

2016

中期人口統計

Population By-census

主題性報告： 居於分間樓宇單位人士

Thematic Report :
Persons Living in Subdivided Units



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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居於分間樓宇單位人士
Thematic Report:
Persons Living in Subdivided Units

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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。本報告載列根據這次中期人口統計所得居於分間樓宇單位人士的特徵。

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

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）

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. This report presents findings on the characteristics of persons living in subdivided units (SDUs) based on the results of the 2016 Population By-census.

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.

Concept and coverage

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,

於點算時刻在港的香港非永久性居民。

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。

分間樓宇單位

1.6 「分間樓宇單位」是指個別屋宇單位被分間成兩個或以上「屋內互通」及「屋外直達」的單位，一般作出租用途。很多時候，原有單位內的非結構分隔牆可能會被拆除，並以新的分隔牆建成分間樓宇單位。一些分間樓宇單位會加裝或改建渠管，以配置獨立的廁所及/或廚房。

1.7 對於一些屋宇單位，兩個或以上住戶要共同使用並非主要作進出用途的共用空間（例如板間房和床位寓所），由於這些住戶要經過其他住戶生活起居的地方才能直接走出街道、公共走廊或梯台，故不符合「屋外直達」的條件。在本報告中它們被歸類為一個屋宇單位內的一屋多戶。

1.8 有關分間樓宇單位的定義的詳細解說，請參閱第 3 章。

1.9 本報告涵蓋不論樓齡的所有私人房屋（包括私人住宅單位、村屋、商業大廈及臨時屋宇單位）內的分間樓宇單位。有關私人房屋所涵蓋屋宇單位類別的詳情，請參閱「詞彙釋義」。

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.

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.

Subdivided units

1.6 Subdivided units (SDUs) are formed by splitting a unit of quarters into two or more “internally connected” and “externally accessible” units commonly for rental purposes. Very often, the non-structural partition walls in the original units may be removed while new ones are erected to form the SDUs. In some SDUs, internal drains may be added or altered for installing independent toilets and / or kitchens.

1.7 For quarters where two or more households share facilities in common area not primarily for access purpose (e.g. cubicle apartments and bedspace apartments), they are categorised as multi-households within a unit of quarters in this report as the households have to pass through other households’ living area to gain access to the street, public corridor or landing, thus not meeting the “externally accessible” criterion.

1.8 More detailed explanations of the definition of SDUs are given in Chapter 3.

1.9 This report covers SDUs in all private housing (including private residential flats, village houses, commercial buildings and temporary quarters) regardless of building age. Please refer to “Definition of Terms” for details of the types of quarters covered by private housing.

報告的結構

1.10 本報告共分 7 章。第 2 章簡介 2016 年分間樓宇單位的數目及居於分間樓宇單位人士的主要特徵。

1.11 第 3 章引用例子介紹分間樓宇單位的定義。

1.12 第 4 章首先描述居於分間樓宇單位人士的人口特徵。有關結果會與全港人口作出比較。

1.13 第 5 章繼而描述居於分間樓宇單位人士的經濟特徵，包括經濟活動身分、行業、職業和每月主要職業收入等。有關結果亦會與全港人口作出比較。

1.14 有關分間樓宇單位住戶的特徵，例如平均住戶人數、住戶結構、每月住戶收入和居住情況等，載列於第 6 章。有關結果會與全港家庭住戶作出比較。

1.15 有關分間樓宇單位的地區分布載列於第 7 章。

代號

1.16 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%
 * 少於 10 元

Report structure

1.10 This report consists of 7 chapters. Chapter 2 highlights the number of SDUs in 2016 and the key characteristics of persons living in SDUs.

1.11 Chapter 3 introduces the definition of SDUs with some illustrated examples.

1.12 Chapter 4 begins by describing the demographic characteristics of persons living in SDUs. Comparisons are made with the whole population of Hong Kong.

1.13 Chapter 5 then describes the economic characteristics of persons living in SDUs, including economic activity status, industry, occupation and monthly income from main employment. Comparisons are also made with the whole population of Hong Kong.

1.14 The characteristics of households in SDUs, such as average household size, household composition, monthly household income and housing conditions, are contained in Chapter 6. Comparisons are made with all domestic households in Hong Kong.

1.15 The geographical distribution of SDUs is presented in Chapter 7.

Symbols

1.16 The following symbols are used throughout the publication :

— Nil
 .. Not applicable
 N.A. Not available
 0.0 Less than 0.05%
 * Less than \$10

零的數字及數值小的數字

1.17 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。

數字的捨入

1.18 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。

Nil figures and figures of small magnitude

1.17 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.

Rounding of figures

1.18 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章詳細解說有關分間樓宇單位的定義。第4至第7章就本港居於分間樓宇單位的人士作出詳盡的分析，而本章則概述重要結果。為方便參考，主要統計數字載列於第8至第12頁。

概況

2.2 根據2016年中期人口統計，全港約有27 100個屋宇單位有分間樓宇單位。位於這些屋宇單位的分間樓宇單位總數估計約有92 700個，即每個屋宇單位平均被分間成3.4個分間樓宇單位。這些分間樓宇單位合共為約91 800個住戶及209 700名人士（包括約2 500名外籍家庭傭工）提供居所。

人口特徵

2.3 整體而言，有較多兒童和青中年人士居於分間樓宇單位。按年齡組別分析，2016年，在207 200名（不包括外籍家庭傭工）居於分間樓宇單位人士當中，28.4%為25歲以下，39.4%為25 - 44歲，24.0%為45 - 64歲，而65歲及以上人士則佔8.2%。

2.4 按性別分析，居於分間樓宇單位的人士中，48.1%為男性，51.9%為女性。

2.5 按種族分析，居於分間樓宇單位人士當中，87.1%是華人，其次是南亞裔人士⁽¹⁾（6.5%）及菲律賓人（2.1%）。

(1) 根據聯合國秘書處統計司的地區分類，南亞經濟體包括印度、巴基斯坦、尼泊爾、孟加拉、斯里蘭卡、阿富汗、不丹、伊朗和馬爾代夫。由於數據的局限，本報告內「南亞裔人士」的數字只涵蓋前五個種族群。

2. Summary

2.1 Chapter 3 of this report provides detailed explanations of the definition of subdivided units (SDUs). Chapters 4 - 7 provide a detailed analysis on persons living in subdivided units (SDUs) in Hong Kong, while salient findings are highlighted in this chapter. For ease of reference, the key statistics are listed on pages 8 - 12.

Overview

2.2 According to the 2016 Population By-census, there were some 27 100 quarters with SDUs in Hong Kong. The total number of SDUs in these quarters was estimated to be some 92 700. In other words, each of these quarters was subdivided into 3.4 SDUs on average. These SDUs accommodated some 91 800 households and 209 700 persons (including some 2 500 foreign domestic helpers).

Demographic Characteristics

2.3 Overall speaking, there were more children and young to middle-aged persons living in SDUs. Analysed by age group, 28.4% of the 207 200 persons (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in SDUs in 2016 were aged below 25, 39.4% aged 25 - 44, 24.0% aged 45 - 64, while those aged 65 and over accounted for 8.2%.

2.4 Analysed by sex, 48.1% of those persons living in SDUs were males while 51.9% were females.

2.5 Analysed by ethnicity, 87.1% of those persons living in SDUs were Chinese, followed by South Asians⁽¹⁾ (6.5%) and Filipinos (2.1%).

(1) According to the classification of territories prepared by the Statistics Division of the United Nations Secretariat, South Asian economies include India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Bhutan, Iran and Maldives. Owing to limitations of data, figures related to "South Asians" in this report only include the first five ethnic groups.

2.6 在 169 700 名居於分間樓宇單位的 15 歲及以上人士中，58.0% 為已婚，29.2% 為從未結婚及 12.8% 為離婚／分居／喪偶人士。至於教育程度，這些人士中 70.0% 具中學教育程度，17.3% 具小學及以下教育程度，只有 12.7% 具專上教育程度。

經濟特徵

2.7 在 110 900 名居於分間樓宇單位的工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）中，最多人從事的職業是服務工作及銷售人員（36.5%）及非技術工人（26.6%）。至於行業，則最多人從事「住宿及膳食服務業」（27.0%）、「進出口、批發及零售業」（19.5%）及「建造業」（15.6%）。

2.8 撇除無酬家庭從業員，居於分間樓宇單位的工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數為 9,250 元。

2.9 42.2% 居於分間樓宇單位的工作人口的工作地點及居住地區位於同一區。

住戶特徵

2.10 此報告中的住戶指家庭住戶。居於分間樓宇單位的住戶以小型住戶為主。2016 年的住戶平均人數為 2.3 人。這些住戶中，29.8% 為單人住戶，30.2% 為二人住戶。

2.11 按住戶結構分析，居於分間樓宇單位的住戶中，單人住戶所佔比例最高（29.8%），其次是由夫婦及未婚子女所組成的核心家庭住戶（25.4%），及由父或母親及未婚子女所組成的核心家庭住戶（17.9%）。

2.6 Of the 169 700 persons aged 15 and over living in SDUs, 58.0% were married, 29.2% were never married and 12.8% were divorced / separated / widowed. As regards educational attainment, 70.0% of these persons had attained secondary education, 17.3% had attained primary education and below, and only 12.7% had attained post-secondary education.

Economic Characteristics

2.7 Of the 110 900 working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in SDUs, most were service and sales workers (36.5%) and workers in elementary occupations (26.6%). As regards industry, most were engaged in the “Accommodation and food services” (27.0%), “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades” (19.5%) and “Construction” (15.6%) sectors.

2.8 Excluding unpaid family workers, the median monthly income from main employment of the working population living in SDUs was \$9,250.

2.9 42.2% of the working population living in SDUs worked in the same district of their area of residence.

Household Characteristics

2.10 Households in this report refer to domestic households. Small households predominated households living in SDUs. The average household size was 2.3 persons in 2016. 29.8% of these households were one-person households and 30.2% were two-person households.

2.11 Analysed by household composition, among households living in SDUs, the proportion of one-person households was the highest (29.8%), followed by nuclear family households composed of couple and unmarried children (25.4%), and nuclear family households composed of lone parent and unmarried children (17.9%).

2.12 至於居住情況，居於分間樓宇單位的住戶中，66.9%居住的居所樓面面積為 7 至少於 13 平方米。居所樓面面積中位數為 10.0 平方米，而人均居所樓面面積中位數則為 5.3 平方米。95.9%的單位設有獨立廁所，而 72.4%設有獨立廚房。

2.13 居於分間樓宇單位的住戶每月收入中位數為 13,500 元。23.7%住戶每月收入為 10,000 元以下，35.6%為 10,000 元至 14,999 元，26.1%為 15,000 元至 19,999 元，及 14.6%為 20,000 元及以上。

2.14 撇除免租的住戶，居於分間樓宇單位的住戶每月租金中位數為 4,500 元。租金與收入比率中位數為 31.8%。

2.15 居於分間樓宇單位的住戶中，17.2%曾在過去 5 年內作內部遷移。

2.16 約有四分之一（25.6%）居於分間樓宇單位的住戶有至少一位住戶成員為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士。

地區分布

2.17 約 52 700 個分間樓宇單位（56.9%）位於九龍，21 900 個（23.6%）位於新界及 18 100 個（19.5%）位於香港島。分間樓宇單位數目較多的區議會分區包括油尖旺區（21 500 個）、深水埗區（15 400 個）、九龍城區（9 000 個）、東區（8 400 個）及荃灣區（6 600 個）。

2.12 As regards housing conditions, 66.9% of households living in SDUs were living in units with floor area of accommodation of 7 to less than 13 square metres. The median floor area of accommodation of the units was 10.0 square metres, while the median per capita floor area of accommodation was 5.3 square metres. 95.9% of the units had independent toilets, while 72.4% had independent kitchens.

2.13 The median monthly household income of households living in SDUs was \$13,500. 23.7% had monthly household income of below \$10,000, 35.6% had \$10,000 - \$14,999, 26.1% had \$15,000 - \$19,999, and 14.6% had \$20,000 and above.

2.14 Excluding rent free households, the median monthly rental payment of households living in SDUs was \$4,500. The median rent to income ratio was 31.8%.

2.15 Among households living in SDUs, 17.2% had internally migrated within the past 5 years.

2.16 Around a quarter (25.6%) of households living in SDUs had at least one household member from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years.

Geographical Distribution

2.17 Some 52 700 (56.9%) SDUs were located in Kowloon, 21 900 (23.6%) in the New Territories and 18 100 (19.5%) on Hong Kong Island. District Council districts with a larger number of SDUs included the Yau Tsim Mong (21 500), Sham Shui Po (15 400), Kowloon City (9 000), Eastern (8 400) and Tsuen Wan (6 600) districts.

