵資料。全港約十分之一的屋宇單位被選中，而單位內所有住戶均為訪問對象。

2016 年中期人口統計提供香港人口的社會和經濟特徵，以及按地區分布的最新基準統計數字。這些數字對政府在規劃和制定政策尤為重要。小區人口資料是政府制定地區發展和服務計劃的基礎；而詳細人口分組資料例如長者、青年、單親人士、少數族裔人士、內地來港定居未足 7 年人士等，則有助政府策劃福利政策和社會服務計劃。而最重要的是，人口普查和中期人口統計的結果，是人口統計系統中編製人口估計的基準資料。

編製人口數字的方法相當繁複，所需的資料來源亦很廣泛。其中，人口普查及中期人口統計系列的統計結果，是整個編製過程的根基。這些基準資料，加上透過其他行政系統（例如出生、死亡及出入境記錄）及抽樣統計調查（特別是持續性的綜合住戶統計調查）所得資料，編製而成的統計數據，連結成一個人口統計數

## Background

It is an established practice from 1961 for Hong Kong to conduct a population census once every 10 years and a by-census in the middle of the intercensal period. The 2016 Population By-census was conducted in June to August 2016. This report presents summary results of the 2016 Population By-census in graphic form.

The 2016 Population By-census was conducted in the 34 day period from 30 June to 2 August 2016. It was a sample enquiry on a broad range of demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population. About one-tenth of all quarters in Hong Kong were sampled and all households therein were included in the enquiry.

The 2016 Population By-census provides up-to-date benchmark statistics on the socio-economic characteristics of the population of Hong Kong and on its geographical distribution. Such statistics are vital to the planning and policy formulation of the government. Data on small areas form the basis of district development and service planning programmes of the government, while comprehensive information on population sub-groups, such as the elderly, youths, single parents, ethnic minorities and persons from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years, facilitates the planning of welfare policy and social service programmes. Most important of all, results of the censuses/by-censuses form the benchmark data for the compilation of population estimates in the Population Statistics System.

The system for compiling population figures is complex and requires data from a wide variety of sources. The results of population censuses/by-censuses form the cornerstone of the system. These benchmark data are taken together with statistical data generated from administrative systems (such as births, deaths and passenger movement records) and sample surveys (in particular the continuous General Household

據資料庫，數據可用於編製人口數字及其他眾多用途。

## 統計範圍

2016 年中期人口統計採用「居住人口」方法，以涵蓋所有居港人口。政府統計處自 2000 年 8 月開始，採用了「居住人口」方法，來編製香港的人口估計。作出這個改動的原因，是「居住人口」概念在統計理論而言，較適用於計算一個地方的人口。而這個做法尤為配合現今的香港人口居住和流動模式。

2016 年中期人口統計的點算時刻（即 2016 年 6 月 30 日凌晨 3 時）的居港人口包括「常住居民」和「流動居民」。「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：（一）在點算時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在點算時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於點算時刻在港的香港非永久性居民。

至於「流動居民」，則指在點算時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，或在點算時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港。

本報告列出的自 2001 年開始的人口普查／中期人口統計的結果，皆指根據「居住人口」方法點算所得的居港人口，而列出的 1996 年中期人口統計的結果，則指根據「常住人口」點算方法<sup>(1)</sup>點算的本港居民人口。至於列出的 1991 年人口普查及在此之前的人口普查／中期人口統計的結

Survey) to form a population statistical database which serves a multitude of purposes, including the compilation of population figures.

## Coverage

The 2016 Population By-census covers the Hong Kong Resident Population under the “resident population” approach. The “resident population” approach has been adopted to compile the population estimates of Hong Kong since August 2000. Such change is effected in view of the greater relevance of the “resident population” concept from a statistical theory standpoint in measuring the population size of a place. It is considered particularly appropriate to do so to take account of the current residency and mobility patterns of the Hong Kong population.

The Hong Kong Resident Population at the reference moment of the 2016 Population By-census (i.e. 3:00 a.m. on 30 June 2016) covers “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”. “Usual Residents” refer to two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 3 months during the 6 months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the reference moment.

As for “Mobile Residents”, they are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment.

The results of the population censuses/ by-censuses conducted in years starting from 2001 onwards presented in this report all refer to the Hong Kong Resident Population enumerated under the “resident population” approach. Those of the 1996 Population By-census refer to the resident population enumerated under the “de jure enumeration” approach<sup>(1)</sup>, while those

果，均採用「時點人口」點算方法<sup>(2)</sup>點算的在港居民人口。另外，歷屆人口普查／中期人口統計的點算時刻亦各有不同，如 2001 年人口普查的點算時刻是 3 月中，2006 年中期人口統計是 7 月中，而 2011 年人口普查及 2016 年中期人口統計則在 6 月底。因此，即使點算方法相同，在作出比較時，亦需留意統計期不同所帶來的影響，特別是有關教育特徵和經濟特徵等的數據項目。儘管如此，本報告內的人口普查／中期人口統計的結果仍可作概括性比較。

## 數字的捨入

由於進位原因，統計圖內個別項目的數字總和可能與總數略有出入。

of the 1991 Population Census and the previous population censuses/ by-censuses refer to the resident population enumerated under the “de facto enumeration” approach<sup>(2)</sup>. Besides, the reference moments of the population censuses/ by-censuses conducted in different years are also different. For example, the reference moment of the 2001 Population Census was in mid-March, while that of the 2006 Population By-census was in mid-July, and in end-June for both the 2011 Population Census and the 2016 Population By-census. Therefore, even with the same enumeration approach, caution has to be taken in making comparison in view of the effect due to different reference periods particularly for such data topics as educational characteristics and economic characteristics. Nonetheless, results of the population censuses/ by-censuses presented in this report are broadly comparable.

## Rounding of figures

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

註釋：(1) 1996 年中期人口統計的本港居民人口包括在點算時刻之前或之後 6 個月通常在香港居住的住戶成員，或者通常在中國大陸／澳門工作的住戶成員。按「常住人口」點算方法，住戶成員的詳細資料會根據其通常居住的屋宇單位處記錄。

(2) 所有在點算時刻在港的人士及在點算時刻暫時不在香港的居民均點算在 1991 年人口普查及在此之前的人口普查／中期人口統計內。不過，有關人口及社會經濟特徵的詳細問題，只會向那些在點算時刻在港的居民提問，而人口普查／中期人口統計的數據以在港居民人口作為編製基礎。根據「時點人口」點算方法，某人的詳細資料是根據於點算時刻其所在屋宇單位及住戶記錄。

Notes: (1) The resident population in the 1996 Population By-census covered members of household usually living in Hong Kong in the 6-month period either before or after the reference moment, and those who usually worked in the mainland of China/ Macao. Under the “de jure enumeration” approach, all members of the household were enumerated in the quarters where they usually resided.

(2) In the 1991 Population Census and previous censuses/ by-censuses, all persons who were present in Hong Kong at the reference moment and Hong Kong residents who were temporarily away from Hong Kong were enumerated. However, detailed questions on demographic and socio-economic characteristics were only asked of those residents present in Hong Kong at the reference moment and census/ by-census data were compiled based on residents present in Hong Kong. Under the “de facto enumeration” approach, a person was enumerated in the household and quarters where he/she was found at the reference moment.

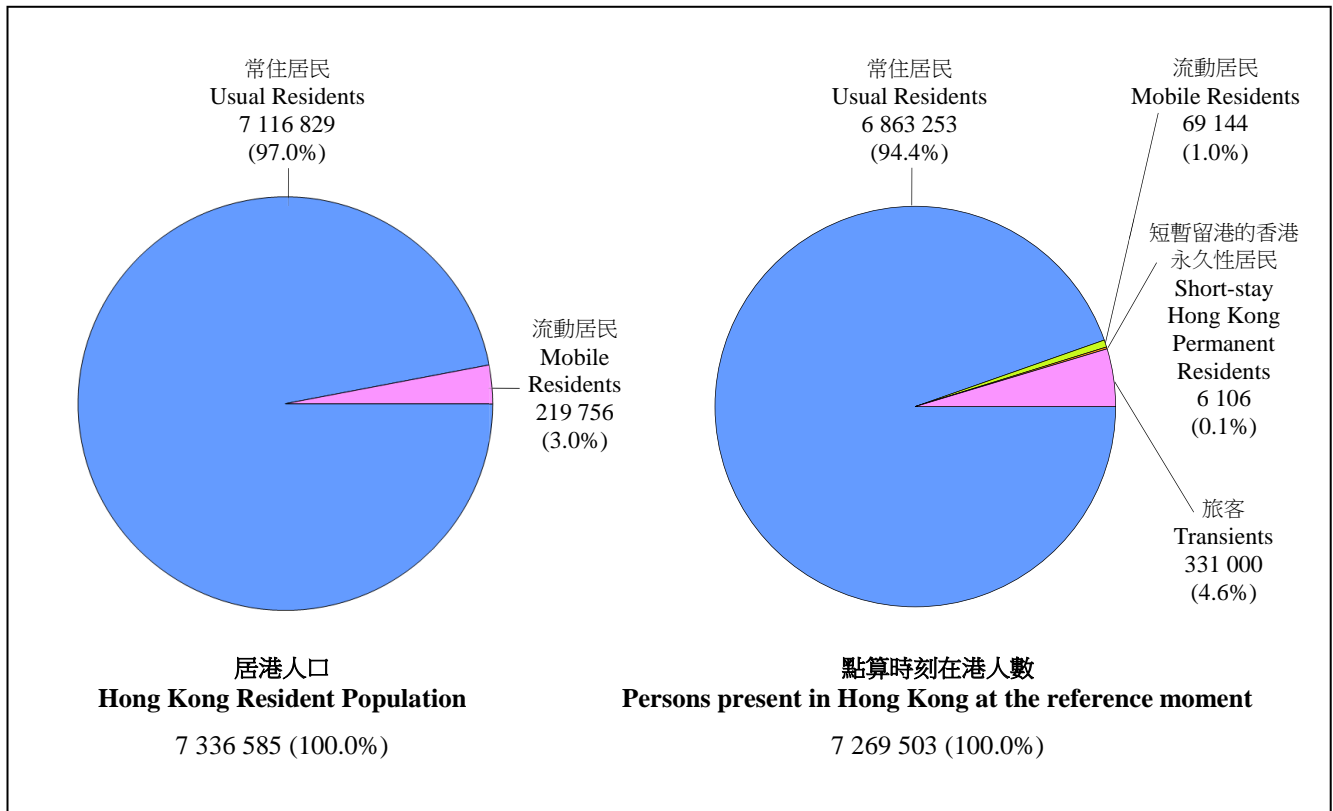


# Charts

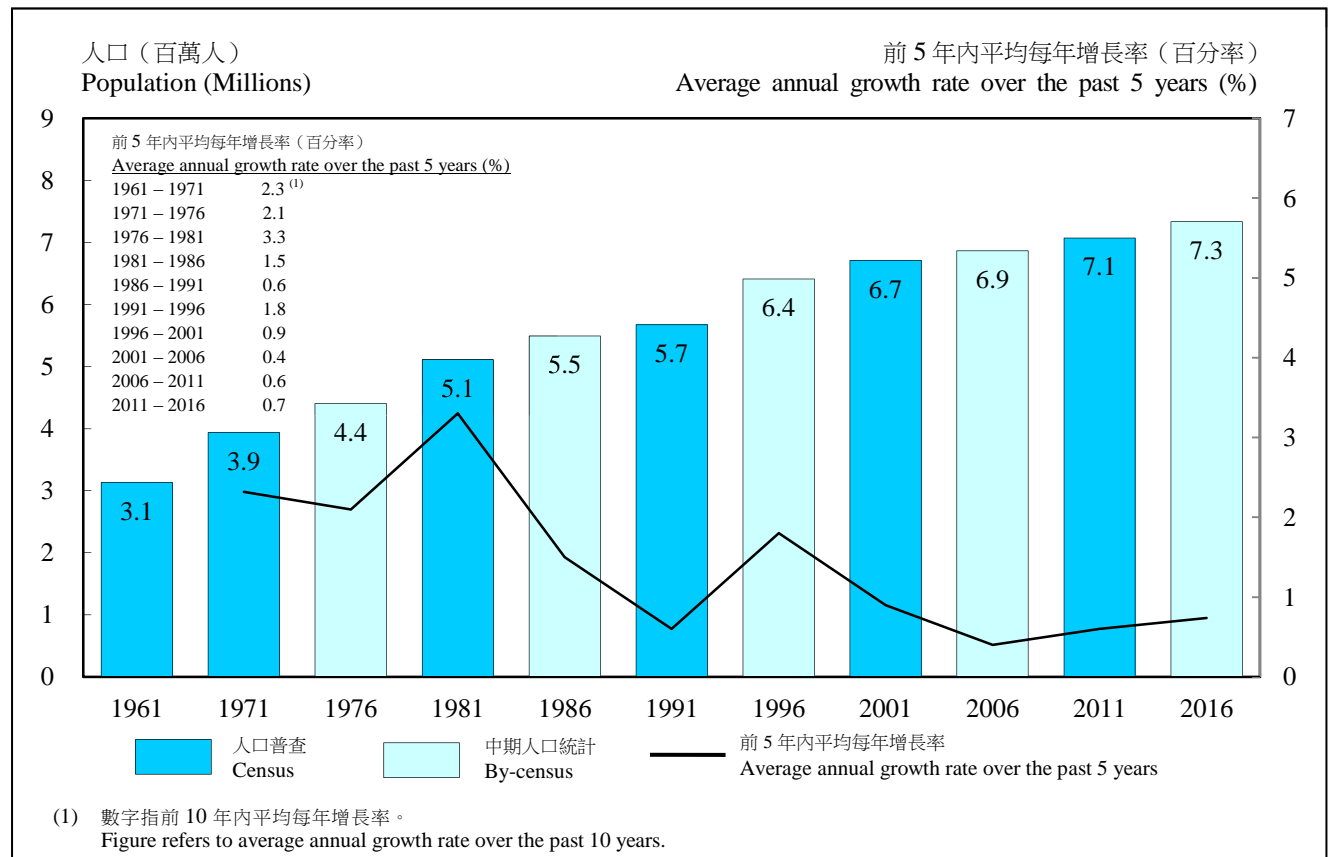
# 人口數目及結構

## Population Size and Structure

**圖 1 2016 年居港人口及點算時刻在港人數**  
**Chart 1 The Hong Kong Resident Population and persons present in Hong Kong at the reference moment, 2016**

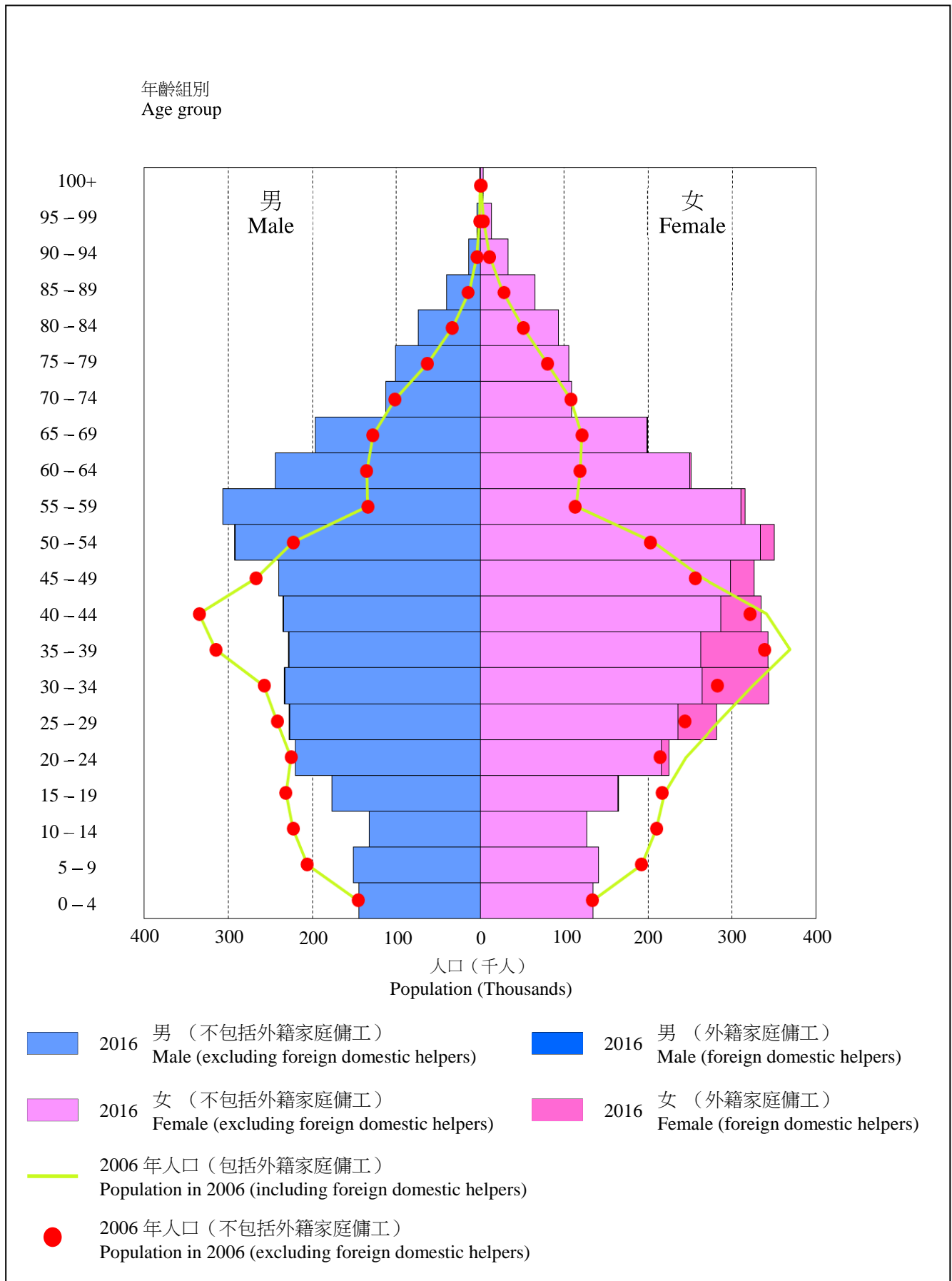


**圖 2 1961 年至 2016 年的人口及平均每年增長率**  
**Chart 2 Population and average annual growth rates, 1961 – 2016**

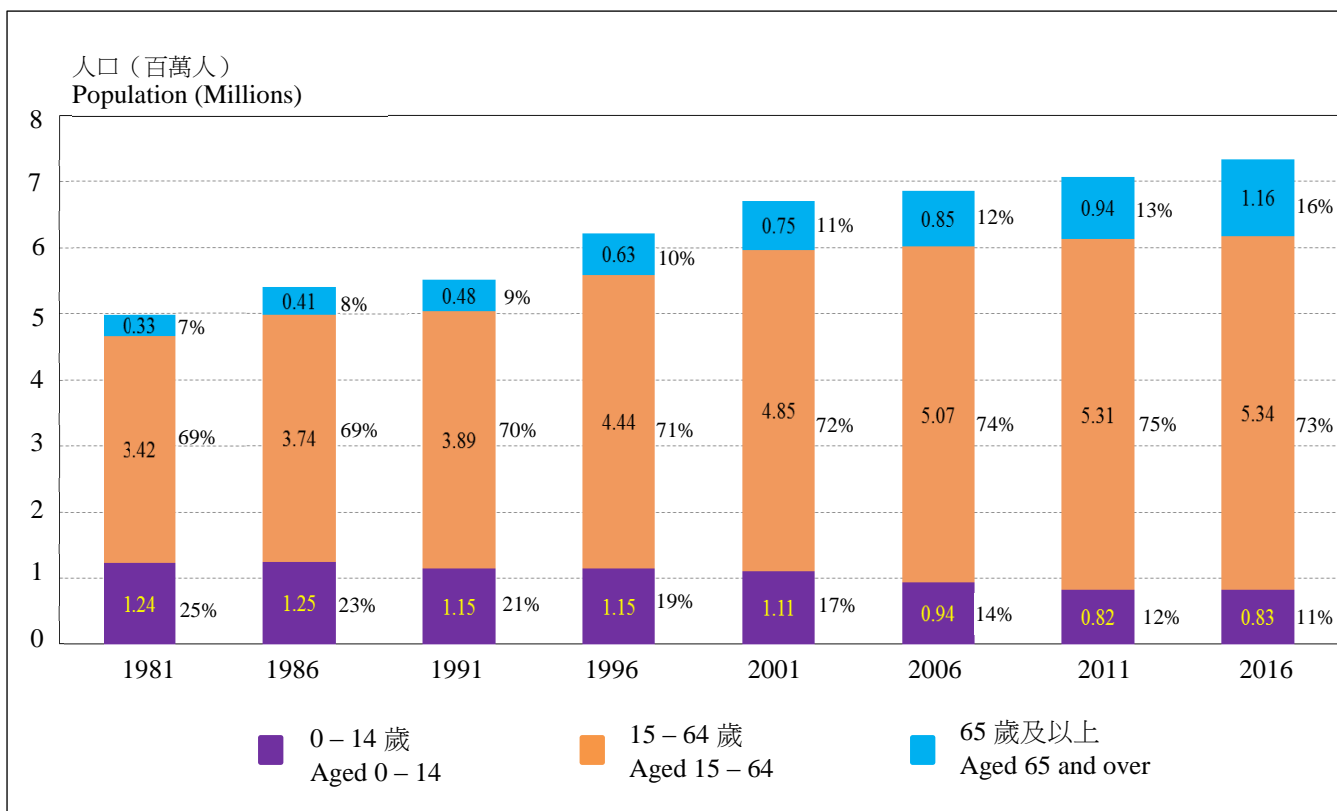




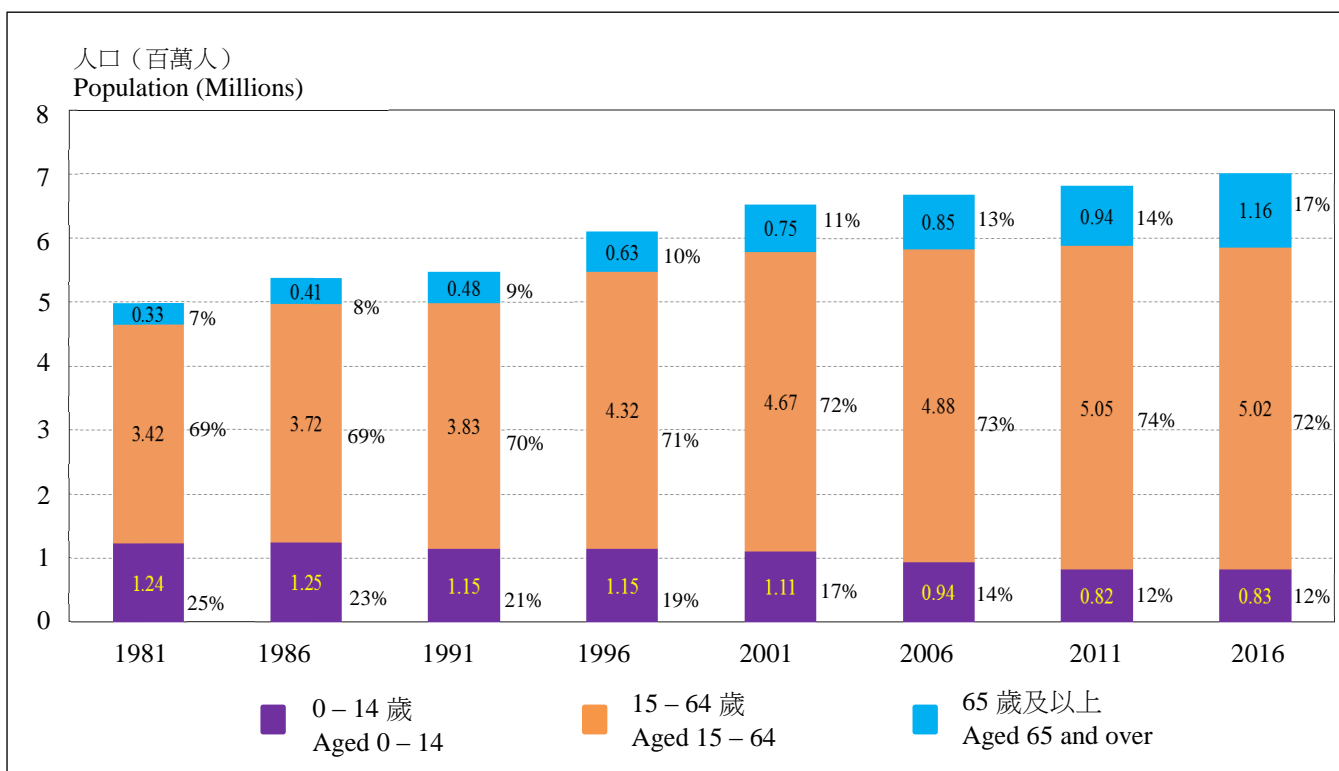
**圖 3 2006 年及 2016 年的人口金字塔**  
**Chart 3 Population pyramids, 2006 and 2016**



**圖 4 1981 年至 2016 年按年齡組別劃分的人口**  
**Chart 4 Population by age group, 1981 – 2016**



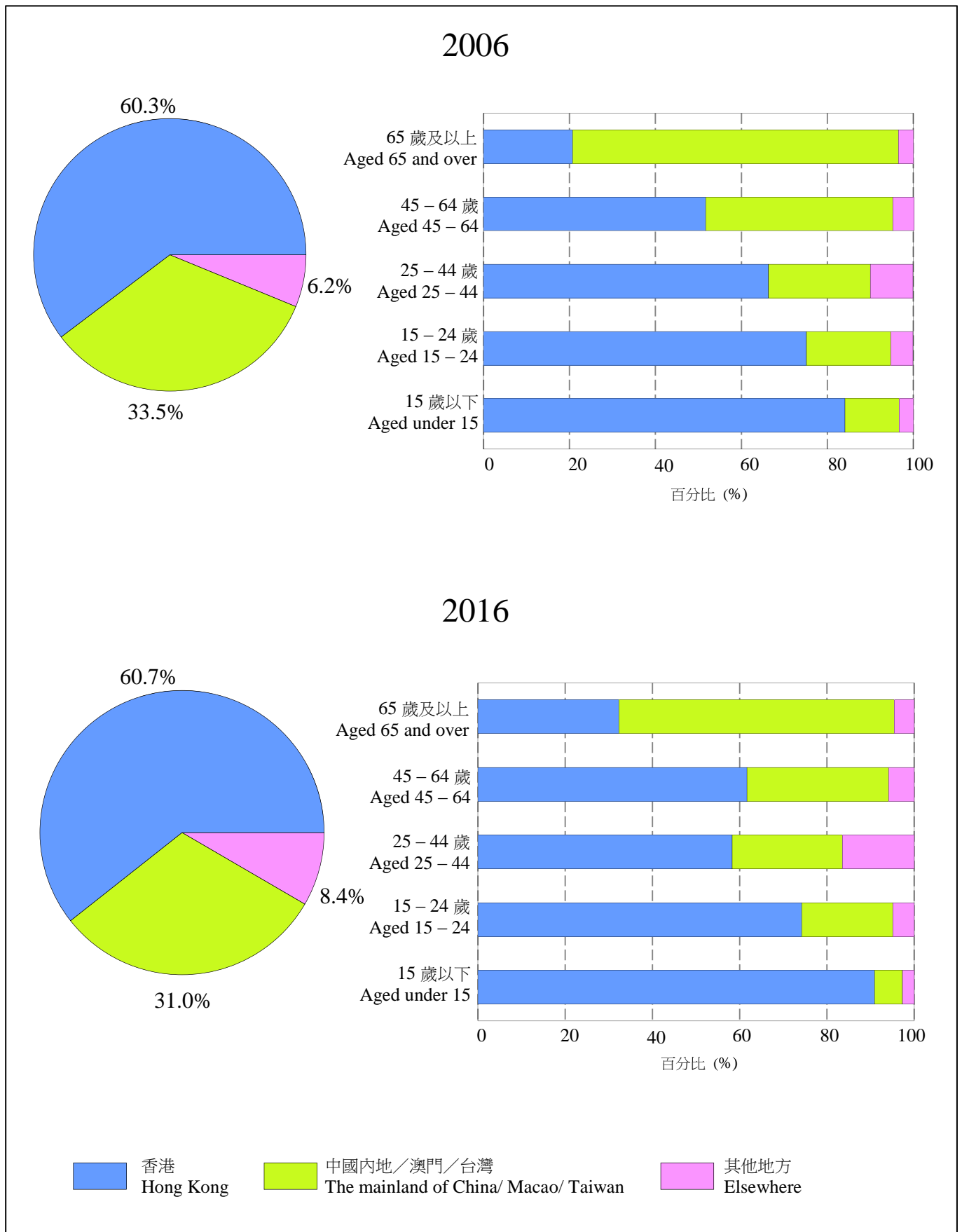
**圖 4A 1981 年至 2016 年按年齡組別劃分的人口 (不包括外籍家庭傭工)**  
**Chart 4A Population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by age group, 1981 – 2016**



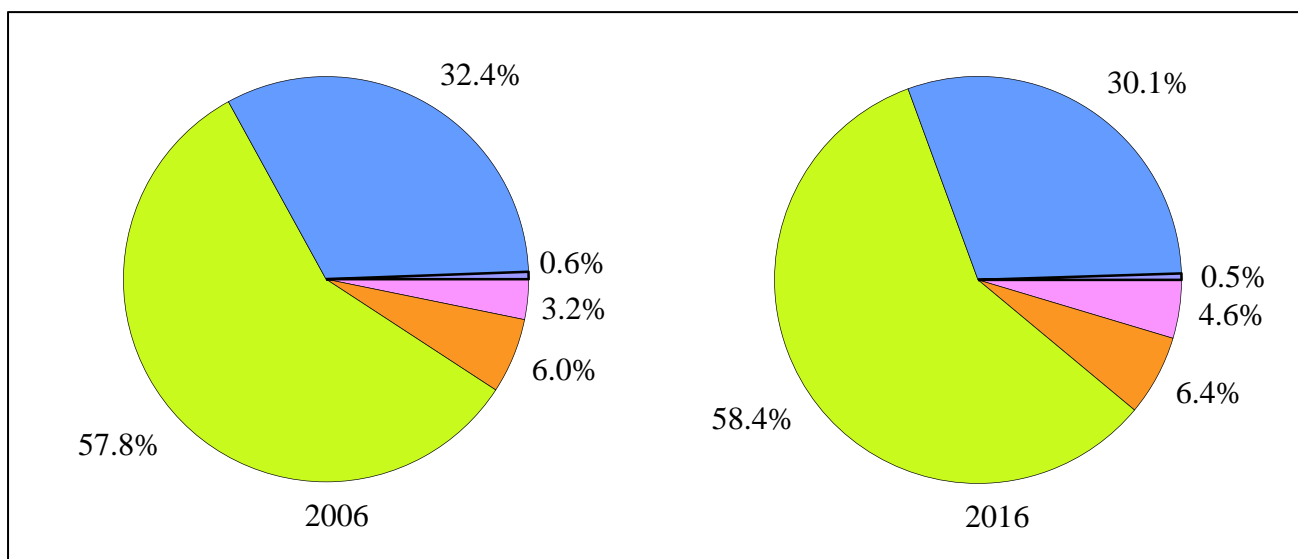
# 其他人口特徵

## Other Demographic Characteristics

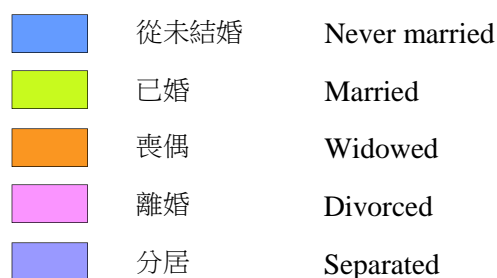
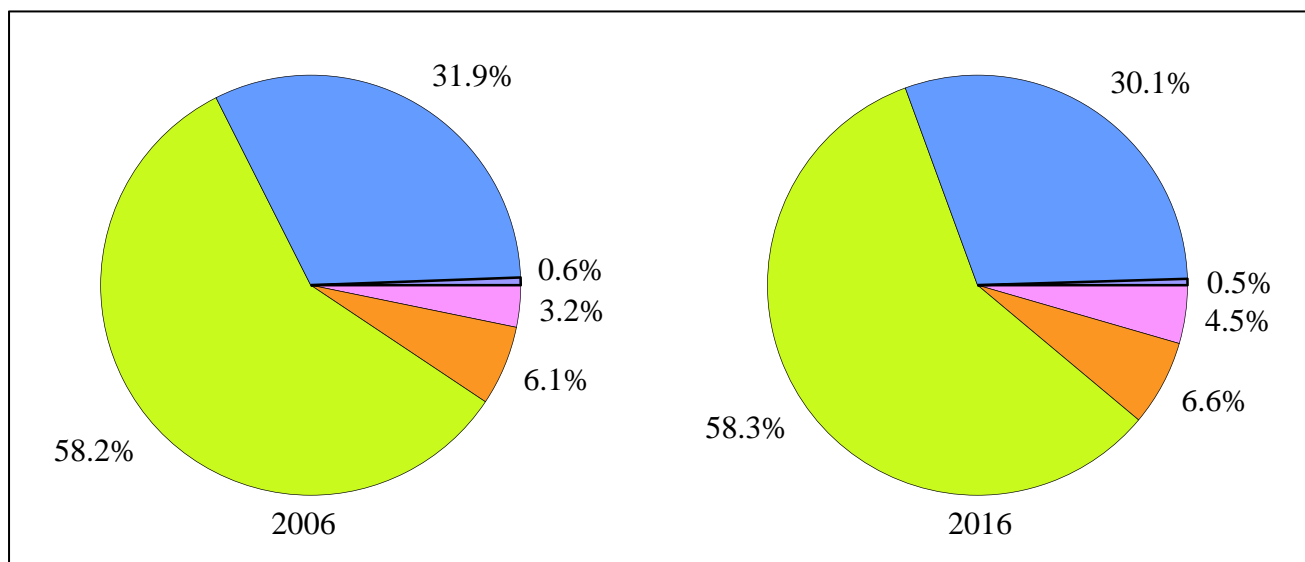
圖 5 2006 年及 2016 年按出生地點及年齡組別劃分的人口比例  
 Chart 5 Proportion of population by place of birth and age group, 2006 and 2016



