

2016

中期人口統計

Population By-census

主題性報告： 內地來港定居未足七年人士

Thematic Report : Persons from the Mainland Having Resided in Hong Kong for Less Than 7 Years



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





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1. 緒言

背景

1.1 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。

1.2 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。

概念與範圍

全港人口

1.3 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。

1.4 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。

1. Introduction

Background

1.1 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.

1.2 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.

Concepts and coverage

Whole population

1.3 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.

1.4 The Hong Kong Resident Population at the reference moment of the 2016 Population By-census (i.e. 3 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-

1.5 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。

1.6 本報告利用 2016 年中期人口統計的統計數據分析內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的特徵，並與 2006 年中期人口統計及 2011 年人口普查的結果作適當的比較。

1.7 本報告列出的 2006 年中期人口統計、2011 年人口普查及 2016 年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。不過，它們的點算時刻卻並不相同。2006 年中期人口統計的點算時刻是 7 月中，而 2011 年人口普查和 2016 年中期人口統計的點算時刻都是 6 月底。在作出比較時，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，2006 年中期人口統計、2011 年人口普查及 2016 年中期人口統計的結果仍可作概括性比較。

permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the reference moment.

1.5 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.

1.6 This report analyses the characteristics of persons from the mainland of China (the Mainland) having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years (PMRs) by making use of statistical data compiled from the 2016 Population By-census. Comparisons are made with results from the 2006 Population By-census and the 2011 Population Census when appropriate.

1.7 The results of the 2006 Population By-census, the 2011 Population Census and the 2016 Population By-census presented in this report all refer to the Hong Kong Resident Population enumerated under the “resident population” approach. However, their reference moments are different, with the 2006 Population By-census in mid-July, and in end-June for both the 2011 Population Census and the 2016 Population by-census. 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 2006 Population By-census, the 2011 Population Census and the 2016 Population By-census are broadly comparable.

內地來港定居未足 7 年人士

1.8 人口普查／中期人口統計問及「出生地點」、「國籍」及「在港居住年期」。根據這些資料，可估計在居港人口中，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的數目。在本報告，被界定為「內地來港定居未足 7 年人士」，是指於人口普查／中期人口統計時，報稱：

- (一) 其出生地點為中國內地；
- (二) 國籍是中國並以香港為其永久居留地；及
- (三) 居港少於 7 年的人士。

詮釋數字時務必注意事項

1.9 於詮釋本報告內的數字時務必注意以下三點：

(一) 根據「居港人口」的定義，透過單程證計劃抵港但其後選擇多數時間留在內地或移民往其他國家的人士不包括在居港人口之內，因此內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的數字並不包括這些人士。

(二) 根據上文第 1.8 段內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的定義，這些人士的國籍必須是中國並以香港為其永久居留地。因此，報稱香港非為其永久居留地的內地來港人士，不會被界定為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士，例如不包括短期留港工作或就學的內地人士。根據 2016 年中期人口統計的結果，居港人口中，約有 77 000 名報稱在內地出生、屬中國籍及居港少於 7 年，但香港非為其永久居留地的人士。

Persons from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years (PMRs)

1.8 The Population Census/ By-census included questions on “Place of birth”, “Nationality” and “Duration of residence in Hong Kong”. Based on information thus obtained, the number of PMRs in the Hong Kong Resident Population can be derived. In this report, “PMRs” refer to persons who reported in the Population Census/ By-census that they:

- (i) were born in the Mainland;
- (ii) were of Chinese nationality with place of domicile in Hong Kong; and
- (iii) had stayed in Hong Kong for less than 7 years.

Important notes in interpreting figures

1.9 In interpreting the figures in this report, the following three points should be noted:

(i) Under the definition of “Hong Kong Resident Population”, persons who were admitted to Hong Kong via the One-way Permit Scheme but had returned to stay in the Mainland most of the time or migrated to other countries subsequently are not counted in the Hong Kong Resident Population and hence excluded from the figures of PMRs.

(ii) According to the definition of PMRs stated in Paragraph 1.8 above, PMRs must be of Chinese nationality with place of domicile in Hong Kong. Therefore, persons from the Mainland who reported their place of domicile not in Hong Kong are not classified as PMRs. Examples of such persons may include those from the Mainland who stayed in Hong Kong for employment or study for a short period of time. According to the results of the 2016 Population By-census, in the Hong Kong Resident Population, there were a total of about 77 000 persons who reported to be born in the Mainland, be of Chinese nationality and have stayed in Hong Kong for less than 7 years, but have

(三) 除了居留權證明書持有人⁽¹⁾外，大部分內地來港定居未足 7 年人士均暫未成為香港永久性居民。根據「居港人口」的定義，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士不包括在人口普查／中期人口統計的點算時刻不在港而身份仍非香港永久性居民的人士，縱然他／她們部分可能於香港長期居住。事實上，一些內地來港定居未足 7 年人士會在暑假期間暫時返回內地，因而未能包括在居港人口之內。

報告結構

1.10 本報告共分八章。第 2 章簡介內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的特徵。第 3 章研究內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目及其年齡性別分布在 2006 至 2016 年間的轉變。

1.11 第 4 章載有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的人口特徵的詳細研究，並載列他／她們的婚姻狀況、在港居住年期、慣用交談語言及閱讀／書寫語言能力的統計數字及其詮釋。

1.12 第 5 章載列內地來港定居未足 7 年人士教育程度的詳細統計數字及附以分析，並研究年輕的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的就學情況。

1.13 第 6 章展示內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的就業情況，尤其分析男性與女性內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的差異。此外，統計數字亦會與整體工作人口作出比較。

註釋：(1) 內地出生兒童如在出生時其父或母已屬於香港永久性居民，將合資格申請居留權證明書。當這些兒童透過單程證計劃抵港時，會即時成為香港永久性居民。

place of domicile not being Hong Kong.

(iii) It should be noted that except for the holders of Certificate of Entitlement⁽¹⁾, most PMRs were not yet Hong Kong Permanent Residents. Under the definition of “Hong Kong Resident Population”, PMRs do not include persons who were not yet Hong Kong Permanent Residents and were not in Hong Kong at the reference moment of Population Census/ By-census, despite that some of them were residing in Hong Kong on a long term basis. Indeed, some PMRs might have temporarily returned to the Mainland during summer vacation and hence were not covered in the Hong Kong Resident Population.

Report structure

1.10 This report consists of eight chapters. A highlight of the characteristics of PMRs is provided in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 studies the changes in the size and the age-sex profile of PMRs from 2006 to 2016.

1.11 The demographic characteristics of PMRs are examined in detail in Chapter 4. Statistics on the marital situation, duration of residence in Hong Kong, usual spoken language and the ability to read/ write languages by PMRs are presented with interpretations.

1.12 Detailed statistics, accompanied with analysis, on the educational attainment of PMRs are contained in Chapter 5. The school attendance patterns of young PMRs are also examined.

1.13 Patterns of employment among PMRs are explored in Chapter 6, with particular reference to differences between male PMRs and female PMRs. Comparisons are also made with the working population as a whole.

Note: (1) Children born in the Mainland are eligible for a Certificate of Entitlement for the right of abode in Hong Kong if one or both of their parents were Hong Kong Permanent Residents at the time of their birth. These children would immediately become Hong Kong Permanent Residents on arriving at Hong Kong via the One-way Permit Scheme.

1.14 由於大部分內地來港定居未足 7 年人士是來港作家庭團聚的兒童及香港男士的妻子，他／她們的居住情況有特別特徵。第 7 章研究內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的住戶及房屋的特徵。

1.15 內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的地區特徵載於第 8 章。

1.16 本報告所有統計表所列有關內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的數字，均是經由人口普查／中期人口統計的抽樣統計調查估算所得。

1.17 雖然外籍家庭傭工是居港人口的一部分，但為了方便比較內地來港定居未足 7 年人士與本地人口的特徵，本報告內有關統計表的全港數字是指扣除外籍家庭傭工後編製的數字。

代號

1.18 本刊物內各代號的含意如下：

-	零
..	不適用
N.A.	沒有數字
0.0	少於 0.05%

零的數字及數值小的數字

1.19 本報告內以「-」代表零的數字。不過，由於當中根據抽樣調查所作的估算有抽樣誤差，所以零的數字可能是指一個數值小的數字而非零。同樣地，數值小的數字亦存有較大的抽樣誤差，故須小心闡釋。

1.14 As most of the PMRs, who were children and wives to Hong Kong men, came to Hong Kong for family reunion, their living arrangements bear distinct features. In Chapter 7, characteristics of households and housing of PMRs are examined.

1.15 The geographical characteristics of PMRs in Hong Kong are contained in Chapter 8.

1.16 The data relating to PMRs contained in all the tables in this report are estimates derived from the sample enquiry of the population census/ by-census.

1.17 Although foreign domestic helpers are generally part of the Hong Kong Resident Population, they are excluded from the compilation of the figures for the whole territory in the relevant tables in this report so as to facilitate a more meaningful comparison of the characteristics between PMRs and the local population.

Symbols

1.18 The following symbols are used throughout the publication:

-	Nil
..	Not applicable
N.A.	Not available
0.0	Less than 0.05%

Nil figures and figures of small magnitude

1.19 Nil figures are indicated by “-” throughout this report. However, it should be noted that since estimates based on sample enquiry are subject to sampling error, a nil figure may mean a figure of a small magnitude but not zero. Similarly, figures of small magnitude are also subject to relatively large sampling error and should be interpreted with care.

數字的捨入

1.20 由於進位原因，統計表內個別項目的數字總和可能與總數略有出入。與金額相關的統計數字以最近的十位港元顯示。

Rounding of figures

1.20 Owing to rounding, there may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the tables. All dollar values presented in this report are rounded to the nearest ten of Hong Kong dollar.

2. 摘要

2.1 本報告的第 3 至 8 章就內地來港定居未足 7 年人士作出詳細的分析。本章概述重要結果。為方便參考，一些內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的主要統計數字載列於第 13 至 16 頁。

數目及結構

2.2 在居港人口中，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的數目，由 2006 年的 217 103 人，減至 2011 年的 171 322 人及 2016 年的 165 956 人。內地來港定居未足 7 年人士佔全港人口的比例亦由 2006 年的 3.3% 下降至 2011 年的 2.5% 及 2016 年的 2.4%。（表 3.1）

2.3 2016 年內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目較 2006 年有所回落，主要原因是過去 10 年抵港的單程證持有人的數目有所減少。在 2016 年中期人口統計點算時刻前 7 年內抵港的單程證持有人數目，較 2006 年中期人口統計點算時刻前的相應數目為少。

2.4 在 2016 年內地來港定居未足 7 年人士中，約 4 成是 25 至 44 歲的女性，大部分為來港與丈夫團聚的單程證持有人。此外，在內地來港定居未足 7 年人士中，約 16% 為 15 歲以下的兒童。15 歲以下的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的數目由 2006 年的 63 335 人大幅下跌至 2016 年的 26 368 人，這年齡組別的跌幅佔同期的整體跌幅超過 7 成。內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的年齡中位數在過去 10 年呈現上升趨勢，但在 2016 年，其年齡中位數（33.9 歲）仍較全港人口的相應數字（44.3 歲）為低。（表 3.1、3.2 及 3.3）

2.5 在 2016 年，內地來港定居未足 7

2. Summary

2.1 Chapters 3 to 8 of this report provide a detailed analysis on persons from the mainland of China (the Mainland) having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years (PMRs). Salient findings are highlighted in this chapter. For ease of reference, key statistics of PMRs are listed on Pages 13 - 16.

Size and structure

2.2 In the Hong Kong Resident Population, the number of PMRs decreased from 217 103 in 2006 to 171 322 in 2011 and 165 956 in 2016, whilst their proportion in the whole population decreased from 3.3% in 2006 to 2.5% in 2011 and 2.4% in 2016. (Table 3.1)

2.3 The drop in the number of PMRs in 2016 as compared to 2006 was mainly due to the fact that fewer One-way Permit Holders (OWPHs) had entered Hong Kong over the past 10 years. The number of OWPHs entering Hong Kong during the 7 years before the reference moment of the 2016 Population By-census was smaller than the corresponding number before the reference moment of the 2006 Population By-census.

2.4 In 2016, about 40% of PMRs were women aged 25-44 and most of them were OWPHs who came to Hong Kong to join their husbands. About 16% of PMRs were children aged under 15. The number of PMRs aged under 15 dropped significantly from 63 335 in 2006 to 26 368 in 2016 and this accounted for more than 70% of the decrease in the number of PMRs over the same period. While an increasing trend of the median age over the past 10 years was observed among PMRs, the median age of PMRs at 33.9 was still lower than that at 44.3 for the whole population in 2016. (Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3)

2.5 In 2016, the sex ratio (i.e. number of males

年人士的性别比率（即每千名女性相对的男性数目）（464），明显地较全港人口的（925）为低。进一步按年龄组别分析，可注意到内地来港定居未足7年人士的性别比率，除了25岁以下的年龄组别外，其他的年龄组别均远低于1 000。（表3.4）

人口特徵

2.6 在2016年的139 588名15岁及以上的内地来港定居未足7年人士中，已婚人士佔70.0%，2006年及2011年的比例则分别为70.6%及68.0%。这些数字比全港人口的相应数字为高（均为约58%）。（表4.1）

2.7 内地来港定居未足7年女性倾向嫁给较其年长的丈夫。在2016年的64 687名与配偶同住的内地来港定居未足7年已婚女性中，55 671名（或86.1%）较其丈夫年轻。已婚内地来港定居未足7年女性与其丈夫的年龄差距中位数为7.8岁（即妻子较丈夫年轻7.8岁），远高于所有与配偶同住的已婚女性的3.4岁。（表4.2）

2.8 5岁及以上的内地来港定居未足7年人士在家的惯用交谈语言分布与全港人口中相同年龄组别有些微差异。在2016年，在家中以广州话为惯用交谈语言的5岁及以上内地来港定居未足7年人士的比例是69.8%，较5岁及以上全港人口的91.4%为低，而以普通话及其他中国方言如客家话、福建话及潮州话等为惯用交谈语言的5岁及以上内地来港定居未足7年人士比例则较5岁及以上全港人口为高。（表4.5）

2.9 在2016年，97.6% 5岁及以上的内地来港定居未足7年人士能阅读中文，高于全港人口中相同年龄组别的93.5%。能阅读英语的5岁及以上内地来港定居未足7年人士有47.0%，远低于全港人口中相同年龄组别的67.5%。内地来港定居未足7年人士的中文及英文书写能力呈现类似情况。（表4.6及4.7）

per 1 000 females) of PMRs (464) was much lower than that for the whole population (925). Further analysed by age group, it is noted that except for age groups under the age of 25, the sex ratios of PMRs for the other age groups were all far below parity. (Table 3.4)

Demographic characteristics

2.6 Of the 139 588 PMRs aged 15 and over in 2016, 70.0% were married. The corresponding percentages in 2006 and 2011 were 70.6% and 68.0% respectively. These figures were comparatively higher than the corresponding figures for the whole population (all being about 58%). (Table 4.1)

2.7 Female PMRs were more likely to marry to husbands older than themselves. Among the 64 687 married female PMRs living with spouse in 2016, 55 671 (86.1%) of them were younger than their husbands. The median age difference between married female PMRs with their husbands was 7.8 years (i.e. the wives were younger than their husbands by 7.8 years), much higher than the 3.4 years for all married females living with spouse. (Table 4.2)

2.8 The distribution of usual language spoken at home of PMRs aged 5 and over was slightly different from that of the same age group in the whole population in 2016. While the proportion of PMRs aged 5 and over speaking Cantonese as usual spoken language was 69.8% in 2016, lower than the 91.4% for the whole population aged 5 and over, there was a higher proportion of PMRs aged 5 and over speaking Putonghua and other Chinese dialects like Hakka, Fukien and Chiu Chau at home. (Table 4.5)

2.9 In 2016, 97.6% of the PMRs aged 5 and over could read Chinese, higher than the 93.5% for the same age group in the whole population. The proportion of PMRs aged 5 and over who could read English was 47.0%, much lower than the 67.5% for the same age group in the whole population. Similar observations were seen for the ability of PMRs in writing Chinese and English. (Tables 4.6 and 4.7)

教育特徵

2.10 內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的教育程度在過去 10 年有所提升。越來越多 15 歲及以上的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士曾接受專上教育，所佔比例由 2006 年的 7.9% 大幅上升至 2016 年的 19.5%。相反地，具小學或以下教育程度的比例，在同期間由 22.9% 下降至 14.7%。（表 5.1）

2.11 15 歲及以上的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的教育程度較全港人口中相同年齡組別的為低。一方面，在 2016 年只曾受初中或以下教育的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的比例較全港人口的比例為高（52.2% 相對 37.5%）。另一方面，曾受專上教育的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例為 19.5%，這比例遠低於全港人口的相應數字（33.2%）。（表 5.1）

經濟特徵

2.12 越來越多內地來港定居未足 7 年人士投身勞動市場。勞動人口中的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目，由 2006 年的 70 255 人增至 2016 年的 75 588 人，其勞動人口參與率（即從事經濟活動的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士佔所有 15 歲及以上的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的百分比）亦在同期間由 45.7% 上升至 54.2%，主要原因是非從事經濟活動人口中的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目在過去 10 年顯著減少 23.4%，當中料理家務者和學生的數目由 2006 年的 70 287 下跌至 2016 年的 51 885。（表 6.1 及 6.3）

2.13 內地來港定居未足 7 年的工作人士傾向在港擔任較低技術的工作。在 2016 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年的工作人士中，36.2% 為服務工作及銷售人員，另有 30.0% 為非技術工人。全港工作人口的相應數字分別為 18.8% 及 13.5%。另外，內地來港定居未足 7 年的工作人士任職經理

Educational characteristics

2.10 The educational attainment of PMRs had shown improvement in the past decade. The proportion of PMRs aged 15 and over who had attended post-secondary education kept on increasing. The figure increased notably from 7.9% in 2006 to 19.5% in 2016. On the contrary, the proportion of those with primary or below education decreased from 22.9% to 14.7% over the same period. (Table 5.1)

2.11 The educational attainment of PMRs aged 15 and over was lower than that of the same age group in the whole population. On one hand, there was a higher proportion of PMRs having attended only lower secondary education or below in 2016 than the whole population (52.2% versus 37.5%). On the other hand, the proportion of PMRs having attended post-secondary education was 19.5%, which was much lower than the corresponding figure of 33.2% for the whole population. (Table 5.1)

Economic characteristics

2.12 Increasingly more PMRs had entered into the labour market. The number of PMRs in the labour force rose from 70 255 in 2006 to 75 588 in 2016, with the labour force participation rate of PMRs (i.e. the proportion of economically active PMRs to the total number of PMRs aged 15 and over) increasing from 45.7% to 54.2% during the same period. It was mainly because the number of economically inactive PMRs decreased significantly by 23.4% in the past 10 years. The number of home-makers and students declined from 70 287 in 2006 to 51 885 in 2016 in particular. (Tables 6.1 and 6.3)

2.13 Working PMRs tended to take up less skilful jobs in Hong Kong. In 2016, 36.2% of the working PMRs were service and sales workers and another 30.0% were engaged as workers in elementary occupations. The corresponding figures for the whole working population in Hong Kong were 18.8% and 13.5% respectively. Besides, the proportion of the working

及行政級人員、專業人員及輔助專業人員的比例在 2011 年至 2016 年期間有所上升，縱然 2016 年的比例（17.9%）仍遠較全港工作人口中的 41.2% 為低。

（表 6.4）

2.14 在 2016 年，大多數內地來港定居未足 7 年人士都在「住宿及膳食服務業」（23.7%）和「進出口、批發及零售業」（21.3%）這兩個行業工作，前者的比例明顯較全港工作人口中的對應比例（8.9%）為高。此外，內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士從事「建造業」的比例，由 2011 年的 10.0% 顯著上升至 2016 年的 17.1%。

（表 6.5）

2.15 內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士的每月主要職業收入中位數向上調整，由 2006 年的 6,000 元升至 2016 年的 10,250 元。這 10 年間累積的名義升幅為 70.8%，較全港人口的 55.0% 為高。一般而言，內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士的每月主要職業收入低於全港工作人口。這可能是由於較高比例的內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士從事較低技能的工作，及他／她們缺少本地工作經驗所致。在 2016 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的每月收入中位數約只為全港工作人口的 7 成。

（表 6.6）

2.16 在 2016 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士的每周通常工作時數中位數為 45 小時，稍高於全港工作人口的 44 小時。

（表 6.8）

住戶及房屋特徵

2.17 2016 年共有 117 523 個家庭住戶有至少一位成員為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士，佔全港家庭住戶 4.7%。在有成員為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的家庭住戶中，大部分（或 83.3%）是內地來港定居未足 7 年人士與非內地來港定居未足 7 年人士同住的。其餘 16.7% 的住戶為全部成員皆為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士。

PMRs being managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals increased during the period from 2011 to 2016, although such proportion in 2016 (17.9%) was still much lower than that of 41.2% for the whole working population in Hong Kong. (Table 6.4)

2.14 The majority of the PMRs were working in the “Accommodation and food services” (23.7%) and “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades” (21.3%) sectors in 2016. This proportion for the former was significantly higher than that of the whole working population (8.9%). In addition, the proportion of the working PMRs engaged in the “Construction” sector increased notably from 10.0% in 2011 to 17.1% in 2016. (Table 6.5)

2.15 The median monthly income from main employment of the working PMRs increased from \$6,000 in 2006 to \$10,250 in 2016. This represented a cumulative increase of 70.8% in nominal terms over the 10-year period, higher than that of 55.0% for the whole population. Generally speaking, the monthly income from main employment of the working PMRs was lower than that of the whole population. This was probably because of the larger proportion of PMRs taking up less skilful jobs and lacking local work experience. In 2016, the median monthly income of PMRs was only about 70% of that for the whole working population. (Table 6.6)

2.16 In 2016, the median weekly usual hours of work of the working PMRs was 45 hours, slightly higher than that of the whole working population, at 44 hours. (Table 6.8)

Household and housing characteristics

2.17 There were 117 523 domestic households with at least one household member being PMRs in 2016, representing 4.7% of all domestic households in Hong Kong. Among domestic households with PMRs, the majority (83.3%) of them had PMRs living together with non-PMRs. For the remaining 16.7% of households, all members were PMRs. (Chart 7.2)

(圖 7.2)

2.18 由於很多內地來港定居未足 7 年人士是來港與親屬團聚，並有較大機會與家庭成員同住，有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的家庭住戶一般人數較多。這類家庭住戶的平均人數在 2016 年為 3.3 人，較全港家庭住戶的平均人數 2.8 人為高。

(表 7.1)

2.19 在 2016 年，逾 6 成 (61.3%) 18 歲以下的內地來港定居未足 7 年的人士與父及母同住，另外 32.4% 只與父或母同住，較全港 18 歲以下人口的比例 14.9% 為高。至於 18 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年的人士中，男性與女性的居住情況有所差異。32.0% 的 18 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年男性只與父母同住，而女性的相應比例只有 9.0%。另一方面，約 8 成 (80.5%) 的 18 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年的女性與配偶及／或子女同住，而男性的相應比例則是約 5 成 (51.9%)。