2016 年分間樓宇單位的主要統計數字

Key Statistics of Subdivided Units, 2016

屋宇單位數目

Number of quarters

		數目 No.	百分比 %	數目 No.	百分比 %
		<u>有分間樓宇單位的屋宇單位</u> <u>Quarters with subdivided units</u>		<u>分間樓宇單位</u> <u>Subdivided units</u>	
(i)	按地區劃分的單位數目 Quarters and units by region				
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	5 906	21.8	18 080	19.5
	九龍 Kowloon	14 995	55.3	52 688	56.9
	新界 New Territories	6 211	22.9	21 888	23.6
	總計 Total	27 112	100.0	92 656	100.0
(ii)	平均每個屋宇單位分間成分間樓宇單位的數目 Average number of SDUs per unit of quarters having SDUs	3.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

2016 年居於分間樓宇單位住戶⁽¹⁾的主要統計數字

Key Statistics of Households⁽¹⁾ Living in Subdivided Units, 2016

住戶數目

Number of households

	數目 No.	百分比 %	數目 No.	百分比 %
	居住在分間樓宇單位的住戶 Households living in subdivided units		全港家庭住戶 All domestic households	
(i) 按地區劃分的住戶數目 Households by region				
香港島 Hong Kong Island	18 030	19.6	424 892	16.9
九龍 Kowloon	52 081	56.7	789 229	31.5
新界 New Territories	21 676	23.6	1 295 216	51.6
總計 Total	91 787	100.0	2 509 337	100.0
(ii) 按住戶人數劃分的住戶數目 Households by household size				
1	27 386	29.8	459 015	18.3
2	27 705	30.2	665 840	26.5
3	22 806	24.8	611 489	24.4
≥ 4	13 890	15.1	773 390	30.8
住戶平均人數 Average household size	2.3	N.A.	2.8	N.A.
(iii) 居所樓面面積 ⁽²⁾ 中位數 (平方米) Median floor area of accommodation ⁽²⁾ (square metres)	10.0 [107.6]	N.A.	40.0 [430.6]	N.A.
(iv) 人均居所樓面面積 ⁽²⁾ 中位數 (平方米) Median per capita floor area of accommodation ⁽²⁾ (square metres)	5.3 [56.5]	N.A.	15.0 [161.5]	N.A.
(v) 單位內設有獨立廁所的住戶數目 Households having independent toilet in their units	87 984	95.9	2 492 548	99.3
(vi) 單位內設有獨立廚房的住戶數目 Households having independent kitchen in their units	66 495	72.4	2 456 178	97.9
(vii) 住戶每月收入中位數 ⁽³⁾ (港元) Median monthly household income ⁽³⁾ (HK\$)	13,500 (13,500)	N.A.	25,000 (24,890)	N.A.

註釋：(1) 此報告中的住戶指家庭住戶。

(2) 與其他住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。
方括號內的數字指以平方呎計算的大約樓面面積。

(3) 括號內的數字指撇除外籍家庭傭工後計算的住戶每月收入中位數。

Notes: (1) Households in this report refer to domestic households.

(2) Floor area of common area shared among households is excluded.
Figures in square brackets refer to the approximate floor area in square feet.

(3) Figures in brackets refer to median monthly domestic household income after excluding foreign domestic helpers.

2016 年居於分間樓宇單位住戶⁽¹⁾的主要統計數字（續）

Key Statistics of Households⁽¹⁾ Living in Subdivided Units, 2016 (cont'd)

住戶數目

Number of households

	數目 No.	百分比 %	數目 No.	百分比 %
	居住在分間樓宇單位的住戶 Households living in subdivided units		全港家庭住戶 All domestic households	
(viii) 曾在過去 5 年內作內部遷移的住戶 ⁽⁴⁾ 數目 Households having internally migrated ⁽⁴⁾ within the past 5 years	15 791	17.2	273 695	10.9
(ix) 住戶成員中有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士 ⁽⁵⁾ 的住戶數目 Households having household members who were persons from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years ⁽⁵⁾	23 510	25.6	117 523	4.7
	居住在分間樓宇單位的住戶 Households living in subdivided units		居住在私人住宅單位的住戶 Households living in private residential flats	
(x) 家庭住戶每月租金 ⁽⁶⁾ 中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household rent ⁽⁶⁾ (HK\$)	4,500	N.A.	10,000	N.A.
(xi) 住戶的租金與收入比率 ⁽⁷⁾ 中位數 ⁽⁷⁾ Median rent to income ratio ⁽⁷⁾ of households	N.A.	31.8	N.A.	30.7

註釋：(1) 此報告中的住戶指家庭住戶。

(4) 曾作內部遷移的住戶是指某住戶內所有戶主曾作內部遷移。遷移的定義為：在過去 5 年，住戶由（甲）一個區議會分區遷往另一個分區；或（乙）在新界同一區議會分區內，由新市鎮遷往區內其他地方，或由區內其他地方遷往新市鎮。

(5) 「內地來港定居未足 7 年人士」是指在 2016 年中期人口統計中報稱：

- (i) 其出生地點為中國內地；
- (ii) 國籍是「中國（永久居留地是香港）」；並
- (iii) 居港少於 7 年的人士。

(6) 數字是根據居於租住居所的家庭住戶編製。詳細的涵蓋範圍請參閱詞彙釋義。

(7) 數字不包括收入金額及／或租金金額是 0 的住戶。

Notes: (1) Households in this report refer to domestic households.

(4) A household in which all of the household head(s) had internally migrated. In defining internal migration, a change in the area of residence refers to a move (a) from a District Council district to another District Council district; or (b) within a District Council district in the New Territories, from a new town to another new town, or from a new town to other areas in the district or vice versa.

(5) "Persons from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years" refer to persons who reported in the 2016 Population By-census that they:

- (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.

(6) Figures are compiled based on domestic households renting the accommodation they occupy. Please refer to Definition of Terms for details of the coverage.

(7) Figures exclude households with zero income and/or zero rent.

2016 年居於分間樓宇單位人士的主要統計數字

Key Statistics of Persons Living in Subdivided Units, 2016

人數

Number of persons

		數目 No.	百分比 %	數目 No.	百分比 %
		居於分間樓宇單位人士 <u>Persons living in subdivided units</u>		全港人口 <u>Whole population</u>	
(i)	按地區劃分的人數 ⁽⁸⁾ Persons ⁽⁸⁾ by region				
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	40 540	19.3	1 253 417	17.1
	九龍 Kowloon	119 413	56.9	2 241 347	30.6
	新界 New Territories	49 787	23.7	3 840 620	52.4
	總計 Total	209 740	100.0	7 335 384	100.0
(ii)	按年齡組別劃分的人數（不包括外籍家庭傭工） Persons (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by age group				
	< 15	37 487	18.1	830 455	11.8
	15 – 24	21 359	10.3	776 709	11.1
	25 – 44	81 646	39.4	1 969 836	28.1
	45 – 64	49 655	24.0	2 275 323	32.4
	≥ 65	17 086	8.2	1 162 467	16.6
	總計 Total	207 233	100.0	7 014 790	100.0
(iii)	按性別劃分的人數（不包括外籍家庭傭工） Persons (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex				
	男 Male	99 624	48.1	3 371 476	48.1
	女 Female	107 609	51.9	3 643 314	51.9
	總計 Total	207 233	100.0	7 014 790	100.0
(iv)	按種族劃分的人數（不包括外籍家庭傭工） Persons (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by ethnicity				
	華人 Chinese	180 427	87.1	6 751 197	96.2
	非華人 Non-Chinese	26 806	12.9	263 593	3.8
	總計 Total	207 233	100.0	7 014 790	100.0

註釋：(8) 包括約 2 500 名外籍家庭傭工。

Note : (8) Including some 2 500 foreign domestic helpers.

2016 年居於分間樓宇單位人士的主要統計數字（續）

Key Statistics of Persons Living in Subdivided Units, 2016 (cont'd)

人數

Number of persons

	數目 No.	百分比 %	數目 No.	百分比 %
	居於分間樓宇單位人士 <u>Persons living in subdivided units</u>		全港人口 <u>Whole population</u>	
(v) 按婚姻狀況劃分的 15 歲及以上的人士（不包括外籍家庭傭工）數目 Persons aged 15 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by marital status				
從未結婚 Never married	49 542	29.2	1 861 670	30.1
已婚 Married	98 464	58.0	3 607 051	58.3
離婚／分居／喪偶 Divorced / separated / widowed	21 740	12.8	715 614	11.6
(vi) 按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上的人士（不包括外籍家庭傭工）數目 Persons aged 15 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by educational attainment (highest level attended)				
小學及以下 Primary and below	29 440	17.3	1 272 280	20.6
中學 Secondary	118 801	70.0	2 858 359	46.2
專上教育及以上 Post-secondary and above	21 505	12.7	2 053 696	33.2
(vii) 從事經濟活動 ⁽⁹⁾ 的 15 歲及以上人士（不包括外籍家庭傭工）數目 Economically active ⁽⁹⁾ persons aged 15 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers)	117 029	68.9	3 633 033	58.7
(viii) 工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工） Working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers)	110 915	65.3	3 434 817	55.5
(ix) 每月主要職業收入中位數 ⁽¹⁰⁾ （港元） Median monthly income from main employment ⁽¹⁰⁾ (HK\$)	9,250	N.A.	15,500	N.A.
(x) 在居住地區同區工作 ⁽¹¹⁾ 的工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工） Working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) who work in the same district of residence ⁽¹¹⁾	46 858	42.2	654 444	19.1

註釋：(9) 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Notes: (9) Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

(10) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

(10) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

(11) 同區工作的人士包括 (a) 在香港島或九龍居住並在同一區議會分區內工作的人士，(b) 在新市鎮居住並在同一新市鎮工作的人士，及 (c) 在新界其他地方居住並在同一區議會分區非新市鎮地區內工作的人士。於家中工作的人士及水上人口並不包括在內。

(11) Persons who work in the same district include: (a) those who live on Hong Kong Island or in Kowloon and work in the same District Council district; (b) those who live in a new town and work in the same new town; and (c) those who live in other areas in the New Territories and work in areas other than new town areas of the same District Council district. Persons who work at home and marine population are excluded.

3. 分間樓宇單位的定義

屋宇單位的定義

3.1 「屋宇單位」是指在住宅、工業、商業和其他類型的樓宇內供居住或其他用途並且有間隔牆圍封的空間。一個屋宇單位必需符合以下兩個條件：

- (i) **屋內互通**，即佔用人不必經過公共走廊、梯台或樓梯，便能來往該屋宇單位內的各個房間；及
- (ii) **屋外直達**，即佔用人不必經過其他屋宇單位便能直接走出街道、公共走廊或梯台。

分間樓宇單位的定義

3.2 「分間樓宇單位」是指個別屋宇單位被分間成兩個或以上「屋內互通」及「屋外直達」的單位，一般是作出租用途。很多時候，原有屋宇單位內的非結構間隔牆可能會被拆除，並以新的間隔牆建成分間樓宇單位。一些分間樓宇單位會加裝或改建渠管，以配置獨立的廁所及／或廚房。本港常見的分間樓宇單位闡述如下：

3. Definition of Subdivided Units

Concepts

3.1 “Quarters” refers to the space enclosed by walls in a residential, industrial, commercial and other types of buildings for living or other purposes. A unit of quarters must fulfil the following two conditions:

- (i) being **internally connected** so that the occupants can move between rooms without going outside through a public corridor, landing or staircase; and
- (ii) being **externally accessible** so that the occupants have direct access to the street, a public corridor or landing without going through someone else’s quarters.

Definition of subdivided units

3.2 “Subdivided units” (SDUs) are formed by splitting a unit of quarters into two or more “internally connected” and “externally accessible” units commonly for rental purposes. Very often, the non-structural partition walls in the original quarters may be removed while new ones are erected to form the SDUs. In some SDUs, internal drains may be added or altered for installing independent toilets and / or kitchens. SDUs commonly found in Hong Kong are illustrated below:

類型 1 屋宇單位內興建的走廊主要用作進出街道或樓梯用途

Type 1 Corridors built inside primarily for access to streets or staircases

3.3 這類分間樓宇單位通常以間隔牆（混凝土或木板），將屋宇單位分間成兩個或以上較小的單位，而興建在屋宇單位內的走廊主要用作進出街道或樓梯用途，即住戶不須經過其他分間樓宇單位便可從其分間樓宇單位直接走到街道、公共走廊或樓梯。該類分間樓宇單位通常設有獨立廁所及／或廚房。圖 3.1 所示為這類型分間樓宇單位的最常見例子。

3.3 In these SDUs, physical partitions (concrete or wooden) are usually used to sub-divide the quarters into two or more smaller units, with the corridors built inside these quarters primarily for access to streets or staircases, i.e. one can have direct access from the SDUs to the streets, public corridors or staircases without passing through other SDUs. Such SDUs are usually equipped with independent toilets and / or kitchens. Typical SDUs of this type are shown in Diagram 3.1.

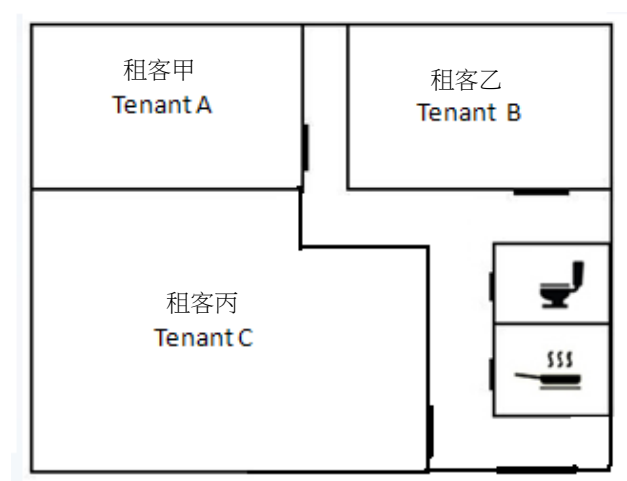
3.4 另外，有些分間樓宇單位沒有獨立廁所及／或廚房，租戶要與其他租戶共用原有單位內的廁所及／或廚房，只剩下走廊主要作進出用途，如圖 3.2 所示。

3.4 Besides, for some SDUs, there are no independent toilets and / or kitchens. Tenants have to share the toilets and / or kitchens with other tenants within the original units, leaving only the corridors primarily for access purpose, as shown in Diagram 3.2.

圖 3.1 分間樓宇單位的例子(一)
Diagram 3.1 Example (1) of subdivided units



圖 3.2 分間樓宇單位的例子(二)
Diagram 3.2 Example (2) of subdivided units



類型 2 新建的分間樓宇單位

3.5 有些分間樓宇單位是以改變原有樓宇的結構而成。如圖 3.3 所示，在三樓一個屋宇單位的結構牆上有新建的門口，但在同一樓宇的四樓，同樣位置的屋宇單位卻沒有同樣的門口。

Type 2 “Newly built” subdivided units

3.5 Some SDUs are created by altering the original structures. An example is illustrated in Diagram 3.3, which shows that an additional opening on the structural wall has been created for the quarters on 3/F, whereas such opening does not exist for the quarters immediately above it on 4/F.