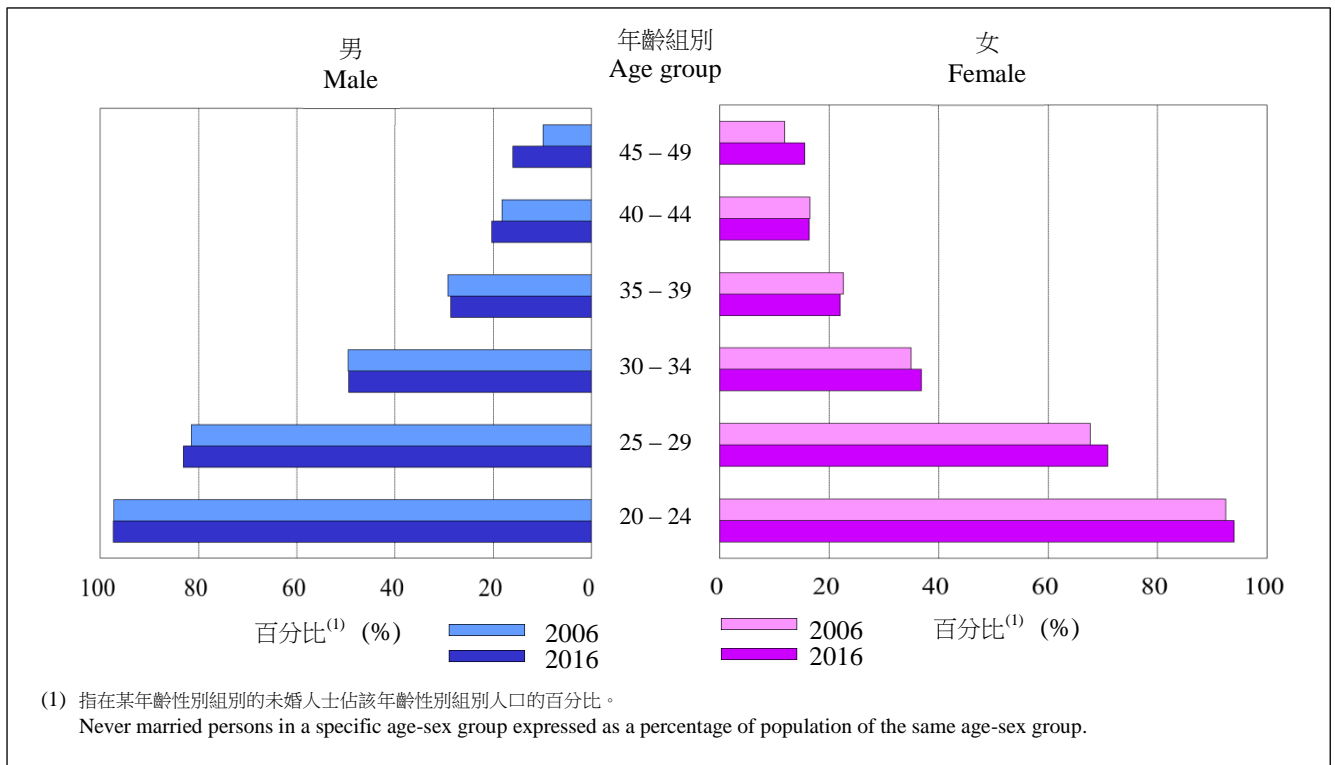
**圖 6 2006 年及 2016 年按婚姻狀況劃分的 15 歲及以上人口比例**  
**Chart 6 Proportion of population aged 15 and over by marital status, 2006 and 2016**



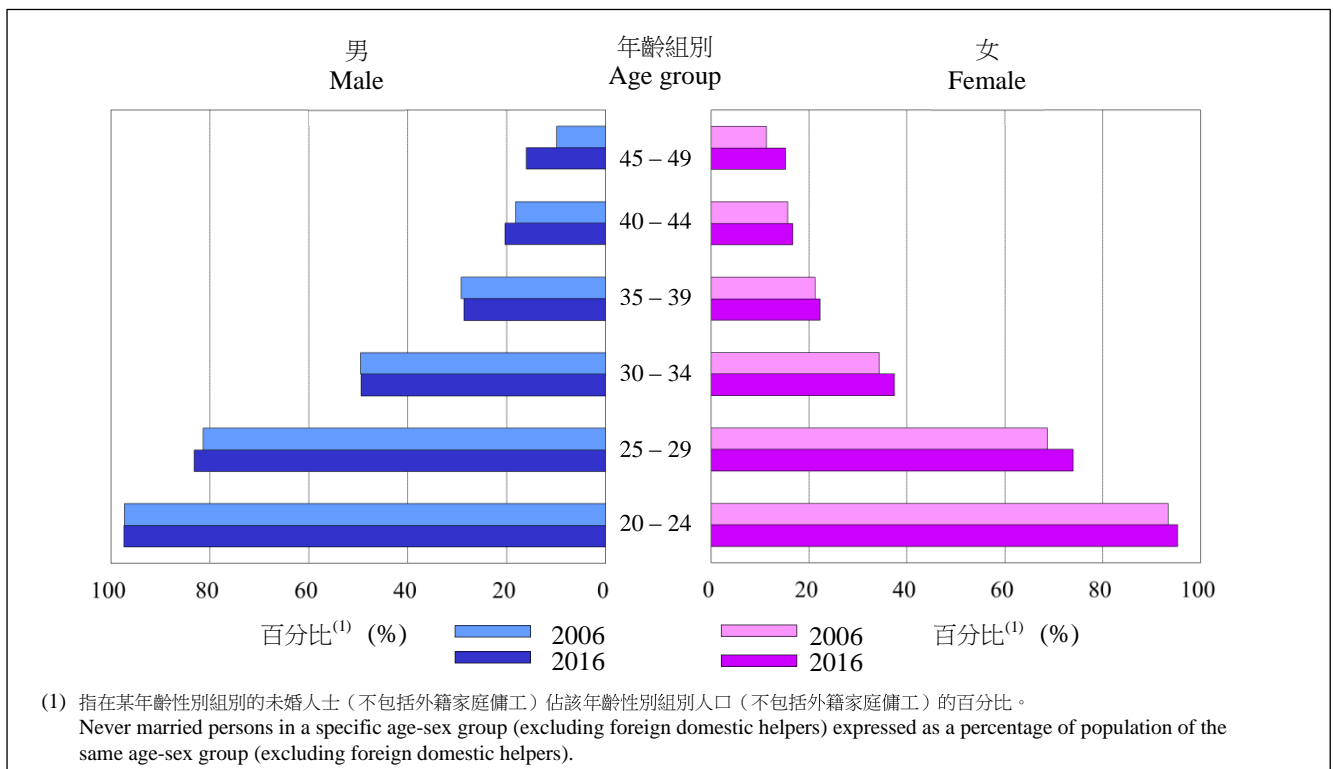
**圖 6A 2006 年及 2016 年按婚姻狀況劃分的 15 歲及以上人口比例**  
**(不包括外籍家庭傭工)**  
**Chart 6A Proportion of population aged 15 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by marital status, 2006 and 2016**



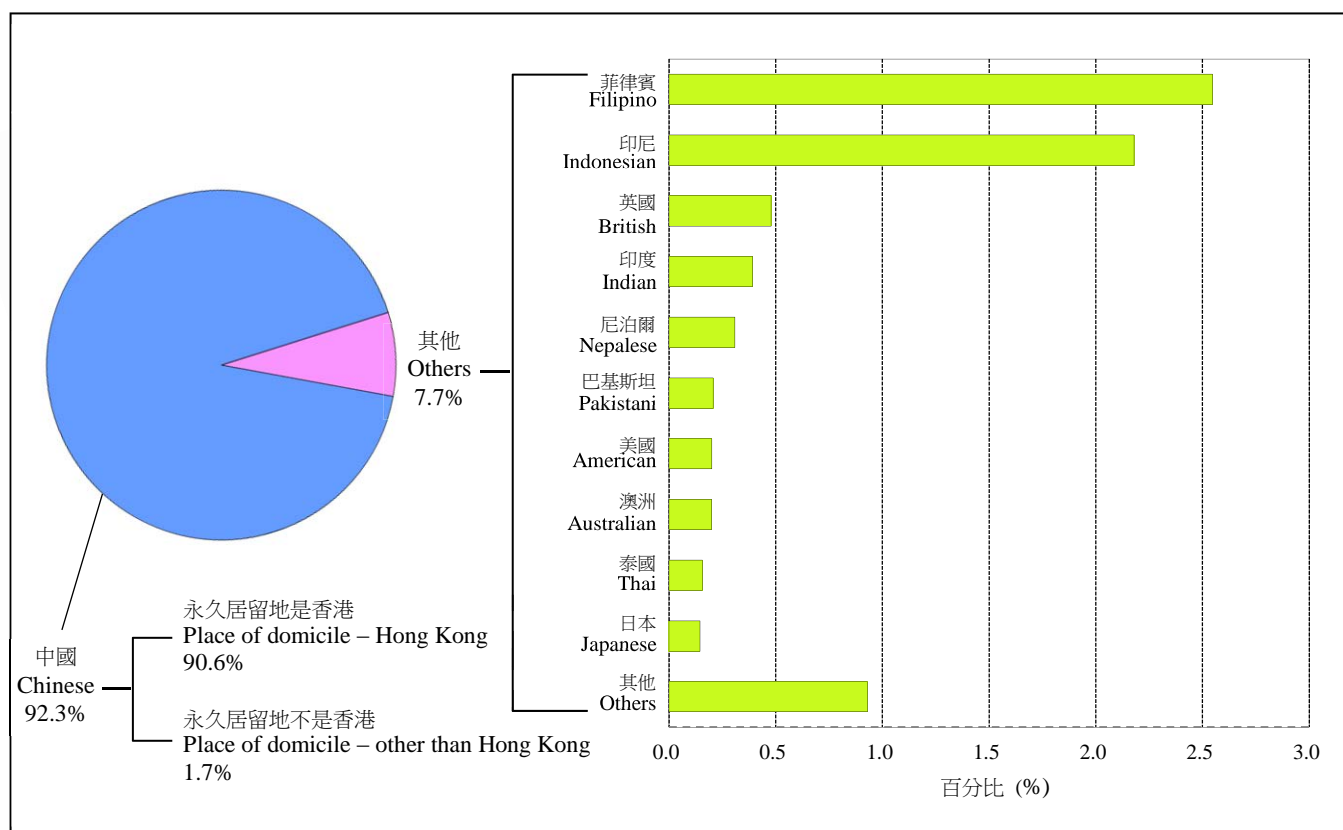
**圖 7 2006 年及 2016 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的 20 至 49 歲從未結婚的人口比例**  
**Chart 7 Proportion of never married population aged 20 – 49 by sex and age group, 2006 and 2016**



**圖 7A 2006 年及 2016 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的 20 至 49 歲從未結婚的人口比例 (不包括外籍家庭傭工)**  
**Chart 7A Proportion of never married population aged 20 – 49 (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex and age group, 2006 and 2016**



**圖 8 2016 年按國籍劃分的人口比例**  
**Chart 8 Proportion of population by nationality, 2016**



**圖 9 2016 年按種族劃分的人口比例**  
**Chart 9 Proportion of population by ethnicity, 2016**

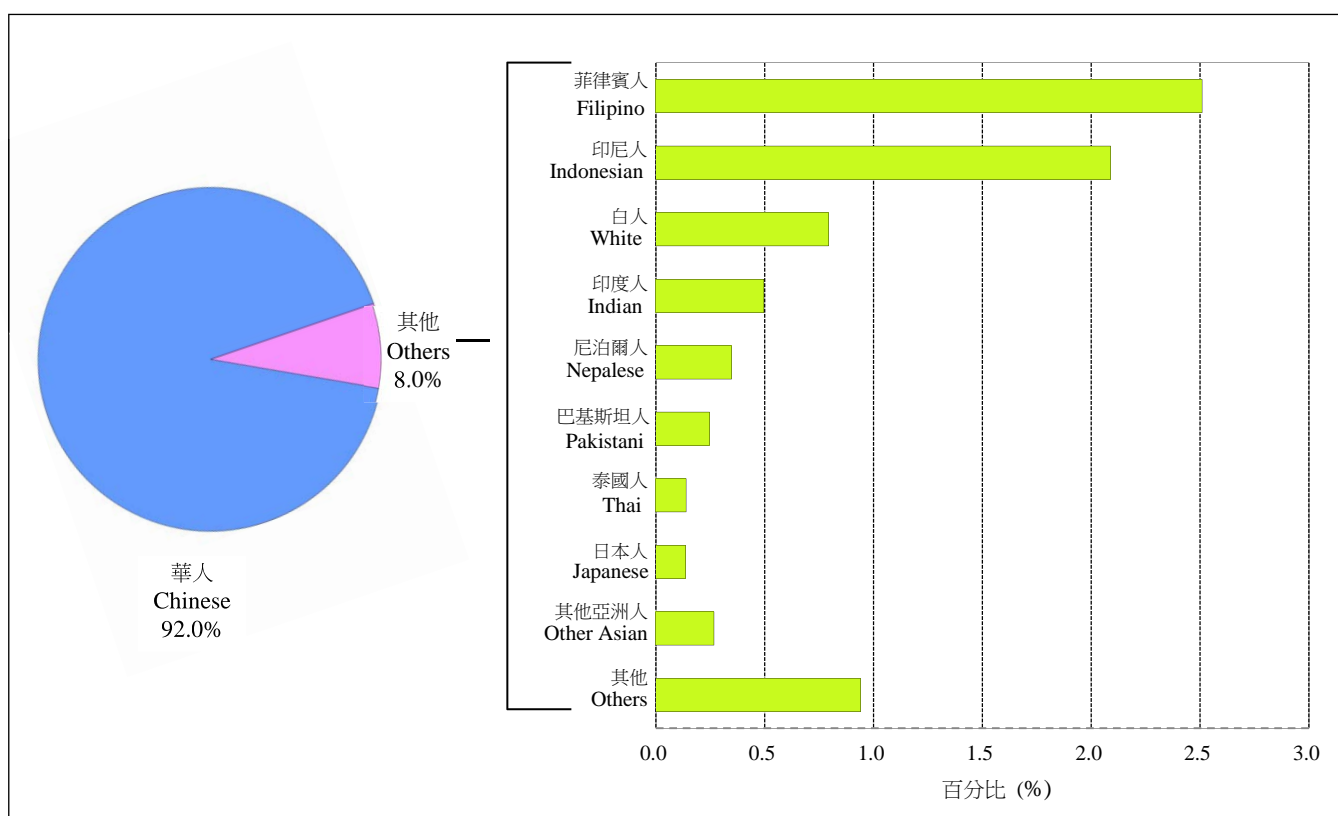
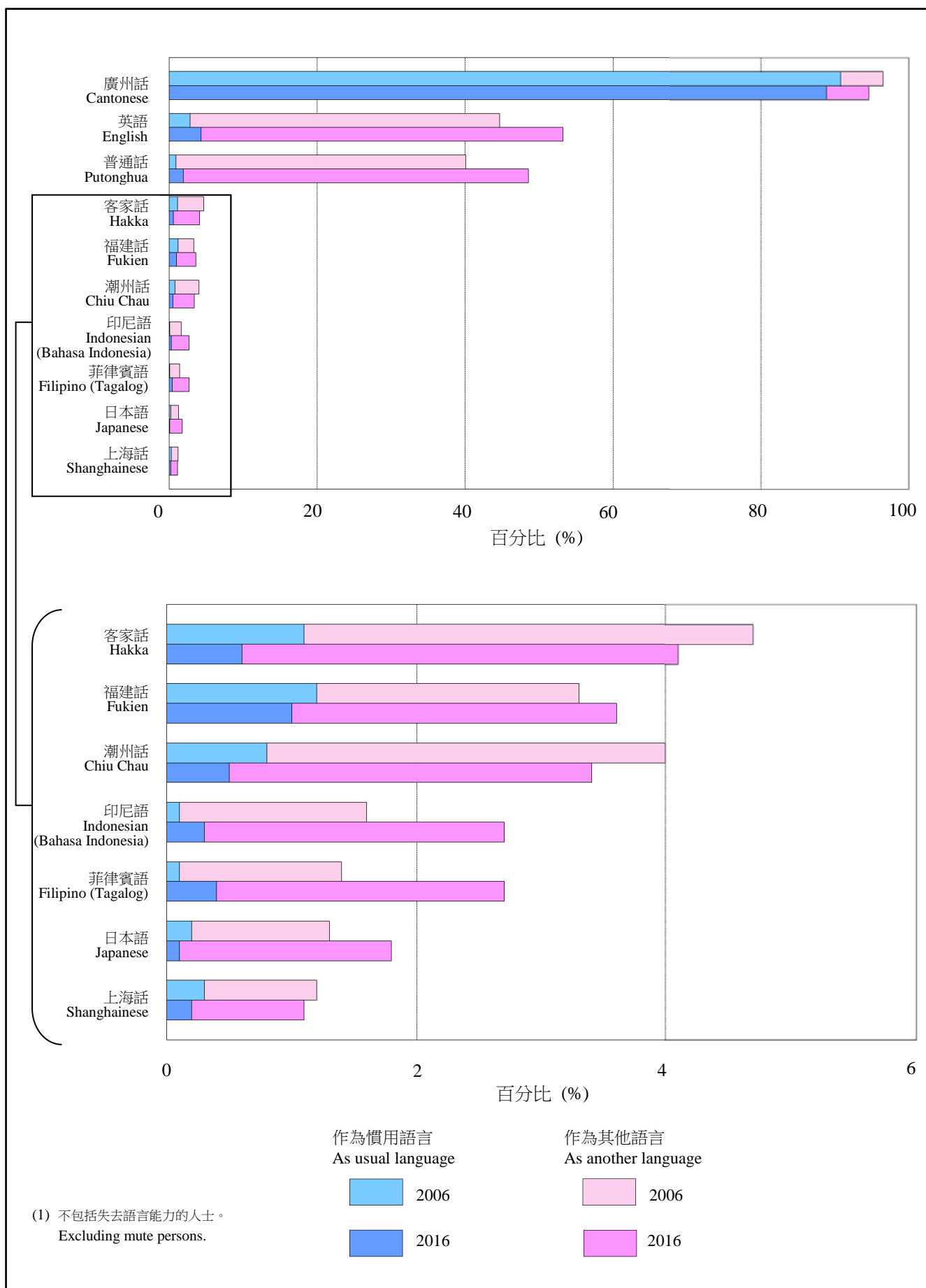


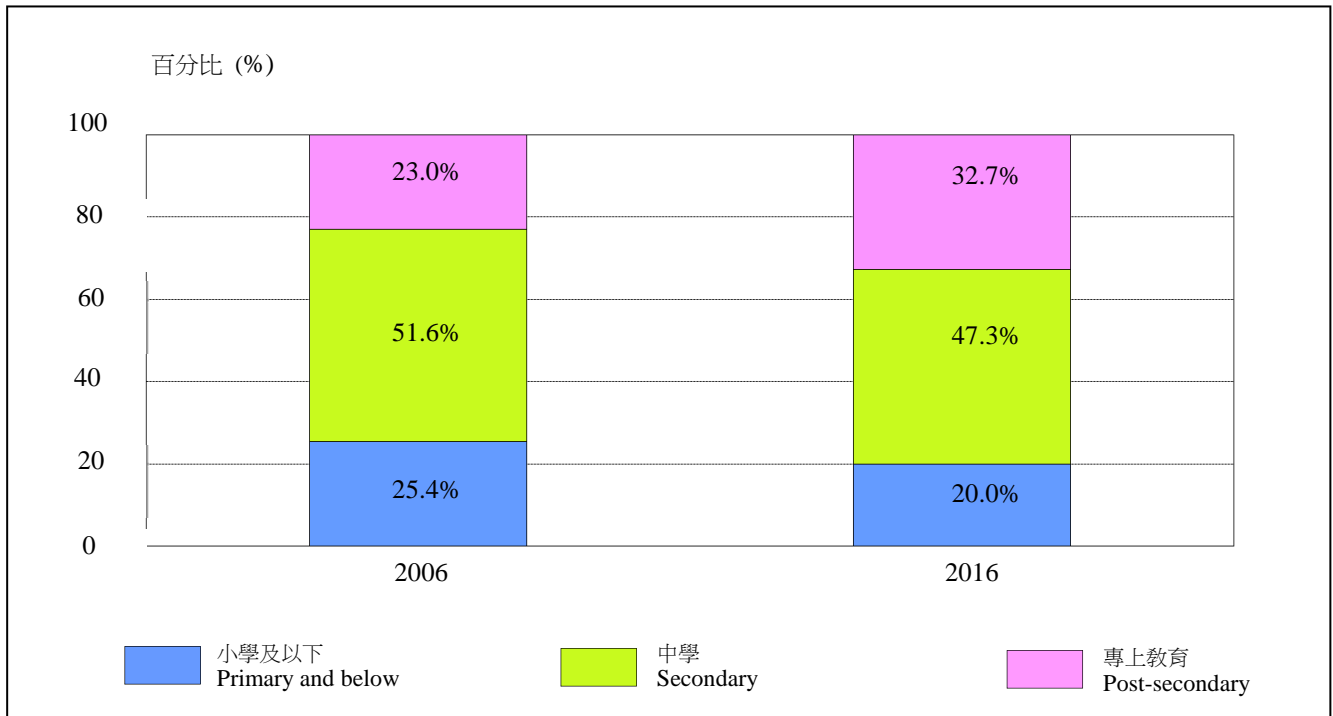
圖 10 2006 年及 2016 年 5 歲及以上人口<sup>(1)</sup>能說選定語言／方言的比例  
 Chart 10 Proportion of population aged 5 and over<sup>(1)</sup> able to speak selected languages/ dialects, 2006 and 2016





# 教育 Education

**圖 11 2006 年及 2016 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上的人口比例**  
**Chart 11 Proportion of population aged 15 and over by educational attainment (highest level attended), 2006 and 2016**



**圖 11A 2006 年及 2016 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上的人口比例（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**  
**Chart 11A Proportion of population aged 15 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by educational attainment (highest level attended), 2006 and 2016**

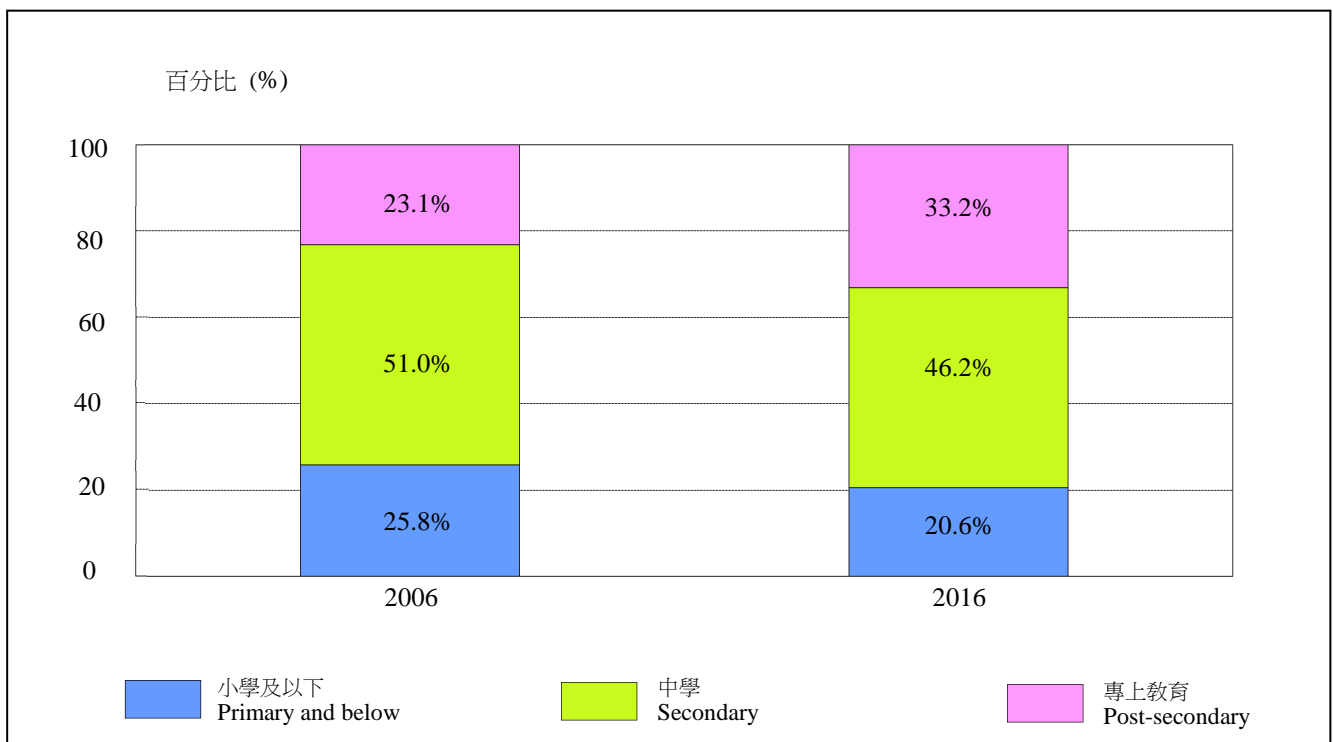


圖 12 2016 年按教育程度（最高完成程度）劃分的 20 歲及以上非就讀全日制課程的人口比例

Chart 12 Proportion of population aged 20 and over not attending full-time courses by educational attainment (highest level completed), 2016

