



主要結果

Main Results



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





主要結果

Main Results

有關本刊物的查詢，請聯絡：

政府統計處 2021年人口普查辦事處

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序言

政府統計處於 2021 年 6 月至 8 月期間進行 2021 年人口普查，提供香港的人口和社會經濟特徵，以及按地區分布的最新基準資料。這些資料對政府在規劃和制訂政策，以及私人機構和學術界在商業及研究用途方面，均很重要。

本報告運用 2021 年人口普查所得的數據，詳細分析香港在人口、住戶、教育、經濟、房屋和內部遷移及遷居方面的特徵。報告亦包括新市鎮人口及流動居民的分析。數字會適當地與以往人口普查及中期人口統計的結果作出比較。

2021 年人口普查加入了一項關於「需要照顧的長者」的數據項目，以評估長者對照顧及支援服務的需求，並搜集其照顧者的基本資料。新數據項目的簡要統計數字載列於本報告，更詳細的數字及分析稍後會於主題性報告中發布。

2021 年人口普查的結果已載列於一系列多元化的統計產品內，包括網上互動數據發布服務、主要統計表、地區概覽、互動統計圖解及短片。另外，《2021 年人口普查技術報告》亦與這報告書同時發表。此刊物描述 2021 年人口普查的設計、數據搜集方法、執行程序及技術細節。有關 2021 年人口普查的其他刊物，會於 2023 年初發表。所有已發布的刊物及其他統計產品可於 2021 年人口普查網站下載／使用（www.census2021.gov.hk/tc/index.html）。

政府統計處處長
余振強

2022 年 12 月

Foreword

The 2021 Population Census (21C) was conducted by the Census and Statistics Department in June to August 2021. The Census provides up-to-date benchmark information on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population of Hong Kong and on its geographical distribution. Such information is essential to the Government for planning and policy formulation, and to the private sector and academia for business and research purposes.

This report uses the data from the 21C for analysing in detail the demographic, household, education, economic, housing, and internal migration and home moving characteristics of the Hong Kong population. Analysis on the population in the new towns and Mobile Residents are also included. Comparisons are made with results of the past population censuses/ by-censuses as appropriate.

In the 21C, an additional data topic regarding “elderly persons requiring care” was included to gauge the demand of elderly persons for care and support services and obtain basic information on their carers. Summary statistics relevant to the new data topic are presented in this report while more detailed statistics and analysis will be published in a thematic report later.

Results of the 21C are available in a diversified range of statistical products, including the Interactive Data Dissemination Service, Main Tables, District Profiles, interactive dashboards and short videos. Moreover, the *2021 Population Census Technical Report*, which focuses on the design, data collection method, operation procedures and techniques of the 21C, is released at the same time when this report is published. Other publications of the 21C will be released by early 2023. All the released publications and other statistical products are available for download / use on the website of the 21C (www.census2021.gov.hk/en/index.html).

Leo YU
Commissioner for Census and Statistics

December 2022

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1. 緒言

1. Introduction

背景

Background

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 2021 年 6 月至 8 月期間進行了 2021 年人口普查。

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 2021 Population Census was conducted in June to August 2021.

1.2 香港在 1961 年、1971 年、1981 年、1991 年、2001 年、2011 年及 2021 年進行了人口普查。1961 年和 1971 年的人口普查，對全部人口進行點算，並搜集他們的社會經濟特徵的資料。至於 1981 年、1991 年、2001 年、2011 年及 2021 年的人口普查，則就整體人口而言，只進行人口點算和搜集人口的年齡和性別資料，而人口的社會經濟特徵的詳細資料，則透過一個大規模的抽樣調查搜集。這個設計是一個較具成本效益的方法。

1.2 Population censuses were conducted in 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001, 2011 and 2021. For both the 1961 and 1971 Population Censuses, the entire population was counted and enquired of their socio-economic characteristics. In the 1981, 1991, 2001, 2011 and 2021 Population Censuses, while a complete headcount of all persons and their age and sex information was enumerated, the detailed socio-economic characteristics of the population were enquired on the basis of a large sample. This design represents a more cost-effective approach.

1.3 為提供更多最新的人口資料，在兩次人口普查中間會進行一次中期人口統計，故香港在 1966 年、1976 年、1986 年、1996 年、2006 年及 2016 年進行了中期人口統計。與人口普查稍有不同，中期人口統計並不進行全面人口點算，只是透過大規模抽樣調查，搜集人口特徵的詳細資料。至於人口總數和特徵，則根據適當的統計理論，從抽樣調查結果推算而來。

1.3 In order that more up-to-date information on the population could be made available, a population by-census is also conducted in between two population censuses. Thus, in 1966, 1976, 1986, 1996, 2006 and 2016, there were population by-censuses conducted. A population by-census differs from a population census in not having a complete headcount of the population but simply enquiring on the detailed characteristics of the population on the basis of a large sample. The size and characteristics of the entire population are inferred from the sample results in accordance with appropriate statistical theory.

1.4 2021年人口普查已於2021年6月23日至8月4日的43天期間進行。全港約九成住戶接受簡單的點算，只須提供住戶成員的基本人口特徵資料；其餘約一成住戶接受詳細的訪問，提供住戶成員多方面有關人口及社會經濟特徵的資料。

1.5 2021年人口普查提供香港的人口和社會經濟特徵，以及按地區分布的最新基準統計數字。這些數字對政府在規劃和制定政策尤為重要。小區人口統計數字是政府制定地區發展和服務計劃的基礎；而詳細人口分組資料例如長者、青年、兒童、單親人士、不同種族的人士等，則有助政府策劃福利政策和社會服務計劃。而最重要的是，人口普查和中期人口統計的結果，是人口統計系統中編製人口估計的基準資料。

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

1.4 The 2021 Population Census was conducted in the 43-day period from 23 June to 4 August 2021. About nine-tenths of the households were subject to simple enumeration to provide basic demographic information of their household members, while the remaining one-tenth of the households were subject to more detailed enquiry on a broad range of demographic and socio-economic characteristics of their household members.

1.5 The 2021 Population Census provides up-to-date benchmark statistics on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population of Hong Kong and on its geographical distribution. Such statistics are vital to the planning and policy formulation of the Government. Statistics on small areas form the basis of district development and service planning programmes of the Government, while comprehensive information on population sub-groups, such as the older persons, youths, children, single parents and persons of different ethnicities, facilitates the planning of welfare policy and social service programmes. Most important of all, results of the censuses/by-censuses form the benchmark data for the compilation of population estimates in the Population Statistics System.

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

統計範圍

1.7 2021 年人口普查採用「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「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。這個做法尤為配合現今的香港人口居住和流動模式。

1.8 2021 年人口普查的點算時刻（即 2021 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）在點算時刻之前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在點算時刻之後的 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）於點算時刻身在香港的香港非永久性居民。

1.9 對於不是「常住居民」的香港永久性居民，如他們在點算時刻之前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，又或在點算時刻之後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港，會被界定為「流動居民」。

Coverage

1.7 The 2021 Population 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.

1.8 The Hong Kong Resident Population at the reference moment of the 2021 Population Census (i.e. 3:00 a.m. on 30 June 2021) 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.

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

1.10 本報告列出的自 2001 年開始的人口普查／中期人口統計的結果，皆指根據「居住人口」方法點算所得的居港人口，而列出的 1996 年中期人口統計的結果，除另有註明外，則指根據「常住人口」點算方法⁽¹⁾點算的本港居民人口。至於列出的 1991 年人口普查及在此之前的人口普查／中期人口統計的結果，均採用「時點人口」點算方法⁽²⁾點算的在港居民人口。另外，歷屆人口普查／中期人口統計的點算時刻或會有所不同，如 2001 年人口普查的點算時刻是 3 月中，2006 年中期人口統計是 7 月中，而 2011 年人口普查、2016 年中期人口統計及 2021 年人口普查則在 6 月底。因此，即使點算方法相同，在作出比較時，亦需留意統計期不同所帶來的影響，特別是有關教育特徵和經濟特徵等的數據項目。儘管如此，本報告內的人口普查／中期人口統計的結果仍可作概括性比較。

1.10 The results of the population censuses/by-censuses conducted in years starting from 2001 onwards presented in this report all refer to the Hong Kong Resident Population enumerated under the “resident population” approach. Those of the 1996 Population By-census, unless otherwise specified, refer to the resident population enumerated under the “de jure enumeration” approach⁽¹⁾, while those of the 1991 Population Census and the previous population censuses/by-censuses refer to the resident population enumerated under the “de facto enumeration” approach⁽²⁾. Besides, the reference moments of the population censuses/by-censuses conducted in different years may be different. For example, the reference moment of the 2001 Population Census was in mid-March, while that of the 2006 Population By-census was in mid-July, and in end-June for the 2011 Population Census, the 2016 Population By-census and the 2021 Population Census. Therefore, even with the same enumeration approach, caution has to be taken in making comparison in view of the effect due to different reference periods particularly for such data topics as educational characteristics and economic characteristics. Nonetheless, results of the population censuses/by-censuses presented in this report are broadly comparable.

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

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

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

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

報告結構

1.11 本報告共分 10 章。第 2 章概述 2021 年人口普查的結果，而詳細的分析則載於第 3 至第 10 章。第 3 章首先研究人口數目及其年齡性別分布在 1961 至 2021 年間的轉變。有關人口的婚姻狀況、出生地點、國籍、種族、在港居住年期、慣用交談語言、閱讀／書寫語言能力及地區分布的統計數字及詮釋均載列本章。第 3 章亦載有有關照顧需要的長者的分析，該項數據是 2021 年人口普查新搜集的數據項目。

1.12 因應家庭觀念轉變及人口高齡化的趨勢，住戶的組成及結構在過去數十年間持續有所改變。第 4 章的較前部分探討住戶數目、人數及結構，並就年齡差異及時間上的改變作出研究。而第 4 章的較後部分則分析住戶收入分布及住戶組成的趨勢。

1.13 香港人口的教育程度有所提高。由於接受專上教育的機會增加，因此更多年青人就讀專上課程。第 5 章詳盡分析人口的教育情況，包括就學比率、教育類別、攻讀形式及修讀科目。

Report structure

1.11 This report consists of 10 chapters. An overview of the results of the 2021 Population Census detailed in Chapters 3 to 10 of this report is provided in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 begins by studying the changes in the size and the age-sex profile of the population from 1961 to 2021. The demographic characteristics of the population, including statistics on the marital situation, place of birth, nationality, ethnicity, duration of residence in Hong Kong, usual spoken language, ability to read/write languages and the geographical distribution, are presented with interpretations. Also included in Chapter 3 is an analysis related to elderly persons requiring care, which is a new data topic collected in the 2021 Population Census

1.12 Over the past decades, there has been a continuous change in the formation and composition of households, in tandem with the changing attitude towards family and the ageing population. The earlier part of Chapter 4 looks into the number of households, their size and composition with reference to differences by age and changes over time. Analysis on the household income distribution and the trend in household formation are conducted in the latter part of Chapter 4.

1.13 The educational attainment of the population has improved. There were more young people engaged in post-secondary education as a result of the increased post-secondary education opportunities. In Chapter 5, the education profile of the population is studied in detail with reference to school attendance rate, type of education, mode of study and field of education.

1.14 第 6 章分析勞動人口的結構及其在過去 10 年間的變動。有關工作人口的就業身分、教育程度、職業、行業、收入、每周通常工作時數、工作地點及前赴工作地點的交通方式的統計數字亦載列於第 6 章。

1.15 現今較多人居住在私人住宅單位。在過去 10 年，住在自置居所的住戶比例有所下跌，但租住居所的全租戶比例則有所上升，而分租和合租的情況亦已較為少見。除了屋宇單位類型、屋宇單位的共住程度及居所租住權外，住戶佔用的廳房數目及居所樓面面積亦是顯示居住條件的有用指標。租金及按揭供款或借貸還款的統計數字反映住房支出上升，但同時住戶收入亦見增長。第 7 章根據 2011 年人口普查、2016 年中期人口統計及 2021 年人口普查所搜集的房屋數據，描述現今的住屋情況，並概述主要的房屋趨勢。

1.16 香港人口的內部遷移及遷居情況十分普遍，因而令人口在地理上重新分布。第 8 章簡介有關轉變，包括內部遷移及遷居的類型和內部遷移的程度，以及把曾作內部遷移人士的特徵，與並無曾作內部遷移的人士作出比較。

1.17 新市鎮的發展早於 1973 年開始。有關新市鎮人口的特點及有趣特徵詳載於第 9 章。

1.14 Chapter 6 looks at the structure of the labour force and its changes over the past 10 years. Statistics on the employment status, educational attainment, occupation, industry, income, weekly usual hours of work, place of work and mode of transport to place of work of the working population are also presented in Chapter 6.

1.15 More people now lived in private residential flats. Over the past decade, the proportion of owner-occupier households decreased but the proportion of sole tenant households renting their accommodation increased, whereas sub-letting and co-letting has become less common. Besides the type of quarters, the degree of sharing of the quarters and the tenure of accommodation, the number of rooms and floor area of accommodation occupied by households are also useful indicators on conditions of living. There was a rise in the housing cost as reflected through the statistics of rent payment and mortgage payment and loan payment amidst an increase in household income in nominal terms. Based on the housing data collected in the 2011 Population Census, the 2016 Population By-census and the 2021 Population Census, Chapter 7 presents the current housing situation and provides an overview of key housing trends.

1.16 Internal migration and home moving is common among the Hong Kong population and this has led to a geographical redistribution of the population. Chapter 8 highlights some of the changes that have occurred including the type of internal migration and home moving and the extent of internal migration, and compares characteristics of the persons who had internally migrated with those who had not.

1.17 The development of new towns in Hong Kong has begun as early as in 1973. The salient features and interesting characteristics of population in the new towns are discussed in detail in Chapter 9.

1.18 流動居民（請參閱「統計範圍」一節內的定義）在香港的時間雖然較短，但他／她們仍然與香港保持緊密的聯繫。第 10 章運用 2021 年人口普查的結果，探討流動居民的特點。

代號

1.19 本刊物內各代號的含意如下：

-	零
..	不適用
N.A.	沒有數字
0.0	少於 0.05%

零的數字及數值小的數字

1.20 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

1.21 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。

1.22 與收入、租金及按揭供款及借貸還款相關的中位數統計數字以最近的十位港元顯示。

1.18 Although Mobile Residents (please refer to the section “Coverage” for definition) stay a relatively small amount of time in Hong Kong, they have a close link with Hong Kong. Chapter 10 explores the distinct features of the Mobile Residents, making use of the results of the 2021 Population Census.

Symbols

1.19 The following symbols are used throughout the publication :

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

Nil figures and figures of small magnitude

1.20 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

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

1.22 Median statistics related to income, rent, and mortgage payment and loan repayment are rounded to the nearest ten of Hong Kong dollar.

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2. 摘要

2. Summary

2.1 本報告的第 3 至 10 章就本港住戶及人口作出詳盡的分析。本章概述重要結果。為方便參考，一些主要統計數字載列於本章章末。

2.1 Chapters 3 to 10 of this report provide a detailed analysis on the households and population of Hong Kong. Salient findings are highlighted in this chapter. For ease of reference, key statistics are listed at the end of this chapter.

人口特徵

Demographic characteristics

2.2 2021 年人口普查結果顯示，2021 年年中的居港人口數目為 7 413 070 人，其中 7 334 652 人為常住居民及 78 418 人為流動居民。
(表 3.1)

2.2 Results of the 2021 Population Census show that the Hong Kong Resident Population in mid-2021 was 7 413 070. Among them, 7 334 652 were Usual Residents and 78 418 were Mobile Residents.
(Table 3.1)

2.3 在過去 60 年內，本港人口由 1961 年的 313 萬人倍升至 2021 年的 741 萬人。在 60 年代及 70 年代人口的增長較快，其後增長速度放緩，人口平均每年增長率從 1981 年至 1986 年的 1.5% 跌至 2016 年至 2021 年的 0.2%。
(圖 3.1)

2.3 The population had more than doubled over the past 60 years from 3.13 million in 1961 to 7.41 million in 2021. The growth of the population was faster in the 1960s and 1970s. Population growth slowed down afterwards, with the average annual population growth rate dropping from 1.5% for 1981-1986 to 0.2% for 2016-2021. (Chart 3.1)

2.4 隨著生育率下降和死亡情況改善，人口持續高齡化。年齡中位數由 1961 年的 23.2 歲上升至 2021 年的 46.3 歲。
(表 3.3)

2.4 The population continued to grow old as a result of fertility decline and mortality improvement. The median age of the population increased from 23.2 in 1961 to reach 46.3 in 2021. (Table 3.3)

2.5 人口的性別結構可按性別比率顯示。性別比率是指男性人口數目與每千名女性人口相對的比率。人口的整體性別比率由 1961 年的 1 056 增至 1981 年的 1 093，但這比率自 1981 年起開始下降，至 2021 年時為 839。撇除外籍家庭傭工後，性別比率由 1981 年的 1 096 下降至 2021 年的 910。
(表 3.4)

2.5 The sex composition of a population can be measured by the sex ratio, which is defined as the number of males per 1 000 females in the population. The overall sex ratio for the population increased from 1 056 in 1961 to 1 093 in 1981. However, it started to decline since then, dropping to 839 in 2021. After excluding foreign domestic helpers, the sex ratio declined from 1 096 in 1981 to 910 in 2021.
(Table 3.4)

2.6 在香港出生的人口比例在過去 10 年均維持於 6 成左右。不過，在其他地方（不包括中國內地／澳門／台灣）出生的人口比例則由 2011 年的 7.4% 增

2.6 The proportion of population born in Hong Kong remained at about 60% throughout the last 10 years. However, the proportion of population who were born elsewhere (excluding those born in the

至 2021 年的 8.4%。這是由於期間大量外籍家庭傭工來港工作。（表 3.6）

2.7 女性及男性均趨向遲婚，大部分年齡組別的從未結婚的比例在過去 10 年間均有所上升。有關升幅（撇除外籍家庭傭工）在 30 至 34 歲的男性及 25 至 29 歲的女性中尤其顯著。在 2021 年，30 至 34 歲的男性從未結婚的比例為 57.8%（較 2011 年上升 7.8 個百分點）；而 25 至 29 歲女性相應的比例則為 79.6%（較 2011 年上升 8.1 個百分點）。（表 3.11 及 3.11A）

2.8 廣州話是家中最常用的語言。在 2021 年，88.2% 的 5 歲及以上人口在家裏用廣州話交談。能說英語及普通話（不論是作為慣用交談語言或是其他交談語言）的 5 歲及以上人口比例分別為 58.7% 及 54.2%。（表 3.12）

2.9 在 2021 年，90.1% 的 5 歲及以上人口能閱讀中文，而 70.6% 能閱讀英文。書寫能力與閱讀能力有密切關係，因此能書寫選定語言的人口比例分布與能閱讀的相似。87.8% 的 5 歲及以上人口能書寫中文，而 67.7% 能書寫英文。（表 3.14 及 3.15）

2.10 在過去 10 年，人口的地域分布持續變化。新界於 2021 年是人口最多的地區。10 年前，香港島、九龍及新界的居住人口比例分別為 18.0%、29.8% 及 52.2%。到了 2021 年，其比例已變為 16.1%、30.1% 及 53.7%。（表 3.20）

mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan) increased from 7.4% in 2011 to 8.4% in 2021. This was mainly attributed to the large number of foreign domestic helpers who came to work in Hong Kong during the period. (Table 3.6)

2.7 Both females and males were postponing their marriage. There has been an increase in the proportion of never married population in most age groups over the past 10 years. The increase in proportion (excluding foreign domestic helpers) was particularly remarkable among males aged 30-34 and females aged 25-29. In 2021, the proportion of never married males aged 30-34 was 57.8 (an increase of 7.8 percentage points compared to 2011), while the corresponding proportion for females aged 25-29 was 79.6% (an increase of 8.1 percentage points compared to 2011). (Tables 3.11 and 3.11A)

2.8 Cantonese was the most commonly used language at home. 88.2% of the population aged 5 and over spoke Cantonese at home in 2021. The proportion of the population aged 5 and over who could speak English and Putonghua, either as the usual spoken language or as another spoken language, were 58.7% and 54.2% respectively. (Table 3.12)

2.9 In 2021, 90.1% of the population aged 5 and over could read Chinese, while 70.6% could read English. The ability to write is closely related to the ability to read. This explains why the distributions of proportion of population being able to read and write selected languages were similar to each other. 87.8% of the population aged 5 and over could write Chinese, while 67.7% could write English. (Tables 3.14 and 3.15)

2.10 The geographical distribution of population continued to change during the past 10 years. The New Territories had the largest share of the population in 2021. While 10 years ago, Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and the New Territories had respectively 18.0%, 29.8% and 52.2% of the population, the respective proportions were 16.1%, 30.1% and 53.7% by 2021. (Table 3.20)

住戶特徵

2.11 家庭住戶數目由 2011 年的 237 萬，增至 2021 年的 267 萬，增幅為 12.9%。隨着住戶結構的改變，家庭住戶的每戶平均人數由 2011 年的 2.9 人下降至 2021 年的 2.7 人，以致家庭住戶數目的增長比人口增長快。（表 4.1）

2.12 隨着人口高齡化和獨身趨勢更為普遍，單人住戶的比例由 2011 年的 17.1% 上升至 2021 年的 20.2%。由於生育率偏低，只由夫婦組成的家庭住戶比例在過去 10 年有所上升，但由夫婦及未婚子女所組成的家庭比例則明顯下跌。（表 4.3）

2.13 香港的生育水平持續處於非常低的水平。沒有 15 歲以下兒童的家庭住戶比例，由 2011 年的 74.6% 顯著增加至 2021 年的 78.9%；而有 15 歲以下兒童的家庭住戶，其平均每戶兒童數目在同期維持在 1.4 人。（表 4.4）

2.14 有 65 歲及以上長者的家庭住戶數目由 2011 年的約 67 萬戶大增至 2021 年的約 102 萬戶，增幅達 52.6%；有長者的家庭住戶佔全港家庭住戶的比例，同期間由 28.2% 增至 38.2%。在 2021 年，只有長者的住戶的平均每戶長者數目為 1.4 人，而在有長者與非長者同住的住戶中，其平均每戶長者數目則為 1.3 人。（表 4.6 及 4.7）

2.15 在 2021 年，家庭住戶每月收入中位數為 27,650 元，較 2011 年的 20,500 元上升 34.9%。在扣除價格變動後，家庭住戶每月收入中位數在過去 10 年錄得約 4% 的實質增長。（表 4.10）

Household characteristics

2.11 The number of domestic households increased by 12.9% from 2.37 million in 2011 to 2.67 million in 2021. Along with the change in the composition of domestic households, the average household size declined from 2.9 in 2011 to 2.7 in 2021, leading to faster growth of the number of domestic households than the population. (Table 4.1)

2.12 The proportion of one-person households rose from 17.1% in 2011 to 20.2% in 2021, attributable to population ageing and more people staying single. Owing to a relatively low fertility rate, the proportion of domestic households which comprised a couple only increased over the past 10 years but the proportion of domestic households which comprised a couple with unmarried children significantly declined. (Table 4.3)

2.13 Hong Kong's level of fertility remained at a very low level. The proportion of domestic households without children aged under 15 increased significantly from 74.6% in 2011 to 78.9% in 2021. For domestic households with children aged under 15, the average number of children therein remained at 1.4 over the period. (Table 4.4)

2.14 The number of domestic households with elderly persons aged 65 and over grew significantly by 52.6% from about 0.67 million in 2011 to about 1.02 million in 2021; its share among all domestic households rose from 28.2% to 38.2% during the same period. On average, there were 1.4 elderly persons in the wholly elderly households and 1.3 elderly persons in households with both elderly and non-elderly persons in 2021. (Tables 4.6 and 4.7)

2.15 The median monthly domestic household income in 2021 was \$27,650. This represents an increase of 34.9% compared with \$20,500 in 2011. Discounting price changes, the median monthly domestic household income recorded an increase of about 4% over the past 10 years in real terms. (Table 4.10)

教育特徵

2.16 香港人口的教育程度持續提高。曾就讀中學及以上程度課程的 15 歲及以上人口比例，由 2011 年的 77.3% 上升至 2021 年的 81.6%。曾就讀專上教育課程的人口比例有明顯的增長，由 2011 年的 27.3% 上升至 2021 年的 34.6%。
(表 5.1)

2.17 3 至 5 歲兒童的就學比率在 2021 年為 88.4%，而 6 至 17 歲的兒童在 2021 年幾乎全部就學。另一方面，在過去 10 年，18 至 24 歲的年青人的就學比率，由 49.1% 增加至 55.0%。這顯示專上學院提供更多教育機會，讓年青人可繼續留校進修。
(表 5.5)

2.18 由於有相當多於 1990 年代或 2000 年代已完成專上教育的人士經已或正在踏入中壯年，因此曾受專上教育人士的年齡中位數由 2011 年的 34.7 歲上升至 2021 年的 38.4 歲。同時，女性曾受專上教育的比例在過去 10 年持續增長。
(表 5.7)

2.19 在過去 10 年，曾受專上教育的人士所修讀的課程種類有所轉變。當中，曾就讀學士學位課程的比例，由 2011 年的 48.9% 上升至 2021 年的 52.3%。
(表 5.8)

2.20 「商科課程」在 2021 年繼續成為最多曾接受專上教育人士修讀的科目。2021 年，在曾接受專上教育的人士中，修讀此科目的比例佔曾接受專上教育的人士的 32.0%。「文學及社會科學」和「機械、電機、電子及輪機工程」則為其次兩個最普遍的修讀科目。
(表 5.9)

Educational characteristics

2.16 The educational attainment of the population continued to improve. The proportion of population aged 15 and over having attended secondary and higher education increased from 77.3% in 2011 to 81.6% in 2021. The proportion having attended post-secondary education showed a marked growth from 27.3% in 2011 to 34.6% in 2021. (Table 5.1)

2.17 The school attendance rate for children aged 6-17 was 88.4% in 2021, whilst school attendance for children aged 6-17 was almost universal in 2021. On the other hand, over the past 10 years, the school attendance rate for youths aged 18-24 increased from 49.1% to 55.0%. This suggests that more young people continued their higher education as a result of the greater educational opportunities available in post-secondary institutions. (Table 5.5)

2.18 There were a lot of people who had completed their post-secondary education in the 1990s or 2000s reaching or entering into middle adulthood, so the median age of persons with post-secondary education increased from 34.7 in 2011 to 38.4 in 2021. Also, the proportion of females with post-secondary education level continued to grow over the past 10 years. (Table 5.7)

2.19 There were changes over the past 10 years in the types of post-secondary courses studied for persons with post-secondary education. In particular, there was an increase in the proportion of persons having attended first degree courses from 48.9% in 2011 to 52.3% in 2021. (Table 5.8)

2.20 “Business and commercial studies” remained as the most popular field of education reported by those with post-secondary education. The proportion of the population with post-secondary education in this field was 32.0% in 2021. “Arts and social science” and “Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering” were the next two most popular fields of education. (Table 5.9)

2.21 在 2021 年，全日制學生的上課地點與居住地點屬同區的比例為 51.3%。一般來說，就讀學前教育及小學的學生在居住地區內上課的比例較高。
(表 5.10)

2.22 不同教育程度的學生採用不同的交通方式上學。在 2021 年，有 44.1% 的學前教育學生及 35.7% 的小學生主要是步行上學的，這可能是由於居所與學校十分接近之故。在中學生方面，主要乘搭香港鐵路（本地線）和巴士上學的比例分別為 28.3% 及 24.8%。
(表 5.14)

經濟特徵

2.23 勞動人口的數目，由 2011 年的 373 萬人增至 2021 年的 394 萬人，增幅達 5.8%（或 22 萬人）。（表 6.1 及圖 6.1）

2.24 由於整體人口高齡化及年輕人有更多接受專上教育的機會而較遲加入勞動人口行列，勞動人口的年齡中位數由 2011 年的 41.0 歲升至 2021 年的 43.9 歲。（表 6.3）

2.25 勞動人口的性別比率由 2011 年每千名女性中有 1 071 名男性，降至 2021 年的 977 名男性，這是由於女性勞動人口的增幅較大。撇除外籍家庭傭工後計算的相應數字分別為 1 244 及 1 161。（表 6.3 及 6.3A）

2.26 整體勞動人口參與率（即從事經濟活動人口佔 15 歲及以上人口的比例）由 2011 年的 59.7% 上升至 2016 年的 60.8%，再回落至 2021 年的 59.7%。
(表 6.4)

2.21 The proportion of full-time students who had their place of study and place of residence in the same district was 51.3% in 2021. In general, students who were receiving pre-primary education or primary education had a higher proportion of studying in their own district of residence. (Table 5.10)

2.22 The mode of transport used by students varied among students with different levels of education. In 2021, 44.1% of the pre-primary students and 35.7% of the primary students mainly walked to school probably because of the close proximity of the schools to their homes. For secondary students, the proportions of them mainly travelling by Mass Transit Railway (Local line) and by bus to school were 28.3% and 24.8% respectively. (Table 5.14)

Economic characteristics

2.23 The labour force increased by 5.8% (or 0.22 million) from 3.73 million in 2011 to 3.94 million in 2021. (Table 6.1 and Chart 6.1)

2.24 The median age of the labour force increased from 41.0 in 2011 to 43.9 in 2021 due to ageing of the overall population and deferral in entering the labour force amongst the youths as a result of increased post-secondary educational opportunities. (Table 6.3)

2.25 For the sex ratio of the labour force, it decreased from 1 071 males per 1 000 females in 2011 to 977 in 2021 because of the larger increase in the female labour force. The corresponding figures after excluding foreign domestic helpers were 1 244 and 1 161 respectively. (Tables 6.3 and 6.3A)

2.26 The overall labour force participation rate (i.e. the proportion of economically active population in the total population aged 15 and over) increased from 59.7% in 2011 to 60.8% in 2016, then dropped back to 59.7 in 2021. (Table 6.4)

2.27 過去 10 年，工作人口的教育程度持續提高。曾受專上教育的工作人口比例，由 2011 年的 35.4% 大幅增至 2021 年的 45.0%。（表 6.8）

2.28 按職業類別分析，在工作人口當中，專業人員及輔助專業人員的比例，由 2016 年的 9.8% 及 18.2%，分別增至 2021 年的 11.2% 及 19.0%。另一方面，服務及銷售人員，以及機台及機器操作員及裝配員的比例，則有所下降。在 2021 年，「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」是最多人從事的行業。（表 6.9 及 6.10）

2.29 工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數，由 2011 年的 11,000 元增至 2021 年的 18,000 元，升幅為 63.6%。同期間，按綜合消費物價指數計算的整體消費物價上升了 29.2%。在扣除價格變動後，每月主要職業收入中位數在過去 10 年錄得約 30% 的實質增長。在 2021 年，撇除外籍家庭傭工後，工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數為 19,500 元。（表 6.11 及 6.11A）

2.30 在 2021 年，近半工作人口每周通常工作 40 至 49 小時。工作人口的每周通常工作時數的中位數為 45 小時，而撇除外籍家庭傭工後的相應數字為 44 小時。（表 6.14 及 6.14A）

2.31 就工作地點分析（不包括於家中工作的人口），九龍是最多工作人口的工作地區，有 25.4% 的工作人口在那裏工作；其次有 21.8% 工作人口在香港島、20.6% 工作人口在新市鎮及有 4.4% 工作人口在新界其他地區工作。如將工作地點和居住地區比較，可得知在新界居住的工作人口較多需要前往別區工

2.27 Educational attainment of the working population continued to improve over the past 10 years. The proportion of those having post-secondary education increased significantly from 35.4% in 2011 to 45.0% in 2021. (Table 6.8)

2.28 Analysed by occupation category, the proportion of professionals and associate professionals in the working population increased respectively from 9.8% and 18.2% in 2016 to 11.2% and 19.0% in 2021. On the contrary, there was a decline in the proportion of service and sales workers, as well as plant and machine operators and assemblers in the working population. “Public administration, education, human health and social work activities” was the largest sector in terms of employment in 2021. (Tables 6.9 and 6.10)

2.29 The median monthly income from main employment of the working population increased by 63.6% from \$11,000 in 2011 to \$18,000 in 2021. Over the same period, overall consumer prices as measured by the Composite Consumer Price Index increased by 29.2%. Discounting price changes, the median monthly income from main employment recorded an increase of about 30% over the past 10 years in real terms. In 2021, after excluding foreign domestic helpers, the median monthly income from main employment of the working population became \$19,500. (Tables 6.11 and 6.11A)

2.30 In 2021, almost half of the working population usually worked 40-49 hours weekly. The median weekly usual hours of work of the working population was 45 hours. The corresponding figure after excluding foreign domestic helpers was 44 hours. (Tables 6.14 and 6.14A)

2.31 When analysed by place of work (excluding the working population worked at home), most of the working population worked in Kowloon (25.4%), followed by Hong Kong Island (21.8%), new towns (20.6%) and other areas in the New Territories (4.4%). By comparing the place of work with the area of residence, the results show that a larger proportion of the working population living in the New Territories

作。(表 6.18)

2.32 在 2021 年，乘搭香港鐵路（本地線）是前赴工作地點最普遍的主要交通方式。43.2% 在港有固定工作地點的工作人口乘搭香港鐵路（本地線）上班，另有 25.0% 的工作人口乘搭巴士上班，而步行上班的人士則佔 10.5%。（表 6.21）

房屋特徵

2.33 2021 年人口普查的結果顯示，有人居住的屋宇單位總數由 2011 年的 238 萬個增至 2021 年的 269 萬個，增幅約 31 萬個（或 12.9%）。（表 7.1）

2.34 在 2021 年，私人住宅單位、公營租住房屋單位及資助出售單位分別佔所有有人居住的屋宇單位的 45.0%、30.1% 及 15.4%。有關比例與 10 年前相若。（表 7.1）

2.35 共住程度是以每千個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目計算。該數字由 2011 年的 1 004 戶降至 2021 年的 1 001 戶。同期間，每千個屋宇單位的平均住客數目，亦由 2011 年的 2 970 人降至 2021 年的 2 757 人。（表 7.4 及 7.5）

2.36 居所內的廳房數目的資料對研究每人的居住空間非常有用。居於私人永久性房屋的住戶其住所的廳房數目平均為 3.6 個，而每人的廳房數目則平均為 1.3 個。居於公營租住房屋的相對數目分別為 2.4 個及 0.9 個。（表 7.6）

2.37 在 2021 年，家庭住戶的居所樓面面積中位數為 40 平方米。按房屋類型分析，居於非住宅用房屋的家庭住戶的居所樓面面積中位數為最小（31 平方米），而居於私人永久性房屋的家庭住戶的居所樓面面積中位數為最大（47 平方

had to work in other areas. (Table 6.18)

2.32 In 2021, Mass Transit Railway (Local line) was the most popular main mode of transport and used by 43.2% of the working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong to travel to work. Another 25.0% of the working population travelled by bus and 10.5% on foot only. (Table 6.21)

Housing characteristics

2.33 The 2021 Population Census results show that the total number of occupied quarters increased by around 0.31 million (or 12.9%) from 2.38 million in 2011 to 2.69 million in 2021. (Table 7.1)

2.34 In 2021, private residential flats, public rental housing units and subsidised sale flats constituted 45.0%, 30.1% and 15.4% of all occupied quarters respectively. The proportions were similar when compared to 10 years earlier. (Table 7.1)

2.35 The degree of sharing, which is measured by the average number of domestic households in 1 000 units of quarters, decreased from 1 004 in 2011 to 1 001 in 2021. Over the same period, the average number of occupants per 1 000 units of quarters also dropped from 2 970 in 2011 to 2 757 in 2021. (Tables 7.4 and 7.5)

2.36 Information on the number of rooms in the residence is useful for studies on space at home occupied in one's own. For those living in private permanent housing, there were 3.6 rooms per household and 1.3 rooms per person on average. The corresponding figures for those residing in public rental housing were 2.4 and 0.9 respectively. (Table 7.6)

2.37 In 2021, the median floor area of accommodation of domestic households was 40 square metres. Analysed by type of housing, the median floor area of accommodation of domestic households living in non-domestic housing, at 31 square metres, was the smallest; whereas that of domestic households

米)。家庭住戶的人均居所樓面面積中位數為 16.0 平方米。中位數隨着住戶人數增加而下降，由一人住戶的 32.0 平方米下降至有六名成員或以上住戶的 8.8 平方米。（表 7.8 及 7.10）

2.38 在 2021 年，48.6% 的家庭住戶居住在自置物業內，較 2011 年的比例（52.1%）為低。在 2021 年居於自置居所的家庭住戶中，33.9% 有按揭供款或借貸還款，而 66.1% 則沒有按揭供款及借貸還款。（表 7.11）

2.39 在 2021 年，租住私人住宅單位（整個單位／洋房）的家庭住戶的租金中位數為 12,000 元，其租金與收入比率中位數為 31.5%，而居於公營租住房屋單位的家庭住戶的相應數字分別為 2,090 元及 11.7%。同時，居於自置私人永久性房屋而有按揭供款或借貸還款的家庭住戶的按揭供款及借貸還款中位數為 13,500 元，而其按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數為 21.2%。居於資助自置居所房屋的家庭住戶的相應數字分別為 7,000 元及 18.3%。（表 7.13 及 7.14）

內部遷移及遷居特徵

2.40 曾於 2016 年至 2021 年期間遷居的人士有 134 萬人，包括 80 萬名曾作內部遷移（即他們曾作（i）一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移；或（ii）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）及 55 萬名曾在同區遷居（即他們的現住地區與 5 年前居住地區相同）的人士。（表 8.1）

living in private permanent housing, at 47 square metres, was the largest. The median per capita floor area of accommodation of domestic households was 16.0 square metres. The median fell as household size increased, from 32.0 square metres for one-person households to 8.8 square metres for households with six persons or more. (Tables 7.8 and 7.10)

2.38 48.6% of domestic households owned the quarters they occupied in 2021, down from 52.1% in 2011. For domestic households living in owner-occupier accommodation in 2021, 33.9% were with mortgage payment or loan repayment and 66.1% were without mortgage and loan. (Table 7.11)

2.39 In 2021, domestic households living in rented private residential flats (whole house/flat) had a median rent of \$12,000 and a median rent to income ratio of 31.5%. The corresponding figures for those living in public rental housing units were \$2,090 and 11.7% respectively. Meanwhile, for owner-occupier households with mortgage payment or loan repayment living in private permanent housing, the median mortgage payment and loan repayment was \$13,500, while the median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio was 21.2%. The corresponding figures for those living in subsidised home ownership housing were \$7,000 and 18.3% respectively. (Tables 7.13 and 7.14)

Internal migration and home moving characteristics

2.40 There were 1.34 million persons who had changed their residence between 2016 and 2021, including 0.80 million who had internally migrated (i.e. they had moved either (i) from a District Council district to another District Council district; or (ii) 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) and 0.55 million who had moved home within the same district of residence (i.e. their current area of residence was the same as that 5 years ago). (Table 8.1)

2.41 曾作內部遷移的人士較多是已婚人士、曾接受較高程度教育，並且從事較高級或專業的工作。
(表 8.3、8.6 及 8.8)

2.42 就曾作內部遷移人士的住戶特徵而言，可觀察到一些有趣的特點。曾作內部遷移的家庭住戶（即住戶內所有戶主均曾在過去 5 年內曾作內部遷移）⁽¹⁾，其住戶結構一般較為簡單、成員數目較少，並且有較高的住戶收入。
(表 8.9、8.10 及 8.12)

新市鎮特徵

2.43 與市區相比，新市鎮的人口較為年輕。新市鎮人口的年齡中位數是 45.7 歲；而市區人口的數字則是 47.2 歲。新市鎮的 35 歲以下人口比例較高，而 65 歲及以上人口比例則較低。
(表 9.4)

2.44 在 2021 年，新市鎮家庭住戶平均人數是 2.8 人，略高於市區的 2.7 人，但與新界其他地方及水上相同。
(表 9.14)

2.45 32.7% 居於新市鎮的家庭住戶居於公營租住房屋，45.3% 則居於私人永久性房屋。市區的相應比例分別是 30.9% 及 56.4%。
(表 9.17)

2.41 Persons who had internally migrated tended to be those being married, having higher level of educational attainment, and being engaged in the more senior or professional jobs.
(Tables 8.3, 8.6 and 8.8)

2.42 Some interesting points are also observed about the household characteristics of persons who had internally migrated. For domestic households having internally migrated (i.e. in which all of the household head(s) had internally migrated within the past 5 years)⁽¹⁾, household composition was usually less complex, household size tended to be smaller and household income tended to be higher.
(Tables 8.9, 8.10 and 8.12)

New town characteristics

2.43 The population in the new towns was younger than that in the urban areas. The median age of the new town population was 45.7, as compared with 47.2 for the urban areas. There was a higher proportion of the new town population aged below 35 and a lower proportion of them aged 65 and over.
(Table 9.4)

2.44 The average domestic household size in the new towns was 2.8 persons in 2021. This was slightly higher than the corresponding average of 2.7 persons for the urban areas and the same as that of the other areas in the New Territories and marine. (Table 9.14)

2.45 32.7% of domestic households in the new towns lived in public rental housing and 45.3% in private permanent housing. The corresponding figures for the urban areas were 30.9% and 56.4% respectively. (Table 9.17)

註釋：(1) 自 2006 年中期人口統計起，住戶可申報超過一位戶主。

Note : (1) Since the 2006 Population By-census, a household might report more than one household head.