圖 3.3 分間樓宇單位的例子(三)
Diagram 3.3 Example (3) of subdivided units

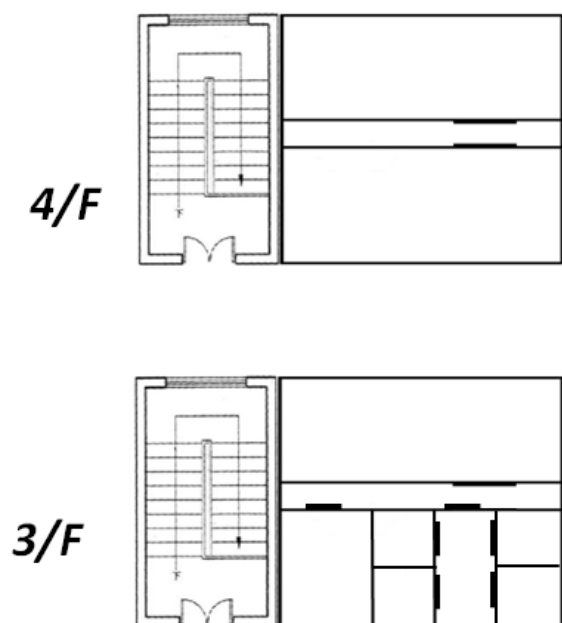


類型 3 類型 1 和 類型 2 的混合體

3.6 有些分間樓宇單位是類型 1 和類型 2 的混合體。這種分間樓宇單位是由改變原有屋宇單位的結構而成，在原有結構牆上加建新的門口，並使用間隔牆（混凝土或木板）將屋宇單位分隔成兩個或以上的較小單位，而興建在屋宇單位內的走廊主要用作進出街道或樓梯用途。這種分間樓宇單位並不普遍。圖 3.4 顯示這類型分間樓宇單位的平面圖。

圖 3.4 分間樓宇單位的例子(四)

Diagram 3.4 Example (4) of subdivided units



與之前有關分間樓宇單位的主題性住戶統計調查在涵蓋範圍和定義上的不同

3.7 本主題性報告內的數字是根據 2016 年中期人口統計的結果編製。當中分間樓宇單位的涵蓋範圍和定義與 2014 年及 2015 年進行有關「香港分間樓宇單位的住屋狀況」的主題性住戶統計調查（調查結果載於第 57 號及第 60 號報告書）有所不同。因此，不能直接比較本報告的統計數字和之前的主題性住戶統計調查報告所載數字。

Type 3 Combination of type 1 and type 2

3.6 Some SDUs are found to be a combination of type 1 and type 2 mentioned above. These SDUs are created by altering the original structures of the quarters in which an additional opening on the structural wall has been created and physical partitions (concrete or wooden) are also used to subdivide the quarters into two or more smaller units with the corridors built inside these quarters primarily for access to streets or staircases. These SDUs are not common. Diagram 3.4 shows the layout of this type of SDUs.

Difference in the coverage and definition from previous thematic household surveys on sub-divided units

3.7 Statistics in this thematic report are compiled based on the results of the 2016 Population By-census (16BC). The coverage and definition of SDUs therein are different from those adopted in the Thematic Household Survey (THS) on housing conditions of SDUs conducted in 2014 and 2015. (Survey results presented in Reports No. 57 and 60). Thus, the statistics in this report are not directly comparable with those presented in the previous THS reports.

3.8 在涵蓋範圍方面，主題性住戶統計調查只涵蓋當時全港樓齡達 25 年或以上的私人住用／綜合用途樓宇（不包括村屋）內的分間樓宇單位；而本報告則涵蓋不論樓齡的所有私人房屋（包括私人住宅單位、村屋、商業大廈及臨時屋宇單位）內的分間樓宇單位。有關私人房屋所涵蓋屋宇單位類別的詳情，請參閱「詞彙釋義」。

3.9 至於分間樓宇單位定義方面，在主題性住戶統計調查，分間樓宇單位分為兩類，即「有可見間隔牆的分間樓宇單位」和「沒有可見間隔牆的分間樓宇單位」。在 2016 年中期人口統計，並沒有這樣劃分。一個樓宇單位是否被界定為分間樓宇單位，只視乎其是否符合「屋內互通」及「屋外直達」的條件（見上文第 3.1 段）。

3.10 有見及此，在 2016 年中期人口統計，倘若在屋宇單位內，兩個或以上的住戶要共同使用共用空間（例如客廳）內的設施（廁所及廚房除外），即共用空間並非主要作進出用途，該些屋宇單位將不會如在主題性住戶統計調查中被歸類為「沒有可見間隔牆的分間樓宇單位」，而是會被歸類為一個屋宇單位內的一屋多戶。圖 3.5 顯示這類單位的最常見例子。它們不被視為分間樓宇單位，是因為住戶成員要經過其他住戶起居生活的地方才能走出街道、公共走廊或梯台，故不符合「屋外直達」的條件。板間房和床位寓所屬這個類別。

3.11 這個定義上的轉變，與相關的國際標準⁽¹⁾更為吻合，而同時亦更切合一般市民對分間樓宇單位的理解。

3.8 Regarding the coverage, THS only covered SDUs in private domestic / composite buildings (excluding village houses) aged 25 and above in Hong Kong at the time, whereas SDUs in all private housing (including private residential flats, village houses, commercial buildings and temporary quarters) regardless of building age are covered in this report. Please refer to “Definition of Terms” for details of the types of quarters covered by private housing.

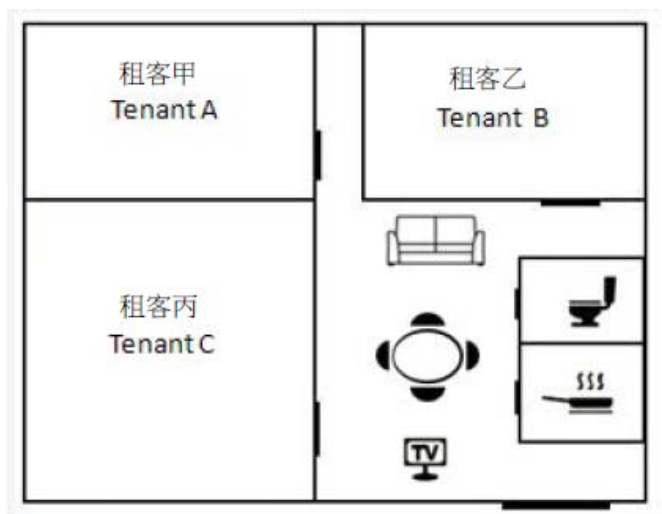
3.9 As for the definition of SDUs, in THS, SDUs were divided into two types, namely “SDUs with observable physical partitions” and “SDUs without observable physical partitions”. In 16BC, there is no such distinction. Whether a unit of quarters is classified as an SDU solely rests on whether it fulfills the criteria of being “internally connected” and “externally accessible” (see paragraph 3.1 above).

3.10 In this connection, in 16BC, quarters where two or more households share facilities in a common area (e.g. a living room), except toilets and kitchens, such that the common area is not primarily for access purpose are not considered as “SDUs without observable physical partitions” as in THS. Instead, they are categorised as multi-households within a unit of quarters. A typical example of such quarters is illustrated in Diagram 3.5. They are not considered as SDUs because the household members have to pass through other households’ living area to gain access to the street, public corridor or landing, thus not meeting the “externally accessible” criterion. Cubicle apartments and bedspace apartments belong to this category.

3.11 This change in definition is more in line with the relevant international standards⁽¹⁾. It also tallies with the general public’s perception of SDUs.

(1) 見聯合國《人口和住房普查的原則和建議第三修訂版》內有關「住所」的定義。

(1) See the definition of “living quarters” in the United Nations’ *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 3*.

圖 3.5 一屋多戶的例子（不屬分間樓宇單位）**Diagram 3.5 Example of multi-households (not considered as subdivided units)**

4. 人口特徵

4.1 根據 2016 年中期人口統計，全港約有 207 200 名人士居於分間樓宇單位(不包括約 2 500 名外籍家庭傭工)。本章描述這些人士的人口特徵。以下分析，包括與全港人口的比較，並不包括外籍家庭傭工。

年齡及性別

4.2 按年齡組別分析，2016 年，居於分間樓宇單位的人士當中，28.4%為 25 歲以下，39.4%為 25 - 44 歲，24.0%為 45 - 64 歲，而 65 歲及以上人士則佔 8.2%。與全港人口比較，居於分間樓宇單位的兒童(即 15 歲以下)及青中年人士(即 25 - 44 歲)的比例明顯較高，而 45 歲及以上人士的情況則相反。(圖 4.1 及表 4.1)

4.3 按性別分析，48.1%居於分間樓宇單位人士為男性，51.9%為女性，比例與全港人口幾乎相同。(表 4.1)

4. Demographic Characteristics

4.1 According to the 2016 Population By-census, there were some 207 200 persons living in subdivided units (SDUs) in Hong Kong (excluding some 2 500 foreign domestic helpers). This chapter describes the demographic characteristics of these persons. The following analyses, including the comparisons against the whole population, do not include foreign domestic helpers.

Age and sex

4.2 Analysed by age group, 28.4% of the persons living in SDUs in 2016 were aged below 25, 39.4% aged 25 - 44, 24.0% aged 45 - 64, while those aged 65 and over accounted for 8.2%. Compared with the whole population, the proportions of children (i.e. those aged below 15) and young to middle-aged persons (i.e. those aged 25 - 44) living in SDUs were notably higher, and the opposite was observed for persons aged 45 and above. (Chart 4.1 and Table 4.1)

4.3 Analysed by sex, 48.1% of those persons living in SDUs were males while 51.9% were females, which was virtually the same as that of the whole population. (Table 4.1)

圖 4.1 2016 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的居於分間樓宇單位人數（不包括外籍家庭傭工）
Chart 4.1 Persons (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in subdivided units by age group and sex, 2016

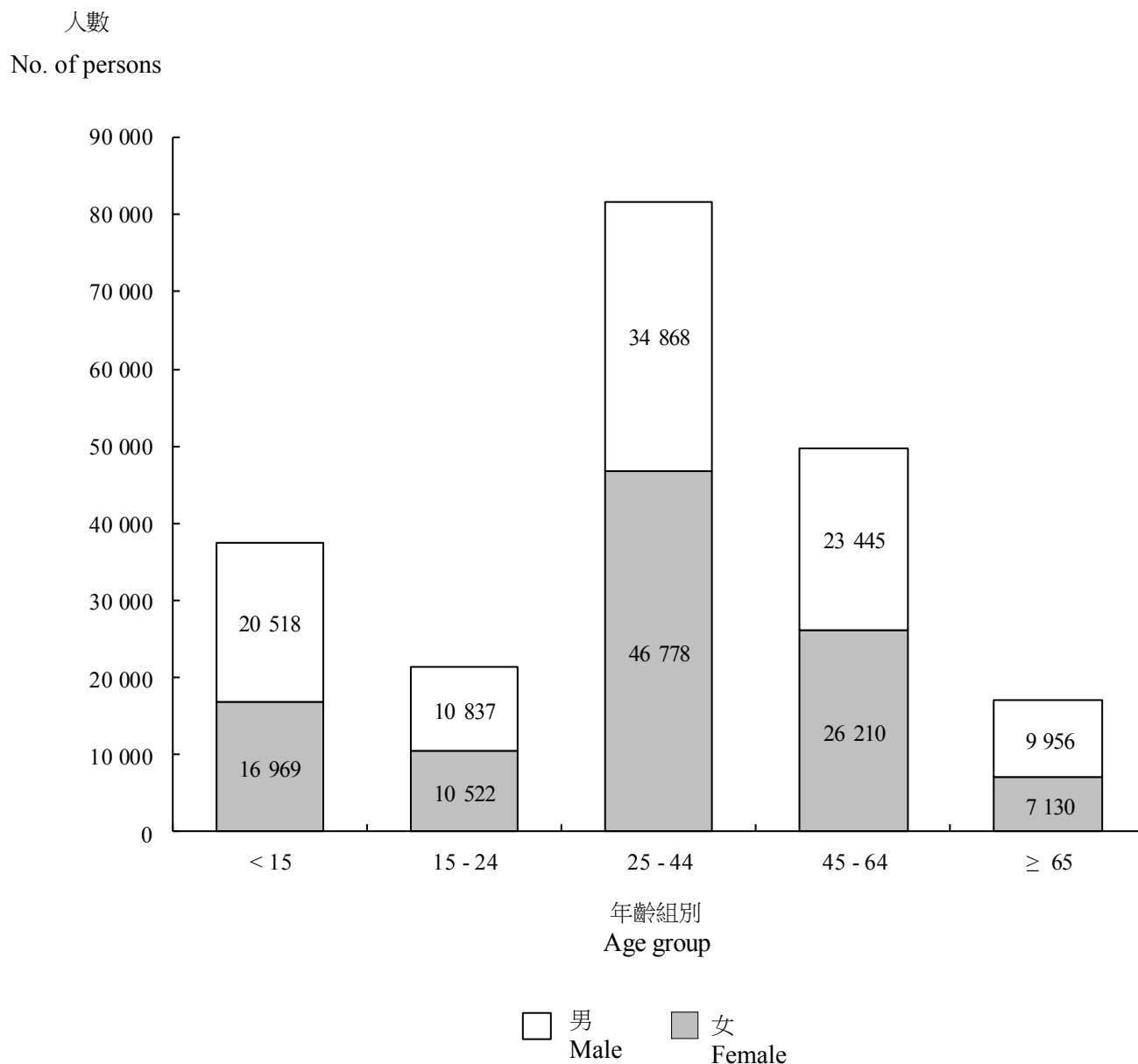


表 4.1 2016 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的居於分間樓宇單位人數（不包括外籍家庭傭工）
Table 4.1 Persons (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in subdivided units by age group and sex, 2016

居於分間樓宇單位人士

Persons living in subdivided units

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
< 15	20 518	20.6	16 969	15.8	37 487	18.1
15 - 24	10 837	10.9	10 522	9.8	21 359	10.3
25 - 44	34 868	35.0	46 778	43.5	81 646	39.4
45 - 64	23 445	23.5	26 210	24.4	49 655	24.0
≥ 65	9 956	10.0	7 130	6.6	17 086	8.2
總計 [^] Total [^]	99 624	100.0 (48.1)	107 609	100.0 (51.9)	207 233	100.0 (100.0)

全港人口

Whole population

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
< 15	428 289	12.7	402 166	11.0	830 455	11.8
15 - 24	396 629	11.8	380 080	10.4	776 709	11.1
25 - 44	920 931	27.3	1 048 905	28.8	1 969 836	28.1
45 - 64	1 082 709	32.1	1 192 614	32.7	2 275 323	32.4
≥ 65	542 918	16.1	619 549	17.0	1 162 467	16.6
總計 [*] Total [*]	3 371 476	100.0 (48.1)	3 643 314	100.0 (51.9)	7 014 790	100.0 (100.0)

註釋：[^] 括號內的數字顯示在所有居於分間樓宇單位人士中所佔的百分比。

^{*} 括號內的數字顯示全港人口中所佔的百分比。

Notes: [^] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons living in subdivided units.