(表 7.3)

2.20 有成員為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的家庭住戶，其住戶每月收入中位數在過去 10 年有所上升，由 2006 年的 12,000 元增至 2016 年的 17,490 元，增幅雖然達 45.8%，但 2016 年的數字只是全港家庭住戶中位數 (25,000 元) 的 7 成。有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士為成員的住戶的每月收入中位數較低，可能是由於內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士的每月主要職業收入較低及這些住戶內工作成員數目較少。

(圖 7.1)

2.21 內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居住的房屋類型在過去 10 年有顯著變動。在 2006 年，較大比例 (52.4%) 的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居於公營租住房屋，其次有 37.3% 住在私人永久性房屋。在 2016 年，這些人士較多 (57.7%) 居於私人永久性房屋，而居於公營租住房屋只佔 32.2%。

(表 7.4)

2.18 Domestic households with PMRs tended to be larger in size because many PMRs came to Hong Kong to join their next of kin and were more likely to live with their family members. The average size of these households was 3.3 in 2016, higher than that of 2.8 for all domestic households. (Table 7.1)

2.19 In 2016, over 60% (61.3%) of PMRs aged under 18 were living with both parents. Another 32.4% were living with either their father or mother only, and this proportion was higher than the 14.9% for the whole population of Hong Kong aged under 18. For PMRs aged 18 and over, the distributions of living arrangements for males and females were rather different. 32.0% of the male PMRs aged 18 and over were living with their parent(s) only, while the proportion for their female counterparts was much lower at 9.0%. On the other hand, about 80% (80.5%) of female PMRs aged 18 and over were living with their spouses and/or children whereas the corresponding proportion for male PMRs aged 18 and over was about 50% (51.9%). (Table 7.3)

2.20 Increases were observed in the monthly household income of domestic households with PMRs in the past 10 years. The median monthly household income increased by 45.8% from \$12,000 in 2006 to \$17,490 in 2016. However, the figure in 2016 was only 70.0% of the median (\$25,000) for all domestic households in Hong Kong. The comparatively low median household income of domestic households with PMRs was probably due to the lower income from main employment of PMRs and the fewer number of working members in these households. (Chart 7.1)

2.21 There were significant changes in the type of housing for PMRs in the past 10 years. In 2006, a greater proportion (52.4%) of the PMRs were living in public rental housing, followed by 37.3% in private permanent housing. In 2016, more (57.7%) of them were living in private permanent housing, while PMRs living in public rental housing only accounted for 32.2%. (Table 7.4)

2.22 在 2016 年，有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的家庭住戶的居所樓面面積中位數為 32 平方米，低於全港家庭住戶的 40 平方米。另外，有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的家庭住戶人均居所樓面面積中位數為 9.8 平方米，遠低於全港家庭住戶的 15.0 平方米。（表 7.5）

地區特徵

2.23 在過去 10 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的居住地區分布有所改變。居住在香港島的比例由 2006 年的 11.4% 下降至 2016 年的 10.7%，居住在九龍的由 2006 年的 37.7% 上升至 2016 年的 42.7%，而居住在新界的則由 2006 年的 50.9% 下降至 2016 年的 46.6%。（表 8.1）

2.24 在 2016 年，按區議會分區分析，深水埗區、油尖旺區、北區、荃灣區、觀塘區及九龍城區錄得較高的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例，有關比例由 2.8% 至 4.9%，而全港的比例是 2.4%。（表 8.1 及圖 8.1）

2.22 In 2016, the median floor area of accommodation of domestic households with PMRs (32 square metres) was lower than that of domestic households in the whole territory (40 square metres). Moreover, the median per capita floor area of accommodation of domestic households with PMRs (9.8 square metres) was far lower than that of domestic households in the whole territory (15.0 square metres). (Table 7.5)

Geographical characteristics

2.23 Some changes were seen in the district of residence of the PMRs during the last 10 years. The proportion of PMRs living on Hong Kong Island declined from 11.4% in 2006 to 10.7% in 2016 and those living in Kowloon increased from 37.7% in 2006 to 42.7% in 2016, whereas those living in the New Territories decreased from 50.9% in 2006 to 46.6% in 2016. (Table 8.1)

2.24 In 2016, analysed by District Council district, the Sham Shui Po, Yau Tsim Mong, North, Tsuen Wan, Kwun Tong and Kowloon City districts recorded distinctly higher proportion of PMRs living therein, ranging from 2.8% to 4.9% as compared to the 2.4% for the whole territory. (Table 8.1 and Chart 8.1)

內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的主要統計數字 Key Statistics of Persons from the Mainland Having Resided in Hong Kong for Less Than 7 years (PMRs)

	2006		2011		2016	
	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾
人口特徵 Demographic characteristics						
人口 Population	217 103	6 677 197	171 322	6 817 292	165 956	7 014 790
內地來港定居未足 7 年人士佔全港人口比例 Proportion of PMRs to the whole population (%)	3.3	..	2.5	..	2.4	..
按年齡組別劃分的人口的百分比分布 Percentage distribution of population (%) by age group						
<15	29.2	14.1	20.0	12.1	15.9	11.8
15 – 24	13.8	13.2	18.3	12.6	14.5	11.1
25 – 34	20.9	14.4	22.1	14.0	23.2	13.7
35 – 44	25.5	17.9	26.2	15.5	26.3	14.4
45 – 54	6.0	17.6	9.2	18.5	13.8	16.6
55+	4.6	22.7	4.2	27.3	6.4	32.4
性別比率（每千名女性相對的男性人數） Sex ratio (number of males per 1 000 females)	443	961	460	939	464	925
年齡中位數 Median age	30.5	40.1	31.5	42.4	33.9	44.3
按婚姻狀況劃分的 15 歲及以上人口的百分比分布 Percentage distribution of population aged 15 and over (%) by marital status						
從未結婚 Never married	23.2	31.9	25.0	31.3	21.1	30.1
已婚 Married	70.6	58.2	68.0	58.0	70.0	58.3
離婚／分居／喪偶 Divorced/ Separated/ Widowed	6.2	10.0	7.0	10.8	8.8	11.6
使用廣州話為慣用交談語言的 5 歲及以上人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of population aged 5 and over with Cantonese as usual spoken language (%)	83.8	92.3	75.8	91.5	69.8	91.4
能閱讀中文的 5 歲及以上人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population aged 5 and over able to read Chinese (%)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	97.6	93.5
能閱讀英文的 5 歲及以上人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population aged 5 and over able to read English (%)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	47.0	67.5
教育特徵 Educational characteristics						
按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上 人口的百分比分布 Percentage distribution of population aged 15 and over (%) by sex and educational attainment (highest level attended)						
男性 Male						
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/ Pre-primary	1.9	4.0	1.6	3.8	1.2	3.2
小學 Primary	11.7	17.6	7.5	15.5	10.3	13.5
初中 Lower secondary	42.1	21.4	36.6	19.5	36.6	18.4
高中 Upper secondary	32.0	32.2	33.0	31.8	32.4	29.8
專上教育 Post-secondary	12.2	24.8	21.3	29.4	19.5	35.1

內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的主要統計數字 (續)
Key Statistics of Persons from the Mainland
Having Resided in Hong Kong for Less Than 7 years (PMRs) (Cont'd.)

	2006		2011		2016	
	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾
教育特徵 (續) Educational characteristics (Cont'd)						
女性 Female						
未受教育/學前教育 No schooling/ Pre-primary	5.0	10.4	1.9	9.1	1.7	7.9
小學 Primary	20.5	19.4	15.2	17.8	14.2	16.2
初中 Lower secondary	41.2	16.6	42.5	15.9	37.8	15.5
高中 Upper secondary	26.6	32.0	26.3	31.0	26.8	29.0
專上教育 Post-secondary	6.7	21.5	14.1	26.2	19.5	31.5
合計 Both sexes						
未受教育/學前教育 No schooling/ Pre-primary	4.3	7.3	1.8	6.5	1.6	5.7
小學 Primary	18.6	18.5	13.2	16.7	13.1	14.9
初中 Lower secondary	41.4	18.9	41.0	17.6	37.5	16.9
高中 Upper secondary	27.8	32.1	28.0	31.4	28.3	29.3
專上教育 Post-secondary	7.9	23.1	16.0	27.7	19.5	33.2
經濟特徵 Economic characteristics						
按性別劃分的勞動人口參與率 (百分比) Labour force participation rate (%) by sex						
男性 Male	60.2	69.2	60.3	67.0	73.2	68.4
女性 Female	41.5	49.4	43.4	49.6	46.9	50.0
合計 Both sexes	45.7	59.0	47.8	57.9	54.2	58.7
按職業 ⁽²⁾ 劃分的工作人口的百分比分布 Percentage distribution of working population (%) by occupation ⁽²⁾						
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	..	..	3.6	10.9	4.6	11.1
專業人員 Professionals	..	..	2.7	7.0	3.4	7.7
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	..	..	6.9	21.1	9.9	22.4
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	..	..	9.9	16.8	6.4	15.5
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	..	..	38.1	17.5	36.2	18.8
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	..	..	9.1	7.9	7.6	6.1
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	..	..	2.2	5.4	1.8	4.7
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	..	..	27.3	13.3	30.0	13.5
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 and occupations not classifiable	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的主要統計數字 (續)
Key Statistics of Persons from the Mainland
Having Resided in Hong Kong for Less Than 7 years (PMRs) (Cont'd.)

	2006		2011		2016	
	內地來港 定居未足 7年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	內地來港 定居未足 7年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	內地來港 定居未足 7年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾
經濟特徵 (續) Economic characteristics (Cont'd)						
按行業 ⁽³⁾ 劃分的工作人口的百分比分布 Percentage distribution of working population (%) by industry ⁽³⁾						
製造業 Manufacturing	..	..	3.2	4.3	2.1	4.1
建造業 Construction	..	..	10.0	8.4	17.1	9.3
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/ export, wholesale and retail trades	..	..	24.9	24.5	21.3	20.7
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	..	..	4.3	9.6	5.6	9.6
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	..	..	24.3	8.5	23.7	8.9
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	..	..	1.3	3.5	1.5	4.0
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	..	..	3.9	6.7	5.4	7.1
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	..	..	13.5	14.0	12.3	15.6
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	..	..	7.7	15.6	6.4	16.5
雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	..	..	6.1	4.1	4.0	3.4
其他 ⁽⁴⁾ Others ⁽⁴⁾	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6
每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	6,000	10,000	7,500	12,000	10,250	15,500
每周通常工作時數中位數 (包括所有工作) Median weekly usual hours of work (including all employment)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	45	44
按經濟活動身分劃分的 15 歲及以上非從事經濟活動人口的百分比分布 Percentage distribution of economically inactive population aged 15 and over (%) by economic activity status						
料理家務者 Home-makers	60.2	27.8	50.2	22.2	59.1	21.3
學生 Students	23.9	19.6	29.0	19.5	22.0	16.9
退休人士 Retired persons	7.3	40.4	5.1	41.5	6.1	45.6
其他 Others	8.5	12.2	15.7	16.9	12.9	16.2
住戶特徵 Household characteristics						
家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households	148 617	2 226 546	115 323	2 368 796	117 523	2 509 734
家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size	3.6	3.0	3.5	2.9	3.3	2.8
家庭住戶每月收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	12,000	17,250	14,070	20,500	17,490	25,000

內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的主要統計數字 (續)
Key Statistics of Persons from the Mainland
Having Resided in Hong Kong for Less Than 7 years (PMRs) (Cont'd.)

	2006		2011		2016	
	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾
房屋特徵 Housing characteristics						
按房屋類型劃分的人口的百分比分布 Percentage distribution of population (%) by type of housing						
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	52.4	31.8	45.1	30.5	32.2	30.1
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	7.5	18.0	7.1	17.3	6.6	16.2
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	37.3	48.3	43.9	50.2	57.7	51.7
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.2
臨時房屋 ⁽⁵⁾ Temporary housing ⁽⁵⁾	1.6	0.7	2.2	0.7	2.4	0.8
家庭住戶的居所樓面面積中位數 (平方米) ⁽⁶⁾ Median floor area of accommodation of domestic households (square metres) ⁽⁶⁾	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	32	40
家庭住戶的人均居所樓面面積中位數 (平方米) ⁽⁶⁾ Median per capita floor area of accommodation of domestic households (square metres) ⁽⁶⁾	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	9.8	15.0
地區特徵 Geographical characteristics						
按主要地區劃分的人口的百分比分布 Percentage distribution of population (%) by broad area						
香港島 Hong Kong Island	11.4	18.0	11.5	17.5	10.7	16.5
九龍 Kowloon	37.7	29.5	42.0	29.9	42.7	30.8
新界及水上 New Territories and Marine	50.9	52.4	46.5	52.5	46.6	52.7

註釋：(1) 有關人口數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。
(2) 數字是根據 2011 年人口普查所採用的職業分類編製。該職業分類大致上是「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」為藍本而編定。
(3) 數字是按以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」為藍本的行業分類而編定。
(4) 「其他」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。
(5) 數字包括住在船艇上的人士。
(6) 數字不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。與其他住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。

Notes: (1) Figures relating to population exclude foreign domestic helpers.
(2) Figures are compiled based on the occupation classification adopted in the 2011 Population Census, which is broadly modeled on the International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08).
(3) Figures are compiled based on the industry classification modeled on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0.
(4) "Others" include "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.
(5) Figures include persons living on board vessels.
(6) Figures exclude domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels. Floor area of common area shared among households is excluded.

3. 數目及結構

數目

3.1 在居港人口中，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目，由 2006 年的 217 103 人，減至 2011 年的 171 322 人及 2016 年的 165 956 人。在過去 10 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士出現負增長，平均每年下降 2.7%，而同期間全港人口則平均每年上升 0.5%。（圖 3.1）

3.2 內地來港定居未足 7 年人士相對全港人口的比例，由 2006 年的 3.3% 下降至 2011 年的 2.5% 及 2016 年的 2.4%。（圖 3.1）

3.3 2016 年內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目較 2006 年有所回落，主要原因是過去 10 年抵港的單程證持有人的數目有所減少。在 2016 年中期人口統計點算時刻前 7 年內抵港的單程證持有人數目，較 2006 年中期人口統計點算時刻前的相應數目為少。

3. Size and Structure

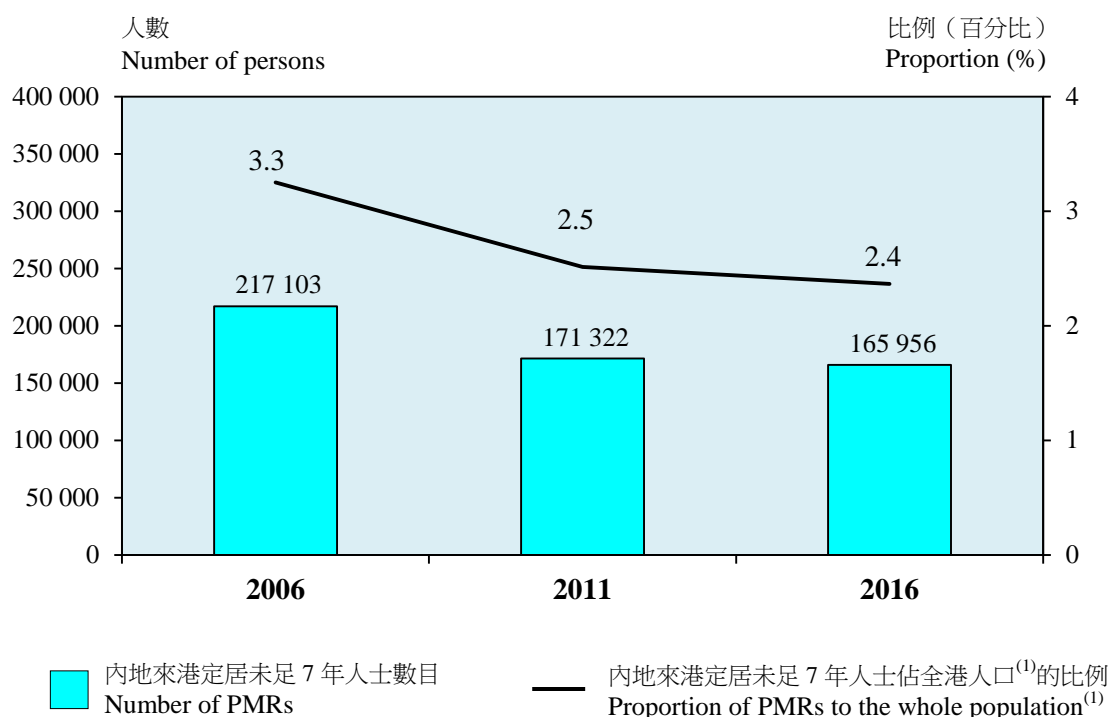
Size

3.1 In the Hong Kong Resident Population, the number of persons from the mainland of China (the Mainland) having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years (PMRs) decreased from 217 103 in 2006 to 171 322 in 2011 and 165 956 in 2016. In the past 10 years, the number of PMRs had shown negative growth, dropping by 2.7% on average per annum, whereas the population of Hong Kong rose by 0.5% per annum during the same period. (Chart 3.1)

3.2 The proportion of PMRs in the whole population decreased from 3.3% in 2006 to 2.5% in 2011 and 2.4% in 2016. (Chart 3.1)

3.3 The drop in the number of PMRs in 2016 as compared to 2006 was mainly due to the fact that fewer One-way Permit Holders (OWPHs) had entered Hong Kong over the past 10 years. The number of OWPHs entering Hong Kong during the 7 years before the reference moment of the 2016 Population By-census was smaller than the corresponding number before the reference moment of the 2006 Population By-census.

圖 3.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的數目及佔全港人口⁽¹⁾ 的比例
Chart 3.1 PMRs and proportion of PMRs to the whole population⁽¹⁾, 2006, 2011 and 2016



	平均每年增長率 (百分率)		
	2006-2011	2011-2016	2006-2016
內地來港定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	-4.7	-0.6	-2.7
全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	+0.4	+0.6	+0.5

註釋：(1) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Note: (1) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

年齡及性別結構

3.4 內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的年齡性別狀況在過去 10 年有顯著改變。改變最明顯的是 15 歲以下及 45 至 54 歲的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的比例，前者從 2006 年的 29.2% 下跌至 2011 年的 20.0% 及進一步下跌至 2016 年的 15.9%；而後者則從 2006 年的 6.0% 上升至 2011 年的 9.2% 及進一步上升至 2016 年的 13.8%。此外，15 歲以下的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的數目更由 2006 年的 63 335 人大幅下跌至 2016 年的 26 368 人，這年齡組別的跌幅佔同期的整體跌幅超過 7 成。

(表 3.1 及 3.2)

3.5 在 2016 年，25 至 34 歲和 35 至 44 歲的婦女佔內地來港定居未足 7 年人士中較高的比例，兩者分別佔 18.9% 及 21.2%，其中大部分為來港與丈夫團聚的單程證持有人。全港人口的相應比例分別是 7.1% 及 7.8%。(表 3.1 及 3.2)

3.6 與全港人口一樣，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的年齡中位數在過去 10 年亦呈現上升趨勢。然而，在 2016 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的年齡中位數是 33.9 歲，仍較全港人口的 44.3 歲為低。

(表 3.3)

Age and sex structure

3.4 Significant changes were observed in the age-sex profile of PMRs during the past 10 years. The changes in the proportions of PMRs aged under 15 and aged 45-54 were the most apparent. The former decreased from 29.2% in 2006 to 20.0% in 2011 and then further to 15.9% in 2016, whereas the latter increased from 6.0% in 2006 to 9.2% in 2011 and then further to 13.8% in 2016. Furthermore, the number of PMRs aged under 15 dropped significantly from 63 335 in 2006 to 26 368 in 2016 and this accounted for more than 70% of the decrease in the number of PMRs over the same period. (Tables 3.1 and 3.2)

3.5 In 2016, a high proportion of the PMRs were women in the age groups of 25-34 and 35-44, constituting 18.9% and 21.2% of the PMRs respectively. The majority of them were OWPHs who came to Hong Kong to join their husbands. The corresponding proportions for the whole population were 7.1% and 7.8% respectively. (Tables 3.1 and 3.2)

3.6 As in the whole population, an increasing trend of the median age over the past 10 years was also observed among PMRs. Nevertheless, in 2016, the median age of PMRs at 33.9 was still lower than that at 44.3 for the whole population. (Table 3.3)

表 3.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目
Table 3.1 PMRs by sex and age group, 2006, 2011 and 2016

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	2006		2011		2016	
		數目 Number	佔全港人口 比例 ⁽¹⁾ Proportion to the whole population ⁽¹⁾	數目 Number	佔全港人口 比例 ⁽¹⁾ Proportion to the whole population ⁽¹⁾	數目 Number	佔全港人口 比例 ⁽¹⁾ Proportion to the whole population ⁽¹⁾
男性 Male	<15	32 580	6.7	18 214	4.3	13 912	3.2
	15 – 24	13 749	3.1	15 001	3.4	12 033	3.0
	25 – 34	5 777	1.2	4 998	1.1	7 246	1.6
	35 – 44	9 072	1.6	8 015	1.7	8 485	1.8
	45 – 54	3 318	0.6	5 303	0.9	6 890	1.3
	55+	2 170	0.3	2 408	0.3	4 042	0.4
	小計 Sub-total	66 666	2.0	53 939	1.6	52 608	1.6
女性 Female	<15	30 755	6.8	15 967	4.0	12 456	3.1
	15 – 24	16 256	3.8	16 359	3.9	11 975	3.2
	25 – 34	39 652	7.9	32 880	6.6	31 298	6.3
	35 – 44	46 282	7.2	36 844	6.3	35 128	6.4
	45 – 54	9 650	1.6	10 513	1.6	15 955	2.5
	55+	7 842	1.0	4 820	0.5	6 536	0.6
	小計 Sub-total	150 437	4.4	117 383	3.3	113 348	3.1
合計 Both sexes	<15	63 335	6.7	34 181	4.2	26 368	3.2
	15 – 24	30 005	3.4	31 360	3.6	24 008	3.1
	25 – 34	45 429	4.7	37 878	4.0	38 544	4.0
	35 – 44	55 354	4.6	44 859	4.2	43 613	4.3
	45 – 54	12 968	1.1	15 816	1.3	22 845	2.0
	55+	10 012	0.7	7 228	0.4	10 578	0.5
	總計 Total	217 103	3.3	171 322	2.5	165 956	2.4

註釋：(1) 數字顯示在各年齡性別組別中，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士佔全港人口的比例（不包括外籍家庭傭工）。

Note: (1) Figures represent the proportions of PMRs in the respective age-sex groups of the whole population (excluding foreign domestic helpers).