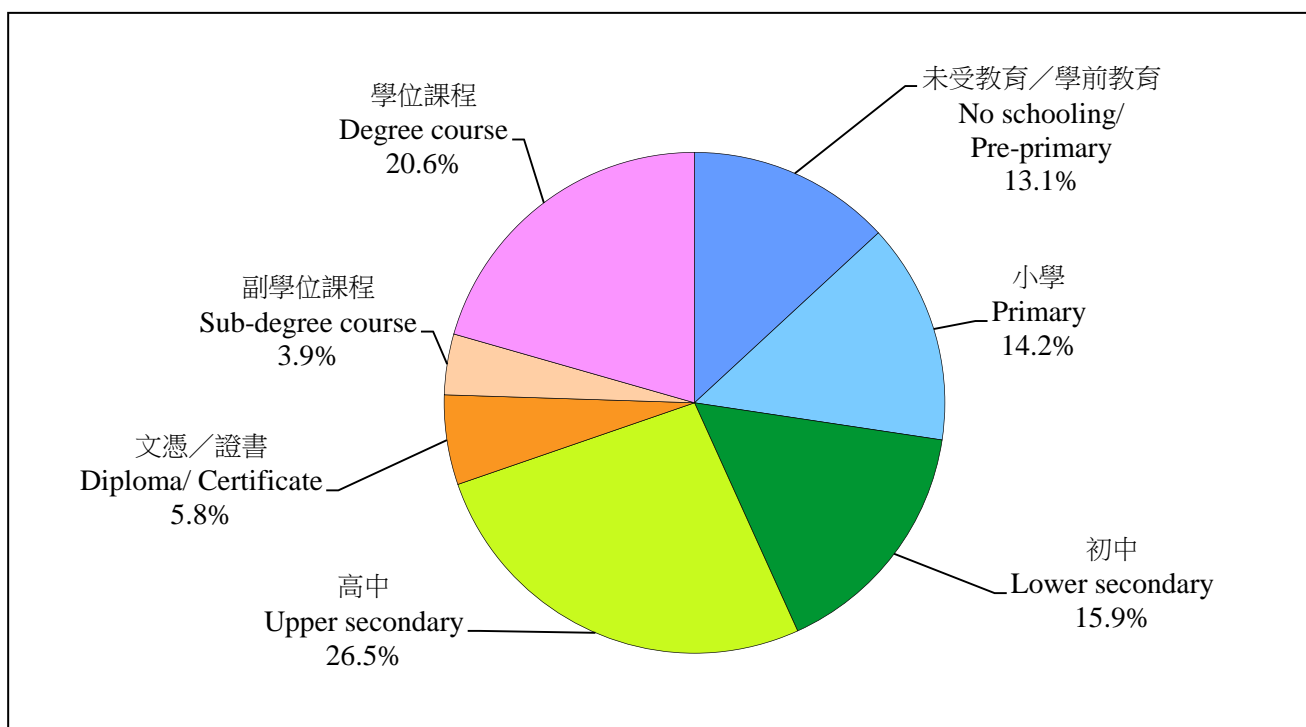
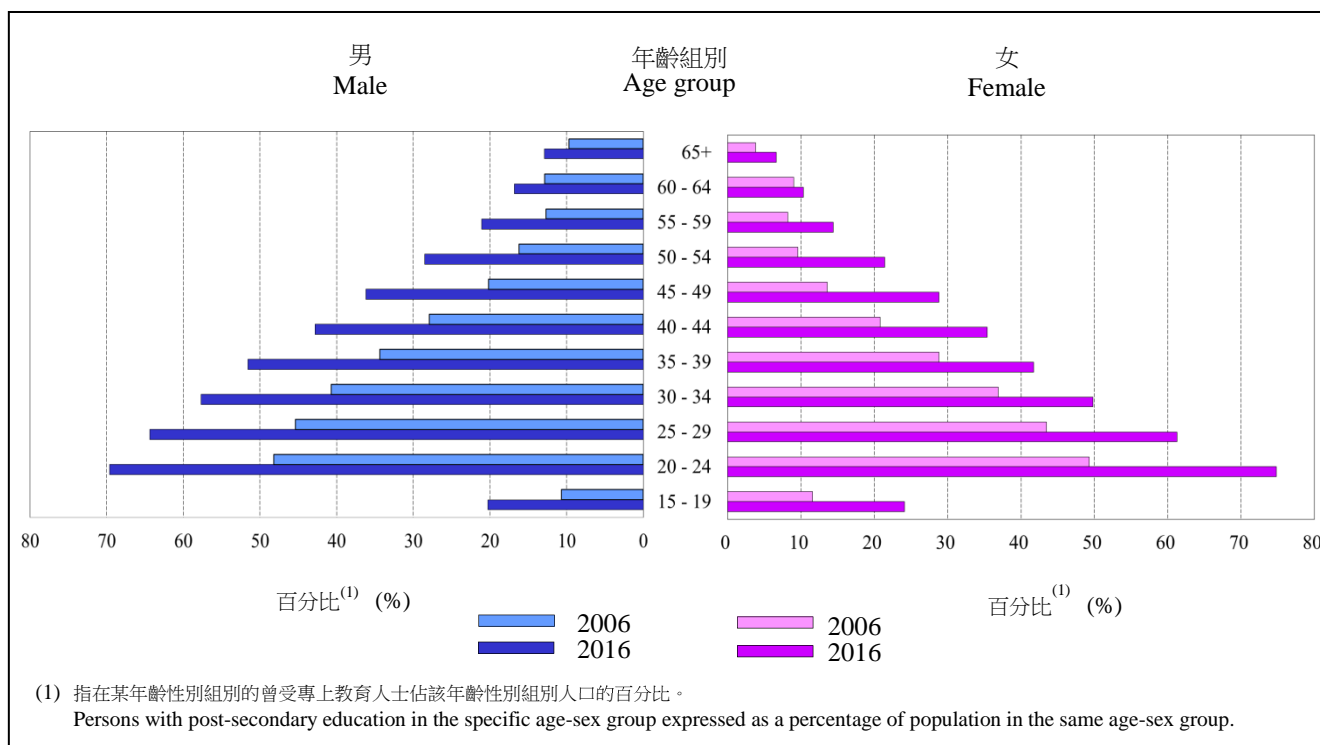
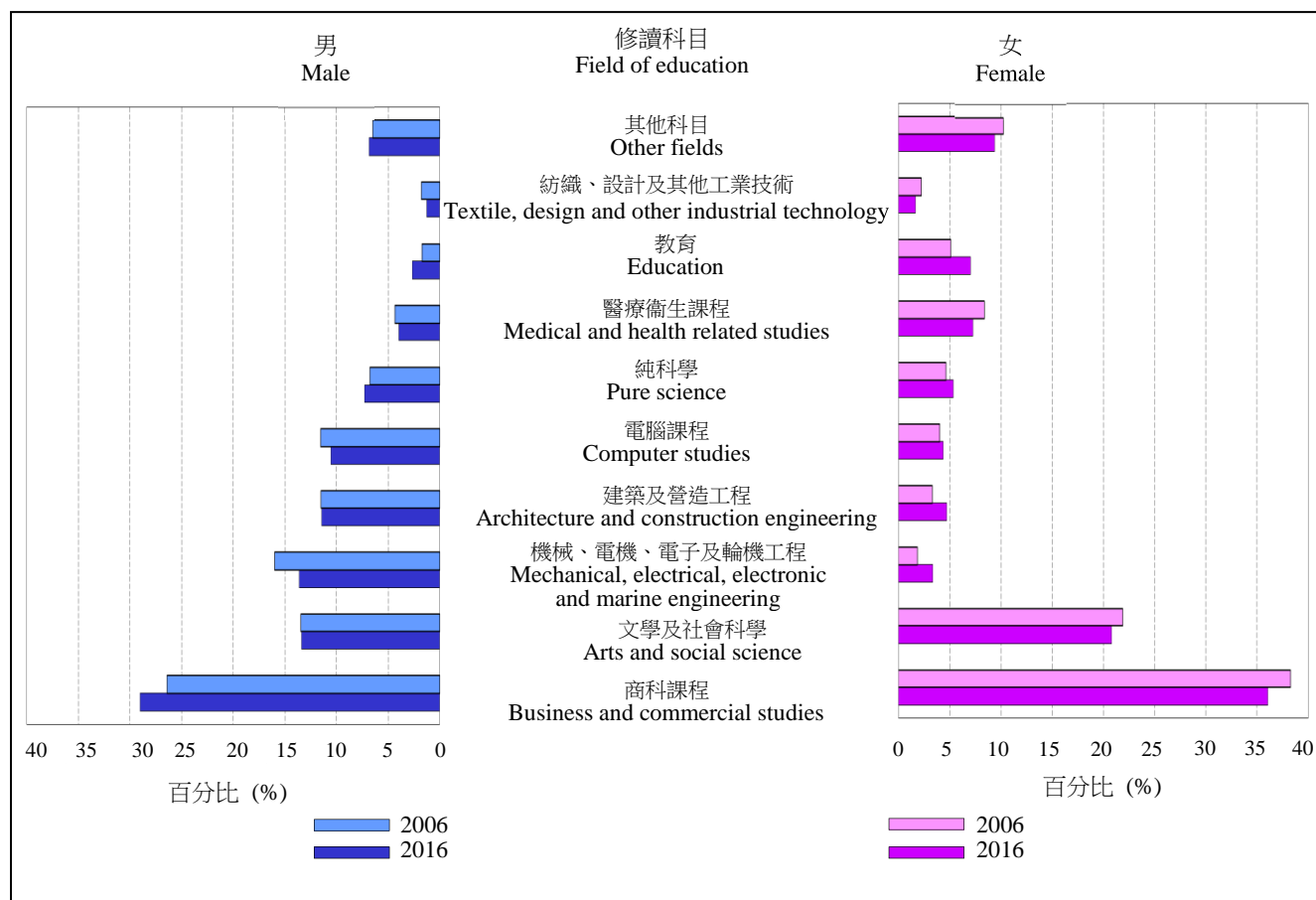


圖 13 2006 年及 2016 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的曾受專上教育的人口比例

Chart 13 Proportion of population with post-secondary education by sex and age group, 2006 and 2016



**圖 14 2006 年及 2016 年按性別及修讀科目劃分的曾受專上教育的人口比例**  
**Chart 14 Proportion of population with post-secondary education by sex and field of education, 2006 and 2016**



# 勞動人口 Labour Force

圖 15 2016 年按經濟活動身分劃分的人口  
 Chart 15 Population by economic activity status, 2016

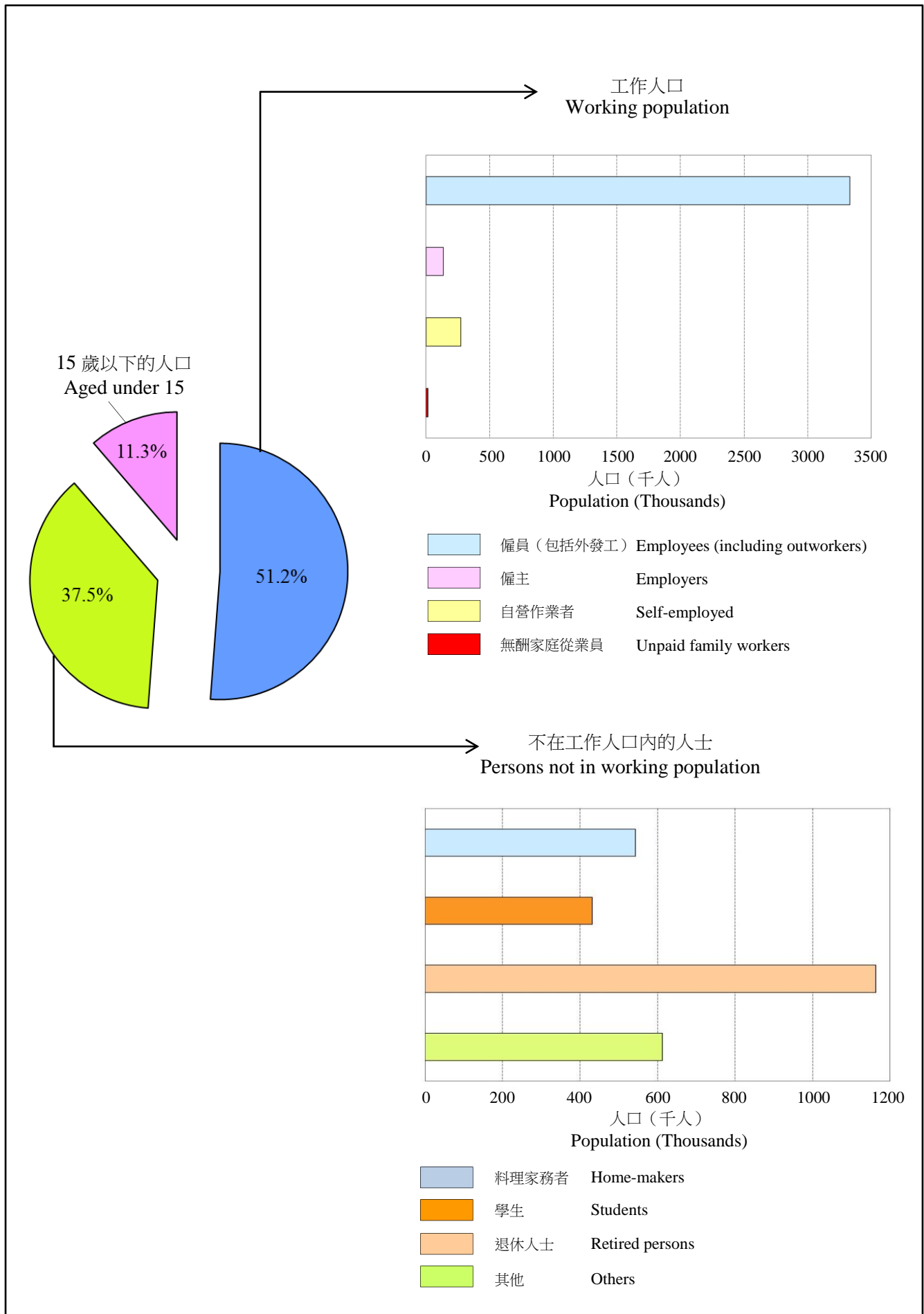
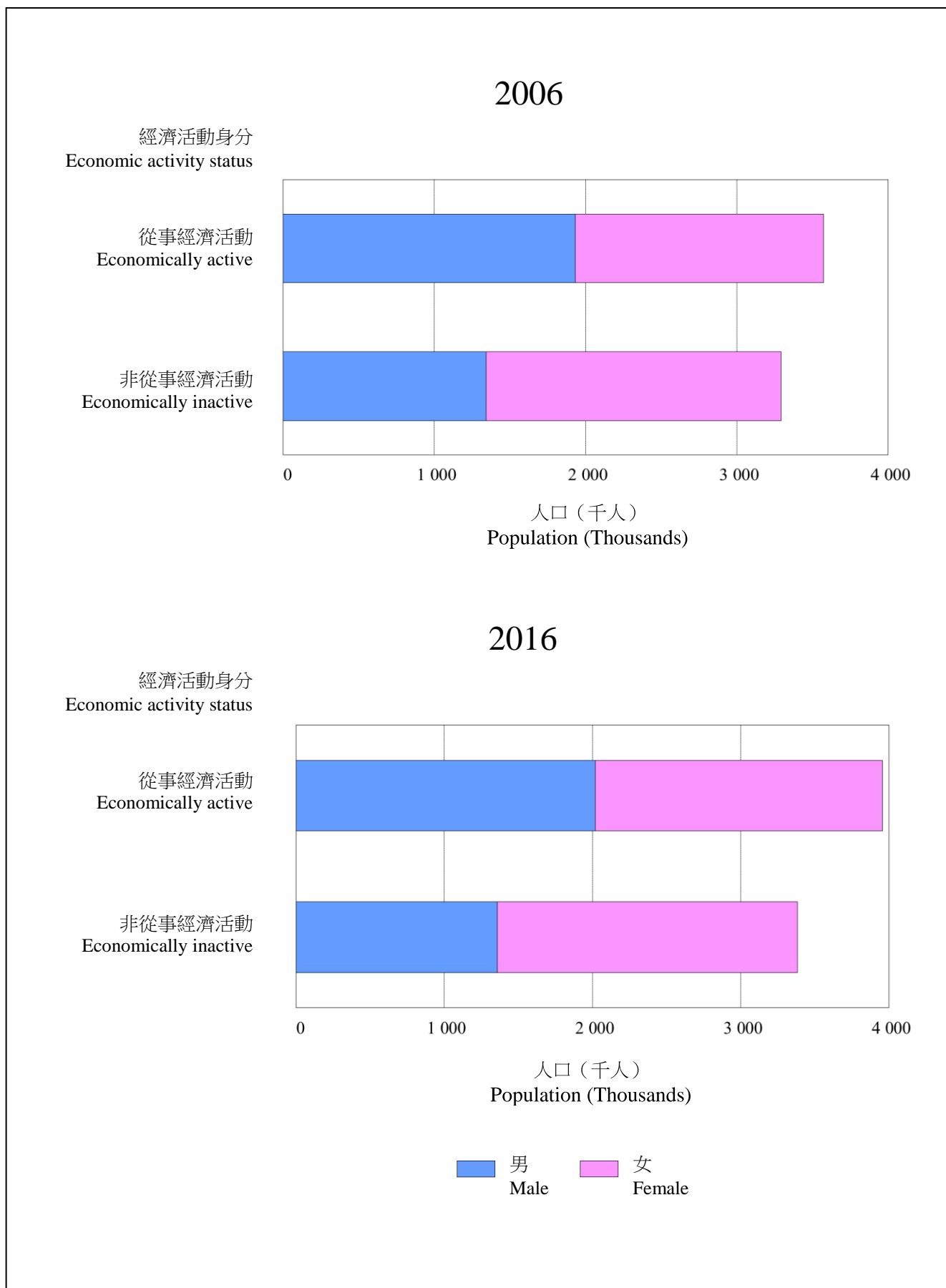


圖 16 2006 年及 2016 年按性別及經濟活動身分劃分的人口  
 Chart 16 Population by sex and economic activity status, 2006 and 2016

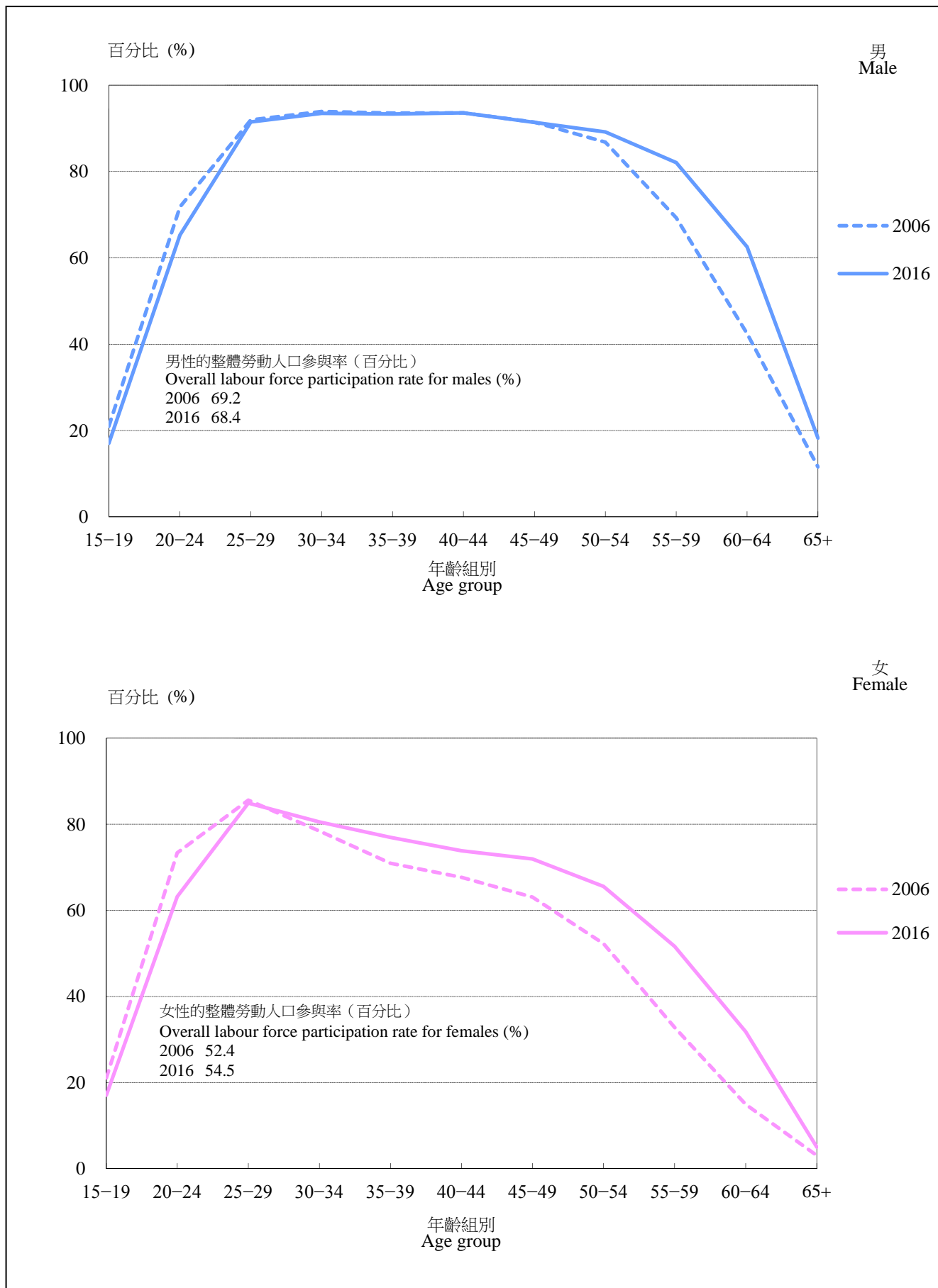


**圖 17 2006 年及 2016 年按經濟活動身分、性別及年齡組別劃分的 15 歲及以上人口**  
**Chart 17 Population aged 15 and over by economic activity status, sex and age group, 2006 and 2016**

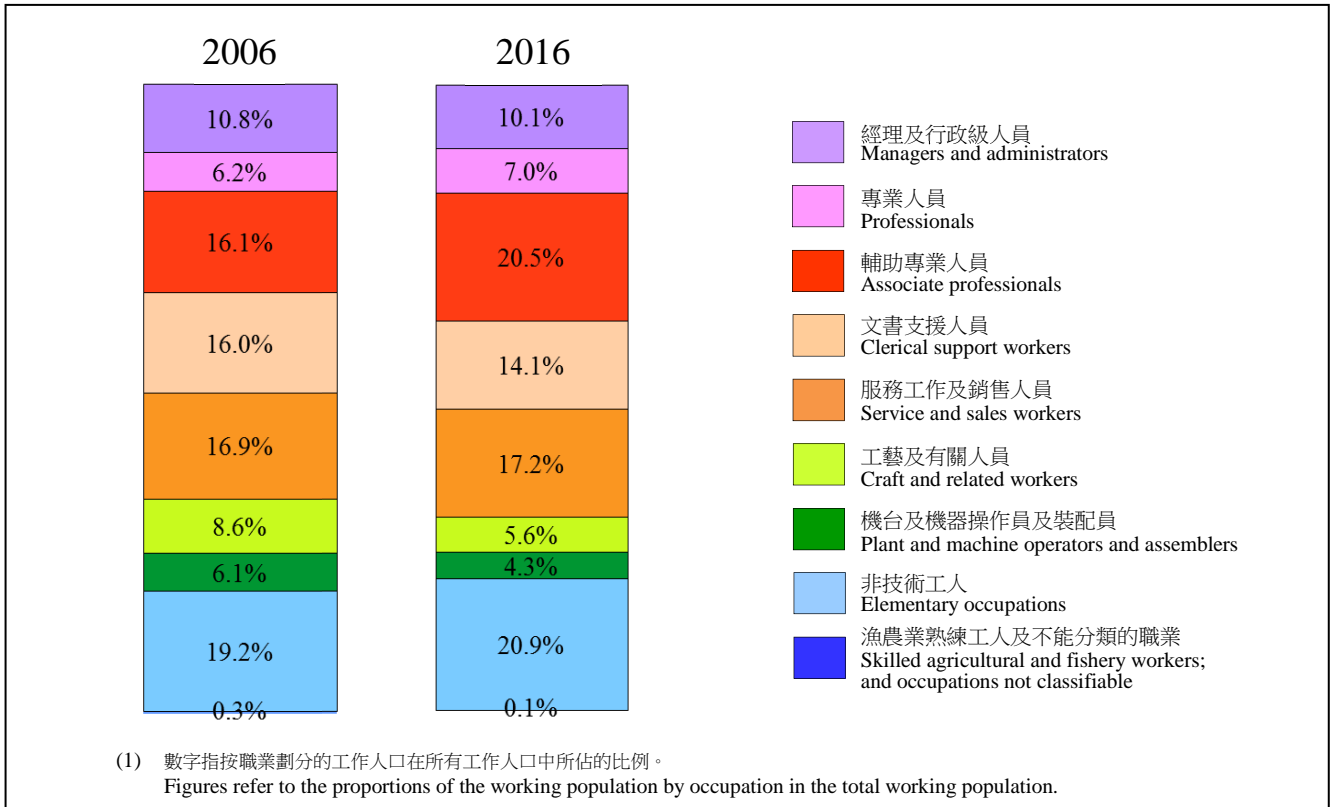




**圖 18 2006 年及 2016 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的勞動人口參與率**  
**Chart 18 Labour force participation rates by sex and age group, 2006 and 2016**



**圖 19 2006 年及 2016 年按職業劃分的工作人口比例<sup>(1)</sup>**  
**Chart 19 Proportion of working population<sup>(1)</sup> by occupation, 2006 and 2016**



**圖 20 2006 年及 2016 年按行業劃分的工作人口比例<sup>(1)</sup>**  
**Chart 20 Proportion of working population<sup>(1)</sup> by industry, 2006 and 2016**

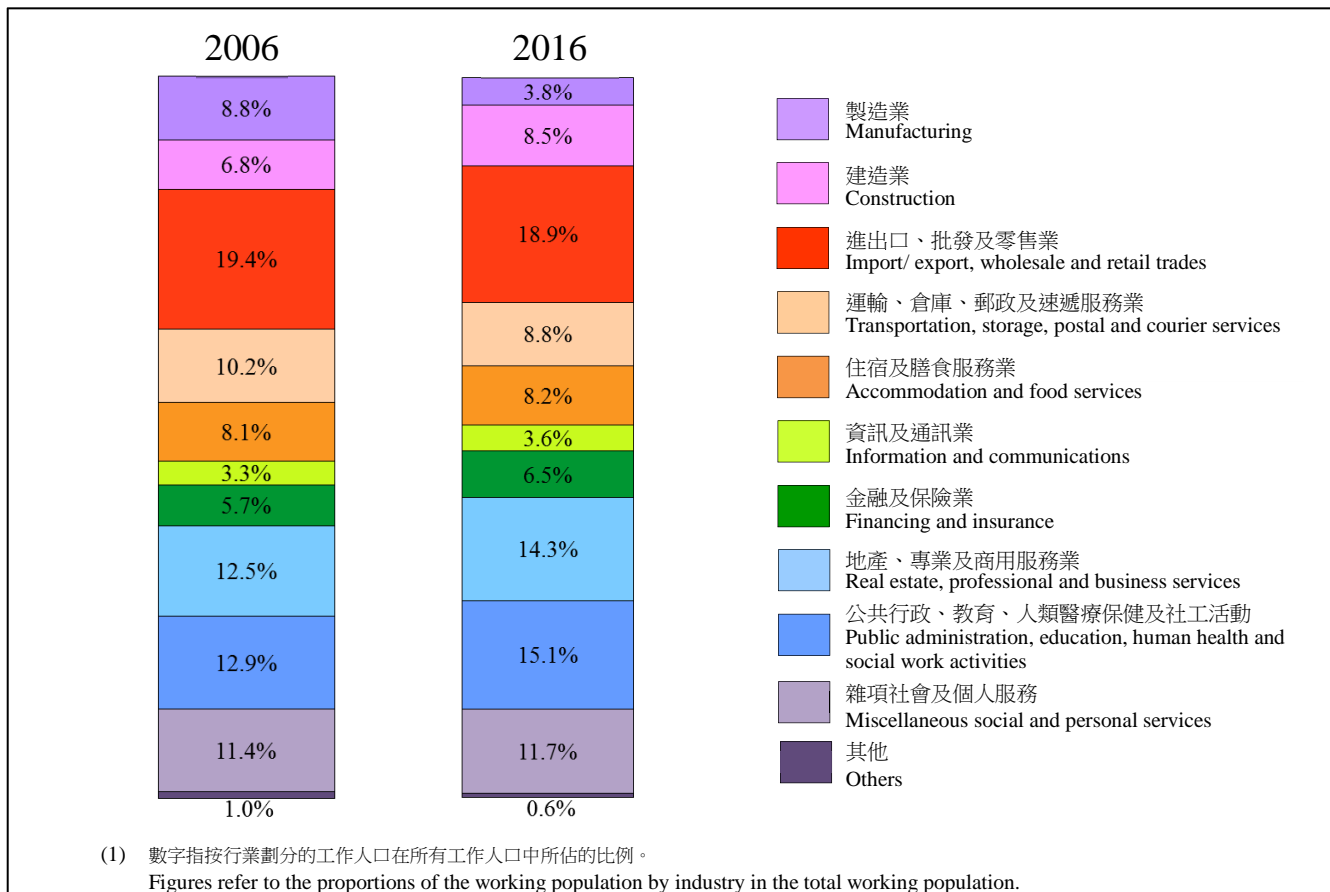


圖 21 2016 年按性別及職業劃分的工作人口比例

Chart 21 Proportion of working population by sex and occupation, 2016

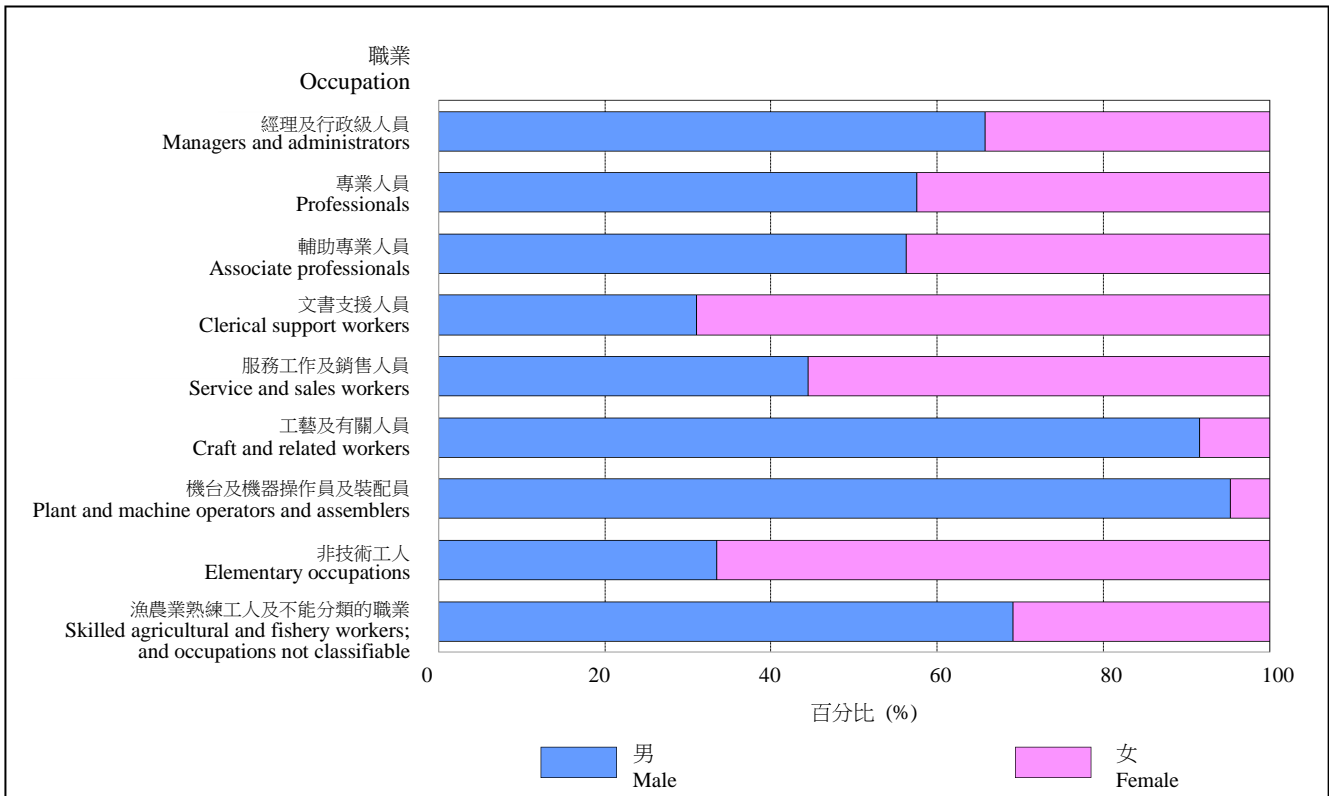
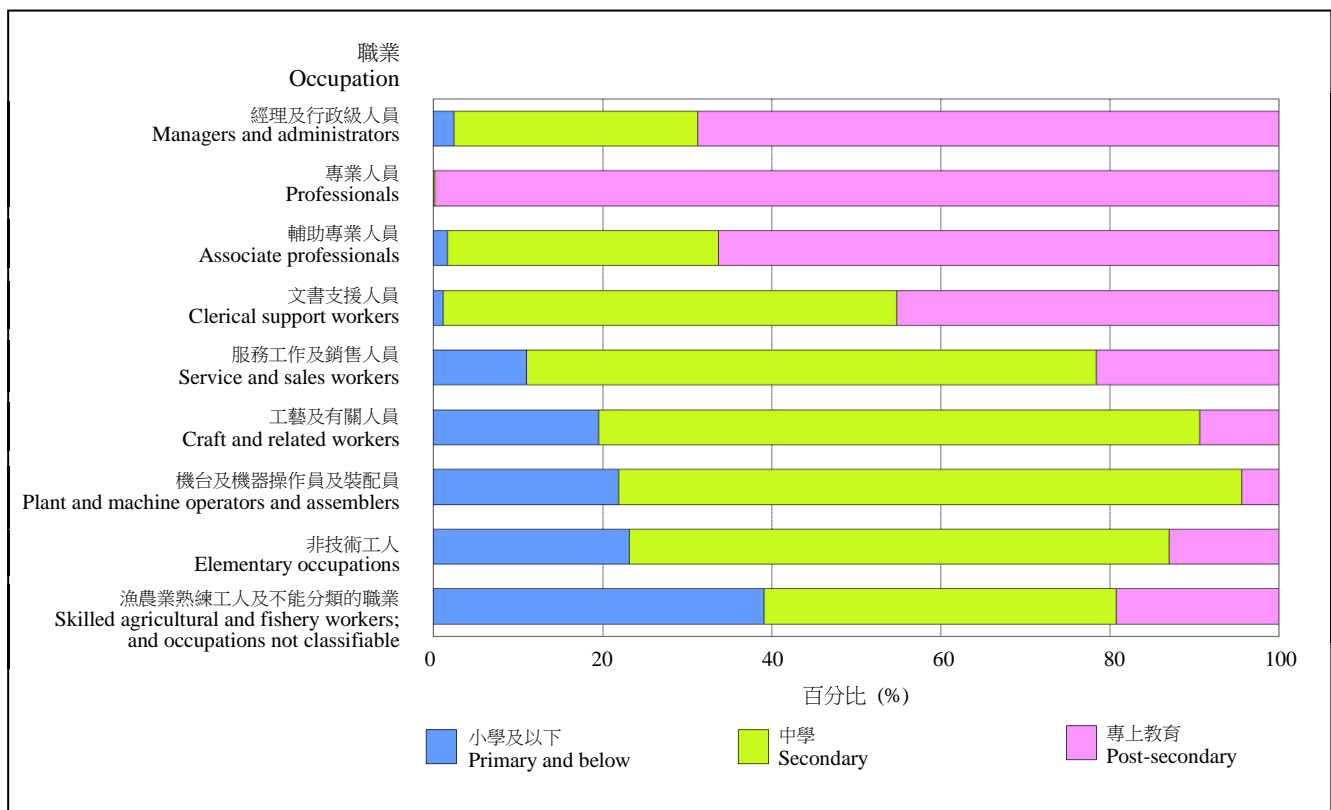
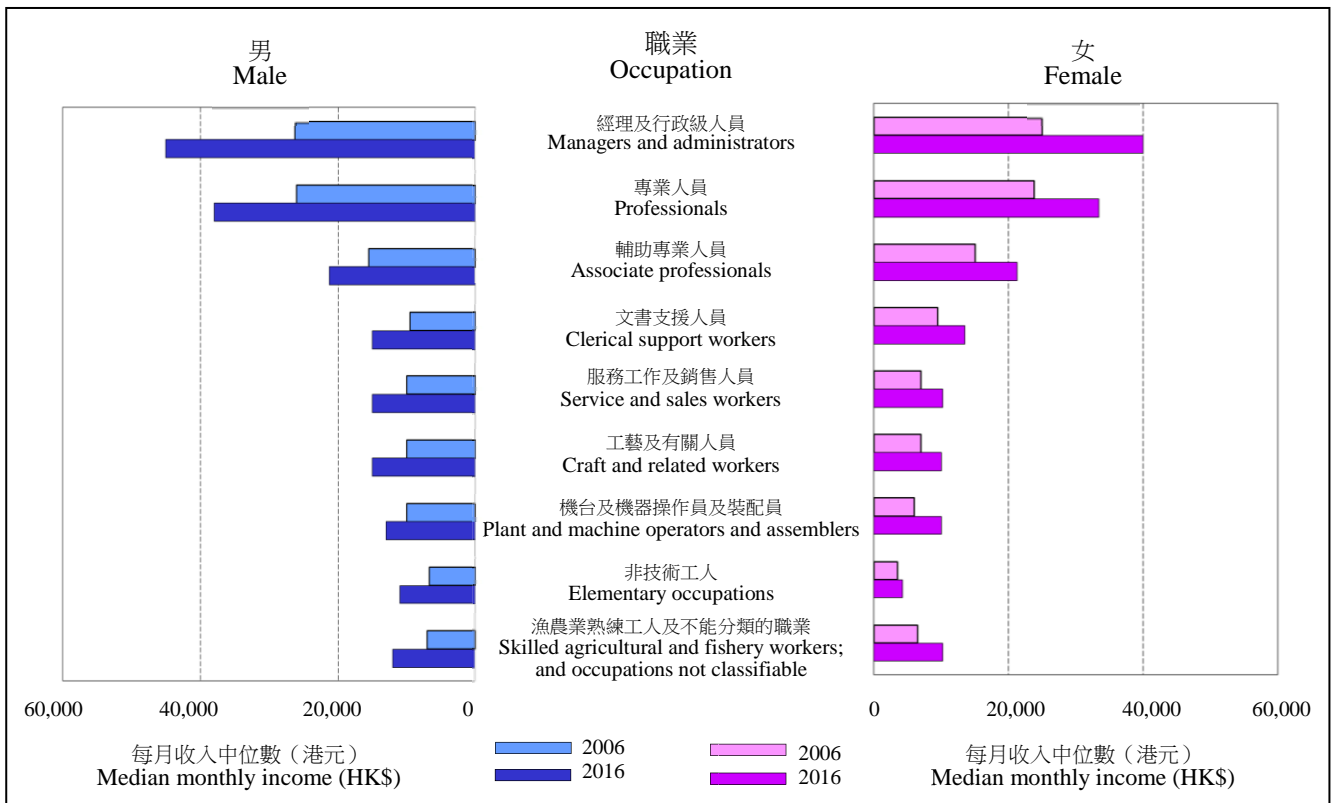