^{*} Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the whole population.

種族

Ethnicity

4.4 按種族分析，在 2016 年，居於分間樓宇單位人士當中，87.1% 是華人，其次是南亞裔人士[#]（6.5%）及菲律賓人（2.1%）。全港人口的相應數字則分別是 96.2%、1.1% 及 0.3%。（表 4.2）

4.4 Analysed by ethnicity, 87.1% of those persons living in SDUs in 2016 were Chinese, followed by South Asians[#] (6.5%) and Filipinos (2.1%). As for the whole population, the corresponding figures were 96.2%, 1.1% and 0.3% respectively. (Table 4.2)

表 4.2 2016 年按種族劃分的居於分間樓宇單位人數（不包括外籍家庭傭工）
Table 4.2 Persons (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in subdivided units by ethnicity, 2016

種族 Ethnicity	居於分間樓宇單位人士 Persons living in subdivided units		全港人口 Whole population	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
華人 Chinese	180 427	87.1	6 751 197	96.2
南亞裔人士 [#] South Asian [#]	13 421	6.5	79 976	1.1
其中： Of which:				
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	7 704	3.7	25 044	0.4
印度人 Indian	3 009	1.5	32 935	0.5
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	1 531	0.7	18 094	0.3
其他南亞裔人士 [^] Other South Asian [^]	1 177	0.6	3 903	0.1
菲律賓人 Filipino	4 304	2.1	20 527	0.3
印尼人 Indonesian	1 505	0.7	7 643	0.1
白人 White	1 434	0.7	58 209	0.8
其他亞洲人 Other Asian	3 617	1.7	32 701	0.5
其他 [*] Others [*]	2 525	1.2	64 537	0.9
總計 Total	207 233	100.0	7 014 790	100.0

註釋：[#] 根據聯合國秘書處統計司的地區分類，南亞經濟體包括印度、巴基斯坦、尼泊爾、孟加拉、斯里蘭卡、阿富汗、不丹、伊朗和馬爾代夫。由於數據的局限，本報告內「南亞裔人士」的數字只涵蓋前五個種族群。

[^] 「其他南亞裔人士」包括「孟加拉人」及「斯里蘭卡人」。

^{*} 數字包括「混血兒」、「黑人」、「拉丁美洲人」等。

Notes：[#] According to the classification of territories prepared by the Statistics Division of the United Nations Secretariat, South Asian economies include India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Bhutan, Iran and Maldives. Owing to limitations of data, figures related to "South Asians" in this report only include the first five ethnic groups.

[^] "Other South Asian" include "Bangladeshi" and "Sri-Lankan".

^{*} Figures include "Mixed", "Black", "Latin American", etc.

婚姻狀況

4.5 2016年，在169 700名居於分間樓宇單位的15歲及以上人士中，58.0%為已婚，29.2%為從未結婚及12.8%為離婚／分居／喪偶人士。分布與15歲及以上全港人口大致相若。（表4.3）

Marital status

4.5 Of the 169 700 persons aged 15 and over living in SDUs in 2016, 58.0% were married, 29.2% were never married and 12.8% were divorced / separated / widowed. Such distribution was broadly similar to that of the whole population aged 15 and over. (Table 4.3)

表 4.3 2016 年按婚姻狀況劃分的居於分間樓宇單位的 15 歲及以上的人士（不包括外籍家庭傭工）數目

Table 4.3 Persons aged 15 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in subdivided units by marital status, 2016

婚姻狀況 Marital status	15 歲及以上 居於分間樓宇單位人士 Persons living in subdivided units aged 15 and over		15 歲及以上全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
從未結婚 Never married	49 542	29.2	1 861 670	30.1
已婚 Married	98 464	58.0	3 607 051	58.3
離婚／分居／喪偶 Divorced / separated / widowed	21 740	12.8	715 614	11.6
總計 Total	169 746	100.0	6 184 335	100.0

教育程度

4.6 2016年，在169 700名居於分間樓宇單位的15歲及以上人士中，70.0%具中學教育程度，17.3%具小學及以下教育程度。具專上教育程度的只有12.7%，顯著低於全港人口的相應比例，即33.2%。（表4.4）

Educational attainment

4.6 Of the 169 700 persons aged 15 and over living in SDUs in 2016, 70.0% had attained secondary education and 17.3% had attained primary education and below. Only 12.7% had attained post-secondary education, which was considerably lower than the corresponding proportion of the whole population, at 33.2%. (Table 4.4)

表 4.4 2016 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的居於分間樓宇單位的 15 歲及以上人士（不包括外籍家庭傭工）數目

Table 4.4 Persons aged 15 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in subdivided units by educational attainment (highest level attended), 2016

教育程度 Educational attainment	15 歲及以上 居於分間樓宇單位人士 Persons living in subdivided units aged 15 and over		15 歲及以上全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
小學及以下 Primary and below	29 440	17.3	1 272 280	20.6
中學 Secondary	118 801	70.0	2 858 359	46.2
專上教育及以上 Post-secondary and above	21 505	12.7	2 053 696	33.2
總計 Total	169 746	100.0	6 184 335	100.0

5. 經濟特徵

5.1 2016 年，在 169 700 名 15 歲及以上居於分間樓宇單位的人士（不包括外籍家庭傭工）中，110 900 名為就業人士（即工作人口）。本章描述這些人士的經濟特徵。與第 4 章相同，以下分析，包括與全港人口的比較，並不包括外籍家庭傭工。

經濟活動身分

5.2 2016 年，在 169 700 名居於分間樓宇單位的 15 歲及以上人士中，68.9% 為從事經濟活動人士（包括就業人士及失業人士），較 15 歲及以上全港人口的相應比例（58.7%）為高。至於其餘非從事經濟活動人士，15.4% 為料理家務者、8.4% 為退休人士及 5.3% 為學生。居於分間樓宇單位的料理家務者的比例較全港人口為高，而退休人士的比例則較低。（表 5.1）

5. Economic Characteristics

5.1 Among the 169 700 persons aged 15 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in subdivided units (SDUs) in 2016, 110 900 were employed persons (i.e. working population). This chapter describes the economic characteristics of these persons. As in Chapter 4, the following analyses, including the comparisons against the whole population, do not include foreign domestic helpers.

Economic activity status

5.2 Of the 169 700 persons aged 15 and over living in SDUs in 2016, 68.9% were economically active (including employed persons and unemployed persons), which was higher than the corresponding proportion of the whole population aged 15 and over (58.7%). For the remaining persons who were economically inactive, 15.4% were home-makers, 8.4% were retired persons and 5.3% were students. The proportion of home-makers among persons living in SDUs was higher than that of the whole population, whereas the proportion of retired persons was lower. (Table 5.1)

表 5.1 2016 年按經濟活動身分劃分的居於分間樓宇單位的 15 歲及以上人士（不包括外籍家庭傭工）數目

Table 5.1 Persons (excluding foreign domestic helpers) aged 15 and over living in subdivided units by economic activity status, 2016

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	15 歲及以上 居於分間樓宇單位人士 Persons living in subdivided units aged 15 and over		15 歲及以上全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
從事經濟活動 [^] Economically active [^]	117 029	68.9	3 633 033	58.7
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	52 717	31.1	2 551 332	41.3
料理家務者 Home-makers	26 197	15.4	543 327	8.8
學生 Students	9 056	5.3	430 866	7.0
退休人士 Retired persons	14 266	8.4	1 163 264	18.8
其他 Others	3 198	1.9	413 875	6.7
總計 Total	169 746	100.0	6 184 335	100.0

註釋：[^] 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Note: [^] Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

職業

5.3 2016 年，在 110 900 名居於分間樓宇單位的工作人口中，36.5% 為服務工作及銷售人員，26.6% 為非技術工人，比例明顯較全港工作人口為高。另一方面，從事較高技術職業的人士，即經理及行政級人員、專業人員及輔助專業人員的比例（15.8%），明顯較全港工作人口（41.2%）為低。

（表 5.2）

Occupation

5.3 In 2016, among the 110 900 working population living in SDUs, 36.5% were service and sales workers and 26.6% were workers in elementary occupations. The proportions were significantly higher than those of the whole working population. On the other hand, the proportion engaged in higher-skilled occupations, i.e. managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals (15.8%), was significantly lower than that of the whole working population (41.2%). (Table 5.2)

表 5.2 2016 年按職業[^]劃分的居於分間樓宇單位的工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）
Table 5.2 Working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in subdivided units by occupation[^], 2016

職業 Occupation	居於分間樓宇單位的工作人口 Working population living in subdivided units		全港工作人口 Whole working population	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	3 109	2.8	380 620	11.1
專業人員 Professionals	1 917	1.7	264 765	7.7
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	12 539	11.3	769 763	22.4
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	8 342	7.5	531 175	15.5
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	40 498	36.5	645 605	18.8
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	9 682	8.7	210 341	6.1
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	5 180	4.7	162 730	4.7
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	29 461	26.6	464 708	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	187	0.2	5 110	0.1
總計 Total	110 915	100.0	3 434 817	100.0

註釋：[^] 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「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」為藍本而編定。

Note: [^] Figures in this table are compiled based on the occupation classification adopted in the 2011 Population Census, which is broadly modeled on the International Standard Classification of Occupation 2008 (ISCO-08).

行業

5.4 2016 年，在居於分間樓宇單位的工作人口中，最多人從事的行業是「住宿及膳食服務業」（27.0%）、「進出口、批發及零售業」（19.5%）及「建造業」（15.6%）。尤其從事「住宿及膳食服務業」的工作人口的比例明顯較全港工作人口（8.9%）為高。另一方面，從事「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」的比例（6.4%）較全港

Industry

5.4 Among the working population living in SDUs in 2016, industries with the largest number of persons engaged were “Accommodation and food services” (27.0%), “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades” (19.5%) and “Construction” (15.6%). In particular, the proportion engaged in the “Accommodation and food services” sector was notably higher than that of the whole working population (8.9%). On the other hand, the

工作人口（16.5%）為低。（表 5.3）

proportion engaged in the “Public administration, education, human health and social work activities” sector (6.4%) was much lower than that of the whole working population (16.5%). (Table 5.3)

表 5.3 2016 年按行業[^]劃分的居於分間樓宇單位的工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）
Table 5.3 Working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in subdivided units by industry[^], 2016

行業 Industry	居於分間樓宇單位的工作人口 Working population living in subdivided units		全港工作人口 Whole working population	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
製造業 Manufacturing	2 597	2.3	142 445	4.1
建造業 Construction	17 324	15.6	319 877	9.3
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/ export, wholesale and retail trades	21 660	19.5	710 628	20.7
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	10 550	9.5	331 088	9.6
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	29 949	27.0	306 998	8.9
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	1 335	1.2	136 003	4.0
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	1 987	1.8	245 141	7.1
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	13 714	12.4	536 661	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	7 062	6.4	567 097	16.5
雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	4 236	3.8	117 138	3.4
其他 [*] Others [*]	501	0.5	21 741	0.6
總計 Total	110 915	100.0	3 434 817	100.0

註釋：[^] 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。

Notes：[^] Figures in this table are compiled based on the industry classification modeled on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0.