表 3.2 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的百分比分布⁽¹⁾

Table 3.2 Percentage distribution⁽¹⁾ of PMRs by sex and age group, 2006, 2011 and 2016

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	2006		2011		2016	
		內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽²⁾	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽²⁾	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽²⁾
男性 Male	<15	15.0	7.3	10.6	6.3	8.4	6.1
	15 – 24	6.3	6.7	8.8	6.4	7.3	5.7
	25 – 34	2.7	6.9	2.9	6.7	4.4	6.6
	35 – 44	4.2	8.3	4.7	7.0	5.1	6.6
	45 – 54	1.5	8.8	3.1	8.9	4.2	7.6
	55+	1.0	11.0	1.4	13.2	2.4	15.6
	小計 Sub-total	30.7	49.0	31.5	48.4	31.7	48.1
女性 Female	<15	14.2	6.8	9.3	5.8	7.5	5.7
	15 – 24	7.5	6.5	9.5	6.2	7.2	5.4
	25 – 34	18.3	7.5	19.2	7.3	18.9	7.1
	35 – 44	21.3	9.7	21.5	8.5	21.2	7.8
	45 – 54	4.4	8.8	6.1	9.6	9.6	9.0
	55+	3.6	11.7	2.8	14.1	3.9	16.8
	小計 Sub-total	69.3	51.0	68.5	51.6	68.3	51.9
合計 Both sexes	<15	29.2	14.1	20.0	12.1	15.9	11.8
	15 – 24	13.8	13.2	18.3	12.6	14.5	11.1
	25 – 34	20.9	14.4	22.1	14.0	23.2	13.7
	35 – 44	25.5	17.9	26.2	15.5	26.3	14.4
	45 – 54	6.0	17.6	9.2	18.5	13.8	16.6
	55+	4.6	22.7	4.2	27.3	6.4	32.4
	總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字顯示在性別年齡組別的總人數中所佔的百分比。
Notes: (1) Figures represent the percentages in respect of the sex-age group totals.

(2) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

(2) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

表 3.3 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別劃分的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的年齡中位數
Table 3.3 Median age of PMRs by sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016

性別 Sex	2006		2011		2016	
	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾
男性 Male	15.3	39.9	20.1	42.0	25.4	43.7
女性 Female	33.2	40.2	33.6	42.6	35.2	44.8
合計 Both sexes	30.5	40.1	31.5	42.4	33.9	44.3

註釋：(1) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Note: (1) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

3.7 在 2016 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的性別比率（即每千名女性相對的男性數目）（464），明顯地較全港人口的（925）為低。進一步按年齡組別分析，可注意到內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的性別比率，除了 25 歲以下的年齡組別外，其他的年齡組別均遠低於 1 000。（表 3.4）

3.7 In 2016, the sex ratio (i.e. the number of males per 1 000 females) of PMRs (464) was much lower than that for the whole population (925). Further analysed by age group, it is noted that except for age groups under the age of 25, the sex ratios of PMRs for the other age groups were all far below parity. (Table 3.4)

表 3.4 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按年齡組別劃分的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的性別比率⁽¹⁾
Table 3.4 Sex ratio⁽¹⁾ of PMRs by age group, 2006, 2011 and 2016

年齡組別 Age group	2006		2011		2016	
	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽²⁾	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽²⁾	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽²⁾
<15	1 059	1 065	1 141	1 073	1 117	1 065
15 - 24	846	1 037	917	1 042	1 005	1 044
25 - 34	146	920	152	911	232	921
35 - 44	196	856	218	819	242	839
45 - 54	344	998	504	926	432	841
55+	277	941	500	933	618	927
合計 Overall	443	961	460	939	464	925

註釋：(1) 在各年齡組別中，男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。

(2) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

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

(2) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

4. 人口特徵

婚姻狀況

4.1 在 2016 年的 139 588 名 15 歲及以上的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士中，已婚人士佔 70.0%，2006 年及 2011 年的比例則分別為 70.6% 及 68.0%。這些數字比全港人口的相應數字為高（均為約 58%）。（表 4.1）

4.2 內地來港定居未足 7 年的已婚女性比例（74.4%）較已婚男性比例為高（58.6%）。這是由於內地來港定居未足 7 年人士中有大量女性，她們是香港男士的妻子。內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的婚姻狀況與全港整體人口恰恰相反。全港人口中，已婚男性的比例（61.7%）較已婚女性的比例（55.3%）為高。（表 4.1）

4.3 男士傾向與較自己年輕的女士結婚是中國的傳統，這情況在內地來港定居未足 7 年女士中尤為顯著。與配偶同住的內地來港定居未足 7 年已婚女士較丈夫年輕者有 55 671 人，佔全港已婚內地來港定居未足 7 年女士中的 86.1%。若按佔所有與配偶同住的已婚女性的比例而言，較丈夫年輕 25 年及以上的已婚女性中，26.0% 是已婚內地來港定居未足 7 年女士，而已婚內地來港定居未足 7 年女士只佔全港已婚女性的 4.0%。（表 4.2）

4.4 進一步按年齡組別分析已婚女性與丈夫的年齡差距中位數，可注意到 40 歲以下內地來港定居未足 7 年的女士平均較丈夫年輕 8.0 歲，而全港 40 歲以下已婚女性則平均較丈夫年輕 3.1 歲。至於 40 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年女士，她們平均較丈夫年輕 7.5 歲，而全港 40 歲及以上已婚女性則平均較丈夫年輕 3.5 歲。（表 4.2）

4. Demographic Characteristics

Marital status

4.1 Of the 139 588 persons from the mainland of China (the Mainland) having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years (PMRs) aged 15 and over in 2016, 70.0% were married. The corresponding percentages in 2006 and 2011 were 70.6% and 68.0% respectively. These figures were comparatively higher than the corresponding figures for the whole population (all being about 58%). (Table 4.1)

4.2 There were proportionately more married female PMRs (74.4%) than their male counterparts (58.6%) in 2016, probably because of the large number of women who were wives to Hong Kong men among the PMRs. The marital situation of PMRs differed from that of the whole population, where there were a higher proportion of married males (61.7%) than females (55.3%). (Table 4.1)

4.3 While it is Chinese tradition that men tend to marry women younger than themselves, this situation was particularly prominent among female PMRs. There were 55 671 married female PMRs living with an older spouse, accounting for 86.1% of all married female PMRs living with spouse. In terms of the proportion to whole population of married females, 26.0% of the married females who were younger than their spouse by 25 years and over were PMRs, while married female PMRs only constituted 4.0% of whole population of married females. (Table 4.2)

4.4 Further analysing the median age difference between married females and their husbands by age group, it is noted that female PMRs aged under 40 were on average 8.0 years younger than their husbands, as compared to 3.1 years for whole population of married females aged under 40. For female PMRs aged 40 and over, they were on average 7.5 years younger than their husbands. The corresponding figure for the whole population of married females aged 40 and over was 3.5 years younger than their husbands. (Table 4.2)

表 4.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的 15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目

Table 4.1 PMRs aged 15 and over by sex and marital status, 2006, 2011 and 2016

性別及 婚姻狀況 Sex and marital status	15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs aged 15 and over						15 歲及以上全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾ aged 15 and over					
	2006		2011		2016		2006		2011		2016	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male												
從未結婚 Never married	16 339	47.9	16 799	47.0	14 428	37.3	955 822	34.3	964 223	33.5	953 058	32.4
已婚 Married	16 906	49.6	18 051	50.5	22 670	58.6	1 693 516	60.8	1 758 672	61.2	1 815 134	61.7
喪偶 Widowed	266	0.8	206	0.6	220	0.6	60 369	2.2	60 449	2.1	65 679	2.2
離婚 Divorced	381	1.1	549	1.5	1 219	3.2	63 851	2.3	78 108	2.7	96 836	3.3
分居 Separated	194	0.6	120	0.3	159	0.4	13 278	0.5	12 838	0.4	12 480	0.4
小計 Sub-total	34 086	100.0	35 725	100.0	38 696	100.0	2 786 836	100.0	2 874 290	100.0	2 943 187	100.0
女性 Female												
從未結婚 Never married	19 406	16.2	17 511	17.3	15 061	14.9	872 203	29.6	910 084	29.2	908 612	28.0
已婚 Married	91 620	76.6	75 167	74.1	75 094	74.4	1 645 069	55.8	1 715 254	55.0	1 791 917	55.3
喪偶 Widowed	3 636	3.0	2 854	2.8	2 475	2.5	292 416	9.9	321 769	10.3	342 996	10.6
離婚 Divorced	3 780	3.2	5 082	5.0	7 623	7.6	120 796	4.1	153 914	4.9	180 245	5.6
分居 Separated	1 240	1.0	802	0.8	639	0.6	20 202	0.7	18 421	0.6	17 378	0.5
小計 Sub-total	119 682	100.0	101 416	100.0	100 892	100.0	2 950 686	100.0	3 119 442	100.0	3 241 148	100.0
合計 Both sexes												
從未結婚 Never married	35 745	23.2	34 310	25.0	29 489	21.1	1 828 025	31.9	1 874 307	31.3	1 861 670	30.1
已婚 Married	108 526	70.6	93 218	68.0	97 764	70.0	3 338 585	58.2	3 473 926	58.0	3 607 051	58.3
喪偶 Widowed	3 902	2.5	3 060	2.2	2 695	1.9	352 785	6.1	382 218	6.4	408 675	6.6
離婚 Divorced	4 161	2.7	5 631	4.1	8 842	6.3	184 647	3.2	232 022	3.9	277 081	4.5
分居 Separated	1 434	0.9	922	0.7	798	0.6	33 480	0.6	31 259	0.5	29 858	0.5
總計 Total	153 768	100.0	137 141	100.0	139 588	100.0	5 737 522	100.0	5 993 732	100.0	6 184 335	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Note: (1) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

表 4.2 2016 年按與配偶的年齡差距⁽¹⁾及年齡組別劃分的與配偶同住的內地來港定居未足 7 年已婚女性數目

Table 4.2 Married female PMRs living with spouse by age difference with spouse⁽¹⁾ and age group, 2016

與配偶年齡差距 (年) Age difference with spouse (Year)	與配偶同住的內地來港定居 未足 7 年已婚女性 Married female PMRs living with spouse			全港 ⁽²⁾ 與配偶同住 的已婚女性 Whole population ⁽²⁾ of married females living with spouse			與配偶同住的內地來港定居未足 7 年已婚女性佔全港 ⁽²⁾ 與配偶同住的 已婚女性的比例 (百分比) Proportion of married female PMRs living with spouse to whole population ⁽²⁾ of married females living with spouse (%)		
	40 歲 以下 Aged under 40	40 歲 及以上 Aged 40 and over	總計 Total	40 歲 以下 Aged under 40	40 歲 及以上 Aged 40 and over	總計 Total	40 歲 以下 Aged under 40	40 歲 及以上 Aged 40 and over	總計 Total
	數目 (百分比) ⁽³⁾ Number (% ⁽³⁾)								
較配偶年輕 Younger than spouse									
1 - 4	9 177 (21.8)	5 282 (23.4)	14 459 (22.4)	134 138 (37.0)	476 691 (38.1)	610 829 (37.9)	6.8	1.1	2.4
5 - 9	10 476 (24.9)	4 283 (19.0)	14 759 (22.8)	70 981 (19.6)	301 384 (24.1)	372 365 (23.1)	14.8	1.4	4.0
10 - 14	7 427 (17.6)	3 409 (15.1)	10 836 (16.8)	30 712 (8.5)	102 336 (8.2)	133 048 (8.2)	24.2	3.3	8.1
15 - 19	4 952 (11.8)	2 894 (12.8)	7 846 (12.1)	15 643 (4.3)	35 139 (2.8)	50 782 (3.1)	31.7	8.2	15.5
20 - 24	3 014 (7.2)	1 284 (5.7)	4 298 (6.6)	7 247 (2.0)	12 564 (1.0)	19 811 (1.2)	41.6	10.2	21.7
25+	1 797 (4.3)	1 676 (7.4)	3 473 (5.4)	4 760 (1.3)	8 587 (0.7)	13 347 (0.8)	37.8	19.5	26.0
小計 Sub-total	36 843 (87.4)	18 828 (83.5)	55 671 (86.1)	263 481 (72.6)	936 701 (74.9)	1 200 182 (74.4)	14.0	2.0	4.6
與配偶同年齡 Same as spouse	2 484 (5.9)	1 421 (6.3)	3 905 (6.0)	50 281 (13.9)	139 088 (11.1)	189 369 (11.7)	4.9	1.0	2.1
較配偶年長 Older than spouse									
1 - 4	2 288 (5.4)	1 946 (8.6)	4 234 (6.5)	44 993 (12.4)	146 662 (11.7)	191 655 (11.9)	5.1	1.3	2.2
5+	527 (1.3)	350 (1.6)	877 (1.4)	4 269 (1.2)	27 372 (2.2)	31 641 (2.0)	12.3	1.3	2.8
小計 Sub-total	2 815 (6.7)	2 296 (10.2)	5 111 (7.9)	49 262 (13.6)	174 034 (13.9)	223 296 (13.8)	5.7	1.3	2.3
總計 Total	42 142 (100.0)	22 545 (100.0)	64 687 (100.0)	363 024 (100.0)	1 249 823 (100.0)	1 612 847 (100.0)	11.6	1.8	4.0
年齡差距中位數 ⁽¹⁾ Median age difference ⁽¹⁾	-8.0	-7.5	-7.8	-3.1	-3.5	-3.4			

註釋：(1) 數字指妻子與丈夫的年齡差距，有關數字是將妻子的年齡減去丈夫的年齡所得。因此，正數代表丈夫較妻子年輕，而負數則代表妻子較丈夫年輕。

(2) 數字不包括丈夫或妻子其中一方或兩者皆是外籍家庭傭工的夫婦。

(3) 括號內的數字顯示在年齡組別的總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) Figures refer to the age difference between wife and husband obtained by deducting the age of husband from that of wife. A positive figure indicates that the wife is older than the husband and vice versa for a negative figure.

(2) Figures exclude couples with either the husband or the wife or both being foreign domestic helpers.

(3) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the age group totals.

4.5 在 2016 年，40 歲以下內地來港定居未足 7 年的男士及全港 40 歲以下已婚男性平均較妻子年長 1.3 歲。至於 40 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年男士，他們平均較妻子年長 2.6 歲，而全港 40 歲及以上已婚男性則平均較妻子年長 3.9 歲。

(表 4.3)

4.6 在 73 114 對內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的夫婦（界定為丈夫及妻子均居住同一住戶內，而丈夫或妻子其中一方或兩者皆是內地來港定居未足 7 年人士）中，57 924 對（或 79.2%）是內地來港定居未足 7 年女士嫁給非內地來港定居未足 7 年男士。這些夫婦的年齡差距中位數高達 8.8 歲（即妻子較丈夫年輕 8.8 歲），而非內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的夫婦的只是 3.3 歲（即妻子較丈夫年輕 3.3 歲）。

(圖 4.1)

4.7 內地來港定居未足 7 年人士夫婦傾向有較多子女。妻子是內地來港定居未足 7 年人士及丈夫不是內地來港定居未足 7 年人士，平均與 1.2 名子女同住。妻子不是內地來港定居未足 7 年人士及丈夫是內地來港定居未足 7 年人士或妻子及丈夫皆是內地來港定居未足 7 年人士，平均與 1.3 名子女同住。至於非內地來港定居未足 7 年人士夫婦，他們平均與 1.1 名子女同住。（圖 4.1）

4.5 In 2016, it is noted that male PMRs aged under 40 and the whole population of married males aged under 40 were on average 1.3 years older than their wives. For male PMRs aged 40 and over, they were on average 2.6 years older than their wives. The corresponding figure for the whole population of married males aged 40 and over was 3.9 years older than their wives. (Table 4.3)

4.6 Among the 73 114 PMR couples, defined as both husband and wife living in the same household and with either the husband or the wife or both being PMRs, 57 924 or 79.2% of them were female PMRs married to male non-PMRs. The median age difference for these couples was high at 8.8 years (i.e. the wives were younger than their husbands by 8.8 years), as compared to the 3.3 years for non-PMR couples (i.e. the wives were younger than their husbands by 3.3 years).

(Chart 4.1)

4.7 PMR couples tended to have more children. For couples with PMR as wife and non-PMR as husband, they had an average of 1.2 children living with them. For couples with non-PMR wife and PMR husband and couples with both wife and husband being PMRs, they had an average of 1.3 children living with them. As regards non-PMR couples, they had an average of 1.1 children living with them. (Chart 4.1)

表 4.3 2016 年按與配偶的年齡差距⁽¹⁾及年齡組別劃分的與配偶同住的內地來港定居未足 7 年已婚男性數目

Table 4.3 Married male PMRs living with spouse by age difference with spouse⁽¹⁾ and age group, 2016

與配偶年齡差距 (年) Age difference with spouse (Year)	與配偶同住的內地來港定居 未足 7 年已婚男性 Married male PMRs living with spouse			全港 ⁽²⁾ 與配偶同住的已婚男性 Whole population ⁽²⁾ of married males living with spouse			與配偶同住的內地來港定居未足 7 年已婚男性佔全港 ⁽²⁾ 與配偶同住 的已婚男性的比例 (百分比) Proportion of married male PMRs living with spouse to whole population ⁽²⁾ of married males living with spouse (%)		
	40 歲 以下 Aged under 40	40 歲 及以上 Aged 40 and over	總計 Total	40 歲 以下 Aged under 40	40 歲 及以上 Aged 40 and over	總計 Total	40 歲 以下 Aged under 40	40 歲 及以上 Aged 40 and over	總計 Total
	數目 (百分比) ⁽³⁾ Number (%) ⁽³⁾			數目 (百分比) ⁽³⁾ Number (%) ⁽³⁾			數目 (百分比) ⁽³⁾ Number (%) ⁽³⁾		
較配偶年輕 Younger than spouse									
1 - 4	1 210 (19.4)	1 104 (12.3)	2 314 (15.2)	53 900 (21.3)	137 755 (10.1)	191 655 (11.9)	2.2	0.8	1.2
5 - 9	290 (4.6)	266 (3.0)	556 (3.7)	7 827 (3.1)	17 530 (1.3)	25 357 (1.6)	3.7	1.5	2.2
10 - 14	113 (1.8)	32 (0.4)	145 (1.0)	1 612 (0.6)	2 434 (0.2)	4 046 (0.3)	7.0	1.3	3.6
15 - 19	50 (0.8)	11 (0.1)	61 (0.4)	488 (0.2)	450 (0.0)	938 (0.1)	10.2	2.4	6.5
20 - 24	36 (0.6)	-	36 (0.2)	396 (0.2)	124 (0.0)	520 (0.0)	9.1	-	6.9
25+	-	-	-	662 (0.3)	118 (0.0)	780 (0.0)	-	-	-
小計 Sub-total	1 699 (27.2)	1 413 (15.8)	3 112 (20.5)	64 885 (25.6)	158 411 (11.7)	223 296 (13.8)	2.6	0.9	1.4
與配偶同年齡 Same as spouse	1 191 (19.1)	1 315 (14.7)	2 506 (16.5)	50 281 (19.8)	139 088 (10.2)	189 369 (11.7)	2.4	0.9	1.3
較配偶年長 Older than spouse									
1 - 4	2 466 (39.5)	3 559 (39.8)	6 025 (39.7)	106 963 (42.2)	503 866 (37.1)	610 829 (37.9)	2.3	0.7	1.0
5+	890 (14.2)	2 657 (29.7)	3 547 (23.4)	31 222 (12.3)	558 131 (41.1)	589 353 (36.5)	2.9	0.5	0.6
小計 Sub-total	3 356 (53.7)	6 216 (69.5)	9 572 (63.0)	138 185 (54.5)	1 061 997 (78.1)	1 200 182 (74.4)	2.4	0.6	0.8
總計 Total	6 246 (100.0)	8 944 (100.0)	15 190 (100.0)	253 351 (100.0)	1 359 496 (100.0)	1 612 847 (100.0)	2.5	0.7	0.9
年齡差距中位數 ⁽¹⁾ Median age difference ⁽¹⁾	1.3	2.6	1.5	1.3	3.9	3.4			

註釋：(1) 數字指丈夫與妻子的年齡差距，有關數字是將丈夫的年齡減去妻子的年齡所得。因此，正數代表丈夫較妻子年長，而負數則代表妻子較丈夫年長。

(2) 數字不包括丈夫或妻子其中一方或兩者皆是外籍家庭傭工的夫婦。

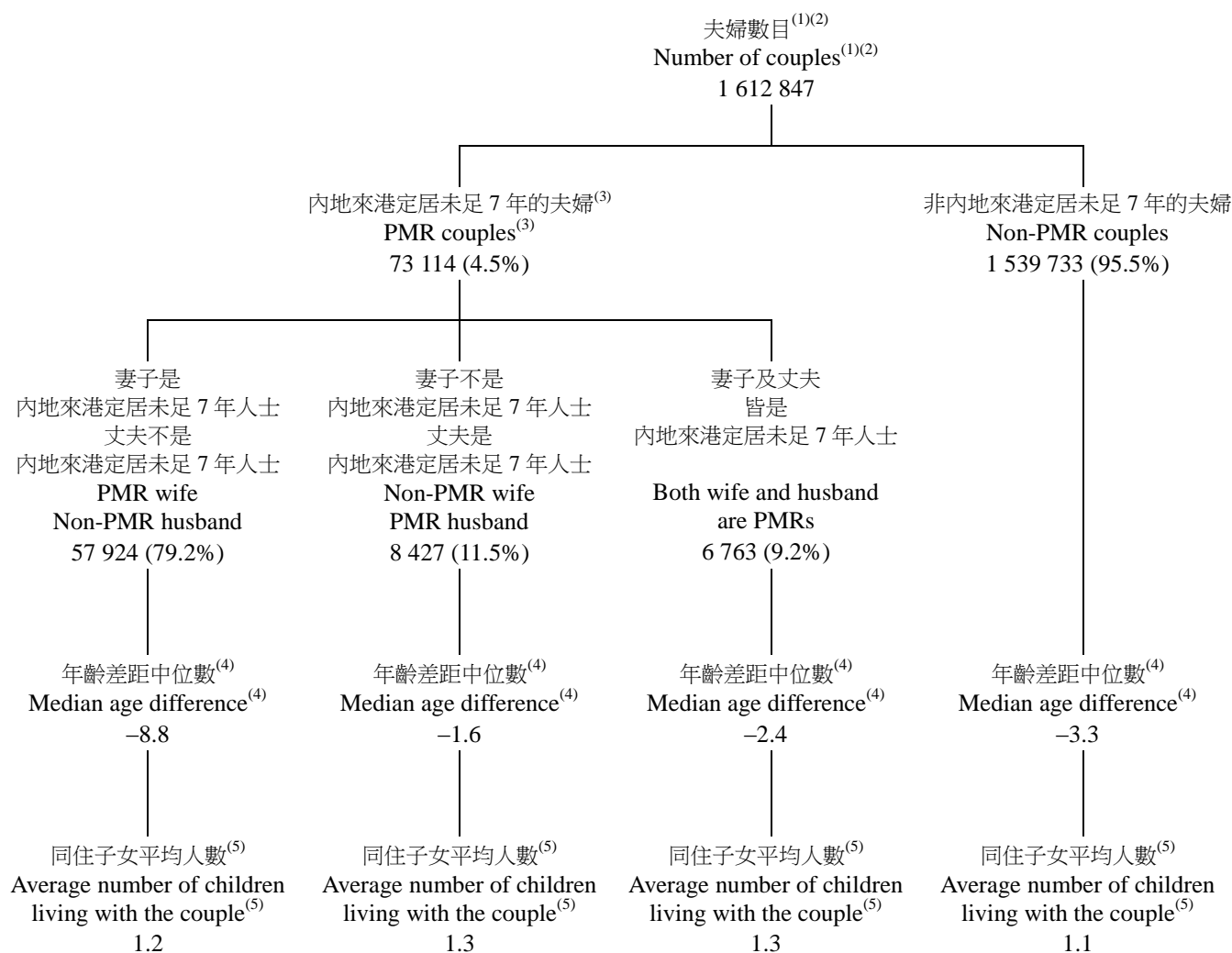
(3) 括號內的數字顯示在年齡組別的總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) Figures refer to the age difference between husband and wife obtained by deducting the age of wife from that of husband. A positive figure indicates that the husband is older than the wife and vice versa for a negative figure.