圖 22 2016 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及職業劃分的工作人口比例

Chart 22 Proportion of working population by educational attainment (highest level attended) and occupation, 2016



**圖 23 2006 年及 2016 年按職業劃分的工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數**  
**Chart 23 Median monthly income from main employment of working population by occupation, 2006 and 2016**



**圖 23A 2006 年及 2016 年按職業劃分的工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）的每月主要職業收入中位數**  
**Chart 23A Median monthly income from main employment of working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by occupation, 2006 and 2016**

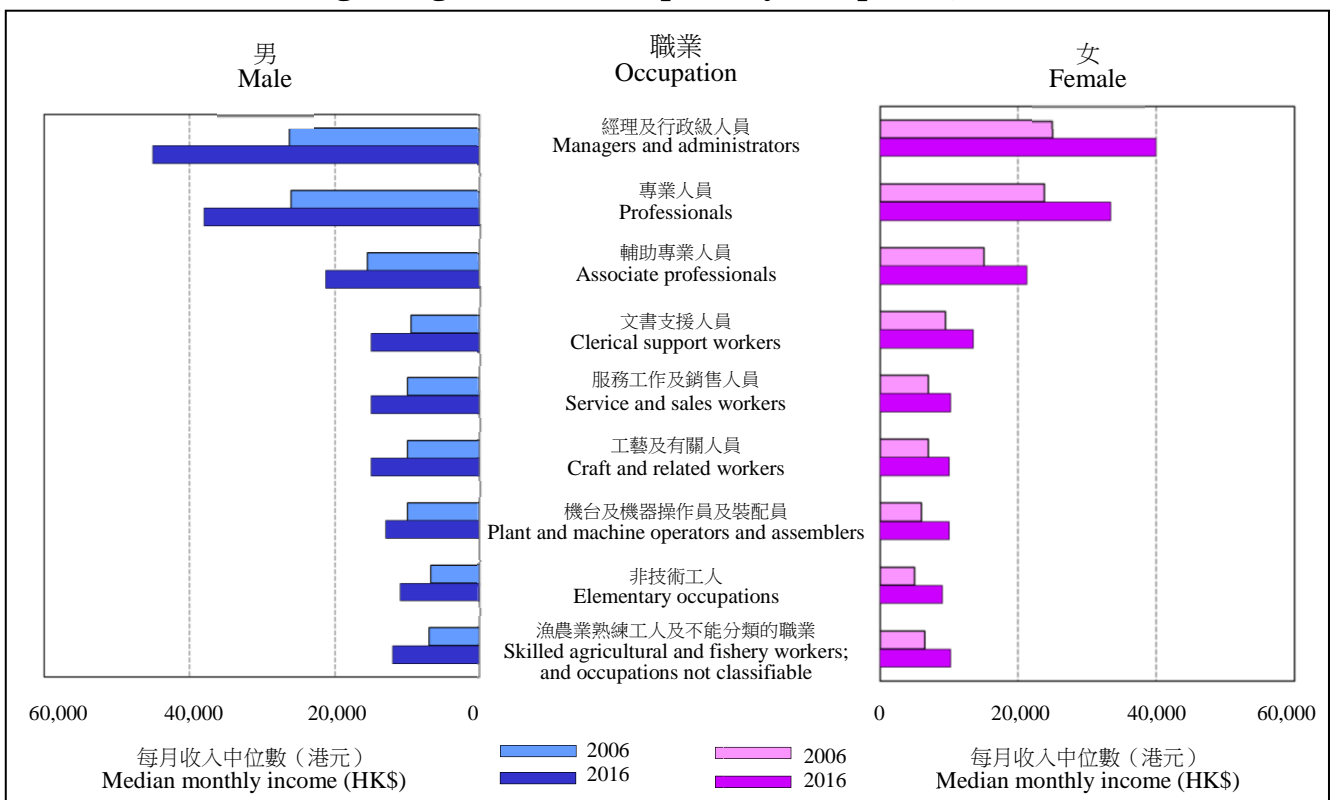
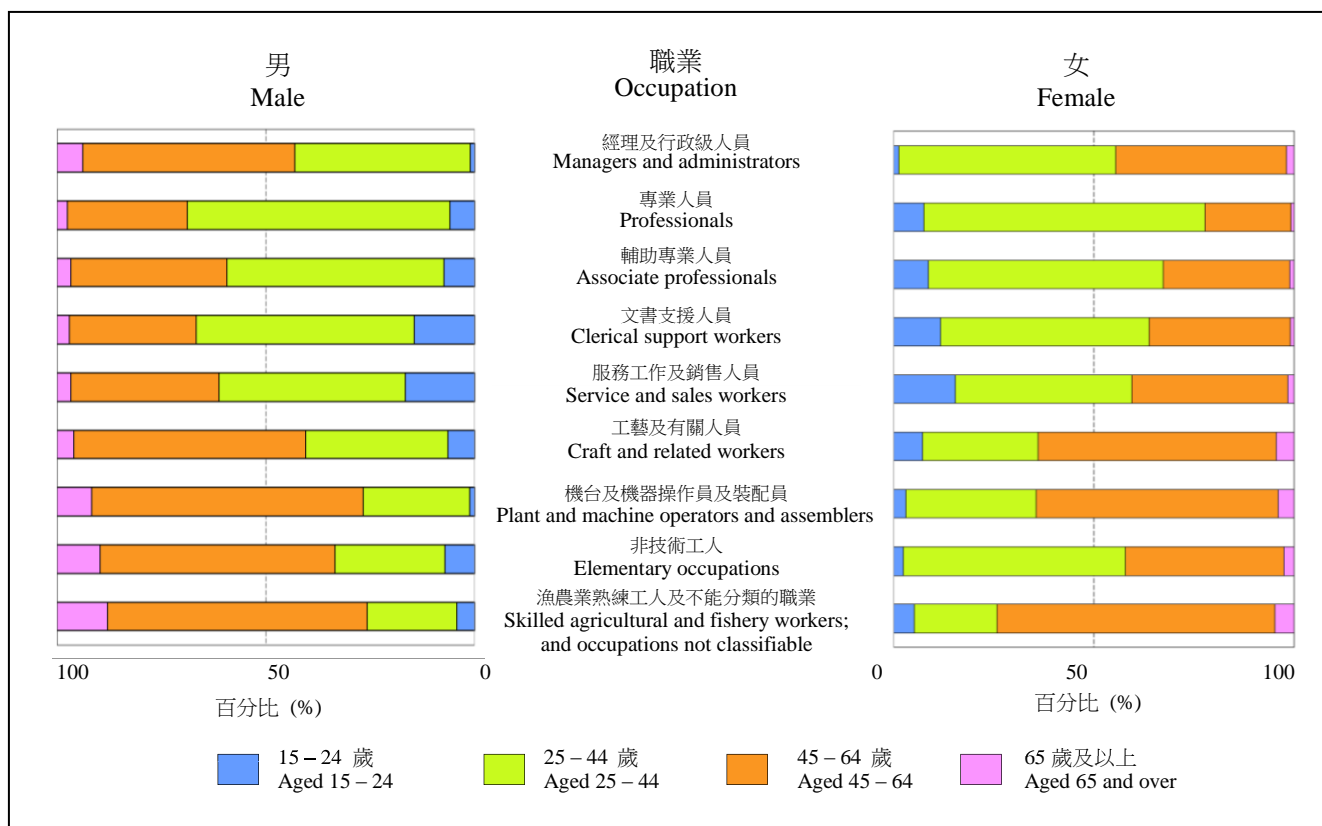


圖 24 2016 年按性別、年齡組別及職業劃分的工作人口比例  
 Chart 24 Proportion of working population by sex, age group and occupation, 2016



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# 住戶

## Households

圖 25 1961 年至 2016 年的家庭住戶數目及平均每年增長率

Chart 25 Domestic households and average annual growth rates, 1961 – 2016

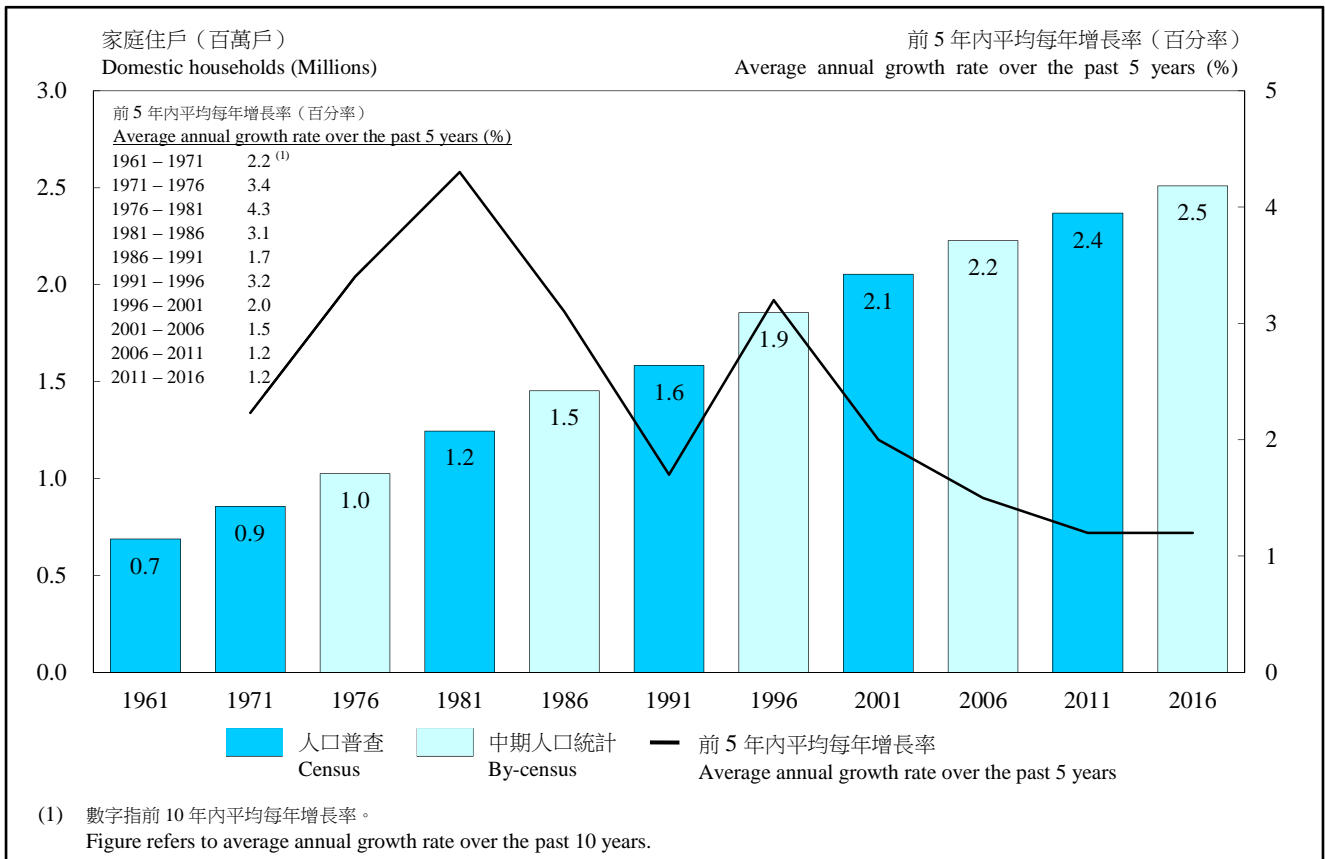
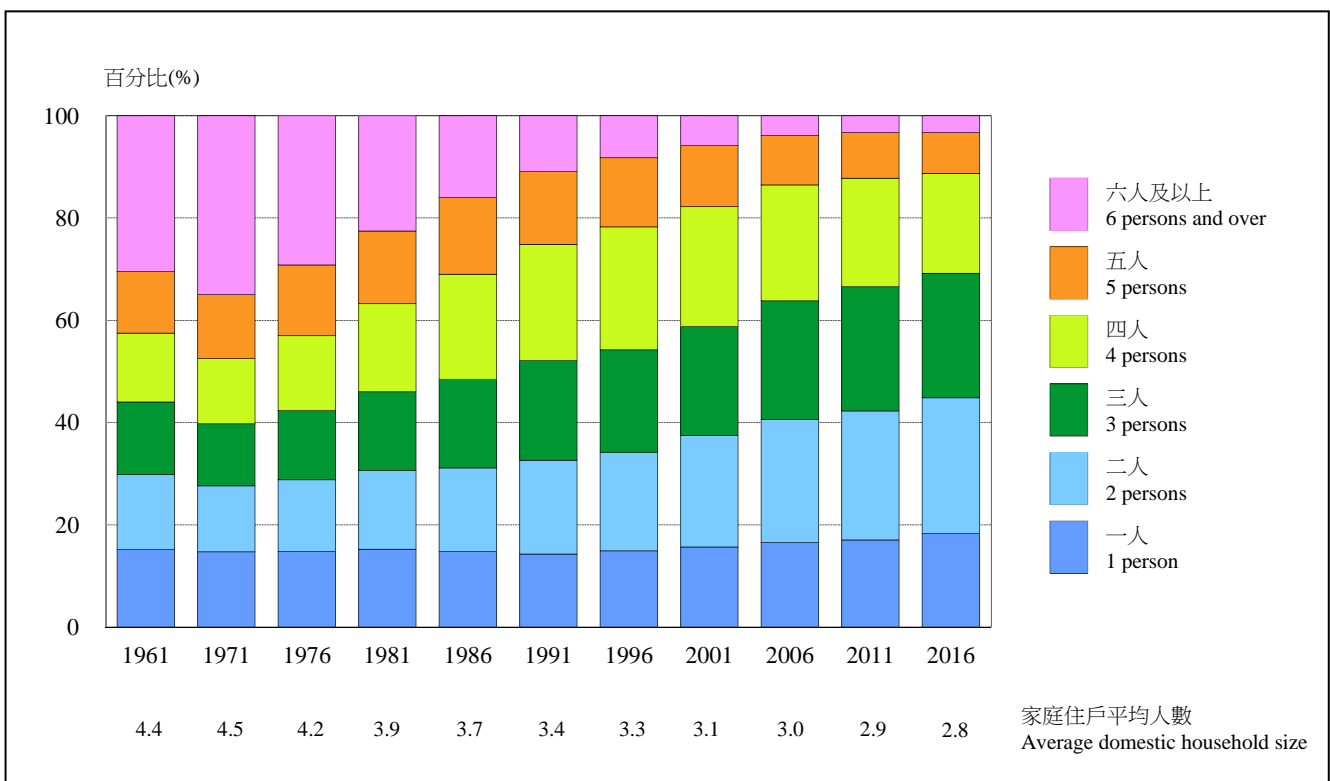


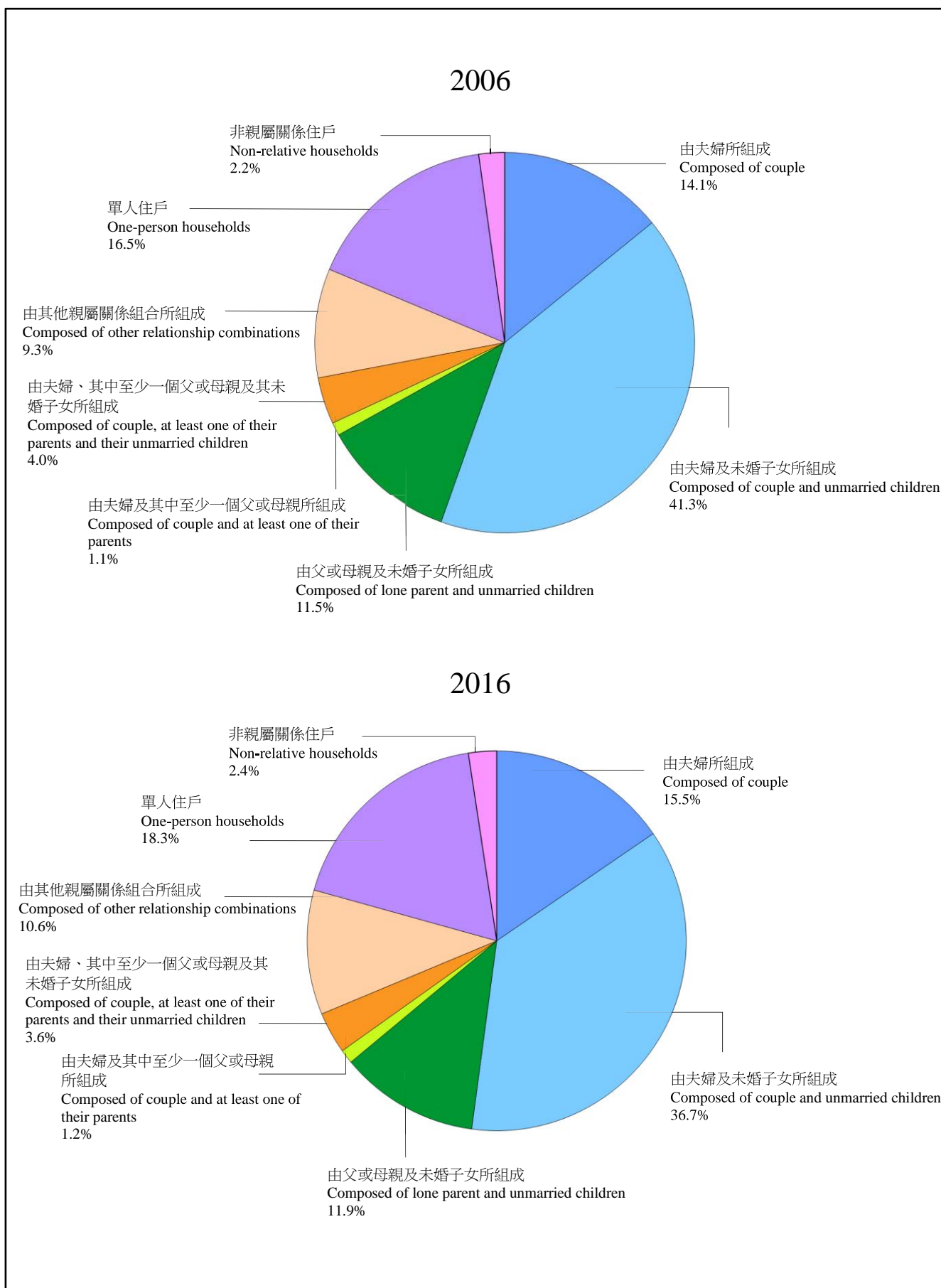
圖 26 1961 年至 2016 年按住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶比例

Chart 26 Proportion of domestic households by household size, 1961 – 2016

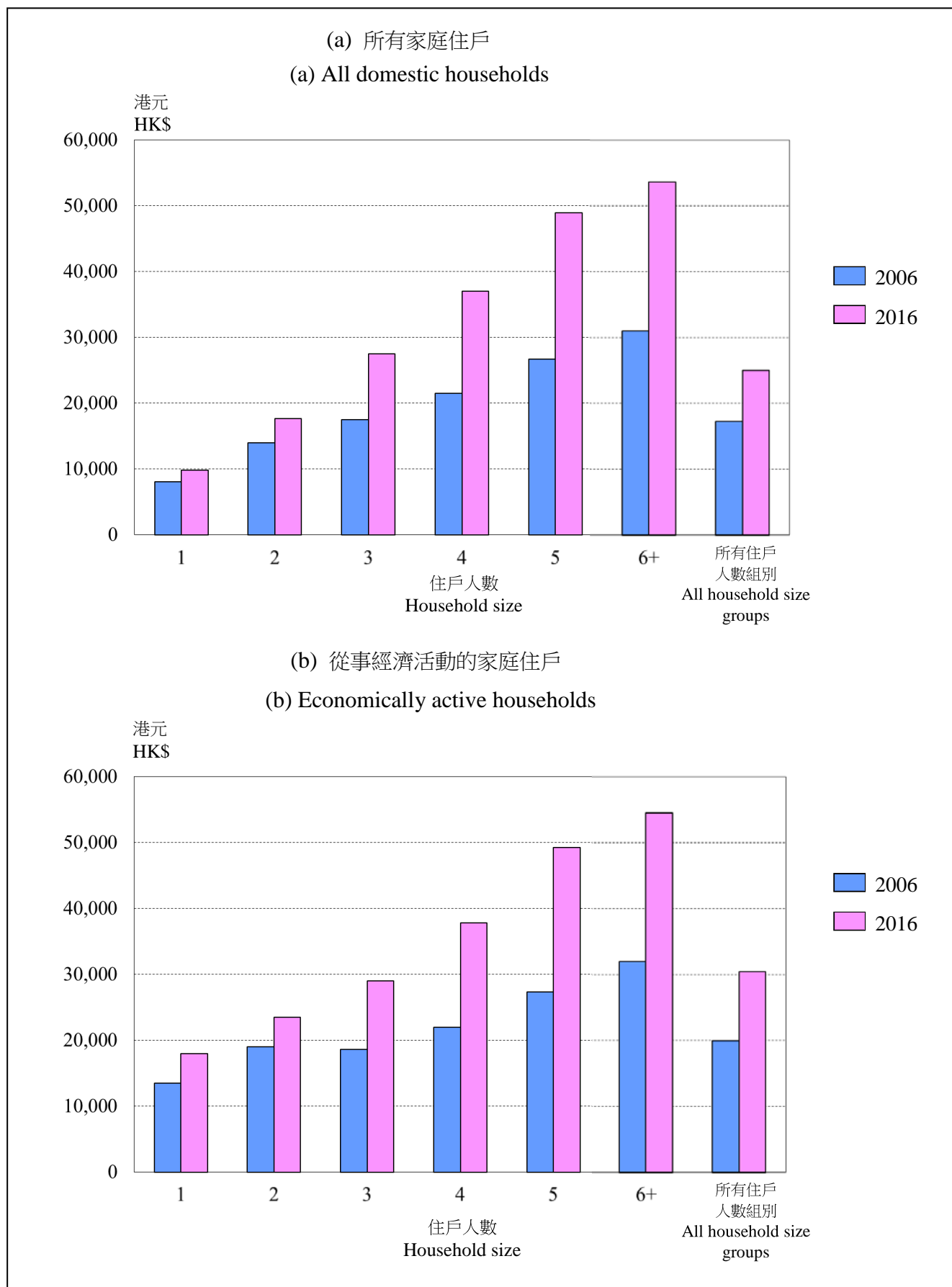




**圖 27 2006 年及 2016 年按住戶結構劃分的家庭住戶比例**  
**Chart 27 Proportion of domestic households by household composition, 2006 and 2016**

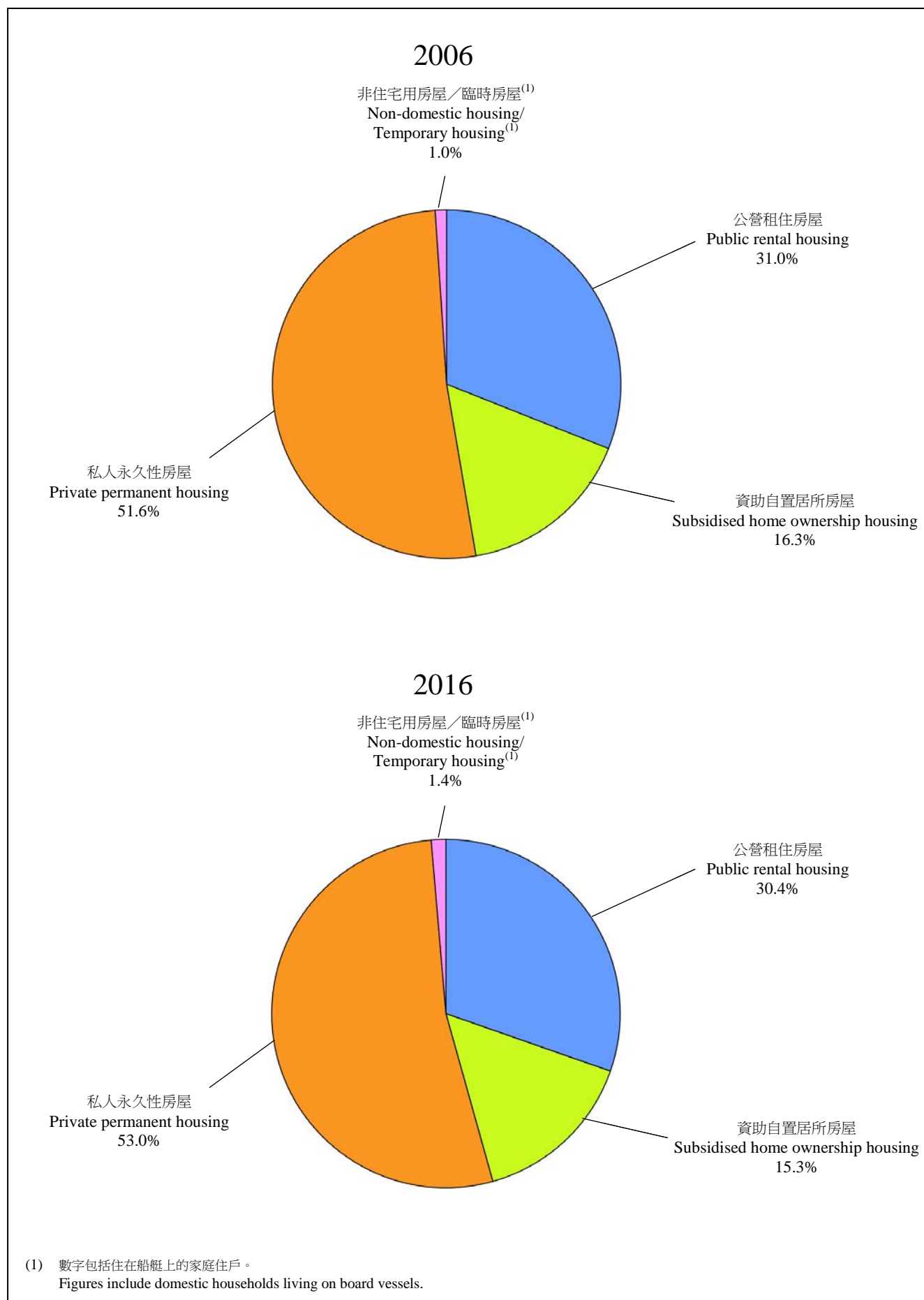


**圖 28 2006 年及 2016 年按住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶的每月收入中位數**  
**Chart 28 Median monthly domestic household income by household size, 2006 and 2016**