* 「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。

* “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

5.5 2016 年，撇除無酬家庭從業員，居於分間樓宇單位的工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數為 9,250 元，遠低於全港工作人口的 15,500 元。在居於分間樓宇單位的工作人口中，超過八成每月主要職業收入為 6,000 元至 14,999 元。值得注意的是，居於分間樓宇單位的工作人口中，每月收入為 15,000 元及以上的比例（6.2%）遠低於全港工作人口（55.3%）。（表 5.4）

Monthly income from main employment

5.5 In 2016, excluding unpaid family workers, the median monthly income from main employment of the working population living in SDUs was \$9,250, far lower than the \$15,500 of the whole working population. Among the working population living in SDUs, over 80% had monthly income from main employment in the range of \$6,000 - \$14,999. It is worth noting that the proportion of working persons living in SDUs having monthly income of \$15,000 and above (6.2%) was far lower than that of the whole working population (55.3%). (Table 5.4)

表 5.4 2016 年按每月主要職業收入劃分的居於分間樓宇單位的工作人口[^]（不包括外籍家庭傭工）
Table 5.4 Working population[^] (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in subdivided units by monthly income from main employment, 2016

每月主要職業收入（港元） Monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	居於分間樓宇單位的工作人口 Working population living in subdivided units		全港工作人口 Whole working population	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 6,000	12 728	11.5	221 696	6.5
6,000 - 7,999	23 393	21.1	130 754	3.8
8,000 - 9,999	27 819	25.1	283 102	8.3
10,000 - 14,999	39 810	36.0	891 262	26.1
≥ 15,000	6 876	6.2	1 892 293	55.3
總計 Total	110 617	100.0	3 419 107	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)				
	9,250		15,500	

註釋：[^] 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Note：[^] Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

工作地點

5.6 2016年，42.2%居於分間樓宇單位的工作人口的工作地點及居住地區位於同一區，而全港工作人口的相應比例只有19.1%。另外，17.1%居於分間樓宇單位的工作人口沒有固定工作地點或於水上工作，高於全港工作人口（12.4%）。（表5.5）

Place of work

5.6 In 2016, 42.2% of the working population living in SDUs worked in the same district of their area of residence, while the corresponding proportion was only 19.1% for the whole working population. Besides, 17.1% of the working population living in SDUs did not have fixed place of work or were working in marine locations. The proportion was higher than that of the whole working population (12.4%). (Table 5.5)

表 5.5 2016 年按工作地點劃分的居於分間樓宇單位的工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）
Table 5.5 Working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in subdivided units by place of work, 2016

工作地點 Place of work	居於分間樓宇單位的工作人口 Working population living in subdivided units	全港工作人口 Whole working population
	數目（百分比） [^] Number (%) [^]	數目（百分比） [^] Number (%) [^]
香港 Hong Kong		
同區工作* Work in the same district*	46 858 (42.2)	654 444 (19.1)
跨區工作 Work in another district	43 288 (39.0)	2 203 244 (64.1)
香港島 Hong Kong Island	15 011 (13.5)	714 555 (20.8)
九龍 Kowloon	14 890 (13.4)	818 011 (23.8)
新市鎮 New towns	10 580 (9.5)	530 335 (15.4)
新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	2 807 (2.5)	140 343 (4.1)
無固定地點／水上 No fixed places/ Marine	18 999 (17.1)	427 396 (12.4)
於家中工作 Work at home	943 (0.9)	38 352 (1.1)
小計 Sub-total	110 088 (99.3)	3 323 436 (96.8)

表 5.5 2016 年按工作地點劃分的居於分間樓宇單位的工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）（續）
Table 5.5 Working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in subdivided units by place of work, 2016 (cont'd)

工作地點 Place of work	居於分間樓宇單位的工作人口 Working population living in subdivided units	全港工作人口 Whole working population
	數目（百分比） [^] Number (%)	數目（百分比） [^] Number (%)
香港以外地方 Places outside Hong Kong		
中國內地／澳門／台灣 <i>The mainland of China/ Macao/ Taiwan</i>	777 (0.7)	92 725 (2.7)
其他 <i>Others</i>	50 (0.0)	18 656 (0.5)
小計 Sub-total	827 (0.7)	111 381 (3.2)
總計 Total	110 915 (100.0)	3 434 817 (100.0)

註釋：[^] 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

Notes: [^] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

* 同區工作的人士包括（a）在香港島或九龍居住並在同一區議會分區內工作的人士，（b）在新市鎮居住並在同一新市鎮工作的人士，及（c）在新界其他地方居住並在同一區議會分區非新市鎮地區內工作的人士。於家中工作的人士及水上人口並不包括在內。

* Persons who work in the same district include: (a) those who live on Hong Kong Island or in Kowloon and work in the same District Council district; (b) those who live in a new town and work in the same new town; and (c) those who live in other areas in the New Territories and work in areas other than new town areas of the same District Council district. Persons who work at home and marine population are excluded.

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6. 住戶特徵

6. Household Characteristics

6.1 此報告中的住戶指家庭住戶。在2016年，全港約有91 800個居於分間樓宇單位的住戶。本章描述這些住戶的特徵。

6.1 Households in this report refer to domestic households. In 2016, there were some 91 800 households living in subdivided units (SDUs) in Hong Kong. This chapter describes the characteristics of these households.

住戶人數

6.2 居於分間樓宇單位的住戶以小型住戶為主。在2016年，居於分間樓宇單位的住戶中，29.8%為單人住戶，30.2%為二人住戶，24.8%為三人住戶，而餘下的15.1%則為四人及以上住戶。住戶平均人數為2.3人，低於全港家庭住戶的2.8人。在分間樓宇單位中，單人住戶所佔比例遠高於全港家庭住戶的相應比例，而四人及以上住戶的情況則相反。（圖6.1及表6.1）

Household size

6.2 Small households predominated households living in SDUs. In 2016, 29.8% of households living in SDUs were one-person households, 30.2% were two-person households, 24.8% were three-person households, and the remaining 15.1% were four-person and above households. The average household size was 2.3 persons, smaller than the 2.8 persons for all domestic households. The proportion of one-person households amongst SDUs was much higher than the corresponding proportion for all domestic households, while the opposite was observed for four-person and above households. (Chart 6.1 and Table 6.1)

圖 6.1 2016 年按住戶人數劃分的居於分間樓宇單位的住戶的百分比

Chart 6.1 Percentage of households living in subdivided units by household size, 2016

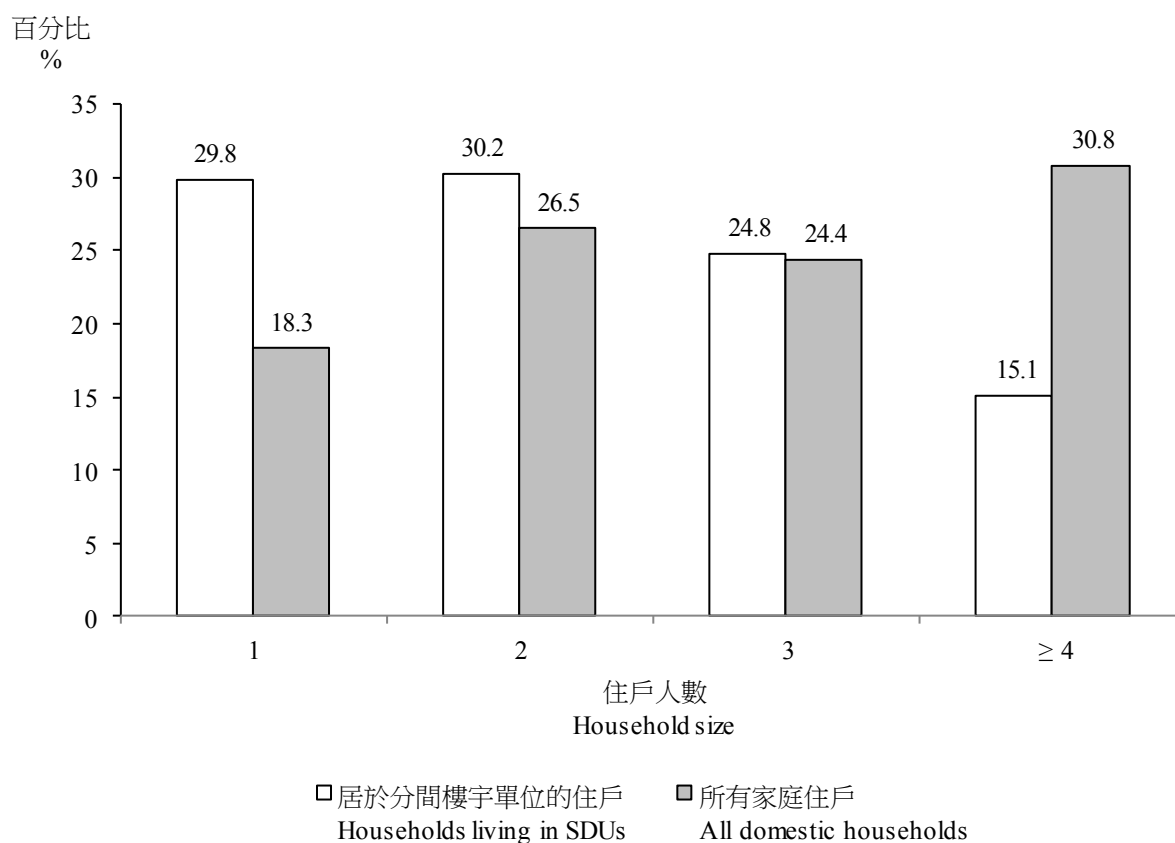


表 6.1 2016 年按住戶人數劃分的居於分間樓宇單位的住戶數目
Table 6.1 Households living in subdivided units by household size, 2016

住戶人數 Household size	居於分間樓宇單位的住戶 Households living in subdivided units		全港家庭住戶 All domestic households	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
1	27 386	29.8	459 015	18.3
2	27 705	30.2	665 840	26.5
3	22 806	24.8	611 489	24.4
≥ 4	13 890	15.1	773 390	30.8
總計 Total	91 787	100.0	2 509 734	100.0
住戶平均人數 Average household size	2.3		2.8	

住戶結構

6.3 按住戶結構分析，在 2016 年，居於分間樓宇單位的住戶中，單人住戶所佔比例最高（29.8%），其次是由夫婦及未婚子女所組成的核心家庭住戶（25.4%），及由父或母親及未婚子女所組成的核心家庭住戶（17.9%）。全港家庭住戶的相應比例分別是 18.3%、36.7% 及 11.9%。值得注意的是，居於分間樓宇單位的住戶中，由父或母親及未婚子女所組成的住戶比例較全港家庭住戶為高。（表 6.2）

Household composition

6.3 Analysed by household composition, among households living in SDUs in 2016, the proportion of one-person households was the highest (29.8%), followed by nuclear family households composed of couple and unmarried children (25.4%), and nuclear family households composed of lone parent and unmarried children (17.9%). The corresponding proportions in all domestic households were 18.3%, 36.7% and 11.9% respectively. It is noteworthy that the proportion of households composed of lone parent and unmarried children living in SDUs was higher than that of all domestic households. (Table 6.2)

表 6.2 2016 年按住戶結構劃分的居於分間樓宇單位的住戶數目

Table 6.2 Households living in subdivided units by household composition, 2016

住戶結構 Household composition	居於分間樓宇單位的住戶 Households living in subdivided units		全港家庭住戶 All domestic households	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
核心家庭住戶 Nuclear family households				
由夫婦所組成 Composed of couple	10 873	11.8	387 907	15.5
由夫婦及未婚子女所組成 Composed of couple and unmarried children	23 303	25.4	920 008	36.7
由父或母親及未婚子女所組成 Composed of lone parent and unmarried children	16 384	17.9	297 731	11.9
小計 Sub-total	50 560	55.1	1 605 646	64.0
親屬關係住戶 Relative households				
由夫婦、其中至少一個父或母親及／或其未婚子女所組成 Composed of couple, at least one of their parents and/ or their unmarried children	1 040	1.1	118 918	4.7
由其他親屬關係組合所組成 Composed of other relationship combinations	8 691	9.5	265 898	10.6
小計 Sub-total	9 731	10.6	384 816	15.3
其他住戶 Other households				
單人住戶 One-person households	27 386	29.8	459 015	18.3
非親屬關係住戶 Non-relative households	4 110	4.5	60 257	2.4
小計 Sub-total	31 496	34.3	519 272	20.7
總計 Total	91 787	100.0	2 509 734	100.0

居所樓面面積

6.4 2016年，在居於分間樓宇單位的住戶中，大部分（66.9%）居所樓面面積為7至少於13平方米。其次為13至少於20平方米（16.8%）、7平方米以下（12.0%）及20平方米或以上（4.3%）。居所樓面面積中位數為10.0平方米（或107.6平方呎），低於全港家庭住戶的40.0平方米（或430.6平方呎）。（表6.3）

Floor area of accommodation

6.4 The majority (66.9%) of households living in SDUs in 2016 were living in units with floor area of accommodation of 7 to less than 13 square metres. This was followed by units with floor area of accommodation of 13 to less than 20 square metres (16.8%), below 7 square metres (12.0%), and 20 square metres or above (4.3%). The median floor area of accommodation was 10.0 square metres (or 107.6 square feet), lower than that of all domestic households at 40.0 square metres (or 430.6 square feet). (Table 6.3)

表 6.3 2016 年按居所樓面面積[^]劃分的居於分間樓宇單位的住戶數目
Table 6.3 Households living in subdivided units by floor area of accommodation[^], 2016

居所樓面面積(平方米) Floor area of accommodation (square metres)	住戶數目 No. of households	百分比 %
< 7 [< 70]	11 028	12.0
7 - < 13 [70 - < 140]	61 383	66.9
13 - < 20 [140 - < 210]	15 458	16.8
≥ 20 [≥ 210]	3 918	4.3
總計 Total	91 787	100.0
居所樓面面積中位數(平方米) Median floor area of accommodation (square metres)	10.0 [107.6]	
全港家庭住戶居所樓面面積中位數(平方米) Median floor area of accommodation (square metres) of all domestic households	40.0 [430.6]	

註釋：[^] 與其他住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。

方括號內的數字指以平方呎計算的大約樓面面積。

Notes：[^] Floor area of common area shared among households is excluded.

Figures in square brackets refer to the approximate floor area in square feet.