流動居民特徵

2.46 2021 年年中的流動居民人數為 78 418 人。與全港人口比較，流動居民擁有獨特的特徵：較年長人士居多、男性較女性為多及擁有較高的教育程度。流動居民的年齡中位數為 47.6 歲，而性別比率則是 1 161，全港人口的相應數字分別為 46.3 歲及 839。（表 10.1 及 10.3）

2.47 流動居民基於不同的原因留在香港以外地方。他／她們當中有相當高比例是主要因為工作而在香港以外地方逗留，佔 34.6%。另外 20.3% 的流動居民主要因為退休及 17.5% 主要因為就學而居於香港以外地方。（表 10.4）

2.48 在 2021 年，有流動居民及常住居民同住的家庭住戶共有 32 006 戶，佔全港家庭住戶的 1.2%。這些家庭住戶的平均住戶人數為 3.6 人，而全港家庭住戶的相應數字為 2.7 人。（表 10.7）

Characteristics of Mobile Residents

2.46 There were 78 418 Mobile Residents in mid-2021. This group bore distinct characteristics from the whole population, with more relatively old persons, more males than females and higher level of educational attainment. The median age and sex ratio of Mobile Residents were 47.6 and 1 161 respectively, as compared to the 46.3 and 839 for the whole population respectively. (Tables 10.1 and 10.3)

2.47 Mobile Residents stayed outside Hong Kong for various reasons. A high proportion of them were staying outside Hong Kong mainly for the purpose of working, constituting 34.6% of the total. Another 20.3% of the Mobile Residents were staying in places outside Hong Kong mainly for retirement purpose and 17.5% mainly for the purpose of pursuing studies. (Table 10.4)

2.48 There were 32 006 domestic households with both Mobile Residents and Usual Residents in 2021, accounting for 1.2% of all domestic households. The average household size for those households was 3.6 persons. The corresponding figure was 2.7 persons for all domestic households. (Table 10.7)

主要統計數字 Key Statistics

人口特徵 Demographic characteristics	2011	2016	2021
人口 Population			
人口 Population	7 071 576 ⁽¹⁾	7 336 585 ⁽¹⁾	7 413 070 ⁽¹⁾
前 5 年內平均每年增長率 (百分率) Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)	0.6 ⁽¹⁾	0.7 ⁽¹⁾	0.2 ⁽¹⁾
年齡中位數 Median age	41.7	43.4	46.3
性別比率 (每千名女性的男性人數) Sex ratio (number of males per 1 000 females)	876 [939] ⁽²⁾	852 [925] ⁽²⁾	839 [910] ⁽²⁾
撫養比率 Dependency ratios			
少年兒童撫養比率 ⁽³⁾ Child dependency ratio ⁽³⁾	155	155	157
老年撫養比率 ⁽⁴⁾ Elderly dependency ratio ⁽⁴⁾	177	218	282
總撫養比率 ⁽⁵⁾ Overall dependency ratio ⁽⁵⁾	333	373	438
在港出生人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of population born in Hong Kong (%)	60.5	60.7	61.7
按婚姻狀況劃分的 15 歲及以上人口 (佔全港 15 歲及以上人口的百分比) Population aged 15 and over by marital status (% of total population aged 15 and over)			
從未結婚 Never married	1 973 550 (31.6)	1 957 284 (30.1)	1 891 567 (28.6)
已婚 Married	3 608 078 (57.7)	3 797 421 (58.4)	3 870 138 (58.6)
喪偶 Widowed	388 331 (6.2)	417 066 (6.4)	425 194 (6.4)
離婚 Divorced	243 946 (3.9)	301 485 (4.6)	378 817 (5.7)
分居 Separated	34 111 (0.5)	32 874 (0.5)	39 516 (0.6)
使用廣州話為慣用交談語言的 5 歲及以上人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of population aged 5 and over with Cantonese as usual spoken language (%)	89.5	88.9	88.2
能閱讀中文的 5 歲及以上人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of population aged 5 and over able to read Chinese (%)	N.A.	89.4	90.1
能閱讀英文的 5 歲及以上人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of population aged 5 and over able to read English (%)	N.A.	68.2	70.6
按主要地區劃分的人口 (佔全港人口的百分比) Population by broad area (% of total population)			
香港島 Hong Kong Island	1 270 876 (18.0)	1 253 417 (17.1)	1 195 529 (16.1)
九龍 Kowloon	2 108 419 (29.8)	2 241 347 (30.6)	2 232 339 (30.1)
新界 New Territories	3 691 093 (52.2)	3 840 620 (52.3)	3 984 077 (53.7)
水上 Marine	1 188 (0.0)	1 201 (0.0)	1 125 (0.0)

註釋：(1) 數字是根據「居住人口」的方法所編製。

- (2) 方括號內的數字指撇除外籍家庭傭工後計算的相應數字。
 (3) 15 歲以下人口數目與每千名 15-64 歲人口相對的比率。
 (4) 65 歲及以上人口數目與每千名 15-64 歲人口相對的比率。
 (5) 15 歲以下和 65 歲及以上人口數目與每千名 15-64 歲人口相對的比率。

Notes: (1) Figures are compiled based on the "resident population" approach.

- (2) Figures in square brackets refer to the corresponding figures after excluding foreign domestic helpers.
 (3) The number of persons aged under 15 per 1 000 persons aged between 15-64.
 (4) The number of persons aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15-64.
 (5) The number of persons aged under 15 and aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15-64.

主要統計數字 Key Statistics

住戶特徵 Household characteristics	2011	2016	2021
家庭住戶 Domestic households			
家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households	2 368 796	2 509 734	2 674 161
前 5 年內平均每年增長率（百分率） Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)	1.2	1.2	1.3
家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size	2.9	2.8	2.7
按住戶結構劃分的家庭住戶數目（佔全港家庭住戶數目的百分比） Domestic households by household composition (% of total domestic households)			
核心家庭住戶 Nuclear family households	1 571 336 (66.3)	1 605 646 (64.0)	1 646 300 (61.6)
親屬關係住戶 Relative households	342 651 (14.5)	384 816 (15.3)	420 084 (15.7)
單人住戶 One-person households	404 088 (17.1)	459 015 (18.3)	541 152 (20.2)
其他 Others	50 721 (2.1)	60 257 (2.4)	66 625 (2.5)
住戶內成員 Members in the households			
有 15 歲以下兒童的家庭住戶 Domestic households with children aged under 15			
住戶數目 Number of households	601 019	579 827	563 836
平均每戶兒童數目 Average number of children per household	1.4	1.4	1.4
有 65 歲及以上長者的家庭住戶 Domestic households with elderly persons aged 65 and over			
住戶數目 Number of households	668 621	811 645	1 020 356
只有長者的家庭住戶 Domestic households with elderly person(s) only	198 840	261 421	337 894
長者與非長者同住的家庭住戶 Domestic households with elderly person(s) living with non-elderly person(s)	469 781	550 224	682 462
平均每個家庭住戶的長者數目 Average number of elderly persons per domestic household			
只有長者的家庭住戶 Domestic households with elderly person(s) only	1.4	1.4	1.4
長者與非長者同住的家庭住戶 Domestic households with elderly person(s) living with non-elderly person(s)	1.2	1.3	1.3
平均每家庭住戶工作成員數目 Average number of working members per domestic household	1.5	1.5	1.4
住戶收入 Household income			
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	20,500	25,000	27,650

主要統計數字 Key Statistics

教育特徵 Educational characteristics	2011	2016	2021
按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上人口（佔全港 15 歲及以上人口的百分比） Population aged 15 and over by educational attainment (highest level attended) (% of total population aged 15 and over)			
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / Pre-primary	391 731 (6.3)	352 848 (5.4)	296 245 (4.5)
小學 Primary	1 028 248 (16.5)	947 072 (14.6)	918 401 (13.9)
中學 Secondary	3 125 006 (50.0)	3 076 103 (47.3)	3 105 350 (47.0)
專上教育 Post-secondary	1 703 031 (27.3)	2 130 107 (32.7)	2 285 236 (34.6)
按年齡組別劃分的就學比率（百分比） School attendance rate (%) by age group			
年齡組別 Age group			
3-5	91.3	92.5	88.4
6-11	100.0	100.0	100.0
12-17	97.1	97.8	98.5
18-24	49.1	51.8	55.0
25+	0.5	0.6	0.8
按專上教育類別劃分的 15 歲及以上曾受專上教育⁽¹⁾的人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population aged 15 and over with post-secondary education⁽¹⁾ (%) by type of post-secondary education			
非學位課程 Non-degree courses			
文憑／證書課程 Diploma/Certificate courses	18.2	17.7	16.6
高級證書／高級文憑課程／院士銜或同等課程 Higher certificate/Higher diploma/Associateship or equivalent courses	12.7	11.5	13.0
其他課程 Other courses	3.2	2.9	1.8
學位課程 Degree courses			
學士學位課程 First degree courses	48.9	51.9	52.3
深造課程 Postgraduate courses	17.0	16.0	16.4
按修讀科目劃分的 15 歲及以上曾受專上教育⁽¹⁾的人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population aged 15 and over with post-secondary education⁽¹⁾ (%) by field of education			
商科課程 Business and commercial studies	32.9	32.7	32.0
文學及社會科學 Arts and social science	16.7	17.2	17.2
機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering	8.5	8.3	8.6
建築及營造工程 Architecture and construction engineering	7.7	8.0	7.9
電腦課程 Computer studies	7.5	7.4	7.6
醫療衛生課程 Medical and health related studies	6.0	5.7	6.5
純科學 Pure science	5.3	6.3	6.1
教育 Education	4.8	4.9	4.8
紡織、設計及其他工業技術 Textile, design and other industrial technology	2.0	1.5	1.5
其他科目 Other fields	8.5	8.2	7.8

註釋：(1) 數字指教育程度（最高就讀程度）為「專上教育」的人士。

Note: (1) Figures refer to persons with educational attainment (highest level attended) as "Post-secondary education".

主要統計數字 Key Statistics

經濟特徵 Economic characteristics	2011	2016	2021
勞動人口 Labour force			
勞動人口 Labour force	3 727 407	3 954 798	3 943 575
勞動人口年齡中位數 Median age of labour force	41.0	42.3	43.9
勞動人口性別比率（每千名女性的男性人數） Labour force sex ratio (number of males per 1 000 females)	1 071 [1 244] ⁽¹⁾	1 041 [1 243] ⁽¹⁾	977 [1 161] ⁽¹⁾
勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rate (%)	59.7 [57.9] ⁽¹⁾	60.8 [58.7] ⁽¹⁾	59.7 [57.7] ⁽¹⁾
工作人口 Working population			
工作人口 Working population	3 547 781	3 756 612	3 681 295
按職業 ⁽²⁾ 劃分的工作人口比例（百分比） Proportion of working population (%) by occupation ⁽²⁾			
經理 Managers	N.A.	10.3	9.7
專業人員 Professionals	N.A.	9.8	11.2
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	N.A.	18.2	19.0
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	N.A.	14.2	13.7
服務及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	N.A.	19.4	18.2
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	N.A.	5.6	5.7
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	N.A.	4.4	4.3
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	N.A.	18.1	18.2
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	N.A.	0.1	0.2
按行業劃分的工作人口比例（百分比） Proportion of working population (%) by industry			
製造業 Manufacturing	4.0	3.8	3.1
建造業 Construction	7.8	8.5	8.6
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	22.7	18.9	15.5
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	8.9	8.8	8.2
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	7.9	8.2	7.0
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	3.3	3.6	3.6
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	6.2	6.5	7.6
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	13.0	14.3	15.8
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	14.5	15.1	17.7
雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	11.0	11.7	12.3
其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	0.8	0.6	0.6
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	11,000 [12,000] ⁽¹⁾	15,000 [15,500] ⁽¹⁾	18,000 [19,500] ⁽¹⁾
每周通常工作時數中位數（包括所有工作） Median weekly usual hours of work (including all employment)	N.A.	45 [44] ⁽¹⁾	45 [44] ⁽¹⁾

- 註釋：(1) 方括號內的數字指撇除外籍家庭傭工後計算的相應數字。
- (2) 2016 年中期人口統計及 2021 年人口普查引進了新的職業分類方法，此職業分類方法更為貼近「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」。因此 2011 年有關職業分類的統計數字不可與 2016 年及 2021 年的數字直接比較。
- (3) 「其他」包括「農業、林業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力及燃氣供應」、「自來水供應；污水處理、廢棄物管理及污染防治服務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能辨別或描述不足。

- Notes : (1) Figures in square brackets refer to the corresponding figures after excluding foreign domestic helpers.
- (2) A new occupation classification scheme which follows “International Standard Classification Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08)” more closely was adopted in the 2016 Population By-census and the 2021 Population Census. Therefore, figures related to occupation classification for 2011 are not strictly comparable with those for 2016 and 2021.
- (3) “Others” include “Agriculture, forestry and fishing”, “Mining and quarrying”, “Electricity and gas supply”, “Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities” and industrial activities unidentifiable or inadequately described.

主要統計數字 Key Statistics

房屋特徵 Housing characteristics	2011	2016	2021
有人居住的屋宇單位			
Occupied quarters			
有人居住的屋宇單位數目（不包括有人居住的船艇） Number of occupied quarters (excluding occupied board vessels)	2 380 686	2 525 629	2 688 365
前 5 年內平均每年增長率（百分率） Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)	1.4	1.2	1.3
按主要地區劃分的有人居住的屋宇單位數目（佔全港有人居住屋宇單位數目的百分比）			
Occupied quarters by broad area (% of total occupied quarters)			
香港島 Hong Kong Island	427 183 (17.9)	428 724 (17.0)	429 843 (16.0)
九龍 Kowloon	728 923 (30.6)	793 328 (31.4)	834 704 (31.0)
新界 New Territories	1 224 580 (51.4)	1 303 577 (51.6)	1 423 818 (53.0)
住屋情況			
Housing condition			
共住程度（每千個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目） Degree of sharing (average number of domestic households per 1 000 units of quarters)	1 004	1 002	1 001
每千個屋宇單位的平均住客數目 Average number of occupants per 1 000 units of quarters	2 970	2 904	2 757
每個家庭住戶的平均廳房 ⁽¹⁾ 數目 Average number of rooms ⁽¹⁾ per domestic household	3.3	3.2	3.2
每人的平均廳房 ⁽¹⁾ 數目 Average number of rooms ⁽¹⁾ per person	1.1	1.1	1.2
家庭住戶的居所樓面面積中位數（平方米） ⁽²⁾ Median floor area of accommodation of domestic households (square metres) ⁽²⁾	N.A.	40	40
家庭住戶的人均居所樓面面積中位數（平方米） ⁽²⁾ Median per capita floor area of accommodation of domestic households (square metres) ⁽²⁾	N.A.	15.0	16.0
按居所租住權劃分的家庭住戶數目（佔全港家庭住戶數目的百分比）			
Domestic households by tenure of accommodation (% of total domestic households)			
自置 Owner-occupier	1 233 595 (52.1)	1 217 003 (48.5)	1 298 222 (48.6)
全租 Sole tenant	1 039 380 (43.9)	1 173 289 (46.8)	1 270 009 (47.5)
合租／二房東／三房客 Co-tenant / Main tenant / Sub-tenant	11 491 (0.5)	5 710 (0.2)	2 734 (0.1)
免交租金 Rent free	46 781 (2.0)	74 482 (3.0)	65 424 (2.4)
由僱主提供 Provided by employer	37 115 (1.6)	38 853 (1.5)	37 325 (1.4)
住房支出			
Housing cost			
家庭住戶每月租金中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household rent (HK\$)	1,600	2,180	2,900
家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment (HK\$)	7,000	9,500	12,000
租金與收入比率中位數（百分比） Median rent to income ratio (%)	13.9	13.6	16.8
按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數（百分比） Median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio (%)	19.6	18.4	20.8

註釋：(1) 廳房數目包括客廳／飯廳、睡房及其他房間，而不包括廚房及浴室／廁所。

(2) 數字不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。與其他住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。

Notes: (1) Number of rooms includes living/dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms, while kitchens and bathrooms/toilets are excluded.

(2) Figures exclude domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels. Floor area of common area shared among households is excluded.

3. 人口特徵

3. Demographic Characteristics

統計範圍

3.1 在不同的人口普查／中期人口統計中，香港人口是會因應當時人口的居住和流動模式以不同的人口定義和概念而編製。自 2001 年人口普查起，人口普查／中期人口統計是採用了「居住人口」的方法點算居港人口。有關這個點算方法及在 2001 年以前進行的人口普查／中期人口統計所採用的點算方法，請參閱第 1 章「統計範圍」。

Coverage

3.1 To tie in with the current residency and mobility patterns at the time of enumeration, the Hong Kong population was measured on various definitions and concepts in different population censuses/by-censuses. Since the 2001 Population Census, the Hong Kong Resident Population was enumerated under the “resident population” approach. For details about this enumeration approach and the enumeration approaches adopted in population censuses/by-censuses conducted prior to 2001, please refer to “Coverage” in Chapter 1.

人口增長情況

3.2 2021 年人口普查結果顯示，2021 年年中的居港人口數目為 7 413 070 人，其中 7 334 652 人為常住居民及 78 418 人為流動居民。
(表 3.1)

Population growth

3.2 Results of the 2021 Population Census show that the Hong Kong Resident Population in mid-2021 was 7 413 070. Among them, 7 334 652 were Usual Residents and 78 418 were Mobile Residents.
(Table 3.1)

3.3 在過去 60 年內，本港人口的增幅超過一倍，由 1961 年的 313 萬人上升至 2021 年的 741 萬人。人口數目於 1981 年以前的時間是以相對急速的步伐上升，其後 20 年仍以相對較快的速度增長，但最近 20 年的升幅顯著放緩。
(圖 3.1)

3.3 The population had more than doubled over the past 60 years from 3.13 million in 1961 to 7.41 million in 2021. The growth of the population was relatively rapid during the early period till 1981. The population continued to increase at a relatively fast pace in the next 20 years but at a much moderated rate in the recent 20 years. (Chart 3.1)

年齡結構

3.4 隨着生育率下降和死亡情況改善，本港人口的年齡結構在過去 60 年有顯著的改變。雖然本港人口由 1961 年的 313 萬人上升至 2021 年的 741 萬人，但 15 歲以下兒童數目則由 1961 年的 128 萬人降至 2021 年的 81 萬人，15 歲以下兒童佔總人口的比例亦由 40.8% 大幅下降至 10.9%。少年兒童撫養比率

Age structure

3.4 The age structure of Hong Kong population has changed significantly in the past 60 years as a result of fertility decline and mortality improvement. Despite the fact that the population increased from 3.13 million in 1961 to 7.41 million in 2021, the number of children aged under 15 decreased from 1.28 million in 1961 to 0.81 million in 2021. As a result, their proportion in the total population dropped

(即 15 歲以下人口數目與每千名 15 至 64 歲人口的比例)，由 1961 年的 724 下降至 2021 年的 157。(表 3.2 及 3.3)

3.5 同期，65 歲及以上人口由 1961 年的 9 萬人增至 2021 年的 145 萬人，所佔比例相應由 2.8% 增至 19.6%。老年撫養比率(即 65 歲及以上人口數目與每千名 15 至 64 歲人口的比例)，由 1961 年的 50 上升至 2021 年的 282。(表 3.2 及 3.3)

3.6 總撫養比率，即 15 歲以下和 65 歲及以上人口數目與每千名 15 至 64 歲人口相對的比率，結合少年兒童及老年撫養比率的效應。該比率由 1961 年的 774 下降至 2021 年的 438。(表 3.3)

3.7 綜合年輕人口減少而老年人口增加的兩個效應，年齡中位數由 1961 年的 23.2 歲上升至 2021 年的 46.3 歲。人口高齡化的現象可以從圖 3.2 的 1961 年及 2021 年的人口金字塔清楚顯示出來。2021 年人口金字塔底部由於 15 歲以下兒童人口比例的減少而收窄，而金字塔的頂部則因為 65 歲及以上人口比例的增加而擴闊。(表 3.3 及圖 3.2)

性別結構

3.8 人口的性別結構可按性別比率顯示。性別比率是指男性人口數目與每千名女性人口相對的比率。人口的整體性別比率由 1961 年的 1 056 增至 1981 年的 1 093，但這比率自 1981 年起開始下降，至 2021 年時為 839。在分析性別比率時，需要考慮幾個因素：(甲) 出生時，男嬰比女嬰多；(乙) 香港人口中有

significantly from 40.8% to 10.9%. The child dependency ratio, defined as the number of persons aged under 15 per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64, decreased from 724 in 1961 to 157 in 2021. (Tables 3.2 and 3.3)

3.5 During the same period, the number of persons aged 65 and over increased from 0.09 million in 1961 to 1.45 million in 2021; and accordingly their share increased from 2.8% to 19.6%. The elderly dependency ratio, defined as the number of persons aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64, increased from 50 in 1961 to 282 in 2021. (Tables 3.2 and 3.3)

3.6 The overall dependency ratio, which is the ratio of the number of persons aged under 15 and those aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons in the 15-64 age group, amalgamates the effect of the child and elderly dependency. This ratio decreased from 774 in 1961 to 438 in 2021. (Table 3.3)

3.7 The combined effects of the decreased number of young persons and the increased number of elderly persons are also reflected in the increase of the median age of the population. The median age of the population increased from 23.2 in 1961 to reach 46.3 in 2021. The population aging phenomenon is clearly seen in the 1961 and 2021 population pyramids shown in Chart 3.2. While the base of the 2021 pyramid has shrunk owing to a reduction of the proportion of children aged under 15, the apex has expanded because of the increase in the proportion of people aged 65 and over. (Table 3.3 and Chart 3.2)

Sex composition

3.8 The sex composition of a population can be measured by the sex ratio, which is defined as the number of males per 1 000 females in the population. The overall sex ratio for the population increased from 1 056 in 1961 to 1 093 in 1981. However, it started to decline since then, dropping to 839 in 2021. In analysing the sex ratio, it is relevant to consider several factors: (a) at birth there are more boys than

大量外籍家庭傭工（其中大部分是女性）；（丙）中國內地新來港人士中，不少是香港男士的妻子；及（丁）女性的壽命較男性長。（表 3.4）

3.9 15 歲以下兒童的性別比率由 1961 年的 1 083 下降至 1971 年的 1 047，然後回升至 1981 年的 1 079。自 1991 年起，這性別比率變化不大，徘徊於 1 062 至 1 084 之間。較為顯著的改變出現在 25 至 44 歲及 45 至 64 歲這兩年齡組別。在 25 至 44 歲人口中，性別比率由 1981 年的 1 223 持續下跌至 2016 年的 707，及後回升至 2021 年的 731。在 45 至 64 歲人口中，性別比率由 1991 年的 1 144 持續下跌至 2021 年的 806。性別比率持續下降主要是大量的女性外籍家庭傭工及中國內地新來港人士所致。撇除外籍家庭傭工後，2021 年的 25 至 44 歲人口的性別比率是 905，而 45 至 64 歲的則是 849。（表 3.4）

3.10 由於女性傾向較男性長壽，65 歲及以上的年齡組別的性別比率持續低於 1 000。（表 3.4）

3.11 在 2021 年，按年齡及國籍劃分的性別比率顯示一些有趣的社會現象。45 至 64 歲的美國、英國、澳洲、尼泊爾及巴基斯坦籍人口的性別比率較高。25 至 64 歲的印尼、菲律賓及泰國籍人口的性別比率偏低，反映出當中包括外籍家庭傭工，而她們大部分是介乎 25 至 64 歲的女性。（表 3.5）

出生地點

3.12 人口遷移雖然是香港人口轉變的一個重要部分，但在香港出生的人口比例仍十分高。2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年的數字為 6 成左右。以人數而言，在香

girls; (b) there are a large number of foreign domestic helpers, who are mostly females; (c) for the new arrivals from the mainland of China, many are wives of Hong Kong men; and (d) females live longer than males. (Table 3.4)

3.9 For children aged under 15, the sex ratio declined from 1 083 in 1961 to 1 047 in 1971, and then rebounded to 1 079 in 1981. Since 1991, the sex ratio remained stable at 1 062 - 1 084. However, relatively more significant changes occurred in the age groups of 25-44 and 45-64. Among persons aged 25-44, the sex ratio dropped continuously starting from 1 223 in 1981 to 707 in 2016, and then rebounded to 731 in 2021. For persons aged 45-64, the sex ratio dropped continuously from 1 144 in 1991 to 806 in 2021. The influx of female foreign domestic helpers and new arrivals from the mainland of China contributed mainly to the persistent fall in the sex ratios. After excluding foreign domestic helpers, the sex ratio in 2021 became 905 for those aged 25-44 and 849 for those aged 45-64. (Table 3.4)

3.10 As females tend to live longer than males, the sex ratio of those aged 65 and over remained at below 1 000. (Table 3.4)

3.11 A breakdown of the sex ratio by age and nationality in 2021 reflects some interesting social phenomenon. High sex ratios were found for the population of the American, British, Australian, Nepalese and Pakistani nationalities aged 45-64. The very low sex ratios for the population of the Indonesian, Filipino and Thai nationalities aged 25-64 obviously reflect the presence of foreign domestic helpers, the majority of whom were females aged 25-64. (Table 3.5)

Place of birth

3.12 Although migration is an important element of population change in Hong Kong, the proportion of population born in Hong Kong is still high. It was around 60% in 2011, 2016 and 2021

港出生的人口由 2011 年的 428 萬人增至 2016 年的 445 萬，再增至 2021 年的 457 萬人。在中國內地／澳門／台灣出生的人口由 2011 年的 227 萬輕微降至 2021 年的 221 萬，其比例在期間則由 32.1% 下降至 29.9%。另一方面，在其他地方出生的人口由 2011 年的 53 萬增加至 2021 年的 62 萬，因此所佔人口比例亦由 7.4% 增至 8.4%。這是由於期間大量外籍家庭傭工來港工作。（表 3.6）

3.13 在 2021 年，65 歲及以上的人口中，44.1% 男性和 42.1% 女性是在香港出生的。在香港出生的人口比例大致上隨年齡組別愈年輕而愈高，唯獨 25 至 44 歲在香港出生的人口比例較 45 至 64 歲的相應比例低。這是由於 25 至 44 歲的人口包括了大量外籍家庭傭工。至於 15 歲以下人口，在香港出生的男女分別佔 92.4% 及 90.8%，合計比例於過去 10 年間由 87.0% 上升至 91.6%。（表 3.7）

國籍

3.14 在 2021 年，有 90.9% 的人口（即 674 萬人）是中國籍，而永久居留地是香港；另外，1.1% 人口的國籍是中國籍，而永久居留地不是香港。餘下較多居港人口的國籍是菲律賓、印尼及英國。（表 3.8）

3.15 在 37 243 名英國籍人口中，31.9% 是在香港出生。此外，亦有 33.9% 的尼泊爾籍人口及 35.6% 的巴基斯坦籍人口是在香港出生。（表 3.8）

and the number of such persons increased from 4.28 million in 2011 to 4.45 million in 2016, and further to 4.57 million in 2021. The number of persons born in the mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan dropped slightly from 2.27 million in 2011 to 2.21 million in 2021. Their proportion dropped from 32.1% to 29.9% during the period. On the other hand, the number of persons who were born elsewhere increased from 0.53 million in 2011 to 0.62 million in 2021; hence their proportion in the population increased from 7.4% to 8.4%. This was mainly attributed to the large number of foreign domestic helpers who came to work in Hong Kong during the period. (Table 3.6)

3.13 In 2021, among the population aged 65 and over, 44.1% of males and 42.1% of females were born in Hong Kong. Among successively younger age groups, the proportions of the population born in Hong Kong increased in general. However, the proportion of the population born in Hong Kong for those aged 25-44 was lower than that for those aged 45-64, as the population aged 25-44 included a large number of foreign domestic helpers. For persons aged under 15, 92.4% of males and 90.8% of females were born in Hong Kong, whereas the overall proportion increased from 87.0% to 91.6% over the past 10 years. (Table 3.7)

Nationality

3.14 In 2021, 90.9% of the population (or 6.74 million people) were of Chinese nationality with place of domicile being Hong Kong. Besides, 1.1% of the population were of Chinese nationality but with place of domicile other than Hong Kong. Other nationality groups of significant sizes included Filipino, Indonesian and British. (Table 3.8)

3.15 Of the 37 243 persons of British nationality, 31.9% were born in Hong Kong. There were also 33.9% of persons of Nepalese nationality and 35.6% of persons of Pakistani nationality born in Hong Kong. (Table 3.8)

3.16 在編製有關國籍統計數字時，受訪者的國籍是根據所報稱的資料分類。他／她們並不需要在受訪時出示證件。

3.16 In compiling the statistics on nationality, the nationality of the respondent is classified in accordance with relevant data reported by respondents. They were not required to produce their documents at the time of the interview.

3.17 在參考 2021 年人口普查數據時必須注意：根據中華人民共和國國籍法，凡在中國領土（含香港）出生，並具有中國血統的香港居民，都被視為中國籍，不論其是否持有外國護照。不過，持有外國護照的中國籍香港居民可作出指定申報變更國籍（但實際上極少這些人曾經這樣做）。

3.17 In reading the 2021 Population Census figures, it is necessary to take heed of the following: Under the nationality law of the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong residents who are of Chinese descent and were born in the Chinese territories (including Hong Kong) are of Chinese nationality, notwithstanding that they hold foreign passports. However, Hong Kong residents of Chinese nationality holding foreign passports could make specific declaration to change their nationality (but few people with such and similar background have actually done so).

種族

Ethnicity

3.18 在 2021 年，91.6% 的人口（即 679 萬人）是華人。在 62 萬非華裔人口中，最多的是菲律賓人、印尼人及南亞裔人士，分別佔非華裔人口的 32.5%、22.9% 及 16.5%。（表 3.9 及圖 3.3）

3.18 91.6% of the population (or 6.79 million people) were of Chinese ethnicity in 2021. Among the 0.62 million non-Chinese, the largest ethnic groups in Hong Kong were Filipinos, Indonesians and South Asians, constituting 32.5%, 22.9% and 16.5% of the non-Chinese population respectively. (Table 3.9 and Chart 3.3)

3.19 由於大量外籍家庭傭工在港工作，因此非華裔人口中以女性居多，佔非華裔人口的 76.8%。按年齡分析，大部分的非華裔人口是在 25 至 44 歲的年齡組別內，佔非華裔人口的 55.6%。（表 3.9）

3.19 Owing to the large number of foreign domestic helpers working in Hong Kong, there was an overwhelming number of females among the non-Chinese population, representing 76.8% of the non-Chinese population. When analysed by age, the majority of the non-Chinese population were in the age group 25-44, being 55.6% of the non-Chinese population. (Table 3.9)

婚姻狀況

Marital status

3.20 在 15 歲及以上的男性人口中，已婚的比例由 2011 年的 61.2% 輕微上升至 2021 年 62.0%。同期間，已婚女性的比例則由 2011 年的 54.8% 輕微上升至

3.20 The proportion of the male population aged 15 and over who were married increased slightly from 61.2% in 2011 to 62.0% in 2021. During the same period, the proportion of married female population

2021 年的 55.8%。已婚的男性數目少於已婚的女性數目，主要是由於有大量已婚外籍家庭傭工在港工作。撇除外籍家庭傭工後，已婚女性的比例由 2011 年的 55.0% 輕微上升至 2021 年的 55.4%，而已婚男性數目與已婚女性數目相若。

(表 3.10 及 3.10A)

3.21 在過去 10 年，從未結婚的人口比例，男性下降 2.7 個百分點，女性則下降 3.1 個百分點。這比例很受人口的年齡結構影響。在分析人口的婚姻狀況時，必須將年齡結構的影響抽離。正確的做法是研究按年齡組別劃分的從未結婚人口比例。大部分年齡組別的從未結婚的比例在過去 10 年間均有所上升。有關升幅（撇除外籍家庭傭工）在 30 至 34 歲的男性及 25 至 29 歲的女性中尤其顯著。30 至 34 歲男性從未結婚的比例由 50.0% 上升至 57.8%，升幅達 7.8 個百分點；而 25 至 29 歲女性相應的比例則由 71.4% 上升至 79.6%，升幅達 8.1 個百分點。

(表 3.10、3.10A、3.11 及 3.11A)

3.22 如要更深入分析，先要進行標準化，以消除因應人口的不同年齡性別結構在不同比較年份所帶來的影響。男性的標準化從未結婚比例，由 2011 年的 27.6% 上升至 2021 年的 30.8%，女性的標準化從未結婚比例則由 2011 年的 23.2% 上升至 2021 年的 26.8%，而撇除外籍家庭傭工後，這比例在過去 10 年亦由 22.9% 上升至 27.0%。這與人們傾向遲婚及獨身的趨勢有莫大關係。

(表 3.10 及 3.10A)

3.23 在 2011 年寡婦與鰥夫數字的比例是 5.4，2016 年的是 5.3，而 2021 年則為 5.0。比例相對較高是下列原因所致：首先，在死亡率方面，男性一向較

increased slightly from 54.8% in 2011 to 55.8% in 2021. The number of men who were married was less than that of their female counterparts mainly due to the situation of a large number of married foreign domestic helpers working in Hong Kong. After excluding foreign domestic helpers, the proportion of married female population increased slightly from 55.0% in 2011 to 55.4% in 2021. The number of married males was similar to the number of married females. (Tables 3.10 and 3.10A)

3.21 During the past 10 years, the proportion of never married males decreased by 2.7 percentage points while that for females decreased by 3.1 percentage points. This proportion is very much affected by the age structure of the population. The effect of age structure has to be isolated in analysing nuptiality. Studying the proportion of the never married by age group best serves the purpose. The proportion of never married population increased in most age groups in the past 10 years. The increase in proportion (excluding foreign domestic helpers) was particularly remarkable among males aged 30-34 and females aged 25-29. The proportion of never married males aged 30-34 increased by 7.8 percentage points, from 50.0% to 57.8%; and the corresponding proportion for females aged 25-29 increased by 8.1 percentage points, from 71.4% to 79.6%.