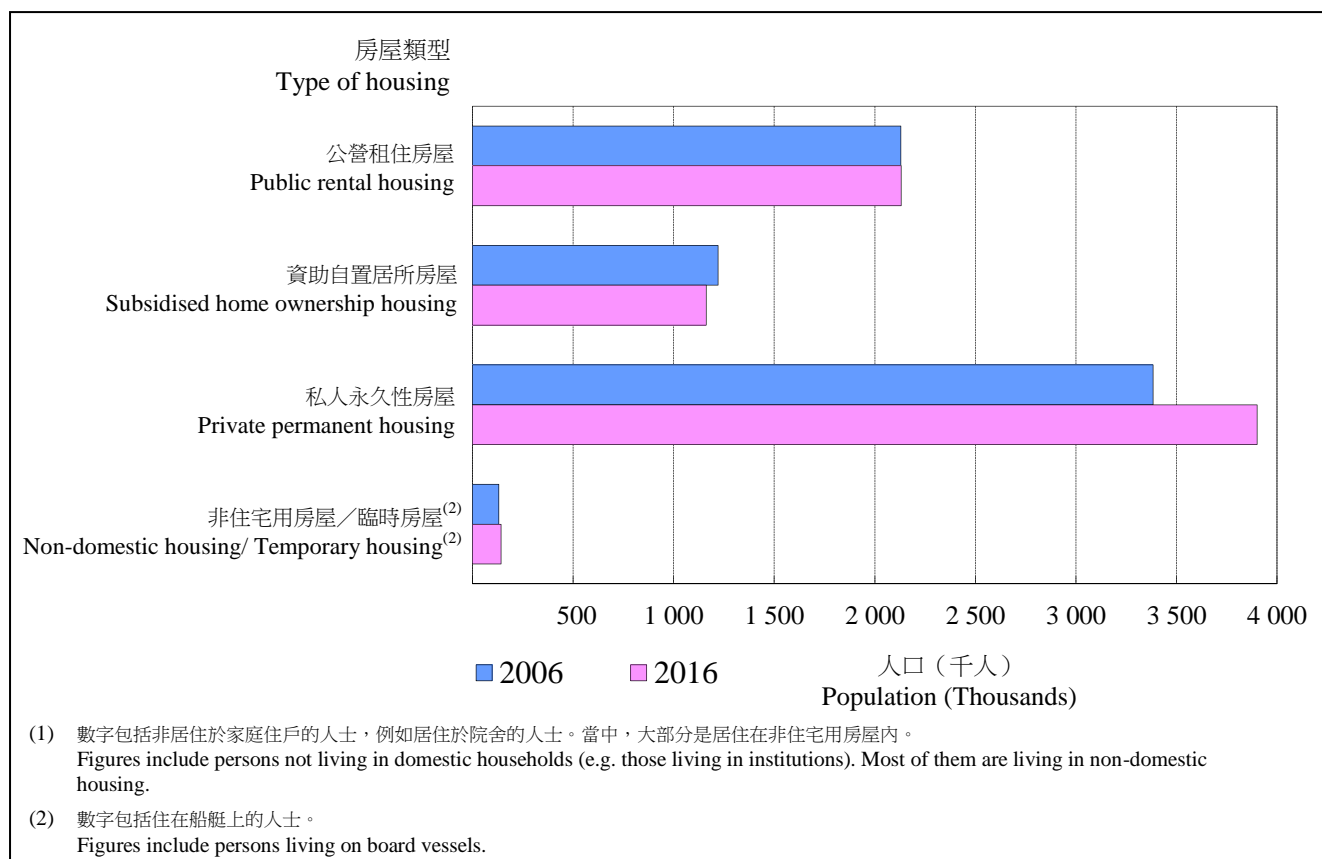


# 房屋 Housing

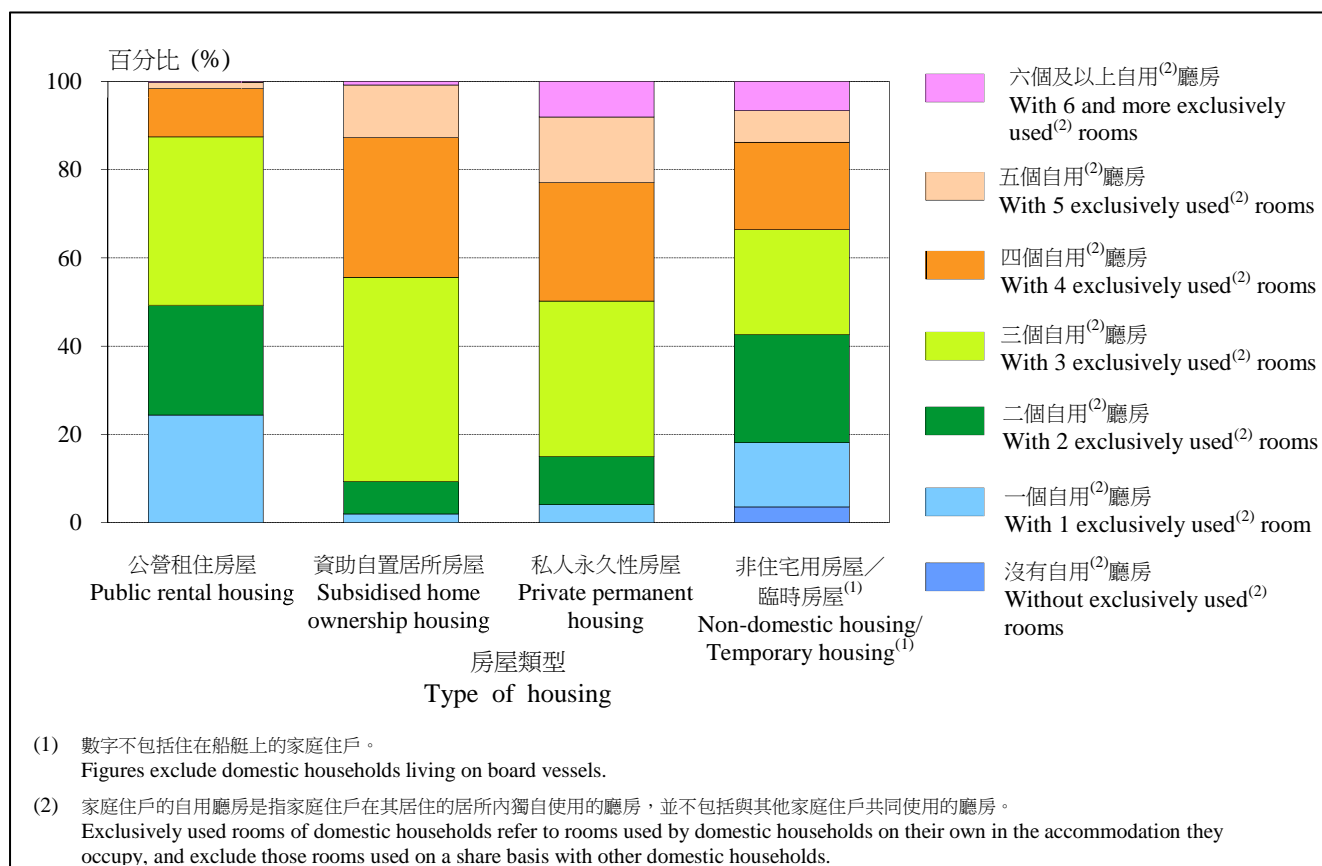
圖 29 2006 年及 2016 年按房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶比例  
 Chart 29 Proportion of domestic households by type of housing, 2006 and 2016



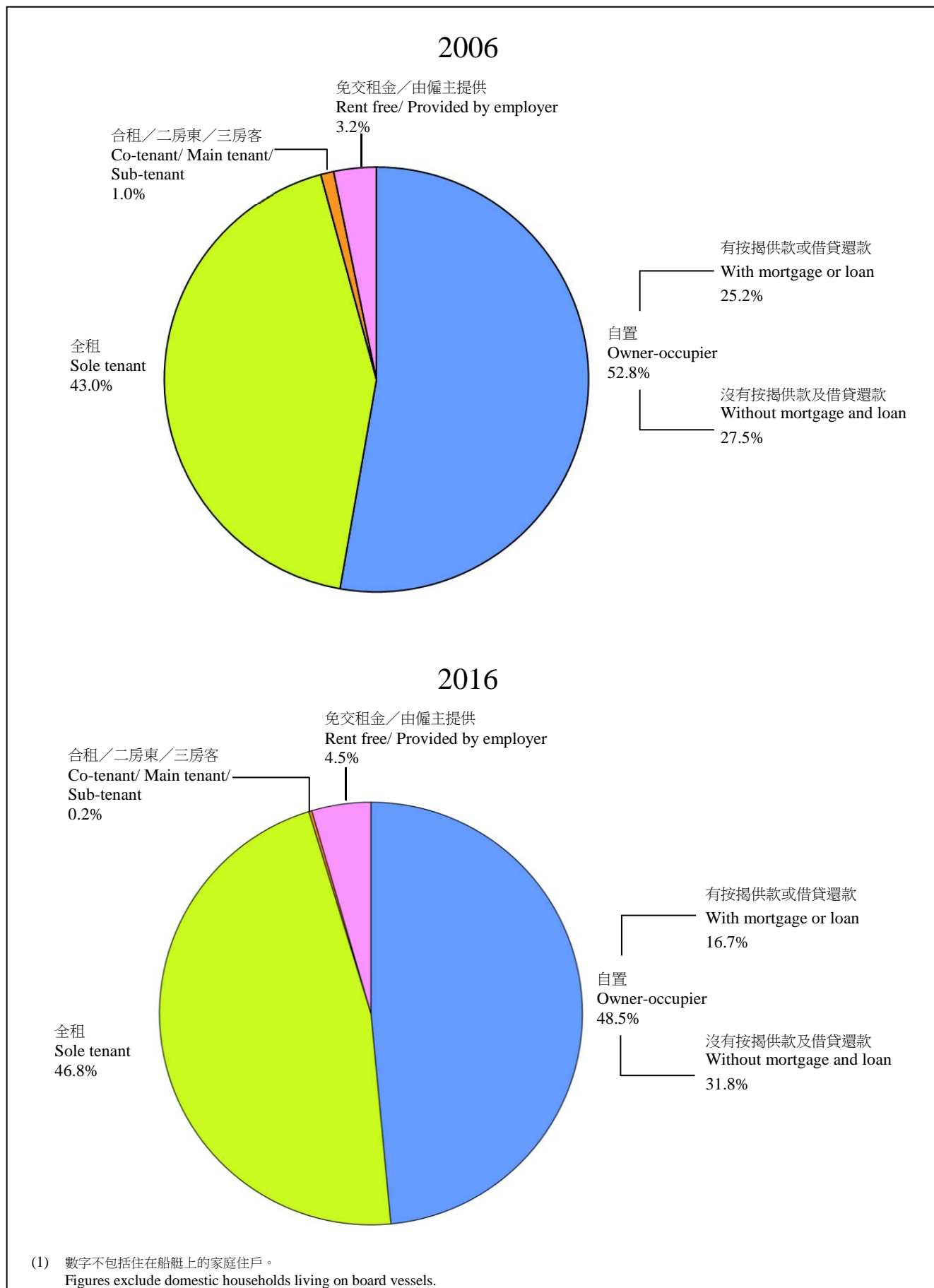
**圖 30 2006 年及 2016 年按房屋類型劃分的人口<sup>(1)</sup>**  
**Chart 30 Population<sup>(1)</sup> by type of housing, 2006 and 2016**



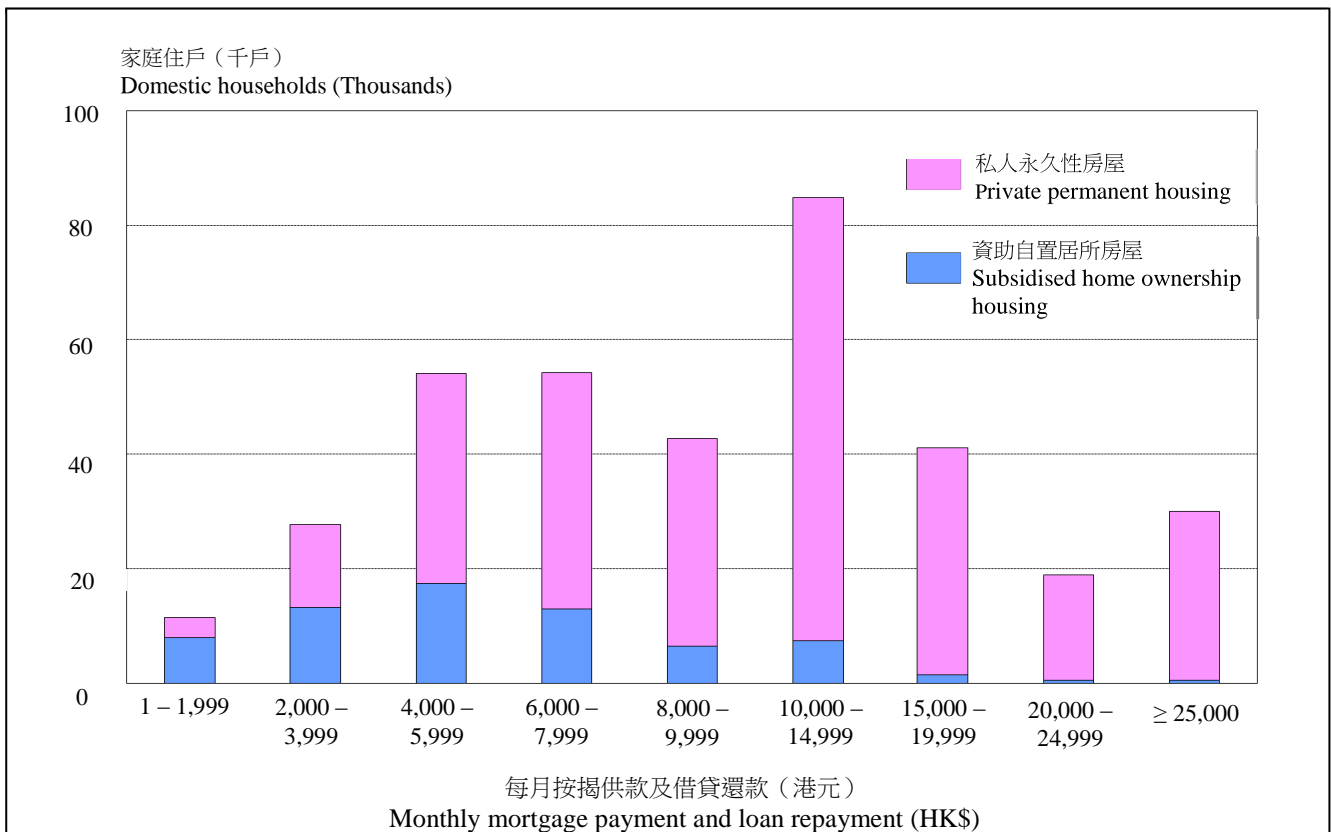
**圖 31 2016 年按廳房數目及房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶比例**  
**Chart 31 Proportion of domestic households by number of rooms and type of housing, 2016**



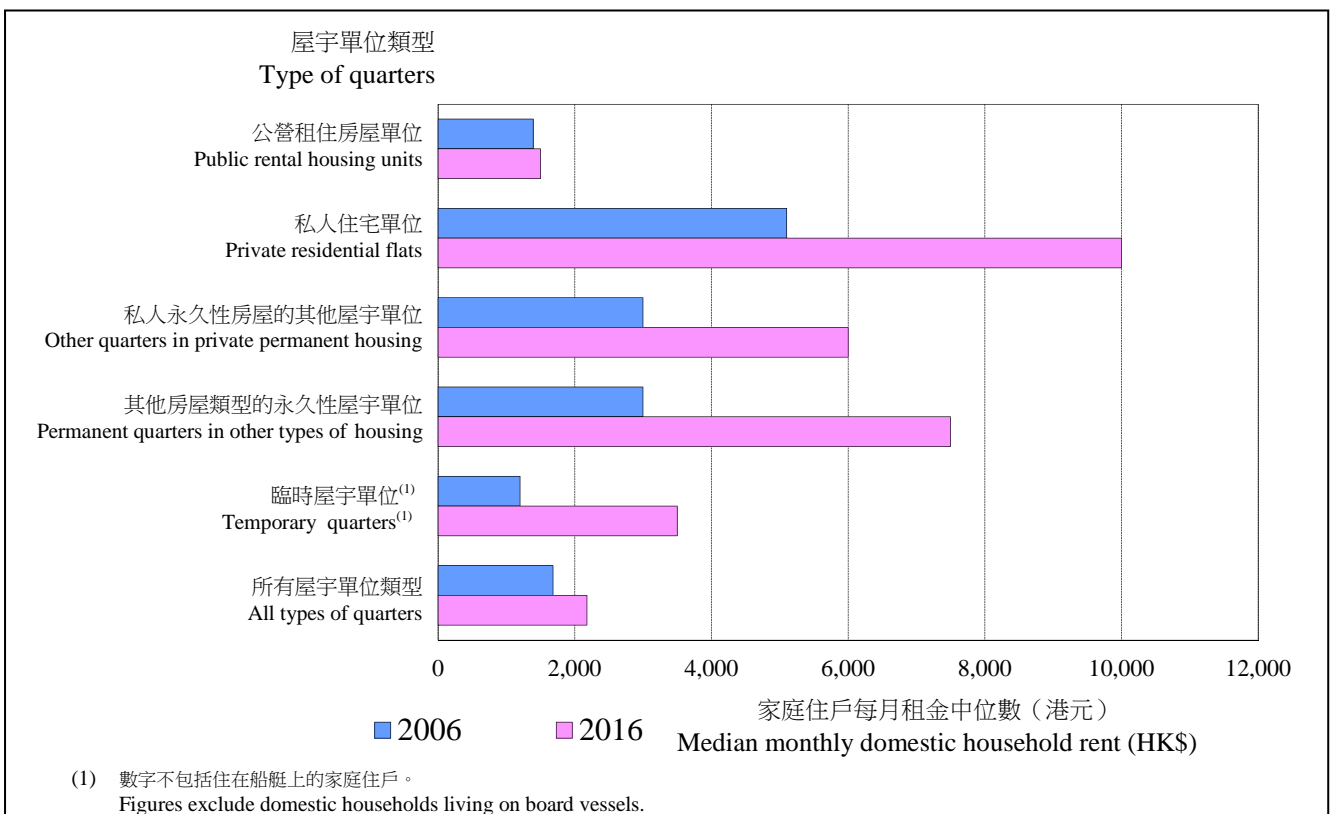
**圖 32 2006 年及 2016 年按居所租住權劃分的家庭住戶<sup>(1)</sup>比例**  
**Chart 32 Proportion of domestic households<sup>(1)</sup> by tenure of accommodation, 2006 and 2016**



**圖 33 2016 年按家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款及房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶數目**  
**Chart 33 Domestic households by monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment and type of housing, 2016**



**圖 34 2006 年及 2016 年按屋宇單位類型劃分的家庭住戶每月租金中位數**  
**Chart 34 Median monthly domestic household rent by type of quarters, 2006 and 2016**



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# 地區特徵

## Geographical Characteristics

圖 35 2016 年按區議會分區劃分的人口  
 Chart 35 Population by District Council district, 2016

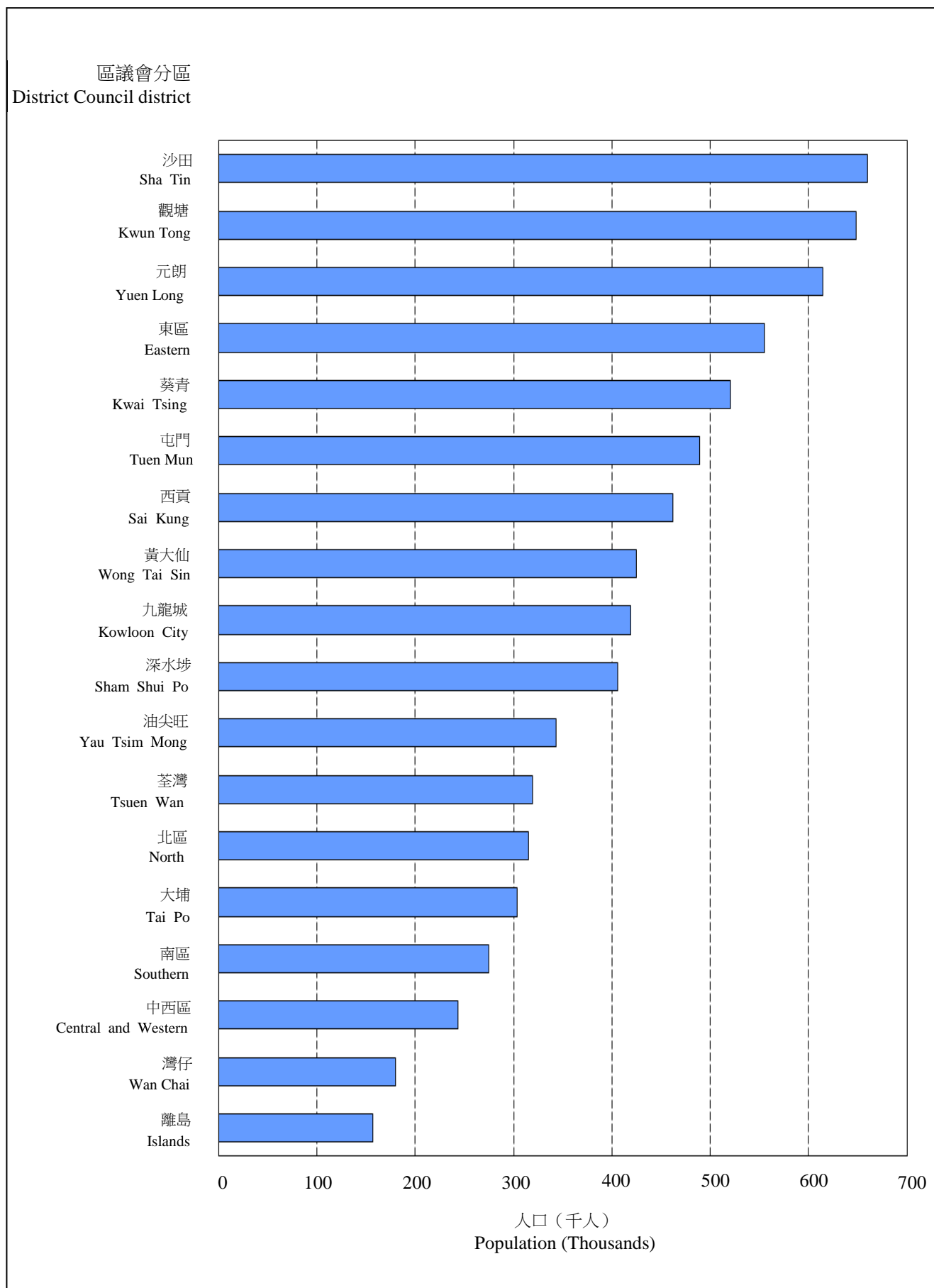


圖 36 2016 年按區議會分區劃分的人口密度  
 Chart 36 Population density by District Council district, 2016

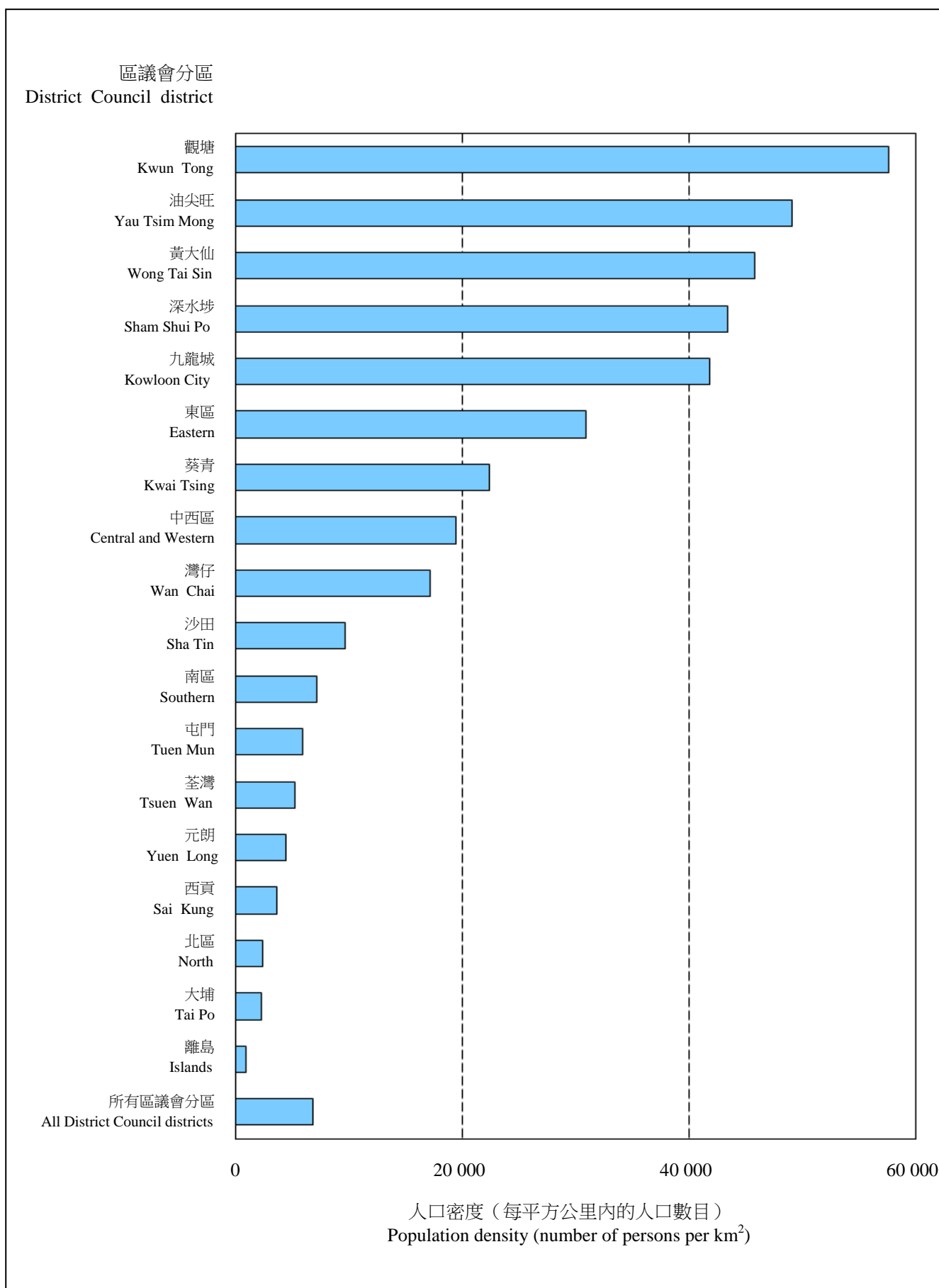


圖 37 2016 年按區議會分區劃分的年齡中位數  
 Chart 37 Median age by District Council district, 2016

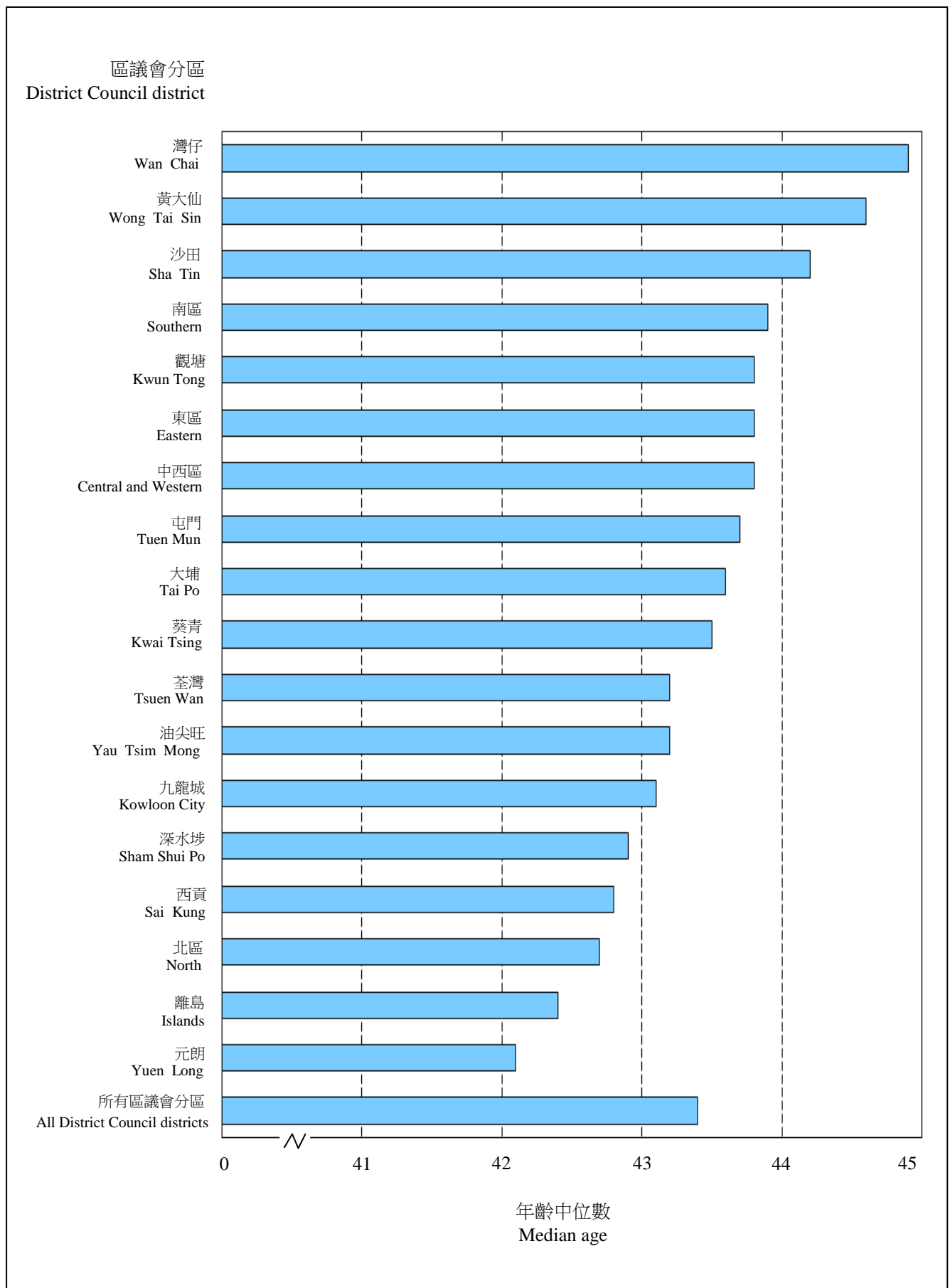
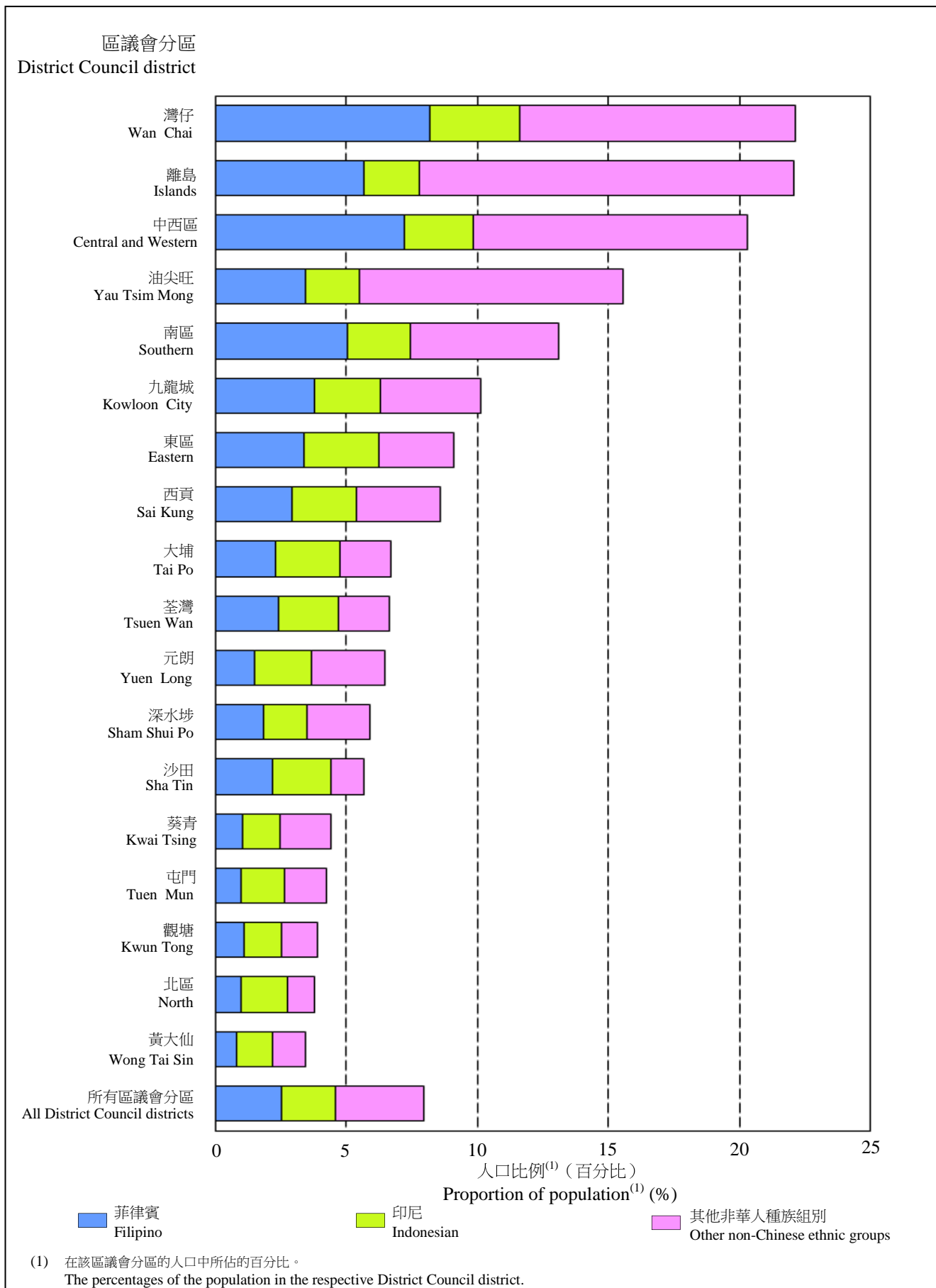