平均人均居所樓面面積

6.5 分間樓宇單位的平均人均居所樓面面積隨著住戶人數的增加而下降。在 2016 年，單人住戶的平均人均居所樓面面積為 8.7 平方米，而二人住戶為 6.0 平方米。平均人均居所樓面面積由三人住戶的 3.8 平方米進一步下降至四人及以上住戶的 3.1 平方米。所有居於分間樓宇單位人士的平均人均居所樓面面積為 5.8 平方米（或 62.4 平方呎）。人均居所樓面面積中位數為 5.3 平方米（或 56.5 平方呎），低於全港家庭住戶的 15.0 平方米（或 161.5 平方呎）。（表 6.4）

Average per capita floor area of accommodation

6.5 The average per capita floor area of accommodation of SDUs tended to decrease with household size. In 2016, the average per capita floor area of accommodation for one-person households was 8.7 square metres and that for two-person households was 6.0 square metres. The figure further decreased from 3.8 square metres for three-person households to 3.1 square metres for four-person and above households. The average per capita floor area of accommodation for all persons living in SDUs was 5.8 square metres (or 62.4 square feet). The median per capita floor area of accommodation was 5.3 square metres (or 56.5 square feet), lower than that of all domestic households at 15.0 square metres (or 161.5 square feet). (Table 6.4)

表 6.4 2016 年按住戶人數劃分的分間樓宇單位的平均人均居所樓面面積[^]
Table 6.4 Average per capita floor area of accommodation[^] of subdivided units by household size, 2016

住戶人數 Household size	平均人均居所樓面面積 (平方米) Average per capita floor area of accommodation (square metres)
1	8.7 [93.1]
2	6.0 [64.5]
3	3.8 [40.5]
≥ 4	3.1 [33.6]
合計 Overall	5.8 [62.4]
人均居所樓面面積中位數 Median per capita floor area of accommodation	5.3 [56.5]
全港家庭住戶人均居所樓面面積中位數 Median per capita floor area of accommodation of all domestic households	15.0 [161.5]

註釋：[^] 與其他住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。

方括號內的數字指以平方呎計算的大約樓面面積。

Notes: [^] Floor area of common area shared among households is excluded.

Figures in square brackets refer to the approximate floor area in square feet.

單位內是否設有獨立廁所或廚房

Availability of independent toilet or kitchen in the units

6.6 按單位內是否設有獨立廁所或廚房分析，2016 年，在居於分間樓宇單位的住戶中，95.9%在單位內設有獨立廁所，而 72.4%設有獨立廚房。（表 6.5）

6.6 Analysed by the availability of independent toilet or kitchen, among households living in SDUs in 2016, 95.9% had independent toilets, while 72.4% had independent kitchens in their units. (Table 6.5)

表 6.5 2016 年按單位內有否獨立廁所或廚房劃分的居於分間樓宇單位的住戶數目
Table 6.5 Households living in subdivided units by whether having independent toilet or kitchen in the units, 2016

	住戶數目* No. of households*	百分比 %
設有獨立廁所 Having independent toilet	87 984	95.9
設有獨立廚房 Having independent kitchen	66 495	72.4

註釋：* 居於分間樓宇單位的住戶總數為 91 787。

Note: * The total number of households living in subdivided units was 91 787.

住戶每月收入

Monthly household income

6.7 2016 年，居於分間樓宇單位的住戶每月收入中位數為 13,500 元，遠低於全港家庭住戶的 25,000 元。在居於分間樓宇單位的住戶中，23.7%住戶每月收入為 10,000 元以下，35.6%為 10,000 元至 14,999 元，26.1%為 15,000 元至 19,999 元，及 14.6%為 20,000 元及以上。至於全港家庭住戶，59.0%住戶每月收入為 20,000 元及以上，顯著高於居於分間樓宇單位住戶的相應比例。（表 6.6）

6.7 In 2016, the median monthly household income of households living in SDUs was \$13,500, far lower than that of all domestic households (\$25,000). Among households living in SDUs, 23.7% had monthly household income of below \$10,000, 35.6% had \$10,000 - \$14,999, 26.1% had \$15,000 - \$19,999, and 14.6% had \$20,000 and above. As for all domestic households, 59.0% had monthly household income of \$20,000 and above, significantly higher than the corresponding proportion of households living in SDUs. (Table 6.6)

表 6.6 2016 年按住戶每月收入劃分的居於分間樓宇單位的住戶數目
Table 6.6 Households living in subdivided units by monthly household income, 2016

住戶每月收入(港元) Monthly household income (HK\$)	居於分間樓宇單位的住戶 Households living in subdivided units		全港家庭住戶 All domestic households	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 6,000	5 999	6.5	258 877	10.3
6,000 - 7,999	7 441	8.1	119 574	4.8
8,000 - 9,999	8 355	9.1	101 666	4.1
10,000 - 14,999	32 655	35.6	295 912	11.8
15,000 - 19,999	23 940	26.1	251 872	10.0
≥ 20,000	13 397	14.6	1 481 833	59.0
總計 Total	91 787	100.0	2 509 734	100.0
住戶每月收入中位數(港元) Median monthly household income (HK\$)	13,500 (13,500)		25,000 (24,890)	

註釋：括號內的數字指撇除外籍家庭傭工後計算的住戶每月收入中位數。

Note: Figures in brackets refer to median monthly domestic household income after excluding foreign domestic helpers.

每月租金

6.8 撇除免租的住戶，在 2016 年，有 88 900 個居於分間樓宇單位並需繳交租金，當中 27.9% 的住戶繳付的每月租金為 4,000 元至 4,999 元（包括管理費、差餉和地租）。另有 22.1% 的住戶每月繳交的租金為 5,000 元至 5,999 元，及 20.0% 為 3,000 元至 3,999 元。這些住戶每月租金中位數為 4,500 元，而所有居於私人住宅單位的租戶的同類中位數則為 10,000 元。全港家庭住戶的每月租金中位數則為 2,180 元。（表 6.7）

Monthly rental payment

6.8 Excluding rent free households, there were 88 900 households living in SDUs which had to pay rent in 2016. 27.9% of them paid \$4,000 - \$4,999 per month (including management fees, rates and Government rent). Another 22.1% of those households paid an amount of \$5,000 - \$5,999 per month and 20.0% paid \$3,000 - \$3,999. The median monthly rental payment of these households was \$4,500, while that of all tenants living in private residential flats was \$10,000. The median monthly rental payment of all domestic households was \$2,180. (Table 6.7)

表 6.7 2016 年按家庭住戶每月租金[^]劃分的居於分間樓宇單位的住戶數目
Table 6.7 Households living in subdivided units by monthly domestic household rent[^], 2016

家庭住戶每月租金(港元) Monthly domestic household rent (HK\$)	住戶數目 No. of households	百分比 %
< 2,000	2 145	2.4
2,000 - 2,999	12 534	14.1
3,000 - 3,999	17 774	20.0
4,000 - 4,999	24 800	27.9
5,000 - 5,999	19 684	22.1
≥ 6,000	11 962	13.5
總計 Total	88 899	100.0
家庭住戶每月租金中位數(港元) Median monthly domestic household rent (HK\$)	4,500	
私人住宅單位的家庭住戶每月租金中位數(港元) Median monthly domestic household rent (HK\$) of private residential flats	10,000	
全港家庭住戶的家庭住戶每月租金中位數(港元) Median monthly domestic household rent (HK\$) of all domestic households	2,180	

註釋：[^] 數字是根據居於租住居所的家庭住戶編製。
 詳細的涵蓋範圍請參閱詞彙釋義。

Note: [^] Figures are compiled based on domestic households renting the accommodation they occupy. Please refer to Definition of Terms for details of the coverage.

租金與收入比率中位數

6.9 撇除免租的住戶及沒有收入的住戶，居於分間樓宇單位住戶的租金與收入比率中位數為 31.8%，與私人住宅單位的 30.7% 相若。按住戶人數分析，居於分間樓宇單位的單人住戶的比率中位數最高（35.8%），而二人住戶、三人住戶和四人及以上住戶的比率中位數則相若（約 30%），這亦與私人住宅單位的情況相若。至於全港家庭住戶，其租金與收入比率中位數則為 13.6%。（表 6.8）

Median rent to income ratio

6.9 Excluding rent-free households and households without income, the median rent to income ratio for households living in SDUs was 31.8%, similar to that of private residential flats, at 30.7%. Analysed by household size, the median ratio was the highest for one-person households (35.8%) living in SDUs while the median ratio was similar for two-person households, three-person households, and four-person and above households (about 30%). The above observations were also similar to those of private residential flats. As for all domestic households, the median rent to income ratio was 13.6%. (Table 6.8)

表 6.8 2016 年按住戶人數劃分的居於分間樓宇單位住戶的租金與收入比率中位數[^]
Table 6.8 Median rent to income ratio[^] of households living in subdivided units by household size, 2016

住戶人數 Household size	居於分間樓宇 單位的住戶 Households living in subdivided units	居於私人住宅單 位的住戶 Households living in private residential flats	全港家庭住戶 All domestic households
	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %
1	35.8	36.7	20.7
2	31.8	30.4	15.0
3	28.5	30.4	11.1
≥ 4	29.5	27.0	9.8
合計 Overall	31.8	30.7	13.6

註釋：[^] 不包括收入金額及／或租金金額是 0 的住戶。

Note: [^] Excluding households with zero income and/ or zero rent.

有否在過去 5 年內作內部遷移

6.10 2016 年，居於分間樓宇單位的住戶中，17.2%曾在過去 5 年內作內部遷移，高於全港家庭住戶的相應比例，即 10.9%。（表 6.9）

Whether having internally migrated within the past 5 years

6.10 Among households living in SDUs in 2016, 17.2% had internally migrated within the past 5 years, higher than the corresponding proportion of 10.9% for all domestic households. (Table 6.9)

表 6.9 2016 年按有否在過去 5 年內作內部遷移^{*}劃分的居於分間樓宇單位的住戶數目
Table 6.9 Households living in subdivided units by whether having internally migrated^{*} within the past 5 years, 2016

有否在過去 5 年內作內部遷移 [^] Whether having internally migrated [^] within the past 5 years	居於分間樓宇單位的住戶 Households living in subdivided units		全港家庭住戶 All domestic households	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
有 Yes	15 791	17.2	273 695	10.9
沒有 No	75 996	82.8	2 236 039	89.1
總計 Total	91 787	100.0	2 509 734	100.0

註釋：^{*} 內部遷移是指現住地區與 5 年前的居住地區不同。居住地區的轉變是指（甲）一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移，或（乙）在新界同一區議會分區內，一新市鎮與另一新市鎮之間的遷移，或一新市鎮與該區其他地區之間的遷移。

[^] 數字指家庭住戶內所有戶主均曾在過去 5 年內作內部遷移。

Notes：^{*} Internal migration refers to the area of current residence being different from the area of residence 5 years ago. A change in the area of residence refers to a move (a) from a District Council district to another District Council district; or (b) within a District Council district in the New Territories, from a new town to another new town, or from a new town to other areas in the district or vice versa. [^] Figures refer to domestic households in which all of the household head(s) had internally migrated within the past 5 years.

有否內地來港定居未足 7 年的住戶成員

6.11 2016 年，約有四分之一（25.6%）居於分間樓宇單位的住戶有至少一名住戶成員為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士，這遠高於全港家庭住戶的 4.7%。（表 6.10）

Whether having any household member from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years

6.11 Around a quarter (25.6%) of households living in SDUs in 2016 had at least one household member from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years. This was much higher than the 4.7% of all domestic households. (Table 6.10)

表 6.10 2016 年按住戶成員中有否內地來港定居未足 7 年人士[^]劃分的居於分間樓宇單位的住戶數目

Table 6.10 Households living in subdivided units by whether having any household members from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years[^], 2016

有否內地來港定居未足 7 年的住戶成員 Whether having household member from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years	居於分間樓宇單位的住戶 Households living in subdivided units		全港家庭住戶 All domestic households	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
有 Yes	23 510	25.6	117 523	4.7
沒有 No	68 277	74.4	2 392 211	95.3
總計 Total	91 787	100.0	2 509 734	100.0

註釋：[^] 「內地來港定居未足 7 年人士」是指在 2016 年中期人口統計中報稱：
(i) 其出生地點為中國內地；
(ii) 國籍是「中國（永久居留地是香港）」；並
(iii) 居港少於 7 年的人士。

Note：[^] “Persons from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years” refer to persons who reported in the 2016 Population By-census that they:
(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.