(2) Figures exclude couples with either the husband or the wife or both being foreign domestic helpers.

(3) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the age group totals.

圖 4.1 2016 年內地來港定居未足 7 年的夫婦的選定人口特徵
Chart 4.1 Selected demographic characteristics of PMR couples, 2016



註釋：(1) 數字指丈夫及妻子均居住同一住戶內。在同一居所內可以有多於一對夫婦居住，例如，某人與妻子及其父母同住一個居所，則計算為兩對夫婦。

(2) 數字不包括丈夫或妻子其中一方或兩者皆是外籍家庭傭工的夫婦。

(3) 數字指丈夫及妻子均居住同一住戶內，而丈夫或妻子其中一方或兩者皆是內地來港定居未足 7 年人士。

(4) 數字指妻子與丈夫的年齡差距，有關數字是將妻子的年齡減去丈夫的年齡所得。因此，正數代表丈夫較妻子年輕，而負數則代表妻子較丈夫年輕。

(5) 數字指子女均與父母居住同一住戶內，而子女不與父母居住同一住戶內不會在計算之內。

(6) 括號內的數字顯示在個別有關組別中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) Figures refer to husband and wife living in the same household. It is possible to have more than one couple in a household. For example, if a man and his wife live with his father and mother in the same household, they will be counted as two couples.

(2) Figures exclude couples with either the husband or the wife or both being foreign domestic helpers.

(3) Figures refer to both husband and wife living in the same household and with either the husband or the wife or both being PMRs.

(4) Figures refer to the age difference between wife and husband obtained by deducting the age of husband from that of wife. A positive figure indicates that the wife is older than the husband and vice versa for a negative figure.

(5) Figures refer to children living with their parents only. Children not living with their parents are not counted.

(6) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the corresponding groups.

在港居住年期

4.8 在港居住少於 1 年、1 年至少於 3 年、3 年至少於 5 年及 5 年至少於 7 年的比例分別是 11.9%、21.8%、28.8% 及 37.5%。無論是男性或女性，相對有較多內地來港定居未足 7 年的人士已在港居住至少有 5 年。（表 4.4）

Duration of residence in Hong Kong

4.8 The proportions of PMRs residing in Hong Kong for less than 1 year, 1 year to less than 3 years, 3 years to less than 5 years and 5 years to less than 7 years were 11.9%, 21.8%, 28.8% and 37.5% respectively. For both male and female PMRs, there were relatively more persons residing in Hong Kong for at least 5 years. (Table 4.4)

表 4.4 2016 年按在港居住年期及性別劃分的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目
Table 4.4 PMRs by duration of residence in Hong Kong and sex, 2016

在港居住年期（年） Duration of residence in Hong Kong (Year)	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both sexes	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 1	6 841	13.0	12 957	11.4	19 798	11.9
1 – < 3	13 045	24.8	23 068	20.4	36 113	21.8
3 – < 5	15 018	28.5	32 751	28.9	47 769	28.8
5 – < 7	17 704	33.7	44 572	39.3	62 276	37.5
總計 Total	52 608	100.0	113 348	100.0	165 956	100.0

慣用交談語言

4.9 5 歲及以上的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士在家的慣用交談語言分布與全港人口中相同年齡組別有些微差異。在 2016 年，在家中以廣州話為慣用交談語言的 5 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的比例是 69.8%，較 5 歲及以上全港人口的 91.4% 為低，而以普通話及其他中國方言如客家話、福建話及潮州話等為慣用交談語言的 5 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例則較 5 歲及以上全港人口的為高。（表 4.5）

Usual spoken language

4.9 The distribution of usual language spoken at home of PMRs aged 5 and over was slightly different from that of the same age group in the whole population in 2016. While the proportion of PMRs aged 5 and over speaking Cantonese as usual spoken language was 69.8% in 2016, lower than the 91.4% for the whole population aged 5 and over, there was a higher proportion of PMRs aged 5 and over speaking Putonghua and other Chinese dialects like Hakka, Fukien and Chiu Chau at home. (Table 4.5)

4.10 在 2016 年，近 8 成（79.9%）5 歲及以上的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士能說普通話（作為慣用交談語言或其他交談語言），高於全港人口中相同年齡組別的 50.6%，亦比 2006 年及 2011 年的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的相應數字（分別為 55.0% 及 76.8%）高。另一方面，在 2016 年能說英語的 5 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士只有 35.9%，遠低於全港人口中相同年齡組別的 51.9%，而與 2006 年及 2011 年的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的相應數字（分別為 19.9% 及 22.3%）比較則錄得升幅。（表 4.5）

4.10 In 2016, almost 80% (79.9%) of the PMRs aged 5 and over could speak Putonghua (either as usual or another spoken language), much higher than the 50.6% for the same age group in the whole population. It was also higher than the corresponding figures for PMRs in 2006 and 2011 (55.0% and 76.8% respectively). On the other hand, the proportion of PMRs aged 5 and over who could speak English was only 35.9% in 2016, much lower than that for the same age group in the whole population which was 51.9%. However, an increase was recorded when compared to the corresponding figures for PMRs in 2006 and 2011 (19.9% and 22.3% respectively). (Table 4.5)

表 4.5 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年能說選定語言／方言的 5 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例

Table 4.5 Proportion of PMRs aged 5 and over able to speak selected languages/ dialects, 2006, 2011 and 2016

語言／方言 Language/ Dialect	5 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士 ⁽¹⁾ PMRs aged 5 and over ⁽¹⁾			5 歲及以上全港人口 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Whole population aged 5 and over ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾		
	作為慣用 交談語言 As the usual spoken language	作為其他交談 語言／方言 As another spoken language/ dialect	總計 Total	作為慣用 交談語言 As the usual spoken language	作為其他交談 語言／方言 As another spoken language/ dialect	總計 Total
2006						
廣州話 Cantonese	83.8	13.8	97.6	92.3	5.4	97.7
普通話 Putonghua	2.0	53.1	55.0	0.9	40.3	41.2
客家話 Hakka	3.9	7.4	11.3	1.1	3.7	4.8
福建話 Fukien	2.1	1.7	3.8	1.3	2.2	3.5
潮州話 Chiu Chau	2.2	3.0	5.2	0.8	3.3	4.0
四邑話 Sze Yap	2.5	2.1	4.6	0.3	0.8	1.1
上海話 Shanghainese	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.9	1.2
其他中國方言 Other Chinese dialects	2.9	6.3	9.2	0.7	2.1	2.8
英語 English	0.3	19.5	19.9	1.3	42.5	43.9
其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.0	3.1	4.0
2011						
廣州話 Cantonese	75.8	19.2	95.0	91.5	5.9	97.4
普通話 Putonghua	8.1	68.7	76.8	1.4	48.1	49.5
客家話 Hakka	3.1	6.8	9.8	1.0	4.0	4.9
福建話 Fukien	2.6	2.5	5.1	1.2	2.4	3.6
潮州話 Chiu Chau	2.5	2.8	5.3	0.7	3.2	3.9
四邑話 Sze Yap	4.1	3.5	7.5	0.4	1.2	1.6
上海話 Shanghainese	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.9	1.2
其他中國方言 Other Chinese dialects	3.1	9.8	12.8	0.6	2.2	2.8
英語 English	0.4	21.9	22.3	1.8	43.4	45.1
其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	0.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	4.2	5.3

表 4.5 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年能說選定語言／方言的 5 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例（續）

Table 4.5 Proportion of PMRs aged 5 and over able to speak selected languages/ dialects, 2006, 2011 and 2016 (Cont'd)

語言／方言 Language/ Dialect	5 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士 ⁽¹⁾ PMRs aged 5 and over ⁽¹⁾			5 歲及以上全港人口 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Whole population aged 5 and over ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾		
	作為慣用 交談語言 As the usual spoken language	作為其他交談 語言／方言 As another spoken language/ dialect	總計 Total	作為慣用 交談語言 As the usual spoken language	作為其他交談 語言／方言 As another spoken language/ dialect	總計 Total
2016						
廣州話 Cantonese	69.8	23.8	93.6	91.4	5.3	96.7
普通話 Putonghua	13.5	66.4	79.9	1.9	48.8	50.6
客家話 Hakka	3.0	6.8	9.8	0.7	3.7	4.4
福建話 Fukien	4.4	4.1	8.5	1.1	2.7	3.8
潮州話 Chiu Chau	3.1	4.0	7.1	0.5	3.1	3.6
四邑話 Sze Yap	2.2	2.5	4.8	0.4	1.1	1.5
上海話 Shanghainese	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.9	1.1
其他中國方言 Other Chinese dialects	3.0	12.6	15.6	0.4	2.6	3.1
英語 English	0.5	35.4	35.9	2.0	49.8	51.9
其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	5.1	6.2

註釋：(1) 數字不包括失去語言能力的人士。

(2) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

(3) 數字指能說表內沒有列出的語言／方言（作為慣用交談語言或其他交談語言）的人士比例。一名人士能說除慣用交談語言外的語言／方言指該名人士說得最流利的三種（2006 年及 2011 年）或四種（2016 年）除慣用交談語言外的語言／方言。

Notes: (1) Figures exclude mute persons.

(2) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

(3) Figures refer to the proportion of persons who were able to speak a language/ dialect (either as the usual or another spoken language/ dialect) not listed in the table. Language(s)/ dialect(s) other than the usual spoken language that a person could speak refers to the three (in 2006 and 2011) or four (in 2016) languages/ dialects that the person was the most fluent in speaking in addition to his/ her usual spoken language.

閱讀／書寫語言的能力

4.11 閱讀／書寫語言的能力是 2016 年中中期人口統計增設的數據項目。若一名人士在日常生活中能夠閱讀以某種語言表達的簡單短句，則可算具備閱讀該種語言的能力。同樣地，若一名人士在日常生活中能夠以某種語言書寫簡單短句，則可算具備書寫該種語言的能力。

4.12 在 2016 年，97.6% 5 歲及以上的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士能閱讀中文，高於全港人口中相同年齡組別的 93.5%。能閱讀英語的 5 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士有 47.0%，遠低於全港人口中相同年齡組別的 67.5%。另一方面，能閱讀其他語言的 5 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士只有 1.4%，低於全港人口中相同年齡組別的 5.9%。（表 4.6）

4.13 在 2016 年，96.2% 5 歲及以上的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士能書寫中文，高於全港人口中相同年齡組別的 91.2%。能書寫英語的 5 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士有 45.1%，遠低於全港人口中相同年齡組別的 65.3%。另一方面，能書寫其他語言的 5 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士只有 1.1%，低於全港人口中相同年齡組別的 5.2%。（表 4.7）

Ability to read/ write languages

4.11 The ability to read/ write languages is a data topic newly included in the 2016 Population By-census. A person who can read a short and simple statement in a certain language in everyday life was considered as being able to read that language. Similarly, a person who can write a short and simple statement in a certain language in everyday life was considered as being able to write that language.

4.12 In 2016, 97.6% of the PMRs aged 5 and over could read Chinese, higher than the 93.5% for the same age group in the whole population. The proportion of PMRs aged 5 and over who could read English was 47.0%, much lower than the 67.5% for the same age group in the whole population. On the other hand, the proportion of PMRs aged 5 and over who could read other languages was only 1.4%, lower than the 5.9% for the same age group in the whole population. (Table 4.6)

4.13 In 2016, 96.2% of the PMRs aged 5 and over could write Chinese, higher than the 91.2% for the same age group in the whole population. The proportion of PMRs aged 5 and over who could write English was 45.1%, much lower than the 65.3% for the same age group in the whole population. On the other hand, the proportion of PMRs aged 5 and over who could write other languages was only 1.1%, lower than the 5.2% for the same age group in the whole population. (Table 4.7)

表 4.6 2016 年能閱讀選定語言的 5 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例
Table 4.6 Proportion of PMRs aged 5 and over able to read selected languages, 2016

語言 Language	5 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs aged 5 and over	5 歲及以上全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population aged 5 and over ⁽¹⁾
中文 Chinese	97.6	93.5
英語 English	47.0	67.5
其他 Others	1.4	5.9

註釋：(1) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Note: (1) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

表 4.7 2016 年能書寫選定語言的 5 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例
Table 4.7 Proportion of PMRs aged 5 and over able to write selected languages, 2016

語言 Language	5 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs aged 5 and over	5 歲及以上全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population aged 5 and over ⁽¹⁾
中文 Chinese	96.2	91.2
英語 English	45.1	65.3
其他 Others	1.1	5.2

註釋：(1) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Note: (1) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

4.14 內地來港定居未足 7 年人士閱讀／書寫英文的能力，隨着教育水平提高而有所提升。在 2016 年，80.0% 的 15 歲及以上曾受專上教育的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士能閱讀英文，明顯地高於曾受高中教育人士的比例（52.1%）。然而，具不同教育程度的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的比例，相對全港人口的相應比例仍然較低。在全港 15 歲及以上人口中，96.0% 曾受專上教育的人士能閱讀英文，而曾受高中教育人士的相應數字是 80.8%。內地來港定居未足 7 年人士英文書寫能力呈現類似情況。（表 4.8 及 4.9）

4.14 The ability of PMRs in reading/writing English improved along with higher educational attainment. In 2016, 80.0% of PMRs aged 15 and over who had attended post-secondary education were able to read English. This was significantly higher than the proportion of those who had attended upper secondary education, at 52.1%. Yet, the proportions of PMRs having attended different levels of education were still lower when compared to the corresponding figures of the whole population. For people aged 15 and over in the whole population, 96.0% for those attended post-secondary education were able to read English. The corresponding figure was 80.8% for those having attended upper secondary education. Similar observations were seen for the ability of PMRs in writing English. (Tables 4.8 and 4.9)

表 4.8 2016 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的能閱讀英文的 15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例

Table 4.8 Proportion of PMRs aged 15 and over able to read English by educational attainment (highest level attended), 2016

教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (highest level attended)	15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs aged 15 and over	15 歲及以上全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population aged 15 and over ⁽¹⁾
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/ Pre-primary	1.5	4.7
小學 Primary	3.0	11.4
初中 Lower secondary	24.6	44.6
高中 Upper secondary	52.1	80.8
專上教育 Post-secondary	80.0	96.0

註釋：(1) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Note: (1) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

表 4.9 2016 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的能書寫英文的 15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例

Table 4.9 Proportion of PMRs aged 15 and over able to write English by educational attainment (highest level attended), 2016

教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (highest level attended)	15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs aged 5 and over	15 歲及以上全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population aged 5 and over ⁽¹⁾
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/ Pre-primary	1.5	4.2
小學 Primary	2.5	9.9
初中 Lower secondary	22.5	40.8
高中 Upper secondary	49.3	77.6
專上教育 Post-secondary	78.1	94.6

註釋：(1) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Note: (1) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

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5. 教育特徵

教育程度

5.1 越來越多 15 歲及以上的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士曾接受專上教育，所佔比例由 2006 年的 7.9% 上升至 2016 年的 19.5%。相反地，具小學或以下教育程度的比例，在同期間由 22.9% 下降至 14.7%。（表 5.1）

5.2 15 歲及以上的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的教育程度較全港人口中相同年齡組別的為低。一方面，在 2016 年只曾受初中或以下教育的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的比例較全港人口的比例為高（52.2% 相對 37.5%）。另一方面，曾受專上教育的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例為 19.5%，這比例遠低於全港人口的相應數字（33.2%）。曾受高中教育的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士及全港人口的比例則大致相若（28.3% 相對 29.3%）。（表 5.1）

5.3 內地來港定居未足 7 年男性的教育程度一般較女性為高。在 2016 年，超過一半的內地來港定居未足 7 年男性曾受高中或以上教育，而女性則為 46.3%。進一步按年齡組別分析，可留意到不論是男性或女性，年輕的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的教育程度較年長者為高。幾乎所有 15 至 24 歲內地來港定居未足 7 年人士曾受中學或以上教育。25 至 34 歲內地來港定居未足 7 年人士曾受中學或以上教育的比例為 92.7%，而 55 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的比例則較低，只是 49.8%。（表 5.1 及 5.2）

5. Educational Characteristics

Educational attainment

5.1 The proportion of persons from the mainland of China (the Mainland) having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years (PMRs) aged 15 and over who had attended post-secondary education kept on increasing. The figure increased from 7.9% in 2006 to 19.5% in 2016. On the contrary, the proportion of those with primary or below education decreased from 22.9% to 14.7% over the same period. (Table 5.1)

5.2 The educational attainment of PMRs aged 15 and over was lower than that of the same age group in the whole population. On one hand, there was a higher proportion of PMRs having attended only lower secondary education or below in 2016 than the whole population (52.2% versus 37.5%). On the other hand, the proportion of PMRs having attended post-secondary education was 19.5%, which was much lower than the corresponding figure of 33.2% for the whole population. The proportions of PMRs and the whole population having attended upper secondary education were more or less the same (28.3% versus 29.3%). (Table 5.1)

5.3 Male PMRs were generally better educated than their female counterparts. In 2016, more than 50% of the male PMRs had attended upper secondary education or above, compared with the 46.3% for their female counterparts. Further analysed by age group, it is noted that the educational attainment of young PMRs were higher than the older PMRs for both males and females. Nearly all PMRs aged 15-24 had attended secondary education or above. While 92.7% for those aged 25-34 had attended secondary education or above, the proportion for those aged 55 and over was low at 49.8%. (Tables 5.1 and 5.2)

表 5.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的百分比分布

Table 5.1 Percentage distribution of PMRs aged 15 and over by sex and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2006, 2011 and 2016

年份 Year	性別 Sex	15 歲及以上人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population aged 15 and over (%)				
		教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (highest level attended)				
		未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/ Pre-primary	小學 Primary	初中 Lower secondary	高中 Upper secondary	專上教育 Post-secondary
內地來港定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs						
2006	男性 Male	1.9	11.7	42.1	32.0	12.2
	女性 Female	5.0	20.5	41.2	26.6	6.7
	合計 Both sexes	4.3	18.6	41.4	27.8	7.9
2011	男性 Male	1.6	7.5	36.6	33.0	21.3
	女性 Female	1.9	15.2	42.5	26.3	14.1
	合計 Both sexes	1.8	13.2	41.0	28.0	16.0
2016	男性 Male	1.2	10.3	36.6	32.4	19.5
	女性 Female	1.7	14.2	37.8	26.8	19.5
	合計 Both sexes	1.6	13.1	37.5	28.3	19.5
全港人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工） Whole population (excluding foreign domestic helpers)						
2006	男性 Male	4.0	17.6	21.4	32.2	24.8
	女性 Female	10.4	19.4	16.6	32.0	21.5
	合計 Both sexes	7.3	18.5	18.9	32.1	23.1
2011	男性 Male	3.8	15.5	19.5	31.8	29.4
	女性 Female	9.1	17.8	15.9	31.0	26.2
	合計 Both sexes	6.5	16.7	17.6	31.4	27.7
2016	男性 Male	3.2	13.5	18.4	29.8	35.1
	女性 Female	7.9	16.2	15.5	29.0	31.5
	合計 Both sexes	5.7	14.9	16.9	29.3	33.2

表 5.2 2016 年按性別、年齡組別及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目

Table 5.2 PMRs aged 15 and over by sex, age group and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2016

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (highest level attended)									
		未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/ Pre-primary		小學 Primary		中學 Secondary		專上教育 Post-secondary		總計 Total	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士											
PMRs aged 15 and over											
男性 Male											
	15 - 24	10	0.1	52	0.4	10 297	85.6	1 674	13.9	12 033	100.0
	25 - 34	-	-	377	5.2	4 031	55.6	2 838	39.2	7 246	100.0
	35 - 44	-	-	883	10.4	5 645	66.5	1 957	23.1	8 485	100.0
	45 - 54	81	1.2	1 208	17.5	4 838	70.2	763	11.1	6 890	100.0
	55+	377	9.3	1 467	36.3	1 877	46.4	321	7.9	4 042	100.0
	小計 Sub-total	468	1.2	3 987	10.3	26 688	69.0	7 553	19.5	38 696	100.0
女性 Female											
	15 - 24	-	-	43	0.4	8 813	73.6	3 119	26.0	11 975	100.0
	25 - 34	-	-	2 427	7.8	19 765	63.2	9 106	29.1	31 298	100.0
	35 - 44	37	0.1	4 972	14.2	24 234	69.0	5 885	16.8	35 128	100.0
	45 - 54	362	2.3	4 700	29.5	9 656	60.5	1 237	7.8	15 955	100.0
	55+	1 299	19.9	2 163	33.1	2 745	42.0	329	5.0	6 536	100.0
	小計 Sub-total	1 698	1.7	14 305	14.2	65 213	64.6	19 676	19.5	100 892	100.0
合計 Both sexes											
	15 - 24	10	0.0	95	0.4	19 110	79.6	4 793	20.0	24 008	100.0
	25 - 34	-	-	2 804	7.3	23 796	61.7	11 944	31.0	38 544	100.0
	35 - 44	37	0.1	5 855	13.4	29 879	68.5	7 842	18.0	43 613	100.0
	45 - 54	443	1.9	5 908	25.9	14 494	63.4	2 000	8.8	22 845	100.0
	55+	1 676	15.8	3 630	34.3	4 622	43.7	650	6.1	10 578	100.0
	總計 Total	2 166	1.6	18 292	13.1	91 901	65.8	27 229	19.5	139 588	100.0
15 歲及以上全港人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）											
Whole population aged 15 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers)											
男性 Male											
	15 - 24	73	0.0	961	0.2	206 575	52.1	189 020	47.7	396 629	100.0
	25 - 34	152	0.0	3 194	0.7	175 696	38.2	280 614	61.0	459 656	100.0
	35 - 44	276	0.1	11 191	2.4	232 080	50.3	217 728	47.2	461 275	100.0
	45 - 54	7 426	1.4	42 155	7.9	312 282	58.7	170 100	32.0	531 963	100.0
	55+	87 612	8.0	338 838	31.0	491 265	44.9	175 949	16.1	1 093 664	100.0
	小計 Sub-total	95 539	3.2	396 339	13.5	1 417 898	48.2	1 033 411	35.1	2 943 187	100.0
女性 Female											
	15 - 24	15	0.0	649	0.2	173 357	45.6	206 059	54.2	380 080	100.0
	25 - 34	89	0.0	6 773	1.4	181 387	36.3	310 811	62.3	499 060	100.0
	35 - 44	444	0.1	29 004	5.3	286 960	52.2	233 437	42.5	549 845	100.0
	45 - 54	12 614	2.0	83 042	13.1	377 891	59.7	158 998	25.1	632 545	100.0
	55+	242 252	20.5	405 520	34.4	420 866	35.7	110 980	9.4	1 179 618	100.0
	小計 Sub-total	255 414	7.9	524 988	16.2	1 440 461	44.4	1 020 285	31.5	3 241 148	100.0
合計 Both sexes											
	15 - 24	88	0.0	1 610	0.2	379 932	48.9	395 079	50.9	776 709	100.0
	25 - 34	241	0.0	9 967	1.0	357 083	37.2	591 425	61.7	958 716	100.0
	35 - 44	720	0.1	40 195	4.0	519 040	51.3	451 165	44.6	1 011 120	100.0
	45 - 54	20 040	1.7	125 197	10.8	690 173	59.3	329 098	28.3	1 164 508	100.0
	55+	329 864	14.5	744 358	32.7	912 131	40.1	286 929	12.6	2 273 282	100.0
	總計 Total	350 953	5.7	921 327	14.9	2 858 359	46.2	2 053 696	33.2	6 184 335	100.0