(Tables 3.10, 3.10A, 3.11 and 3.11A)

3.22 Standardised proportions are computed to eliminate effects due to the different age-sex structures of the population in different years under comparison to facilitate in-depth analysis. The standardised proportion of never married males increased from 27.6% in 2011 to 30.8% in 2021. For females, such proportion increased from 23.2% in 2011 to 26.8% in 2021, and from 22.9% to 27.0% after excluding foreign domestic helpers. This was associated with the trend of late marriage and the tendency to remain single. (Tables 3.10 and 3.10A)

3.23 The ratio of the number of widows to the number of widowers was 5.4 in 2011, 5.3 in 2016 and 5.0 in 2021. These relatively high ratios have been brought about by the following factors. Firstly, the

女性為高，尤其是在年長人口中男性的比率更高；因此，寡婦數目一向比鰥夫為多。第二，香港男性傾向與較自己年輕的女性結婚，從而加快男性因較高死亡率引致的寡居效應。第三，婚姻統計數據亦顯示在過去數年間，鰥夫比寡婦較可能再婚。（表 3.10）

male mortality rates have always been higher than the female mortality rates, especially so at the elder ages; thus the number of widows would always outnumber the number of widowers. Secondly, men in Hong Kong tend to marry wives who are younger than themselves, thereby hastening the mortality effect in bringing about widowhood. Thirdly, marriage statistics also reveal that in the past few years widowers were more likely than widows to get remarried. (Table 3.10)

慣用交談語言

Usual spoken language

3.24 廣州話是家中最常用的交談語言。在 2021 年，88.2% 的 5 歲及以上人口在家裏用廣州話交談，另外有 5.5% 的人口報稱能說這種語言。換言之，93.7% 的 5 歲及以上人口能說廣州話，較 2011 年及 2016 年的水平輕微下降。（表 3.12）

3.24 Cantonese was the most commonly used spoken language at home. 88.2% of the population aged 5 and over spoke Cantonese at home in 2021. Another 5.5% claimed that they could speak Cantonese as another language. In other words, 93.7% of the population aged 5 and over could speak Cantonese, slightly decreased when compared with 2011 and 2016. (Table 3.12)

3.25 香港人口能說多於一種語言的能力有所增進。能說英語（不論是作為慣用交談語言或是其他交談語言）的 5 歲及以上人口比例，由 2011 年的 46.1%，增至 2016 年的 53.2%，並進一步上升至 2021 年的 58.7%。能說普通話的 5 歲及以上人口比例，亦由 2011 年的 47.8% 增至 2021 年的 54.2%。（表 3.12）

3.25 The ability of the population to speak more than one language has improved. The proportion of the population aged 5 and over who could speak English, either as the usual spoken language or as another spoken language, increased from 46.1% in 2011 to 53.2% in 2016 and further to 58.7% in 2021. The proportion of the population aged 5 and over who could speak Putonghua also increased from 47.8% in 2011 to 54.2% in 2021. (Table 3.12)

3.26 在香港出生的 5 歲及以上人口中，97.0% 以廣州話為慣用交談語言。而在中國內地／澳門／台灣出生的 5 歲及以上人口中，只有 85.7% 以廣州話為慣用交談語言，其他大部分在家裏用普通話或其他中國方言交談。（表 3.13）

3.26 Among persons aged 5 and over who were born in Hong Kong, 97.0% used Cantonese as their usual spoken language. However, among persons aged 5 and over who were born in the mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan, only 85.7% used Cantonese as their usual spoken language, and most of the remaining spoke Putonghua or other Chinese dialects at home. (Table 3.13)

閱讀／書寫語言的能力

Ability to read/write languages

3.27 閱讀／書寫語言的能力是由

3.27 The ability to read/write languages was a

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

3.28 在 2021 年，90.1% 的 5 歲及以上人口能閱讀中文，而 70.6% 能閱讀英文，分別較 2016 年相應數字（89.4% 和 68.2%）為高。比較在不同地方出生的人口閱讀中文和英文的能力，結果顯示在香港出生的人口閱讀這兩種語言的能力整體上頗高。在香港出生的 5 歲及以上人口中，97.6% 能閱讀中文，而 82.1% 能閱讀英文。（表 3.14）

3.29 書寫能力與閱讀能力有密切關係，因此能書寫選定語言的人口比例分布與能閱讀的相似。在 2021 年，87.8% 的 5 歲及以上人口能書寫中文，而 67.7% 能書寫英文，分別較 2016 相應數字（87.1% 及 66.0%）為高。按出生地點分析，在香港出生的人口書寫中文和英文的能力如閱讀能力一樣整體上較高。在香港出生的 5 歲及以上人口中，95.9% 能書寫中文，而 80.1% 能書寫英文。（表 3.15）

在港居留年期

3.30 在 2021 年，在港居住了 7 年或以上的人口佔 89.1%。若只考慮 7 歲及以上為數約 708 萬的人口，在港居住了 7 年或以上的人口比例上升至 93.3%。（表 3.16）

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

3.28 In 2021, 90.1% of the population aged 5 and over could read Chinese, while 70.6% could read English. These figures were higher than the corresponding figures in 2016 (89.4% and 68.2%) respectively. When comparing the ability to read Chinese and English of persons born in different places, the results showed that those born in Hong Kong had a high ability to read these two languages in general. Among persons aged 5 and over born in Hong Kong, 97.6% could read Chinese and 82.1% could read English. (Table 3.14)

3.29 The ability to write is closely related to the ability to read. This explains why the distributions of the proportion of population being able to read and write selected languages were similar to each other. In 2021, 87.8% of the population aged 5 and over could write Chinese, while 67.7% could write English, which were higher than the corresponding figures in 2016 (87.1% and 66.0%) respectively. Analysed by place of birth, it is observed that those born in Hong Kong had a higher ability to write these two languages in general, as similar to the ability to read. Among persons aged 5 and over born in Hong Kong, 95.9% could write Chinese and 80.1% could write English. (Table 3.15)

Duration of residence in Hong Kong

3.30 In 2021, 89.1% of the population had been living in Hong Kong for 7 years or more. Considering only those persons aged 7 and over which totalled about 7.08 million, the proportion of such persons who had been living in Hong Kong for 7 years or more increased to 93.3%. (Table 3.16)

3.31 另一方面，有 55 069 名於香港以外地方出生的人士（或 0.7% 的人口）在港居住少於 1 年。他／她們主要包括外籍家庭傭工、中國內地來港定居未足 1 年人士及其他人士如在港工作及讀書的外籍人士。（表 3.16）

3.32 在人口普查中亦另有一條問題是有關 5 年前的居住地區。結果發現在人口普查時，共有 37 萬人 5 年前居住的地區不在香港，他／她們是在 2016 年 6 月後移居本港或從香港以外的地方回流香港。這些人士中一大部分（52.5%）是較年輕的女性（指 25 至 44 歲的女性），而較年輕的男性則佔 10.0%。（表 3.17）

3.33 進一步分析這些人士 5 年前居住的地區，可顯示他／她們主要是從中國內地來港定居的人士及從菲律賓及印尼來港工作的外籍家庭傭工。5 年前居於中國內地／澳門／台灣的人口佔 5 年前居住地區不在香港的 5 歲及以上人口的 40.9%，而 5 年前居於菲律賓或印尼的人口則佔 36.4%。其餘人士主要包括來港工作及讀書的外籍人士，及從海外國家／地區回流香港的居民。（表 3.18）

3.34 在詮釋以上數字時，必須注意：根據人口普查／中期人口統計所採用的「居住人口」方法，只有於人口普查／中期人口統計的參考時刻在港的香港非永久性居民才會包括在居港人口內。因此，未成為香港永久性居民的人士如於普查／中期人口統計參考時刻不在港（例如暫時離港），並不包括在居港人口內，縱然他／她們部分可能於香港長期居住。

3.31 On the other hand, there were 55 069 persons born in places outside Hong Kong (or 0.7% of the population) who had been living in Hong Kong for less than 1 year. These persons mainly included foreign domestic helpers, persons from the mainland of China having resided in Hong Kong for less than 1 year, and other persons like expatriates and foreign students in Hong Kong. (Table 3.16)

3.32 There was also a question in the Census on the place of residence 5 years ago. The findings revealed that at the time of the Census, there were 0.37 million persons whose place of residence 5 years ago was not Hong Kong. These were people who moved into Hong Kong or had returned from a place outside Hong Kong after June 2016. It is noted that a large proportion (52.5%) of them were younger females (refer to females aged 25-44), whilst younger males constituted 10.0%. (Table 3.17)

3.33 Further analysing the place of residence of these persons 5 years ago revealed that they were mainly persons coming from the mainland of China to reside in Hong Kong and foreign domestic helpers coming from Philippines and Indonesia to work in Hong Kong. The population residing in the mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan 5 years ago represented 40.9% of the population aged 5 and over whose place of residence were not in Hong Kong 5 years ago; and the population residing in the Philippines or Indonesia 5 years ago represented 36.4%. The remaining mainly included expatriates, foreign students and Hong Kong residents returning from overseas countries/territories. (Table 3.18)

3.34 In interpreting the above figures, it is important to note that according to the “resident population” approach adopted in the population census/by-census, Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents are included in the Hong Kong Resident Population only if they are present in Hong Kong at the census/by-census reference moment. Hence, persons who are not yet Hong Kong Permanent Residents are not covered in the Hong Kong Resident Population if they are not in Hong Kong (e.g. temporarily away from Hong Kong) at the census/by-

census reference moment, despite that some of them may reside in Hong Kong on a long term basis.

需要照顧的長者

3.35 2021 年人口普查新增「需要照顧的長者」數據項目，有助掌握居於家庭住戶的 60 歲及以上人士對照顧服務的需要。在 2021 年，16.6%（或 330 164 人）居於家庭住戶的 60 歲及以上人士需要別人長期照顧，當中 60 至 69 歲、70 至 79 歲及 80 歲及以上人士所佔的比例分別為 18.7%、27.9% 及 53.4%。

（表 3.19）

地區分布

3.36 在過去 10 年，人口的地域分布持續變化。新界於 2021 年是人口最多的地區。10 年前，香港島、九龍及新界的居住人口比例分別為 18.0%、29.8% 及 52.2%。到了 2021 年，其比例已變為 16.1%、30.1% 及 53.7%。（表 3.20）

3.37 大部分新界的地區人口在過去 10 年均有所增長。隨着新界西新市鎮的發展，離島區及元朗區成為人口增長率最高的新界地區，分別為 31.1% 及 15.5%。九龍各區的人口除了黃大仙區外均有所上升，而港島各區的人口數目則持續減少。（表 3.20）

3.38 人口密度是按每平方公里土地的平均人數計算。本港的人口密度，由 2011 年的 6 544 人增至 2021 年的 6 801 人。人口密度最高的地區是觀塘，在 2021 年，該區每平方公里平均有 59 704 人。新界各區的人口密度普遍較

Elderly persons requiring care

3.35 In order to have more understanding of the need of care for persons aged 60 and over living in domestic households, the data item “elderly persons requiring care” was newly included in the 2021 Population Census. In 2021, 16.6% (or 330 164 persons) required long-term care among persons aged 60 and over living in domestic households. The proportion of those persons aged 60 – 69, 70 – 79 and 80 and over were 18.7%, 27.9% and 53.4% respectively. (Table 3.19)

Geographical distribution

3.36 The geographical distribution of population continued to change during the past 10 years. The New Territories had the largest share of the population in 2021. While 10 years ago, Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and the New Territories had respectively 18.0%, 29.8% and 52.2% of the population, the respective proportions were 16.1%, 30.1% and 53.7% by 2021. (Table 3.20)

3.37 Most districts in the New Territories recorded population growth in the past 10 years. Owing to the development of new towns in the West New Territories, the Islands and Yuen Long districts had the highest growth rates among all districts in the New Territories at 31.1% and 15.5% respectively. In Kowloon, the population increased in all districts except Wong Tai Sin, whereas for all districts on Hong Kong Island, the population decreased continuously. (Table 3.20)

3.38 Population density, as measured by the number of persons per square kilometre of land area, increased from 6 544 in 2011 to 6 801 in 2021 for the territory as a whole. The most densely populated district was the Kwun Tong district, with a density of 59 704 persons per square kilometre in 2021. The

港九各區的人口密度為低。
(表 3.21)

3.39 有關 2021 年人口普查不同分區層次(包括區議會分區、區議會選區、新市鎮、小規劃統計區組別、單元區組別及主要屋苑)的統計數字,讀者可參閱 2021 年人口普查主題網站的地區概覽(www.census2021.gov.hk/tc/district_profiles.html)。

population densities in the districts in the New Territories were generally lower than those in districts on Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon. (Table 3.21)

3.39 For the statistics of the 2021 Population Census at different geographical levels (including the District Council districts, District Council Constituency Areas, new towns, Tertiary Planning Unit groups, Subunit groups and major housing estates), readers can refer to the District Profiles on the thematic website of the 2021 Population Census (www.census2021.gov.hk/en/district_profiles.html).

表 3.1 1961 年至 2021 年⁽¹⁾居港人口
Table 3.1 The Hong Kong Resident Population, 1961 – 2021⁽¹⁾

類別 Category	「時點方法」 “De facto” approach				「居住人口」方法 “Resident population” approach				
	1961 ⁽²⁾	1971 ⁽²⁾	1981	1991	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021
「居住人口」方法 “Resident population” approach									
常住居民 Usual Residents									
普查／中期人口統計參考時刻在港 Present in Hong Kong at the census/by-census reference moment	..	..	..	..	6 325 892	6 416 124	6 635 558	6 863 253	7 274 941
普查／中期人口統計參考時刻不在港 Absent from Hong Kong at the census/by-census reference moment	..	..	..	..	197 959	229 096	223 783	253 576	59 711
小計 Sub-total	..	..	..	..	6 523 851	6 645 220	6 859 341	7 116 829	7 334 652
流動居民 Mobile Residents									
普查／中期人口統計參考時刻在港 Present in Hong Kong at the census/by-census reference moment	..	..	..	..	25 458	43 632	40 359	69 144	8 243
普查／中期人口統計參考時刻不在港 Absent from Hong Kong at the census/by-census reference moment	..	..	..	..	159 080	175 494	171 876	150 612	70 175
小計 Sub-total	..	..	..	..	184 538	219 126	212 235	219 756	78 418
「時點方法」 “De facto” approach									
在港居民 Hong Kong Resident Population									
普查／中期人口統計參考時刻在港居民 Present in Hong Kong at the census/by-census reference moment	3 129 648	3 936 630	4 986 560	5 522 281	..	..	..	..	..
普查／中期人口統計參考時刻暫時不在 港居民 Temporarily away from Hong Kong at the census/by-census reference moment	..	..	123 252	151 833	..	..	..	..	..
總計 Total	3 129 648	3 936 630	5 109 812	5 674 114	6 708 389	6 864 346	7 071 576	7 336 585	7 413 070

註釋：(1) 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。有關這個點算方法及在 2001 年以前進行的人口普查／中期人口統計所採用的點算方法，請參閱第 1 章「統計範圍」。

(2) 在 1961 及 1971 的人口普查，普查參考時刻暫時不在港的居民並沒有包括在居港人口內。

Notes: (1) Since August 2000, the “resident population” approach has been adopted to compile the population estimates of Hong Kong. For details about this enumeration approach and the enumeration approaches adopted in population censuses/by-censuses conducted prior to 2001, please refer to “Coverage” in Chapter 1.

(2) Resident Population of the 1961 Population Census and 1971 Population Census did not include residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the census reference moment.

表 3.2 1961 年至 2021 年⁽¹⁾按年齡組別及性別劃分的人口
Table 3.2 Population by age group and sex, 1961 - 2021⁽¹⁾

年齡組別 Age group	性別 Sex	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021
0	男 Male	43 877	33 641	42 683	32 725	25 845	21 202	27 446	27 691	19 126
	女 Female	42 471	31 675	38 561	29 837	23 810	18 216	25 439	25 644	18 194
	合計 Both sexes	86 348	65 316	81 244	62 562	49 655	39 418	52 885	53 335	37 320
1 - 4	男 Male	213 822	159 525	160 267	143 723	119 714	89 231	102 051	117 132	98 352
	女 Female	200 536	151 350	147 172	132 226	109 710	83 956	94 299	109 003	93 322
	合計 Both sexes	414 358	310 875	307 439	275 949	229 424	173 187	196 350	226 135	191 674
5 - 9	男 Male	220 432	259 283	212 353	209 256	206 160	161 536	125 843	151 175	148 811
	女 Female	204 916	248 830	196 537	193 931	191 986	151 679	117 366	140 592	140 635
	合計 Both sexes	425 348	508 113	408 890	403 187	398 146	313 215	243 209	291 767	289 446
10 - 14	男 Male	185 884	267 671	227 062	213 340	222 638	212 582	170 908	132 291	149 710
	女 Female	165 097	255 929	212 872	196 878	209 554	201 273	160 208	126 927	139 688
	合計 Both sexes	350 981	523 600	439 934	410 218	432 192	413 855	331 116	259 218	289 398
15 - 19	男 Male	90 240	219 657	292 604	213 439	231 329	223 369	217 262	176 507	134 882
	女 Female	74 857	208 187	271 321	196 203	218 990	215 868	206 431	164 400	130 018
	合計 Both sexes	165 097	427 844	563 925	409 642	450 319	439 237	423 693	340 907	264 900
20 - 24	男 Male	111 242	173 211	307 600	216 280	225 310	224 834	221 713	220 263	164 735
	女 Female	91 499	163 142	276 232	213 919	244 816	244 934	229 828	224 811	161 479
	合計 Both sexes	202 741	336 353	583 832	430 199	470 126	469 768	451 541	445 074	326 214
25 - 29	男 Male	137 216	107 121	258 905	283 377	241 708	223 704	229 498	227 755	214 507
	女 Female	116 780	86 603	224 221	294 190	284 164	278 583	304 617	282 481	243 900
	合計 Both sexes	253 996	193 724	483 126	577 567	525 872	502 287	534 115	510 236	458 407
30 - 34	男 Male	140 885	117 066	219 253	303 200	257 784	239 021	225 760	232 987	227 988
	女 Female	122 236	95 559	179 816	297 521	324 873	310 818	324 245	344 245	299 040
	合計 Both sexes	263 121	212 625	399 069	600 721	582 657	549 839	550 005	577 232	527 028
35 - 39	男 Male	123 332	129 490	132 307	251 372	315 374	247 397	234 489	227 983	234 502
	女 Female	111 621	115 631	100 571	239 958	369 008	329 963	328 117	343 310	353 241
	合計 Both sexes	234 953	245 121	232 878	491 330	684 382	577 360	562 606	571 293	587 743
40 - 44	男 Male	107 321	133 659	140 808	210 858	335 081	305 447	242 651	234 587	235 022
	女 Female	95 717	121 890	109 701	188 844	341 024	366 048	330 028	335 218	351 589
	合計 Both sexes	203 038	255 549	250 509	399 702	676 105	671 495	572 679	569 805	586 611
45 - 49	男 Male	86 523	112 946	141 225	131 057	266 990	323 497	295 306	240 287	242 182
	女 Female	80 715	105 424	119 323	107 983	264 644	336 158	356 429	326 750	340 807
	合計 Both sexes	167 238	218 370	260 548	239 040	531 634	659 655	651 735	567 037	582 989

表 3.2 1961 年至 2021 年⁽¹⁾按年齡組別及性別劃分的人口 (續)
Table 3.2 Population by age group and sex, 1961 - 2021⁽¹⁾ (cont'd)

年齡組別 Age group	性別 Sex	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021
50 – 54	男 Male	60 078	100 968	136 307	135 447	222 901	264 753	312 775	292 733	245 084
	女 Female	63 802	94 295	119 811	113 171	205 882	269 380	324 920	350 332	330 158
	合計 Both sexes	123 880	195 263	256 118	248 618	428 783	534 133	637 695	643 065	575 242
55 – 59	男 Male	37 217	74 933	109 476	135 776	134 217	214 652	253 910	306 819	284 806
	女 Female	49 800	75 671	102 554	120 869	114 028	207 650	259 159	316 230	345 976
	合計 Both sexes	87 017	150 604	212 030	256 645	248 245	422 302	513 069	623 049	630 782
60 – 64	男 Male	23 582	52 292	90 725	120 266	135 109	128 319	205 146	244 126	300 222
	女 Female	40 032	63 409	89 484	114 595	118 688	117 480	204 420	251 153	313 580
	合計 Both sexes	63 614	115 701	180 209	234 861	253 797	245 799	409 566	495 279	613 802
65 – 69	男 Male	13 203	28 393	65 530	89 550	127 943	124 833	121 521	196 503	239 557
	女 Female	27 815	45 267	72 481	95 547	121 068	115 989	112 779	199 200	252 678
	合計 Both sexes	41 018	73 660	138 011	185 097	249 011	240 822	234 300	395 703	492 235
70 – 74	男 Male	7 559	17 441	37 789	61 908	101 648	112 372	116 735	112 184	181 929
	女 Female	18 497	35 611	53 895	73 018	107 595	116 681	113 705	108 643	188 822
	合計 Both sexes	26 056	53 052	91 684	134 926	209 243	229 053	230 440	220 827	370 751
75 – 79	男 Male	3 464	7 738	18 142	38 084	63 006	82 650	96 971	101 223	96 666
	女 Female	9 867	20 464	35 324	50 771	79 730	96 123	108 180	105 151	100 476
	合計 Both sexes	13 331	28 202	53 466	88 855	142 736	178 773	205 151	206 374	197 142
80 – 84	男 Male	1 425	3 815	7 817	15 414	33 377	44 756	62 329	74 103	79 701
	女 Female	4 062	11 282	20 348	28 985	50 958	68 030	83 753	92 865	85 475
	合計 Both sexes	5 487	15 097	28 165	44 399	84 335	112 786	146 082	166 968	165 176
85+	男 Male	477	1 752	3 085	6 919	19 210	28 801	40 701	59 013	84 485
	女 Female	1 549	5 809	11 719	21 844	42 517	62 561	84 638	114 268	141 725
	合計 Both sexes	2 026	7 561	14 804	28 763	61 727	91 362	125 339	173 281	226 210
總計 Total	男 Male	1 607 779	2 000 602	2 604 168	2 811 991	3 285 344	3 272 956	3 303 015	3 375 362	3 382 267
	女 Female	1 521 869	1 936 028	2 382 392	2 710 290	3 423 045	3 591 390	3 768 561	3 961 223	4 030 803
	合計 Both sexes	3 129 648	3 936 630	4 986 560	5 522 281	6 708 389	6 864 346	7 071 576	7 336 585	7 413 070

註釋：(1) 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。有關這個點算方法及在 2001 年以前進行的人口普查／中期人口統計所採用的點算方法，請參閱第 1 章「統計範圍」。

Note: (1) Since August 2000, the “resident population” approach has been adopted to compile the population estimates of Hong Kong. For details about this enumeration approach and the enumeration approaches adopted in population censuses/by-censuses conducted prior to 2001, please refer to “Coverage” in Chapter 1.

表 3.3 1961 年至 2021⁽¹⁾ 年按年齡組別劃分的人口比例、年齡中位數及撫養比率
Table 3.3 Proportion of population by age group, median age and dependency ratios, 1961 - 2021⁽¹⁾

年齡組別 Age group	1961 百分比 %	1971 百分比 %	1981 百分比 %	1991 百分比 %	2001 百分比 %	2006 百分比 %	2011 百分比 %	2016 百分比 %	2021 百分比 %
0 – 14	40.8	35.8	24.8	20.9	16.5	13.7	11.6	11.3	10.9
15 – 24	11.8	19.4	23.0	15.2	13.7	13.2	12.4	10.7	8.0
25 – 44	30.5	23.0	27.4	37.5	36.8	33.5	31.4	30.4	29.1
45 – 64	14.1	17.3	18.2	17.7	21.8	27.1	31.3	31.7	32.4
65+	2.8	4.5	6.6	8.7	11.1	12.4	13.3	15.9	19.6
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	年齡中位數 Median age								
	23.2	21.8	26.0	31.6	36.7	39.6	41.7	43.4	46.3
	撫養比率 Dependency ratio								
少年兒童撫養比率 ⁽²⁾ Child dependency ratio ⁽²⁾	724	599	362	296	229	185	155	155	157
老年撫養比率 ⁽³⁾ Elderly dependency ratio ⁽³⁾	50	76	95	124	154	168	177	218	282
總撫養比率 ⁽⁴⁾ Overall dependency ratio ⁽⁴⁾	774	675	457	420	383	353	333	373	438

註釋：(1) 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。有關這個點算方法及在 2001 年以前進行的人口普查／中期人口統計所採用的點算方法，請參閱第 1 章「統計範圍」。

(2) 15 歲以下人口數目與每千名 15-64 歲人口相對的比率。

(3) 65 歲及以上人口數目與每千名 15-64 歲人口相對的比率。

(4) 15 歲以下和 65 歲及以上人口數目與每千名 15-64 歲人口相對的比率。

Notes: (1) Since August 2000, the “resident population” approach has been adopted to compile the population estimates of Hong Kong. For details about this enumeration approach and the enumeration approaches adopted in population censuses/by-censuses conducted prior to 2001, please refer to “Coverage” in Chapter 1.

(2) The number of persons aged under 15 per 1 000 persons aged between 15-64.

(3) The number of persons aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15-64.

(4) The number of persons aged under 15 and aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15-64.

表 3.4 1961 年至 2021⁽¹⁾年按年齡組別劃分的性別比率⁽²⁾
Table 3.4 Sex ratios⁽²⁾ by age group, 1961 – 2021⁽¹⁾

年齡組別 Age group		1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021
0 – 14	總人口 Total population	1 083	1 047	1 079	1 084	1 073	1 065	1 073	1 065	1 062
	不包括外籍家庭傭工的人口 Population excluding foreign domestic helpers	N.A.	N.A.	1 079	1 084	1 073	1 065	1 073	1 065	1 062
15 – 24	總人口 Total population	1 211	1 058	1 096	1 048	985	973	1 006	1 019	1 028
	不包括外籍家庭傭工的人口 Population excluding foreign domestic helpers	N.A.	N.A.	1 098	1 066	1 059	1 037	1 042	1 044	1 049
25 – 44	總人口 Total population	1 160	1 161	1 223	1 028	872	790	724	707	731
	不包括外籍家庭傭工的人口 Population excluding foreign domestic helpers	N.A.	N.A.	1 233	1 072	968	884	861	878	905
45 – 64	總人口 Total population	885	1 007	1 108	1 144	1 080	1 001	932	871	806
	不包括外籍家庭傭工的人口 Population excluding foreign domestic helpers	N.A.	N.A.	1 109	1 153	1 100	1 021	956	908	849
65+	總人口 Total population	423	499	683	784	859	856	871	876	887
	不包括外籍家庭傭工的人口 Population excluding foreign domestic helpers	N.A.	N.A.	683	784	859	857	872	876	888
合計 Overall	總人口 Total population	1 056	1 033	1 093	1 038	960	911	876	852	839
	不包括外籍家庭傭工的人口 Population excluding foreign domestic helpers	N.A.	N.A.	1 096	1 058	1 012	961	939	925	910

註釋：(1) 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。有關這個點算方法及在 2001 年以前進行的人口普查／中期人口統計所採用的點算方法，請參閱第 1 章「統計範圍」。

(2) 在各年齡組別中，男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。

Notes : (1) Since August 2000, the “resident population” approach has been adopted to compile the population estimates of Hong Kong. For details about this enumeration approach and the enumeration approaches adopted in population censuses/by-censuses conducted prior to 2001, please refer to “Coverage” in Chapter 1.

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

表 3.5 2021 年按國籍及年齡組別劃分的性別比率⁽¹⁾
Table 3.5 Sex ratio⁽¹⁾ by nationality and age group, 2021

國籍 Nationality	年齡組別 Age group					合計 Overall
	0 – 14	15 – 24	25 – 44	45 – 64	65+	
中國 Chinese						
永久居留地是香港 Place of domicile - Hong Kong	1 073	1 076	943	850	889	923
永久居留地不是香港 Place of domicile - other than Hong Kong	552	522	221	625	805	352
菲律賓 Filipino	1 117	558	29	68	414	60
印尼 Indonesian	875	67	7	14	331	13
英國 British	847	862	1 227	1 907	1 616	1 295
印度 Indian	881	1 061	615	1 023	904	782
尼泊爾 Nepalese	1 085	692	826	1 415	742	951
巴基斯坦 Pakistani	1 274	859	1 050	1 141	1 486	1 081
美國 American	1 118	568	836	2 140	1 938	1 062
泰國 Thai	1 062	498	226	156	50	164
澳洲 Australian	733	1 505	957	1 513	1 492	1 116
日本 Japanese	932	1 607	636	734	1 122	804
其他 Others	873	876	747	927	1 346	853
合計 Overall	1 062	1 028	731	806	887	839

註釋：(1) 在各年齡組別中，男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。

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

表 3.6 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按出生地點劃分的人口
Table 3.6 Population by place of birth, 2011, 2016 and 2021

出生地點 Place of birth	2011		2016		2021	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
香港 Hong Kong	4 278 126	60.5	4 451 493	60.7	4 574 834	61.7
中國內地／澳門／台灣 The mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan	2 267 917	32.1	2 272 293	31.0	2 213 862	29.9
其他地方 Elsewhere	525 533	7.4	612 799	8.4	624 374	8.4
總計 Total	7 071 576	100.0	7 336 585	100.0	7 413 070	100.0

表 3.7 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的在香港出生的人口比例
Table 3.7 Proportion of population born in Hong Kong by age group and sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021

年齡組別 Age group	2011			2016			2021		
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes
	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %
0 – 14	87.0	87.0	87.0	91.0	90.8	90.9	92.4	90.8	91.6
15 – 24	75.0	71.6	73.3	75.5	72.9	74.2	77.7	73.5	75.6
25 – 44	74.8	53.3	62.3	71.2	49.2	58.3	71.8	49.1	58.7
45 – 64	62.5	57.3	59.8	67.0	57.0	61.7	69.9	56.1	62.2
65+	22.4	23.0	22.7	33.3	31.7	32.4	44.1	42.1	43.0
合計 Overall	65.5	56.1	60.5	66.8	55.5	60.7	68.6	55.9	61.7

表 3.8 2021 年按國籍及出生地點劃分的人口
Table 3.8 Population by nationality and place of birth, 2021

國籍 Nationality	出生地點 Place of birth								
	香港 Hong Kong		中國內地／ 澳門／台灣 The mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan		其他地方 Elsewhere		總計 Total		
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	
中國 Chinese									
永久居留地是香港 Place of domicile - Hong Kong	4 513 071	98.6	2 138 237	96.6	85 544	13.7	6 736 852	90.9	
永久居留地不是香港 Place of domicile - other than Hong Kong	7 087	0.2	74 139	3.3	1 612	0.3	82 838	1.1	
菲律賓 Filipino	5 843	0.1	54	0.0	197 462	31.6	203 359	2.7	
印尼 Indonesian	761	0.0	64	0.0	144 929	23.2	145 754	2.0	
英國 British	11 871	0.3	283	0.0	25 089	4.0	37 243	0.5	
印度 Indian	4 959	0.1	25	0.0	27 812	4.5	32 796	0.4	
尼泊爾 Nepalese	9 066	0.2	6	0.0	17 707	2.8	26 779	0.4	
巴基斯坦 Pakistani	6 467	0.1	26	0.0	11 685	1.9	18 178	0.2	
美國 American	2 067	0.0	273	0.0	11 703	1.9	14 043	0.2	
泰國 Thai	534	0.0	14	0.0	13 290	2.1	13 838	0.2	
澳洲 Australian	2 071	0.0	107	0.0	9 595	1.5	11 773	0.2	
日本 Japanese	1 697	0.0	71	0.0	9 718	1.6	11 486	0.2	
其他 Others	9 340	0.2	563	0.0	68 228	10.9	78 131	1.1	
總計 Total	4 574 834	100.0	2 213 862	100.0	624 374	100.0	7 413 070	100.0	

表 3.9 2021 年按性別、種族及年齡組別劃分的人口
Table 3.9 Population by sex, ethnicity and age group, 2021

性別 Sex	種族 Ethnicity	年齡組別 Age group					總計 Total	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % ⁽¹⁾
		0 – 14 數目 Number	15 – 24 數目 Number	25 – 44 數目 Number	45 – 64 數目 Number	65+ 數目 Number		
男 Male	華人 Chinese	386 032	283 171	863 851	1 034 564	670 882	3 238 500	95.7
	非華人 Non-Chinese							
	菲律賓人 Filipino	1 685	1 547	3 365	3 533	916	11 046	0.3
	印尼人 Indonesian	199	454	671	290	401	2 015	0.1
	南亞裔人士 South Asian	9 819	6 704	18 157	11 384	3 042	49 106	1.5
	印度人 Indian	3 224	2 377	7 754	4 621	1 414	19 390	0.6
	尼泊爾人 Nepalese	3 013	1 565	5 431	3 842	821	14 672	0.4
	巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	3 163	2 629	4 092	2 357	703	12 944	0.4
	其他南亞裔人士 ⁽²⁾ Other South Asian ⁽²⁾	419	133	880	564	104	2 100	0.1
	泰國人 Thai	197	237	499	1 002	124	2 059	0.1
	日本人 Japanese	761	329	1 314	1 585	530	4 519	0.1
	韓國人 Korean	578	277	1 133	1 011	321	3 320	0.1
	其他亞洲人 Other Asian	300	472	1 530	712	452	3 466	0.1
	白人 White	4 185	1 977	12 083	13 720	3 334	35 299	1.0
	其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	12 243	4 449	9 416	4 493	2 336	32 937	1.0
	小計 Sub-total	29 967	16 446	48 168	37 730	11 456	143 767	4.3
	小計 Sub-total	415 999	299 617	912 019	1 072 294	682 338	3 382 267	100.0

表 3.9 2021 年按性別、種族及年齡組別劃分的人口 (續)
Table 3.9 Population by sex, ethnicity and age group, 2021 (cont'd)

性別 Sex	種族 Ethnicity	年齡組別 Age group					總計 Total	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % ⁽¹⁾
		0 – 14 數目 Number	15 – 24 數目 Number	25 – 44 數目 Number	45 – 64 數目 Number	65+ 數目 Number		
女 Female								
	華人 Chinese	361 711	267 728	951 606	1 219 766	754 191	3 555 002	88.2
	非華人 Non-Chinese							
	菲律賓人 Filipino	1 557	2 598	130 661	53 114	2 315	190 245	4.7
	印尼人 Indonesian	156	4 529	112 180	22 421	764	140 050	3.5
	南亞裔人士 South Asian	10 116	7 862	22 006	9 967	2 912	52 863	1.3
	印度人 Indian	3 697	2 661	11 022	4 449	1 350	23 179	0.6
	尼泊爾人 Nepalese	2 789	2 047	6 449	2 785	959	15 029	0.4
	巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	3 209	2 895	3 249	1 738	350	11 441	0.3
	其他南亞裔人士 ⁽²⁾ Other South Asian ⁽²⁾	421	259	1 286	995	253	3 214	0.1
	泰國人 Thai	175	458	1 730	6 335	2 215	10 913	0.3
	日本人 Japanese	1 004	111	2 007	2 184	466	5 772	0.1
	韓國人 Korean	576	479	2 505	1 600	220	5 380	0.1
	其他亞洲人 Other Asian	736	502	3 374	1 872	624	7 108	0.2
	白人 White	5 305	2 065	10 890	6 536	1 487	26 283	0.7
	其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	10 503	5 165	10 811	6 726	3 982	37 187	0.9
	小計 Sub-total	30 128	23 769	296 164	110 755	14 985	475 801	11.8
	小計 Sub-total	391 839	291 497	1 247 770	1 330 521	769 176	4 030 803	100.0

表 3.9 2021 年按性別、種族及年齡組別劃分的人口 (續)
Table 3.9 Population by sex, ethnicity and age group, 2021 (cont'd)

性別 Sex	種族 Ethnicity	年齡組別 Age group					總計 Total	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % ⁽¹⁾
		0 – 14	15 – 24	25 – 44	45 – 64	65+		
		數目 Number	數目 Number	數目 Number	數目 Number	數目 Number	數目 Number	
合計 Both sexes								
	華人 Chinese	747 743	550 899	1 815 457	2 254 330	1 425 073	6 793 502	91.6
	非華人 Non-Chinese							
	菲律賓人 Filipino	3 242	4 145	134 026	56 647	3 231	201 291	2.7
	印尼人 Indonesian	355	4 983	112 851	22 711	1 165	142 065	1.9
	南亞裔人士 South Asian	19 935	14 566	40 163	21 351	5 954	101 969	1.4
	印度人 Indian	6 921	5 038	18 776	9 070	2 764	42 569	0.6
	尼泊爾人 Nepalese	5 802	3 612	11 880	6 627	1 780	29 701	0.4
	巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	6 372	5 524	7 341	4 095	1 053	24 385	0.3
	其他南亞裔人士 ⁽²⁾ Other South Asian ⁽²⁾	840	392	2 166	1 559	357	5 314	0.1
	泰國人 Thai	372	695	2 229	7 337	2 339	12 972	0.2
	日本人 Japanese	1 765	440	3 321	3 769	996	10 291	0.1
	韓國人 Korean	1 154	756	3 638	2 611	541	8 700	0.1
	其他亞洲人 Other Asian	1 036	974	4 904	2 584	1 076	10 574	0.1
	白人 White	9 490	4 042	22 973	20 256	4 821	61 582	0.8
	其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	22 746	9 614	20 227	11 219	6 318	70 124	0.9
	小計 Sub-total	60 095	40 215	344 332	148 485	26 441	619 568	8.4
	總計 Total	807 838	591 114	2 159 789	2 402 815	1 451 514	7 413 070	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字顯示在性別組別的總人數中所佔的百分比。

Notes : (1) Figures represent the percentages in respect of the sex group totals.

(2) 「其他南亞裔人士」包括「孟加拉人」及「斯里蘭卡人」。

(2) “Other South Asian” include “Bangladeshi” and “Sri-Lankan”.

(3) 數字包括報稱有多於一個種族的人士。

(3) Figures include persons who reported more than one ethnicity.

表 3.10 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的 15 歲及以上人口
Table 3.10 Population aged 15 and over by sex and marital status, 2011, 2016 and 2021

性別 Sex	婚姻狀況 Marital status	2011		2016		2021		標準化百分比 ⁽¹⁾ Standardised percentage ⁽¹⁾		
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	2011 百分比 %	2016 百分比 %	2021 百分比 %
男 Male										
	從未結婚 Never married	964 739	33.5	953 761	32.4	914 936	30.8	27.6	28.6	30.8
	已婚 Married	1 760 524	61.2	1 818 215	61.7	1 839 629	62.0	66.1	64.8	62.0
	喪偶 Widowed	60 449	2.1	65 712	2.2	70 367	2.4	3.0	2.7	2.4
	離婚 Divorced	78 160	2.7	96 891	3.3	125 833	4.2	2.9	3.4	4.2
	分居 Separated	12 895	0.4	12 494	0.4	15 503	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	小計 Sub-total	2 876 767	100.0	2 947 073	100.0	2 966 268	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
女 Female										
	從未結婚 Never married	1 008 811	29.9	1 003 523	28.2	976 631	26.8	23.2	24.3	26.8
	已婚 Married	1 847 554	54.8	1 979 206	55.6	2 030 509	55.8	57.8	57.5	55.8
	喪偶 Widowed	327 882	9.7	351 354	9.9	354 827	9.8	13.2	11.7	9.8
	離婚 Divorced	165 786	4.9	204 594	5.7	252 984	7.0	5.1	6.0	7.0
	分居 Separated	21 216	0.6	20 380	0.6	24 013	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
	小計 Sub-total	3 371 249	100.0	3 559 057	100.0	3 638 964	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
合計 Both sexes										
	從未結婚 Never married	1 973 550	31.6	1 957 284	30.1	1 891 567	28.6	25.1	26.2	28.6
	已婚 Married	3 608 078	57.7	3 797 421	58.4	3 870 138	58.6	61.5	60.7	58.6
	喪偶 Widowed	388 331	6.2	417 066	6.4	425 194	6.4	8.6	7.6	6.4
	離婚 Divorced	243 946	3.9	301 485	4.6	378 817	5.7	4.1	4.8	5.7
	分居 Separated	34 111	0.5	32 874	0.5	39 516	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
	總計 Total	6 248 016	100.0	6 506 130	100.0	6 605 232	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字顯示以 2021 年男性及女性人口的年齡分布作標準，在性別組別的總人數中所佔的百分比。

Note: (1) Figures represent the percentages in respect of the sex group totals, using the age distribution of the male and female populations in 2021 as standard.

表 3.10A 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的 15 歲及以上人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）
Table 3.10A Population aged 15 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex and marital status, 2011, 2016 and 2021

性別 Sex	婚姻狀況 Marital status	2011		2016		2021		標準化百分比 ⁽¹⁾ Standardised percentage ⁽¹⁾		
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	2011 百分比 %	2016 百分比 %	2021 百分比 %
男 Male										
	從未結婚 Never married	964 223	33.5	953 058	32.4	914 630	30.9	27.6	28.7	30.9
	已婚 Married	1 758 672	61.2	1 815 134	61.7	1 837 960	62.0	66.0	64.7	62.0
	喪偶 Widowed	60 449	2.1	65 679	2.2	70 340	2.4	3.0	2.7	2.4
	離婚 Divorced	78 108	2.7	96 836	3.3	125 746	4.2	2.9	3.5	4.2
	分居 Separated	12 838	0.4	12 480	0.4	15 429	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	小計 Sub-total	2 874 290	100.0	2 943 187	100.0	2 964 105	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
女 Female										
	從未結婚 Never married	910 084	29.2	908 612	28.0	895 697	27.0	22.9	24.2	27.0
	已婚 Married	1 715 254	55.0	1 791 917	55.3	1 840 222	55.4	57.3	57.0	55.4
	喪偶 Widowed	321 769	10.3	342 996	10.6	344 528	10.4	14.2	12.5	10.4
	離婚 Divorced	153 914	4.9	180 245	5.6	220 539	6.6	5.0	5.8	6.6
	分居 Separated	18 421	0.6	17 378	0.5	20 152	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
	小計 Sub-total	3 119 442	100.0	3 241 148	100.0	3 321 138	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
合計 Both sexes										
	從未結婚 Never married	1 874 307	31.3	1 861 670	30.1	1 810 327	28.8	25.1	26.3	28.8
	已婚 Married	3 473 926	58.0	3 607 051	58.3	3 678 182	58.5	61.4	60.6	58.5
	喪偶 Widowed	382 218	6.4	408 675	6.6	414 868	6.6	8.9	7.9	6.6
	離婚 Divorced	232 022	3.9	277 081	4.5	346 285	5.5	4.0	4.7	5.5
	分居 Separated	31 259	0.5	29 858	0.5	35 581	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
	總計 Total	5 993 732	100.0	6 184 335	100.0	6 285 243	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋： (1) 數字顯示以 2021 年男性及女性人口的年齡分布作標準，在性別組別的總人數中所佔的百分比。

Note: (1) Figures represent the percentages in respect of the sex group totals, using age distribution of the male and female populations in 2021 as standard.