圖 38 2016 年按區議會分區劃分的少數族裔的人口比例  
 Chart 38 Proportion of ethnic minorities by District Council district, 2016



**圖 39 2016 年按區議會分區劃分的 15 歲及以上曾受專上教育的人口比例**  
**Chart 39 Proportion of population aged 15 and over with post-secondary education by District Council district, 2016**

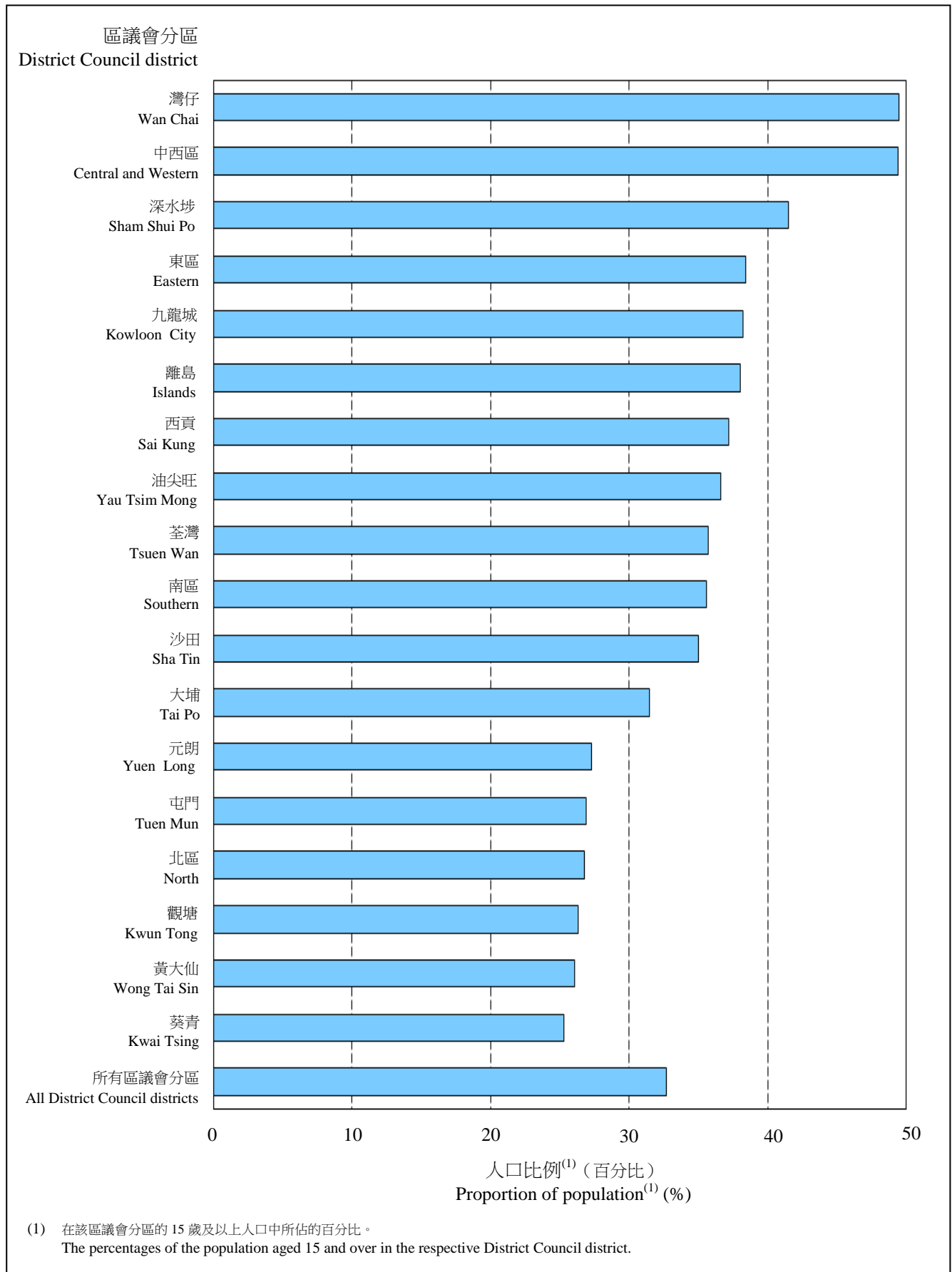
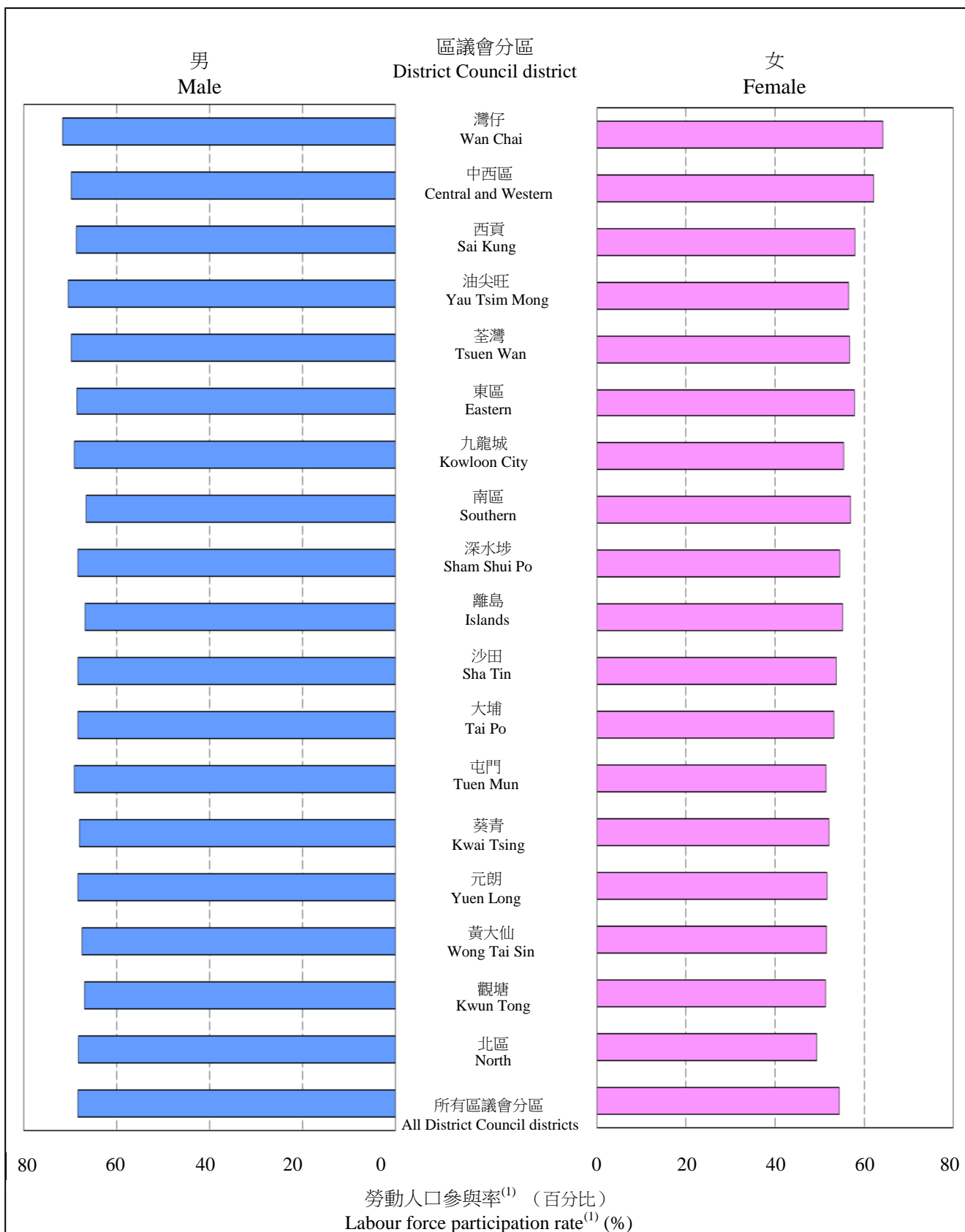


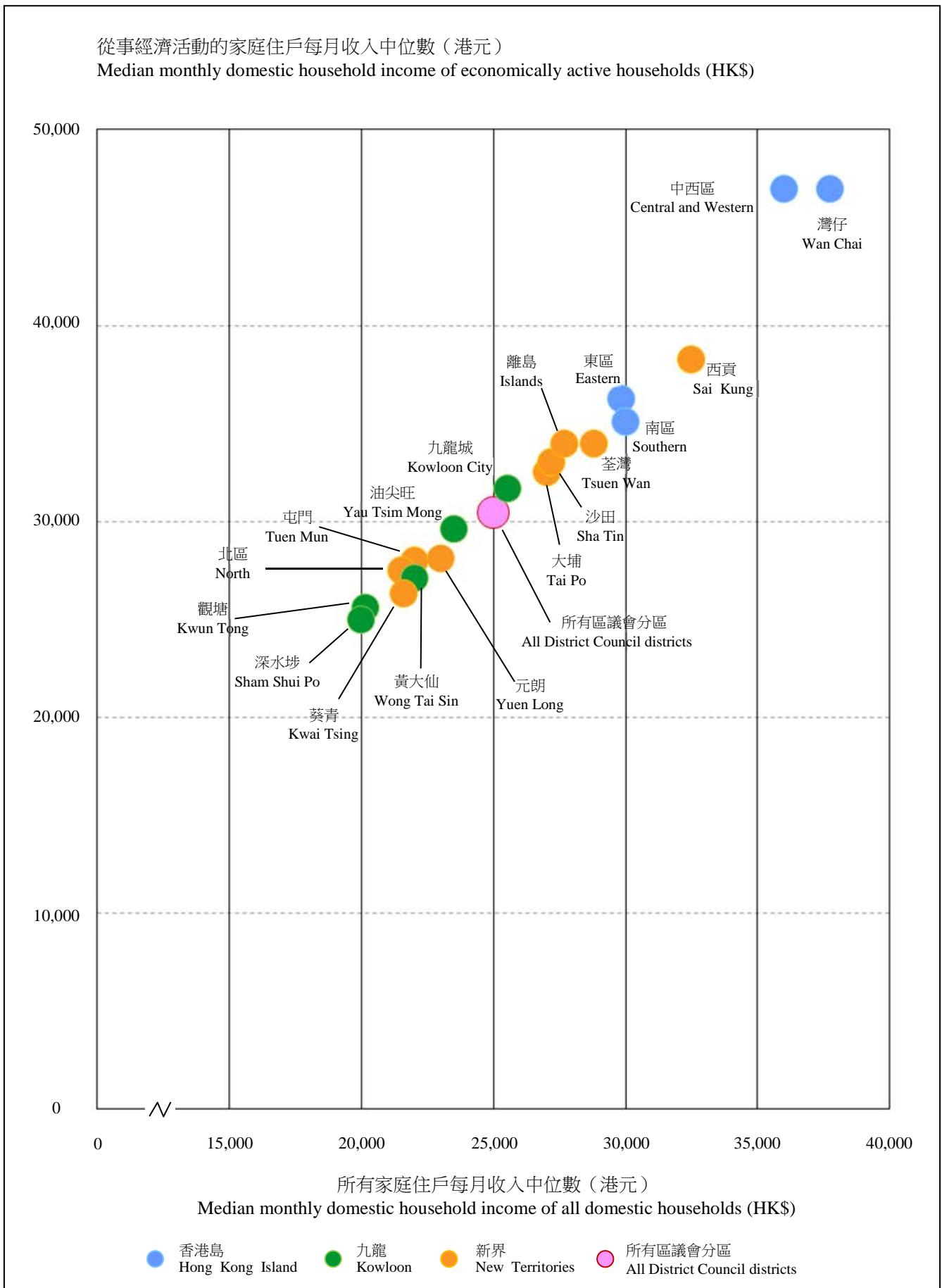
圖 40 2016 年按區議會分區及性別劃分的勞動人口參與率

Chart 40 Labour force participation rates by District Council district and sex, 2016



(1) 在該區議會分區的勞動人口佔所有 15 歲及以上人口的百分比。  
The proportion of labour force in the total population aged 15 and over in the respective District Council district.

**圖 41 2016 年按區議會分區劃分的家庭住戶每月收入中位數**  
**Chart 41 Median monthly domestic household income by District Council district, 2016**





**圖 42 2016 年按區議會分區劃分的選定房屋類型的家庭住戶每月租金中位數**  
**Chart 42 Median monthly domestic household rent in selected types of housing by District Council district, 2016**

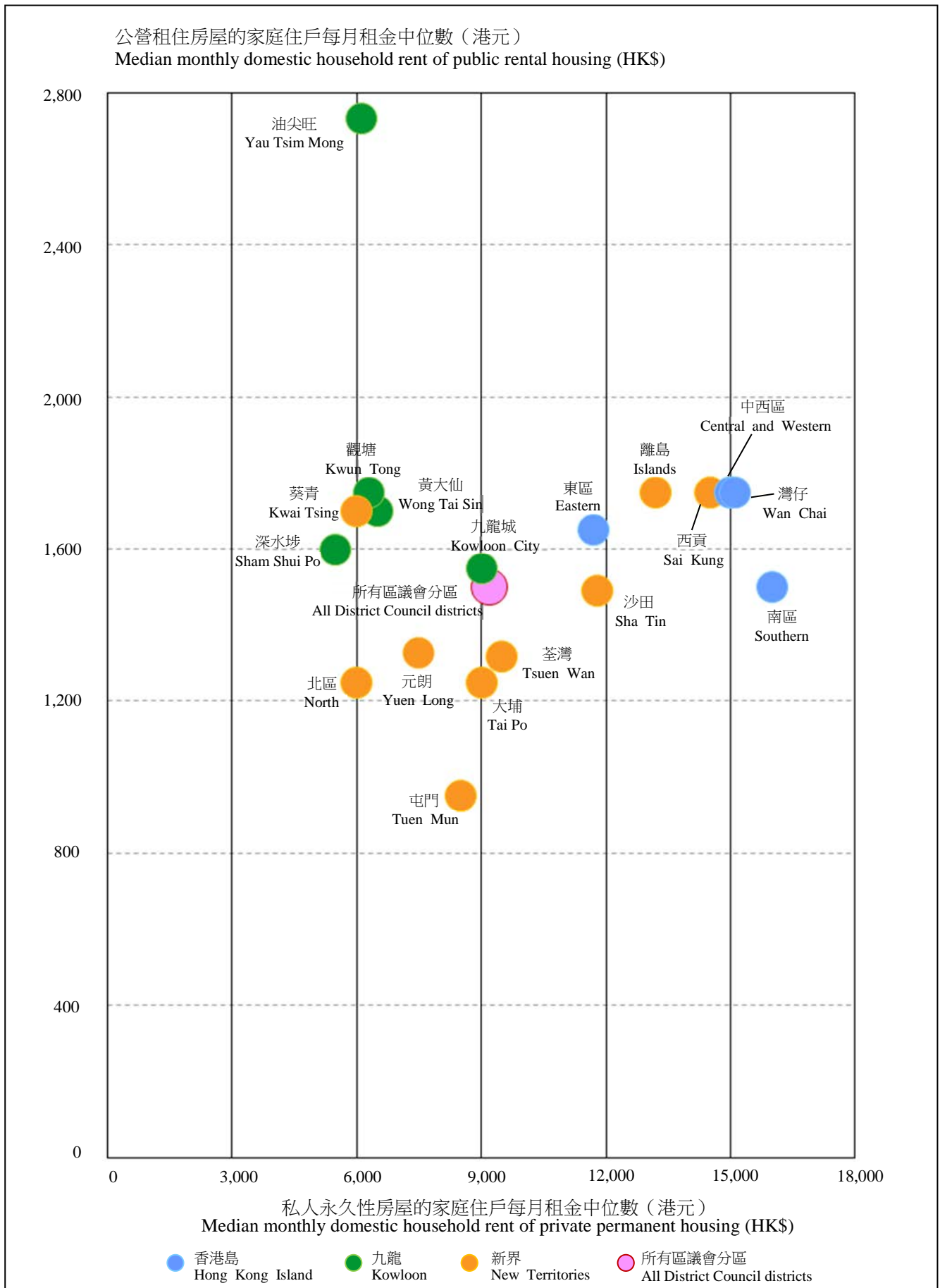
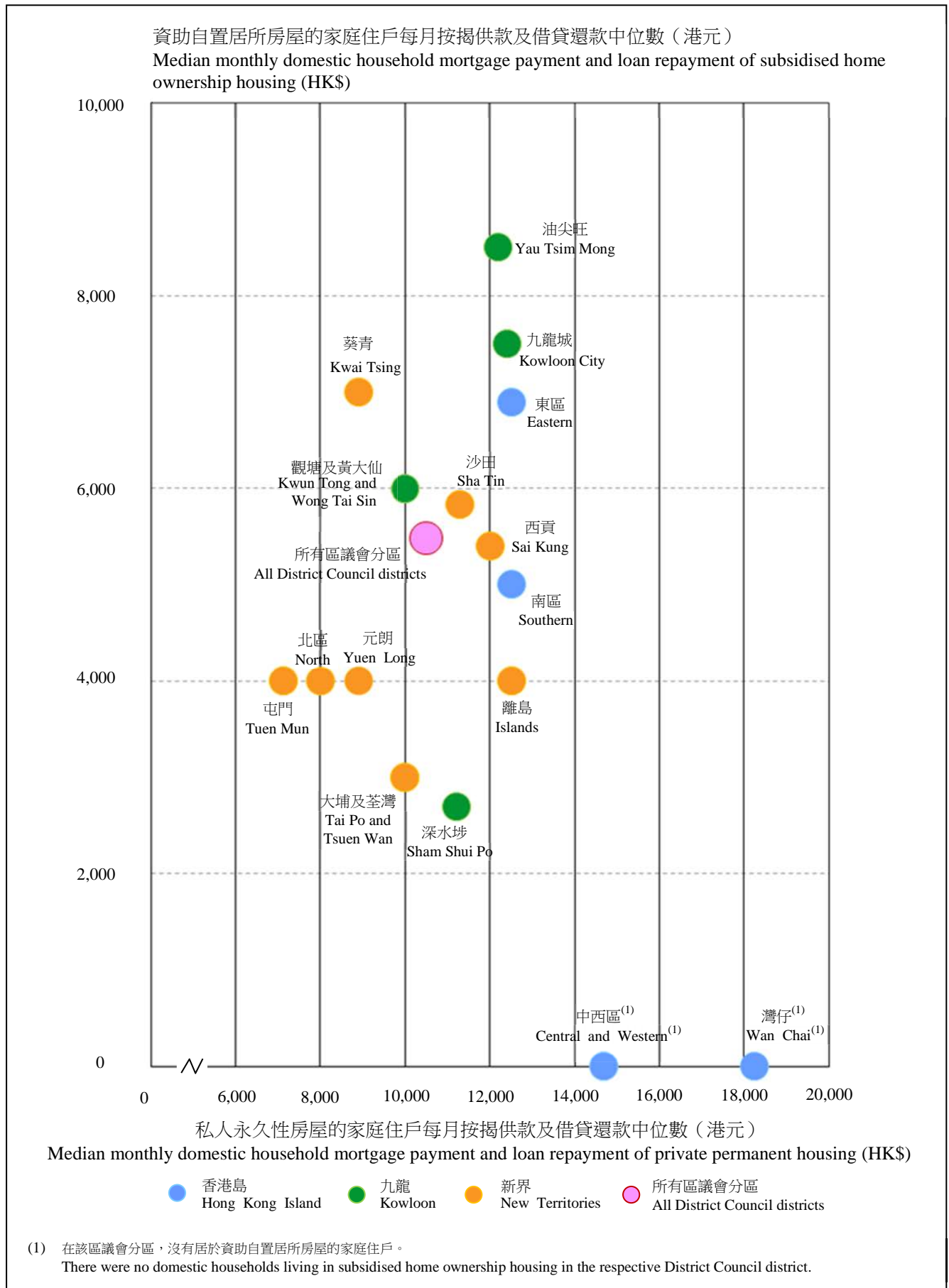


圖 43 2016 年按區議會分區劃分的選定房屋類型的家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數

Chart 43 Median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment in selected types of housing by District Council district, 2016



**圖 44 2016 年按居住的區議會分區及工作地點劃分的工作人口比例**  
**Chart 44 Proportion of working population by District Council district of residence and place of work, 2016**

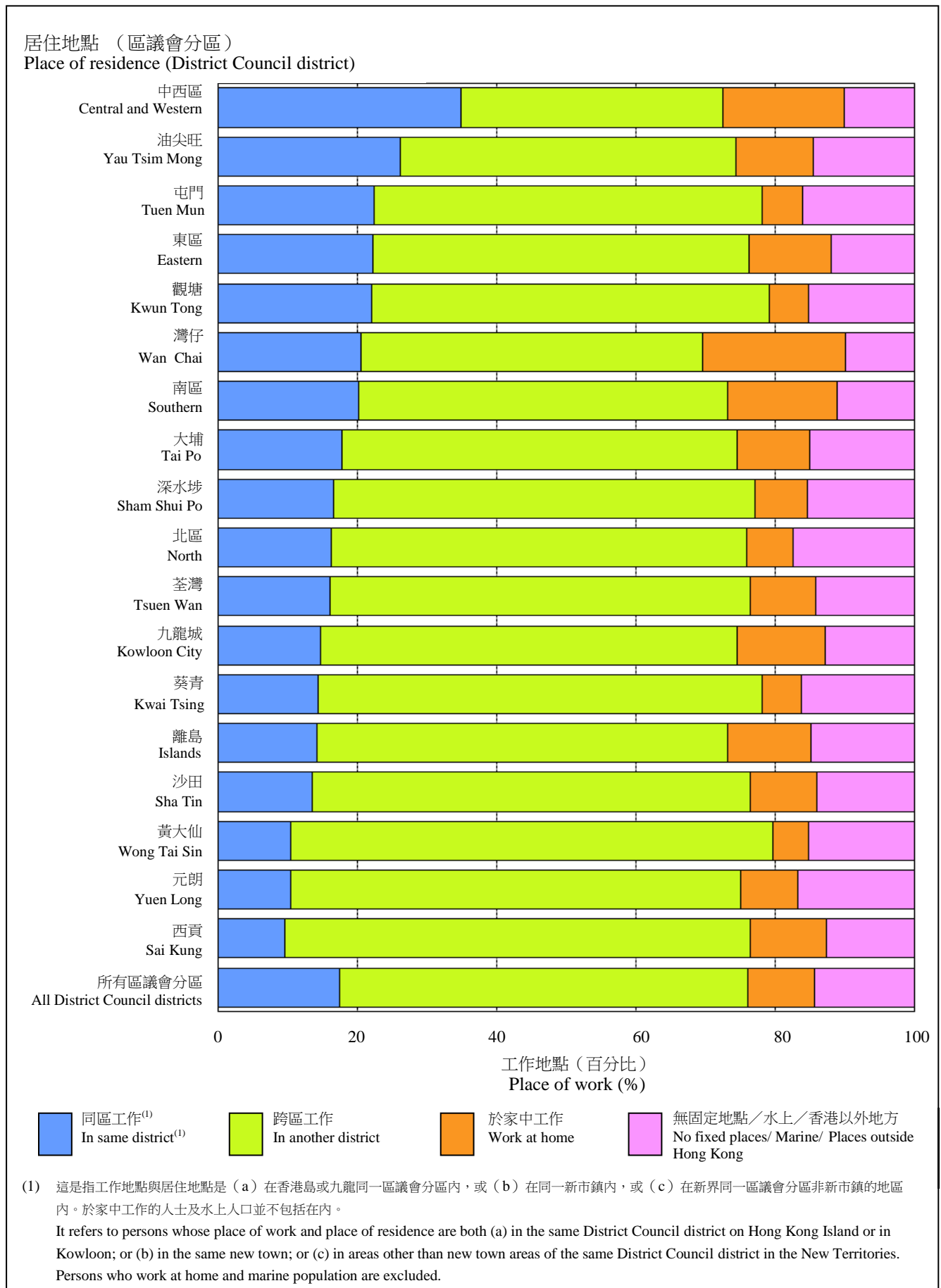


圖 45 2016 年按居住的區議會分區及上課地點劃分於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人口比例

Chart 45 Proportion of population attending full-time courses in educational institutions in Hong Kong by District Council district of residence and place of study, 2016

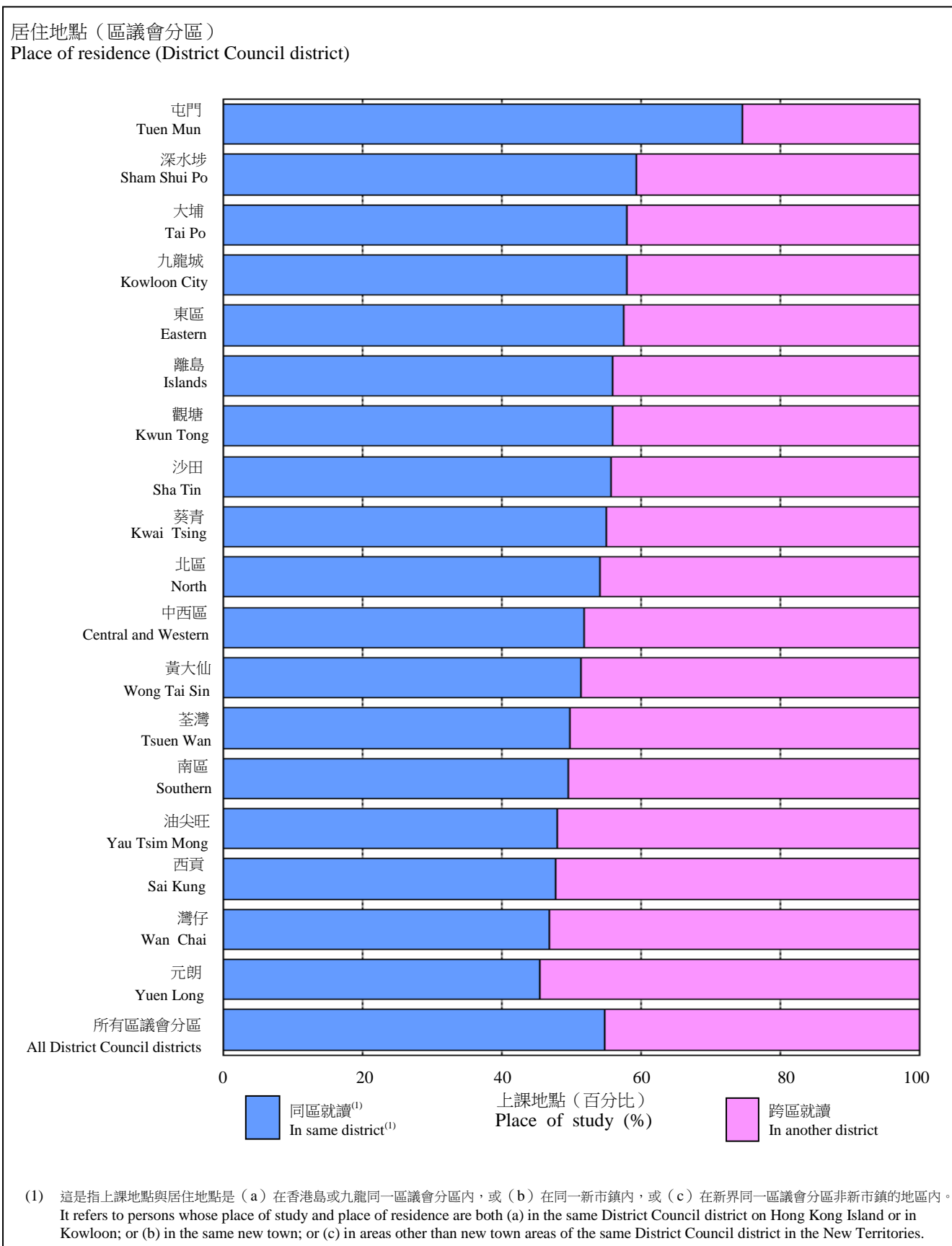


圖 46 2016 年按居住地區及前赴工作地點的主要交通方式劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口比例

Chart 46 Proportion of working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong by area of residence and main mode of transport to place of work, 2016

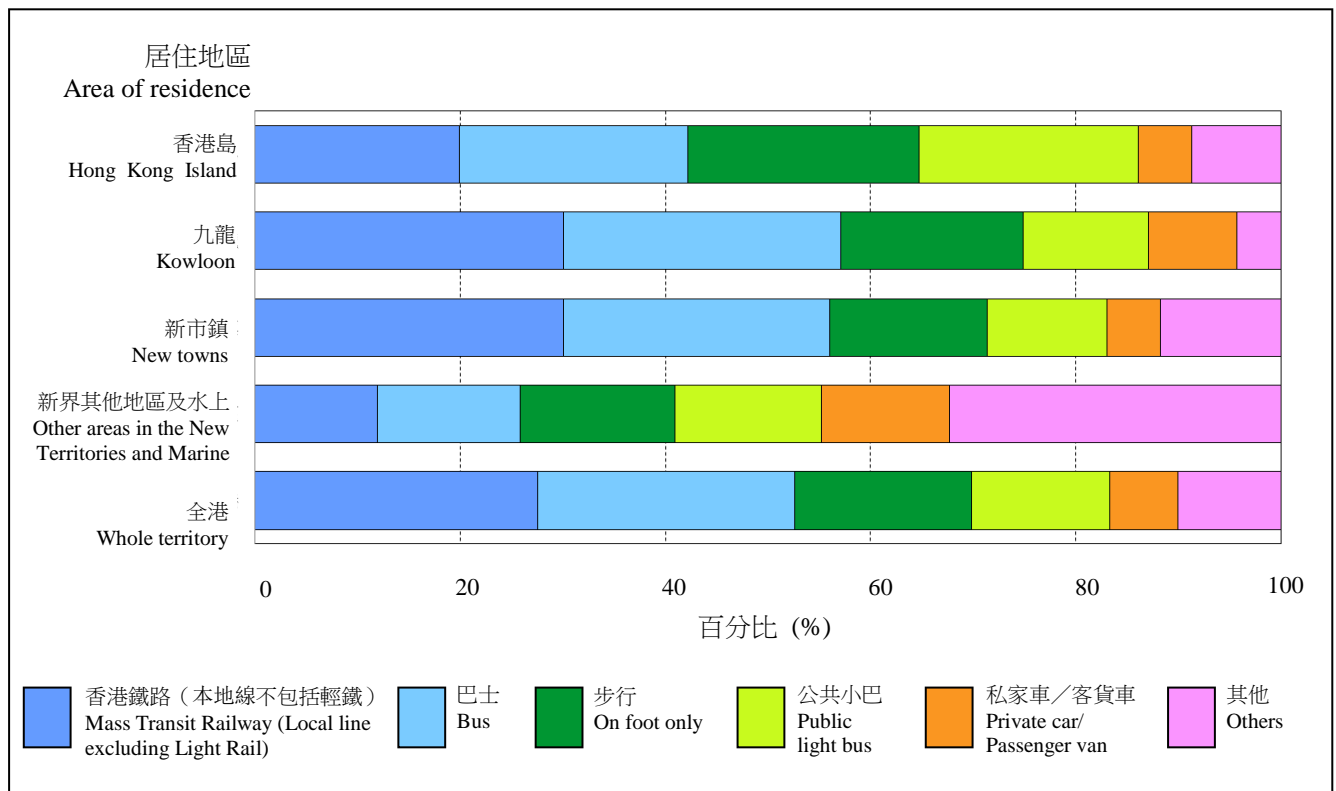


圖 47 2016 年按居住地區及前赴上課地點的主要交通方式劃分於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人口比例