5.4 就學比率（即某年齡組別每 100 名人口中的全日制學生數目）是一個可顯示適齡入學人口接受教育機會的普遍程度的指標。在 2016 年的 3 至 5 歲內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的就學比率是 85.4%，稍稍低於全港 3 至 5 歲人口的 92.5%，這顯示學前教育在內地來港定居未足 7 年人士亦十分普遍。6 至 11 歲的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的就學比率是 100%，主要是由於他／她們是在強迫教育的年齡組別。至於 12 至 17 歲的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士，他／她們的就學比率為 97.0%，稍低於全港 12 至 17 歲人口的 97.8%。

（表 5.3）

5.5 在 2016 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的就學比率在所有的年齡組別中女性均較男性為高，這與全港人口（除了 3 至 5 歲年齡組別外）的情況相若。

（表 5.3）

5.4 The school attendance rate (i.e. the number of full-time students per 100 population in a particular age group) is a useful indicator of the prevalence of educational opportunities for the younger population who are at schooling ages. For PMRs aged 3-5 in 2016, the school attendance rate was 85.4%, a little bit lower than the 92.5% for the whole population aged 3-5. This indicates that pre-school education was also common among the PMRs. The school attendance rate of PMRs aged 6-11 was 100% as these children were in the compulsory education ages. For the age group of 12-17, the school attendance rate of PMRs was 97.0%, slightly lower than the 97.8% for the whole population aged 12-17. (Table 5.3)

5.5 In 2016, the school attendance rates of female PMRs were higher than the male counterparts in all the age groups. This was similar to the patterns for the whole population except for the age group of 3-5. (Table 5.3)

表 5.3 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士就學比率

Table 5.3 School attendance rate of PMRs by age group and sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016

年齡組別 Age group	就學比率 ⁽¹⁾ (百分比) School attendance rate ⁽¹⁾ (%)								
	2006			2011			2016		
	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes
內地來港定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs									
3 – 5 ⁽²⁾	90.2	92.0	91.0	87.9	87.8	87.8	84.2	86.7	85.4
6 – 11	99.6	99.8	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
12 – 17	95.7	98.3	97.0	96.2	97.5	96.8	96.8	97.3	97.0
3 – 17	96.7	98.2	97.5	96.8	97.3	97.1	96.0	96.7	96.4
全港人口 (不包括外籍家庭傭工) Whole population (excluding foreign domestic helpers)									
3 – 5 ⁽²⁾	89.9	88.3	89.1	91.0	91.6	91.3	92.7	92.3	92.5
6 – 11	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
12 – 17	96.4	97.4	96.9	96.6	97.7	97.1	97.6	98.0	97.8
3 – 17	96.8	97.1	97.0	96.8	97.5	97.2	97.5	97.6	97.5

註釋：(1) 在各性別年齡組別中，就讀全日制院校的人數佔該性別年齡組別總人數的百分比。

(2) 在 2006/2016 年中期人口統計及 2011 年人口普查中，有關教育特徵的數據是根據當年上半年的情況作訪問。故此，剛滿 3 歲的兒童可能因學期初（通常是早一年的 9 月份）還未達入學年齡的最低要求而在當年上半年仍未入讀學前教育。

Notes: (1) The percentage of population attending full-time educational institutions in the respective sex-age groups.

(2) For the 2006/2016 Population By-censuses and the 2011 Population Census, data related to educational characteristics were enquired with reference to the first half of the year. Hence, children just reaching age 3 might not be attending pre-primary education in the first half of the year as they had not yet reached the minimum age for entrance at the beginning of the school term (usually in September of the previous year).

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6. 經濟特徵

6. Economic Characteristics

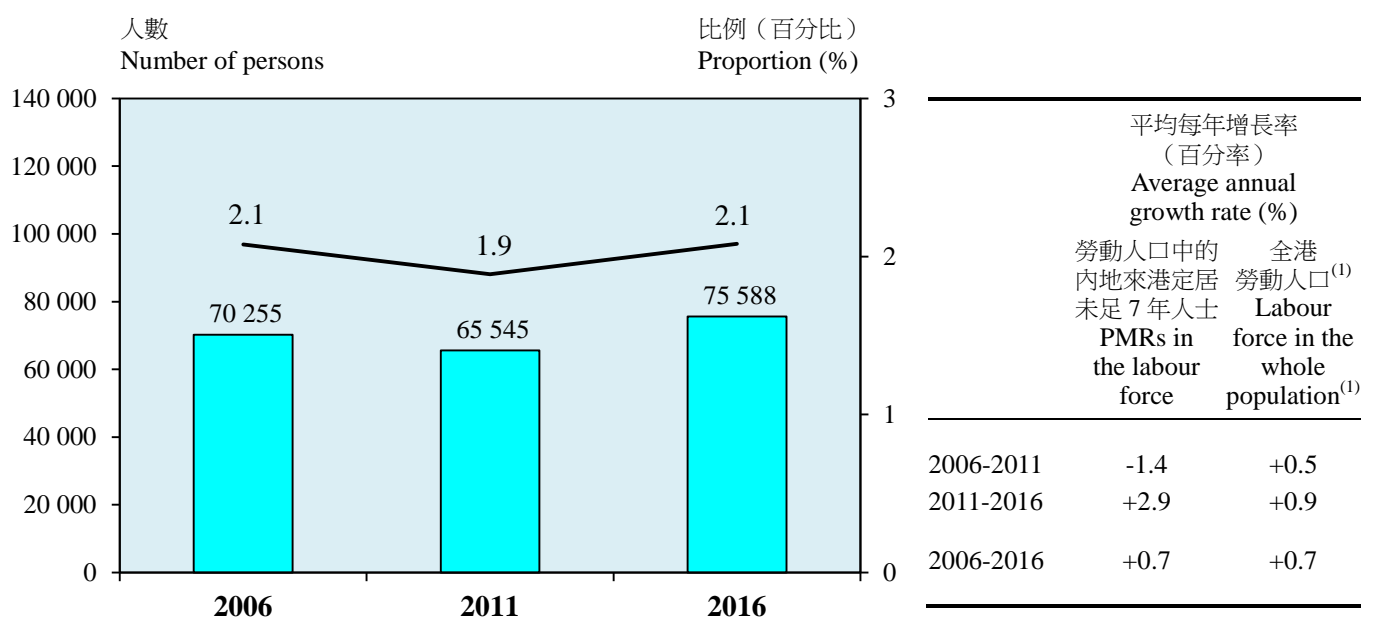
勞動人口參與率

6.1 勞動人口中的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目，由 2011 年的 65 545 人增加至 2016 年的 75 588 人，改變了 2006 年至 2011 年期間的下落趨勢。內地來港定居未足 7 年的勞動人口佔全港總勞動人口的比例在 2011 年下跌至 1.9% 後，在 2016 年回升至 2.1%。（圖 6.1）

Labour force participation rate

6.1 The number of persons from the mainland of China (the Mainland) having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years (PMRs) in the labour force increased from 65 545 in 2011 to 75 588 in 2016, reversing the declining trend during 2006 to 2011. The proportion of PMRs in the labour force to the total labour force of the whole population rebounded to 2.1% in 2016, after a decline to 1.9% in 2011. (Chart 6.1)

圖 6.1 2016 年在勞動人口中的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的數目及比例
Chart 6.1 PMRs and proportion of PMRs in the labour force, 2016



■ 勞動人口中的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目
PMRs in the labour force

— 勞動人口中的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士佔總勞動人口⁽¹⁾的比例
Proportion of PMRs in the labour force to the total labour force⁽¹⁾

註釋：(1) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Note: (1) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

6.2 過去 10 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的勞動人口參與率（即從事經濟活動的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士佔所有 15 歲及以上的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的百分比）持續上升，由 2006 年的 45.7% 上升至 2016 年的 54.2%。主要原因是非從事經濟活動人口中的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目在過去 10 年顯著減少 23.4%，當中料理家務者和學生的數目由 2006 年的 70 287 下跌至 2016 年的 51 885。（表 6.1 及 6.3）

6.2 The labour force participation rate for PMRs (i.e. the proportion of economically active PMRs to the total number of PMRs aged 15 and over) continued to increase, from 45.7% in 2006 to 54.2% in 2016. It was mainly because the number of economically inactive PMRs decreased significantly by 23.4% in the past 10 years. The number of home-makers and students declined from 70 287 in 2006 to 51 885 in 2016 in particular. (Tables 6.1 and 6.3)

表 6.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別劃分的勞動人口中內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目
Table 6.1 PMRs in the labour force by sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016

性別 Sex	2006			2011			2016		
	勞動人口 Labour force	非勞動人口 Non labour force	勞動人口 參與率 (百分比) Labour force participation rate (%)	勞動人口 Labour force	非勞動人口 Non labour force	勞動人口 參與率 (百分比) Labour force participation rate (%)	勞動人口 Labour force	非勞動人口 Non labour force	勞動人口 參與率 (百分比) Labour force participation rate (%)
15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士									
PMRs aged 15 and over									
男性 Male	20 530	13 556	60.2	21 547	14 178	60.3	28 318	10 378	73.2
女性 Female	49 725	69 957	41.5	43 998	57 418	43.4	47 270	53 622	46.9
合計 Both sexes	70 255	83 513	45.7	65 545	71 596	47.8	75 588	64 000	54.2
15 歲及以上全港人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）									
Whole population aged 15 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers)									
男性 Male	1 928 762	858 074	69.2	1 925 161	949 129	67.0	2 012 987	930 200	68.4
女性 Female	1 456 473	1 494 213	49.4	1 547 962	1 571 480	49.6	1 620 016	1 621 132	50.0
合計 Both sexes	3 385 235	2 352 287	59.0	3 473 123	2 520 609	57.9	3 633 003	2 551 332	58.7

6.3 在 2016 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的勞動人口參與率是 54.2%，而全港人口則是 58.7%。可留意到的是內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的勞動人口參與率在 15 至 24 歲、25 至 34 歲、35 至 44 歲及 45 至 54 歲的年齡性別組別均較全港人口為低，而男性的比率在各年齡組別亦持續高於女性的。年輕及中年內地來港定居未足 7 年女性的勞動人口參與率顯著地低，是由於她們大多是香港男士的妻子，來港與家人團聚，並擔當家庭主婦。（表 6.2）

6.3 The labour force participation rate for PMRs was 54.2% in 2016, as compared to the 58.7% for the whole population. It is found that the labour force participation rates for PMRs at age-sex groups of 15-24, 25-34, 35-44 and 45-54 were lower than those for the whole population. The labour force participation rates at respective age groups for male PMRs were higher than those for female PMRs. The particularly low labour force participation rate for young and middle aged female PMRs was probably attributed to the fact that most of them were wives to Hong Kong men. They came to Hong Kong to join their families and took up the role of housewives. (Table 6.2)

6.4 在 2016 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年的男性或女性，除年齡組別 25 至 34 歲的女性外，其餘年齡組別的勞動人口參與率均比 2006 年的相應數字為高。
(表 6.2)

6.4 In 2016, the labour force participation rates for both male and female PMRs in all age groups except the age group of 25-34 of female PMRs were higher than the corresponding rates in 2006. (Table 6.2)

表 6.2 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的勞動人口參與率

Table 6.2 Labour force participation rate of PMRs by age group and sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016

年份 Year	年齡組別 Age group	內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的勞動人口參與率 (百分比) Labour force participation rate of PMRs (%)			全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ 的勞動人口參與率 (百分比) Labour force participation rate of the whole population ⁽¹⁾ (%)		
		男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes
2006	15 – 24	30.4	25.6	27.8	46.5	45.5	46.0
	25 – 34	84.6	42.2	47.6	93.0	78.7	85.5
	35 – 44	86.9	48.2	54.6	93.6	66.8	79.2
	45 – 54	86.5	56.7	64.3	89.3	57.1	73.2
	55+	32.8	13.3	17.5	33.8	12.5	22.8
	合計 Overall	60.2	41.5	45.7	69.2	49.4	59.0
2011	15 – 24	33.4	27.6	30.4	40.4	40.4	40.4
	25 – 34	73.0	40.7	44.9	92.1	79.9	85.7
	35 – 44	87.4	49.4	56.2	92.1	69.7	79.8
	45 – 54	90.8	62.2	71.8	89.2	61.8	75.0
	55+	44.3	28.0	33.4	38.9	17.5	27.8
	合計 Overall	60.3	43.4	47.8	67.0	49.6	57.9
2016	15 – 24	42.8	34.9	38.9	43.8	42.4	43.1
	25 – 34	93.0	40.6	50.5	92.5	78.0	85.0
	35 – 44	91.4	49.4	57.6	93.4	69.7	80.5
	45 – 54	91.4	65.3	73.2	90.1	66.4	77.3
	55+	58.7	40.1	47.2	46.0	22.6	33.9
	合計 Overall	73.2	46.9	54.2	68.4	50.0	58.7

註釋：(1) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Note: (1) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

6.5 在 2016 年，接近 6 成（59.1%）非從事經濟活動人口中的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士為料理家務者。另外 22.0% 是學生、6.1% 是退休人士及 12.9% 是其他非從事經濟活動人士。按性別分析，非從事經濟活動人口中的 15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年女性中，大部分（68.8%）是料理家務者。另一方面，男性則主要為學生，佔 63.9%。（表 6.3）

6.5 Near 60% (59.1%) the economically inactive PMRs were home-makers in 2016. This was followed by 22.0% as students, 6.1% as retired persons and 12.9% as other economically inactive persons. Analysed by sex, it is noted that the majority (or 68.8%) of the economically inactive female PMRs aged 15 and over were home-makers. On the other hand, the economically inactive male PMRs were mostly students (63.9%). (Table 6.3)

表 6.3 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及經濟活動身分劃分的在非從事經濟活動人口中的 15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目

Table 6.3 PMRs aged 15 and over in economically inactive population by sex and economic activity status, 2006, 2011 and 2016

年份 Year	性別 Sex	經濟活動身分 Economic activity status									
		料理家務者 Home-makers		學生 Students		退休人士 Retired persons		其他 Others		總計 Total	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs aged 15 and over											
2006	男性 Male	454	3.3	9 037	66.7	1 239	9.1	2 826	20.8	13 556	100.0
	女性 Female	49 833	71.2	10 963	15.7	4 892	7.0	4 269	6.1	69 957	100.0
	合計 Both sexes	50 287	60.2	20 000	23.9	6 131	7.3	7 095	8.5	83 513	100.0
2011	男性 Male	395	2.8	9 525	67.2	1 175	8.3	3 083	21.7	14 178	100.0
	女性 Female	35 511	61.8	11 226	19.6	2 508	4.4	8 173	14.2	57 418	100.0
	合計 Both sexes	35 906	50.2	20 751	29.0	3 683	5.1	11 256	15.7	71 596	100.0
2016	男性 Male	916	8.8	6 635	63.9	1 268	12.2	1 559	15.0	10 378	100.0
	女性 Female	36 877	68.8	7 457	13.9	2 604	4.9	6 684	12.5	53 622	100.0
	合計 Both sexes	37 793	59.1	14 092	22.0	3 872	6.1	8 243	12.9	64 000	100.0
15 歲及以上全港人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工） Whole population aged 15 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers)											
2006	男性 Male	20 855	2.4	234 556	27.3	434 922	50.7	167 741	19.5	858 074	100.0
	女性 Female	633 275	42.4	226 261	15.1	515 592	34.5	119 085	8.0	1 494 213	100.0
	合計 Both sexes	654 130	27.8	460 817	19.6	950 514	40.4	286 826	12.2	2 352 287	100.0
2011	男性 Male	32 191	3.4	248 914	26.2	477 981	50.4	190 043	20.0	949 129	100.0
	女性 Female	526 138	33.5	241 693	15.4	568 467	36.2	235 182	15.0	1 571 480	100.0
	合計 Both sexes	558 329	22.2	490 607	19.5	1 046 448	41.5	425 225	16.9	2 520 609	100.0
2016	男性 Male	31 699	3.4	216 638	23.3	506 452	54.4	175 411	18.9	930 200	100.0
	女性 Female	511 628	31.6	214 228	13.2	656 812	40.5	238 464	14.7	1 621 132	100.0
	合計 Both sexes	543 327	21.3	430 866	16.9	1 163 264	45.6	413 875	16.2	2 551 332	100.0

內地來港定居未足 7 年的工作人士

職業

6.6 內地來港定居未足 7 年的工作人士傾向在港擔任較低技術的工作。在 2016 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年的工作人士中，36.2% 為服務工作及銷售人員，另有 30.0% 為非技術工人。他們任職經理及行政級人員、專業人員及輔助專業人員的比例只有 17.9%，遠較全港工作人口中的 41.2% 為低。（表 6.4）

6.7 在 2011 年至 2016 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年的工作人士的職業有向上流的趨勢。內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士任職經理及行政級人員、專業人員及輔助專業人員的比例，由 2011 年的 13.2% 上升至 2016 年的 17.9%，而任職文書支援人員的比例則錄得跌幅，由 2011 年的 9.9% 下跌至 2016 年的 6.4%。（表 6.4）

Working PMRs

Occupation

6.6 Working PMRs tended to take up less skilful jobs in Hong Kong. In 2016, 36.2% of the working PMRs were service and sales workers and another 30.0% were engaged as workers in elementary occupations. The proportion of the working PMRs being managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals was 17.9%, much lower than that of 41.2% for the whole working population in Hong Kong. (Table 6.4)

6.7 During 2011 to 2016, there was a gradual upward shift in the occupation of working PMRs. The proportion of the working PMRs being managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals increased from 13.2% in 2011 to 17.9% in 2016, while those being clerical support workers recorded a decrease from 9.9% in 2011 to 6.4% in 2016. (Table 6.4)

表 6.4 2011 年及 2016 年按職業劃分的 15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士的百分比分布

Table 6.4 Percentage distribution of working PMRs aged 15 and over by occupation, 2011 and 2016

職業 ⁽¹⁾ Occupation ⁽¹⁾	2011		2016	
	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽²⁾	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽²⁾
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	3.6	10.9	4.6	11.1
專業人員 Professionals	2.7	7.0	3.4	7.7
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	6.9	21.1	9.9	22.4
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	9.9	16.8	6.4	15.5
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	38.1	17.5	36.2	18.8
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	9.1	7.9	7.6	6.1
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2.2	5.4	1.8	4.7
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	27.3	13.3	30.0	13.5
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：(1) 統計表內的數字是根據 2011 年人口普查所採用的職業分類編製，該職業分類大致上是「國際標準職業分類 2008 年版」為藍本而編定。

(2) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Notes: (1) Figures in this table are compiled based on the occupation classification adopted in the 2011 Population Census, which is broadly modelled on the International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08).

(2) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

行業

6.8 在 2016 年，大多數內地來港定居未足 7 年人士都在「住宿及膳食服務業」（23.7%）和「進出口、批發及零售業」（21.3%）這兩個行業工作，前者的比例明顯較全港工作人口中的對應比例（8.9%）為高。其他僱用較多內地來港定居未足 7 年人士工作的行業包括「建造業」（17.1%）和「地產、專業及商用服務業」（12.3%）等。另一方面，在「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」工作的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士（6.4%）相對較全港人口（16.5%）為低。（表 6.5）

6.9 內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士從事「建造業」的比例，由 2011 年的 10.0% 顯著上升至 2016 年的 17.1%。輕微升幅亦出現在從事「金融及保險業」（由 2011 年的 3.9% 升至 2016 年的 5.4%）、「運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業」（由 2011 年的 4.3% 升至 2016 年的 5.6%）及「資訊及通訊服務業」（由 2011 年的 1.3% 升至 2016 年的 1.5%）行業的比例，而從事其餘行業的比例則錄得輕微跌幅。（表 6.5）

Industry

6.8 The majority of the PMRs were working in the “Accommodation and food services” (23.7%) and “Import/ export, wholesale and retail trades” (21.3%) sectors in 2016. The proportion for the former was significantly higher than that of the whole working population (8.9%). Other common sectors employing the PMRs included “Construction” (17.1%), and “Real estate, professional and business services” (12.3%). On the contrary, there were relatively fewer PMRs working in the “Public administration, education, human health and social work activities” sector (6.4%) comparing to the whole population (16.5%) (Table 6.5)

6.9 The proportion of the working PMRs engaged in the “Construction” sector increased notably from 10.0% in 2011 to 17.1% in 2016. Slight increases were also found in the proportions for the “Financing and insurance” (from 3.9% in 2011 to 5.4% in 2016), “Transportation, storage, postal and courier services” (from 4.3% in 2011 to 5.6% in 2016) and “Information and communications” (from 1.3% in 2011 to 1.5% in 2016) sectors, while those of the remaining sectors recorded slight decreases. (Table 6.5)

表 6.5 2011 年及 2016 年按行業劃分的 15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士的百分比分布

Table 6.5 Percentage distribution of working PMRs aged 15 and over by industry, 2011 and 2016

行業 ⁽¹⁾ Industry ⁽¹⁾	2011		2016	
	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽²⁾	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽²⁾
製造業 Manufacturing	3.2	4.3	2.1	4.1
建造業 Construction	10.0	8.4	17.1	9.3
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/ export, wholesale and retail trades	24.9	24.5	21.3	20.7
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	4.3	9.6	5.6	9.6
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	24.3	8.5	23.7	8.9
資訊及通訊服務業 Information and communications	1.3	3.5	1.5	4.0
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	3.9	6.7	5.4	7.1
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	13.5	14.0	12.3	15.6
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	7.7	15.6	6.4	16.5
雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	6.1	4.1	4.0	3.4
其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：(1) 統計表內的數字是按以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」為藍本的行業分類而編製。

(2) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

(3) 「其他」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。

Notes: (1) Figures in this table are compiled based on the industry classification modelled on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0.