表 3.11 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的 15 歲及以上從未結婚的人口比例
Table 3.11 Proportion of never married population aged 15 and over by sex and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	從未結婚人口比例（百分比） Proportion of never married population (%)		
		2011	2016	2021
男 Male				
	15 – 19	99.8	99.6	99.3
	20 – 24	97.0	97.4	97.1
	25 – 29	82.6	83.1	86.7
	30 – 34	50.0	49.4	57.8
	35 – 39	28.8	28.7	33.3
	40 – 44	20.9	20.3	22.9
	45 – 49	14.2	16.0	18.7
	50 – 54	8.5	13.0	15.6
	55 – 59	6.0	8.5	11.9
	60 – 64	5.2	6.5	8.0
	65 – 69	3.6	5.6	5.7
	70 – 74	4.4	4.3	4.8
	75 – 79	4.0	4.4	3.1
	80 – 84	4.0	5.0	3.4
	85+	4.8	5.9	2.8
女 Female				
	15 – 19	99.7	99.5	99.3
	20 – 24	94.0	94.0	94.2
	25 – 29	69.3	70.9	75.8
	30 – 34	37.7	36.8	43.2
	35 – 39	22.0	22.0	24.2
	40 – 44	17.1	16.3	19.3
	45 – 49	14.0	15.5	16.5
	50 – 54	10.5	13.3	16.1
	55 – 59	6.8	10.8	14.1
	60 – 64	5.0	7.5	10.6
	65 – 69	2.3	5.3	7.7
	70 – 74	2.0	1.4	5.1
	75 – 79	1.8	1.3	3.2
	80 – 84	2.8	2.1	1.9
	85+	4.5	5.0	2.1

表 3.11 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的 15 歲及以上從未結婚的人口比例 (續)
Table 3.11 Proportion of never married population aged 15 and over by sex and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021 (cont'd)

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	從未結婚人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of never married population (%)		
		2011	2016	2021
合計 Both sexes				
	15 – 19	99.7	99.6	99.3
	20 – 24	95.5	95.7	95.6
	25 – 29	75.0	76.3	80.9
	30 – 34	42.8	41.9	49.5
	35 – 39	24.8	24.7	27.9
	40 – 44	18.7	18.0	20.7
	45 – 49	14.1	15.8	17.4
	50 – 54	9.5	13.1	15.8
	55 – 59	6.4	9.7	13.1
	60 – 64	5.1	7.0	9.3
	65 – 69	3.0	5.4	6.7
	70 – 74	3.2	2.8	5.0
	75 – 79	2.8	2.8	3.1
	80 – 84	3.3	3.4	2.6
	85+	4.6	5.3	2.4

**表 3.11A 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的 15 歲及以上從未結婚的人口比例
(不包括外籍家庭傭工)**
Table 3.11A Proportion of never married population aged 15 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	從未結婚人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of never married population (%)		
		2011	2016	2021
男 Male				
	15 – 19	99.8	99.6	99.3
	20 – 24	97.0	97.4	97.1
	25 – 29	82.6	83.2	86.7
	30 – 34	50.0	49.4	57.8
	35 – 39	28.8	28.7	33.3
	40 – 44	20.9	20.4	22.8
	45 – 49	14.2	16.0	18.7
	50 – 54	8.5	13.0	15.6
	55 – 59	6.0	8.5	11.9
	60 – 64	5.2	6.5	8.0
	65 – 69	3.6	5.6	5.7
	70 – 74	4.4	4.3	4.8
	75 – 79	4.0	4.4	3.1
	80 – 84	4.0	5.0	3.4
	85+	4.8	5.9	2.8
女 Female				
	15 – 19	99.7	99.5	99.3
	20 – 24	95.2	95.3	95.3
	25 – 29	71.4	74.0	79.6
	30 – 34	38.4	37.4	45.6
	35 – 39	22.3	22.3	25.2
	40 – 44	16.5	16.6	19.8
	45 – 49	13.6	15.2	16.6
	50 – 54	10.1	12.9	15.7
	55 – 59	6.6	10.6	13.8
	60 – 64	4.9	7.4	10.4
	65 – 69	2.3	5.2	7.6
	70 – 74	1.9	1.4	5.1
	75 – 79	1.8	1.3	3.2
	80 – 84	2.8	2.1	1.9
	85+	4.5	5.0	2.1

表 3.11A 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的 15 歲及以上從未結婚的人口比例（不包括外籍家庭傭工）（續）
Table 3.11A Proportion of never married population aged 15 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021 (cont'd)

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	從未結婚人口比例（百分比） Proportion of never married population (%)		
		2011	2016	2021
合計 Both sexes				
	15 – 19	99.7	99.6	99.3
	20 – 24	96.1	96.4	96.2
	25 – 29	76.9	78.5	83.2
	30 – 34	43.7	43.0	51.6
	35 – 39	25.2	25.3	29.0
	40 – 44	18.5	18.3	21.2
	45 – 49	13.9	15.6	17.6
	50 – 54	9.3	13.0	15.6
	55 – 59	6.3	9.6	12.9
	60 – 64	5.0	7.0	9.2
	65 – 69	3.0	5.4	6.7
	70 – 74	3.2	2.8	5.0
	75 – 79	2.8	2.8	3.1
	80 – 84	3.3	3.4	2.6
	85+	4.6	5.3	2.4

表 3.12 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年 5 歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾ 能說選定語言／方言的比例
Table 3.12 Proportion of population⁽¹⁾ aged 5 and over able to speak selected languages/dialects, 2011, 2016 and 2021

語言／方言 Language/Dialect	5 歲及以上人口的比例（百分比） Proportion of population aged 5 and over (%)								
	作為慣用交談語言 As the usual spoken language			作為其他交談語言／方言 As another spoken language/dialect			總計 Total		
	2011	2016	2021	2011	2016	2021	2011	2016	2021
廣州話 Cantonese	89.5	88.9	88.2	6.3	5.7	5.5	95.8	94.6	93.7
英語 English	3.5	4.3	4.6	42.6	48.9	54.1	46.1	53.2	58.7
普通話 Putonghua	1.4	1.9	2.3	46.5	46.7	51.9	47.8	48.6	54.2
客家話 Hakka	0.9	0.6	0.6	3.8	3.5	3.0	4.7	4.2	3.6
福建話 Fukien	1.1	1.0	0.8	2.3	2.6	2.3	3.5	3.6	3.1
菲律賓語 Filipino (Tagalog)	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.4	2.3	2.4	1.7	2.7	2.8
潮州話 Chiu Chau	0.7	0.5	0.5	3.1	2.9	2.3	3.8	3.4	2.8
印尼語 Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia)	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.5
日本語 Japanese	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.8	2.1
上海話 Shanghainese	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.8

註釋：(1) 數字不包括失去語言能力的人士。

Note: (1) Figures exclude mute persons.

表 3.13 2021 年按慣用交談語言及出生地點劃分的 5 歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾
Table 3.13 Population⁽¹⁾ aged 5 and over by usual spoken language and place of birth, 2021

慣用交談語言 Usual spoken language	出生地點 Place of birth							
	香港 Hong Kong		中國內地／ 澳門／台灣 The mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan		其他地方 Elsewhere		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
廣州話 Cantonese	4 222 634	97.0	1 890 477	85.7	215 836	34.8	6 328 947	88.2
英語 English	62 678	1.4	8 675	0.4	259 429	41.8	330 782	4.6
普通話 Putonghua	28 436	0.7	123 220	5.6	13 795	2.2	165 451	2.3
福建話 Fukien	5 332	0.1	54 274	2.5	1 258	0.2	60 864	0.8
客家話 Hakka	5 628	0.1	34 882	1.6	1 004	0.2	41 514	0.6
潮州話 Chiu Chau	3 534	0.1	33 475	1.5	612	0.1	37 621	0.5
其他中國方言 Other Chinese dialects	4 114	0.1	59 871	2.7	587	0.1	64 572	0.9
菲律賓語 Filipino (Tagalog)	997	0.0	78	0.0	28 338	4.6	29 413	0.4
印尼語 Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia)	129	0.0	481	0.0	23 634	3.8	24 244	0.3
日本語 Japanese	1 170	0.0	150	0.0	7 384	1.2	8 704	0.1
其他語言 Others	17 880	0.4	626	0.0	68 509	11.0	87 015	1.2
總計 Total	4 352 532	100.0	2 206 209	100.0	620 386	100.0	7 179 127	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字不包括失去語言能力的人士。

Note : (1) Figures exclude mute persons.

表 3.14 2016 年及 2021 年按出生地點劃分的 5 歲及以上人口能閱讀選定語言的比例
Table 3.14 Proportion of population aged 5 and over able to read selected languages by place of birth, 2016 and 2021

年份 Year	語言 Language	5 歲及以上人口的比例（百分比） Proportion of population aged 5 and over (%)			合計 Overall
		出生地點 Place of birth			
		香港 Hong Kong	中國內地／ 澳門／台灣 The mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan	其他地方 Elsewhere	
2016	中文 Chinese	97.2	92.5	23.6	89.4
	英文 English	82.0	38.6	83.7	68.2
	菲律賓語 Filipino (Tagalog)	0.1	0.0	26.7	2.4
	印尼語 Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia)	0.1	0.2	26.3	2.4
	日本語 Japanese	2.5	0.9	2.3	2.0
	法語 French	0.7	0.2	3.7	0.8
	韓國語 Korean	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.6
	印地語 Hindi	0.1	0.0	4.1	0.4
	西班牙語 Spanish	0.4	0.1	1.6	0.4
	德語 German	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.3
2021	中文 Chinese	97.6	94.1	24.0	90.1
	英文 English	82.1	44.5	83.4	70.6
	菲律賓語 Filipino (Tagalog)	0.1	0.0	31.2	2.8
	印尼語 Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia)	0.1	0.2	24.8	2.2
	日本語 Japanese	2.5	0.9	2.1	2.0
	法語 French	0.7	0.3	3.8	0.8
	韓國語 Korean	0.7	0.2	1.3	0.6
	印地語 Hindi	0.1	0.0	4.8	0.5
	西班牙語 Spanish	0.5	0.2	1.7	0.5
	德語 German	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.4

表 3.15 2016 年及 2021 年按出生地點劃分的 5 歲及以上人口能書寫選定語言的比例
Table 3.15 Proportion of population aged 5 and over able to write selected languages by place of birth, 2016 and 2021

年份 Year	語言 Language	5 歲及以上人口的比例（百分比） Proportion of population aged 5 and over (%)			合計 Overall
		出生地點 Place of birth			
		香港 Hong Kong	中國內地／ 澳門／台灣 The mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan	其他地方 Elsewhere	
2016	中文 Chinese	95.7	89.1	20.5	87.1
	英文 English	79.7	36.6	81.2	66.0
	菲律賓語 Filipino (Tagalog)	0.1	0.0	25.8	2.3
	印尼語 Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia)	0.1	0.2	25.2	2.3
	日本語 Japanese	2.0	0.7	2.1	1.6
	法語 French	0.6	0.2	3.3	0.7
	韓國語 Korean	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.5
	印地語 Hindi	0.1	0.0	3.9	0.4
	西班牙語 Spanish	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.3
	尼泊爾語 Nepali	0.2	0.0	2.6	0.3
2021	中文 Chinese	95.9	90.6	20.7	87.8
	英文 English	80.1	39.7	80.5	67.7
	菲律賓語 Filipino (Tagalog)	0.1	0.0	29.8	2.6
	印尼語 Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia)	0.1	0.1	24.4	2.2
	日本語 Japanese	2.1	0.7	2.0	1.6
	法語 French	0.6	0.2	3.4	0.7
	韓國語 Korean	0.6	0.2	1.3	0.5
	印地語 Hindi	0.1	0.0	4.3	0.4
	西班牙語 Spanish	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.4
	尼泊爾語 Nepali	0.1	0.0	3.1	0.3

表 3.16 2021 年按在港居住年期及出生地點劃分的人口⁽¹⁾
Table 3.16 Population⁽¹⁾ by duration of residence in Hong Kong and place of birth, 2021

在港居住年期 (年) Duration of residence in Hong Kong (Years)	出生地點 Place of birth						總計 Total	
	香港 Hong Kong		中國內地/ 澳門/台灣 The mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan		其他地方 Elsewhere			
	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽²⁾ % ⁽²⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽²⁾ % ⁽²⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽²⁾ % ⁽²⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽²⁾ % ⁽²⁾
<1	40 427	0.5	14 660	0.2	40 409	0.5	95 496	1.3
1 - 3	141 794	1.9	78 310	1.1	138 287	1.9	358 391	4.8
4 - 6	159 300	2.1	104 988	1.4	92 369	1.2	356 657	4.8
7 - 9	168 573	2.3	118 932	1.6	73 188	1.0	360 693	4.9
10+	4 064 740	54.8	1 896 972	25.6	280 121	3.8	6 241 833	84.2
總計 Total	4 574 834	61.7	2 213 862	29.9	624 374	8.4	7 413 070	100.0

註釋：(1) 根據人口普查／中期人口統計所採用的「居住人口」方法，只有於人口普查／中期人口統計的參考時刻在港的香港非永久性居民才會包括在居港人口內。因此，未成為香港永久性居民的人士如於普查／中期人口統計參考時刻不在港（例如暫時離港），並不包括在居港人口內，縱然他／她們部分可能於香港長期居住。

(2) 數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) According to the “resident population” approach adopted in the population census/by-census, Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents are included in the Hong Kong Resident Population only if they are present in Hong Kong at the census/by-census reference moment. Hence, persons who are not yet Hong Kong Permanent Residents are not covered in the Hong Kong Resident Population if they are not in Hong Kong (e.g. temporarily away from Hong Kong) at the census/by-census reference moment, despite that some of them may reside in Hong Kong on a long term basis.

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

表 3.17 2021 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的在過去 5 年內移居香港的 5 歲及以上人口^{(1) (2)}
Table 3.17 Population⁽¹⁾ aged 5 and over having moved into Hong Kong during the past 5 years⁽²⁾ by age group and sex, 2021

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Both sexes	
	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽³⁾ % ⁽³⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽³⁾ % ⁽³⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽³⁾ % ⁽³⁾
5 – 9	7 218	2.0	8 649	2.4	15 867	4.3
10 – 14	5 759	1.6	6 844	1.9	12 603	3.4
15 – 19	4 980	1.4	7 698	2.1	12 678	3.4
20 – 24	10 923	3.0	17 884	4.9	28 807	7.8
25 – 29	12 039	3.3	42 355	11.5	54 394	14.8
30 – 34	8 661	2.4	52 035	14.2	60 696	16.5
35 – 39	8 753	2.4	58 633	16.0	67 386	18.3
40 – 44	7 226	2.0	40 077	10.9	47 303	12.9
45 – 49	6 052	1.6	17 539	4.8	23 591	6.4
50 – 54	5 619	1.5	8 382	2.3	14 001	3.8
55 – 59	4 805	1.3	4 613	1.3	9 418	2.6
60 – 64	3 535	1.0	3 384	0.9	6 919	1.9
65 – 69	3 005	0.8	2 982	0.8	5 987	1.6
70 – 74	1 556	0.4	2 003	0.5	3 559	1.0
75 – 79	765	0.2	1 074	0.3	1 839	0.5
80 – 84	728	0.2	551	0.1	1 279	0.3
85+	607	0.2	642	0.2	1 249	0.3
總計 Total	92 231	25.1	275 345	74.9	367 576	100.0

註釋：(1) 根據人口普查／中期人口統計所採用的「居住人口」方法，只有於人口普查／中期人口統計的參考時刻在港的香港非永久性居民才會包括在居港人口內。因此，未成為香港永久性居民的人士如於普查／中期人口統計參考時刻不在港（例如暫時離港），並不包括在居港人口內，縱然他／她們部分可能於香港長期居住。

(2) 指 5 年前居於香港以外地方的人士。

(3) 數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

Notes : (1) According to the “resident population” approach adopted in the population census/by-census, Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents are included in the Hong Kong Resident Population only if they are present in Hong Kong at the census/by-census reference moment. Hence, persons who are not yet Hong Kong Permanent Residents are not covered in the Hong Kong Resident Population if they are not in Hong Kong (e.g. temporarily away from Hong Kong) at the census/by-census reference moment, despite that some of them may reside in Hong Kong on a long term basis.

(2) Refer to persons residing outside Hong Kong 5 years ago.

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

表 3.18 2021 年按 5 年前居住地區及性別劃分的在過去 5 年內移居香港的 5 歲及以上人口^{(1) (2)}
Table 3.18 Population⁽¹⁾ aged 5 and over having moved into Hong Kong during the past 5 years⁽²⁾ by area of residence 5 years ago and sex, 2021

5 年前居住地區 Area of residence 5 years ago	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Both sexes	
	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽³⁾ % ⁽³⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽³⁾ % ⁽³⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽³⁾ % ⁽³⁾
中國內地／澳門／台灣 The mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan	57 741	15.7	92 703	25.2	150 444	40.9
菲律賓 Philippines	2 232	0.6	70 894	19.3	73 126	19.9
印尼 Indonesia	538	0.1	60 075	16.3	60 613	16.5
英國 United Kingdom	5 965	1.6	6 490	1.8	12 455	3.4
美國 United States of America	3 743	1.0	4 809	1.3	8 552	2.3
澳洲 Australia	3 520	1.0	4 181	1.1	7 701	2.1
新加坡 Singapore	1 389	0.4	4 856	1.3	6 245	1.7
加拿大 Canada	2 320	0.6	2 952	0.8	5 272	1.4
日本 Japan	1 856	0.5	1 810	0.5	3 666	1.0
其他 Others	12 927	3.5	26 575	7.2	39 502	10.7
總計 Total	92 231	25.1	275 345	74.9	367 576	100.0

註釋：(1) 根據人口普查／中期人口統計所採用的「居住人口」方法，只有於人口普查／中期人口統計的參考時刻在港的香港非永久性居民才會包括在居港人口內。因此，未成為香港永久性居民的人士如於普查／中期人口統計的參考時刻不在港（例如暫時離港），並不包括在居港人口內，縱然他／她們部分可能於香港長期居住。

Notes: (1) According to the “resident population” approach adopted in the population census/by-census, Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents are included in the Hong Kong Resident Population only if they are present in Hong Kong at the census/by-census reference moment. Hence, persons who are not yet Hong Kong Permanent Residents are not covered in the Hong Kong Resident Population if they are not in Hong Kong (e.g. temporarily away from Hong Kong) at the census/by-census reference moment, despite that some of them may reside in Hong Kong on a long term basis.

(2) 指 5 年前居於香港以外地方的人士。

(2) Refer to persons residing outside Hong Kong 5 years ago.

(3) 數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

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

表 3.19 2021 年按性別、年齡組別及是否需要長期照顧劃分的居於家庭住戶的 60 歲及以上人口
Table 3.19 Population aged 60 and over living in domestic households by sex, age group and whether with long-term care needs, 2021

		居於家庭住戶的 60 歲及以上人口 Population aged 60 and over living in domestic households					
		需要長期照顧 With long-term care needs		不需要長期照顧 Without long-term care needs		總計 Total	
性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男 Male							
	60 – 64	10 428	3.5	284 750	96.5	295 178	100.0
	65 – 69	15 290	6.5	219 092	93.5	234 382	100.0
	70 – 74	19 630	11.1	157 074	88.9	176 704	100.0
	75 – 79	17 640	19.0	75 094	81.0	92 734	100.0
	80 – 84	22 654	30.2	52 380	69.8	75 034	100.0
	85+	39 085	52.4	35 525	47.6	74 610	100.0
	小計 Sub-total	124 727	13.1	823 915	86.9	948 642	100.0
女 Female							
	60 – 64	13 740	4.4	296 150	95.6	309 890	100.0
	65 – 69	22 244	8.9	226 910	91.1	249 154	100.0
	70 – 74	28 044	15.1	157 230	84.9	185 274	100.0
	75 – 79	26 750	27.5	70 610	72.5	97 360	100.0
	80 – 84	35 054	43.9	44 877	56.1	79 931	100.0
	85+	79 605	67.9	37 688	32.1	117 293	100.0
	小計 Sub-total	205 437	19.8	833 465	80.2	1 038 902	100.0
合計 Both sexes							
	60 – 64	24 168	4.0	580 900	96.0	605 068	100.0
	65 – 69	37 534	7.8	446 002	92.2	483 536	100.0
	70 – 74	47 674	13.2	314 304	86.8	361 978	100.0
	75 – 79	44 390	23.4	145 704	76.6	190 094	100.0
	80 – 84	57 708	37.2	97 257	62.8	154 965	100.0
	85+	118 690	61.8	73 213	38.2	191 903	100.0
	總計 Total	330 164	16.6	1 657 380	83.4	1 987 544	100.0

表 3.20 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按區議會分區劃分的人口
Table 3.20 Population by District Council district, 2011, 2016 and 2021

區議會分區	District Council district	人口						變動百分率		
		2011		2016		2021		2016 年與 2011 年比較	2021 年與 2016 年比較	2021 年與 2011 年比較
		數目	百分比	數目	百分比	數目	百分比	Comparison between 2016 and 2011	Comparison between 2021 and 2016	Comparison between 2021 and 2011
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%			
香港島	Hong Kong Island									
中西區	Central and Western	251 519	3.6	243 266	3.3	235 953	3.2	-3.3	-3.0	-6.2
灣仔 ⁽¹⁾	Wan Chai ⁽¹⁾	152 608	2.2	180 123	2.5	166 695	2.2	-1.2 ⁽²⁾	-7.5	-8.2 ⁽²⁾
東區 ⁽¹⁾	Eastern ⁽¹⁾	588 094	8.3	555 034	7.6	529 603	7.1	-0.6 ⁽²⁾	-4.6	-5.4 ⁽²⁾
南區	Southern	278 655	3.9	274 994	3.7	263 278	3.6	-1.3	-4.3	-5.5
小計	Sub-total	1 270 876	18.0	1 253 417	17.1	1 195 529	16.1	-1.4	-4.6	-5.9
九龍	Kowloon									
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	307 878	4.4	342 970	4.7	310 647	4.2	+11.4	-9.4	+0.9
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	380 855	5.4	405 869	5.5	431 090	5.8	+6.6	+6.2	+13.2
九龍城	Kowloon City	377 351	5.3	418 732	5.7	410 634	5.5	+11.0	-1.9	+8.8
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	420 183	5.9	425 235	5.8	406 802	5.5	+1.2	-4.3	-3.2
觀塘	Kwun Tong	622 152	8.8	648 541	8.8	673 166	9.1	+4.2	+3.8	+8.2
小計	Sub-total	2 108 419	29.8	2 241 347	30.6	2 232 339	30.1	+6.3	-0.4	+5.9
新界	New Territories									
葵青	Kwai Tsing	511 167	7.2	520 572	7.1	495 798	6.7	+1.8	-4.8	-3.0
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	304 637	4.3	318 916	4.3	320 094	4.3	+4.7	+0.4	+5.1
屯門	Tuen Mun	487 546	6.9	489 299	6.7	506 879	6.8	+0.4	+3.6	+4.0
元朗	Yuen Long	578 529	8.2	614 178	8.4	668 080	9.0	+6.2	+8.8	+15.5
北區	North	304 134	4.3	315 270	4.3	309 631	4.2	+3.7	-1.8	+1.8
大埔	Tai Po	296 853	4.2	303 926	4.1	316 470	4.3	+2.4	+4.1	+6.6
沙田	Sha Tin	630 273	8.9	659 794	9.0	692 806	9.3	+4.7	+5.0	+9.9
西貢	Sai Kung	436 627	6.2	461 864	6.3	489 037	6.6	+5.8	+5.9	+12.0
離島	Islands	141 327	2.0	156 801	2.1	185 282	2.5	+10.9	+18.2	+31.1
小計	Sub-total	3 691 093	52.2	3 840 620	52.3	3 984 077	53.7	+4.1	+3.7	+7.9
陸上總計	Land total	7 070 388	100.0	7 335 384	100.0	7 411 945	100.0	+3.7	+1.0	+4.8
加：水上人口	plus: Marine	1 188	0.0	1 201	0.0	1 125	0.0	+1.1	-6.3	-5.3
全港	Whole territory	7 071 576	100.0	7 336 585	100.0	7 413 070	100.0	+3.7	+1.0	+4.8

註釋：(1) 2016 年中期人口統計及 2021 年人口普查所採用的灣仔區議會及東區區議會分界，不同於 2011 年人口普查所採用分界，因此本統計表內的 2016 年及 2021 年灣仔區議會及東區區議會的統計數字不可與 2011 年作直接比較。

(2) 為作不同年份的比較，用以計算變動百分率的 2016 年及 2021 年統計數字，已根據 2011 年人口普查所採用的區議會分界重新編製。

Notes : (1) The boundaries of the Wan Chai district and Eastern district adopted in the 2016 Population By-census and the 2021 Population Census are not comparable with those adopted in the 2011 Population Census. Therefore, figures of the Wan Chai and Eastern districts for 2016 and 2021 are not strictly comparable with those for 2011 in this table.

(2) For comparison between different years, the 2016 and 2021 figures used in calculating the percentage changes have been re-compiled based on the boundary of District Council district adopted in 2011 Population Census.

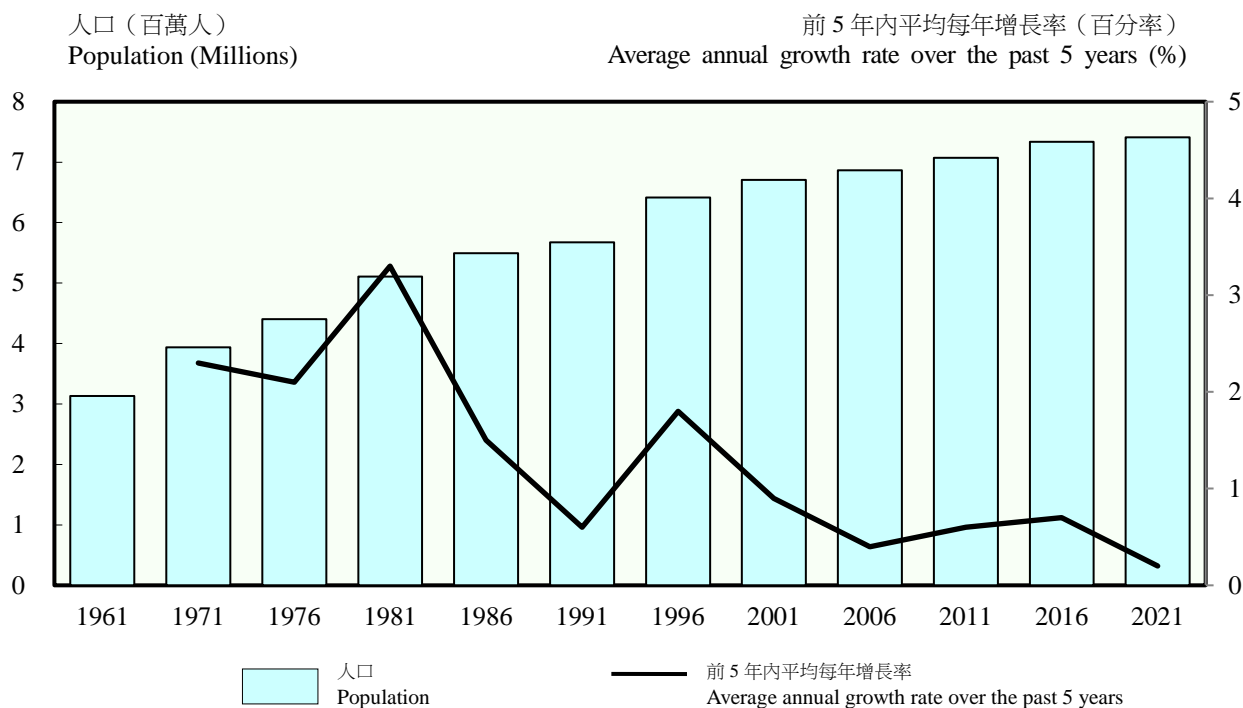
表 3.21 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按區議會分區劃分的人口密度
Table 3.21 Population density by District Council district, 2011, 2016 and 2021

區議會分區	District Council district	人口密度（每平方公里內的人口數目） Population density (number of persons per km ²)		
		2011	2016	2021
中西區	Central and Western	20 057	19 391	18 808
灣仔 ⁽¹⁾	Wan Chai ⁽¹⁾	15 477	17 137	15 791
東區 ⁽¹⁾	Eastern ⁽¹⁾	31 686	30 861	29 440
南區	Southern	7 173	7 080	6 779
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	44 045	49 046	44 458
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	40 690	43 381	46 067
九龍城	Kowloon City	37 660	41 802	40 994
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	45 181	45 711	43 730
觀塘	Kwun Tong	55 204	57 530	59 704
葵青	Kwai Tsing	21 901	22 307	21 246
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	4 918	5 149	5 168
屯門	Tuen Mun	5 882	5 894	5 908
元朗	Yuen Long	4 178	4 435	4 825
北區	North	2 228	2 310	2 269
大埔	Tai Po	2 181	2 233	2 325
沙田	Sha Tin	9 173	9 602	10 082
西貢	Sai Kung	3 368	3 563	3 771
離島	Islands	807	886	1 021
陸上合計	Land overall	6 544	6 777	6 801

註釋：(1) 2016 年中期人口統計及 2021 年人口普查所採用的灣仔區議會及東區區議會分界，不同於 2011 年人口普查所採用分界，因此本統計表內的 2016 年及 2021 年灣仔區議會及東區區議會的統計數字不可與 2011 年作直接比較。

Note: (1) The boundaries of the Wan Chai district and Eastern district adopted in the 2016 Population By-census and the 2021 Population Census are not comparable with those adopted in the 2011 Population Census. Therefore, figures of the Wan Chai and Eastern districts for 2016 and 2021 are not strictly comparable with those for 2011 in this table.

圖 3.1 1961 年至 2021 年⁽¹⁾ 的人口及平均每年增長率
 Chart 3.1 Population and average annual growth rate, 1961 - 2021⁽¹⁾



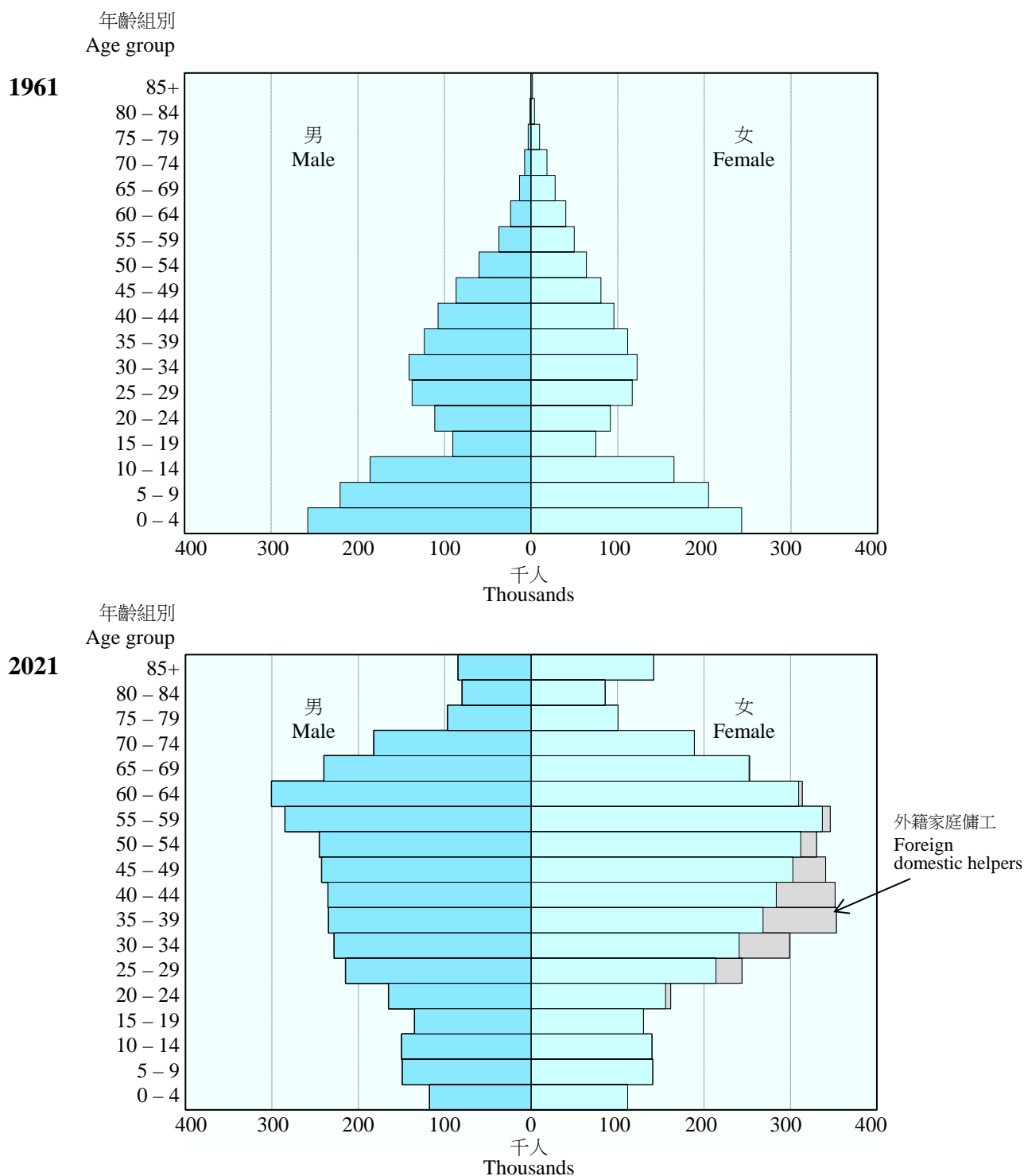
	人口 Population	前 5 年內平均每年增長率 (百分率) Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)
1961	3 129 648 ⁽²⁾	
1971	3 936 630 ⁽²⁾	2.3 ⁽³⁾
1976	4 402 990 ⁽²⁾	2.1
1981	5 109 812 ⁽⁴⁾	3.3
1986	5 495 488 ⁽⁵⁾	1.5
1991	5 674 114 ⁽⁶⁾	0.6
1996	6 412 937 ⁽⁷⁾	1.8 ⁽⁷⁾
2001	6 708 389 ⁽⁸⁾	0.9 ⁽⁸⁾
2006	6 864 346 ⁽⁸⁾	0.4 ⁽⁸⁾
2011	7 071 576 ⁽⁸⁾	0.6 ⁽⁸⁾
2016	7 336 585 ⁽⁸⁾	0.7 ⁽⁸⁾
2021	7 413 070 ⁽⁸⁾	0.2 ⁽⁸⁾

註釋：(1) 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。有關這個點算方法及在 2001 年以前進行的人口普查／中期人口統計所採用的點算方法，請參閱第 1 章「統計範圍」。

Notes: (1) Since August 2000, the “resident population” approach has been adopted to compile the population estimates of Hong Kong. For details about this enumeration approach and the enumeration approaches adopted in population censuses/by-censuses conducted prior to 2001, please refer to “Coverage” in Chapter 1.

- (2) 數字不包括在 1961 年 2 至 3 月間進行的人口普查、1971 年 2 至 3 月間進行的人口普查及 1976 年 7 至 8 月間進行的中期人口統計時暫時不在港的居民。
- (3) 數字是指前 10 年內平均每年增長率。
- (4) 數字包括在 1981 年 3 月進行的人口普查時暫時不在港的 123 252 名居民。
- (5) 數字包括在 1986 年 3 月進行的中期人口統計時暫時不在港的 99 491 名居民。
- (6) 數字包括在 1991 年 3 月進行的人口普查時暫時不在港的 151 833 名居民。
- (7) 在 1996 年 3 月進行的中期人口統計時的香港人口數字，是根據「居住人口」的方法重新編製，其前 5 年內平均每年增長率，是以人口普查／中期人口統計時刻的香港居民（包括暫時不在港的居民）的數目編製。以這基礎計算的 1996 年中期人口統計時的人口數字為 6 217 556 人。
- (8) 在 2001 年 3 月間進行的人口普查、2006 年 7 至 8 月間進行的中期人口統計、2011 年 6 至 8 月間進行的人口普查、2016 年 6 至 8 月間進行的中期人口統計及 2021 年 6 至 8 月間進行的人口普查時的香港人口數字及其前 5 年內平均每年增長率，是根據「居住人口」的方法所編製。
- (2) Figures exclude residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1961 Population Census conducted in February-March 1961, the 1971 Population Census conducted in February-March 1971 and the 1976 Population By-census conducted in July-August 1976.
- (3) Figure refers to the average annual growth rate over the past 10 years.
- (4) Figure includes 123 252 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1981 Population Census conducted in March 1981.
- (5) Figure includes 99 491 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1986 Population By-census conducted in March 1986.
- (6) Figure includes 151 833 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1991 Population Census conducted in March 1991.
- (7) The Hong Kong population figure at the 1996 Population By-census conducted in March 1996 is re-compiled based on the “resident population” approach. The corresponding average annual growth rate over the past 5 years refers to residents in Hong Kong at the census/by-census moment, including those who were temporarily away from Hong Kong. The population figure compiled on this basis at the 1996 Population By-census was 6 217 556.
- (8) The Hong Kong population figures and average annual growth rates over the past 5 years of the 2001 Population Census conducted in March 2001, the 2006 Population By-census conducted in July-August 2006, the 2011 Population Census conducted in June-August 2011, the 2016 Population By-census conducted in June-August 2016 and the 2021 Population Census conducted in June-August 2021 are compiled based on the “resident population” approach.