Chart 47 Proportion of population attending full-time courses in educational institutions in Hong Kong by area of residence and main mode of transport to place of study, 2016

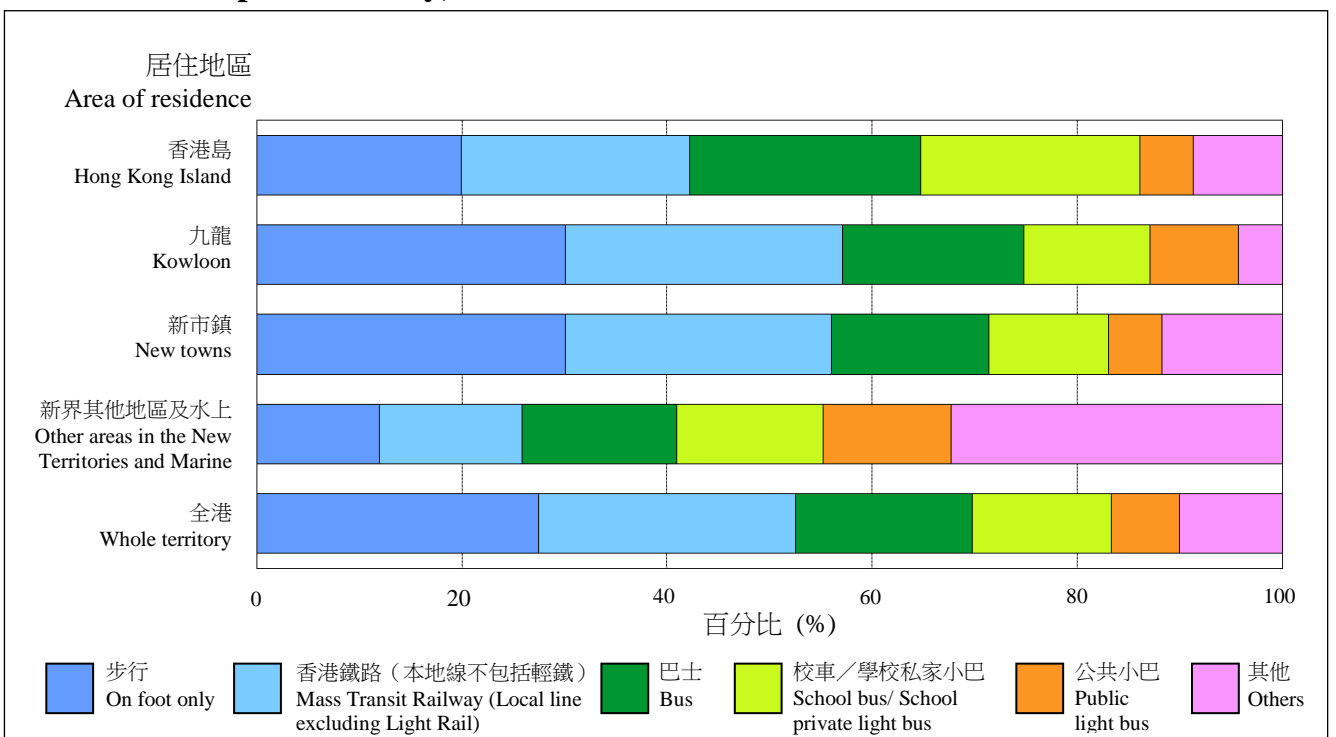
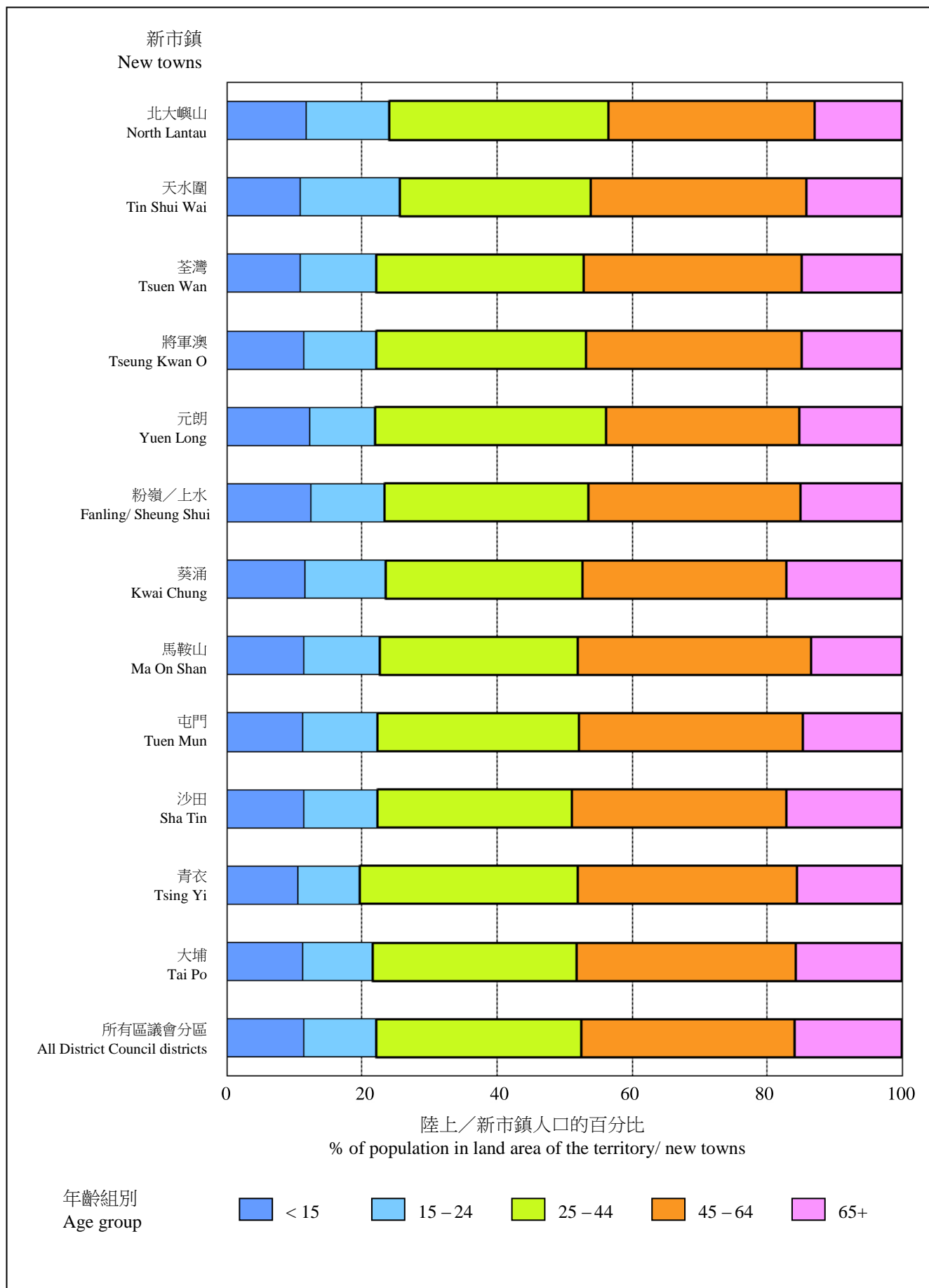


圖 48 2016 年按年齡組別劃分的陸上及新市鎮的人口比例  
 Chart 48 Proportion of population in land area of the territory and in the new towns by age group, 2016



# 中文詞彙釋義

## Definition of Terms in Chinese

## 中文詞彙釋義（按筆畫數目排列）

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

方括號內的數字為英文詞彙釋義內的相對編號

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

- (1) 人口 (**Population**)：請參看第 (16) 項「居港人口」。 [39]
- (2) 人口密度 (**Population density**)：在居住地域內的人口數目與土地面積（以平方公里計算）的比例。土地面積是由地政總署提供的當年 6 月底的數字。 [40]
- (3) 上課地點 (**Place of study**)：指在本港修讀全日制課程者所讀院校（包括學前教育、小學、中學及專上教育院校）的地點。 [37]
- (4) 工作人口 (**Working population**)：請參看第 (43) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [48]
- (5) 工作地點 (**Place of work**)：指受訪者在中期人口統計前 7 天內，因工作關係而須經常停留或每日必到的地點所在的地區。如受訪者在該 7 天內有超過一份工作，則工作地點是指其主要職業的工作地方；若受訪者每日都轉換工作地方（如地盤工人）或有多個工作地方（如須同時在醫院及診所工作的醫生、流動小販），則工作地點是指他在該 7 天內因工作關係而逗留最久的地方。對於沒有固定工作地點，但須每日返回公司或車場報到的受訪者（如推銷員、司機）來說，工作地點是指其公司或車場；對於大部分時間均在中國內地工作的中港跨境貨運司機來說，則是指中國內地。 [38]
- (6) 出生地點 (**Place of birth**)：指一個人的出生所在地的國家／地區。 [36]
- (7) 年齡 (**Age**)：指一個人出生後所度過完整年數。答案由出生年月推算得出。 [2]
- (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 50%在這年齡之上，而其餘的 50%在這年齡之下。 [22]
- (9) 行業 (**Industry**)：在中期人口統計前的 7 天內，受訪者的工作機構主要生產的貨品或提供的服務類別。本刊物內有關行業的統計數字，其行業分類是以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」為藍本而編定，與 2011 年人口普查所採用的行業分類相同。該行業分類的行業簡介及包括的範圍如下： [16]

**製造業 (Manufacturing)**：本行業包括以物理或化學方法，將材料、物質或組件轉變成新產品。產品的大幅改動、革新和重造一般也視同製造業。本行業還包括工商業用機械及設備的專門維修及保養。本行業的例子有食品製造業、成衣製造業、印刷業、電子產品製造業、機械及設備的維修及安裝等。

**建造業 (Construction)**：本行業包括樓房及土木工程的一般建造及專門建造活動，凡新造工程、修繕、增建及改建、在工地架起預製樓宇結構及臨時性建造工程均屬於本行業主類。本行業的例子有樓宇建造、土木工程、建築物設備安裝及保養活動、樓房裝飾、修葺及保養等。

**進出口、批發及零售業 (Import/export, wholesale and retail trades)**：本行業包括各類貨品的批發及零售（即不經改造過程的銷售）及銷售商品時所附帶的服務。批發及零售乃商品經銷的最後程序。本行業的例子有進出口貿易業、批發及零售業、小販等。

**運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 (Transportation, storage, postal and courier services)**：本行業包括通過鐵路、公路、水上及空中運輸工具提供定期或不定期的客



貨運輸，以及其輔助活動，如機場、碼頭、停車場、貨物處理、倉庫、郵政及速遞等，亦包括觀光旅運和附有或不附駕駛員或操作員的運輸設備租賃。本行業的例子有陸路運輸業、水上運輸業、空運業、貨倉及運輸輔助服務業、郵政及快遞活動等。

**住宿及膳食服務業 (Accommodation and food services)**：本行業包括提供短期性住宿服務予旅客，及餐飲服務予顧客即時享用。本行業的例子有酒店、賓館及旅舍、酒樓餐館、酒吧及酒廊、咖啡室等。

**資訊及通訊業 (Information and communications)**：本行業包括資訊與文化產品的製作及發行，以及提供傳送或發行這些產品及資料的方法，亦包括廣播、通訊、資訊科技活動、資料處理及其他資訊服務活動。本行業的例子有出版業、電台及電視廣播、電訊業、資訊科技服務業、新聞通訊社等。

**金融及保險業 (Financing and insurance)**：本行業包括金融服務及其輔助活動（包含保險業務及退休基金）。持有資產的活動，如控股公司、信託、基金及其他金融工具的活動亦歸入本行業。本行業的例子有銀行、投資及控股公司、保險、證券經紀服務、基金管理等。

**地產、專業及商用服務業 (Real estate, professional and business services)**：本行業包括（甲）所有與地產相關的活動，（乙）要求嚴格的專業訓練或以專門知識及技術為使用者提供服務的活動，及（丙）主要從事支援一般企業（小部分亦支援家庭住戶）日常運作的各種活動的機構單位。本行業的例子有地產發展、地產經紀及代理、地產保養管理、律師辦事處、會計師辦事處、核數師辦事處、建築師辦事處、測量師辦事處、廣告及市場研究公司、專門設計活動、旅行代理、保安及偵查活動、建築物及園境護理服務活動、清潔服務、辦公室行政及支援等。

**公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動 (Public administration, education, human health and social work activities)**：本行業包括政府行政機關、從事制定和推行經濟及社會政策的機構，以及維持公共秩序和安全的單位。本行業亦包括主要從事提供及支援教育及培訓的機構單位及主要從事人類保健及社會工作的機構單位。本行業的例子有政府服務、院校及其他從事教育及培訓的機構單位、醫療及保健服務、安老院舍、福利機構等。

**雜項社會及個人服務 (Miscellaneous social and personal services)**：本行業包括創作及表演藝術活動、文化活動、博彩活動、體育活動、遊樂及康樂活動，以及包括個人服務活動在內的其他服務業活動。本行業亦包括受聘於住戶的家居服務活動。本行業的例子有圖書館及博物館、主題樂園、健身中心、宗教組織、政治組織、個人及家庭用品（例如汽車和電腦）的維修、洗滌及乾洗服務、美容及美體護理、家庭傭工等。

**其他 (Others)**：包括「農業、林業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力及燃氣供應」、「自來水供應；污水處理、廢棄物管理及污染防治服務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能辨別或描述不足。

(10) **住戶人數 (Household size)**：指家庭住戶中的人口數目。 [15]

(11) **住戶結構 (Household composition)**：住戶結構是根據住戶內各人與戶主的關係，以及他們之間的配偶、父母、子女關係的資料而得出的。各類住戶結構如下： [14]

**核心家庭住戶 (Nuclear family households)**

**由夫婦所組成 (Composed of couple)**：由一對已婚夫婦而並無其他親屬所組成的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他無親屬關係的同住人士，例如家庭傭工。

**由夫婦及未婚子女所組成 (Composed of couple and unmarried children)**：由一對夫婦及其未婚子女而並無其他親屬所組成的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他無親屬關係的同住人士，例如家庭傭工。

**由父或母親及未婚子女所組成 (Composed of lone parent and unmarried**

*children*) : 由父／母一方及其未婚子女而並無其他親屬所組成的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他無親屬關係的同住人士，例如家庭傭工。

**親屬關係住戶 (Relative households)**

*由夫婦及其中至少一個父或母親所組成 (Composed of couple and at least one of their parents)* : 由一對夫婦及其至少一個父或母親（包括夫婦雙方的父母親）而並無其他親屬所組成的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他無親屬關係的同住人士，例如家庭傭工。

*由夫婦、其中至少一個父或母親及其未婚子女所組成 (Composed of couple, at least one of their parents and their unmarried children)* : 由一對夫婦、至少一個父或母親（包括夫婦雙方的父母親）及其未婚子女而並無其他親屬所組成的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他無親屬關係的同住人士，例如家庭傭工。

*由其他親屬關係組合所組成 (Composed of other relationship combinations)* : 由一羣有親屬關係人士所組成但未能歸入以上類別的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他無親屬關係的同住人士，例如家庭傭工。

**其他住戶 (Other households)**

*單人住戶 (One-person households)* : 只有一個人的住戶。

*非親屬關係住戶 (Non-relative households)* : 由一羣無親屬關係人士所組成的住戶。

(12) **每月主要職業收入 (Monthly income from main employment)** : 對於僱主或自營作業者來說，這是指扣除營運開支後從主要業務所賺得的收入。對於僱員來說，則是指從主要工作所賺取的全部收入，包括薪金或工資、花紅、佣金、加班津貼、房屋津貼、小費及其他現金津貼，但不包括年終花紅及雙糧。所記金額以 2016 年 6 月的收入計算。 [31]

(13) **每月主要職業收入中位數 (Median monthly income from main employment)** : 每月主要職業收入的一種平均值，50%的工作人口（不包括無酬家庭從業員），他們的主要職業收入高於這數字，而其餘 50%，他們的主要職業收入低於這數字。請參看第 (12) 項「每月主要職業收入」。 [26]

(14) **使用選定語言／方言的能力 (Ability to speak a selected language/ dialect)** : 若一名 5 歲及以上人士（失去語言能力的人士除外）在日常生活中（如讀書或工作），能夠使用某種語言／方言與人進行簡單交談，則他／她可算具備使用該種語言／方言的能力。如一名人士除慣用交談語言外，尚能說其他語言／方言，則他／她可算具備使用該種語言／方言作為其他交談語言／方言的能力。請參看第 (44) 項「慣用語言」。 [1]

(15) **居所租住權 (Tenure of accommodation)** : 指住戶現居單位所屬情況。各有關定義如下： [43]

*自置，有按揭供款或借貸還款 (Owner-occupier, with mortgage payment or loan repayment)* : 住戶擁有居住單位的業權，並須就該單位支付按揭供款或借貸還款。

*自置，沒有按揭供款及借貸還款 (Owner-occupier, without mortgage payment and loan repayment)* : 住戶擁有居住單位的業權，但無須就該單位支付按揭供款及借貸還款。

*全租 (Sole tenant)* : 住戶向居於別處的人士租用整個單位自住，沒有分租，單位內也沒有其他的住戶。

*合租 (Co-tenant)* : 兩個或以上的住戶分別向居於別處的人士租用部分單位居住。

*二房東 (Main tenant)* : 住戶向居於別處的人士租用整個單位，並把部分單位分租予其他住戶。

**三房客 (Sub-tenant)**：住戶向居於同一單位內的人士租用單位的一部分居住。

**免交租金 (Rent free)**：住戶免費在單位內居住（不論是否獲得業主同意），但不包括獲僱主提供居所的住戶。

**由僱主提供 (Provided by employer)**：現居單位為住戶成員的僱主所提供，亦包括以象徵式租金向僱主租用單位的住戶。但獲僱主提供房屋津貼而自行租用地方居住者，則不屬此類別。

- (16) **居港人口 (Hong Kong Resident Population)**：居港人口包括「常住居民」和「流動居民」。「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：(一) 在點算時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在點算時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港；及 (二) 於點算時刻在香港非永久性居民。至於「流動居民」，則指在點算時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，或在點算時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港。 [13]

- (17) **房屋類型 (Type of housing)**：指作居所用途的單位所屬的房屋性質。各房屋類型是根據單位所屬的屋宇單位類型來決定，詳情如下： [44]

**公營租住房屋 (Public rental housing)**：包括所有公營租住房屋單位。公營租住房屋單位包括香港房屋委員會（房委會）的公屋單位和中轉房屋單位；以及香港房屋協會（房協）的出租單位和長者安居樂計劃的出租單位。

**資助自置居所房屋 (Subsidised home ownership housing)**：包括所有資助出售單位。資助出售單位包括房委會租置計劃的單位；房委會居屋、私人參建居屋、中等入息家庭房屋計劃、可租可買計劃和重建置業計劃的單位；房協住宅發售計劃、夾心階層住屋計劃和資助出售房屋項目的單位；以及市建局資助出售房屋計劃的單位。可在公開市場買賣之居屋／中等入息家庭房屋計劃／私人參建居屋／可租可買計劃／重建置業計劃／租置計劃／住宅發售計劃／夾心階層住屋計劃的單位（即居屋第三期乙之前出售的單位或已繳交補價的單位）歸類為私人住宅單位，並不包括在資助出售單位內。

**私人永久性房屋 (Private permanent housing)**：包括所有私人住宅單位、所有別墅／平房／新型村屋、所有簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋，以及所有員工宿舍。私人住宅單位包括由私人市場興建主要作住宅用途的多層樓宇或房屋的單位及前資助出售房屋單位（即可在公開市場買賣的單位）。

**非住宅用房屋 (Non-domestic housing)**：包括所有非住宅樓宇內的屋宇單位及所有供集體住宿的屋宇單位。

**臨時房屋 (Temporary housing)**：包括所有臨時屋宇單位。

- (18) **前 5 年內平均每年增長率 (Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years)**：在計算過去 5 年的人口增長時，每年平均增長率是採用以下公式計算：

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = (1 + r)^5$$

$P_1$  = 5 年前的人口  
 $P_2$  = 該年的人口  
 $r$  = 平均每年增長率

家庭住戶的平均每年增長率也是採用相若公式計算。 [3]

- (19) **前赴上課地點的主要交通方式 (Main mode of transport to place of study)**：指在港修讀全日制課程者前赴上課地點主要的交通方式。（如所使用的交通方式超過一種，則以乘搭最長路程的一項為主要交通方式。）經常徒步上學而無須乘搭任何交通工具者，則視為「步行」。 [19]

(20) **前赴工作地點的主要交通方式 (Main mode of transport to place of work)**：指在本港境內有固定工作地點的受訪者前赴工作地點主要的交通方式。(如所使用的交通方式超過一種，則以乘搭最長路程的一項為主要交通方式。)經常步行上班而無須乘搭任何交通工具者，則視為「步行」。<sup>[20]</sup>

(21) **屋宇單位類型 (Type of quarters)**：屋宇單位按所屬建築物的類型分類，而建築物則按其建築材料種類、興建用途及負責建築的機構分類。<sup>[45]</sup>

*永久性屋宇單位 (Permanent quarters)*：包括公營租住房屋單位、資助出售單位、私人住宅單位、私人永久性房屋的其他屋宇單位，以及非住宅用屋宇單位，詳情如下：

*公營租住房屋單位 (Public rental housing units)*：包括香港房屋委員會（房委會）的公屋單位和中轉房屋單位；以及香港房屋協會（房協）的出租單位和長者安居樂計劃的出租單位。

*資助出售單位 (Subsidised sale flats)*：包括房委會租置計劃的單位；房委會居屋、私人參建居屋、中等入息家庭房屋計劃、可租可買計劃和重建置業計劃的單位；房協住宅發售計劃、夾心階層住屋計劃和資助出售房屋項目的單位；以及市建局資助出售房屋計劃的單位。可在公開市場買賣之居屋／中等入息家庭房屋計劃／私人參建居屋／可租可買計劃／重建置業計劃／租置計劃／住宅發售計劃／夾心階層住屋計劃的單位（即居屋第三期乙之前出售的單位或已繳交補價的單位）歸類為私人住宅單位，並不包括在資助出售單位內。

*私人住宅單位 (Private residential flats)*：包括由私人市場興建主要作住宅用途的多層樓宇或房屋的單位及前資助出售房屋單位（即可在公開市場買賣的單位）。

*私人永久性房屋的其他屋宇單位 (Other quarters in private permanent housing)*：

包括以下三類屋宇單位：

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

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

*員工宿舍 (Staff quarters)*：這些是興建作員工宿舍用途的樓宇內的屋宇單位。非興建作員工宿舍用途但由僱主提供用作居所的單位則不包括在內，這些單位是按照所屬建築物的類型分類。

*非住宅用屋宇單位 (Non-domestic quarters)*：

包括以下兩類屋宇單位：

*非住宅樓宇內的屋宇單位 (Quarters in non-residential buildings)*：包括所有非住宅建築物（例如商業大廈及工廠大廈）內作居用途的單位。

*供集體住宿的屋宇單位 (Collective living quarters)*：包括精神病院、善終醫院、療養院、懲教機構、安老院、男女童院、宗教場所、酒店、旅舍及宿舍（例如大學學生宿舍）。

*臨時屋宇單位 (Temporary quarters)*：包括臨時房屋區的屋宇單位和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、木屋及非作住宅用途的地方（例如梯台、樓梯、走廊等）。船艇亦屬此類別。

(22) **流動居民 (Mobile Residents)**：指在點算時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，或在點算時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港。<sup>[27]</sup>

- (23) **修讀科目 (Field of education)**：指受訪者就讀／完成的最高教育程度所修讀的課程科目。  
[12]

**一般課程 (General programmes)**：包括一般學前、小學及中學教育課程（包括毅進計劃／毅進文憑）。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (24) **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」。（註：家庭住戶需至少有一名成員為常住居民，只有流動居民的住戶不會被界定為家庭住戶。） [6]
- (25) **家庭住戶平均人數 (Average domestic household size)**：每個家庭住戶的平均人數。計算方法是把家庭住戶內的人口總數除以家庭住戶總數。 [4]
- (26) **家庭住戶每月收入 (Monthly domestic household income)**：指住戶成員於 2016 年 6 月份的總收入（包括他們由所有工作獲得的現金收入及其他現金收入）。 [28]
- (27) **家庭住戶每月收入中位數 (Median monthly domestic household income)**：住戶每月收入的一種平均值。50%的住戶，他們的收入高於這數字，而其餘 50%，他們收入低於這數字。收入

金額是 0 的住戶亦包括在計算之內。請參看第 (26) 項「**家庭住戶每月收入**」。

[23]

- (28) **家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款 (Monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment)**：居於自置有按揭或貸款屋宇單位的家庭住戶於 2016 年 6 月份為其居所支付的按揭供款及借貸還款金額，包括因第一按、第二按、房屋貸款或其他有關贖回所居屋宇單位的特別還款計劃而償還的款項，但不包括差餉、地租、水費、電費、氣體燃料費、電話費及管理費，亦不包括由非家庭住戶成員支付的按揭供款及借貸還款。 [29]
- (29) **家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數 (Median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment)**：家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款的一種平均值。50%居於自置有按揭或貸款屋宇單位的家庭住戶為其居所支付的按揭供款及借貸還款高於這數字，而其餘 50%，他們為其居所支付的按揭供款及借貸還款低於這數字。由家庭住戶成員為其居所支付的按揭供款及借貸還款是 0（即只由非家庭住戶成員支付的按揭供款及借貸還款）的住戶不包括在計算之內。請參看第 (28) 項「**家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款**」。

[24]

- (30) **家庭住戶每月租金 (Monthly domestic household rent)**：居於租住居所的家庭住戶於 2016 年 6 月份為其居所支付的租金金額，包括該月的差餉、地租及管理費，但不包括水費及電費。二房東的租金，為減去分租給三房客所獲租金後的淨額。租金金額是 0 的住戶包括居住在親友家中無論是否得到許可而沒有繳付租金的住戶、向三房客收取的租金總值超過或相等於大租的二房東住戶及由僱主免費提供住所的住戶。

[30]

- (31) **家庭住戶每月租金中位數 (Median monthly domestic household rent)**：家庭住戶每月租金金額的一種平均值。50%居於租住居所的家庭住戶每月為其居所支付的租金高於這數字，而其餘 50%，他們為其居所支付的租金低於這數字。租金金額是 0 的住戶並不包括在計算之內。請參看第 (30) 項「**家庭住戶每月租金**」。

[25]

- (32) **區議會分區及選區 (District Council district and Constituency Area)**：根據區議會條例（第 547 章），全港共有 18 個地方行政區：港島 4 個，九龍 5 個及新界 9 個。每個地方行政區均設有一個區議會，而每個區議會的選區分界則是由選舉管理委員會向行政長官建議。2016 年中期人口統計時所採用的是按 2015 年 11 月 22 日區議會選舉時所用的區議會選區分界，而該分界是根據《2014 年選區（區議會）宣布令》（2014 年第 147 號法律公告），由行政長官會同行政會議根據《區議會條例》（第 547 章）第 6 條而作出的。

（註：2016 年中期人口統計所採用的灣仔區議會及東區區議會分界，不同於 2011 年人口普查所採用的分界。在本刊物中，當比較 2011 年及 2016 年的統計數字時，會將 2016 年有關該兩個區議會分區的數字按 2011 年的分界重新編製，以作合適的比較。）

[5]

- (33) **國籍 (Nationality)**：國籍與個人的居住地、種族或出生地有關。國籍不一定與該人的旅行證件有關。

[32]

- (34) **婚姻狀況 (Marital status)**：受訪者在人口普查／中期人口統計訪問時所報稱的婚姻狀況，不論有關的婚姻或離婚事件是否有經過合法登記或儀式。

[21]

- (35) **專上教育 (Post-secondary education)**：請參看第 (39) 項「**教育程度**」。

[41]

- (36) **常住居民 (Usual Residents)**：「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：（一）在點算時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在點算時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於點算時刻在港的香港非永久性居民。

[47]

- (37) **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。請參看第 (43) 項「**經濟活動身分**」。

[9]

(38) **從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 (Economically active household)**：指家庭住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外至少有 1 名其他成員從事經濟活動。 [8]

(39) **教育程度 (Educational attainment)**：包括最高就讀程度及最高完成程度。 [10]

(a) **最高就讀程度 (Highest level attended)**：指受訪者在院校修讀達到的最高教育水平，不論他／她有否完成該課程。計算教育程度時，只包括正式課程，即須最少為期一個學年、具指定學歷資格才可入讀（不包括香港公開大學主辦的非學位／學位／研究生課程），以及設有考試或指定的評核成績程序。

(b) **最高完成程度 (Highest level completed)**：指受訪者在院校修讀並已完成的最高教育水平，不論他／她有否通過有關課程的考試或評核。只包括正式課程，即須最少為期一個學年、具指定學歷資格才可入讀（不包括香港公開大學主辦的非學位／學位／研究生課程），以及設有考試或指定的評核成績程序。

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。

*學前教育 (Pre-primary)*：包括所有幼稚園及幼兒中心班級。

*小學 (Primary)*：包括所有小學的一至六年級。

*初中 (Lower secondary)*：包括所有中學的一至三年級。

*高中 (Upper secondary)*：包括所有中學舊學制的四至七年級及新學制的四至六年級或同等程度、毅進計劃／毅進文憑以及工藝程度教育。

*專上教育（文憑／證書） (Post-secondary (diploma/certificate))*：包括所有職業訓練局／製衣業訓練局／建造業訓練局／公開大學／大學專業進修學院／前理工學院／其他法定或認可的專上學院／其他專上學院／前師範學院／商科學校的證書／文憑課程、文憑／證書課程的護士／牙科訓練課程／遙距課程及其他文憑／證書程度課程。

*專上教育（副學位課程） (Post-secondary (sub-degree course))*：包括大學／職業訓練局的高級證書／高級文憑／專業文憑／副學士／副學士先修／增修證書／院士銜或同等課程、由大學資助委員會資助的其他大學非學位課程、前理工學院／其他法定或認可的專上學院的高級證書／高級文憑／專業文憑／副學士／副學士先修或同等課程、其他專上學院開設的高級文憑／專業文憑／副學士／副學士先修或同等課程、香港教育大學（前香港教育學院）的非學位課程、護士訓練非學位課程、牙科訓練非學位課程及遙距非學位課程。

*專上教育（學位課程） (Post-secondary (degree course))*：包括本地及非本地院校的學士學位課程、修課形式研究院程度課程及研究形式研究院程度課程。

(40) **勞動人口 (Labour force)**：請參看第 (43) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [17]

(41) **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 15 歲及以上人口的比例。 [18]

(42) **新市鎮 (New town)**：各新市鎮界線乃採自土木工程拓展署及規劃署訂定的新市鎮發展範圍。全港共有 12 個新市鎮，即是葵涌、青衣、荃灣、屯門、元朗、天水圍、粉嶺／上水、大埔、沙田、馬鞍山、將軍澳及北大嶼山。 [33]

(43) **經濟活動身分 (Economic activity status)**：人口可劃分為「從事經濟活動人口」（即勞動人口）及「非從事經濟活動人口」兩大類。 [7]

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

工作人口指符合以下條件的 15 歲及以上人士：（甲）在中期人口統計前的 7 天內有從事工作以賺取薪酬或利潤；或（乙）在中期人口統計前的 7 天內有一份正式工作。工作人口可按就業身分 (*Employment status*) 劃分為：

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

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

**自營作業者 (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但無收取報酬的人，亦算作就業人士。報酬不包括膳宿和零用錢。

**失業人口 (Unemployed population)**：基本上指 15 歲及以上人士（甲）在中期人口統計前的 7 天內並無職位，且並無為賺取薪酬或利潤而工作；（乙）在中期人口統計前的 7 天內隨時可工作；及（丙）在中期人口統計前的 30 天內有找尋工作。