(2) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

(3) "Others" include "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.

每月主要職業收入

6.10 內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士的每月主要職業收入中位數向上調整，由 2006 年的 6,000 元升至 2016 年的 10,250 元。這 10 年間累積的名義升幅為 70.8%，較全港人口的 55.0% 為高。同期間，按綜合消費物價指數計算的整體消費物價上升了 36.8%。扣除通脹後，內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士的每月主要職業收入中位數在過去 10 年錄得約 25% 的實質增長。（表 6.6）

6.11 一般而言，內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士的每月主要職業收入低於全港工作人口。這可能是由於較高比例的內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士從事較低技能的工作，及他／她們缺少本地工作經驗所致。在 2016 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的每月收入中位數約只為全港工作人口的 7 成。不過，隨着內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士職業收入的升幅較全港人口為快，兩者的職業收入差距收窄。（表 6.6）

Monthly income from main employment

6.10 The median monthly income from main employment of the working PMRs increased from \$6,000 in 2006 to \$10,250 in 2016. This represented a cumulative increase of 70.8% in nominal terms over the 10-year period, higher than that of 55.0% for the whole population. Over the same period, overall consumer prices as measured by the Composite Consumer Price Index increased by 36.8%. After discounting the effect of inflation, the median monthly income from main employment of the working PMRs recorded an increase of about 25% over the past 10 years in real terms. (Table 6.6)

6.11 Generally speaking, the monthly income from main employment of the working PMRs was lower than that of the whole population. This was probably because of the larger proportion of PMRs taking up less skilful jobs and lacking local work experience. In 2016, the median monthly income of PMRs was only about 70% of that for the whole working population. Yet with the faster growth in employment income among the working PMRs than the whole population, the gap had narrowed down. (Table 6.6)

表 6.6 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按每月主要職業收入劃分的 15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士⁽¹⁾的百分比分布

Table 6.6 Percentage distribution of working PMRs⁽¹⁾ aged 15 and over by monthly income from main employment, 2006, 2011 and 2016

每月主要職業收入 (港元) Monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	2006		2011		2016	
	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
< 2,000	3.2	2.1	3.5	1.9	1.7	1.3
2,000 – 3,999	11.5	4.7	9.4	3.4	4.2	2.3
4,000 – 5,999	28.9	10.1	12.8	4.9	5.9	2.9
6,000 – 7,999	26.9	14.6	26.9	11.1	11.3	3.8
8,000 – 9,999	12.0	13.2	22.3	13.9	19.0	8.3
10,000 – 14,999	9.4	22.0	14.5	23.0	35.0	26.1
15,000 – 19,999	3.6	11.2	3.4	12.6	10.9	16.8
20,000 – 29,999	2.4	10.7	2.9	13.0	5.1	16.5
≥ 30,000	2.1	11.5	4.4	16.4	6.8	22.1
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	6,000	10,000	7,500	12,000	10,250	15,500

註釋：(1) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。
(2) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Notes: (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.
(2) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

6.12 以在港居住年期分析，可發現居港少於 1 年的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的每月主要職業收入中位數（9,750 元）較居港至少 1 年的為低，後者全部稍高於 10,000 元。一個人的每月主要職業收入，受教育程度、職業、工作經驗及服務年資等多個因素影響。（表 6.7）

6.12 Analysed by duration of residence in Hong Kong, it was observed that the median monthly income from main employment of PMRs having resided in Hong Kong for less than 1 year (\$9,750) was lower than those having resided for at least 1 year, which were all slightly above \$10,000. The monthly income from main employment of a person is affected by many factors such as educational attainment, occupation, work experience and length of service. (Table 6.7)

表 6.7 2016 年按每月主要職業收入及在港居住年期劃分的 15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士⁽¹⁾的百分比分布

Table 6.7 Percentage distribution of working PMRs⁽¹⁾ aged 15 and over by monthly income from main employment and duration of residence in Hong Kong, 2016

每月主要職業收入 (港元) Monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	在港居住年期 (年) Duration of residence in Hong Kong (Years)				合計 Overall
	< 1	1 – < 3	3 – < 5	5 – < 7	
< 2,000	0.8	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.7
2,000 – 3,999	3.7	2.8	4.2	5.0	4.2
4,000 – 5,999	8.5	5.6	5.3	6.0	5.9
6,000 – 7,999	19.4	13.3	9.9	9.5	11.3
8,000 – 9,999	18.6	17.1	21.4	18.3	19.0
10,000 – 14,999	31.4	36.3	34.9	35.4	35.0
15,000 – 19,999	7.8	9.4	11.1	12.2	10.9
20,000 – 29,999	4.0	5.2	6.0	4.6	5.1
≥ 30,000	5.9	8.8	5.3	7.2	6.8
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	9,750	10,250	10,130	10,250	10,250

註釋：(1) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Note: (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

每周通常工作時數

6.13 每周通常工作時數是 2016 年中中期人口統計增設的數據項目，有關的統計數字是指在正常或典型的一個星期內所有僱用工作的通常工作時數，包括經常進行的超時工作（無論是有酬或無酬），但用膳時間並不包括在內。

Weekly usual hours of work

6.13 The weekly usual hours of work is a data topic newly included in the 2016 Population By-census. The statistics concerned refer to the number of hours usually worked for all employment during a normal or typical week. Overtime hours regularly worked (whether paid or unpaid) are included, but meal breaks are excluded.

6.14 在 2016 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士的每周通常工作时数中位数为 45 小时，稍高于全港工作人口的 44 小时。9.1% 的内地来港定居未足 7 年工作人士，每周通常工作 60 至 64 小时，远高于全港工作人口的 5.8%。（表 6.8）

6.14 In 2016, the median weekly usual hours of work of the working PMRs was 45 hours, slightly higher than that of the whole working population, at 44 hours. 9.1% of the working PMRs usually worked for 60-64 hours weekly, which were much higher than that of the whole working population (5.8%). (Table 6.8)

表 6.8 2016 年按所有工作的每周通常工作时数划分的 15 岁及以上内地来港定居未足 7 年工作人士的百分比分布

Table 6.8 Percentage distribution of working PMRs aged 15 and over by weekly usual hours of work of all employment, 2016

工作时数 Hours of work	内地来港定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾
< 18	6.7	6.7
18 – 29	6.7	4.1
30 – 34	6.6	4.5
35 – 39	6.3	8.3
40 – 44	21.8	29.2
45 – 49	18.9	19.6
50 – 54	11.5	11.5
55 – 59	5.5	4.9
60 – 64	9.1	5.8
65 – 69	3.3	2.4
70 – 74	2.5	2.0
≥ 75	1.1	0.9
總計 Total	100.0	100.0
	所有工作的每周通常工作时数中位数 Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment	
	45	44

註釋：(1) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Note: (1) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

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7. 住戶及房屋特徵

7. Household and Housing Characteristics

住戶特徵

Household characteristics

住戶人數

Household size

7.1 2016 年共有 117 523 個家庭住戶有至少一位成員為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士，這些住戶佔全港家庭住戶的 4.7%，2006 年及 2011 年的相應百分比分別是 6.7% 及 4.9%。（表 7.1）

7.1 There were 117 523 domestic households with at least one household member being persons from the mainland of China (the Mainland) having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years (PMRs) in 2016. These households represented 4.7% of all domestic households in Hong Kong. The corresponding percentages in 2006 and 2011 were 6.7% and 4.9% respectively. (Table 7.1)

7.2 有成員為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的家庭住戶比香港的家庭住戶有較多成員。在 117 523 個有至少一位成員為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的家庭住戶當中，54.2% 有三至四位成員，16.4% 則有五位或以上成員。全港家庭住戶的相應比例分別是 43.9% 及 11.3%。（表 7.1）

7.2 Domestic households with PMRs tended to be larger in size. Of the 117 523 domestic households with PMRs, 54.2% consisted of three to four household members and 16.4% with five or more household members. The corresponding proportions for all domestic households in Hong Kong were 43.9% and 11.3% respectively. (Table 7.1)

7.3 因此，有成員為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的家庭住戶的平均住戶人數在過去 10 年均較全港家庭住戶為高。這是由於很多內地來港定居未足 7 年人士來港與親屬團聚，故此他／她們有較大機會與其家庭成員一起居住。與全港家庭住戶的平均住戶人數下降一樣，有成員為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的家庭住戶的平均住戶人數在過去 10 年亦穩定下降。（表 7.1）

7.3 As such, the average household size of domestic households with PMR members was higher than that of all domestic households throughout the past 10 years. This is because many PMRs came to Hong Kong to join their next of kin and hence were more likely to live with their family members. In tandem with the decrease in average household size of all domestic households in Hong Kong, the average household size of domestic households with PMR members also declined steadily during the past 10 years. (Table 7.1)

表 7.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按住戶人數劃分的有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居住的家庭住戶數目

Table 7.1 Domestic households with PMRs by household size, 2006, 2011 and 2016

住戶人數 Household size	有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居住的家庭住戶 Domestic households with PMRs						全港家庭住戶 Domestic households in the whole territory					
	2006		2011		2016		2006		2011		2016	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
1	6 722	4.5	5 365	4.7	9 385	8.0	367 653	16.5	404 088	17.1	459 015	18.3
2	22 214	14.9	20 008	17.3	25 094	21.4	535 846	24.1	597 697	25.2	665 840	26.5
3	41 702	28.1	36 030	31.2	36 721	31.2	517 108	23.2	575 316	24.3	611 489	24.4
4	45 515	30.6	31 953	27.7	27 003	23.0	504 895	22.7	501 845	21.2	489 833	19.5
5	20 489	13.8	13 640	11.8	11 817	10.1	213 896	9.6	212 527	9.0	201 577	8.0
6+	11 975	8.1	8 327	7.2	7 503	6.4	87 148	3.9	77 323	3.3	81 980	3.3
總計 Total	148 617	100.0	115 323	100.0	117 523	100.0	2 226 546	100.0	2 368 796	100.0	2 509 734	100.0
		(6.7)		(4.9)		(4.7)						
家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size	3.6		3.5		3.3		3.0		2.9		2.8	

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居住的家庭住戶在全港家庭住戶中所佔的百分比。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentage shares of domestic households with PMRs in respect of domestic households in the whole territory.

住戶結構

7.4 有成員為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的核心家庭住戶所佔比例，由 2006 年的 70.9% 下跌至 2011 年的 68.6%，再進一步下跌至 2016 年的 64.3%。與全港家庭住戶一樣，這比例在過去 10 年一直下降是由於夫婦及未婚子女組成的住戶所佔的比例在同期間持續下跌。另一方面，雖然內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的單人住戶的比例與全港單人家庭住戶的比例在過去 10 年同時上升，但前者（8.0%）在 2016 年仍遠低於後者（18.3%）。至於親屬關係住戶佔有內地來港定居未足 7 年的住戶比例，該數字在 2016 年為 26.4%，遠高於全港家庭住戶的比例（15.3%）。（表 7.2）

Household composition

7.4 The proportion of nuclear family households with members being PMRs decreased from 70.9% in 2006 to 68.6% in 2011 and further decreased to 64.3% in 2016. As in the case of all domestic households in Hong Kong, such proportion continuously declined during the past 10 years was due to the persistent decrease in the proportion of households composed of couple and unmarried children over the same period. On the other hand, although the proportion of one-person PMR households increased during the past 10 years in tandem with that of all one-person domestic households in Hong Kong, such proportion (8.0%) was still far lower than the latter proportion (18.3%) in 2016. As for the proportion of relative households with PMRs, the figure was 26.4% in 2016, much higher than that for all domestic households in Hong Kong (15.3%).

(Table 7.2)

表 7.2 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按住戶結構劃分的有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居住的家庭住戶的百分比分布

Table 7.2 Percentage distribution of domestic households with PMRs by household composition, 2006, 2011 and 2016

住戶結構 Household composition	2006		2011		2016	
	有內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士居住 的家庭住戶 Domestic households with PMRs	全港 家庭住戶 Domestic households in the whole territory	有內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士居住 的家庭住戶 Domestic households with PMRs	全港 家庭住戶 Domestic households in the whole territory	有內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士居住 的家庭住戶 Domestic households with PMRs	全港 家庭住戶 Domestic households in the whole territory
核心家庭住戶 Nuclear family households						
由夫婦所組成 Composed of couple	7.9	14.1	8.7	15.0	9.7	15.5
由夫婦及未婚子女所組成 Composed of couple and unmarried children	53.1	41.3	48.9	39.4	41.1	36.7
由父或母親及未婚子女所組成 Composed of lone parent and unmarried children	9.8	11.5	11.1	11.9	13.5	11.9
小計 Sub-total	70.9	66.9	68.6	66.3	64.3	64.0
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	1.2	1.1	2.1	1.1	1.6	1.2
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	8.9	4.0	10.0	3.7	8.4	3.6
由其他親屬關係組合所組成 Composed of other relationship combinations	13.5	9.3	13.5	9.6	16.4	10.6
小計 Sub-total	23.7	14.3	25.6	14.5	26.4	15.3
其他住戶 Other households						
單人住戶 One-person households	4.5	16.5	4.7	17.1	8.0	18.3
非親屬關係住戶 Non-relative households	0.9	2.2	1.1	2.1	1.3	2.4
小計 Sub-total	5.5	18.7	5.8	19.2	9.3	20.7
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

住戶收入

7.5 有成員為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的家庭住戶，其住戶每月收入中位數在過去 10 年有所上升，由 2006 年的 12,000 元增至 2016 年的 17,490 元，增幅達 45.8%。這稍高於全港家庭住戶的增幅（44.9%）。（圖 7.1）

7.6 在 2016 年，有成員為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的家庭住戶，其住戶每月收入中位數是 17,490 元，是全港家庭住戶中位數（25,000 元）的 7 成。雖然這些住戶的人數較多，他們的住戶每月收入中位數較低可能是由於內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的每月主要職業收入較低（詳情請參閱第 6 章）及這些住戶內的工作成員數目較少。（圖 7.1）

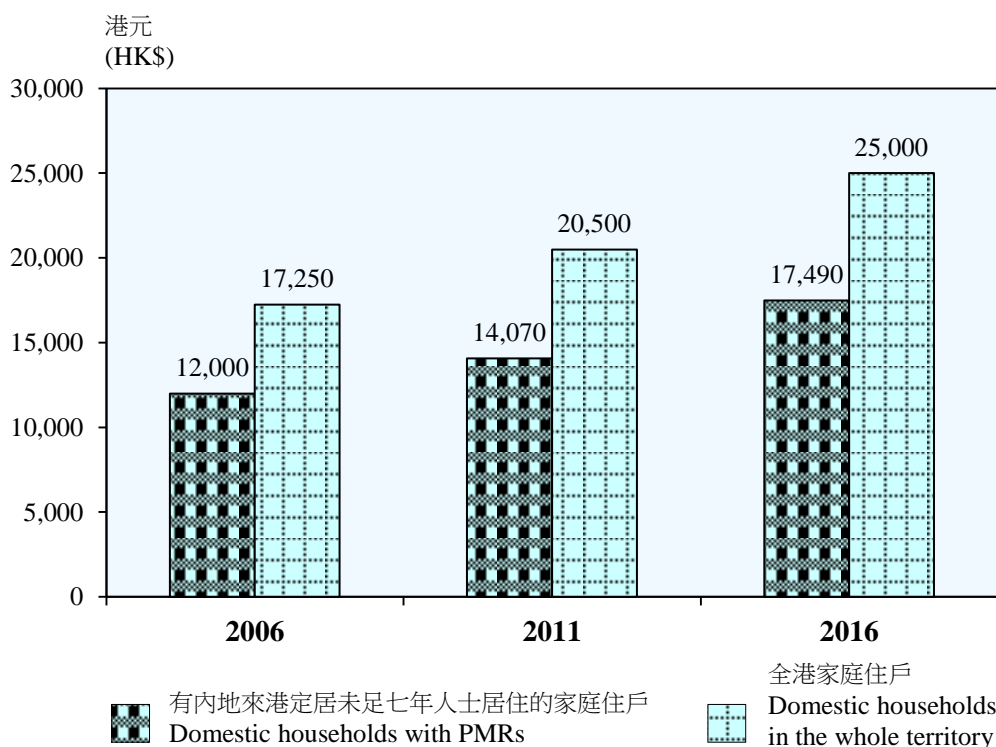
Household income

7.5 Increases were observed in the monthly household income of domestic households with PMRs in the past 10 years. The median monthly household income increased by 45.8% from \$12,000 in 2006 to \$17,490 in 2016. This rate of increase was slightly higher than that of all domestic households in Hong Kong (44.9%). (Chart 7.1)

7.6 The median monthly household income of domestic households with PMRs in 2016 was \$17,490, 70.0% of the median (\$25,000) for all domestic households in Hong Kong. The comparatively low median household income of domestic households with PMRs, despite their larger household sizes, was probably due to the lower income from main employment of PMRs (please refer to Chapter 6 for more details) and the fewer number of working members in these households. (Chart 7.1)

圖 7.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年的有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居住的家庭住戶及全港家庭住戶的家庭住戶每月收入中位數

Chart 7.1 Median monthly household income of domestic households with PMRs and domestic households in the whole territory, 2006, 2011 and 2016



有成員為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的住戶類型

7.7 在 2016 年有成員為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的 117 523 個家庭住戶中，大部分（或 83.3%）是內地來港定居未足 7 年人士與非內地來港定居未足 7 年人士同住的，其餘 16.7% 的住戶為全部成員皆為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士。這兩組住戶的特徵有很大差異。（圖 7.2）

7.8 成員包括內地來港定居未足 7 年人士與非內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的家庭住戶人數較多，平均每戶人數為 3.6 人，而全港家庭住戶的數字是 2.8 人。這類型住戶中，15 歲以下的兒童、25 至 34 歲及 35 至 44 歲的女性各佔內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的 16.6%、21.8% 及 24.1%。這主要是由於他／她們來港作家庭團聚。相反地，全部成員皆為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的家庭住戶，其平均住戶人數是 1.8 人，較全港家庭住戶的數字低約 4 成。在這些住戶中，年輕內地來港定居未足 7 年人士（15 至 24 歲）和 25 歲及以上年齡組別的內地來港定居未足 7 年男性的比例分別是 22.4% 及 24.2%，高於那些成員包括內地來港定居未足 7 年人士與非內地來港定居未足 7 年人士同住的住戶。（圖 7.2）

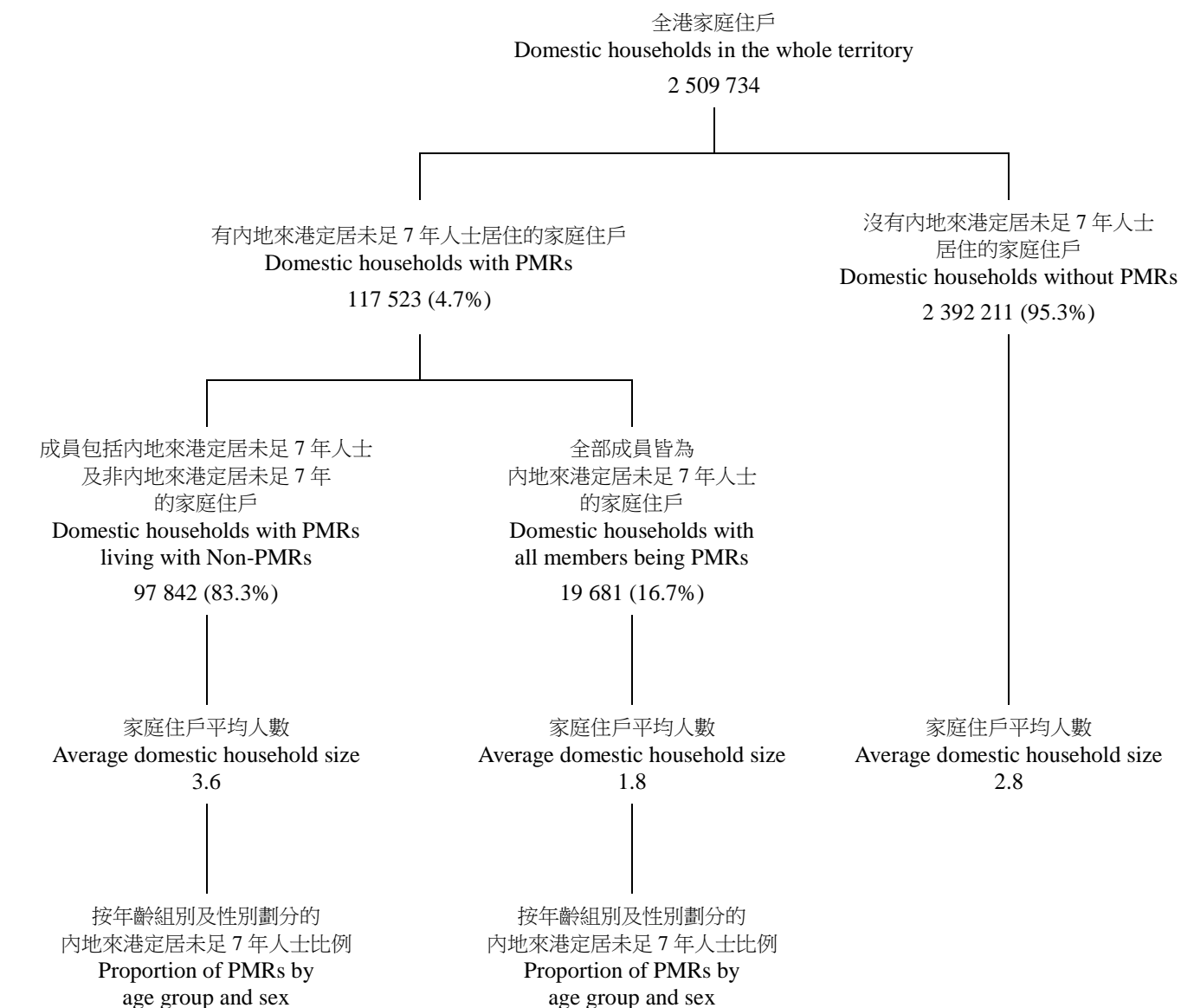
Type of households with PMRs

7.7 Among the 117 523 domestic households with PMRs in 2016, the majority (83.3%) of them had PMRs living together with non-PMRs. For the remaining 16.7% of households, all members were PMRs. These two groups bear distinctly different characteristics. (Chart 7.2)

7.8 Domestic households comprising both PMRs and non-PMRs members were of larger sizes, with an average of 3.6 members as compared to the 2.8 for all domestic households in Hong Kong. The proportions of young PMRs aged under 15 and female PMRs aged 25-34 and 35-44 in this group of households were 16.6%, 21.8% and 24.1% respectively. This was attributable to the fact that they came to Hong Kong for family reunion. On the contrary, the average household size of domestic households with all members being PMRs was only 1.8 persons, lower than that of all domestic households in Hong Kong by about 40%. The proportions of young PMRs (aged 15-24) and male PMRs aged 25 and above in these households were 22.4% and 24.2% respectively, higher than those in households with both PMRs and non-PMRs. (Chart 7.2)

圖 7.2 2016 年有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居住的家庭住戶特徵

Chart 7.2 Characteristics of domestic households with PMRs, 2016



年齡組別 Age group	男性 Male	女性 Female
< 15	8.4%	8.2%
15 – 24	6.0%	6.2%
25 – 34	4.0%	21.8%
35 – 44	5.0%	24.1%
45 – 54	3.0%	8.2%
55+	1.8%	3.4%
總計 Total	28.2%	71.8%

年齡組別 Age group	男性 Male	女性 Female
< 15	7.5%	4.6%
15 – 24	11.4%	11.0%
25 – 34	5.9%	8.9%
35 – 44	5.4%	11.5%
45 – 54	8.3%	15.0%
55+	4.6%	5.8%
總計 Total	43.2%	56.8%

居住情況

7.9 一個人的居住情況很自然地在各年齡組別有所不同，反映不同的生命階段。這裏分別分析 18 歲以下的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士和 18 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的居住情況，以便能作出較深入的了解。

7.10 在 2016 年，逾 6 成（61.3%）18 歲以下的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士與父及母同住，另外 32.4% 只與父或母同住，較全港 18 歲以下人口的比例 14.9% 為高。這個現象與一些互扣的家庭和社會因素有關。例如，部分內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的父母可能在香港以外地方（如內地或其他地方）工作，有些則仍居於內地等候來港定居，或有些已離婚、分居或喪偶。（表 7.3）

7.11 在 2016 年，18 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年男性的居住情況分布與女性的有所差異。32.0% 的 18 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年男性只與父母同住，包括 15.7% 與父及母同住，以及 16.3% 與父或母同住。這兩個比例分別較全港 18 歲及以上男性與父及母同住的 17.2% 為低及只與父或母同住的 8.0% 為高。另一方面，內地來港定居未足 7 年女性大部分與配偶及／或子女同住，佔 80.5%，這與大量內地來港定居未足 7 年的成年女性來港與其配偶團聚有莫大關係。（表 7.3）

Living arrangements

7.9 It is natural that the living arrangement of a person varies among persons of different age groups, reflecting the different life stages. To facilitate better understanding, separate analyses are conducted on the living arrangements of PMRs aged under 18 and PMR aged 18 and over.