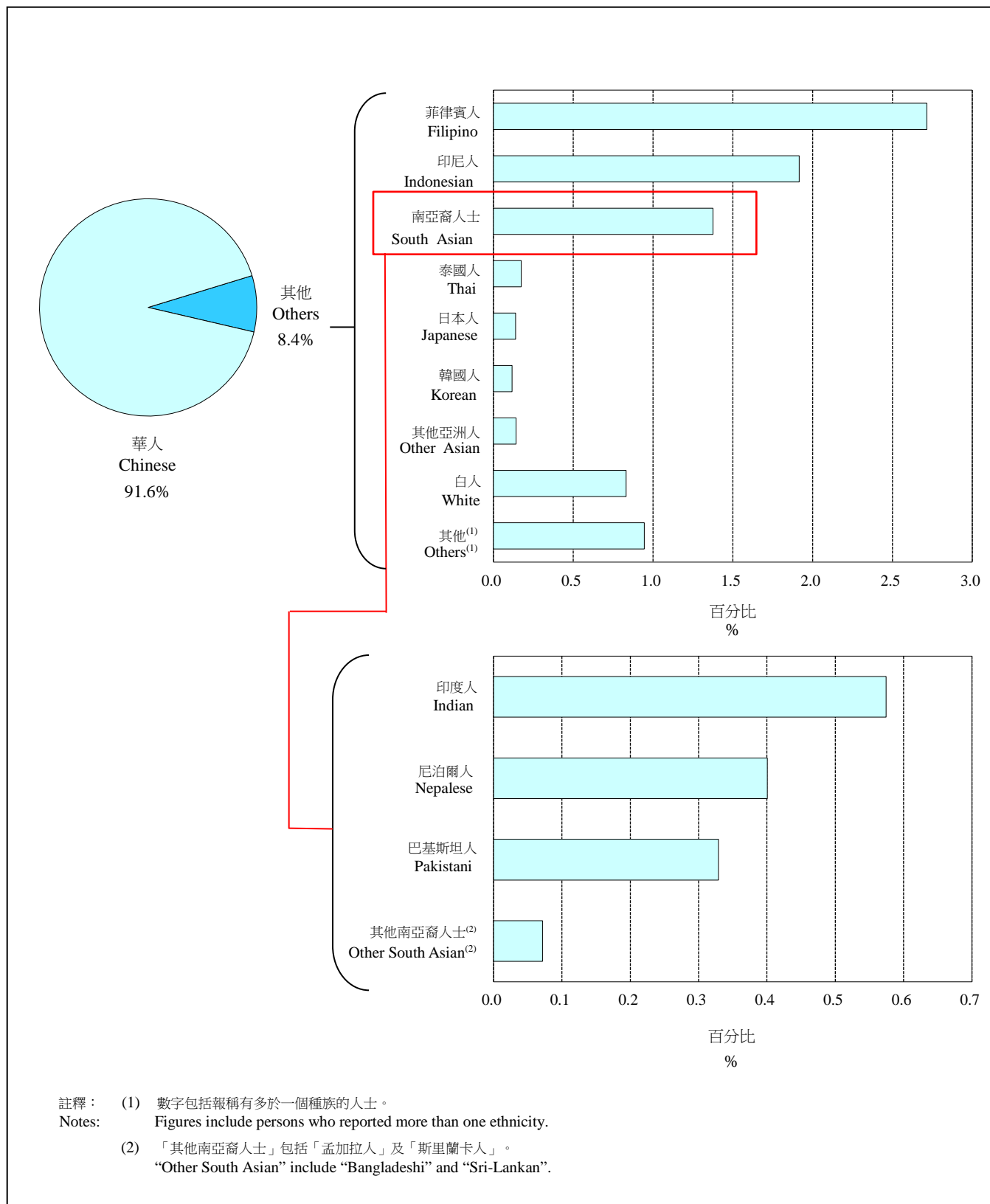
圖 3.2 1961 年及 2021 年⁽¹⁾ 的人口金字塔
Chart 3.2 Population pyramids, 1961 and 2021⁽¹⁾



註釋：(1) 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。有關這個點算方法及在 2001 年以前進行的人口普查／中期人口統計所採用的點算方法，請參閱第 1 章「統計範圍」。

Note: (1) Since August 2000, the “resident population” approach has been adopted to compile the population estimates of Hong Kong. For details about this enumeration approach and the enumeration approaches adopted in population censuses/by-censuses conducted prior to 2001, please refer to “Coverage” in Chapter 1.

圖 3.3 2021 年按種族劃分的人口比例
 Chart 3.3 Proportion of population by ethnicity, 2021



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4. 住戶特徵

4. Household Characteristics

概念與範圍

Concepts and coverage

4.1 一如以往的人口普查／中期人口統計，2021年人口普查的基本單元是住戶，受訪的屋宇單位內所有住戶內的人士均被點算。在同一屋宇單位內一起居住及分享所需的人士，會被視為同一住戶的成員。因此，一位與另一家庭分享其屋宇單位但自備膳食及自具其住戶開支賬項的人士，會被視為單人住戶。在這情況下，該家庭代表另一住戶，而該屋宇單位的「共住程度」會被稱為2（即兩個住戶的屋宇單位）。

4.1 The basic unit of enquiry in the 2021 Population Census, as in the previous population censuses/by-censuses, was a household. All persons in all households in each unit of quarters were enumerated. Persons who live together and make common provisions for essentials for living inside a unit of quarters are regarded as members of the same household. Thus, a person who shares his/her unit of quarters with another family but cooks his/her own meals and keeps his/her own account of household expenses is regarded as a one-person household. In this case, the family represents a separate household and the unit of quarters is said to have a “degree of sharing” of 2 (households per unit of quarters).

4.2 必須注意的是「家庭」與「住戶」是不同的社會單元。組成一個家庭的人士均有婚姻、親屬或領養的關係。大多數時候，一個家庭與一個住戶相同，但實際兩者可能有分別，因為同一住戶的成員不需有任何關係。住戶的概念對規劃有重要影響，因為房屋的需求及物品和服務的耗用單元許多時是一個住戶。住戶數目、人數及結構的轉變與人口增長、人口的年齡結構及作出住屋安排的決定有莫大關係。人口趨勢如結婚、生育及死亡等亦影響住戶人數及結構。

4.2 It must be noted that “family” and “household” are different social units. People forming a family are related either by marriage, kinship or adoption. Most often a family coincides with a household but the two may, in effect, differ because members of the same household need not be related. The household concept has important implications for planning purposes, as the unit of demand for housing and for consumption of goods and services is often a household. Changes in the number, size and composition of households depend on population growth, the age-structure of the population and the decision persons make about their living arrangements. Demographic trends in marriage, fertility and mortality also influence household size and composition.

4.3 住戶可分為家庭住戶及非家庭住戶。家庭住戶包含居於同一屋簷下，共同分享食物與開支的人，無論他們有沒有關係。非家庭住戶主要包括住在院舍（例如安老院、療養院及機構的職員宿舍）的人士及不屬於本港任何住戶內的流動居民（詳情請參閱第10章）。此外，成員只有流動居民的住戶亦不包括在家庭住戶內。在2021年，約728萬人

4.3 Households can be distinguished into domestic and non-domestic households. Domestic households consist of people living under the same roof, whether related or not, and sharing food and expenses. Non-domestic households mainly consist of people living in institutions (such as homes for the elderly, infirmaries, and staff quarters of establishments) and Mobile Residents who do not belong to a household in Hong Kong (please refer to

(或人口的 98.2%) 居於家庭住戶內。在大部分情況下，有關住戶的分析只涵蓋「家庭住戶」，本章亦如是。

住戶數目

4.4 家庭住戶數目由 2011 年的 237 萬，增至 2021 年的 267 萬，增幅為 12.9%。在該期間，平均每年增長率為 1.2%。隨着住戶結構的改變，家庭住戶的每戶平均人數在同期下降，以致家庭住戶數目的增長比人口增長快。

(圖 4.1)

住戶人數

4.5 小型家庭住戶愈來愈普遍。在 2011 至 2021 年間，一至二人住戶的比率由 42.3% 上升至 48.9%。反映出 (i) 獨居更普遍；(ii) 較多人於婚後不與父母同住；及 (iii) 夫婦選擇不要孩子。

(表 4.1)

4.6 相反，四人及以上的住戶由 2011 年的 33.4% 下降至 2016 年的 30.8% 及 2021 年的 27.1%。綜合上述轉變所帶來的效應，家庭住戶的每戶平均人數由 2011 年的 2.9 人下降至 2021 年的 2.7 人。(表 4.1)

4.7 在過去 10 年，居住在公營租住房屋的住戶人數變動頗大，有四名成員及五名及以上成員的住戶所佔比例持續下跌，分別由 2011 年的 21.7% 及 11.4% 跌至 2021 年的 17.3% 及 8.9%，而有一至兩名成員的住戶比例則上升。一人住戶的比例由 2011 年的 18.4% 上升至 2021 年的 21.6%，而在同期二人住戶的比例由

Chapter 10 for details). Besides, households comprising Mobile Residents only are also not included as domestic households. In 2021, about 7.28 million persons (or 98.2% of the population) were living in domestic households. In most circumstances, analyses on households (as in this chapter) cover “domestic households” only.

Number of domestic households

4.4 The number of domestic households increased by 12.9% from 2.37 million in 2011 to 2.67 million in 2021. During the period, the growth rate was 1.2% per annum. Along with the change in the composition of domestic households, the average household size declined during the same period, leading to faster growth of the number of domestic households than the population. (Chart 4.1)

Household size

4.5 Small households have become increasingly common. Between 2011 and 2021, the proportion of households with one to two persons increased from 42.3% to 48.9%, reflecting (i) more people living alone; (ii) more people living apart from their parents after marriage; and (iii) couples choosing to have no child. (Table 4.1)

4.6 In contrast, the proportion of households with four persons and over declined from 33.4% in 2011, to 30.8% in 2016 and further to 27.1% in 2021. The combined effect of these changes was the decline of the average household size from 2.9 in 2011 to 2.7 in 2021. (Table 4.1)

4.7 There had been significant changes in the size of households living in public rental housing over the past 10 years. While the proportion of households consisting of four persons and five persons and more declined continuously from 21.7% and 11.4% in 2011 to 17.3% and 8.9% in 2021 respectively, the proportion of households with one to two persons was on the rise. The proportion of one-person households increased

23.8% 上升至 27.3%。相應地，居於公營租住房屋的家庭住戶的平均住戶人數由 2011 年的 2.9 人下跌至 2021 年的 2.7 人。 (表 4.2)

4.8 按居於資助自置居所房屋的家庭住戶分析，二人住戶所佔的比例最高 (31.0%)。一人住戶及二人住戶的比例在過去 10 年顯著上升。相應地，居於資助自置居所房屋的家庭住戶的平均住戶人數由 2011 年的 3.2 人下降至 2021 年的 2.8 人。另一方面，私人永久性房屋的住戶人數相對較少。家庭住戶的平均住戶人數在過去 10 年由 2.9 人下跌至 2.7 人。在 2021 年，居於私人永久性房屋的住戶仍以二人住戶佔最多 (28.8%)。 (表 4.2)

住戶結構

4.9 住戶結構是指按「家庭」類別劃分的家庭住戶分類。一個家庭的類別，是環繞這個家庭的核心而訂定。家庭核心通常包含丈夫和妻子，連同或不連同他們的未婚子女，或最少一名父母以及他或她的一名或以上的未婚子女。由一個這樣的家庭核心組成的住戶，稱為「核心家庭住戶」。當有親屬關係而不同輩份的人與該家庭核心居於同一住戶，或有親屬關係的人是與這家庭核心的成員屬同一輩份，這住戶就是一個「親屬關係住戶」。 (表 4.3)

4.10 過去 10 年，由夫婦及未婚子女所組成的家庭住戶比例明顯下跌，由 2011 年的 39.4% 下跌至 2021 年的 32.4%。而隨着人口高齡化和獨身趨勢更為普遍，單人住戶的比例由 2011 年的 17.1% 上升至 2021 年的 20.2%。另外，由

from 18.4% in 2011 to 21.6% in 2021, while that of two-person households increased from 23.8% to 27.3% during the same period. Accordingly, the average household size of domestic households in public rental housing decreased from 2.9 in 2011 to 2.7 in 2021. (Table 4.2)

4.8 Analysed by the size of domestic households living in subsidised home ownership housing, two-person households constituted the highest proportion (31.0%). The proportions of one-person households and two-person households increased significantly over the past 10 years. Accordingly, the average household size of domestic households in subsidised home ownership housing decreased from 3.2 in 2011 to 2.8 in 2021. On the other hand, households in private permanent housing were of smaller size. The average household size of domestic households declined from 2.9 to 2.7 over the past 10 years. Two-person households still constituted the highest proportion (28.8%) in private permanent housing in 2021. (Table 4.2)

Household composition

4.9 Household composition refers to the classification of domestic households by “family” type. A family type is defined with reference to a family nucleus which normally consists of husband and wife, with or without their never married child(ren), or at least one parent with one or more never married children. Households which are composed of one such family nucleus are said to be “nuclear family household”. When there are related persons of different generations living with the family nucleus in the household, or there are related persons of the same generation as the members of the family nucleus, the household is a “relative household”. (Table 4.3)

4.10 During the past 10 years, there was a significant decline in the proportion of domestic households which comprised a couple with unmarried children, from 39.4% in 2011 to 32.4% in 2021. On the other hand, the proportion of one-person households rose from 17.1% in 2011 to 20.2% in 2021,

於生育率偏低，只由夫婦組成的家庭住戶比例，亦由 2011 年的 15.0% 上升至 2021 年的 17.2%。（表 4.3）

attributable to population ageing and more people staying single. Moreover, owing to a relatively low fertility rate, the proportion of domestic households which comprised a couple only increased from 15.0% in 2011 to 17.2% in 2021. (Table 4.3)

住戶內的成員

Members in the household

15 歲以下的兒童

Children aged under 15

4.11 香港的生育水平在過去 20 年持續處於非常低的水平，引致 15 歲以下的兒童數目因而減少。在 2011 年，74.6% 的住戶沒有 15 歲以下的兒童。在 2016 年，這比例增至 76.9%，並進一步上升至 2021 年的 78.9%。香港女性高次活產維持在低水平。有兩個或以上兒童住戶的比例由 2011 年的 8.2% 下降至 2021 年的 8.0%。此外，有一個兒童的住戶的比例亦在過去 10 年從 17.2% 跌至 13.1%。（表 4.4）

4.11 Hong Kong's level of fertility remained at a very low level in the past two decades, leading to a reduction in the number of children aged under 15. In 2011, 74.6% of households had no children aged under 15. The proportion increased to 76.9% in 2016 and further to 78.9% in 2021. High-order live births remained at low level for Hong Kong women. The proportion of households with two and more children decreased from 8.2% in 2011 to 8.0% in 2021. Besides, the proportion of households with one child also dropped from 17.2% to 13.1% in the past 10 years. (Table 4.4)

4.12 在 2021 年，62.3% 有 15 歲以下兒童的家庭住戶只有一名孩子，較 2011 年的比率 67.8% 為低。同時，有 15 歲以下兒童的家庭住戶的平均兒童人數維持在 1.4 人。進一步分析這些只有一名孩子的住戶內的兒童的年歲，可留意到有屬於較年長年齡組別（10 至 14 歲）的兒童的住戶較有屬於較年輕年齡組別（0 至 4 歲及 5 至 9 歲）的兒童的住戶多。在有兩名及以上兒童的住戶中，只有一名 5 至 9 歲兒童及一名 10 至 14 歲的兒童所佔的比例最高（22.3%）。（表 4.4 及 4.5）

4.12 62.3% of the domestic households with children aged under 15 in 2021 had only one child, lower than that in 2011 (67.8%). At the same time, the average number of children in the domestic households with children aged under 15 remained at 1.4 over the period. Further analysing the age of children in households having only one child, it is noted that there were more households with children in the older age group of 10-14 than those with children in the younger age groups of 0-4 and 5-9. For households with two children and more, those with only one child aged 5-9 and the other one aged 10-14 constituted the largest share (22.3%). (Tables 4.4 and 4.5)

65 歲及以上的長者

Elderly aged 65 and over

4.13 在過去 10 年，65 歲及以上的長者數目增加了約 51 萬人（請參閱第 3 章表 3.2）。與此同時，有長者的家庭住戶，在數目及比例上，均顯著增加。這些住戶的數目由 2011 年的 668 621 戶增

4.13 The number of elderly persons aged 65 and over increased by about 0.51 million in the past 10 years (please refer to Table 3.2 in Chapter 3). In line with this, there was a significant increase (in both number and share) in domestic households with elderly

至 2021 年的 1 020 356 戶，增幅達 52.6%；有長者的家庭住戶佔全港家庭住戶的比例，同期間由 28.2% 增至 38.2%。有長者的住戶的前 5 年內平均每年增長率為 4.7%，較所有住戶的相應數字 1.3% 為高。（表 4.6）

4.14 在有長者的家庭住戶中，33.1%（337 894 戶）為只有長者的家庭住戶。而這些只有長者的住戶中，有大部分（55.8%）是獨居的長者。尤其值得注意的是，獨居長者住戶由 2011 年的 119 376 戶上升至 2021 年的 188 569 戶，大幅上升 58.0%。而由兩名長者組成的只有長者的住戶比例，在期間亦由 39.5% 上升至 43.5%。在 2021 年，只有長者的住戶的平均每戶長者數目為 1.4 人。（表 4.7）

4.15 雖然在有長者的家庭住戶當中，有非長者的住戶所佔的比例由 2011 年的 70.3% 下跌至 2021 年的 66.9%，但大部份長者居於這類住戶。這些住戶的長者數目在期間上升了 53.5%，而每戶的平均長者數目為 1.3 人。（表 4.7）

工作成員

4.16 隨着所有住戶的平均住戶人數下降，每戶的平均工作成員人數在 2021 年亦輕微下降至 1.4。反映住戶經濟依賴情況的非工作成員與工作成員比率，在過去 10 年保持在 0.9 至 1.0 之間。二人及以上的住戶的平均工作成員數目在過去 5 年輕微下降，故此其經濟依賴情況稍為上升。另一方面，一人住戶的經濟依賴情況在過去 5 年則稍為下降。（表 4.8）

persons. The number of such households grew by 52.6% from 668 621 in 2011 to 1 020 356 in 2021; its share among all domestic households rose from 28.2% to 38.2% during the same period. The average annual growth rate over the past 5 years for households with elderly person(s) was 4.7%, higher than that for all households at 1.3%. (Table 4.6)

4.14 Among the domestic households with elderly persons, 33.1% (337 894 households) of them were households comprising solely elderly persons. In particular, the majority (55.8%) of the wholly elderly households were elderly persons living alone; it is observed at the same time that the number of single elderly households grew significantly by 58.0% from 119 376 in 2011 to 188 569 in 2021. There was also an increase in the proportion of two-person wholly elderly households, from 39.5% to 43.5% over the period. On average, there were 1.4 elderly persons in the wholly elderly households in 2021. (Table 4.7)

4.15 Despite the fact that among the domestic households with elderly persons, the proportion of domestic households with non-elderly persons dropped from 70.3% in 2011 to 66.9% in 2021, the bulk of elderly persons lived in domestic households with non-elderly persons. The number of elderly persons in these households increased by 53.5% over the period, while the average number of elderly persons per household was 1.3 persons. (Table 4.7)

Working members

4.16 Along with a decline in the average household size for all households, the average number of working members per household decreased slightly to 1.4 in 2021. The ratio of non-working members to working members, which reflects the economic dependency of the household, remained at around 0.9 to 1.0 over the past 10 years. Households with two persons and over experienced slight decreases in the number of working members over the past 5 years; and thus some increases in their economic dependency. On the other hand, one person households experienced some decreases in their economic dependency over the past 5 years. (Table 4.8)

住戶收入

4.17 在過去 10 年，收入分布兩端的住戶，所佔的比重有所改變。按當時價格計算的每月收入在 4,000 元以下的住戶的百分比由 2011 年的 9.1% 下降至 2021 年的 7.0%，而每月收入在 40,000 元或以上的住戶的百分比則由 23.5% 增至 35.9%。按家庭住戶每月收入（不包括外籍家庭傭工的收入）劃分的家庭住戶分布跟扣除外籍家庭傭工收入前的分布相若。（表 4.9 及 4.9A）

4.18 在 2021 年，家庭住戶每月收入中位數為 27,650 元，較 2011 年的 20,500 元上升 34.9%。在扣除價格變動後，家庭住戶每月收入中位數在過去 10 年錄得約 4% 的實質增長。（表 4.10）

4.19 一個住戶的收入與（i）住戶的工作成員人數及（ii）工作成員的收入有密切關係。一個額外工作成員對住戶收入的影響可以相當大。在 2021 年，在沒有工作成員的住戶中，30.7% 的每月收入少於 4,000 元。在有一位工作成員的住戶中，只有 1.1% 的每月收入少於 4,000 元。（表 4.11）

4.20 在過去 10 年，居於公營租住房屋的住戶收入中位數，錄得 54.2% 的增幅。而居於資助自置居所房屋及私人永久性房屋的相應增幅則分別為 22.6% 及 26.5% 的。（表 4.12）

住戶戶主特徵

4.21 住戶戶主的定義，是一個被該住戶的其他成員認定為戶主的人。戶主

Household income

4.17 In the past 10 years, households at both ends of the income distribution witnessed a change in share. The percentage share of households with monthly household income at current prices below \$4,000 declined from 9.1% in 2011 to 7.0% in 2021, while those with monthly household income at \$40,000 or above grew from 23.5% to 35.9%. The distribution of domestic households by monthly domestic household income (excluding income earned foreign domestic helpers) was similar to that before deducting the income earned by foreign domestic helpers. (Tables 4.9 and 4.9A)

4.18 The median monthly domestic household income in 2021 was \$27,650. This represents an increase of 34.9% compared with \$20,500 in 2011. Discounting price changes, the median monthly domestic household income recorded an increase of about 4% over the past 10 years in real terms. (Table 4.10)

4.19 The income of a household is closely related to (i) the number of working members in the household, and (ii) the income of the working members. The effect of an extra working member on household income can be quite considerable. In 2021, of those households with no working members, 30.7% had a monthly income of under \$4,000. Among those households with one working member, only 1.1% had a monthly income of under \$4,000. (Table 4.11)

4.20 Households living in public rental housing recorded an increase in median monthly household income by 54.2% over the past 10 years, whereas households living in subsidised home ownership housing and private permanent housing flats recorded increases at 22.6% and 26.5% respectively. (Table 4.12)

Characteristics of household heads

4.21 The head of a household is defined as a person acknowledged as such by other members of the

可以是任何家庭成員，不論男女。戶主的概念對 (i) 分析住戶形成的模式，及 (ii) 在進行訪問方面，至為重要。在以往的人口普查或中期人口統計，住戶內只有一人會被定為戶主。自 2006 年中期人口統計，住戶可申報超過一位「戶主」。

4.22 年齡性別戶主率，是在某一指定的年齡性別組別中作為戶主的人數，與居於家庭住戶人口中的相對年齡性別組別人數的比率。當計算戶主率時，無論報稱為單戶主住戶的戶主或為多戶主住戶的其中一位戶主，均會被納入計算在戶主人數內。因此，戶主總數會大於住戶總數。由於自 2006 年中期人口統計起，住戶可申報超過一位「戶主」，2006 年、2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年的戶主率不能與以往的人口普查或中期人口統計的相對數字作直接比較。

4.23 2021 年男性及女性的整體戶主率分別為 61.7% 及 40.4%。除了 15 至 24 歲的年齡組別外，所有年齡組別男性的戶主率都較女性的為高，而男性及女性最高戶主率的年齡組別分別為 55 至 64 歲及 65 歲及以上。撇除外籍家庭傭工後，2021 年女性的整體戶主率為 44.2%。

(表 4.13 及 4.13A)

4.24 在過去 10 年，女性整體戶主率的升幅 (7.1 個百分點) 較男性相對的升幅 (4.8 個百分點) 為高。撇除外籍家庭傭工後，女性整體戶主率的升幅更為明顯 (8.2 個百分點)，反映出女性在住戶中的角色更為活躍。

(表 4.13 及 4.13A)

household. This person can be any male or female member of the household. The “headship” concept is important (i) for analysis of household formation patterns and (ii) to facilitate the interviewing process. In the past population censuses/by-censuses, only one person in the household was designated as the household head. However, since the 2006 Population By-census, household might report more than one household head.

4.22 The age-sex-specific headship rate is the ratio of the number of household heads in a given age-sex group to the total number of persons in the corresponding age-sex group of the population living in domestic households. In computing the headship rate, all persons reported to be household heads, irrespective of whether they being head in single-head households or one of the heads in multi-head households, are counted as household heads. The total number of household heads would hence be larger than the total number of households. As the households might report more than one household head since the 2006 Population By-census, the headship rates for 2006, 2011, 2016 and 2021 are not directly comparable to those of previous population censuses/by-censuses.

4.23 The overall headship rates for males and females in 2021 were 61.7% and 40.4% respectively. The headship rates for males were higher than those for females in all age groups, except the age group of 15-24. The peak headship rates were in the age group of 55-64 for males and 65 and over for females. After excluding foreign domestic helpers, the overall headship rate for females in 2021 became 44.2%.

(Tables 4.13 and 4.13A)

4.24 It is observed that the increase in the overall headship rate for females (7.1 percentage points) was higher than that for males (4.8 percentage points) over the past 10 years. The increase in the female overall headship rate was more significant after excluding foreign domestic helpers (8.2 percentage points). This reflected the more active role of females in households. (Tables 4.13 and 4.13A)

4.25 戶主率在不同時期的改變，反映在組織新住戶的傾向上的改變。許多社會經濟因素影響戶主率的趨勢。下面討論三個這方面的因素。

- (i) 遲婚 – 不論是男或女，初婚年齡中位數在過去 10 年都在上升。遲婚傾向使適婚年齡住戶的形成速度減慢。這現象使戶主率在年輕的年齡組別處於較低水平。
- (ii) 人口高齡化 – 過去 10 年本港的長者人數顯著增加，加上年輕人趨向於結婚後或經濟能獨立時不與父母同住的社會趨勢，愈來愈多的長者是獨居的或只與其年老配偶同住（詳情請參閱第 4.13 至 4.15 段）。這導致長者的戶主率高企，特別是 65 歲以上人士。
- (iii) 外籍家庭傭工 – 近年香港有大量的外籍家庭傭工，亦使戶主率下降，尤其是在 25 至 54 歲的年齡組別。由於他／她們不會是戶主，所以他／她們會令相應年齡組別的戶主率下降。

4.25 Changes in headship rates over time reflect the changing propensities to form new households. Many socio-economic factors affect trends in headship rates. Three such factors are discussed below.

- (i) Delay in marriage – The median ages at first marriage of both males and females have been increasing over the past 10 years. This increasing postponement of marriage then leads to a slowing down of household formation among those of marriageable age. This phenomenon would cause a lower level headship rate at the younger ages.
- (ii) Ageing population – The number of elderly persons in Hong Kong has increased significantly over the past decade. In conjunction with the social phenomenon that young people tend to live apart from their parents after marriage or when they become economically independent, more and more elderly people are living alone or with their elderly spouse only (refer to Paragraphs 4.13 - 4.15 for details). This leads to a higher level headship rate for elderly persons, particularly for those aged 65 and over.
- (iii) Foreign domestic helpers – The presence of large numbers of foreign domestic helpers in Hong Kong in recent years also contributed to the decline in headship rate, particularly among those aged 25-54. They are typically not household heads, so headship rates in the corresponding age groups are expected to have been lowered because of their presence.

4.26 若把外籍家庭傭工不包括在家庭住戶人口來計算，總戶主率將會上升。這兩套總戶主率的差別，在 2011 年為每百人的 1.9 人，但在 2021 年則擴闊至每百人的 2.6 人。這是因為在過去 10 年，在港的外籍家庭傭工數目有頗大增長。（表 4.13 及 4.13A）

4.27 由於大部分外籍家庭傭工都是女性，包括及不包括外籍家庭傭工的兩套女性戶主率有頗大差距，實不足為奇。女性戶主率於 2021 年由撇除外籍家庭傭工前的每百人的 40.4 人上升至撇除外籍家庭傭工後的每百人的 44.2 人，增幅為 3.8 個百分點，這更能反映女性及男性作為戶主的比率的差別。（表 4.13 及 4.13A）

4.26 It is noted that the overall headship rate would increase if compiled with foreign domestic helpers excluded in the domestic household population. The difference between the two sets of overall headship rates was 1.9 per 100 persons in 2011, but it expanded to 2.6 per 100 persons in 2021. This is because the number of foreign domestic helpers in Hong Kong has increased substantially in the past 10 years. (Tables 4.13 and 4.13A)

4.27 As nearly all the foreign domestic helpers are females, it is not surprising to find that there was a large difference between the female headship rate with and without foreign domestic helpers. The increase of the female headship rate was 3.8 percentage points higher from 40.4 per 100 persons to 44.2 per 100 persons in 2021 before and after excluding foreign domestic helpers; thus better reflecting the difference in the proportions of females and males as household heads. (Tables 4.13 and 4.13A)

表 4.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 4.1 Domestic households by household size, 2011, 2016 and 2021

住戶人數 Household size	2011		2016		2021	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
1	404 088	17.1	459 015	18.3	541 152	20.2
2	597 697	25.2	665 840	26.5	766 632	28.7
3	575 316	24.3	611 489	24.4	641 187	24.0
4	501 845	21.2	489 833	19.5	456 067	17.1
5	212 527	9.0	201 577	8.0	191 927	7.2
6+	77 323	3.3	81 980	3.3	77 196	2.9
總計 Total	2 368 796	100.0	2 509 734	100.0	2 674 161	100.0
家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size						
	2.9		2.8		2.7	

表 4.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按房屋類型及住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶比例
Table 4.2 Proportion of domestic households by type of housing and household size, 2011, 2016 and 2021

年份 Year	房屋類型 Type of housing	家庭住戶比例（百分比） Proportion of domestic households (%)					總計 Total	家庭住戶 平均人數 Average domestic household size
		1	2	住戶人數 Household size				
				3	4	5+		
2011								
	公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	18.4	23.8	24.7	21.7	11.4	100.0	2.9
	資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	9.3	22.3	29.0	26.2	13.2	100.0	3.2
	私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	18.2	26.9	22.8	19.6	12.6	100.0	2.9
	非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	48.1	31.2	12.4	6.9	1.4	100.0	1.8
	臨時房屋 ⁽¹⁾ Temporary housing ⁽¹⁾	31.9	26.1	17.4	15.1	9.5	100.0	2.5
	合計 Overall	17.1	25.2	24.3	21.2	12.2	100.0	2.9
2016								
	公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	20.2	26.2	24.7	19.3	9.6	100.0	2.8
	資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	11.5	26.5	29.1	22.2	10.7	100.0	3.0
	私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	18.6	26.9	23.0	19.0	12.5	100.0	2.8
	非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	48.0	21.1	15.8	11.1	4.0	100.0	2.0
	臨時房屋 ⁽¹⁾ Temporary housing ⁽¹⁾	33.4	23.3	17.7	14.6	11.0	100.0	2.5
	合計 Overall	18.3	26.5	24.4	19.5	11.3	100.0	2.8
2021								
	公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	21.6	27.3	24.8	17.3	8.9	100.0	2.7
	資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	14.4	31.0	27.9	17.5	9.1	100.0	2.8
	私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	20.8	28.8	22.5	16.9	11.0	100.0	2.7
	非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	44.3	24.7	15.2	11.6	4.2	100.0	2.1
	臨時房屋 ⁽¹⁾ Temporary housing ⁽¹⁾	29.7	28.0	18.5	13.2	10.7	100.0	2.6
	合計 Overall	20.2	28.7	24.0	17.1	10.1	100.0	2.7

註釋：(1) 數字包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

Note : (1) Figures include domestic households living on board vessels.

表 4.3 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按住戶結構劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 4.3 Domestic households by household composition, 2011, 2016 and 2021

住戶結構 Household composition	2011		2016		2021	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	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	354 492	15.0	387 907	15.5	459 750	17.2
由夫婦及未婚子女所組成 Composed of couple and unmarried children	934 215	39.4	920 008	36.7	866 823	32.4
由父或母親及未婚子女所組成 Composed of lone parent and unmarried children	282 629	11.9	297 731	11.9	319 727	12.0
小計 Sub-total	1 571 336	66.3	1 605 646	64.0	1 646 300	61.6
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	27 037	1.1	29 816	1.2	34 172	1.3
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	88 478	3.7	89 102	3.6	93 904	3.5
由其他親屬關係組合所組成 Composed of other relationship combinations	227 136	9.6	265 898	10.6	292 008	10.9
小計 Sub-total	342 651	14.5	384 816	15.3	420 084	15.7
其他住戶 Other households						
單人住戶 One-person households	404 088	17.1	459 015	18.3	541 152	20.2
非親屬關係住戶 Non-relative households	50 721	2.1	60 257	2.4	66 625	2.5
小計 Sub-total	454 809	19.2	519 272	20.7	607 777	22.7
總計 Total	2 368 796	100.0	2 509 734	100.0	2 674 161	100.0

表 4.4 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按住戶人數及 15 歲以下兒童數目劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 4.4 Domestic households by household size and number of children aged under 15, 2011, 2016 and 2021

年份及 住戶人數 Year and household size	15 歲以下兒童數目 Number of children aged under 15										有 15 歲以 下兒童的家庭 住戶平均每戶 兒童數目 Average number of children per domestic household with children aged under 15
	0		1		2		3+		總計 Total		
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	
2011											
1	403 550	99.9	538	0.1	..	..	..	..	404 088	100.0	1.0
2	564 807	94.5	32 762	5.5	128	0.0	..	..	597 697	100.0	1.0
3	403 236	70.1	161 903	28.1	10 177	1.8	..	..	575 316	100.0	1.1
4	287 213	57.2	135 756	27.1	77 719	15.5	1 157	0.2	501 845	100.0	1.4
5	88 527	41.7	55 442	26.1	59 154	27.8	9 404	4.4	212 527	100.0	1.6
6+	20 444	26.4	21 298	27.5	24 943	32.3	10 638	13.8	77 323	100.0	1.9
總計 Total	1 767 777	74.6	407 699	17.2	172 121	7.3	21 199	0.9	2 368 796	100.0	1.4
2016											
1	457 145	99.6	1 870	0.4	..	..	..	..	459 015	100.0	1.0
2	637 160	95.7	27 966	4.2	714	0.1	..	..	665 840	100.0	1.0
3	447 263	73.1	153 106	25.0	11 014	1.8	106	0.0	611 489	100.0	1.1
4	288 658	58.9	117 833	24.1	82 143	16.8	1 199	0.2	489 833	100.0	1.4
5	79 339	39.4	45 414	22.5	67 585	33.5	9 239	4.6	201 577	100.0	1.7
6+	20 342	24.8	19 686	24.0	29 835	36.4	12 117	14.8	81 980	100.0	1.9
總計 Total	1 929 907	76.9	365 875	14.6	191 291	7.6	22 661	0.9	2 509 734	100.0	1.4
2021											
1	538 324	99.5	2 828	0.5	..	..	..	..	541 152	100.0	1.0
2	733 513	95.7	32 589	4.3	530	0.1	..	..	766 632	100.0	1.0
3	490 241	76.5	140 122	21.9	10 615	1.7	209	0.0	641 187	100.0	1.1
4	261 225	57.3	111 834	24.5	81 643	17.9	1 365	0.3	456 067	100.0	1.4
5	69 317	36.1	46 526	24.2	67 023	34.9	9 061	4.7	191 927	100.0	1.7
6+	17 705	22.9	17 157	22.2	28 874	37.4	13 460	17.4	77 196	100.0	2.0
總計 Total	2 110 325	78.9	351 056	13.1	188 685	7.1	24 095	0.9	2 674 161	100.0	1.4

表 4.5 2021 年按住戶內 0 至 4 歲兒童數目、住戶內 5 至 9 歲兒童數目及住戶內 10 至 14 歲兒童數目劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 4.5 Domestic households by number of children aged 0 – 4 in the households, number of children aged 5 – 9 in the households and number of children aged 10 – 14 in the households, 2021

住戶內兒童數目 Number of children in the households		10 至 14 歲兒童數目 Number of children aged 10 – 14 in the households					
0 至 4 歲 兒童數目 Number of children aged 0 – 4	5 至 9 歲 兒童數目 Number of children aged 5 – 9	0	1	2+	總計 Total		
		數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (% ⁽¹⁾)					
0	0	2 110 325 (78.9)	149 090 (5.6)	30 218 (1.1)	2 289 633 (85.6)		
	1	102 550 (3.8)	47 363 (1.8)	3 711 (0.1)	153 624 (5.7)		
	2+	31 632 (1.2)	2 916 (0.1)	249 (0.0)	34 797 (1.3)		
	小計 Sub-total	2 244 507 (83.9)	199 369 (7.5)	34 178 (1.3)	2 478 054 (92.7)		
1	0	99 416 (3.7)	9 578 (0.4)	1 287 (0.0)	110 281 (4.1)		
	1	46 749 (1.7)	3 378 (0.1)	327 (0.0)	50 454 (1.9)		
	2+	4 173 (0.2)	321 (0.0)	56 (0.0)	4 550 (0.2)		
	小計 Sub-total	150 338 (5.6)	13 277 (0.5)	1 670 (0.1)	165 285 (6.2)		
2+	0	26 438 (1.0)	641 (0.0)	137 (0.0)	27 216 (1.0)		
	1	2 909 (0.1)	234 (0.0)	12 (0.0)	3 155 (0.1)		
	2+	359 (0.0)	78 (0.0)	14 (0.0)	451 (0.0)		
	小計 Sub-total	29 706 (1.1)	953 (0.0)	163 (0.0)	30 822 (1.2)		
總計 Total	0	2 236 179 (83.6)	159 309 (6.0)	31 642 (1.2)	2 427 130 (90.8)		
	1	152 208 (5.7)	50 975 (1.9)	4 050 (0.2)	207 233 (7.7)		
	2+	36 164 (1.4)	3 315 (0.1)	319 (0.0)	39 798 (1.5)		
	總計 Total	2 424 551 (90.7)	213 599 (8.0)	36 011 (1.3)	2 674 161 (100.0)		

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總數中所佔的百分比。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

表 4.6 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按住戶人數劃分的有 65 歲及以上長者的家庭住戶數目
Table 4.6 Domestic households with elderly persons aged 65 and over by household size, 2011, 2016 and 2021

住戶人數 Household size	有長者居住的家庭住戶數目 Domestic households with elderly persons			佔所有同一住戶人數的家庭住戶比例 (百分比) Proportion to all domestic households of the same household size (%)		
	2011	2016	2021	2011	2016	2021
1	119 376	152 536	188 569	29.5	33.2	34.8
2	203 240	264 491	342 940	34.0	39.7	44.7
3	152 838	187 760	245 821	26.6	30.7	38.3
4	99 309	110 145	133 654	19.8	22.5	29.3
5	58 648	58 360	67 429	27.6	29.0	35.1
6+	35 210	38 353	41 943	45.5	46.8	54.3
合計 Overall	668 621	811 645	1 020 356	28.2	32.3	38.2

表 4.7 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按是否只有長者及住戶人數劃分的有 65 歲及以上長者的家庭住戶數目

Table 4.7 Domestic households with elderly persons aged 65 and over by whether the households comprising elderly persons only and household size, 2011, 2016 and 2021

住戶人數 Household size	2011		2016		2021	
	住戶數目 Number of households	長者總數 Total number of elderly persons	住戶數目 Number of households	長者總數 Total number of elderly persons	住戶數目 Number of households	長者總數 Total number of elderly persons
只有長者的家庭住戶 ⁽¹⁾ Domestic households with elderly person(s) only ⁽¹⁾						
1	119 376	119 376	152 536	152 536	188 569	188 569
2	78 581	157 162	107 182	214 364	147 091	294 182
3+	883	2 683	1 703	5 166	2 234	6 962
總計 Total	198 840	279 221	261 421	372 066	337 894	489 713
平均每個家庭住戶的長者數目 Average number of elderly persons per domestic household						
		1.4		1.4		1.4
長者與非長者同住的家庭住戶 Domestic households with elderly person(s) living with non-elderly person(s)						
2	124 659	124 659	157 309	157 309	195 849	195 849
3	151 989	206 826	186 114	260 131	243 811	352 632
4	99 275	126 975	110 088	147 567	133 466	187 914
5	58 648	74 241	58 360	76 715	67 393	93 103
6+	35 210	48 761	38 353	55 137	41 943	63 265
總計 Total	469 781	581 462	550 224	696 859	682 462	892 763
平均每個家庭住戶的長者數目 Average number of elderly persons per domestic household						
		1.2		1.3		1.3

註釋：(1) 數字包括所有成員（除外籍家庭傭工以外）皆為 65 歲及以上人士的家庭住戶。

Note: (1) Figures include domestic households comprising all members other than foreign domestic helper(s) being persons aged 65 and over.