（註：人口普查／中期人口統計所得的失業人士估計數字的準確度較低。量度失業殊不簡單。例如，在界定失業時，必須考慮某人是否可隨時工作，以及是否正積極找尋工作。人口普查／中期人口統計聘用大量的臨時外勤人員進行點算工作，較難要求他們全面掌握勞動人口架構以及提問技巧，特別是有關找尋工作的問題。在研究失業問題時，基本上應以由政府統計處進行的「綜合住戶統計調查」的數據為依據。人口普查／中期人口統計用作界定失業人口的有關問題主要是用於點算「從事經濟活動人口」（即勞動人口），該數字由工作人口及失業人口組成。）

**非從事經濟活動人口 (Economically inactive population)**：指在中期人口統計前的 7 天內並無職位亦無工作的人，但不包括在該 7 天內正在休假和失業的人。而料理家務者、退休人士及所有 15 歲以下人士則包括在內。

**料理家務者 (Home-maker)**：照顧家庭而無收取報酬的人。

**學生 (Student)**：在院校就讀全日制課程的人（對於 2016 年中期人口統計而言，學生是指在 2016 年上半年就讀全日制課程的人，並將會於中期人口統計（即 2016 年 6 月）之後的學年繼續修讀全日制課程）。自修、在各類訓練學校修讀非正式課程或夜間課程，並在中期人口統計前的 7 天內沒有工作的人亦歸入此類別。兼職學生歸入從事經濟活動人士，故並不包括在此類別內。

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

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

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

(44) **慣用語言 (Usual language)**：指在家中日常交談所用的語言／方言，但不適用於 5 歲以下兒童或失去語言能力的人士。 [46]

(45) **種族 (Ethnicity)**：一個人的種族由其本人來決定。有關「種族」的分類是參考不同的概念包括文化起源、國籍、膚色及語言等而制定。這分類方法與聯合國於 2008 年頒布的建議一致，亦



參考了其他國家的做法，以及本地的情況。在香港人口中，大部分為華人，而非華人中則以亞洲人為主。因此，種族分類提供了較多與亞洲地區相關的類別。 [11]

(46) **點算時刻 (Reference moment)**：2016 年 6 月 30 日凌晨 3 時為 2016 年中期人口統計的點算時刻。在記錄某人在點算時刻身在何處時，若他正在當夜班、返家途中或在非住宿地方，他會被當作在被點算的屋宇單位內。 [42]

(47) **職業 (Occupation)**：在中期人口統計前的 7 天內受訪者所從事的工作類別。本刊物內有關職業的統計數字，其分類方法大致上是以前「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」為藍本而編定，與 2011 年人口普查所採用的職業分類相同。該職業分類的主要組別簡介及包括的範圍如下：[35]

*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、進出口貿易、批發和零售業、飲食及旅店業、運輸、電力、燃氣、水務業及其他服務、以及漁農業中的董事、執行總監、總裁、總經理、專職經理、分行經理及小型機構經理。

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

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

*文書支援人員 (Clerical support workers)*：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；銀行櫃位員；接待員及查詢文員。

*服務工作及銷售人員 (Service and sales workers)*：包括機艙服務員及導遊；管家；廚師及侍應生；褓姆；理髮師及美容師；出納員及票務員；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；磚及瓷磚燒窯工人；鋸木廠鋸工；造紙工人；化學處理機台操作員；發電廠及鍋爐操作員；石棉水泥產品製造工人；金屬整理工人及電鍍工人；牛奶製品及其他食品處理機器操作員；印刷機操作員；生產紡織、橡膠及塑膠製品的機器操作員；裝配員；司機；海員及其他工廠及機器操作員。

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

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

- (48) **廳房數目 (不包括廚房及浴室/廁所) (Number of rooms (excluding kitchens and bathrooms/ toilets))** : 廳房的定義是指在屋宇單位內有最少 4 平方米的空間及可容納一張成人佔用的床, 而四周則由地面連接天花或屋頂高度最少 2 米的牆壁所圍繞。廳房的總數包括睡房、飯廳、客廳、士多房、書房、多用途房、工人房及其他可用作住家用途而符合上述廳房定義的空間。如廳房由固定或非固定凡間隔所分隔或基於用途上的需要而分隔 (例如沒有間隔的客飯廳) 便需作個別計算。至於單位內的通道、露台及走廊則不計算在內。 [34]

# 英文詞彙釋義

## Definition of Terms in English

## 英文詞彙釋義（按字母順序排列）

### Definition of Terms in English (in alphabetical order)

方括號內的數字為中文詞彙釋義內的相對編號

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

- (1) **Ability to speak a selected language/ dialect**（使用選定語言／方言的能力）： If a person aged 5 and over (excluding mute persons) is able to conduct a short conversation with a particular language/ dialect in everyday life activities such as studying at educational institution or using at work, he/ she is deemed to have the ability to speak the language/ dialect. A person who is capable of speaking a language/ dialect other than the usual spoken language possesses the ability to speak that language/ dialect as another spoken language/ dialect. Please see **Usual language** in (46). [14]
- (2) **Age (年齡)**： Age is the number of complete years a person has passed since birth. It is derived from month and year of birth. [7]
- (3) **Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years**（前 5 年內平均每年增長率）： When population increased over the past 5 years, the average annual growth rate is computed using the following formula:

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = (1 + r)^5$$

Where  $P_1$  = population at the beginning of the 5-year period  
 $P_2$  = population at the end of the 5-year period  
 $r$  = average annual growth rate of the 5-year period

The average annual growth rate of domestic households is calculated using the similar formula. [18]

- (4) **Average domestic household size**（家庭住戶平均人數）： The average number of persons per domestic household. It is calculated by dividing the total number of persons who were living in domestic households by the total number of domestic households. [25]
- (5) **District Council district and Constituency Area**（區議會分區及選區）： There are 18 districts in Hong Kong as declared under the District Councils Ordinance (Cap. 547): 4 on Hong Kong Island, 5 in Kowloon and 9 in the New Territories. A District Council is established in each district. The boundary of Constituency Area for each District Council is recommended by the Electoral Affairs Commission to the Chief Executive. The set of Constituency Area boundaries adopted in the 2016 Population By-census is based on those declared in the Declaration of Constituencies (District Councils) Order 2014 (L.N. 147 of 2014) made by the Chief Executive in Council under section 6 of the District Councils Ordinance (Cap. 547) for the District Council Election held on 22 November 2015.

(Note: The boundaries of the Wan Chai district and Eastern district adopted in the 2016 Population By-census are not comparable with those adopted in the 2011 Population Census. In this report, whenever comparison of statistics on districts between 2011 and 2016 is made, the statistics pertaining to the Wan Chai and Eastern districts for 2016 are re-compiled based on the boundaries adopted in the 2011 Population Census, so that appropriate year on year comparison can be made.) [32]

- (6) **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/ she is also regarded as a household. In this case the household is a one-person household. (Note: A domestic household must have at least one member who is a Usual Resident. Households comprising Mobile Residents only are not classified as domestic households.) [24]

- (7) **Economic activity status (經濟活動身分)**: The population can be divided into two main groups, economically active population (i.e. the labour force) and economically inactive population as follows: [43]

*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 7 days before the By-census; or (b) have formal job attachment during the 7 days before the By-census. The working population can be distinguished by the employment status (就業身分) as follows:

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

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

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

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

*Unemployed population (失業人口)*: Refer basically to persons aged 15 and over who should (a) not have had a job and should not have performed any work for pay or profit during the 7 days before the By-census ; (b) have been available for work during the 7 days before the By-census ; and (c) have sought work during the 30 days before the By-census.

(Note: Estimates of the unemployed based on population censuses/ by-censuses are likely to have a lower degree of accuracy. This is because the measurement of unemployment is not simple. For instance, in identifying an unemployed person, account has to be taken of a person's availability for work and whether he or she is actively seeking work. A large quantity of temporary field workers were employed to undertake the enumeration work in the population censuses/ by-censuses, and they could not be expected to have a full understanding of the labour force framework and the required skills in asking screening questions, particularly those on the activity related to work seeking. Studies on unemployment should therefore be primarily based on the data of the General Household Survey conducted by the Census and Statistics Department. Inclusion of the questions for identifying unemployed persons in the population censuses/ by-censuses mainly serves to complete the enumeration of the entire economically active population (i.e. the labour force). This is because the economically active population is composed of the working population and the unemployed population.)

*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 7 days before the By-census, excluding persons who have been on leave/ holiday during the 7-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 educational institution (as for the 2016 Population By-census, students refers to those who had been studying in the first half of 2016 and would continue to study full-time in the academic year after the By-census [i.e. June 2016]). Persons who are self-studying, or studying informal courses in miscellaneous training institutes or studying evening courses and were not working during the 7 days before the By-census are also included in this category. Student workers are classified as economically active persons and are not included in this group.

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

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

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

- (8) **Economically active household (從事經濟活動的家庭住戶)**: This refers to a domestic household with at least 1 member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active. [38]
- (9) **Economically active population (從事經濟活動人口)**: This comprises the employed (that is the working population) and the unemployed. Please see **Economic activity status** in (7). [37]
- (10) **Educational attainment (教育程度)**: This comprises the highest level attended and the highest level completed. [39]
- (a) **Highest level attended (最高就讀程度)**: Highest level attended is the highest level of education **ever attained** by a person in an educational institution, regardless of whether he/ she had completed the course. Only formal courses are counted as educational attainment. A formal course shall be one that lasts for at least 1 academic year, requires specific academic qualifications for entrance (except sub-degree/ degree/ postgraduate courses offered by the Open University of Hong Kong) and includes examinations or specific academic assessment procedures.
- (b) **Highest level completed (最高完成程度)**: Highest level completed is the highest level of education **completed** by a person in an educational institution, regardless of whether he/ she had passed the examinations or assessments of the course. Only formal courses are counted for the highest level of education completed. A formal course shall be one that lasts for at least 1 academic year, requires specific academic qualifications for entrance (except sub-degree/ degree/ postgraduate courses offered by the Open University of Hong Kong) and includes examinations or specific academic assessment procedures.

Educational attainment is classified as follows:

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

*Pre-primary (學前教育)*: Including all classes in kindergartens and child care centres.

*Primary (小學)*: Including Primary 1 – 6 in all educational institutions.

*Lower secondary (初中)*: Including Secondary 1 – 3 in all educational institutions.

*Upper secondary (高中)*: Including Secondary 4 – 7 of old academic structure, Secondary 4 – 6 of new academic structure or equivalent in all educational institutions, Project Yi Jin/ Yi Jin Diploma and craft level.

*Post-secondary (diploma/certificate) (專上教育(文憑/證書))*: Including diploma/certificate courses in Vocational Training Council/ Clothing Industry Training Authority/ Construction Industry Council/ Open University/ School of Professional and Continuing Education of University/ former Polytechnics/ other statutory or approved post-secondary colleges/ other colleges providing post-secondary courses/ former Teacher Colleges/ commercial schools, nurse training courses/ dental training courses/ distance learning courses/ other courses at diploma/ certificate level.

*Post-secondary (sub-degree course) (專上教育(副學位課程))*: Including all higher certificate/ higher diploma/ professional diploma/ associate degree/ pre-associate degree/ endorsement certificate/ associateship or equivalent courses in universities/ Vocational Training Council, other sub-degree courses in universities funded by University Grants Committee, higher certificate/ higher diploma/ professional diploma/ associate degree/ pre-associate degree or equivalent courses in former Polytechnics/ other statutory or approved post-secondary colleges, higher diploma/ professional diploma/ associate degree/ pre-associate degree or equivalent courses in other colleges providing post-secondary courses, sub-degree courses in the Education University of Hong Kong (former Hong Kong Institute of Education), sub-degree level nurse training courses/ dental training courses, distance learning sub-degree level courses and other sub-degree level courses.

*Post-secondary (degree course) (專上教育(學位課程))*: Including all first degree, taught postgraduate and research postgraduate courses in local or non-local institutions.

- (11) **Ethnicity (種族)**: The ethnicity of a person is determined by self-identification. The classification of ethnicity is determined with reference to a combination of concepts such as cultural origins, nationality, colour and language. This practice is in line with the recommendations promulgated by the United Nations in 2008, and has taken into account the practices of other countries as well as local circumstances. In Hong Kong, a significant proportion of the population is Chinese, and among the non-Chinese, Asians account for the majority. Therefore, there are more Asian related ethnic groups in the classification. [45]
- (12) **Field of education (修讀科目)**: Field of education refers to the subject of the courses to which a person's education attainment (highest level attended or highest level completed) was related. [23]

*General programmes (一般課程)*: Including general programmes for preparatory, elementary and secondary education (include Yi Jin Diploma/ Project Yi Jin).

*Arts and social science (文學及社會科學)*: Including studies in music; drawing and painting; sculpturing; drama; handicrafts; photography and cinematography; literature;

languages and linguistics; history; philosophy; theology; religion; archaeology; anthropology; economics; sociology; pure psychology; clinical psychology; demography; geography; political science and regional studies.

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

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

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

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

*Medical and health related studies (醫療衛生課程)*: Including studies in medicine (except Chinese 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; telecommunications; marine electronics; ship building and repairs and naval architecture.

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

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

- (13) **Hong Kong Resident Population (居港人口)**: The Hong Kong Resident Population at the reference moment covers "Usual Residents" and "Mobile Residents". "Usual Residents" refer to two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 3 months during the 6 months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the reference moment. As for "Mobile Residents", they are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong



Kong for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment. [16]

- (14) **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. The different categories of household composition are as follows: [11]

*Nuclear family households (核心家庭住戶)*

*Composed of couple (由夫婦所組成)*: A household comprising a married couple without any other related persons. It may or may not include other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).

*Composed of couple and unmarried children (由夫婦及未婚子女所組成)*: A household comprising a couple and their unmarried child(ren) without any other related persons. It may or may not include other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).

*Composed of lone parent and unmarried children (由父或母親及未婚子女所組成)*: A household comprising a father or mother and his/ her unmarried child(ren) without any other related persons. It may or may not include other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).

*Relative households (親屬關係住戶)*

*Composed of couple and at least one of their parents (由夫婦及其中至少一個父或母親所組成)*: A household comprising a couple and at least one of their parents (including the parent(s) of the wife and/ or husband) without any other related persons. It may or may not include other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).

*Composed of couple, at least one of their parents and their unmarried children (由夫婦、其中至少一個父或母親及其未婚子女所組成)*: A household comprising a couple, at least one of their parents (including the parent(s) of the wife and/ or husband) and their unmarried children without any other related persons. It may or may not include other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).

*Composed of other relationship combinations (由其他親屬關係組合所組成)*: A household comprising a group of related persons but not being classified in the above categories. It may or may not include other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).

*Other households (其他住戶)*

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

*Non-relative households (非親屬關係住戶)*: A household comprising unrelated person(s).

- (15) **Household size (住戶人數)**: Household size refers to the number of persons living in the domestic household. [10]

- (16) **Industry (行業)**: The main kind of goods or services produced by the establishment in which a person worked during the 7 days before the By-census. The industry classification adopted for presenting statistics on industry in this report is modeled on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0. It is the same as that adopted in the 2011 Population Census. The brief descriptions and coverage of the industrial sectors of this industry classification are given as follows: [9]

*Manufacturing (製造業)*: This industry sector includes the physical or chemical

transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products. Substantial alteration, renovation and reconstruction of goods are generally considered to be manufacturing. Also included in the industry sector is specialised repair and maintenance of industrial and commercial machinery and equipment. Examples of this industry sector are food product manufacturing; wearing apparel industry; printing industry; manufacturing of electronic products; and repair and installation of machinery and equipment.

*Construction (建造業)*: This industry sector includes general construction and specialised construction activities for buildings and civil engineering works. It includes new work, repair, additions and alterations, the erection of prefabricated building structure on the site and also construction of a temporary nature. Examples of this industry sector are building construction; civil engineering; building services installation and maintenance activities; and decoration, repair and maintenance for buildings.

*Import/export, wholesale and retail trades (進出口、批發及零售業)*: This industry sector includes wholesale and retail sale (i.e. sale without transformation) of any type of goods, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. Wholesaling and retailing are the final steps in the distribution of merchandise. Examples of this industry sector are import and export trade; wholesale and retail trade; and peddlers.

*Transportation, storage, postal and courier services (運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業)*: This industry sector includes the provision of passenger or freight transport, whether scheduled or not, by rail, road, water or air and associated activities such as airport, terminal and car park, loading and unloading of freight, storage, and postal and courier activities etc. Also included are sightseeing transport and renting of transport equipment with or without driver or operator. Examples of this industry sector are land transport; water transport; air transport; warehousing and support activities for transportation; and postal and courier activities.

*Accommodation and food services (住宿及膳食服務業)*: This industry sector includes the provision of short-stay accommodation for visitors and other travellers and the provision of complete meals and drinks fit for immediate consumption. Examples of this industry sector are hotels; guesthouses and boarding houses; restaurants; bars and lounges; and coffee shops.

*Information and communications (資訊及通訊業)*: This industry sector includes the production and distribution of information and cultural products, the provision of the means to transmit or distribute these products as well as data. Also included are broadcasting, communications and information technology activities, as well as the processing of data and other information service activities. Examples of this industry sector are publishing industry; radio and television broadcasting; telecommunications; information technology services; and news agencies.

*Financing and insurance (金融及保險業)*: This industry sector includes financial service activities, including insurance and pension funding activities, and activities to support financial services. Also included are the activities of holding assets, such as activities of holding companies and the activities of trusts, funds and similar financial entities. Examples of this industry sector are banks; investment and holding companies; insurance; security brokerage; and fund management.

*Real estate, professional and business services (地產、專業及商用服務業)*: This industry sector includes (a) all real estate activities, (b) all activities requiring a high degree of professional training, and serve users with specialised knowledge and skills; and (c) establishments mainly engaged in performing various support activities for the day-to-day operations of other enterprises (some also supporting households). Examples of this industry sector are real estate development; real estate brokerage and agencies; real estate maintenance management; offices of lawyers, accountants, auditors, architects, surveyors;

advertising and market research companies; specialised design activities; travel agencies, security and investigation activities; cleaning activities; office administrative and support activities.

*Public administration, education, human health and social work activities* (公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動) : This industry sector includes government administration, establishments engaged in formulating and implementing the economic and social policy, and units maintaining public order and safety. This industry sector also includes establishments mainly engaged in the provision and support of education and training and establishments mainly engaged in providing human health care and social assistance. Examples of this industry sector are government services; educational institutions and other establishments engaged in educational and training services; medical and health services; elderly homes; and welfare institutions.

*Miscellaneous social and personal services* (雜項社會及個人服務) : This industry sector includes creative and performing arts activities; cultural activities; betting activities; sports, amusement and recreation activities; and all other services activities including personal services activities. This industry sector also includes activities of households as employers of domestic personnel. Examples of this industry sector are libraries and museums; theme parks; fitness centres; religious organisations; political organisations; repair of personal and household goods (such as motor vehicles and computers); laundry and dry-cleaning services; beauty and body prettifying treatment; and domestic helpers.

*Others* (其他) : Including such industries as “Agriculture, forestry and fishing”; “Mining and quarrying”; “Electricity and gas supply”; “Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities” and industrial activities unidentifiable or inadequately described.

- (17) **Labour force** (勞動人口) : Please see **Economic activity status** in (7). [40]
- (18) **Labour force participation rate** (勞動人口參與率) : The proportion of labour force in the total population aged 15 and over. [41]
- (19) **Main mode of transport to place of study** (前赴上課地點的主要交通方式) : Mode of transport to place of study refers to the type(s) of transport a full-time student studying in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/ her place of study. (For a person who used more than one type of transport to go to his/ her place of study, the main mode of transport refers to the one used for travelling the longest distance.) “On foot only” was recorded if the person usually walked to his/ her place of study and did not use any other mode of transport. [19]
- (20) **Main mode of transport to place of work** (前赴工作地點的主要交通方式) : Mode of transport to place of work refers to the type(s) of transport a person with a fixed place of work in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/ her place of work. (For a person who used more than one type of transport to go to work, the main mode of transport refers to the one used for travelling the longest distance.) “On foot only” was recorded if the person usually walked to work and did not use any other mode of transport. [20]
- (21) **Marital status** (婚姻狀況) : The marital status of a person is recorded according to the status reported by respondents at the time of enumeration in the population censuses/ by-censuses, regardless of whether the marriage or divorce had undergone any legal registration or ceremony. [34]
- (22) **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. [8]

- (23) **Median monthly domestic household income (家庭住戶每月收入中位數)** : The average monthly domestic 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. Please see **Monthly domestic household income** in (28). [27]
- (24) **Median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment (家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數)** : The average monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage or loan paid more than that amount and the other 50% paid less than that. Households with zero mortgage payment and loan repayment by household members (i.e. with mortgage payment and loan repayment by non-household members only) are excluded in the calculation. Please see **Monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment** in (29). [29]
- (25) **Median monthly domestic household rent (家庭住戶每月租金中位數)** : The average monthly rent so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households renting the accommodation they occupy paid more than that amount and the other 50% paid less than that. Households with zero rent are excluded in the calculation. Please see **Monthly domestic household rent** in (30). [31]
- (26) **Median monthly income from main employment (每月主要職業收入中位數)** : The average income from main employment so calculated that 50% of the working population, excluding unpaid family workers, had income above that figure and the other 50% had income below it. Please see **Monthly income from main employment** in (31). [13]
- (27) **Mobile Residents (流動居民)** : They are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment. [22]
- (28) **Monthly domestic household income (家庭住戶每月收入)** : The total income (including earnings in cash from all employments and other cash incomes) for June 2016 of members of households. [26]
- (29) **Monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment (家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款)** : This is the amount paid by a domestic household owning the quarters it occupies with mortgage or loan on mortgage payment and loan repayment on its accommodation in June 2016. It includes payments for first mortgage, second mortgage, home equity loan or some other special payment schemes in order to redeem the quarters occupied but excludes payments for rates, government rent, water, electricity, gas, telephone and management fees. Mortgage payment and loan repayment paid by non-household members are also excluded. [28]
- (30) **Monthly domestic household rent (家庭住戶每月租金)** : This is the amount paid by a domestic household renting the accommodation it occupies on its accommodation in June 2016. It includes rates, government rent and management fee for that month but excludes payments for water and electricity. For a main tenant, rent is the net amount he paid after deducting the rent he received from his sub-tenant(s) for subletting part of the quarters. Zero rent households include households living in accommodation of friends or relatives without paying any rent with or without permission, main tenant households with total rental receipts from sub-tenant(s) greater than or equal to rent paid, and those households whose quarters were provided free by employers. [30]
- (31) **Monthly income from main employment (每月主要職業收入)** : For employers or self-employed persons, this is the amount earned excluding expenses incurred in running their main

business. For employees, this is the total amount earned from their main employment including salary or wage, bonus, commission, overtime allowance, housing allowance, tips and other cash allowances. New Year bonus and double pay are excluded. The amount recorded refers to the income for June 2016. [12]

- (32) **Nationality (國籍)** : Nationality may be related to a person's place of residence, ethnicity or place of birth. It may not necessarily be related to a person's travel document. [33]
- (33) **New town (新市鎮)** : The delineation of the areas into new towns is adopted from the boundaries developed by the Civil Engineering and Development Department as well as Planning Department for new town development purposes. There are 12 new towns in Hong Kong, namely Kwai Chung, Tsing Yi, Tsuen Wan, Tuen Mun, Yuen Long, Tin Shui Wai, Fanling/ Sheung Shui, Tai Po, Sha Tin, Ma On Shan, Tseung Kwan O and North Lantau. [42]
- (34) **Number of rooms (excluding kitchens and bathrooms/ toilets) (廳房數目 (不包括廚房及浴室/ 廁所))** : A room is a space in the quarters enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering, or at least to a height of 2 metres, of a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult, that is at least 4 square metres. The total number of rooms includes bedrooms, dining rooms, living rooms, store rooms, study rooms, utility rooms, servants' rooms and other separate spaces used or intended for domestic purposes, so long as they meet the criteria of walls and floor space. Rooms partially divided because of fixed or movable partitions or because of their use (e.g. living-and-dining rooms without fixed partitions) are counted as separate rooms. Kitchens and bathrooms/ toilet rooms are counted separately. Passageways, verandahs and lobbies, are not counted, even if they meet the criteria. [48]
- (35) **Occupation (職業)** : This refers to the kind of work a person performed during the 7 days before the By-census. The occupation classification adopted for presenting statistics on occupation in this report is broadly modeled on the International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08). It is the same as that adopted in the 2011 Population Census. The brief descriptions and coverage of the major groups of this occupation classification are given as follows: [47]

*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; fashion designers, jewellery designers, vice-chancellors, directors, academic staff and administrators of university, post-secondary college; principals and teachers of secondary school; statisticians; mathematicians; system analysts and computer programmers; lawyers and judges; accountants; business consultants and analysts; social workers; social work assistants; translators and interpreters; news editors and journalists; writers; librarians and members of religious orders.

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

services; performers and sportsmen.

*Clerical support workers (文書支援人員)*: Including stenographers, secretaries and typists; bookkeeping, finance, shipping, filing and personnel clerks; tellers; receptionists and information clerks.

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

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

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

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

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

- (36) **Place of birth (出生地點)**: This is the country/ territory in which the person was born. [6]
- (37) **Place of study (上課地點)**: The place of study of a person refers to the geographical area in Hong Kong where the educational institution (including pre-primary, primary, secondary and post-secondary educational institutions) is located and where the person concerned had to go to attend full-time course. [3]
- (38) **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 where the person concerned usually stayed or went during the 7 days before the By-census for business matters. For a person who had more than one job during the reference period, the place of work refers to that of his/ her main employment. For a person who changed his/ her work place day to day (e.g. construction site worker) or had 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 had 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 drove between Hong Kong and the mainland of China and spends most of the working hours in the mainland of China, then the mainland of China is the place of work. [5]
- (39) **Population (人口)**: Please see **Hong Kong Resident Population** in (13). [1]
- (40) **Population density (人口密度)**: The ratio of the number of persons to the land area (in square

kilometers) of the geographical division in which they are residing. The land area refers to that provided by the Lands Department for the position as at end-June of respective years. [2]

- (41) **Post-secondary education (專上教育)** : Please see **Educational attainment** in (10). [35]
- (42) **Reference moment (點算時刻)** : This refers to the reference moment of the 2016 Population By-census which was fixed at 3:00 a.m. on 30 June 2016. In recording the whereabouts of a person at the reference moment, a person who was on night shift, on the way home or at a place not for accommodation was regarded as staying in the quarters being enumerated. [46]
- (43) **Tenure of accommodation (居所租住權)** : The terms and conditions under which accommodation is held by a domestic household. The different terms are defined as follows: [15]

*Owner-occupier, with mortgage payment or loan repayment (自置, 有按揭供款或借貸還款)* : A household which owns the quarters it occupies with mortgage payment or loan repayment for the quarters.

*Owner-occupier, without mortgage payment and loan repayment (自置, 沒有按揭供款及借貸還款)* : A household which owns the quarters it occupies without any mortgage payment and loan repayment for the quarters.

*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 the 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 part of it to other household(s).

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

*Rent free (免交租金)* : 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/ her employer for renting accommodation, the tenure is not considered as provided by employer.

- (44) **Type of housing (房屋類型)** : This refers to the nature of housing for the unit of accommodation. The different types are determined based on the type of quarters of the unit of accommodation as follows: [17]

*Public rental housing (公營租住房屋)* : Public rental housing units include public rental housing flats and interim housing flats of the Hong Kong Housing Authority (HA); and rental flats and flats under the Senior Citizen Residences Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society (HS).

*Subsidised home ownership housing (資助自置居所房屋)* : Including all subsidised sale flats. Subsidised sale flats include flats under the Tenants Purchase Scheme (TPS) of the HA; flats under the Home Ownership Scheme (HOS), Private Sector Participation Scheme (PSPS), Middle Income Housing Scheme (MIHS), Buy or Rent

Option Scheme (BRO) and Mortgage Subsidy Scheme (MSS) of the HA; flats under the Flat-For-Sale Scheme (FFSS), Sandwich Class Housing Scheme (SCHS) and Subsidised Sale Flats Projects (SSFP) of the HS; and flats under the subsidised sale flat scheme of the Urban Renewal Authority. HOS/ PSPS/ MIHS/ BRO/ MSS/ TPS/ FFSS/ SCHS flats that can be traded in the open market (i.e. flats sold prior to HOS Phase 3B or flats with premium paid) are classified as private permanent housing and are excluded from subsidised sale flats.

*Private permanent housing (私人永久性房屋)*: Including all private residential flats; all villas/ bungalows/ modern village houses; all simple stone houses/ traditional village houses; and all units of staff quarters. Private residential flats include all flats and apartments in multi-storey blocks or houses built by the private sector mainly for residential purpose and all former subsidised sale flats (i.e. those flats that can be traded in the open market).

*Non-domestic housing (非住宅用房屋)*: Including all units of quarters in non-residential buildings and all units of collective living quarters.

*Temporary housing (臨時房屋)*: Including all units of temporary quarters.

- (45) **Type of quarters (屋宇單位類型)**: Quarters are classified according to the type of buildings 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. [21]

*Permanent quarters (永久性屋宇單位)*: This comprises public rental housing units; subsidised sales flats; private residential flats; other quarters in private permanent housing; and non-domestic quarters. Details are as follows:

*Public rental housing units (公營租住房屋單位)*: Including public rental housing flats and interim housing flats of the Hong Kong Housing Authority (HA); and rental flats and flats under the Senior Citizen Residences Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society (HS).

*Subsidised sale flats (資助出售單位)*: Including flats under the Tenants Purchase Scheme (TPS) of the HA; flats under the Home Ownership Scheme (HOS), Private Sector Participation Scheme (PSPS), Middle Income Housing Scheme (MIHS), Buy or Rent Option Scheme (BRO) and Mortgage Subsidy Scheme (MSS) of the HA; flats under the Flat-For-Sale Scheme (FFSS), Sandwich Class Housing Scheme (SCHS) and Subsidised Sale Flats Projects (SSFP) of the HS; and flats under the subsidised sale flat scheme of the Urban Renewal Authority. HOS/ PSPS/ MIHS/ BRO/ MSS/ TPS/ FFSS/ SCHS flats that can be traded in the open market (i.e. flats sold prior to HOS Phase 3B or flats with premium paid) are classified as private permanent housing and are excluded from subsidised sale flats.

*Private residential flats (私人住宅單位)*: Including all flats and apartments in multi-storey blocks or houses built by the private sector mainly for residential purpose and all former subsidised sale flats (i.e. those flats that can be traded in the open market).

*Other quarters in private permanent housing (私人永久性房屋的其他屋宇單位)*:

Including the following three categories:

*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)*: These are units of quarters in purposely-built staff quarters buildings. Units of quarters not purposely built but provided by employer for accommodation purposes are excluded and they are classified in accordance with their respective types of buildings.

*Non-domestic quarters (非住宅用屋宇單位)*:

Including the following two categories:

*Quarters in non-residential buildings (非住宅樓宇內的屋宇單位)*: These include all units of accommodation known to be used for residential purpose in non-residential buildings (such as commercial buildings and industrial buildings).

*Collective living quarters (供集體住宿的屋宇單位)*: These include all units of accommodation (such as rooms and beds) in psychiatric hospitals, convalescent hospitals, infirmaries, penal institutions, elderly homes, boys' and girls' homes, religious houses, hotels, hostels and dormitories (such as those for university students).

*Temporary quarters (臨時屋宇單位)*: These include quarters in temporary housing areas as well as private temporary structures such as roof-top structures, contractor's matsheds, nissen huts, huts and places not intended for residential purpose (such as landings, staircases, corridors, etc.). Vessels are also grouped under this category.

- (46) **Usual language (慣用語言)**: The usual language is the language/ dialect a person used in daily communication at home. This is not applicable to persons aged under 5 or mute persons. [44]
- (47) **Usual Residents (常住居民)**: Usual Residents refer to two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 3 months during the 6 months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the reference moment. [36]
- (48) **Working population (工作人口)**: Please see **Economic activity status** in (7). [4]

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