7.10 In 2016, over 60% (61.3%) of PMRs aged under 18 were living with both parents. This is followed by another 32.4% living with either their father or mother only, while noting that this proportion was higher than the 14.9% for the whole population of Hong Kong aged under 18. Such phenomenon was attributable to a number of interlocking family and social factors. For example, some parents of the PMRs might be working in places outside Hong Kong (e.g. the Mainland or countries elsewhere), some were still living in the Mainland and awaiting settlement in Hong Kong, or some were divorced, separated or widowed. (Table 7.3)

7.11 For PMRs aged 18 and over in 2016, the distributions of living arrangements were rather different between males and females. 32.0% of the male PMRs aged 18 and over were living with their parent(s) only, including 15.7% living with both parents and 16.3% with either father or mother. The proportions were lower than that living with both parents and higher than that living with either father or mother for all males aged 18 and over in the whole territory, being 17.2% and 8.0% respectively. On the other hand, an overwhelming proportion of the female PMRs were living with spouses and/or children (80.5%). This was attributable to the fact that many adult female PMRs came to Hong Kong for reunion with their spouses. (Table 7.3)

表 7.3 2016 年按性別、居住情況及年齡組別劃分的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的百分比分布
Table 7.3 Percentage distribution of PMRs by sex, living arrangements and age group, 2016

性別 Sex	居住情況 Living arrangements	18 歲以下 Aged under 18		18 歲及以上 Aged 18 and over		合計 Overall	
		內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
男性 Male	獨居 Living alone	3.4	1.2	9.3	9.5	7.3	8.2
	只與父母同住 Living with parent(s) only						
	父及母 Both parents	58.8	80.6	15.7	17.2	30.3	27.0
	父或母 Either father or mother	33.9	15.0	16.3	8.0	22.3	9.1
	與配偶及/或子女同住 Living with spouses and/or child(ren)						
	並與父母同住 And with parent(s)	-	0.0	4.7	4.7	3.1	3.9
	並不與父母同住 And not with parent(s)	0.3	0.0	47.2	55.8	31.3	47.2
	其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	3.5	3.2	6.9	4.8	5.7	4.6
	小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
女性 Female	獨居 Living alone	1.6	1.0	6.3	9.7	5.6	8.6
	只與父母同住 Living with parent(s) only						
	父及母 Both parents	64.0	80.9	4.5	14.0	13.1	23.0
	父或母 Either father or mother	30.8	14.9	4.5	6.5	8.3	7.7
	與配偶及/或子女同住 Living with spouses and/or child(ren)						
	並與父母同住 And with parent(s)	-	0.0	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.5
	並不與父母同住 And not with parent(s)	-	0.0	79.0	62.7	67.6	54.2
	其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	3.6	3.1	4.2	5.4	4.1	5.1
	小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
合計 Both sexes	獨居 Living alone	2.5	1.1	7.1	9.6	6.1	8.4
	只與父母同住 Living with parent(s) only						
	父及母 Both parents	61.3	80.7	7.5	15.5	18.6	25.0
	父或母 Either father or mother	32.4	14.9	7.6	7.2	12.7	8.4
	與配偶及/或子女同住 Living with spouses and/or child(ren)						
	並與父母同住 And with parent(s)	-	0.0	2.3	3.1	1.9	2.6
	並不與父母同住 And not with parent(s)	0.2	0.0	70.6	59.4	56.1	50.8
	其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	3.6	3.2	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.8
	總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。
(2) 數字不包括父母、配偶或子女為外籍家庭傭工的人士。
(3) 數字包括與父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住。

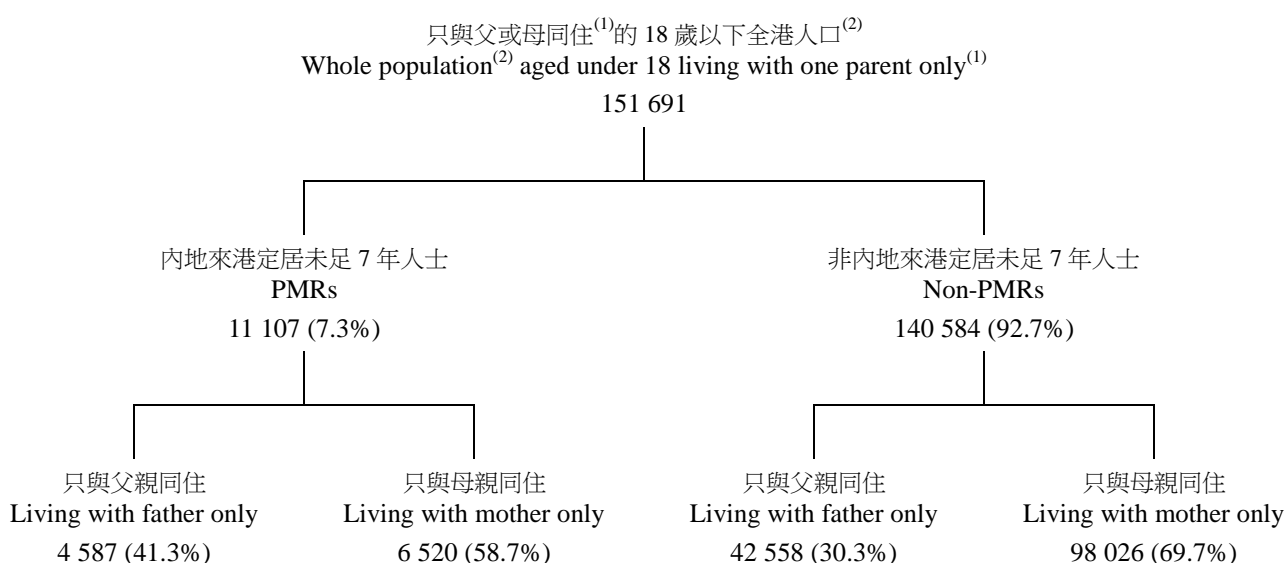
Notes: (1) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.
(2) Figures exclude persons whose parent(s), spouse or child(ren) are foreign domestic helpers.
(3) Figures include living with person(s) other than parent(s), spouse and child(ren).

7.12 在 2016 年，全港 151 691 名 18 歲以下只與父或母（不包括外籍家庭傭工）同住的人士中，11 107 名或 7.3% 為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士。在這 11 107 名人士中，與父親同住的比例達 41.3%。情況與 140 584 名只與父或母同住的 18 歲以下非內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的不同，他／她們只有 30.3% 與父親同住。這顯示一些內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的母親可能仍在內地居住等候來港。（圖 7.3）

7.12 Among the 151 691 persons aged under 18 in the whole territory who were living with either their father or mother (excluding foreign domestic helpers) only in 2016, 11 107 or 7.3% of them were PMRs. It is interesting to note that a substantive proportion (41.3%) of these 11 107 PMRs were living with their fathers. The observation was quite different from that of the 140 584 non-PMRs aged under 18 living with one parent only, of whom only 30.3% of them were living with their fathers. This indicates that some of these PMRs' mothers might still be residing in the Mainland waiting to come to Hong Kong. (Chart 7.3)

圖 7.3 2016 年按與父或母同住劃分的只與父或母同住⁽¹⁾的 18 歲以下內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目

Chart 7.3 PMRs aged under 18 living with one parent only⁽¹⁾ by whether living with father or mother, 2016



註釋：(1) 數字包括與父或母及其他人同住的人士。

(2) 數字不包括父或母為外籍家庭傭工的人士。

Notes: (1) Figures include persons living with either father or mother together with other person(s).

(2) Figures exclude persons whose father or mother are foreign domestic helpers.

房屋特徵

房屋類型

7.13 內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居住的房屋類型在過去 10 年有顯著變動。在 2006 年，較大比例（52.4%）的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居於公營租住房屋，其次有 37.3% 住在私人永久性房屋。在 2016 年，這些人士較多（57.7%）居於私人永久性房屋，而居於公營租住房屋只佔 32.2%。（表 7.4）

7.14 以房屋分布而言，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的分布與全港的有相當差異。2016 年居於公營租住房屋及私人永久性房屋的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例均高於全港人口（32.2% 及 57.7% 相對 30.1% 及 51.7%）。相反地，住在資助自置居所房屋的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士為 6.6%，遠低於全港人口的 16.2%。只有小部分（2.4%）的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居於臨時房屋，而全港人口的相應數字是 0.8%。（表 7.4）

Housing characteristics

Type of housing

7.13 There were significant changes in the type of housing for PMRs in the past 10 years. In 2006, a greater proportion (52.4%) of PMRs were living in public rental housing, followed by 37.3% in private permanent housing. In 2016, more (57.7%) of them were living in private permanent housing, while PMRs living in public rental housing only accounted for 32.2%. (Table 7.4)

7.14 The housing distribution of PMRs was quite different from that for the whole population. In 2016, there were higher proportions of PMRs living in public rental housing and private permanent housing than the whole population (32.2% and 57.7% versus 30.1% and 51.7%). On the opposite, the proportion of PMRs in subsidised home ownership housing was 6.6%, much lower than the 16.2% for the whole population. There was also a small proportion (2.4%) of the PMRs living in temporary housing, as compared to the 0.8% for the whole population. (Table 7.4)

表 7.4 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按房屋類型劃分的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目
Table 7.4 PMRs by type of housing, 2006, 2011 and 2016

房屋類型 Type of housing	內地來港定居未足 7 年人士 ⁽¹⁾ PMRs ⁽¹⁾			全港人口 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
	數目 (百分比 ⁽³⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽³⁾)					
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	113 671 (52.4)	77 220 (45.1)	53 504 (32.2)	2 123 995 (31.8)	2 081 465 (30.5)	2 113 917 (30.1)
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	16 224 (7.5)	12 097 (7.1)	10 970 (6.6)	1 201 503 (18.0)	1 180 820 (17.3)	1 133 395 (16.2)
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	80 952 (37.3)	75 211 (43.9)	95 706 (57.7)	3 222 579 (48.3)	3 423 024 (50.2)	3 627 872 (51.7)
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	2 688 (1.2)	3 082 (1.8)	1 774 (1.1)	81 113 (1.2)	85 145 (1.2)	86 578 (1.2)
臨時房屋 ⁽⁴⁾ Temporary housing ⁽⁴⁾	3 568 (1.6)	3 712 (2.2)	4 002 (2.4)	48 007 (0.7)	46 838 (0.7)	53 028 (0.8)
總計 Total	217 103 (100.0)	171 322 (100.0)	165 956 (100.0)	6 677 197 (100.0)	6 817 292 (100.0)	7 014 790 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 數字包括非居住於家庭住戶的人士，例如居住於院舍的人士。當中，大部分是居住在非住宅用房屋內。

(2) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

(3) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(4) 數字包括住在船艇上的人士。

Notes: (1) Figures include persons not living in domestic households (e.g. those living in institutions). Most of them are living in non-domestic housing.

(2) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

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

(4) Figures include persons living on board vessels.

居所樓面面積

7.15 居所樓面面積是 2016 年中期人口統計增設的數據項目，有關的統計數字是指住戶獨自佔用的居所樓面面積。

7.16 在 2016 年，25.4% 有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的家庭住戶佔用的居所面積少於 20 平方米。這比例顯著高於全港家庭住戶的 8.1%。有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的家庭住戶的居所樓面面積中位數為 32 平方米，低於全港家庭住戶的 40 平方米。（表 7.5）

Floor area of accommodation

7.15 The floor area of accommodation is a data topic newly included in the 2016 Population By-census. The statistics concerned refer to the floor area of accommodation occupied exclusively by households.

7.16 In 2016, 25.4% of domestic households with PMRs occupied an area of accommodation of less than 20 square metres. The proportion was notably higher than that of domestic households in the whole territory (8.1%). The median floor area of accommodation of domestic households with PMRs (32 square metres) was lower than that of domestic households in the whole territory (40 square metres). (Table 7.5)

7.17 在 2016 年，有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的家庭住戶人均居所樓面面積中位數為 9.8 平方米，遠低於全港家庭住戶的 15.0 平方米。（表 7.5）

7.17 In 2016, the median per capita floor area of accommodation of domestic households with PMRs (9.8 square metres) was far lower than that of domestic households in the whole territory (15.0 square metres). (Table 7.5)

表 7.5 2016 年按居所樓面面積⁽¹⁾劃分的有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居住的家庭住戶⁽²⁾的百分比分布
Table 7.5 Percentage distribution of domestic households⁽²⁾ with PMRs by floor area of accommodation⁽¹⁾, 2016

樓面面積（平方米） Floor area (square metres)	有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居住 的家庭住戶 Domestic households with PMRs	全港家庭住戶 Domestic households in the whole territory
< 7	2.4	0.5
7 - < 13	14.9	3.2
13 - < 20	8.1	4.4
20 - < 40	42.1	39.5
40 - < 70	27.3	42.7
70 - < 100	3.1	5.8
100 - < 160	1.4	2.7
≥ 160	0.7	1.2
總計 Total	100.0	100.0
居所樓面面積中位數（平方米） Median floor area of accommodation (square metres)		
	32	40
人均居所樓面面積中位數（平方米） Median per capita floor area of accommodation (square metres)		
	9.8	15.0

註釋：(1) 與其他住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。

Notes: (1) Floor area of common area shared among households is excluded.

(2) 數字不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。

(2) Figures exclude domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels.

居所租住權

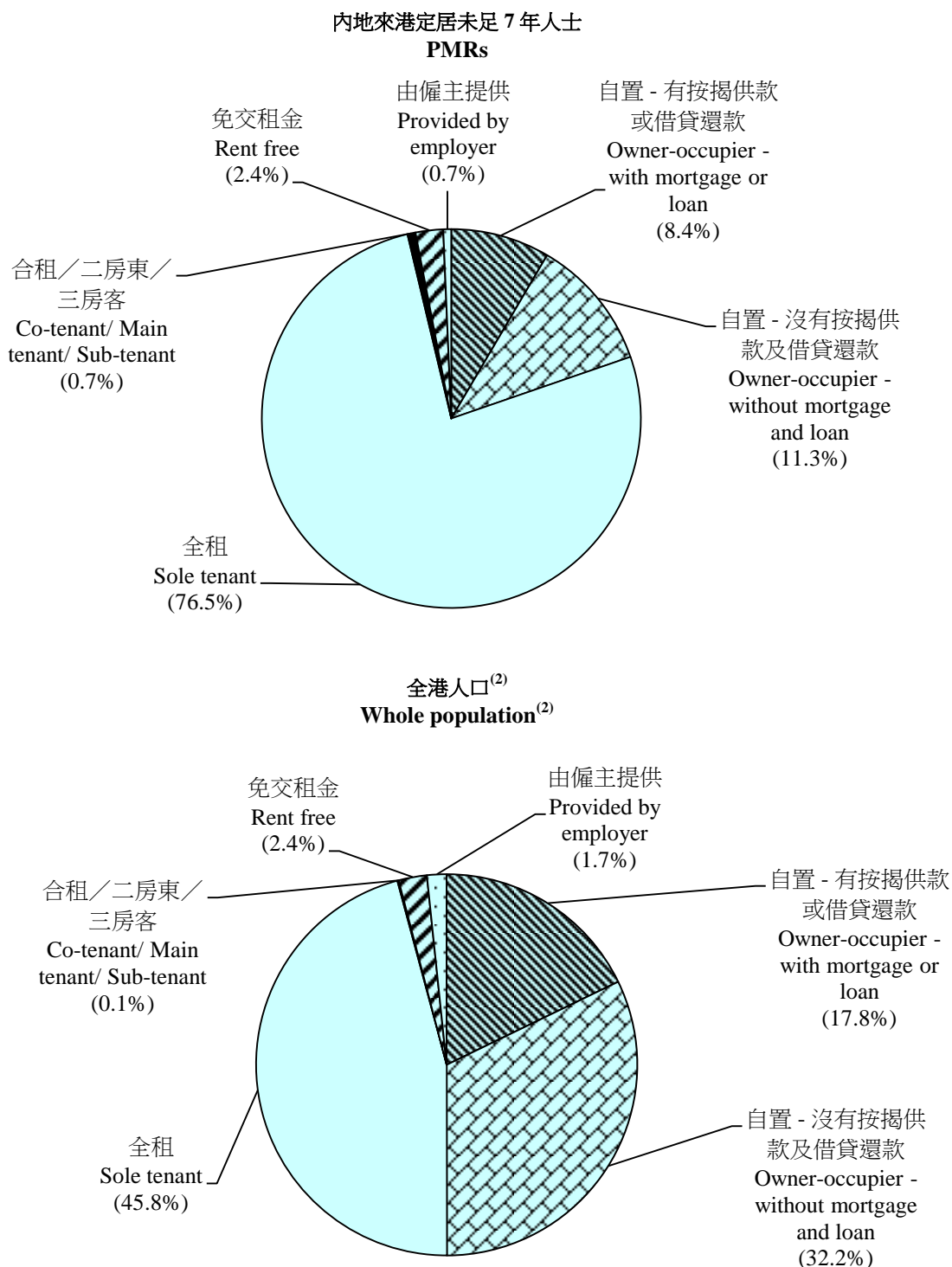
7.18 在 2016 年，多於四分三居於家庭住戶的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士是租戶（包括全租、合租、二房東及三房客），而全港人口的數字為 45.9%。另外，有 0.7% 居於家庭住戶的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士在 2016 年是合租／二房東／三房客。全港人口的相應數字是 0.1%。（圖 7.4）

Tenure of accommodation

7.18 In 2016, more than three quarters of the PMRs in domestic households were living as tenants (including sole-tenant, co-tenant, main tenant and sub-tenant) as compared to the 45.9% for the whole population. Besides, 0.7% of PMRs in domestic households were co-tenants/main tenants/sub-tenants. The corresponding proportion for the whole population was 0.1%. (Chart 7.4)

圖 7.4 2016 年按居所租住權劃分的居於家庭住戶⁽¹⁾的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士及全港人口⁽²⁾的百分比分布

Chart 7.4 Percentage distribution of PMRs and the whole population⁽²⁾ living in domestic households⁽¹⁾ by tenure of accommodation, 2016



註釋：(1) 數字不包括住在船艇的家庭住戶。
(2) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Notes: (1) Figures exclude domestic households living on board vessels.
(2) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

8. 地區特徵

居住地區

8.1 在過去 10 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的居住地區分布有所改變。居住在香港島的比例由 2006 年的 11.4% 下降至 2016 年的 10.7%，居住在九龍的由 2006 年的 37.7% 上升至 2016 年的 42.7%，而居住在新界的則由 2006 年的 50.9% 下降至 2016 年的 46.6%。居於香港島、九龍及新界的 2016 年全港人口比例分別為 16.5%、30.8% 及 52.7%。（表 8.1）

8.2 在 2016 年，在 18 個區議會分區當中，深水埗區有最高比例的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居住（11.6%），其次是觀塘區（10.8%）、油尖旺區（8.5%）及元朗區（7.4%）。而在全港人口中，最多人口居住的是觀塘區及沙田區（同為 9.0%），其次為元朗區（8.5%）。（表 8.1）

8.3 在 2016 年，按區議會分區分析，深水埗區、油尖旺區、北區、荃灣區、觀塘區及九龍城區錄得較高的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例，有關比例由 2.8% 至 4.9%，而全港的比例是 2.4%。（表 8.1 及圖 8.1）

8. Geographical Characteristics

District of residence

8.1 Some changes were seen in the district of residence of the persons from the mainland of China (the Mainland) having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years (PMRs) during the last 10 years. The proportion of PMRs living on Hong Kong Island declined from 11.4% in 2006 to 10.7% in 2016 and those living in Kowloon increased from 37.7% in 2006 to 42.7% in 2016, whereas those living in the New Territories decreased from 50.9% in 2006 to 46.6% in 2016. For the whole population, the proportions living on Hong Kong Island, in Kowloon and in the New Territories in 2016 were 16.5%, 30.8% and 52.7% respectively. (Table 8.1)

8.2 Among the 18 District Council districts, a relatively large proportion of PMRs lived in the Sham Shui Po district (11.6%) in 2016, followed by the Kwun Tong (10.8%), Yau Tsim Mong (8.5%) and Yuen Long (7.4%) districts. As for the whole population, the districts with the largest population were the Kwun Tong and Sha Tin districts (both being 9.0%), followed by the Yuen Long district (8.5%). (Table 8.1)

8.3 In 2016, analysed by District Council district, the Sham Shui Po, Yau Tsim Mong, North, Tsuen Wan, Kwun Tong and Kowloon City districts recorded distinctly higher proportion of PMRs living therein, ranging from 2.8% to 4.9% as compared to the 2.4% for the whole territory. (Table 8.1 and Chart 8.1).