表 4.8 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按住戶人數劃分的平均工作成員數目及非工作成員數目與工作成員數目的比率

Table 4.8 Average number of working members and ratios of non-working members to working members by household size, 2011, 2016 and 2021

住戶人數 Household size	平均工作成員數目 Average number of working members			非工作成員與工作成員的比率 Ratio of non-working members to working members		
	2011	2016	2021	2011	2016	2021
1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.9
2	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
3	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.0
4	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.0	0.9	0.9
5	2.5	2.6	2.5	1.0	0.9	1.0
6+	3.0	3.0	2.9	1.2	1.1	1.2
合計 Overall	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.0

表 4.9 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按家庭住戶每月收入劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 4.9 Domestic households by monthly domestic household income, 2011, 2016 and 2021

家庭住戶每月收入（港元） Monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	2011		2016		2021	
	數目 ⁽¹⁾ Number ⁽¹⁾	百分比 %	數目 ⁽¹⁾ Number ⁽¹⁾	百分比 %	數目 ⁽¹⁾ Number ⁽¹⁾	百分比 %
< 2,000	85 394 (11 204)	3.6	100 629 (11 578)	4.0	119 581 (28 665)	4.5
2,000 - 3,999	129 332 (18 622)	5.5	38 632 (10 489)	1.5	67 240 (15 686)	2.5
4,000 - 5,999	94 894 (31 759)	4.0	119 616 (16 200)	4.8	107 799 (23 918)	4.0
6,000 - 7,999	121 173 (72 829)	5.1	119 574 (29 810)	4.8	120 094 (27 727)	4.5
8,000 - 9,999	133 122 (106 339)	5.6	101 666 (52 876)	4.1	107 325 (39 988)	4.0
10,000 - 14,999	297 830 (262 273)	12.6	295 912 (243 850)	11.8	259 474 (177 780)	9.7
15,000 - 19,999	265 224 (248 321)	11.2	251 872 (234 275)	10.0	230 235 (203 037)	8.6
20,000 - 24,999	235 695 (223 053)	9.9	220 935 (209 156)	8.8	223 903 (210 303)	8.4
25,000 - 29,999	181 313 (174 421)	7.7	176 659 (170 200)	7.0	171 916 (164 721)	6.4
30,000 - 39,999	269 283 (259 383)	11.4	301 856 (292 422)	12.0	307 442 (296 731)	11.5
40,000 - 59,999	267 953 (259 582)	11.3	360 529 (351 159)	14.4	399 328 (389 891)	14.9
60,000 - 79,999	117 260 (113 324)	5.0	168 441 (164 324)	6.7	211 321 (206 697)	7.9
80,000 - 99,999	58 895 (56 878)	2.5	89 413 (87 438)	3.6	114 878 (112 619)	4.3
≥ 100,000	111 428 (106 385)	4.7	164 000 (159 748)	6.5	233 625 (228 557)	8.7
總計 Total	2 368 796 (1 944 373)	100.0	2 509 734 (2 033 525)	100.0	2 674 161 (2 126 320)	100.0

註釋：(1) 括號內數字指從事經濟活動住戶。從事經濟活動住戶是指住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外至少有一名成員從事經濟活動。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets refer to economically active households. Economically active household refers to a household with at least one member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active.

表 4.9A 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按家庭住戶每月收入劃分的家庭住戶數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）
Table 4.9A Domestic households by monthly domestic household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers), 2011, 2016 and 2021

家庭住戶每月收入（港元） Monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	2011		2016		2021	
	數目 ⁽¹⁾ Number ⁽¹⁾	百分比 %	數目 ⁽¹⁾ Number ⁽¹⁾	百分比 %	數目 ⁽¹⁾ Number ⁽¹⁾	百分比 %
< 2,000	96 218 (11 665)	4.1	111 614 (12 378)	4.5	131 554 (30 193)	4.9
2,000 - 3,999	129 827 (18 917)	5.5	45 987 (11 072)	1.8	74 380 (16 299)	2.8
4,000 - 5,999	88 725 (31 903)	3.7	119 763 (15 940)	4.8	106 656 (23 478)	4.0
6,000 - 7,999	120 182 (73 270)	5.1	118 692 (30 002)	4.7	120 249 (27 581)	4.5
8,000 - 9,999	132 578 (107 255)	5.6	94 440 (54 082)	3.8	101 308 (40 518)	3.8
10,000 - 14,999	297 930 (263 731)	12.6	293 581 (247 700)	11.7	255 017 (180 295)	9.5
15,000 - 19,999	265 819 (249 379)	11.2	250 710 (234 578)	10.0	230 000 (205 342)	8.6
20,000 - 24,999	237 111 (224 697)	10.0	221 950 (210 343)	8.8	224 197 (211 766)	8.4
25,000 - 29,999	181 800 (175 209)	7.7	176 120 (170 563)	7.0	170 755 (164 039)	6.4
30,000 - 39,999	269 051 (259 302)	11.4	302 487 (293 287)	12.1	307 458 (297 486)	11.5
40,000 - 59,999	265 835 (257 652)	11.2	359 128 (350 122)	14.3	398 396 (389 227)	14.9
60,000 - 79,999	115 116 (111 353)	4.9	166 319 (162 359)	6.6	209 300 (204 781)	7.8
80,000 - 99,999	57 670 (55 636)	2.4	87 195 (85 272)	3.5	114 039 (111 857)	4.3
≥ 100,000	109 340 (104 404)	4.6	160 036 (155 827)	6.4	228 375 (223 458)	8.5
總計 Total	2 367 202 (1 944 373)	100.0	2 508 022 (2 033 525)	100.0	2 671 684 (2 126 320)	100.0

註釋：(1) 括號內數字指從事經濟活動住戶。從事經濟活動住戶是指住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外至少有一名成員從事經濟活動。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets refer to economically active households. Economically active household refers to a household with at least one member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active.

表 4.10 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶每月收入中位數
Table 4.10 Median monthly domestic household income by household size, 2011, 2016 and 2021

住戶人數 Household size	家庭住戶每月收入中位數 ⁽¹⁾ (港元) Median monthly domestic household income ⁽¹⁾ (HK\$)		
	2011	2016	2021
1	8,540 (15,000)	9,800 (18,000)	10,100 (19,000)
2	15,500 (21,200)	17,630 (23,500)	20,000 (28,000)
3	21,040 (22,200)	27,500 (29,000)	32,040 (34,190)
4	27,000 (27,750)	37,000 (37,800)	44,230 (45,240)
5	35,370 (36,000)	48,950 (49,290)	56,690 (57,840)
6+	39,120 (39,760)	53,660 (54,570)	60,110 (61,040)
合計 Overall	20,500 (24,810)	25,000 (30,450)	27,650 (35,040)

註釋：(1) 括號內數字指從事經濟活動住戶的家庭住戶每月收入中位數。從事經濟活動住戶是指住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外至少有一名成員從事經濟活動。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets refer to the median monthly domestic household income of economically active households. Economically active household refers to a household with at least one member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active.

表 4.11 2021 年按家庭住戶每月收入及工作成員數目劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 4.11 Domestic households by monthly domestic household income and number of working members, 2021

家庭住戶每月收入 (港元) Monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	工作成員數目 Number of working members									
	0		1		2		3+		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 2,000	115 051	20.1	4 377	0.4	153	0.0	-	-	119 581	4.5
2,000 - 3,999	60 173	10.5	6 893	0.7	174	0.0	-	-	67 240	2.5
4,000 - 5,999	82 200	14.4	24 957	2.5	615	0.1	27	0.0	107 799	4.0
6,000 - 7,999	98 799	17.3	20 494	2.0	790	0.1	11	0.0	120 094	4.5
8,000 - 9,999	60 928	10.7	44 303	4.4	2 037	0.3	57	0.0	107 325	4.0
10,000 - 14,999	79 904	14.0	167 861	16.5	11 205	1.6	504	0.1	259 474	9.7
15,000 - 19,999	26 703	4.7	172 774	17.0	29 496	4.2	1 262	0.3	230 235	8.6
20,000 - 24,999	13 815	2.4	149 214	14.7	57 113	8.1	3 761	1.0	223 903	8.4
25,000 - 29,999	6 444	1.1	83 463	8.2	73 839	10.4	8 170	2.2	171 916	6.4
30,000 - 39,999	10 150	1.8	114 654	11.3	147 114	20.8	35 524	9.4	307 442	11.5
40,000 - 59,999	8 252	1.4	108 576	10.7	171 346	24.2	111 154	29.3	399 328	14.9
60,000 - 79,999	4 049	0.7	51 068	5.0	81 673	11.5	74 531	19.7	211 321	7.9
80,000 - 99,999	1 626	0.3	23 646	2.3	44 647	6.3	44 959	11.9	114 878	4.3
≥ 100,000	3 412	0.6	44 048	4.3	87 104	12.3	99 061	26.1	233 625	8.7
總計 Total	571 506	100.0	1 016 328	100.0	707 306	100.0	379 021	100.0	2 674 161	100.0

表 4.12 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶每月收入中位數
Table 4.12 Median monthly domestic household income by type of housing, 2011, 2016 and 2021

房屋類型 Type of housing	家庭住戶每月收入中位數 ⁽¹⁾ (港元) Median monthly domestic household income ⁽¹⁾ (HK\$)		
	2011	2016	2021
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	12,000 (15,040)	16,000 (20,650)	18,500 (24,130)
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	22,870 (25,000)	27,000 (31,250)	28,040 (34,260)
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	29,610 (33,500)	33,680 (40,000)	37,470 (46,110)
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	38,300 (45,300)	19,330 (23,990)	26,480 (40,040)
臨時房屋 ⁽²⁾ Temporary housing ⁽²⁾	10,000 (13,040)	14,150 (19,500)	16,810 (23,210)
合計 Overall	20,500 (24,810)	25,000 (30,450)	27,650 (35,040)

註釋：(1) 括號內數字指從事經濟活動住戶的家庭住戶每月收入中位數。從事經濟活動住戶是指住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外至少有一名成員從事經濟活動。

(2) 數字包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

Notes : (1) Figures in brackets refer to the median monthly domestic household income of economically active households. Economically active household refers to a household with at least one member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active.

(2) Figures include domestic households living on board vessels.

表 4.13 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的戶主率⁽¹⁾
Table 4.13 Headship rate⁽¹⁾ by age group and sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021

年齡組別 Age group	戶主率 (百分率) Headship rate (%)								
	2011			2016			2021		
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes
15 – 24	3.6	3.8	3.7	6.0	5.7	5.9	6.9	7.2	7.0
25 – 34	33.6	19.7	25.5	34.0	21.5	26.8	34.3	23.8	28.5
35 – 44	64.1	35.5	47.5	61.6	34.7	45.5	59.9	34.9	44.9
45 – 54	76.6	44.1	59.4	76.1	44.9	58.5	74.5	45.8	57.8
55 – 64	80.0	44.7	62.2	80.2	48.4	64.0	80.2	51.4	64.9
65+	76.3	49.7	62.3	78.7	53.1	65.2	80.1	56.1	67.5
合計 Overall	56.9	33.3	44.2	58.9	36.3	46.5	61.7	40.4	49.9
	年齡中位數 Median age								
	51.7			54.0			56.6		
	標準化戶主率 ⁽²⁾ (百分率) Standardised headship rate ⁽²⁾ (%)								
	47.9			48.9			49.9		

註釋：(1) 住戶可申報超過一位「戶主」。無論報稱為單戶主住戶的戶主或為多戶主住戶的其中一位戶主，均會被納入計算在戶主人數內。因此，戶主總數會大於住戶總數。

(2) 數字顯示以 2021 年的男性及女性人口分布作標準的戶主率。

Notes : (1) Households might report more than one household head. All persons reported to be household heads, irrespective of whether they being head in single-head households or one of the heads in multi-head households, are counted as household heads. The total number of household heads would hence be larger than the total number of households.

(2) Figures represent headship rates using the age distribution of the male and female population in 2021 as standard.

表 4.13A 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的戶主率⁽¹⁾ (不包括外籍家庭傭工)
Table 4.13A Headship rate⁽¹⁾ (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by age group and sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021

年齡組別 Age group	戶主率 (百分率) Headship rate (%)								
	2011			2016			2021		
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes
15 – 24	3.6	3.9	3.7	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.9	7.3	7.1
25 – 34	33.7	24.7	29.0	34.1	26.9	30.4	34.3	28.4	31.3
35 – 44	64.3	40.1	50.9	61.8	42.8	51.4	60.0	44.4	51.5
45 – 54	76.7	45.8	60.6	76.2	48.0	60.8	74.6	50.0	60.8
55 – 64	80.0	45.2	62.6	80.2	49.0	64.5	80.3	52.4	65.6
65+	76.3	49.7	62.3	78.8	53.2	65.2	80.1	56.2	67.5
合計 Overall	57.0	36.0	46.1	59.0	39.9	49.0	61.7	44.2	52.5
	年齡中位數 Median age								
	51.7			54.0			56.6		
	標準化戶主率 ⁽²⁾ (百分率) Standardised headship rate ⁽²⁾ (%)								
	49.6			51.3			52.5		

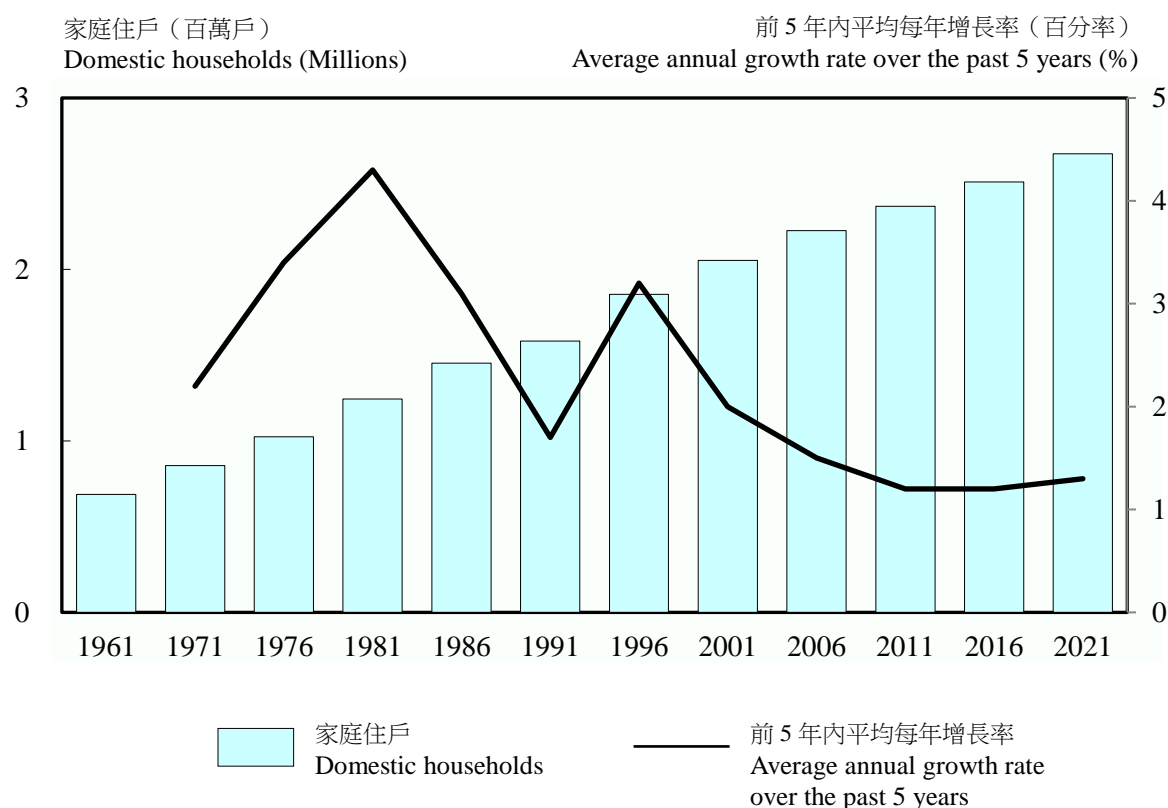
註釋：(1) 住戶可申報超過一位「戶主」。無論報稱為單戶主住戶的戶主或為多戶主住戶的其中一位戶主，均會被納入計算在戶主人數內。因此，戶主總數會大於住戶總數。

(2) 數字顯示以 2021 年不包括外籍家庭傭工的男性及女性人口分布作標準的戶主率。

Notes : (1) Households might report more than one household head. All persons reported to be household heads, irrespective of whether they being head in single-head households or one of the heads in multi-head households, are counted as household heads. The total number of household heads would hence be larger than the total number of households.

(2) Figures represent headship rates using the age distribution of the male and female population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) in 2021 as standard.

圖 4.1 1961 年至 2021 年家庭住戶數目
Chart 4.1 Domestic households, 1961 - 2021



年 Year	家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households	前 5 年內平均每年增長率 (百分率) Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)
1961	687 209	
1971	857 008	2.2 ⁽¹⁾
1976	1 024 680	3.4
1981	1 244 738	4.3
1986	1 452 576	3.1
1991	1 582 215	1.7
1996	1 855 553	3.2
2001	2 053 412	2.0
2006	2 226 546	1.5
2011	2 368 796	1.2
2016	2 509 734	1.2
2021	2 674 161	1.3

註釋：(1) 數字是指前 10 年內平均每年增長率。

Note: (1) Figure refers to the average annual growth rate over the past 10 years.

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5. 教育特徵

5. Educational Characteristics

概念與範圍

5.1 在 2021 年人口普查中，受訪者會被問及在 2021 年的上半年是否在學。若然正在就學，則會再問他／她正修讀的班級及攻讀形式。如正就讀工藝程度／專上教育或以上課程，則會追問下一個學年會否修讀全日制課程及其正修讀的科目。若答稱不在就學的，則會問及他／她最高就讀的教育程度及是否已完成該項課程。至於曾接受工藝程度／專上教育的受訪者，則會再問他／她的修讀科目。所有受訪者都會被問及他／她們已完成的最高教育程度。此外，所有就讀全日制課程的人士皆會被問及他／她們的上課地點及前往上課地點通常使用的交通方式。

5.2 有關 2021 年人口普查所採用的教育程度（最高就讀程度）及修讀科目分類，除少量改動以外，大致跟 2016 年中期人口統計所採用的分類相同。為方便作出比較，教育程度（最高完成程度）與教育程度（最高就讀程度）採用相同的分類。

5.3 此外，數據使用者亦須留意人口普查在搜集有關專上教育程度的詳細資料以作分類時所面對的局限，因為其中所包括的課程，在名稱、內容、分類及次分類方面均較複雜。首先，要獲取足夠的資料以辨別相近但在不同次分類的教育程度有時是頗困難的。其次，就某些不在香港接受教育的居民，他們的教育程度未必能完全套入本港現時的教育程度分類。甚至對一些在香港接受教育的居民，某個特定教育程度的名稱、實際收生程度及所包括的課程亦有可能

Concepts and coverage

5.1 In the 2021 Population Census, respondents were asked whether they were studying in the first half of 2021, and if the answer was affirmative, the level they were studying and their mode of study. If they were studying for programmes of craft level / post-secondary or higher level, they were further asked whether they would study full-time courses in the next academic year and their field of study. For those who were not studying, they were asked of the highest level attended and whether they had completed the course, and the field of study for those respondents with craft level / post-secondary education. All respondents were also asked of the highest level of education they had completed. In addition, respondents who were studying full-time courses were also asked about their place of study and the modes of transport usually used to go to school.

5.2 The classifications of educational attainment (highest level attended) and field of education in the 2021 Population Census largely follow those adopted in the 2016 Population By-census with minor changes. To facilitate comparison, the same classification is adopted for educational attainment (highest level completed) and educational attainment (highest level attended).

5.3 Data users are reminded of the inherent limitations of the Census in obtaining detailed information on educational attainment at the post-secondary level because of the complexity in terms of course name, content, groupings and sub-groupings of the courses covered. First, it might sometimes be quite difficult to obtain enough information to distinguish between similar levels of educational attainment but falling into different sub-groupings. Second, some residents did not receive education in Hong Kong and their educational attainment cannot perfectly fit into the present

隨着時間改變。因此數據使用者在比較不同時期的教育程度統計資料時，尤其是有關專上教育，應考慮這些因素。

5.4 高中及高等教育新學制（新學制）於 2009 年 9 月實施，取代舊有的學制。所有在舊學制下已完成中三至中四課程但並未完成或沒有接收中五課程的人士，及所有在新學制下已完成中三至中五課程但並未完成或沒有接受中六課程的人士，都被視為最高完成初中程度教育。另一方面，所有在舊學制下已完成中五至中七課程但並未完成或沒有接收專上教育的人士，及所有在新學制下已完成中六課程但並未完成或沒有接受專上教育的人士，都被視為最高完成高中程度教育。

5.5 在分析於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人士上課地點和居住地點的關係，如果在香港島或九龍居住並在同一區議會分區內上課的人士；或在新市鎮居住並在同一新市鎮上課的人士；或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上課的人士，他／她們會被界定為同區就讀。有關地理層次的詳情，請參閱第 8 章「概念與範圍」。

classification adopted in Hong Kong. Even for those who received education in Hong Kong, the name, actual admission levels and courses covered of a specific level of educational attainment might have changed over time. Data users should therefore take all these factors into account when comparing statistics on educational attainment over time, in particular those at post-secondary level.

5.4 The New Academic Structure for Senior Secondary Education and Higher Education (NAS) has been implemented since September 2009 to replace the old one. All persons who have completed Secondary 3 to Secondary 4 education but have not completed or have not attended Secondary 5 education under the old academic structure, and all persons who have completed Secondary 3 to Secondary 5 education but have not completed or have not attended Secondary 6 education under the new academic structure, are classified as having completed lower secondary education at their highest level of education. On the other hand, all persons who have completed Secondary 5 to Secondary 7 education but have not completed or have not attended post-secondary education under the old academic structure, and all persons who have completed Secondary 6 education but have not completed or have not attended post-secondary education under the new academic structure, are classified as having completed upper secondary education at their highest level of education.

5.5 When analysing the relationship between place of study and place of residence for persons studying full-time courses in educational institutions in Hong Kong, persons will be classified as studying in the same district if they live on Hong Kong Island or in Kowloon and study in the same District Council district; or live in a new town and study in the same new town; or live in other areas in the New Territories and study in areas other than new town areas of the same District Council district. For details about the geographical aggregation, please refer to the “Concepts and coverage” in Chapter 8.

教育程度

5.6 香港人口的教育程度持續提高。未受教育或只曾就讀學前教育的 15 歲及以上人口的比例由 2011 年的 6.3% 下降至 2021 年的 4.5%，而曾就讀小學課程的比例亦由 16.5% 跌至 13.9%。另一方面，曾就讀中學及以上程度課程的 15 歲及以上人口比例，由 2011 年的 77.3% 上升至 2021 年的 81.6%。曾就讀專上教育課程的人口比例有明顯的增長，由 2011 年的 27.3% 上升至 2021 年的 34.6%，反映人力素質持續提升。

(表 5.1)

5.7 由於教育機會增加，年輕一代的教育程度明顯提高。在 2021 年，15 至 24 歲及 25 至 34 歲的人口中曾就讀中學及以上課程的比例分別為 99.5% 及 98.7%。曾就讀專上教育課程的 15 至 24 歲人口在過去 10 年由 38.9% 顯著上升至 52.8%，而 25 至 34 歲的人士，其比例則由 48.4% 顯著上升至 64.1%。在 2021 年，35 至 44 歲及 45 至 54 歲的人口中曾就讀中學及以上課程的比例分別為 96.4% 及 91.6%。35 至 44 歲及 45 至 54 歲人士曾就讀專上教育課程的比例，由 2011 年的 34.4% 及 20.5%，分別顯著上升至 2021 年的 46.7% 及 33.4%。

(表 5.1)

5.8 15 歲及以上人口最高完成的教育程度與最高就讀的教育程度相似。在 2021 年，已完成中學或以上程度的人口比例高達 76.1%，而已完成專上教育課程的人口比例則達至 32.8%。

(表 5.2)

Educational attainment

5.6 The educational attainment of the population continued to improve. While the proportion of the population aged 15 and over with no schooling or having attended pre-primary education dropped from 6.3% in 2011 to 4.5% in 2021, the corresponding figure for those having attended primary education also dropped from 16.5% to 13.9%. In contrast, the proportion of population aged 15 and over having attended secondary and higher education increased from 77.3% in 2011 to 81.6% in 2021. The proportion having attended post-secondary education showed a marked growth from 27.3% in 2011 to 34.6% in 2021, reflecting a continuous upgrading of the quality of the manpower.

(Table 5.1)

5.7 The greater opportunities for education available to the younger population improved markedly their level of educational attainment. In 2021, there were 99.5% and 98.7% of the population aged 15-24 and aged 25-34 who had attended secondary and higher education respectively. The proportions having attended post-secondary education increased substantially from 38.9% to 52.8% for those aged 15-24 and from 48.4% to 64.1% for those aged 25-34 over the past 10 years. In 2021, the proportions having attended secondary and higher education were 96.4% among those aged 35-44 and 91.6% among those aged 45-54. The proportions of those persons aged 35-44 and 45-54 having attended post-secondary education increased significantly from 34.4% and 20.5% in 2011 to 46.7% and 33.4% in 2021 respectively. (Table 5.1)

5.8 The educational attainment in terms of the highest level completed for population aged 15 and over was similar to that of the highest level attended. In 2021, the proportion of population who had completed secondary or above education reached 76.1%, and the proportion of population who had completed post-secondary courses reached 32.8%.

(Table 5.2)

5.9 整體而言，香港女性的教育程度較男性為低。這是由於年長女性在她們年輕時受教育的機會較低。在 2021 年，15 歲及以上人口中，84.6% 的男性曾就讀中學及以上程度的課程，女性則有 79.2%；而 2011 年男性及女性的相應比例分別為 80.8% 及 74.3%。
(表 5.3)

5.10 儘管整體上兩性的教育程度有所不同，但在 2021 年，年輕女性與男性同樣擁有良好的教育程度。在 15 至 24 歲及 25 至 34 歲的女性中，分別有 99.5% 及 98.3% 曾就讀中學及以上程度的課程，而男性的相應比例則為 99.6% 及 99.2%。如只看就讀專上教育的比例，15 至 24 歲的女性的數字 (55.0%) 事實上已較同一年齡組別的男性 (50.7%) 為高。(表 5.4)

就學情況

5.11 就學比率 (即某年齡組別每 100 名人口中的全日制學生數目) 是一個可顯示適齡入學人口接受教育機會的普遍程度的指標。在 2021 年，3 至 5 歲兒童的就學比率為 88.4%，顯示學前教育十分普遍，大部分家長均送子女進入學前教育機構，作為入讀小學的準備。
(表 5.5)

5.12 由於本港 1971 年起實施 6 年強迫小學教育、1978 年起實施 9 年強迫教育 (當中包括 3 年初中教育)，及至 2008/09 學年起把免費教育延伸至公營中學 (包括官立、資助及按額津貼學校) 的高中年級 (即為新學制學生提供 12 年免費教育)，令 6 至 17 歲的兒童在 2021 年幾乎全部就學。(表 5.5)

5.9 For Hong Kong as a whole, females appeared to have lower level of educational attainment than males. This was because the figures included older generation females who generally had a smaller chance of receiving education when they were young. The proportion of males having attended secondary and higher education in 2021 was 84.6% for the population aged 15 and over, as against 79.2% for females; whilst the corresponding proportions for males and females in 2011 were 80.8% and 74.3% respectively. (Table 5.3)

5.10 Notwithstanding the overall sex differential in educational attainment, it is observed that younger females were as well-educated as their male counterparts in 2021. Of females aged 15-24 and 25-34, 99.5% and 98.3% respectively had attended secondary and higher education; the corresponding proportions for males were 99.6% and 99.2%. When looking at the proportion of having attended post-secondary education, the figure for females aged 15-24 (55.0%) was indeed higher than that for males in the same age group (50.7%). (Table 5.4)

School attendance

5.11 The school attendance rate (i.e. the number of full-time students per 100 persons in a particular age group) is a useful indicator of the prevalence of educational opportunities for the younger population who are at schooling ages. In 2021, for children aged 3-5, the school attendance rate was 88.4%. Most parents sent their children to pre-primary institutions to prepare them for primary education. (Table 5.5)

5.12 With the implementation of 6-year compulsory primary education since 1971, an additional 3 years of compulsory lower secondary education since 1978 and the extension of free education to senior secondary education provided by public sector secondary schools (including government schools, aided schools and caput schools) starting from the 2008/09 school year (meaning 12

5.13 至於 18 至 24 歲的年齡組別，就學比率與強迫教育或免費教育不再有關係，因此反映繼續就學與就業間此消彼長的相互關係。在過去 10 年，18 至 24 歲的年青人的就學比率，由 49.1% 增加至 55.0%。這顯示專上學院提供更多教育機會，讓年青人可繼續留校進修。（表 5.5）

5.14 就學比率亦可展現一些兩性有差異的地方。在 2021 年，撇除外籍家庭傭工後，18 至 24 歲青年女性的就學比率增至 56.7%，較包括外籍家庭傭工計算所得的結果（55.1%）為高，而相應的男性就學比率則為 54.9%。（表 5.5）

5.15 此外，過去 10 年教育素質方面的改善情況可從幼稚園、小學及中學各級程度的學生與教師比率的降低，以及平均每班學生人數的下降表現出來。根據教育局提供的數字，中學的學生與教師比率由 2011 年的每名教師對 15.0 名學生下降至 2021 年的 11.1 名，而同期間平均每班學生人數亦由 32.7 人下降至 26.9 人。（表 5.6）

專上教育

曾受專上教育人口的概況

5.16 隨着過去 10 年接受專上教育的機會提升，曾受專上教育的人士在數目及比例上均大幅增加。在 2011 年，約 170 萬名（佔總數的 27.3%）年齡 15 歲及以上人士曾就讀專上課程，而該數字

years of free education provided for students under the new academic structure), it is natural to see that for children aged 6-17, school attendance was almost universal in 2021. (Table 5.5)

5.13 For the age group of 18-24, school attendance is no longer related to compulsory education or free education. The attendance rates therefore reflect the interplay between the forces of further education and employment. Over the past 10 years, the school attendance rate for youths aged 18-24 increased from 49.1% to 55.0%. This suggests that more young people continued their higher education as a result of the greater educational opportunities available in post-secondary institutions. (Table 5.5)

5.14 The school attendance rates exhibited sex differentials. After excluding foreign domestic helpers, the school attendance rate for female youths aged 18-24 became 56.7% in 2021, which was higher than that with foreign domestic helpers at 55.1%. The corresponding rate for males was 54.9%. (Table 5.5)

5.15 Besides, the improvement in the quality of education in the past 10 years is reflected in the reduction in the pupil-teacher ratio and the average class size for education at kindergarten, primary and secondary levels. According to the figures provided by the Education Bureau (EDB), the pupil-teacher ratio of secondary schools dropped from 15.0 pupils per teacher in 2011 to 11.1 in 2021, and the average class size was reduced from 32.7 to 26.9 in the same period. (Table 5.6)

Post-secondary education

Profile of post-secondary educated population

5.16 Owing to the increased post-secondary educational opportunities in the past 10 years, persons with post-secondary education increased substantially both in number and in proportion. In 2011, about 1.70 million persons (or 27.3% of the total) aged 15

在 2021 年已上升至 229 萬（佔總數的 34.6%）。在較年輕的人口，這發展尤為顯著，在 20 至 24 歲年齡組別的人口，曾受專上教育的比例由 2011 年的 60.9% 大幅增至 2021 年的 78.6%。在 25 至 34 歲年齡組別中，該比例於同期間亦顯著增加，由 48.4% 上升至 64.1%。（表 5.7）

5.17 曾受專上教育人士的年齡中位數由 2011 年的 34.7 歲上升至 2021 年的 38.4 歲。這主要是由於有相當多於 1990 年代或 2000 年代已完成專上教育的人士經已或正在踏入中壯年。在專上學院修讀全日制課程的學生，其年齡中位數則約 22 歲，主要是由於該等院校以收取相若年齡的年青人入學為主。（表 5.7）

5.18 在 2011 年，曾受專上教育的女性比例為 25.5%，低於男性的 29.4%。同時，正在就讀專上課程（包括全日制、部分時間制及遙距課程）的學生中，52.3% 為女性。女性曾受專上教育的比例在過去 10 年持續增長，在 2021 年，曾受專上教育的女性有 32.8%，男性則有 36.8%，而正在就讀專上學院的學生中有 52.1% 為女性。（表 5.7）

攻讀形式

5.19 接受專上教育的途徑亦不斷在改變。在 2021 年，正在就讀全日制專上課程的人口為 237 501 人，與 2011 年的 240 529 人相約。另一方面，正在就讀部分時間制及遙距專上課程的學生，由 2011 年的 151 075 人下降至 2021 年的 104 109 人，減幅達 31.1%。

and over had attended post-secondary education, whereas the number surged to 2.29 million (or 34.6% of the total) in 2021. This development was particularly prominent for the younger population. For those persons aged 20-24, the proportion of having attended post-secondary education significantly rose from 60.9% in 2011 to 78.6% in 2021. The increase for those aged 25-34 from 48.4% to 64.1% in the same period was also remarkable. (Table 5.7)

5.17 The median age of those persons having attended post-secondary education increased from 34.7 in 2011 to 38.4 in 2021. This was mainly because there were a lot of people who had completed their post-secondary education in the 1990s or 2000s reaching or entering into middle adulthood. The median age of those studying full-time in post-secondary institutions remained at about 22 throughout the period, owing to the fact that these institutions mainly drew in youngsters of the same age band to study. (Table 5.7)

5.18 In 2011, the proportion of females (25.5%) with post-secondary education was lower than that of males (29.4%). At that time, 52.3% of all students (including full-time, part-time and distance learning courses) attending post-secondary education were females. The proportion of females with post-secondary education level continued to grow over the past 10 years; and in 2021, 32.8% of females were with post-secondary education, compared with 36.8% of males. Females made up 52.1% of the students studying in post-secondary institutions in 2021. (Table 5.7)

Mode of study

5.19 The way of acquiring post-secondary education has been changing. The numbers of persons in full-time post-secondary education were similar in 2011 and 2021, at 240 529 and 237 501 respectively. On the other hand, the number of part-time and distance learning students in post-secondary education decreased from 151 075 in 2011 to 104 109

(表 5.7)

專上教育類別

5.20 在過去 10 年，曾受專上教育的人士所修讀的課程種類有所轉變。曾就讀或正就讀非學位課程的人口佔具有專上教育程度的人口比例由 2011 年的 34.1% 輕微下降至 2021 年的 31.4%。另一方面，曾就讀或正就讀學位課程的比例則由 2011 年 65.9% 輕微上升至 2021 年 68.6%。當中曾就讀學士學位課程的比例，在同期間由 48.9% 上升至 52.3%。(表 5.8)

5.21 男性和女性修讀專上教育課程的模式各異。在 2021 年曾受專上教育的女性中，15.4% 曾就讀或現正修讀「學位深造課程」，較男性的 17.4% 為低，但曾就讀或現正修讀「學士學位課程」的比例則達 53.2%，高於男性的 51.3%。(表 5.8)

修讀科目

5.22 「商科課程」在 2021 年繼續成為最多曾接受專上教育人士修讀的科目。在 2021 年，修讀此科目的比例佔曾接受專上教育的人士的 32.0%。「文學及社會科學」和「機械、電機、電子及輪機工程」則為其次兩個最普遍的修讀科目，分別佔曾接受專上教育人士的 17.2% 及 8.6%。相對來說，「純科學」的修讀人數在過往 10 年錄得最大升幅 (55.0%)，比例由 5.3% 升至 6.1%，而「紡織、設計及其他工業技術」的修讀人數則錄得最大跌幅 (1.5%)，比例由

in 2021, dropping by 31.1%. (Table 5.7)

Type of post-secondary education

5.20 There were changes over the past 10 years in the types of post-secondary courses studied for persons with post-secondary education. The proportion of the population with post-secondary education who had studied or were studying non-degree courses decreased slightly from 34.1% in 2011 to 31.4% in 2021. On the other hand, the proportion of the population with post-secondary education who had studied or were studying degree courses increased slightly from 65.9% in 2011 to 68.6% in 2021. In particular, there was a growth in the proportion of persons having attended first degree courses over the same period, from 48.9% to 52.3%. (Table 5.8)

5.21 The patterns in respect of males and females having attended post-secondary education courses varied. Among females with post-secondary education, 15.4% of them had studied or were studying “postgraduate courses” in 2021, which was lower than that of 17.4% for males. However, the proportion of those who had studied or were studying “first degree courses” among females with post-secondary education was 53.2%, which was higher than that of 51.3% for males. (Table 5.8)

Field of education

5.22 “Business and commercial studies” remained as the most popular field of education reported by those with post-secondary education. The proportion of the population with post-secondary education in this field was 32.0% in 2021. “Arts and social science” and “Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering” were the next two most popular fields of education. The proportions of the population with post-secondary education in these two fields were 17.2% and 8.6% respectively. In relative terms, “Pure science” was the field of education with the largest increase (55.0%) in the number of persons

2.0% 下跌至 1.5%。 (表 5.9)

5.23 個別課程的兩性比例在過去 10 年維持平穩。男性攻讀「機械、電機、電子及輪機工程」、「建築及營造工程」、「電腦課程」及「純科學」等科目的比例較女性高。在「商科課程」、「文學及社會科學」、「醫療衛生課程」及「教育」等科目則出現相反情況。(表 5.9)

上課地點

5.24 在 2021 年，全日制學生的上課地點與居住地點屬同區的比例為 51.3%。一般來說，就讀學前教育及小學的學生在居住地區內上課的比例相當高，分別有 67.7% 及 66.1%。而初中及高中學生在居住地區內上課的比例亦分別有 53.4% 及 52.4%。不過，就讀於專上學院全日制的學生的相應比例則只有 9.4%。(表 5.10)

5.25 進一步按區議會分區／新市鎮⁽¹⁾分析上課地點，在九龍城區上課的全日制學生人數 (109 357) 及比例 (10.3%)，均為最高，其次是沙田新市鎮 - 沙田地區的 94 364 人及 8.9%，以及深水埗區的 80 407 人及 7.6%。(表 5.11 及圖 5.1)

during the past 10 years. The proportion of the population with post-secondary education in this field increased from 5.3% to 6.1%. The largest decrease (1.5%) in the number of persons was recorded in the field “Textile, design and other industrial technology”. The proportion of the population with post-secondary education in this field decreased from 2.0% to 1.5%. (Table 5.9)

5.23 The sex differential in the field of education remained steady over the past 10 years. The proportions of males in the fields “Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering”, “Architecture and construction engineering”, “Computer studies” and “Pure science” were much higher than the corresponding proportions for females. The opposite was true in the fields “Business and commercial studies”, “Arts and social science”, “Medical and health related studies” and “Education”. (Table 5.9)

Place of study

5.24 The proportion of full-time students who had their place of study and place of residence in the same district was 51.3% in 2021. In general, for students receiving pre-primary education or primary education, the proportions of studying in their own district of residence were very high, being 67.7% and 66.1% respectively. There were also 53.4% of the lower secondary students and 52.4% of the upper secondary students with their schools in the same district. However, the corresponding proportion for those studying full-time in post-secondary institutions was 9.4% only. (Table 5.10)

5.25 Further analysing the place of study in terms of the District Council districts / new towns⁽¹⁾, the largest number (109 357) and share (10.3%) of full-time students had their schools in Kowloon City district, followed by 94 364 and 8.9% in Sha Tin New Town - Sha Tin area and 80 407 and 7.6% in Sham Shui Po district. (Table 5.11 and Chart 5.1)

前赴上課地點的交通方式

5.26 在 2021 年，各有 26.4% 於香港院校就讀全日制課程的學生主要是步行及乘搭香港鐵路（本地線）上學的。另有 18.0% 的學生主要乘搭巴士上學。居於新界其他地區及水上的學生中，採用多於一種交通工具上課的佔較高比例（39.8%）。平均而言，每名學生採用略多於一種交通方式（1.33）上學。（表 5.12 及 5.13）

5.27 不同教育程度的學生採用不同的交通方式上學。在 2021 年，有 44.1% 的學前教育學生及 35.7% 的小學生主要是步行上學的，這可能是由於居所與學校十分接近。在中學生方面，主要乘搭香港鐵路（本地線）和巴士上學的比例分別為 28.3% 及 24.8%。（表 5.14）

Mode of transport to place of study

5.26 In 2021, 26.4% each of the students studying full-time courses in educational institutions in Hong Kong mainly walked and travelled by Mass Transit Railway (Local line) to school. Another 18.0% mainly travelled by bus to school. It is noted that a higher proportion (39.8%) of the students living in other areas in the New Territories and marine used more than one mode of transport to go to school. On average, a student travelled to school using slightly more than one mode of transport (1.33) in 2021. (Tables 5.12 and 5.13)

5.27 The mode of transport used by students varied among students with different levels of education. In 2021, 44.1% of the pre-primary students and 35.7% of the primary students mainly walked to school probably because of the close proximity of the schools to their homes. For secondary students, the proportions of them mainly travelling to school by Mass Transit Railway (Local line) and bus were 28.3% and 24.8% respectively. (Table 5.14)

註釋：(1) 有關所涉及 23 個「分區」的詳情，請參閱第 8 章「概念與範圍」。

Note : (1) Please refer to “Concepts and coverage” in Chapter 8 for details about the 23 geographical divisions involved.