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7. 地區分布

7.1 全港約有 27 100 個屋宇單位有分間樓宇單位。位於這些屋宇單位的分間樓宇單位總數估計約有 92 700 個。如前文提及，這些分間樓宇單位合共為約 91 800 個住戶及 209 700 名人士（包括約 2 500 名外籍家庭傭工）提供居所。本章載列這些分間樓宇單位及居住在其內的人士的地區分布。（表 7.1 及 7.2）

7.2 按地區分析，在 2016 年，約 52 700 個分間樓宇單位（56.9%）位於九龍，當中 21 500 個位於油尖旺區、15 400 個位於深水埗區、9 000 個位於九龍城區及 4 600 個位於觀塘區。此外，約 21 900 個分間樓宇單位（23.6%）位於新界，當中 6 600 個位於荃灣區、3 700 個位於葵青區、3 400 個位於大埔區、3 400 個位於元朗區及 3 300 個位於北區。另外，約 18 100 個分間樓宇單位（19.5%）位於香港島，當中 8 400 個位於東區、4 900 個位於灣仔區及 3 900 個位於中西區。（圖 7.1 及表 7.1）

7.3 居於分間樓宇單位的住戶和人士的地區分布與分間樓宇單位的地區分布相近。56.9% 居於分間樓宇單位的人士居於九龍，並集中於油尖旺區（22.5%）、深水埗區（16.7%）及九龍城區（10.0%）。上述 3 區亦是居於分間樓宇單位住戶最多的首 3 區。（表 7.2）

7. Geographical Distribution

7.1 There were some 27 100 quarters with subdivided units (SDUs) in Hong Kong. The total number of SDUs in these quarters was estimated to be some 92 700. These SDUs accommodated some 91 800 households and 209 700 persons (including some 2 500 foreign domestic helpers) altogether as mentioned in previous chapters. This chapter presents the geographical distribution of these SDUs and persons living therein. (Tables 7.1 and 7.2)

7.2 Analysed by district, in 2016, some 52 700 (56.9%) SDUs were located in Kowloon, of which 21 500 were located in the Yau Tsim Mong district, 15 400 in the Sham Shui Po district, 9 000 in the Kowloon City district and 4 600 in the Kwun Tong district. Besides, some 21 900 (23.6%) SDUs were located in the New Territories, of which 6 600 were located in the Tsuen Wan district, 3 700 in the Kwai Tsing district, 3 400 in the Tai Po district, 3 400 in the Yuen Long district and 3 300 in the North district. In addition, some 18 100 (19.5%) SDUs were located on Hong Kong Island, of which 8 400 were located in the Eastern district, 4 900 in the Wan Chai district and 3 900 in the Central and Western district. (Chart 7.1 and Table 7.1)

7.3 The geographical distribution of households and persons living in SDUs was similar to that of SDUs. 56.9% of persons living in SDUs were in Kowloon, concentrating in the Yau Tsim Mong district (22.5%), Sham Shui Po district (16.7%) and Kowloon City district (10.0%). These were also the top 3 districts in terms of households living in SDUs. (Table 7.2)

圖 7.1 2016 年按地區劃分的分間樓宇單位的百分比分布
Chart 7.1 Percentage distribution of subdivided units by region, 2016

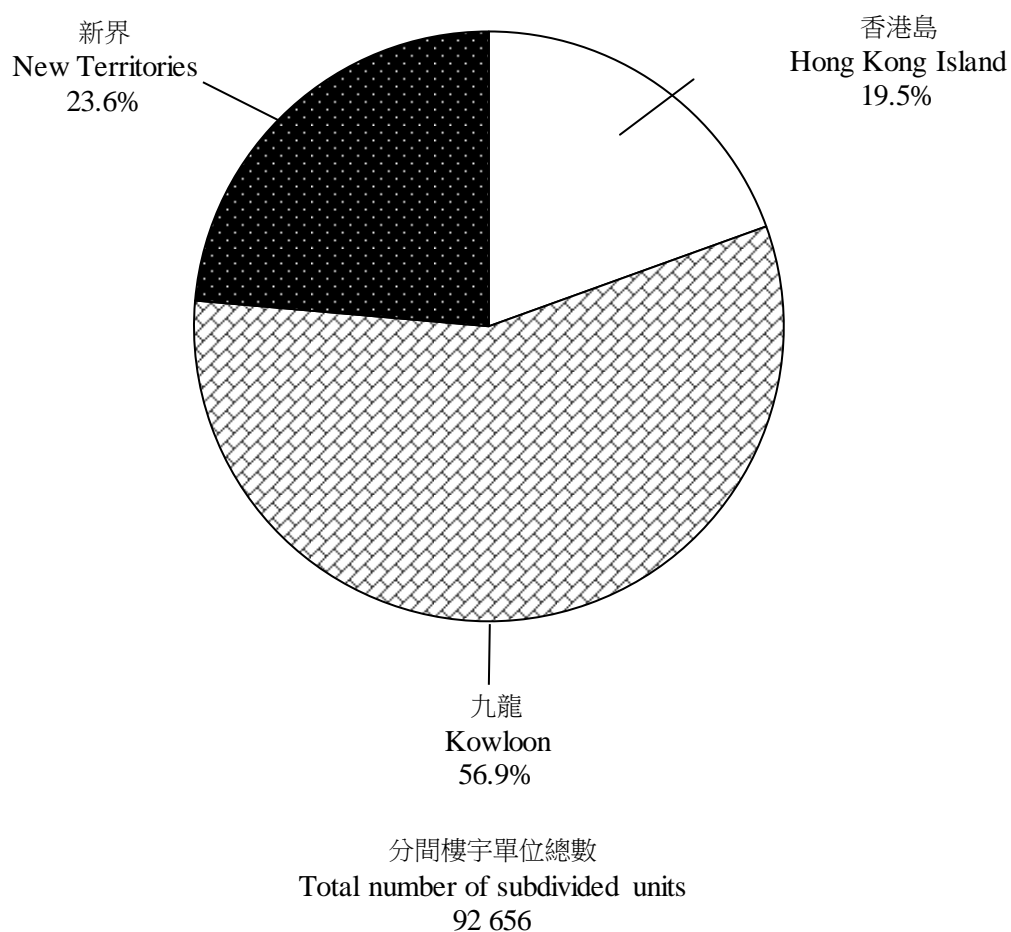


表 7.1 2016 年按地區及區議會分區劃分的有分間樓宇單位的屋宇單位及分間樓宇單位數目
Table 7.1 Quarters with subdivided units and subdivided units by region and District Council district, 2016

地區及區議會分區 Region and District Council district	有分間樓宇單位的屋宇單位 Quarters with subdivided units		分間樓宇單位 Subdivided units	
	單位數目 No. of quarters	百分比 %	單位數目 No. of units	百分比 %
香港島 Hong Kong Island	5 906	21.8	18 080	19.5
東區 <i>Eastern</i>	2 653	9.8	8 389	9.1
灣仔 <i>Wanchai</i>	1 651	6.1	4 887	5.3
中西區 <i>Central and Western</i>	1 354	5.0	3 918	4.2
南區 <i>Southern</i>	**	**	**	**
九龍 Kowloon	14 995	55.3	52 688	56.9
油尖旺 <i>Yau Tsim Mong</i>	5 973	22.0	21 485	23.2
深水埗 <i>Sham Shui Po</i>	4 290	15.8	15 449	16.7
九龍城 <i>Kowloon City</i>	2 620	9.7	9 030	9.7
觀塘 <i>Kwun Tong</i>	1 472	5.4	4 630	5.0
黃大仙 <i>Wong Tai Sin</i>	**	**	**	**
新界 New Territories	6 211	22.9	21 888	23.6
荃灣 <i>Tsuen Wan</i>	1 866	6.9	6 574	7.1
葵青 <i>Kwai Tsing</i>	1 100	4.1	3 740	4.0
大埔 <i>Tai Po</i>	987	3.6	3 408	3.7
元朗 <i>Yuen Long</i>	906	3.3	3 374	3.6
北區 <i>North</i>	905	3.3	3 257	3.5
屯門 <i>Tuen Mun</i>	**	**	**	**
沙田 <i>Sha Tin</i>	**	**	**	**
離島 <i>Islands</i>	**	**	**	**
西貢 <i>Sai Kung</i>	**	**	**	**
總計 Total	27 112	100.0	92 656	100.0

註釋: ** 基於精確度的考慮，數字不予公布。

Note : ** Figures are not released due to precision considerations.

表 7.2 2016 年按地區及區議會分區劃分的居於分間樓宇單位的住戶及人數[^]
Table 7.2 Households and persons[^] living in subdivided units by region and District Council district, 2016

地區及區議會分區 Region and District Council district	居於分間樓宇單位的住戶 Households living in subdivided units		居於分間樓宇單位的人士 Persons living in subdivided units	
	住戶數目 No. of households	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
香港島 Hong Kong Island	18 030	19.6	40 540	19.3
東區 <i>Eastern</i>	8 373	9.1	19 211	9.2
灣仔 <i>Wanchai</i>	4 869	5.3	9 193	4.4
中西區 <i>Central and Western</i>	3 902	4.3	9 059	4.3
南區 <i>Southern</i>	**	**	**	**
九龍 Kowloon	52 081	56.7	119 413	56.9
油尖旺 <i>Yau Tsim Mong</i>	21 086	23.0	47 143	22.5
深水埗 <i>Sham Shui Po</i>	15 279	16.6	35 124	16.7
九龍城 <i>Kowloon City</i>	8 995	9.8	20 948	10.0
觀塘 <i>Kwun Tong</i>	4 629	5.0	11 085	5.3
黃大仙 <i>Wong Tai Sin</i>	**	**	**	**
新界 New Territories	21 676	23.6	49 787	23.7
荃灣 <i>Tsuen Wan</i>	6 517	7.1	17 236	8.2
葵青 <i>Kwai Tsing</i>	3 705	4.0	8 424	4.0
大埔 <i>Tai Po</i>	3 399	3.7	7 790	3.7
元朗 <i>Yuen Long</i>	3 328	3.6	5 952	2.8
北區 <i>North</i>	3 229	3.5	6 831	3.3
屯門 <i>Tuen Mun</i>	**	**	**	**
沙田 <i>Sha Tin</i>	**	**	**	**
離島 <i>Islands</i>	**	**	**	**
西貢 <i>Sai Kung</i>	**	**	**	**
總計 Total	91 787	100.0	209 740	100.0

註釋：[^] 包括約 2 500 名外籍家庭傭工。

Notes：[^] Including some 2 500 foreign domestic helpers.

** 基於精確度的考慮，數字不予公布。

** Figures are not released due to precision considerations.

中文詞彙釋義

Definition of Terms in Chinese

中文詞彙釋義（按筆畫數目排列）

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

方括號內的數字為英文詞彙釋義內的相對編號

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

- (1) 人口 (Population)：請參看第 (16) 項「居港人口」。 [32]
- (2) 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。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 (14) 項「居所樓面面積」。
(註：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。) [22]
- (3) 工作人口 (Working population)：請參看第 (34) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [37]
- (4) 工作地點 (Place of work)：指受訪者在中期人口統計前 7 天內，因工作關係而須經常停留或每日必到的地點所在的地區。如受訪者在該 7 天內有超過一份工作，則工作地點是指其主要職業的工作地方；若受訪者每日都轉換工作地方（如地盤工人）或有多個工作地方（如須同時在醫院及診所工作的醫生、流動小販），則工作地點是指他在該 7 天內因工作關係而逗留最久的地方。對於沒有固定工作地點，但須每日返回公司或車場報到的受訪者（如推銷員、司機）來說，工作地點是指其公司或車場；對於大部分時間均在中國內地工作的中港跨境貨運司機來說，則是指中國內地。 [31]
- (5) 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)：指在 2016 年中期人口統計中報稱：(i) 其出生地點為中國內地；(ii) 國籍是「中國（永久居留地是香港）」；並 (iii) 居港少於 7 年的人士。[30]
- (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。 [1]
- (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。 [17]
- (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： [15]

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。 [14]

(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： [13]

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。 [26]

- (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」。 [21]

- (13) **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： [36]

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。

- (14) **居所樓面面積 (Floor area of accommodation) :** 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。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。

(註：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。) [11]

- (15) **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。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 (14) 項「**居所樓面面積**」。

(註：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]

- (16) **居港人口 (Hong Kong Resident Population)**：居港人口包括「常住居民」和「流動居民」。「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：(一) 在點算時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在點算時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港；及 (二) 於點算時刻在香港非永久性居民。至於「流動居民」，則指在點算時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，或在點算時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港。 [12]

- (17) **私人房屋 (Private housing)**：本報告書涵蓋的私人房屋包括以下的屋宇單位：[33]

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))、別墅／平房／新型村屋、簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋，以及所有員工宿舍；

商業大廈內作居所用途的屋宇單位；及

臨時房屋區的屋宇單位和私人臨時房屋如天台建築物、建築地盤的棚屋、半圓形活動營房、木屋及非作住宅用途的地方 (例如梯台、樓梯、走廊等)。

- (18) **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。) [5]

- (19) **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。 [3]

- (20) **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)。 [24]

- (21) **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 (20) 項「**家庭住戶每月收入**」。 [19]

- (22) **家庭住戶每月租金 (Monthly domestic household rent)**：居於租住居所的家庭住戶於 2016 年 6 月份為其居所支付的租金金額，包括該月的差餉、地租及管理費，但不包括水費及電費。二房東的租金，為減去分租給三房客所獲租金後的淨額。租金金額是 0 的住戶包括居住在親友家中無論是否得到許可而沒有繳付租金的住戶、向三房客收取的租金總值超過或相等於大租的二房東住戶及由僱主免費提供住所的住戶。 [25]

- (23) **家庭住戶每月租金中位數 (Median monthly domestic household rent)**：家庭住戶每月租金金額的一種平均值。50% 居於租住居所的家庭住戶每月為其居所支付的租金高於這數字，而其餘 50%，他們為其居所支付的租金低於這數字。租金金額是 0 的住戶並不包括在計算之內。請參看第 (22)

項「家庭住戶每月租金」。

[20]

- (24) **租金與收入比率 (Rent to income ratio)**：居於租住居所的家庭住戶每月為其居所支付的租金金額與住戶每月收入的比率。收入金額和／或租金金額是 0 的住戶並不包括在計算之內。 [35]
- (25) **租金與收入比率中位數 (Median rent to income ratio)**：家庭住戶每月為其居所支付的租金金額與每月收入的比率的一種平均值。50% 居於租住居所的家庭住戶的租金與收入比率高於這數字，而其餘 50%，他們的租金與收入比率低於這數字。收入金額和／或租金金額是 0 的住戶並不包括在計算之內。 [23]
- (26) **區議會分區及選區 (District Council district and Constituency Area)**：根據區議會條例（第 547 章），全港共有 18 個地方行政區：港島 4 個，九龍 5 個及新界 9 個。每個地方行政區均設有一個區議會，而每個區議會的選區分界則是由選舉管理委員會向行政長官建議。2016 年中期人口統計時所採用的是按 2015 年 11 月 22 日區議會選舉時所用的區議會選區分界，而該分界是根據《2014 年選區（區議會）宣布令》（2014 年第 147 號法律公告），由行政長官會同行政會議根據《區議會條例》（第 547 章）第 6 條而作出的。
- （註：2016 年中期人口統計所採用的灣仔區議會及東區區議會分界，不同於 2011 年人口普查所採用的分界。在本刊物中，當比較 2011 年及 2016 年的統計數字時，會將 2016 年有關該兩個區議會分區的數字按 2011 年的分界重新編製，以作合適的比較。） [4]
- (27) **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。 [16]
- (28) **從事經濟活動人口 (Economically active population)**：包括就業人士（即工作人口）及失業人士。請參看第 (34) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [8]
- (29) **教育程度 (Educational attainment)**：包括最高就讀程度及最高完成程度。 [9]