表 8.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按區議會分區劃分的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目
Table 8.1 PMRs by District Council district, 2006, 2011 and 2016

區議會分區 District Council district	2006		2011		2016	
	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾
			數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (% ⁽²⁾)			
香港島 Hong Kong Island						
中西區 Central and Western	5 899 (2.7)	234 170 (3.5)	5 118 (3.0)	232 954 (3.4)	3 610 (2.2)	220 935 (3.1)
灣仔 ⁽³⁾ Wan Chai ⁽³⁾	2 989 (1.4)	142 504 (2.1)	2 379 (1.4)	138 225 (2.0)	2 372 (1.4)	160 527 (2.3)
東區 ⁽³⁾ Eastern ⁽³⁾	10 503 (4.8)	565 739 (8.5)	8 224 (4.8)	560 458 (8.2)	8 925 (5.4)	522 174 (7.4)
南區 Southern	5 270 (2.4)	262 097 (3.9)	4 001 (2.3)	261 901 (3.8)	2 800 (1.7)	254 240 (3.6)
小計 Sub-total	24 661 (11.4)	1 204 510 (18.0)	19 722 (11.5)	1 193 538 (17.5)	17 707 (10.7)	1 157 876 (16.5)
九龍 Kowloon						
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	12 685 (5.8)	272 175 (4.1)	9 780 (5.7)	294 906 (4.3)	14 103 (8.5)	326 538 (4.7)
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	20 787 (9.6)	357 544 (5.4)	18 939 (11.1)	369 322 (5.4)	19 298 (11.6)	391 928 (5.6)
九龍城 Kowloon City	10 031 (4.6)	345 916 (5.2)	8 604 (5.0)	356 410 (5.2)	11 004 (6.6)	393 455 (5.6)
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	12 370 (5.7)	417 826 (6.3)	11 358 (6.6)	412 002 (6.0)	8 577 (5.2)	415 907 (5.9)
觀塘 Kwun Tong	25 988 (12.0)	577 961 (8.7)	23 327 (13.6)	609 093 (8.9)	17 901 (10.8)	632 600 (9.0)
小計 Sub-total	81 861 (37.7)	1 971 422 (29.5)	72 008 (42.0)	2 041 733 (29.9)	70 883 (42.7)	2 160 428 (30.8)
新界 New Territories						
葵青 Kwai Tsing	20 744 (9.6)	516 369 (7.7)	12 509 (7.3)	501 355 (7.4)	11 844 (7.1)	508 059 (7.2)
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	7 637 (3.5)	280 482 (4.2)	7 611 (4.4)	292 683 (4.3)	9 396 (5.7)	304 769 (4.3)
屯門 Tuen Mun	14 788 (6.8)	495 552 (7.4)	10 149 (5.9)	478 133 (7.0)	9 063 (5.5)	476 844 (6.8)
元朗 Yuen Long	22 709 (10.5)	524 235 (7.9)	13 489 (7.9)	562 499 (8.3)	12 261 (7.4)	592 936 (8.5)
北區 North	9 447 (4.4)	276 023 (4.1)	10 389 (6.1)	297 486 (4.4)	11 389 (6.9)	306 780 (4.4)
大埔 Tai Po	5 468 (2.5)	285 602 (4.3)	4 310 (2.5)	285 968 (4.2)	5 930 (3.6)	289 465 (4.1)
沙田 Sha Tin	12 599 (5.8)	591 794 (8.9)	12 273 (7.2)	608 581 (8.9)	11 121 (6.7)	630 470 (9.0)
西貢 Sai Kung	10 227 (4.7)	394 021 (5.9)	6 147 (3.6)	418 000 (6.1)	4 777 (2.9)	437 252 (6.2)
離島 Islands	6 929 (3.2)	134 223 (2.0)	2 707 (1.6)	136 186 (2.0)	1 577 (1.0)	148 797 (2.1)
小計 Sub-total	110 548 (50.9)	3 498 301 (52.4)	79 584 (46.5)	3 580 891 (52.5)	77 358 (46.6)	3 695 372 (52.7)
陸上總計 Land total	217 070 (100.0)	6 674 233 (100.0)	171 314 (100.0)	6 816 162 (100.0)	165 948 (100.0)	7 013 676 (100.0)
加：水上人口 plus: Marine	33 (0.0)	2 964 (0.0)	8 (0.0)	1 130 (0.0)	8 (0.0)	1 114 (0.0)
全港 Whole territory	217 103 (100.0)	6 677 197 (100.0)	171 322 (100.0)	6 817 292 (100.0)	165 956 (100.0)	7 014 790 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

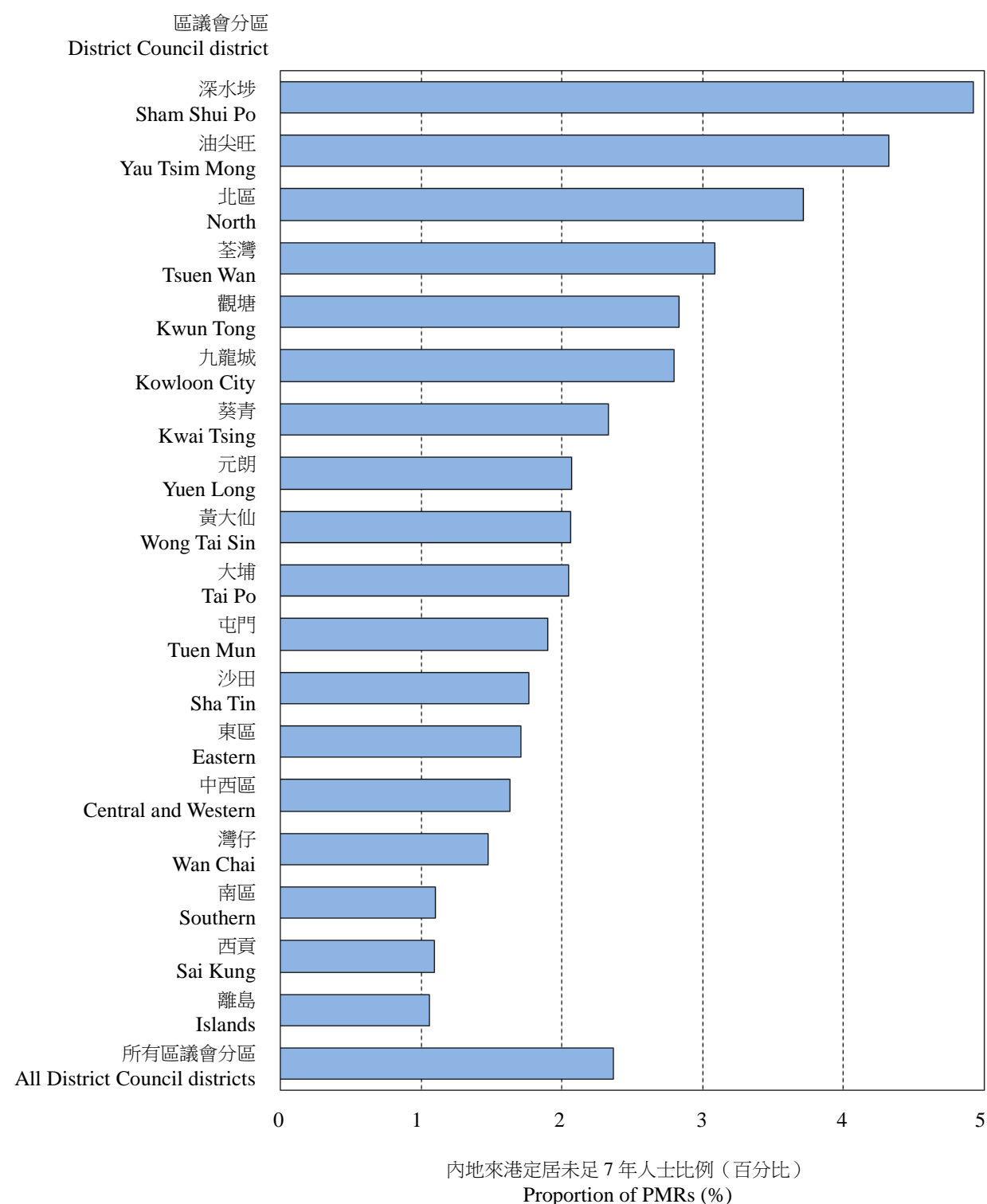
(3) 2016 年中期人口統計所採用的灣仔區議會及東區區議會分界，不同於 2006 年中期人口統計／2011 年人口普查所採用分界，因此本統計表內的 2016 年灣仔區議會及東區區議會的統計數字不可與 2006 年及 2011 年作直接比較。

Notes : (1) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

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

(3) 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 2006 Population By-census/ 2011 Population Census. Therefore, figures of the Wan Chai and Eastern districts for 2016 are not strictly comparable with those for 2006 and 2011 in this table.

圖 8.1 2016 年按區議會分區劃分的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例
Chart 8.1 Proportion of PMRs by District Council district, 2016



註釋：(1) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工及住在船艇上的人士。

Note: (1) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers and persons living on board vessels.

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) 人均居所樓面面積中位數 (**Median per capita floor area of accommodation**)：人均居所樓面面積的一種平均值。50%的住戶佔用的人均居所樓面面積高於這數字，而其餘 50%的住戶佔用的人均居所樓面面積低於這數字。公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積是以室內樓面面積來量度，而其他居所類型的樓面面積是以實用樓面面積量度。對於共同使用一個屋宇單位的家庭住戶，住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。本報告所載列有關居所樓面面積的數字並不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。請參看第 (17) 項「居所樓面面積」。 [25]

（註：由於定義不同，公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積統計數字，不能直接與其他居所類型的數字作比較。此外，由住戶提供的居所樓面面積資料或會受到不同程度的估計影響，故數據使用者在詮釋有關統計數字時，務必加以留意。）

- (2) 工作人口 (**Working population**)：請參看第 (36) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [39]
- (3) 內地來港定居未足 7 年人士 (**Persons from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years**)：指 (i) 出生地點為中國內地；(ii) 國籍是中國並以香港為其永久居留地；及 (iii) 居港少於 7 年的人士。 [33]
- (4) 平均每年增長率 (**Average annual growth rate**)：在計算一段時期的人口增長時，平均每年增長率是採用以下公式計算： [5]

P_1 = 在某段時期開始時的人口

P_2 = 在某段時期結束時的人口

r = 每年平均增長率

n = 該段時期的年數

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

- (5) 在港居住年期 (**Duration of residence in Hong Kong**)：計算受訪者在港居住的總年數（以整年計），離港超過 6 個月或以上的期間不計算在內。 [9]
- (6) 年齡 (**Age**)：指一個人出生後所度過完整年數。答案由出生年月推算得出。 [4]
- (7) 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。 [21]
- (8) 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： [17]

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。

(9) **住戶人數 (Household size)**：指家庭住戶中的人口數目。 [16]

(10) **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： [15]

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。

- (11) **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。 [28]
- (12) **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 (11) 項「每月主要職業收入」。 [24]
- (13) **每周通常工作時數 (Weekly usual hours of work)**：指一名就業人士在正常或典型的一個星期內的通常工作時數，包括經常進行的超時工作（無論是有酬或無酬），但用膳時間、通常不用工作的日數或時數，及非經常進行的超時工作並不包括在內。在家中候命的時間不計算在工作時數中。居家就業人士在家中工作的時數則計算在內。 [38]
- (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 (37) 項「慣用交談語言」。 [2]
- (15) **居住情況 (Living arrangements)**：居住情況是根據受訪者及與其同住住戶成員的關係而界定。各類居住情況如下： [19]

獨居 (Living alone)：某人沒有與其他人同住。

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

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

其他 (Others)：某人與其父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住。

(16) **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： [35]

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。

(17) **居所樓面面積 (Floor area of accommodation)**：除公營租住房屋外，居所樓面面積是指實用樓面面積，包括 (i) 露台、(ii) 工作平台及 (iii) 外露的面積，但不包括空氣調節裝置室、窗台、平台、花園、停車場、天台、樓梯、庭院及天井的面積。公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積是以室內樓面面積來量度。對於共同使用一個屋宇單位的家庭住戶，住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。本報告所載列有關居所樓面面積的數字並不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。 [13]

（註：由於定義不同，公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積統計數字，不能直接與其他居所類型的數字作比較。此外，由住戶提供的居所樓面面積資料或會受到不同程度的估計影響，故數據使用者在詮釋有關統計數字時，務必加以留意。）

(18) **居所樓面面積中位數 (Median floor area of accommodation)**：居所樓面面積的一種平均值。50%的住戶，他們佔用的居所樓面面積高於這數字，而其餘 50%，他們佔用的居所樓面面積低於這數字。公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積是以室內樓面面積來量度，而其他居所類型的樓面面積是以實用樓面面積量度。對於共同使用一個屋宇單位的家庭住戶，住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。本報告所載列有關居所樓面面積的數字並不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。請參看第 (17) 項「居所樓面面積」。 [22]

（註：由於定義不同，公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積統計數字，不能直接與其他居所類型的數字作比較。此外，由住戶提供的居所樓面面積資料或會受到不同程度的估計影響，故數據使用者在詮釋有關統計數字時，務必加以留意。）

(19) **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。 [14](20) **性別比率 (Sex ratio)**：男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。 [34](21) **房屋類型 (Type of housing)**：指作居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： [36]

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。

- (22) **近親 (Next of kin)**：某人的父母、配偶及子女。 [29]
- (23) **所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數 (Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment)**：所有僱用工作的每周通常工作時數的一種平均值。50% 的工作人口的每周通常工作時數（按所有僱用工作計算）高於這數字，而其餘 50% 的工作人口的每周通常工作時數（按所有僱用工作計算）低於這數字。請參看第 (13) 項「每周通常工作時數」。 [26]
- (24) **非從事經濟活動人口 (Economically inactive population)**：請參看第 (36) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [11]
- (25) **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。） [8]
- (26) **家庭住戶平均人數 (Average domestic household size)**：每個家庭住戶的平均人數。計算方法是把家庭住戶內的人口總數除以家庭住戶總數。 [6]
- (27) **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）。 [27]
- (28) **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 (27) 項「家庭住戶每月收入」。 [23]
- (29) **書寫選定語言的能力 (Ability to write a selected language)**：若一名 5 歲及以上人士在日常生活中能夠以某種語言書寫簡單短句，則他／她可算具備書寫該種語言的能力。 [3]
- (30) **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。 [7]
- （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。）

(31) **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。 [20]

(32) **教育程度 (最高就讀程度) (Educational attainment (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。 [12]

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。

(33) **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]

(34) **單程證制度 (One-way Permit System)**：《基本法》第 22 條訂明「中國其他地區的人進入香港特別行政區須辦理批准手續」。內地居民如欲來港定居與家人團聚，須向其內地戶口所在地的公安機關出入境管理部門申領單程證（即《前往港澳通行證》）。實施單程證制度，是讓內地居民可有秩序地來港與家人團聚。 [31]

(35) **單程證持有人 (One-way Permit Holders)**：指透過單程證制度，來港定居人士。 [32]

(36) **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。 [10]

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。

- (37) **慣用交談語言 (Usual spoken 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。 [37]
- (38) **閱讀選定語言的能力 (Ability to read a selected language)**：若一名 5 歲及以上人士在日常生活中能夠以某種語言閱讀簡單短句，則他／她可算具備閱讀該種語言的能力。 [1]
- (39) **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「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： [30]

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；褸姆；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)：包括鑽井工人及鏗床操作員；礦熔爐操作員；磚及瓷磚燒窑工人；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。

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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 read a selected language**（閱讀選定語言的能力）： A person aged 5 and over is considered as being able to read a language if he/ she can read a short and simple statement in this language in everyday life. [38]
- (2) **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 spoken language** in (37). [14]
- (3) **Ability to write a selected language**（書寫選定語言的能力）： A person aged 5 and over is considered as being able to write a language if he/ she can write a short and simple statement in this language in everyday life. [29]
- (4) **Age**（年齡）： Age is the number of complete years a person has passed since birth. It is derived from month and year of birth. [6]
- (5) **Average annual growth rate**（平均每年增長率）： When population increased over a period of more than one year, the average annual growth rate is computed using the following formula: [4]

where P_1 = population at the beginning of a period

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

P_2 = population at the end of a period

r = average annual growth rate

n = number of years in the period

- (6) **Average domestic household size**（家庭住戶平均人數）： The average number of persons per domestic household. It is calculated by dividing the total number of persons who were living in domestic households by the total number of domestic households. [26]
- (7) **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. [30]

(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.)

- (8) **Domestic household**（家庭住戶）： A domestic household consists of a group of persons who live together and make common provision for essentials for living. These persons need not be related. If a

person makes provision for essentials for living without sharing with other persons, he/ 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.) [25]

- (9) **Duration of residence in Hong Kong (在港居住年期)**: Duration of residence in Hong Kong measures the total number of complete years for which a person has lived in Hong Kong. Any period of temporary absence from Hong Kong for 6 months or more was not counted in reckoning the duration. [5]
- (10) **Economic activity status (經濟活動身分)**: The population can be divided into two main groups, economically active population (i.e. the labour force) and economically inactive population as follows: [36]

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.

- (11) **Economically inactive population (非從事經濟活動人口)**: Please see **Economic activity status** in (10). [24]
- (12) **Educational attainment (highest level attended) (教育程度 (最高就讀程度))**: Highest level attended is the highest level of education **ever attained** by a person in 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. [32]

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.

- (13) **Floor area of accommodation (居所樓面面積)**: Except for public rental housing, the floor area of accommodation refers to saleable floor area. It includes the floor area of every one of (i) a balcony, (ii) a utility platform, (iii) a verandah to the extent that it forms part of the residence; but excluding the area of an air-conditioning plant room, a bay window, a flat roof, a garden, a parking space, a roof, a stairhood, a terrace, a yard to the extent that it forms part of the residence. For public rental housing, the floor area of accommodation is measured in terms of internal floor area. For domestic households sharing a unit of quarters, the floor area of the common area shared among households is excluded. Statistics related to floor area of accommodation presented in this report do not include domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels. [17]

(Note: Owing to the difference in definitions, statistics of floor area of public rental housing are not directly comparable to those of other types of accommodation. Besides, the information of floor area of accommodation as reported by respondents may be subject to different extent of estimation, and hence caution should be exercised in interpreting the statistics concerned.)

- (14) **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. [19]

- (15) **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: [10]

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).

(16) **Household size (住戶人數)**: Household size refers to the number of persons living in the domestic household. [9]

(17) **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: [8]

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.

- (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. [33]
- (19) **Living arrangements (居住情況)** : Living arrangements is classified according to the respondent and his/ her relationship with other household members living with him/ her. The different categories of living arrangements are as follows: [15]
- Living alone (獨居)* : A person not living with any other persons.
- Living with parent(s) only (只與父母同住)* : A person living with his/ her father and/or mother. He/ she may, at the same time, be living with other persons who are not his/ her spouse and child(ren).
- Living with spouse and/ or child(ren) (與配偶及/或子女同住)* : A person living with his/her spouse and/ or child(ren). He/ she may, at the same time, be living with other persons. This category can be further broken down into “Living with spouse and/ or child(ren), and with parent(s)” and “Living with spouse and/ or child(ren), and not with parent(s)”. The former refers to the case that the persons are also living with their parent(s) while they live with their spouse and/ or child(ren). The latter refers to the case that the respondent's parent(s) is not living in the same household.
- Others (其他)* : A person living with other persons other than his/ her parent(s), spouse and child(ren).
- (20) **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. [31]
- (21) **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. [7]
- (22) **Median floor area of accommodation (居所樓面面積中位數)** : The average floor area of accommodation so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households occupied floor area above that figure and the other 50% occupied floor area below it. The floor area of public rental housing is measured in terms of internal floor area while the floor area of other types of accommodation is measured in terms of saleable floor area. For domestic households sharing a unit of quarters, the floor area of the common area shared among households is excluded. Statistics related to floor area of accommodation presented in this report do not include domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels. Please see **Floor area of accommodation** in (13). [18]
- (Note: Owing to the difference in definitions, statistics of floor area of public rental housing are not directly comparable to those of other types of accommodation. Besides, the information of floor area of accommodation as reported by respondents may be subject to different extent of estimation, and hence caution should be exercised in interpreting the statistics concerned.)
- (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 (27). [28]
- (24) **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 (28). [12]

- (25) **Median per capita floor area of accommodation** (人均居所樓面面積中位數) : The average per capita floor area of accommodation so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households occupied per capita floor area above that figure and the other 50% of the total number of domestic households occupied per capita floor area below that figure. The floor area of public rental housing is measured in terms of internal floor area while the floor area of other types of accommodation is measured in terms of saleable floor area. For domestic households sharing a unit of quarters, the floor area of the common area shared among households is excluded. Statistics related to floor area of accommodation presented in this report do not include domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels. Please see **Floor area of accommodation** in (13). [1]

(Note: Owing to the difference in definitions, statistics of floor area of public rental housing are not directly comparable to those of other types of accommodation. Besides, the information of floor area of accommodation as reported by respondents may be subject to different extent of estimation, and hence caution should be exercised in interpreting the statistics concerned.)

- (26) **Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment** (所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數) : The average weekly usual hours of work of all employment so calculated that 50% of the working population had weekly usual hours of work (calculated based on all employment) above that figure and the other 50% of the working population had weekly usual hours of work (calculated based on all employment) below that figure. Please see **Weekly usual hours of work** in (38). [23]
- (27) **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. [27]
- (28) **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. [11]
- (29) **Next of kin** (近親) : The parent(s), spouse and child(ren) of an individual. [22]
- (30) **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: [39]

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.

- (31) **One-way Permit System (單程證制度)**: Article 22 of the Basic Law states that: “For entry into the HKSAR, people from other parts of China must apply for approval”. Mainland residents who wish to settle in Hong Kong for family reunion must apply for One-way Permits (i.e. Permits for Proceeding to Hong Kong and Macao) from the exit and entry administration offices of the public security authority at the places of their household registration in the Mainland. The scheme allows Mainland residents to come to Hong Kong for family reunion in an orderly manner. [34]
- (32) **One-way Permit Holders (單程證持有人)**: Persons who come to Hong Kong for settlement through the One-way Permit Scheme. [35]
- (33) **Persons from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years (內地來港定居未足7年人士)**: Persons who (i) were born in the mainland of China; (ii) were of Chinese nationality with place of domicile in Hong Kong; and (iii) had stayed in Hong Kong for less than 7 years. [3]
- (34) **Sex ratio (性別比率)**: The ratio of the number of males per 1 000 females. [20]
- (35) **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: [16]

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.

- (36) **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: [21]

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.

- (37) **Usual spoken language (慣用交談語言)** : The usual spoken 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. [37]
- (38) **Weekly usual hours of work (每周通常工作時數)** : Weekly usual hours of work is the number of hours that an employed person usually worked during a normal or typical week. Overtime hours regularly worked (whether paid or unpaid) are included but meal breaks, days and hours not usually worked and unusual periods of overtime are excluded. Stand-by time at home is not counted. For home-office workers, the time working at home is counted. [13]
- (39) **Working population (工作人口)** : Please see **Economic activity status** in (10). [2]

2016 年中期人口統計刊物

Publications of the 2016 Population By-census

刊物名稱	Title of publication	語文	Language
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