表 5.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上人口
Table 5.1 Population aged 15 and over by age group and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2011, 2016 and 2021

年份及年齡組別 Year and age group	教育程度 Educational attainment									
	未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / Pre-primary		小學 Primary		中學 Secondary		專上教育 Post-secondary		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2011										
15 – 24	316	0.0	5 198	0.6	529 451	60.5	340 269	38.9	875 234	100.0
25 – 34	2 245	0.2	30 921	2.9	525 926	48.5	525 028	48.4	1 084 120	100.0
35 – 44	3 043	0.3	70 953	6.2	671 021	59.1	390 268	34.4	1 135 285	100.0
45 – 54	26 108	2.0	238 852	18.5	760 591	59.0	263 879	20.5	1 289 430	100.0
55+	360 019	19.3	682 324	36.6	638 017	34.2	183 587	9.8	1 863 947	100.0
總計 Total	391 731	6.3	1 028 248	16.5	3 125 006	50.0	1 703 031	27.3	6 248 016	100.0
2016										
15 – 24	88	0.0	2 463	0.3	386 627	49.2	396 803	50.5	785 981	100.0
25 – 34	295	0.0	18 481	1.7	443 065	40.7	625 627	57.5	1 087 468	100.0
35 – 44	757	0.1	52 409	4.6	608 219	53.3	479 713	42.0	1 141 098	100.0
45 – 54	21 172	1.7	128 625	10.6	720 889	59.6	339 416	28.0	1 210 102	100.0
55+	330 536	14.5	745 094	32.7	917 303	40.2	288 548	12.6	2 281 481	100.0
總計 Total	352 848	5.4	947 072	14.6	3 076 103	47.3	2 130 107	32.7	6 506 130	100.0
2021										
15 – 24	59	0.0	2 722	0.5	276 054	46.7	312 279	52.8	591 114	100.0
25 – 34	593	0.1	12 329	1.3	340 751	34.6	631 762	64.1	985 435	100.0
35 – 44	1 000	0.1	41 602	3.5	583 103	49.7	548 649	46.7	1 174 354	100.0
45 – 54	10 124	0.9	87 481	7.6	673 646	58.2	386 980	33.4	1 158 231	100.0
55+	284 469	10.6	774 267	28.7	1 231 796	45.7	405 566	15.0	2 696 098	100.0
總計 Total	296 245	4.5	918 401	13.9	3 105 350	47.0	2 285 236	34.6	6 605 232	100.0

表 5.2 2021 年按性別、年齡組別及教育程度（最高完成程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上人口
Table 5.2 Population aged 15 and over by sex, age group and educational attainment (highest level completed), 2021

性別及年齡組別 Sex and age group	教育程度 Educational attainment									
	未受教育／學前教育 ⁽¹⁾ No schooling / Pre-primary ⁽¹⁾		小學 ⁽²⁾ Primary ⁽²⁾		中學 ⁽³⁾ Secondary ⁽³⁾		專上教育 Post-secondary		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男 Male										
15 – 24	800	0.3	22 839	7.6	163 172	54.5	112 806	37.7	299 617	100.0
25 – 34	1 303	0.3	12 051	2.7	149 248	33.7	279 893	63.3	442 495	100.0
35 – 44	3 124	0.7	22 932	4.9	205 945	43.9	237 523	50.6	469 524	100.0
45 – 54	12 052	2.5	46 429	9.5	252 532	51.8	176 253	36.2	487 266	100.0
55+	222 369	17.5	298 783	23.6	518 980	40.9	227 234	17.9	1 267 366	100.0
小計 Sub-total	239 648	8.1	403 034	13.6	1 289 877	43.5	1 033 709	34.8	2 966 268	100.0
女 Female										
15 – 24	644	0.2	18 822	6.5	149 891	51.4	122 140	41.9	291 497	100.0
25 – 34	3 085	0.6	16 572	3.1	184 537	34.0	338 746	62.4	542 940	100.0
35 – 44	11 610	1.6	51 407	7.3	341 065	48.4	300 748	42.7	704 830	100.0
45 – 54	34 157	5.1	74 491	11.1	358 618	53.4	203 699	30.4	670 965	100.0
55+	402 489	28.2	325 873	22.8	529 634	37.1	170 736	12.0	1 428 732	100.0
小計 Sub-total	451 985	12.4	487 165	13.4	1 563 745	43.0	1 136 069	31.2	3 638 964	100.0
合計 Both sexes										
15 – 24	1 444	0.2	41 661	7.0	313 063	53.0	234 946	39.7	591 114	100.0
25 – 34	4 388	0.4	28 623	2.9	333 785	33.9	618 639	62.8	985 435	100.0
35 – 44	14 734	1.3	74 339	6.3	547 010	46.6	538 271	45.8	1 174 354	100.0
45 – 54	46 209	4.0	120 920	10.4	611 150	52.8	379 952	32.8	1 158 231	100.0
55+	624 858	23.2	624 656	23.2	1 048 614	38.9	397 970	14.8	2 696 098	100.0
總計 Total	691 633	10.5	890 199	13.5	2 853 622	43.2	2 169 778	32.8	6 605 232	100.0

- 註釋：(1) 數字包括所有未受教育或已完成學前教育、小一至小五課程但 (a) 並未完成或 (b) 沒有接受小六課程的人士。
- (2) 數字包括所有已完成小六至中二課程但 (a) 並未完成或 (b) 沒有接受中三課程的人士。
- (3) 數字包括所有在舊學制下已完成中三至中七課程，但 (a) 並未完成或 (b) 沒有接受專上教育的人士及所有在新學制下已完成中三至中六課程，但 (a) 並未完成或 (b) 沒有接受專上教育的人士，亦包括已完成工藝程度教育的人士。

- Notes: (1) Figures include all persons with no schooling or who have completed pre-primary, Primary 1 to Primary 5 education but (a) have not completed or (b) have not attended Primary 6 education.
- (2) Figures include all persons who have completed Primary 6 to Secondary 2 education but (a) have not completed or (b) have not attended Secondary 3 education.
- (3) Figures include all persons who have completed Secondary 3 to Secondary 7 education but (a) have not completed or (b) have not attended post-secondary education under the old academic structure and all persons who have completed Secondary 3 to Secondary 6 education but (a) have not completed or (b) have not attended post-secondary education under the new academic structure. Persons who had completed craft level education are also included.

表 5.3 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及性別劃分的 15 歲及以上人口
Table 5.3 Population aged 15 and over by educational attainment (highest level attended) and sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021

年份 Year	教育程度 Educational attainment	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Both sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2011	小學及以下 Primary and below						
	未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / Pre-primary	107 878	3.7	283 853	8.4	391 731	6.3
	小學 Primary	445 184	15.5	583 064	17.3	1 028 248	16.5
	小計 Sub-total	553 062	19.2	866 917	25.7	1 419 979	22.7
	中學 Secondary						
	初中 Lower secondary	562 289	19.5	557 344	16.5	1 119 633	17.9
	高中 Upper secondary	916 374	31.9	1 088 999	32.3	2 005 373	32.1
	小計 Sub-total	1 478 663	51.4	1 646 343	48.8	3 125 006	50.0
	專上教育 Post-secondary						
	文憑／證書 Diploma/Certificate	139 693	4.9	170 860	5.1	310 553	5.0
	副學位課程 Sub-degree course	136 169	4.7	134 526	4.0	270 695	4.3
	學位課程 Degree course	569 180	19.8	552 603	16.4	1 121 783	18.0
	小計 Sub-total	845 042	29.4	857 989	25.5	1 703 031	27.3
	總計 Total	2 876 767	100.0	3 371 249	100.0	6 248 016	100.0
	2016	小學及以下 Primary and below					
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / Pre-primary		95 593	3.2	257 255	7.2	352 848	5.4
小學 Primary		396 641	13.5	550 431	15.5	947 072	14.6
小計 Sub-total		492 234	16.7	807 686	22.7	1 299 920	20.0
中學 Secondary							
初中 Lower secondary		541 769	18.4	572 392	16.1	1 114 161	17.1
高中 Upper secondary		878 645	29.8	1 083 297	30.4	1 961 942	30.2
小計 Sub-total		1 420 414	48.2	1 655 689	46.5	3 076 103	47.3
專上教育 Post-secondary							
文憑／證書 Diploma/Certificate		175 652	6.0	201 290	5.7	376 942	5.8
副學位課程 Sub-degree course		148 290	5.0	159 158	4.5	307 448	4.7
學位課程 Degree course		710 483	24.1	735 234	20.7	1 445 717	22.2
小計 Sub-total		1 034 425	35.1	1 095 682	30.8	2 130 107	32.7
總計 Total		2 947 073	100.0	3 559 057	100.0	6 506 130	100.0

表 5.3 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及性別劃分的 15 歲及以上人口（續）

Table 5.3 Population aged 15 and over by educational attainment (highest level attended) and sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021 (cont'd)

年份 Year	教育程度 Educational attainment	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Both sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2021	小學及以下 Primary and below						
	未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / Pre-primary	83 846	2.8	212 399	5.8	296 245	4.5
	小學 Primary	373 717	12.6	544 684	15.0	918 401	13.9
	小計 Sub-total	457 563	15.4	757 083	20.8	1 214 646	18.4
	中學 Secondary						
	初中 Lower secondary	535 683	18.1	594 174	16.3	1 129 857	17.1
	高中 Upper secondary	881 276	29.7	1 094 217	30.1	1 975 493	29.9
	小計 Sub-total	1 416 959	47.8	1 688 391	46.4	3 105 350	47.0
	專上教育 Post-secondary						
	文憑／證書 Diploma/Certificate	176 535	6.0	203 059	5.6	379 594	5.7
	副學位課程 Sub-degree course	165 369	5.6	171 661	4.7	337 030	5.1
	學位課程 Degree course	749 842	25.3	818 770	22.5	1 568 612	23.7
	小計 Sub-total	1 091 746	36.8	1 193 490	32.8	2 285 236	34.6
	總計 Total	2 966 268	100.0	3 638 964	100.0	6 605 232	100.0

表 5.4 2021 年按性別、年齡組別及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上人口
Table 5.4 Population aged 15 and over by sex, age group and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2021

性別及年齡組別 Sex and age group	教育程度 Educational attainment							
	小學及以下 Primary and below		中學 Secondary		專上教育 Post-secondary		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男 Male								
15 – 24	1 284	0.4	146 296	48.8	152 037	50.7	299 617	100.0
25 – 34	3 562	0.8	151 892	34.3	287 041	64.9	442 495	100.0
35 – 44	8 123	1.7	219 268	46.7	242 133	51.6	469 524	100.0
45 – 54	26 303	5.4	281 489	57.8	179 474	36.8	487 266	100.0
55+	418 291	33.0	618 014	48.8	231 061	18.2	1 267 366	100.0
小計 Sub-total	457 563	15.4	1 416 959	47.8	1 091 746	36.8	2 966 268	100.0
女 Female								
15 – 24	1 497	0.5	129 758	44.5	160 242	55.0	291 497	100.0
25 – 34	9 360	1.7	188 859	34.8	344 721	63.5	542 940	100.0
35 – 44	34 479	4.9	363 835	51.6	306 516	43.5	704 830	100.0
45 – 54	71 302	10.6	392 157	58.4	207 506	30.9	670 965	100.0
55+	640 445	44.8	613 782	43.0	174 505	12.2	1 428 732	100.0
小計 Sub-total	757 083	20.8	1 688 391	46.4	1 193 490	32.8	3 638 964	100.0
合計 Both sexes								
15 – 24	2 781	0.5	276 054	46.7	312 279	52.8	591 114	100.0
25 – 34	12 922	1.3	340 751	34.6	631 762	64.1	985 435	100.0
35 – 44	42 602	3.6	583 103	49.7	548 649	46.7	1 174 354	100.0
45 – 54	97 605	8.4	673 646	58.2	386 980	33.4	1 158 231	100.0
55+	1 058 736	39.3	1 231 796	45.7	405 566	15.0	2 696 098	100.0
總計 Total	1 214 646	18.4	3 105 350	47.0	2 285 236	34.6	6 605 232	100.0

表 5.5 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的 3 歲及以上人口就學比率⁽¹⁾
Table 5.5 School attendance rate⁽¹⁾ of population aged 3 and over by age group and sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021

年齡組別 Age group	就學比率（百分比） School attendance rate (%)								
	2011			2016			2021		
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes
3 – 5 ⁽²⁾	91.0	91.6	91.3	92.7	92.3	92.5	88.0	88.9	88.4
6 – 11	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
12 – 17	96.6	97.7	97.1	97.6	98.0	97.8	98.5	98.6	98.5
18 – 24 ⁽³⁾	48.9 (49.0)	49.3 (51.7)	49.1 (50.3)	50.8 (50.8)	52.7 (54.4)	51.8 (52.6)	54.9 (54.9)	55.1 (56.7)	55.0 (55.8)
25+	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8

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

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

(3) 括號內數字是把有關年齡及性別組別人口中的外籍家庭傭工扣除後，編製的就學比率。

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

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

(3) Figures in brackets are school attendance rates compiled with foreign domestic helpers excluded from the population in the respective age-sex groups.

表 5.6 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按教育程度⁽¹⁾劃分的學生與教師比率⁽²⁾及平均每班學生人數⁽³⁾
Table 5.6 Pupil-teacher ratio⁽²⁾ and average class size⁽³⁾ by educational level⁽¹⁾, 2011, 2016 and 2021

教育程度 Educational level	學生與教師比率 Pupil-teacher ratio			平均每班學生人數 Average class size		
	2011	2016	2021	2011	2016	2021
幼稚園 Kindergarten	9.7	8.7	8.0	-	-	-
小學 Primary	14.8	14.2	12.5	28.2	27.2	25.8
中學 ⁽⁴⁾ Secondary ⁽⁴⁾	15.0	11.8	11.1	32.7	28.0	26.9

註釋： 數字反映該年 9 月中的情況。

Notes: Figures refer to the position as at mid-September of the respective years.

(1) 幼稚園程度包括本地幼稚園及幼稚園暨幼兒中心的幼兒班、低班及高班。小學及中學程度包括本地普通日校，不包括特殊學校及國際學校。

(1) Kindergarten level includes nursery, lower and upper classes in local kindergartens and kindergarten-cum-child care centres. Primary and secondary levels include local ordinary day schools, but not special schools and international schools.

(2) 幼稚園程度的學生與教師比率是以相等於半日制單位為基礎而計算的學生人數與教師人數（包括校長）的比率。部分幼稚園教師可能同時任教 2-3 歲組別。

(2) Pupil-teacher ratio in kindergarten level refers to the ratio of the total number of pupils to the total number of teachers (including principals) calculated on the basis of half-day equivalent unit. Some kindergarten teachers may also serve group aged 2-3 as well.

小學及中學程度的數字是指學生人數與教師人數（包括校長）的比率。

Figures for primary and secondary levels refer to the ratios of the total number of pupils to the total number of teachers (including principals).

(3) 由於學前教育服務的策劃工作乃根據學額數目而非班級數目進行，因此並無關於開班數目的資料。

(3) As planning on pre-primary services is based on number of places instead of number of classes, information on operating classes is not available.

(4) 在推行新高中學制後，本地課程自 2012/13 學年起沒有中七津貼學額。

(4) Upon implementation of the New Senior Secondary Academic Structure, there are no subsidised Secondary 7 places under local curriculum starting from 2012/13 school year.

資料來源： 教育局

Source: Education Bureau

表 5.7 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別、年齡組別及是否在學劃分的 15 歲及以上曾受專上教育的人口⁽¹⁾

Table 5.7 Population aged 15 and over with post-secondary education⁽¹⁾ by sex, age group and whether studying, 2011, 2016 and 2021

年份、性別及 年齡組別 Year, sex and age group	是否在學 Whether studying						總計 Total		該年齡組別中曾受 專上教育 的人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of population with post-secondary education in respective age groups (%)
	正在就讀 Studying		已完課程/ 中途退學 Completed / withdrew from the course						
	全日制 Full-time	部分時間制 及遙距課程 Part-time and distance learning course	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	
2011									
男 Male									
15 – 19	27 763	87.0	2 602	8.1	1 563	4.9	31 928	100.0	14.7
20 – 24	76 605	58.9	10 915	8.4	42 432	32.7	129 952	100.0	58.6
25 – 34	11 007	4.6	31 441	13.3	194 370	82.1	236 818	100.0	52.0
35 – 44	1 460	0.8	13 534	7.4	168 125	91.8	183 119	100.0	38.4
45 – 54	677	0.5	8 315	5.6	138 304	93.9	147 296	100.0	24.2
55+	-	-	2 307	2.0	113 622	98.0	115 929	100.0	12.9
小計 Sub-total	117 512	13.9	69 114	8.2	658 416	77.9	845 042	100.0	29.4
女 Female									
15 – 19	29 432	88.4	2 402	7.2	1 457	4.4	33 291	100.0	16.1
20 – 24	79 055	54.5	13 041	9.0	53 002	36.5	145 098	100.0	63.1
25 – 34	10 484	3.6	36 922	12.8	240 804	83.6	288 210	100.0	45.8
35 – 44	2 525	1.2	18 090	8.7	186 534	90.0	207 149	100.0	31.5
45 – 54	1 521	1.3	9 321	8.0	105 741	90.7	116 583	100.0	17.1
55+	-	-	2 185	3.2	65 473	96.8	67 658	100.0	7.0
小計 Sub-total	123 017	14.3	81 961	9.6	653 011	76.1	857 989	100.0	25.5
合計 Both sexes									
15 – 19	57 195	87.7	5 004	7.7	3 020	4.6	65 219	100.0	15.4
20 – 24	155 660	56.6	23 956	8.7	95 434	34.7	275 050	100.0	60.9
25 – 34	21 491	4.1	68 363	13.0	435 174	82.9	525 028	100.0	48.4
35 – 44	3 985	1.0	31 624	8.1	354 659	90.9	390 268	100.0	34.4
45 – 54	2 198	0.8	17 636	6.7	244 045	92.5	263 879	100.0	20.5
55+	-	-	4 492	2.4	179 095	97.6	183 587	100.0	9.8
總計 Total	240 529	14.1	151 075	8.9	1 311 427	77.0	1 703 031	100.0	27.3
年齡中位數 Median age									
男 Male	21.5		31.1		40.1		36.2		
女 Female	21.4		31.1		36.5		33.6		
合計 Both sexes	21.4		31.1		38.1		34.7		

表 5.7 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別、年齡組別及是否在學劃分的 15 歲及以上曾受專上教育的人口⁽¹⁾ (續)Table 5.7 Population aged 15 and over with post-secondary education⁽¹⁾ by sex, age group and whether studying, 2011, 2016 and 2021 (cont'd)

年份、性別及 年齡組別 Year, sex and age group	是否在學 Whether studying						總計 Total		該年齡組別中曾受 專上教育 的人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of population with post-secondary education in respective age groups (%)
	正在就讀 Studying		部分時間制 及遙距課程 Part-time and distance learning course		已完成課程/ 中途退學 Completed / withdrew from the course				
	全日制 Full-time	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number		百分比 %
2016									
男 Male									
15 – 19	32 485	90.5	1 860	5.2	1 532	4.3	35 877	100.0	20.3
20 – 24	84 353	55.1	11 236	7.3	57 638	37.6	153 227	100.0	69.6
25 – 34	12 273	4.4	22 842	8.1	245 861	87.5	280 976	100.0	61.0
35 – 44	2 045	0.9	11 565	5.3	204 365	93.8	217 975	100.0	47.1
45 – 54	1 296	0.8	6 323	3.7	162 774	95.5	170 393	100.0	32.0
55+	567	0.3	3 691	2.1	171 719	97.6	175 977	100.0	16.1
小計 Sub-total	133 019	12.9	57 517	5.6	843 889	81.6	1 034 425	100.0	35.1
女 Female									
15 – 19	36 654	92.6	1 686	4.3	1 223	3.1	39 563	100.0	24.1
20 – 24	92 021	54.7	10 089	6.0	66 026	39.3	168 136	100.0	74.8
25 – 34	12 398	3.6	24 651	7.2	307 602	89.3	344 651	100.0	55.0
35 – 44	3 041	1.2	14 753	5.6	243 944	93.2	261 738	100.0	38.6
45 – 54	1 985	1.2	9 232	5.5	157 806	93.4	169 023	100.0	25.0
55+	749	0.7	4 171	3.7	107 651	95.6	112 571	100.0	9.5
小計 Sub-total	146 848	13.4	64 582	5.9	884 252	80.7	1 095 682	100.0	30.8
合計 Both sexes									
15 – 19	69 139	91.6	3 546	4.7	2 755	3.7	75 440	100.0	22.1
20 – 24	176 374	54.9	21 325	6.6	123 664	38.5	321 363	100.0	72.2
25 – 34	24 671	3.9	47 493	7.6	553 463	88.5	625 627	100.0	57.5
35 – 44	5 086	1.1	26 318	5.5	448 309	93.5	479 713	100.0	42.0
45 – 54	3 281	1.0	15 555	4.6	320 580	94.5	339 416	100.0	28.0
55+	1 316	0.5	7 862	2.7	279 370	96.8	288 548	100.0	12.6
總計 Total	279 867	13.1	122 099	5.7	1 728 141	81.1	2 130 107	100.0	32.7
年齡中位數 Median age									
男 Male	21.3		31.3		40.4		36.9		
女 Female	21.3		32.9		37.3		34.9		
合計 Both sexes	21.3		32.1		38.7		35.7		

表 5.7 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別、年齡組別及是否在學劃分的 15 歲及以上曾受專上教育的人口⁽¹⁾ (續)Table 5.7 Population aged 15 and over with post-secondary education⁽¹⁾ by sex, age group and whether studying, 2011, 2016 and 2021 (cont'd)

年份、性別及 年齡組別 Year, sex and age group	是否在學 Whether studying							總計 Total		該年齡組別中曾受 專上教育 的人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of population with post-secondary education in respective age groups (%)
	正在就讀 Studying		部分時間制 及遙距課程 Part-time and distance learning course		已完成課程/ 中途退學 Completed / withdrew from the course					
	全日制 Full-time	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	
2021										
男 Male										
15 – 19	23 807	88.5	2 199	8.2	903	3.4	26 909	100.0	20.0	
20 – 24	71 359	57.0	6 896	5.5	46 873	37.5	125 128	100.0	76.0	
25 – 34	16 854	5.9	18 060	6.3	252 127	87.8	287 041	100.0	64.9	
35 – 44	3 115	1.3	11 367	4.7	227 651	94.0	242 133	100.0	51.6	
45 – 54	1 014	0.6	5 390	3.0	173 070	96.4	179 474	100.0	36.8	
55+	481	0.2	3 225	1.4	227 355	98.4	231 061	100.0	18.2	
小計 Sub-total	116 630	10.7	47 137	4.3	927 979	85.0	1 091 746	100.0	36.8	
女 Female										
15 – 19	25 927	89.5	1 796	6.2	1 261	4.4	28 984	100.0	22.3	
20 – 24	69 774	53.2	5 968	4.5	55 516	42.3	131 258	100.0	81.3	
25 – 34	18 653	5.4	20 503	5.9	305 565	88.6	344 721	100.0	63.5	
35 – 44	4 248	1.4	14 332	4.7	287 936	93.9	306 516	100.0	43.5	
45 – 54	1 451	0.7	9 827	4.7	196 228	94.6	207 506	100.0	30.9	
55+	818	0.5	4 546	2.6	169 141	96.9	174 505	100.0	12.2	
小計 Sub-total	120 871	10.1	56 972	4.8	1 015 647	85.1	1 193 490	100.0	32.8	
合計 Both sexes										
15 – 19	49 734	89.0	3 995	7.1	2 164	3.9	55 893	100.0	21.1	
20 – 24	141 133	55.0	12 864	5.0	102 389	39.9	256 386	100.0	78.6	
25 – 34	35 507	5.6	38 563	6.1	557 692	88.3	631 762	100.0	64.1	
35 – 44	7 363	1.3	25 699	4.7	515 587	94.0	548 649	100.0	46.7	
45 – 54	2 465	0.6	15 217	3.9	369 298	95.4	386 980	100.0	33.4	
55+	1 299	0.3	7 771	1.9	396 496	97.8	405 566	100.0	15.0	
總計 Total	237 501	10.4	104 109	4.6	1 943 626	85.1	2 285 236	100.0	34.6	
年齡中位數 Median age										
男 Male	21.8		32.6		41.9		39.1			
女 Female	21.7		35.2		39.6		37.8			
合計 Both sexes	21.8		33.9		40.6		38.4			

註釋：(1) 數字指教育程度（最高就讀程度）為「專上教育」的人士。

Note: (1) Figures refer to persons with educational attainment (highest level attended) as "Post-secondary education".

表 5.8 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按專上教育類別及性別劃分的 15 歲及以上曾受專上教育的人口⁽¹⁾
Table 5.8 Population aged 15 and over with post-secondary education⁽¹⁾ by type of post-secondary education and sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021

年份 Year	專上教育類別 Type of post-secondary education	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Both sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2011							
	非學位課程 Non-degree courses						
	文憑／證書課程 Diploma/Certificate courses	139 693	16.5	170 860	19.9	310 553	18.2
	高級證書／高級文憑課程／院士銜或同等課程 Higher certificate/Higher diploma/ Associateship or equivalent courses	114 629	13.6	101 460	11.8	216 089	12.7
	其他課程 Other courses	21 540	2.5	33 066	3.9	54 606	3.2
	學位課程 Degree courses						
	學士學位課程 First degree courses	408 166	48.3	424 337	49.5	832 503	48.9
	深造課程 Postgraduate courses	161 014	19.1	128 266	14.9	289 280	17.0
	總計 Total	845 042	100.0	857 989	100.0	1 703 031	100.0
2016							
	非學位課程 Non-degree courses						
	文憑／證書課程 Diploma/Certificate courses	175 652	17.0	201 290	18.4	376 942	17.7
	高級證書／高級文憑課程／院士銜或同等課程 Higher certificate/Higher diploma/ Associateship or equivalent courses	126 512	12.2	118 668	10.8	245 180	11.5
	其他課程 Other courses	21 778	2.1	40 490	3.7	62 268	2.9
	學位課程 Degree courses						
	學士學位課程 First degree courses	527 832	51.0	577 461	52.7	1 105 293	51.9
	深造課程 Postgraduate courses	182 651	17.7	157 773	14.4	340 424	16.0
	總計 Total	1 034 425	100.0	1 095 682	100.0	2 130 107	100.0
2021							
	非學位課程 Non-degree courses						
	文憑／證書課程 Diploma/Certificate courses	176 535	16.2	203 059	17.0	379 594	16.6
	高級證書／高級文憑課程／院士銜或同等課程 Higher certificate/Higher diploma/ Associateship or equivalent courses	156 338	14.3	140 269	11.8	296 607	13.0
	其他課程 Other courses	9 031	0.8	31 392	2.6	40 423	1.8
	學位課程 Degree courses						
	學士學位課程 First degree courses	559 865	51.3	634 699	53.2	1 194 564	52.3
	深造課程 Postgraduate courses	189 977	17.4	184 071	15.4	374 048	16.4
	總計 Total	1 091 746	100.0	1 193 490	100.0	2 285 236	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字指教育程度（最高就讀程度）為「專上教育」的人士。

Note: (1) Figures refer to persons with educational attainment (highest level attended) as "Post-secondary education".

表 5.9 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按修讀科目及性別劃分的 15 歲及以上曾受專上教育的人口⁽¹⁾
Table 5.9 Population aged 15 and over with post-secondary education⁽¹⁾ by field of education and sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021

年份 Year	修讀科目 Field of education	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Both sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2011							
	商科課程 Business and commercial studies	243 064	28.8	317 223	37.0	560 287	32.9
	文學及社會科學 Arts and social science	111 355	13.2	172 945	20.2	284 300	16.7
	機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering	121 675	14.4	23 831	2.8	145 506	8.5
	建築及營造工程 Architecture and construction engineering	94 103	11.1	36 326	4.2	130 429	7.7
	電腦課程 Computer studies	92 651	11.0	35 444	4.1	128 095	7.5
	醫療衛生課程 Medical and health related studies	34 711	4.1	67 911	7.9	102 622	6.0
	純科學 Pure science	52 758	6.2	37 529	4.4	90 287	5.3
	教育 Education	21 958	2.6	60 304	7.0	82 262	4.8
	紡織、設計及其他工業技術 Textile, design and other industrial technology	14 938	1.8	19 116	2.2	34 054	2.0
	其他科目 Other fields	57 829	6.8	87 360	10.2	145 189	8.5
	總計 Total	845 042	100.0	857 989	100.0	1 703 031	100.0
2016							
	商科課程 Business and commercial studies	300 240	29.0	395 249	36.1	695 489	32.7
	文學及社會科學 Arts and social science	138 564	13.4	227 965	20.8	366 529	17.2
	機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering	140 886	13.6	36 809	3.4	177 695	8.3
	建築及營造工程 Architecture and construction engineering	118 384	11.4	51 812	4.7	170 196	8.0
	電腦課程 Computer studies	108 963	10.5	47 711	4.4	156 674	7.4
	醫療衛生課程 Medical and health related studies	40 932	4.0	79 596	7.3	120 528	5.7
	純科學 Pure science	75 223	7.3	58 526	5.3	133 749	6.3
	教育 Education	27 377	2.6	77 033	7.0	104 410	4.9
	紡織、設計及其他工業技術 Textile, design and other industrial technology	13 094	1.3	18 127	1.7	31 221	1.5
	其他科目 Other fields	70 762	6.8	102 854	9.4	173 616	8.2
	總計 Total	1 034 425	100.0	1 095 682	100.0	2 130 107	100.0

表 5.9 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按修讀科目及性別劃分的 15 歲及以上曾受專上教育的人口⁽¹⁾ (續)

Table 5.9 Population aged 15 and over with post-secondary education⁽¹⁾ by field of education and sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021 (cont'd)

年份 Year	修讀科目 Field of education	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Both sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2021							
	商科課程 Business and commercial studies	309 213	28.3	422 804	35.4	732 017	32.0
	文學及社會科學 Arts and social science	146 845	13.5	246 567	20.7	393 412	17.2
	機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering	152 315	14.0	45 031	3.8	197 346	8.6
	建築及營造工程 Architecture and construction engineering	126 702	11.6	54 485	4.6	181 187	7.9
	電腦課程 Computer studies	118 163	10.8	54 899	4.6	173 062	7.6
	醫療衛生課程 Medical and health related studies	48 459	4.4	99 146	8.3	147 605	6.5
	純科學 Pure science	79 337	7.3	60 643	5.1	139 980	6.1
	教育 Education	26 706	2.4	82 233	6.9	108 939	4.8
	紡織、設計及其他工業技術 Textile, design and other industrial technology	13 615	1.2	19 915	1.7	33 530	1.5
	其他科目 Other fields	70 391	6.4	107 767	9.0	178 158	7.8
	總計 Total	1 091 746	100.0	1 193 490	100.0	2 285 236	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字指教育程度（最高就讀程度）為「專上教育」的人士。

Note: (1) Figures refer to persons with educational attainment (highest level attended) as "Post-secondary education".

表 5.10 2021 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及是否在同一區內上課及居住劃分的於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人口⁽¹⁾
Table 5.10 Persons attending full-time courses in educational institutions⁽¹⁾ in Hong Kong by educational attainment (highest level attended) and whether studying and living in the same district, 2021

教育程度 Educational attainment	上課地點 Place of study					小計 Sub-total	總計 Total
	在同一區 上課及居住 ⁽²⁾ Studying and living in the same district ⁽²⁾	非在同一區上課及居住 Not studying and living in the same district					
		香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他 地區及水上 ⁽³⁾ Other areas in the New Territories and Marine ⁽³⁾		
	數目（百分比 ⁽⁴⁾ ） Number (% ⁽⁴⁾)						
學前教育 Pre-primary	117 536 (67.7)	12 036 (6.9)	23 070 (13.3)	19 664 (11.3)	1 281 (0.7)	56 051 (32.3)	173 587 (100.0)
小學 Primary	230 743 (66.1)	24 611 (7.1)	46 258 (13.3)	43 982 (12.6)	3 493 (1.0)	118 344 (33.9)	349 087 (100.0)
初中 Lower secondary	96 520 (53.4)	20 541 (11.4)	28 557 (15.8)	32 900 (18.2)	2 257 (1.2)	84 255 (46.6)	180 775 (100.0)
高中 Upper secondary	81 930 (52.4)	17 006 (10.9)	26 881 (17.2)	28 877 (18.5)	1 594 (1.0)	74 358 (47.6)	156 288 (100.0)
專上教育 Post-secondary	19 162 (9.4)	39 420 (19.3)	80 710 (39.6)	54 917 (26.9)	9 596 (4.7)	184 643 (90.6)	203 805 (100.0)
總計 Total	545 891 (51.3)	113 614 (10.7)	205 476 (19.3)	180 340 (17.0)	18 221 (1.7)	517 651 (48.7)	1 063 542 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 數字指在學前教育、小學、中學及專上教育院校就讀全日制課程的人士。

(2) 同一區上課及居住的人士包括 (a) 在香港島或九龍居住並在同一區議會分區內上課的人士，(b) 在新市鎮居住並在同一新市鎮上課的人士，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上課的人士。

(3) 數字包括 97 名住在船艇上的學生。

(4) 括號內的數字顯示在有關教育程度的總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) Figures refer to persons attending full-time courses in pre-primary, primary, secondary and post-secondary educational institutions.

(2) Persons who study and live in the same district include: (a) those who live on Hong Kong Island or in Kowloon and study in the same District Council district; (b) those who live in a new town and study in the same new town; and (c) those who live in other areas in the New Territories and study in areas other than new town areas of the same District Council district.

(3) Figures include 97 students living on board vessels.

(4) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of the respective educational levels.