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

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

教育程度分類如下：

未受教育 (*No schooling*)：包括從未修讀過正式課程的人士。

學前教育 (*Pre-primary*)：包括所有幼稚園及幼兒中心班級。

小學 (*Primary*)：包括所有小學的一至六年級。

初中 (*Lower secondary*)：包括所有中學的一至三年級。

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

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

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

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

- (30) **現住地區 (Area of current residence)**：在中期人口統計時某人所居住的地區。 [2]
- (31) **單人住戶 (One-person household)**：請參看第 (10) 項「住戶結構」釋義。 [29]
- (32) **曾作內部遷移的家庭住戶 (Domestic household having internally migrated)**：曾作內部遷移的家庭住戶是指某住戶內所有戶主曾作內部遷移，即現住地區與 5 年前的居住地區不同。居住地區的轉變是指（甲）一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移，或（乙）在新界同一區議會分區內，一新市鎮與另一新市鎮之間的遷移，或一新市鎮與該區其他地區之間的遷移。[6]
- (33) **新市鎮 (New town)**：各新市鎮界線乃採自土木工程拓展署及規劃署訂定的新市鎮發展範圍。全港共有 12 個新市鎮，即是葵涌、青衣、荃灣、屯門、元朗、天水圍、粉嶺／上水、大埔、沙田、馬鞍山、將軍澳及北大嶼山。 [27]
- (34) **經濟活動身分 (Economic activity status)**：人口可劃分為「從事經濟活動人口」（即勞動人口）及「非從事經濟活動人口」兩大類。 [7]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

組成。)

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

料理家務者 (Home-maker) : 照顧家庭而無收取報酬的人。

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

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

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

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

(35) **種族 (Ethnicity) :** 一個人的種族由其本人來決定。有關「種族」的分類是參考不同的概念包括文化起源、國籍、膚色及語言等而制定。這分類方法與聯合國於 2008 年頒布的建議一致，亦參考了其他國家的做法，以及本地的情況。在香港人口中，大部分為華人，而非華人中則以亞洲人為主。因此，種族分類提供了較多與亞洲地區相關的類別。 [10]

(36) **點算時刻 (Reference moment) :** 2016 年 6 月 30 日凌晨 3 時為 2016 年中期人口統計的點算時刻。在記錄某人在點算時刻身在何處時，若他正在當夜班、返家途中或在非住宿地方，他會被當作在被點算的屋宇單位內。 [34]

(37) **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： [28]

經理及行政級人員 (Managers and administrators) : 包括政府的行政人員、專員及署／處長；領事；議員；工商界、進出口貿易、批發和零售業、飲食及旅店業、運輸、電力、燃氣、水務業及其他服務、以及漁農業中的董事、執行總監、總裁、總經理、專職經理、分行經理及小型機構經理。

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

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

文書支援人員 (Clerical support workers) : 包括速記員、秘書及打字員；簿記、金融、船務、存案及人事部文員；銀行櫃位員；接待員及查詢文員。

服務工作及銷售人員 (Service and sales workers) : 包括機艙服務員及導遊；管家；廚師及侍應生；褓姆；理髮師及美容師；出納員及票務員；警隊及其他紀律部隊的員佐級人員；運輸指導員及其他服務工作人員；批發及零售商店推銷員；店員及時裝模特兒。

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

機台及機器操作員及裝配員 (Plant and machine operators and assemblers)：包括鑽井工人及鏟床操作員；礦熔爐操作員；磚及瓷磚燒窯工人；鋸木廠鋸工；造紙工人；化學處理機台操作員；發電廠及鍋爐操作員；石棉水泥產品製造工人；金屬整理工人及電鍍工人；牛奶製品及其他食品處理機器操作員；印刷機操作員；生產紡織、橡膠及塑膠製品的機器操作員；裝配員；司機；海員及其他工廠及機器操作員。

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

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

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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) **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]
- (2) **Area of current residence (現住地區)**: Area in which a person was living at the time of the By-census. [30]
- (3) **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. [19]
- (4) **District Council district and Constituency Area (區議會分區及選區)**: There are 18 districts in Hong Kong as declared under the District Councils Ordinance (Cap. 547): 4 on Hong Kong Island, 5 in Kowloon and 9 in the New Territories. A District Council is established in each district. The boundary of Constituency Area for each District Council is recommended by the Electoral Affairs Commission to the Chief Executive. The set of Constituency Area boundaries adopted in the 2016 Population By-census is based on those declared in the Declaration of Constituencies (District Councils) Order 2014 (L.N. 147 of 2014) made by the Chief Executive in Council under section 6 of the District Councils Ordinance (Cap. 547) for the District Council Election held on 22 November 2015.

(Note: The boundaries of the Wan Chai district and Eastern district adopted in the 2016 Population By-census are not comparable with those adopted in the 2011 Population Census. In this report, whenever comparison of statistics on districts between 2011 and 2016 is made, the statistics pertaining to the Wan Chai and Eastern districts for 2016 are re-compiled based on the boundaries adopted in the 2011 Population Census, so that appropriate year on year comparison can be made.) [26]
- (5) **Domestic household (家庭住戶)**: A domestic household consists of a group of persons who live together and make common provision for essentials for living. These persons need not be related. If a person makes provision for essentials for living without sharing with other persons, he/ 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.) [18]
- (6) **Domestic household having internally migrated (曾作內部遷移的家庭住戶)**: This refers to a household in which all of the household head(s) had internally migrated. Internal migration refers to the area of current residence being different from the area of residence 5 years ago. A change in the area of residence refers to a move (a) from a District Council district to another District Council district; or (b) within a District Council district in the New Territories, from a new town to another new town, or from a new town to other areas in the district or vice versa. [32]
- (7) **Economic activity status (經濟活動身分)**: The population can be divided into two main groups, economically active population (i.e. the labour force) and economically inactive population as follows: [34]

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

The working population refers to persons aged 15 and over who should (a) be engaged in performing work for pay or profit during the 7 days before the By-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Economically inactive population (非從事經濟活動人口): This comprises persons who have not had a job and have not been at work during the 7 days before the By-census, excluding persons who have been on leave/ holiday during the 7-day period and persons who are unemployed. Persons such as home-makers, retired persons and all those aged below 15 are thus included.

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

Student (學生): A person who is studying full-time in educational institution (as for the 2016 Population By-census, students refers to those who had been studying in the first half of 2016 and would continue to study full-time in the academic year after the By-census [i.e. June 2016]). Persons who are self-studying, or studying informal courses in miscellaneous training institutes or studying evening courses and were not working during the 7 days before the By-

census are also included in this category. Student workers are classified as economically active persons and are not included in this group.

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

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

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

- (8) **Economically active population (從事經濟活動人口)**: This comprises the employed (that is the working population) and the unemployed. Please see **Economic activity status** in (7). [28]
- (9) **Educational attainment (教育程度)**: This comprises the highest level attended and the highest level completed. [29]

- (a) **Highest level attended (最高就讀程度)**: Highest level attended is the highest level of education **ever attained** by a person in an educational institution, regardless of whether he/ she had completed the course. Only formal courses are counted as educational attainment. A formal course shall be one that lasts for at least 1 academic year, requires specific academic qualifications for entrance (except sub-degree/ degree/ postgraduate courses offered by the Open University of Hong Kong) and includes examinations or specific academic assessment procedures.
- (b) **Highest level completed (最高完成程度)**: Highest level completed is the highest level of education **completed** by a person in an educational institution, regardless of whether he/ she had passed the examinations or assessments of the course. Only formal courses are counted for the highest level of education completed. A formal course shall be one that lasts for at least 1 academic year, requires specific academic qualifications for entrance (except sub-degree/ degree/ postgraduate courses offered by the Open University of Hong Kong) and includes examinations or specific academic assessment procedures.

Educational attainment is classified as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

Post-secondary (diploma/ certificate) (專上教育 (文憑/證書)): Including diploma/ certificate courses in Vocational Training Council/ Clothing Industry Training Authority/ Construction Industry Council/ Open University/ School of Professional and Continuing Education of University/ former Polytechnics/ other

statutory or approved post-secondary colleges/ other colleges providing post-secondary courses/ former Teacher Colleges/ commercial schools, nurse training courses/ dental training courses/ distance learning courses/ other courses at diploma/ certificate level.

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

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

- (10) **Ethnicity (種族)**: The ethnicity of a person is determined by self-identification. The classification of ethnicity is determined with reference to a combination of concepts such as cultural origins, nationality, colour and language. This practice is in line with the recommendations promulgated by the United Nations in 2008, and has taken into account the practices of other countries as well as local circumstances. In Hong Kong, a significant proportion of the population is Chinese, and among the non-Chinese, Asians account for the majority. Therefore, there are more Asian related ethnic groups in the classification. [35]
- (11) **Floor area of accommodation (居所樓面面積)**: 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 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.
- (Note: 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]
- (12) **Hong Kong Resident Population (居港人口)**: The Hong Kong Resident Population at the reference moment covers “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”. “Usual Residents” refer to two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 3 months during the 6 months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the reference moment. As for “Mobile Residents”, they are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment. [16]
- (13) **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).

- (14) **Household size (住戶人數):** Household size refers to the number of persons living in the domestic household. [9]
- (15) **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.

- (16) **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. [27]
- (17) **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]
- (18) **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. 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 (11).
- (Note: 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.) [15]
- (19) **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 (24). [21]
- (20) **Median monthly domestic household rent (家庭住戶每月租金中位數)**： The average monthly rent so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households renting the accommodation they occupy paid more than that amount and the other 50% paid less than that. Households with zero rent are excluded in the calculation. Please see **Monthly domestic household rent** in (25). [23]
- (21) **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 (26). [12]

- (22) **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. 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 (11).

(Note: 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.) [2]

- (23) **Median rent to income ratio** (租金與收入比率中位數) : The average percentage of monthly household income paid on monthly household rent so calculated that 50% of domestic households renting the accommodation they occupy paid more than that percentage and the other 50% paid less than that. Households with zero income and/ or zero rent are excluded in the calculation. [25]

- (24) **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. [20]

- (25) **Monthly domestic household rent** (家庭住戶每月租金) : This is the amount paid by a domestic household renting the accommodation it occupies on its accommodation in June 2016. It includes rates, government rent and management fee for that month but excludes payments for water and electricity. For a main tenant, rent is the net amount he paid after deducting the rent he received from his sub-tenant(s) for subletting part of the quarters. Zero rent households include households living in accommodation of friends or relatives without paying any rent with or without permission, main tenant households with total rental receipts from sub-tenant(s) greater than or equal to rent paid, and those households whose quarters were provided free by employers. [22]

- (26) **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]

- (27) **New town** (新市鎮) : The delineation of the areas into new towns is adopted from the boundaries developed by the Civil Engineering and Development Department as well as Planning Department for new town development purposes. There are 12 new towns in Hong Kong, namely Kwai Chung, Tsing Yi, Tsuen Wan, Tuen Mun, Yuen Long, Tin Shui Wai, Fanling/ Sheung Shui, Tai Po, Sha Tin, Ma On Shan, Tseung Kwan O and North Lantau. [33]

- (28) **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: [37]

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.

- (29) **One-person household (單人住戶)** : Please see **Household composition** in (13). [31]
- (30) **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)** : This refers to persons who reported in the 2016 Population By-census that they: (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. [5]
- (31) **Place of work (工作地點)** : The place of work of a person refers to the district where the work place of a person is located and where the person concerned usually stayed or went during the 7 days before the By-census for business matters. For a person who had more than one job during the reference period, the place of work refers to that of his/ her main employment. For a person who changed his/ her work place day to day (e.g. construction site worker) or had many work places (e.g. doctor working in both hospital and clinic, mobile hawker), the work place is where the person worked for the longest hours in the reference period. For a person who had no fixed place of work (e.g. salesman, driver) but needed to report duty every day, the location of the office or depot is the work place. For a cross-border truck driver who drove between Hong Kong and the mainland of China and spends most of the working hours in the mainland of China, then the mainland of China is the place of work. [4]
- (32) **Population (人口)** : Please see **Hong Kong Resident Population** in (12). [1]
- (33) **Private housing (私人房屋)** : Private housing covered in this report includes the following types of quarters: [17]
- Private residential flats (including all flats and apartments in multi-storey blocks or houses built by the private sector mainly for residential purpose and all former subsidised sale flats (i.e. those flats that can be traded in the open market)), villas/ bungalows/ modern village houses, simple stone structures/ traditional village houses and all staff quarters;
- Quarters used for residential purpose in commercial buildings; and
- Quarters in temporary housing areas as well as private temporary structures such as roof-top structures, contractor's matsheds, nissen huts, huts and places not intended for residential purpose (such as landings, staircases, corridors, etc.).
- (34) **Reference moment (點算時刻)** : This refers to the reference moment of the 2016 Population By-census which was fixed at 3:00 a.m. on 30 June 2016. In recording the whereabouts of a person at the reference moment, a person who was on night shift, on the way home or at a place not for accommodation was regarded as staying in the quarters being enumerated. [36]
- (35) **Rent to income ratio (租金與收入比率)** : The percentage of monthly household income paid on monthly household rent of a domestic household renting the accommodation it occupies. All zero income households and/ or zero rent households are excluded in the calculation. [24]
- (36) **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: [13]
- 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.

(37) **Working population (工作人口)**: Please see **Economic activity status** in (7). [3]

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