表 5.11 2021 年按上課地點及是否在居住的同一區內上課劃分的於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人口⁽¹⁾
Table 5.11 Persons attending full-time courses in educational institutions⁽¹⁾ in Hong Kong by place of study and whether living in the same district, 2021

上課地點 ⁽²⁾ Place of study ⁽²⁾	居住地區 Area of residence						總計 Total
	居住在 同一區 ⁽³⁾ Living in the same district ⁽³⁾	非居住在同一區 Not living in the same district					
		香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他 地區及水上 ⁽⁴⁾ Other areas in the New Territories and Marine ⁽⁴⁾	小計 Sub-total	
		數目 (百分比 ⁽⁵⁾) Number (% ⁽⁵⁾)					
區議會分區 District Council district							
中西區 Central and Western	17 493 (3.2)	14 033 (20.2)	11 782 (7.4)	14 393 (6.1)	1 633 (3.1)	41 841 (8.1)	59 334 (5.6)
灣仔 Wan Chai	8 494 (1.6)	14 595 (21.0)	6 395 (4.0)	6 683 (2.8)	1 106 (2.1)	28 779 (5.6)	37 273 (3.5)
東區 Eastern	38 350 (7.0)	6 266 (9.0)	8 476 (5.3)	9 035 (3.8)	1 284 (2.5)	25 061 (4.8)	63 411 (6.0)
南區 Southern	18 889 (3.5)	10 622 (15.3)	3 294 (2.1)	2 777 (1.2)	1 240 (2.4)	17 933 (3.5)	36 822 (3.5)
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	19 259 (3.5)	4 607 (6.6)	21 470 (13.4)	24 314 (10.3)	2 604 (5.0)	52 995 (10.2)	72 254 (6.8)
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	34 829 (6.4)	3 413 (4.9)	16 573 (10.4)	23 112 (9.8)	2 480 (4.7)	45 578 (8.8)	80 407 (7.6)
九龍城 Kowloon City	37 854 (6.9)	3 910 (5.6)	33 186 (20.7)	30 391 (12.9)	4 016 (7.7)	71 503 (13.8)	109 357 (10.3)
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	25 611 (4.7)	196 (0.3)	8 760 (5.5)	4 313 (1.8)	665 (1.3)	13 934 (2.7)	39 545 (3.7)
觀塘 Kwun Tong	51 568 (9.4)	2 350 (3.4)	8 616 (5.4)	9 278 (3.9)	1 222 (2.3)	21 466 (4.1)	73 034 (6.9)

表 5.11 2021 年按上課地點及是否在居住在同一區內上課劃分的於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人口⁽¹⁾
(續)

Table 5.11 Persons attending full-time courses in educational institutions⁽¹⁾ in Hong Kong by place of study and whether living in the same district, 2021 (cont'd)

上課地點 ⁽²⁾ Place of study ⁽²⁾	居住地區 Area of residence					小計 Sub-total	總計 Total
	居住在 同一區 ⁽³⁾ Living in the same district ⁽³⁾	非居住在同一區 Not living in the same district					
		香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他地 區及水上 ⁽⁴⁾ Other areas in the New Territories and Marine ⁽⁴⁾		
	數目 (百分比) ⁽⁵⁾ Number (% ⁽⁵⁾)						
新市鎮 ⁽⁶⁾ New town ⁽⁶⁾							
荃灣新市鎮 - 荃灣地區 Tsuen Wan New Town - Tsuen Wan area	21 908 (4.0)	60 (0.1)	1 020 (0.6)	5 186 (2.2)	1 030 (2.0)	7 296 (1.4)	29 204 (2.7)
荃灣新市鎮 - 葵涌地區 Tsuen Wan New Town - Kwai Chung area	24 650 (4.5)	464 (0.7)	2 494 (1.6)	11 162 (4.7)	683 (1.3)	14 803 (2.9)	39 453 (3.7)
荃灣新市鎮 - 青衣地區 Tsuen Wan New Town - Tsing Yi area	9 836 (1.8)	123 (0.2)	1 749 (1.1)	5 907 (2.5)	361 (0.7)	8 140 (1.6)	17 976 (1.7)
屯門新市鎮 Tuen Mun New Town	49 082 (9.0)	569 (0.8)	1 929 (1.2)	8 905 (3.8)	2 159 (4.1)	13 562 (2.6)	62 644 (5.9)
元朗新市鎮 Yuen Long New Town	11 977 (2.2)	72 (0.1)	297 (0.2)	7 257 (3.1)	7 997 (15.3)	15 623 (3.0)	27 600 (2.6)
天水圍新市鎮 Tin Shui Wai New Town	21 818 (4.0)	17 (0.0)	295 (0.2)	8 917 (3.8)	4 717 (9.0)	13 946 (2.7)	35 764 (3.4)
粉嶺／上水／古洞新市鎮 Fanling / Sheung Shui / Kwu Tung New Town	22 619 (4.1)	143 (0.2)	1 528 (1.0)	2 767 (1.2)	6 006 (11.5)	10 444 (2.0)	33 063 (3.1)
大埔新市鎮 Tai Po New Town	23 456 (4.3)	916 (1.3)	3 125 (2.0)	9 462 (4.0)	3 974 (7.6)	17 477 (3.4)	40 933 (3.8)
沙田新市鎮 - 沙田地區 Sha Tin New Town - Sha Tin area	45 103 (8.3)	3 958 (5.7)	13 111 (8.2)	28 953 (12.3)	3 239 (6.2)	49 261 (9.5)	94 364 (8.9)
沙田新市鎮 - 馬鞍山地區 Sha Tin New Town - Ma On Shan area	11 453 (2.1)	72 (0.1)	1 638 (1.0)	6 486 (2.7)	923 (1.8)	9 119 (1.8)	20 572 (1.9)
將軍澳新市鎮 Tseung Kwan O New Town	29 899 (5.5)	1 582 (2.3)	9 943 (6.2)	4 008 (1.7)	3 007 (5.8)	18 540 (3.6)	48 439 (4.6)
東涌新市鎮 Tung Chung New Town	9 910 (1.8)	17 (0.0)	242 (0.2)	364 (0.2)	1 402 (2.7)	2 025 (0.4)	11 935 (1.1)
洪水橋／厦村新市鎮 Hung Shui Kiu / Ha Tsuen New Town	153 (0.0)	- (-)	- (-)	58 (0.0)	46 (0.1)	104 (0.0)	257 (0.0)
新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	11 680 (2.1)	1 567 (2.3)	4 027 (2.5)	12 178 (5.2)	449 (0.9)	18 221 (3.5)	29 901 (2.8)
總計 Total	545 891 (100.0)	69 552 (100.0)	159 950 (100.0)	235 906 (100.0)	52 243 (100.0)	517 651 (100.0)	1 063 542 (100.0)

- 註釋：(1) 數字指在學前教育、小學、中學及專上教育院校就讀全日制課程的人士。
- (2) 有關所涉及 23 個「分區」的詳情，請參閱第 8 章「概念與範圍」。
- (3) 同一區上課及居住的人士包括 (a) 在香港島或九龍居住並在同一區議會分區內上課的人士，(b) 在新市鎮居住並在同一新市鎮上課的人士，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上課的人士。
- (4) 數字包括 97 名住在船艇上的學生。
- (5) 括號內的數字顯示在有關居住地區的總計中所佔的百分比。
- (6) 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。在 2021 年人口普查時，全港共有 10 個新市鎮，即是荃灣、屯門、元朗、天水圍、粉嶺／上水／古洞、大埔、沙田、將軍澳、東涌及洪水橋／廈村。為定義內部遷移，荃灣新市鎮中的荃灣、葵涌和青衣地區，以及沙田新市鎮中的沙田和馬鞍山地區會作個別分析。

- Notes: (1) Figures refer to persons attending full-time courses in pre-primary, primary, secondary and post-secondary educational institutions.
- (2) Please refer to “Concepts and coverage” in Chapter 8 for details about the 23 geographical divisions involved.
- (3) Persons who study and live in the same district include: (a) those who live on Hong Kong Island or in Kowloon and study in the same District Council district; (b) those who live in a new town and study in the same new town; and (c) those who live in other areas in the New Territories and study in areas other than new town areas of the same District Council district.
- (4) Figures include 97 students living on board vessels.
- (5) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of the respective areas of residence.
- (6) 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. At the time of the 2021 Population Census, there were 10 new towns in Hong Kong, namely Tsuen Wan, Tuen Mun, Yuen Long, Tin Shui Wai, Fanling / Sheung Shui / Kwu Tung, Tai Po, Sha Tin, Tseung Kwan O, Tung Chung and Hung Shui Kiu / Ha Tsuen. For the purpose of defining internal migration, Tsuen Wan, Kwai Chung and Tsing Yi areas under Tsuen Wan New Town as well as Sha Tin and Ma On Shan areas under Sha Tin New Town were analysed separately.

表 5.12 2021 年按前赴上課地點的交通方式劃分的於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人口⁽¹⁾
Table 5.12 Persons attending full-time courses in educational institutions⁽¹⁾ in Hong Kong by mode of transport to place of study, 2021

交通方式 Mode of transport	前赴上課地點的交通方式 Mode of transport to place of study			
	作為主要方式 As main mode		作為輔助方式 As supplementary mode	
	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽²⁾ % ⁽²⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽²⁾ % ⁽²⁾
步行 On foot only	281 179	26.4	..	..
香港鐵路（本地線 ⁽³⁾ ） Mass Transit Railway (Local line ⁽³⁾)	281 023	26.4	78 607	7.4
巴士 ⁽⁴⁾ Bus ⁽⁴⁾	191 322	18.0	99 186	9.3
校車 ⁽⁵⁾ School bus ⁽⁵⁾	126 106	11.9	7 553	0.7
公共小巴 ⁽⁶⁾ Public light bus ⁽⁶⁾	63 677	6.0	78 263	7.4
私家車／客貨車 Private car / Passenger van	63 486	6.0	19 875	1.9
香港鐵路（輕鐵） Mass Transit Railway (Light Rail)	32 356	3.0	11 979	1.1
屋邨／大廈巴士 Residential coach service	7 864	0.7	7 131	0.7
的士 Taxi	6 439	0.6	35 969	3.4
小輪／船艇 Ferry/Vessel	3 089	0.3	3 517	0.3
其他 Others	7 001	0.7	6 136	0.6
總計 Total	1 063 542	100.0		

註釋：(1) 數字指在學前教育、小學、中學及專上教育院校就讀全日制課程的人士。

(2) 數字顯示於香港院校就讀全日制課程的總人數中所佔的百分比。

(3) 香港鐵路（本地線）包括觀塘線、荃灣線、港島線、東涌線、將軍澳線、東鐵線、屯馬線、迪士尼線、南港島線及機場快線。

(4) 巴士包括九龍巴士、新世界第一巴士、城巴、新大嶼山巴士、龍運巴士、香港鐵路接駁巴士及來往商業區至港鐵站的接駁巴士。

(5) 校車包括學校私家小巴。

(6) 公共小巴包括綠色專線小巴及紅色小巴。

Notes: (1) Figures refer to persons attending full-time courses in pre-primary, primary, secondary and post-secondary educational institutions.

(2) Figures represent the percentages in respect of the total number of persons attending full-time courses in educational institutions in Hong Kong.

(3) Mass Transit Railway (Local line) includes Kwun Tong Line, Tsuen Wan Line, Island Line, Tung Chung Line, Tseung Kwan O Line, East Rail Line, Tuen Ma Line, Disneyland Resort Line, South Island Line and Airport Express Line.

(4) Buses include Kowloon Motor Bus, New World First Bus, Citybus, New Lantao Bus, Long Win Bus, Mass Transit Railway Feeder Buses and shuttle buses running between commercial/office developments and railway stations.

(5) School buses include school private light buses.

(6) Public light buses include green and red minibuses.

表 5.13 2021 年按居住地區及前赴上課地點的交通方式數目劃分的於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人口⁽¹⁾
Table 5.13 Persons attending full-time courses in educational institutions⁽¹⁾ in Hong Kong by area of residence and number of modes of transport to place of study, 2021

居住地區 Area of residence	前赴上課地點的交通方式的數目 Number of modes of transport to place of study			總計 Total	前赴上課地點的交通方式的平均數目 Average number of modes of transport to place of study
	1	2	3+		
	數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (% ⁽²⁾)				
香港島 Hong Kong Island	113 443 (74.3)	27 217 (17.8)	12 118 (7.9)	152 778 (100.0)	1.34
九龍 Kowloon	249 417 (75.8)	56 483 (17.2)	23 171 (7.0)	329 071 (100.0)	1.31
新市鎮 New towns	392 526 (75.8)	89 574 (17.3)	35 670 (6.9)	517 770 (100.0)	1.31
新界其他地區及水上 ⁽³⁾ Other areas in the New Territories and Marine ⁽³⁾	38 510 (60.2)	17 802 (27.8)	7 611 (11.9)	63 923 (100.0)	1.52
總計 Total	793 896 (74.6)	191 076 (18.0)	78 570 (7.4)	1 063 542 (100.0)	1.33

註釋：(1) 數字指在學前教育、小學、中學及專上教育院校就讀全日制課程的人士。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在有關居住地區的總計中所佔的百分比。

(3) 數字包括 97 名住在船艇上的學生。

Notes: (1) Figures refer to persons attending full-time courses in pre-primary, primary, secondary and post-secondary educational institutions.

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

(3) Figures include 97 students living on board vessels.

表 5.14 2021 年按前赴上課地點的主要交通方式及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人口⁽¹⁾
Table 5.14 Persons attending full-time courses in educational institutions⁽¹⁾ in Hong Kong by main mode of transport to place of study and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2021

交通方式 Mode of transport	教育程度 Educational attainment					
	學前教育 Pre-primary	小學 Primary	初中 Lower secondary	高中 Upper secondary	專上教育 Post-secondary	總計 Total
	數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number (% ⁽²⁾)					
步行 On foot only	76 572 (44.1)	124 607 (35.7)	36 887 (20.4)	34 473 (22.1)	8 640 (4.2)	281 179 (26.4)
香港鐵路（本地線 ⁽³⁾ ） Mass Transit Railway (Local line ⁽³⁾)	15 657 (9.0)	37 727 (10.8)	48 024 (26.6)	47 388 (30.3)	132 227 (64.9)	281 023 (26.4)
巴士 ⁽⁴⁾ Bus ⁽⁴⁾	16 026 (9.2)	45 038 (12.9)	46 184 (25.5)	37 423 (23.9)	46 651 (22.9)	191 322 (18.0)
校車 ⁽⁵⁾ School bus ⁽⁵⁾	32 459 (18.7)	79 040 (22.6)	9 063 (5.0)	4 458 (2.9)	1 086 (0.5)	126 106 (11.9)
公共小巴 ⁽⁶⁾ Public light bus ⁽⁶⁾	8 790 (5.1)	16 282 (4.7)	16 198 (9.0)	14 885 (9.5)	7 522 (3.7)	63 677 (6.0)
私家車／客貨車 Private car / Passenger van	15 737 (9.1)	29 536 (8.5)	10 344 (5.7)	5 387 (3.4)	2 482 (1.2)	63 486 (6.0)
香港鐵路（輕鐵） Mass Transit Railway (Light Rail)	3 747 (2.2)	9 297 (2.7)	9 464 (5.2)	8 393 (5.4)	1 455 (0.7)	32 356 (3.0)
屋邨／大廈巴士 Residential coach service	1 352 (0.8)	1 611 (0.5)	1 902 (1.1)	1 577 (1.0)	1 422 (0.7)	7 864 (0.7)
的士 Taxi	1 461 (0.8)	2 547 (0.7)	817 (0.5)	691 (0.4)	923 (0.5)	6 439 (0.6)
小輪／船艇 Ferry/Vessel	161 (0.1)	622 (0.2)	854 (0.5)	608 (0.4)	844 (0.4)	3 089 (0.3)
其他 Others	1 625 (0.9)	2 780 (0.8)	1 038 (0.6)	1 005 (0.6)	553 (0.3)	7 001 (0.7)
總計 Total	173 587 (100.0)	349 087 (100.0)	180 775 (100.0)	156 288 (100.0)	203 805 (100.0)	1 063 542 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 數字指在學前教育、小學、中學及專上教育院校就讀全日制課程的人士。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在有關教育程度的總計中所佔的百分比。

(3) 香港鐵路（本地線）包括觀塘線、荃灣線、港島線、東涌線、將軍澳線、東鐵線、屯馬線、迪士尼線、南港島線及機場快線。

(4) 巴士包括九龍巴士、新世界第一巴士、城巴、新大嶼山巴士、龍運巴士、香港鐵路接駁巴士及來往商業區至港鐵站的接駁巴士。

(5) 校車包括學校私家小巴。

(6) 公共小巴包括綠色專線小巴及紅色小巴。

Notes: (1) Figures refer to persons attending full-time courses in pre-primary, primary, secondary and post-secondary educational institutions.

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

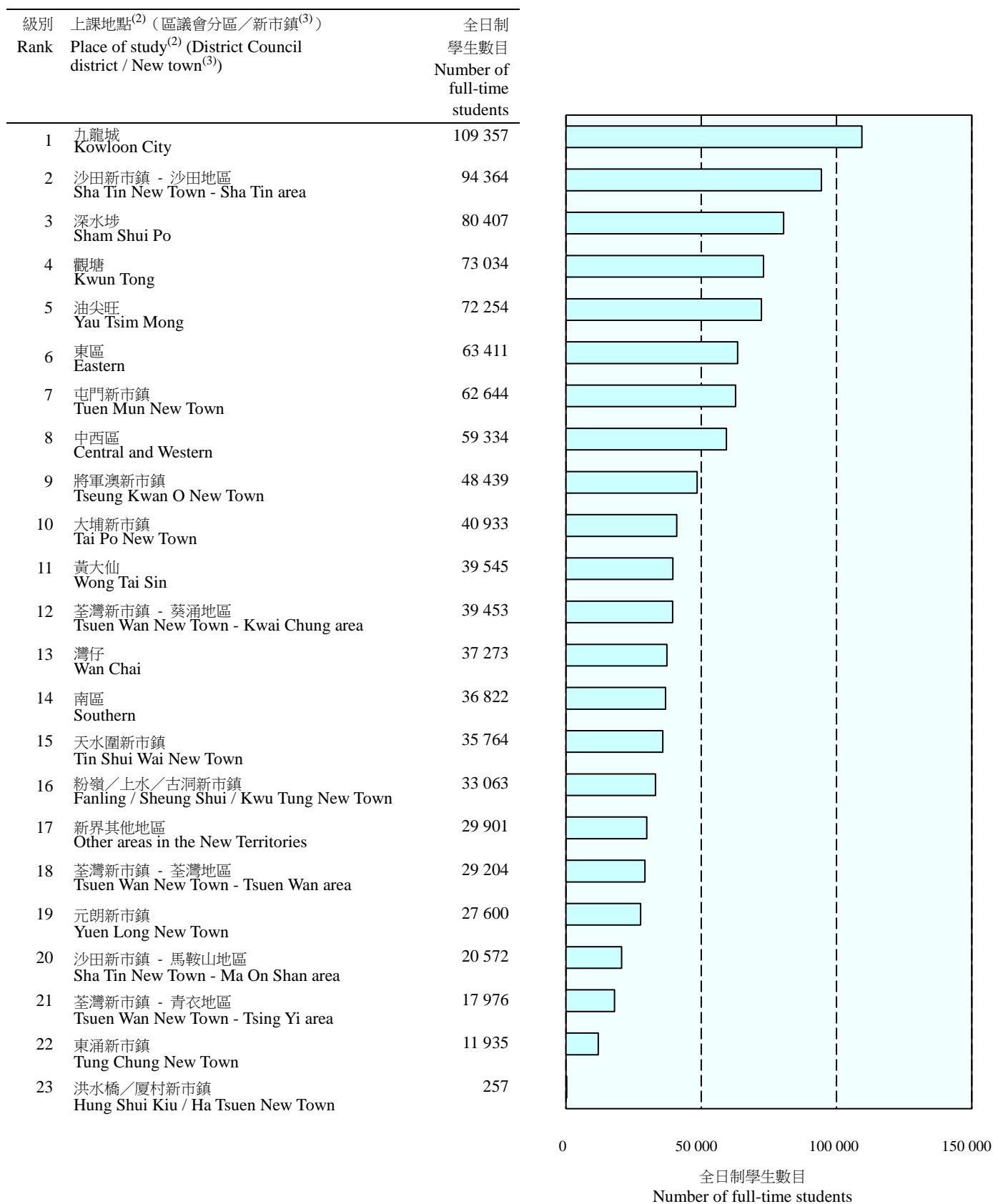
(3) Mass Transit Railway (Local line) includes Kwun Tong Line, Tsuen Wan Line, Island Line, Tung Chung Line, Tseung Kwan O Line, East Rail Line, Tuen Ma Line, Disneyland Resort Line, South Island Line and Airport Express Line.

(4) Buses include Kowloon Motor Bus, New World First Bus, Citybus, New Lantao Bus, Long Win Bus, Mass Transit Railway Feeder Buses and shuttle buses running between commercial/office developments and railway stations.

(5) School buses include school private light buses.

(6) Public light buses include green and red minibuses.

圖 5.1 2021 年按上課地點劃分的於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人口⁽¹⁾
Chart 5.1 Persons attending full-time courses in educational institutions⁽¹⁾ in Hong Kong by place of study, 2021



- 註釋： (1) 數字指在學前教育、小學、中學及專上教育院校就讀全日制課程的人士。
- (2) 有關所涉及 23 個「分區」的詳情，請參閱第 8 章「概念與範圍」。
- (3) 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。在 2021 年人口普查時，全港共有 10 個新市鎮，即是荃灣、屯門、元朗、天水圍、粉嶺／上水／古洞、大埔、沙田、將軍澳、東涌及洪水橋／廈村。為定義內部遷移，荃灣新市鎮中的荃灣、葵涌和青衣地區，以及沙田新市鎮中的沙田和馬鞍山地區會作個別分析。

- Notes: (1) Figures refer to persons attending full-time courses in pre-primary, primary, secondary and post-secondary educational institutions.
- (2) Please refer to “Concepts and coverage” in Chapter 8 for details about the 23 geographical divisions involved.
- (3) 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. At the time of the 2021 Population Census, there were 10 new towns in Hong Kong, namely Tsuen Wan, Tuen Mun, Yuen Long, Tin Shui Wai, Fanling / Sheung Shui / Kwu Tung, Tai Po, Sha Tin, Tseung Kwan O, Tung Chung and Hung Shui Kiu / Ha Tsuen. For the purpose of defining internal migration, Tsuen Wan, Kwai Chung and Tsing Yi areas under Tsuen Wan New Town as well as Sha Tin and Ma On Shan areas under Sha Tin New Town were analysed separately.

6. 經濟特徵

6. Economic Characteristics

勞動人口架構

Labour force framework

6.1 根據國際勞工組織建議的概念架構，人口中的個別人士可按其經濟活動身分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。

6.1 In accordance with the conceptual framework recommended by the International Labour Organisation, individuals in the population can be divided into two main groups according to their economic activity status, viz. the economically active population (i.e. the labour force) and the economically inactive population.

6.2 從事經濟活動人口包括就業人口（即工作人口）及失業人口。工作人口包括在人口普查前 7 天內有從事工作以賺取薪酬或利潤或在人口普查前 7 天內有一份正式工作的 15 歲及以上人士。失業人口基本上指 15 歲及以上人士，他們（i）在人口普查前 7 天內並無職位且並無為賺取薪酬或利潤而工作；（ii）在人口普查前 7 天內隨時可工作；及（iii）在人口普查前 30 天內有找尋工作。請留意，人口普查／中期人口統計所搜集的失業人口數字存有局限，詳情可參閱第 6.42 – 6.43 段。

6.2 The economically active population includes the employed (i.e. the working population) and the unemployed. The working population consists of those persons aged 15 and over who have been engaged in performing work for pay or profit during the 7 days before the Census or who have formal job attachment during the 7 days before the Census. The unemployed population comprises all those persons aged 15 and over who (i) have not had a job and have not performed any work for pay or profit during the 7 days before the Census; (ii) have been available for work during the 7 days before the Census; and (iii) have sought work during the 30 days before the Census. It should be noted that there are limitations in the figures of the unemployed population obtained in the population censuses/by-censuses. Please refer to Paragraphs 6.42 – 6.43 for details.

6.3 非從事經濟活動人口指在人口普查前 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。料理家務者、退休人士及所有 15 歲以下人士等均包括在內。

6.3 The economically inactive population is made up of persons who have not had a job and have not been at work during the 7 days before the 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.

職業及行業分類

Occupation and industry classifications

6.4 本報告內有關職業及行業的統計數字，其分類方法大致上分別以「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」及「香港

6.4 The classification schemes adopted for presenting statistics on occupation and industry in this chapter are broadly modeled on the International

標準行業分類 2.0 版」為藍本而編定。2021 年人口普查全面採用了在 2016 年中期人口統計引進的新的職業分類方法，此職業分類方法更為貼近「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」。

6.5 為方便作出比較，2011 年人口普查的數據已作適當的後向估計，以 2021 年人口普查的分類方法重新編製按職業的工作人口分布。不過，由於數據上的局限，相關數字的比較只可在較高層次上進行。重新編製的統計數字列載於表 6.9。

勞動人口

勞動人口的增長

6.6 勞動人口的數目，由 2011 年的 373 萬人增至 2016 年的 395 萬人，然後輕微下跌至 2021 年的 394 萬人。（表 6.1 及圖 6.1）

6.7 按性別進一步分析勞動人口的增長，不論以實際數字或相對情況而言，女性勞動人口的增幅均遠較男性為大。在 2021 年，男性勞動人口較 2011 年增加 21 391 人（即 1.1%），而女性勞動人口則增加 194 777 人（即 10.8%）。然而，女性勞動人口增長的其中一個主要原因，是外籍家庭傭工有所增加，而大部分外籍家庭傭工（超過 99%）均為女性。過去 10 年，女性外籍家庭傭工增加了 66 019 人，佔女性勞動人口升幅的 33.9%。撇除外籍家庭傭工後，女性勞動人口的數目增加了 128 758 人（即 8.3%），由 2011 年的 155 萬人增至 2021 年的 168 萬人。這與女性遲婚、遲生育及獨身的風氣、女性教育程度的改善，以及女性投身勞動市場意欲的提升有關。（表 6.1）

Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08) and the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0 respectively. The 2021 Population Census fully adopted the new occupation classification scheme introduced in 2016 Population By-census which follows the ISCO-08 more closely.

6.5 To facilitate comparison, a backcasting exercise was done to re-compile a set of figures on the distribution of working population by occupation for the 2011 Population Census based on the classification schemes adopted in the 2021 Population Census. However, owing to data limitations, the comparison can only be made at a broad level. The figures so re-compiled are given in Tables 6.9.

Labour force

Growth of the labour force

6.6 The labour force increased from 3.73 million in 2011 to 3.95 million in 2016, and then decreased slightly to 3.94 million in 2021. (Table 6.1 and Chart 6.1)

6.7 Further analysing the increase in labour force by sex indicated that the increase, in both absolute and relative terms, was much larger for females than males. The number of males in the labour force increased by 21 391 (or 1.1%) from 2011 to 2021, while the corresponding increase in the number of females was 194 777 (or 10.8%). However, a notable proportion of the growth in the female labour force was attributable to the increase in foreign domestic helpers, and nearly all of the foreign domestic helpers (over 99%) were females. The increase in the number of female foreign domestic helpers during the past 10 years was 66 019, which accounted for 33.9% of the increase in the female labour force. After excluding foreign domestic helpers, the number of females in the labour force increased by 128 758 (or 8.3%), from 1.55 million in 2011 to 1.68 million in 2021. Such an increase was related to the increased prevalence of marriage postponement, delay in childbearing and spinsterhood for females, the improvement in

6.8 勞動人口數目取決於人口數目、其年齡和性別結構及以勞動人口參與率量度的加入勞動人口行列的趨勢。有關勞動人口參與率的詳盡分析載於第 6.12 – 6.17 段。

6.9 由於各年齡及性別組別的勞動人口參與率不同，所以整體勞動人口參與率及勞動人口數目受人口的年齡及性別結構變化影響。為評估這影響，可經由標準化程序處理，把 2011 年的實際勞動人口數目，以及 2011 年按年齡及性別劃分的勞動人口參與率乘以 2021 年 15 歲及以上人口數目（其人數、年齡及性別結構與 2011 年的數字不同）所得到的標準化數字，互相比較。實際數字與標準化數字的差別反映出勞動人口數目的轉變是由於 15 歲及以上人口數目，及其年齡及性別結構於過去 10 年出現轉變所引致。

6.10 經標準化後作出比較，可見純粹基於人口增長因素（指 15 歲及以上人口的增長），過去 10 年勞動人口應減少近 11 萬人。故此，勞動人口的增長主要是由於一些年齡和性別組別的勞動人口參與率上升，令勞動人口的實質增長升至近 22 萬人。（表 6.2）

勞動人口的年齡與性別

6.11 過去 10 年，在勞動人口當中，15 至 54 歲人士的比例由 2011 年的 86.0% 下降至 2021 年的 76.0%。屬於較年輕組別人士（15 至 54 歲）的比例下

educational attainment for females and the increased tendency of females to participate in the labour market. (Table 6.1)

6.8 The size of the labour force is determined by the size and age-sex structure of the population and the propensity of the population to enter the labour force, which is measured by the labour force participation rate. Detailed analysis on the labour force participation rate is presented in Paragraphs 6.12 – 6.17.

6.9 As different age-sex groups have different labour force participation rates, the overall labour force participation rate and size of the labour force are affected by changes in the age-sex structure of the population. To assess this effect, we can apply a standardised procedure by comparing the actual number of persons in the labour force, say in 2011, with a standardised figure obtained by applying the age-sex specific labour force participation rates in 2011 to the population aged 15 and over in 2021, with its size and age-sex structure different from that of the population in 2011. The difference between the actual and the standardised figures reflects the change in the size of the labour force owing to the differences in size of the population aged 15 and over and its changes in the age and sex composition over the past 10 years.

6.10 Under such a comparison, the labour force would have decreased by about 0.11 million over the past 10 years if increase had been solely attributable to the demographic factors, which refer to the growth of the population aged 15 and over. As such, the increase in the labour force was predominantly due to the increase in the labour force participation rate in some age-sex groups, thus raising the actual increase of the labour force to about 0.22 million. (Table 6.2)

Age-sex structure of the labour force

6.11 Over the past 10 years, the proportion of persons aged 15-54 in the labour force decreased from 86.0% in 2011 to 76.0% in 2021. The proportion of the younger age group (aged 15-54) dropped, while that

降，而年長組別人士（55歲及以上）的比例則由14.0%上升至24.0%。由於整體人口高齡化及年輕人有更多接受專上教育的機會而較遲加入勞動人口行列，勞動人口的年齡中位數由2011年的41.0歲升至2021年的43.9歲。由於女性勞動人口的增幅較大，導致勞動人口的性別比率由2011年每千名女性中有1 071名男性，降至2021年的977名男性。撇除外籍家庭傭工後計算的相應數字分別為1 244及1 161。（表6.3及6.3A）

勞動人口參與率

6.12 整體勞動人口參與率（即從事經濟活動人口佔15歲及以上人口的比例）由2011年的59.7%上升至2016年的60.8%，再回落至2021年的59.7%。按性別分析，男性勞動人口參與率由2011年的67.0%下跌至2021年的65.7%；同期間，女性勞動人口參與率則由53.4%上升至54.8%。若撇除外籍家庭傭工，女性勞動人口參與率在過去10年則由49.6%上升至50.5%。（表6.4及6.4A）

6.13 與2011年比較，在2021年，屬55歲及以上年齡組別的男性的勞動人口參與率顯著上升，而屬其他年齡組別則大致相同。另一方面，同期間的女性勞動人口參與率在屬45歲及以上年齡組別均有顯著上升。（圖6.2）

6.14 整體勞動人口參與率除受人口的年齡和性別結構影響外，亦受每個年齡和性別組別的勞動人口參與率的轉變所影響。前者的影響可以2021年人口的性別及年齡結構作為標準年人口計算所得的標準化整體勞動人口參與率所消除。2011年和2016年男性及女性的標準化整體勞動人口參與率均較原本的比率為低。撇除外籍家庭傭工後，2011年和2016年的標準化勞動人口參與率亦較原

of the older age group (aged 55 and over) increased from 14.0% to 24.0%. The median age of the labour force increased from 41.0 in 2011 to 43.9 in 2021 due to ageing of the overall population and deferral in entering the labour force amongst the youths as a result of increased post-secondary educational opportunities. For the sex ratio of the labour force, it decreased from 1 071 males per 1 000 females in 2011 to 977 in 2021 because of the larger increase in the female labour force. The corresponding figures after excluding foreign domestic helpers were 1 244 and 1 161 respectively. (Tables 6.3 and 6.3A)

Labour force participation rate

6.12 The overall labour force participation rate (i.e. the proportion of economically active population in the total population aged 15 and over) increased from 59.7% in 2011 to 60.8% in 2016, then dropped back to 59.7 in 2021. Analysed by sex, the labour force participation rate for males decreased from 67.0% in 2011 to 65.7% in 2021, whereas that for females increased from 53.4% to 54.8% in the same period. Excluding foreign domestic helpers, the labour force participation rate for females increased marginally from 49.6% to 50.5%. (Tables 6.4 and 6.4A)

6.13 Compared with 2011, the male labour force participation rates increased significantly for those aged 55 and over and remained roughly the same for those of the other age groups in 2021. On the other hand, the female labour force participation rates increased significantly for aged 45 and over over the same period. (Chart 6.2)

6.14 The overall labour force participation rate is affected by the changes in both the age-sex structure of the population and the age-sex specific labour force participation rates. The effect of the former factor can be eliminated by computing a standardised overall labour force participation rate based on the sex and age structure of the population in 2021 as the standard population. For both males and females, the standardised rates for 2011 and 2016 were smaller than the original rates. After excluding foreign domestic

本的比率為低。這些標準化比率顯示過去 10 年男性及女性的勞動人口參與情況有所上升。（表 6.4 及 6.4A）

6.15 在過去 10 年，在不同年齡及性別的組別中，勞動人口參與率的變化亦各有不同。由於接受教育的機會增加，男女青年（即 15 至 24 歲的人士）的勞動人口參與率均持續在低水平。至於 55 歲及以上的人士，在過去 10 年，其勞動人口參與率有顯著的上升：55 至 64 歲的參與率由 2011 年的 49.5% 上升至 2021 年的 59.0%；65 歲以上的參與率由 2011 年的 7.0% 上升至 2021 年的 14.6%。有關升幅在 55 歲及以上的男性及女性同樣明顯。（表 6.5 及 6.5A）

6.16 在 25 至 54 歲的工作年齡人士中，男性的勞動人口參與率保持高水平。相對而言，25 至 54 歲女性的勞動人口參與率則有所上升，25 至 34 歲的參與率由 2011 年的 84.0% 上升至 2021 年的 84.7%，35 至 44 歲的由 73.2% 上升至 76.6%，而 45 至 54 歲的則由 63.2% 上升至 72.2%。在過去 10 年女性勞動人口的增長，在一定程度上是由於外籍家庭傭工數目增加。撇除這些外籍家庭傭工後，25 至 34 歲的勞動人口參與率由 2011 年的 79.9% 上升至 2021 年的 81.7%，35 至 44 歲的由 69.7% 輕微上升至 70.1%，而 45 至 54 歲的則由 61.8% 上升至 69.7%，有關增長幅度仍相當高，這與較多女性擁有更高教育程度及較傾向留在勞動市場有關。（表 6.5 及 6.5A）

6.17 與 2011 年比較，在勞動人口當中，已婚女性的參與率有所上升，反映更多已婚女性投入勞動市場。在所有年齡組別中（15 至 24 歲除外），已婚女性的參與率仍低於從未結婚的女性。男性的情況恰恰相反，除 65 歲及以上的年齡組別外，已婚男性的參與率均較從未結婚者為高。至於喪偶／離婚／分居的男

helpers, the standardised rates for 2011 and 2016 were also smaller than the original rates. These standardised rates indicate that the labour force participation for both males and females were on the rise in the last 10 years. (Tables 6.4 and 6.4A)

6.15 Changes in the labour force participation rate over the past 10 years differed among different age-sex groups. The labour force participation rates for both male and female youths (i.e. persons aged 15-24) were continuously at low levels as a result of the increased educational opportunities. For persons aged 55 and over, the labour force participation rates increased significantly during the past 10 years: the rate rose from 49.5% in 2011 to 59.0% in 2021 for those aged 55-64, and from 7.0% to 14.6% for those aged 65 and over. Notable increases were seen for both males and females aged 55 and over. (Tables 6.5 and 6.5A)

6.16 For persons aged 25-54, the labour force participation rates for males remained high. On the contrary, the labour force participation rates for females aged 25-54 had risen; the rate rose from 84.0% in 2011 to 84.7% in 2021 for those aged 25-34, from 73.2% to 76.6% for those aged 35-44, and from 63.2% to 72.2% for those aged 45-54. Part of the increase was attributable to the increase in foreign domestic helpers during the past 10 years. After excluding foreign domestic helpers, the labour force participation rates increased from 79.9% in 2011 to 81.7% in 2021 for females aged 25-34, rose slightly from 69.7% to 70.1% for those aged 35-44 and from 61.8% to 69.7% for those aged 45-54. The rate of increase was still high because more females were better educated and had stronger tendency to remain in the labour force. (Tables 6.5 and 6.5A)

6.17 Compared with 2011, the labour force participation rates of married females had risen, reflecting more married females entering the labour market. The rates for married females remained lower than those for never married females for all age groups except for those aged 15-24. However, the opposite was observed on that for their male counterparts, with higher rates for married males than

女，其勞動人口參與率在過去 10 年都有所上升。（表 6.6）

never married males except for those aged 65 and over. Moreover, the labour force participation rates of the widowed/divorced/separated for both males and females increased over the past 10 years. (Table 6.6)

工作人口

Working population

就業身分

Employment status

6.18 在工作人口中，2021 年僱員所佔的比例為 90.2%，較 2011 年的 88.8% 有所上升。僱主所佔的比例由 2011 年的 4.8% 下跌至 2021 年的 2.8%，而自營作業者的比例則由 2011 年的 6.0% 上升至 2021 年的 6.7%。（表 6.7）

6.18 The proportion of employees in the working population increased to 90.2% in 2021, from 88.8% in 2011. The proportion of employers decreased from 4.8% in 2011 to 2.8% in 2021, whereas the proportion of self-employed persons increased from 6.0% in 2011 to 6.7% in 2021. (Table 6.7)

教育程度

Educational attainment

6.19 過去 10 年，工作人口的教育程度持續提高。未受教育或只具學前教育程度的工作人口比例，由 2011 年的 0.9% 降至 2021 年的 0.8%；只曾受小學教育的工作人口比例，亦由 2011 年的 10.6% 降至 2021 年的 7.3%；另一方面，同期間曾受專上教育的人口比例則由 35.4% 大幅增至 45.0%。（表 6.8）

6.19 Educational attainment of the working population continued to improve over the past 10 years. The proportion of the working population who had no schooling or pre-primary education decreased from 0.9% in 2011 to 0.8% in 2021, and that of those having only primary education decreased from 10.6% in 2011 to 7.3% in 2021. On the other hand, the proportion of those having post-secondary education increased significantly from 35.4% to 45.0% in the same period. (Table 6.8)

6.20 按就業身分進一步研究工作人口的教育程度，可見到在 2021 年，有較大比例的僱員（45.7%）、僱主（46.0%）及無酬家庭從業員（49.6%）曾接受專上教育，而曾接受專上教育的自營作業者（34.8%）則相對較小。（表 6.8）

6.20 Further examining the educational attainment of the working population by employment status, it is noted that somewhat higher proportions of employees (45.7%), employers (46.0%) and unpaid family workers (49.6%) in 2021 had attended post-secondary education when compared with those self-employed persons (34.8%). (Table 6.8)

職業

Occupation

6.21 按職業類別分析，在工作人口當中，專業人員及輔助專業人員的比例，由 2016 年的 9.8% 及 18.2%，分別增至 2021 年的 11.2% 及 19.0%。另一方面，

6.21 Analysed by occupation category, the proportion of professionals and associate professionals in the working population increased respectively from 9.8% and 18.2% in 2016 to 11.2% and 19.0% in 2021.

服務及銷售人員，以及機台及機器操作員及裝配員的比例，則有所下降，由 2016 年的 19.4% 及 4.4%，分別降至 2021 年的 18.2% 及 4.3%。（表 6.9）

6.22 男性及女性的職業分布各有不同。女性以非技術工人（主要是外籍家庭傭工）和文書支援人員作為職業的比例顯著較男性為高；相反，較多男性以經理、輔助專業人員、工藝及有關人員，和機台及機器操作員及裝配員等作為職業。（表 6.9）

行業

6.23 在 2021 年，「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」是最多人從事的行業，人數佔工作人口的比例由 2011 年的 14.5% 上升至 2021 年的 17.7%。「地產、專業及商用服務業」則為第二大行業，人數佔工作人口的比例由 13.0% 上升至 15.8%。同期間，從事「進出口、批發及零售業」的人數比例，則由 22.7% 顯著下降至 15.5%。隨着其他行業的工作人口增加，從事「製造業」的人士所佔的比例下降，由 2011 年的 4.0% 降至 2021 年的 3.1%。（表 6.10）

6.24 按性別分析，女性從事「雜項社會及個人服務」及「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」的比例顯著較男性高。在過去 10 年，從事前者行業的男女比例差異逐漸擴大，主要是由於外籍家庭傭工的人數在期間增加。在過去 10 年，男性從事「建造業」及「運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業」的比例仍然顯著高於女性的比例。（表 6.10）

On the contrary, there was a decline in the proportion of service and sales workers, as well as plant and machine operators and assemblers in the working population, respectively from 19.4% and 4.4% in 2011 to 18.2% and 4.3% in 2021. (Table 6.9)

6.22 The occupational distribution varied between males and females. A significantly higher proportion of females were engaged as workers in elementary occupations (mainly foreign domestic helpers) and as clerical support workers than males. The reverse situation was found in such occupations as managers, associate professionals, craft and related workers, as well as plant and machine operators and assemblers. (Table 6.9)

Industry

6.23 “Public administration, education, human health and social work activities” was the largest sector, its share in total employment increased from 14.5% in 2011 to 17.7% in 2021. “Real estate, professional and business services” was the second largest sector, with its share increased from 13.0% to 15.8%. The proportion of the working population in the “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades” sector was significantly decreased from 22.7% to 15.5%. Yet the increase in working population in other sectors were accompanied by a decline of workers in the “Manufacturing” sector, with its share decreased from 4.0% in 2011 to 3.1% in 2021. (Table 6.10)

6.24 Analysed by sex, a significantly higher proportion of females were found working in the “Miscellaneous social and personal services” and “Public administration, education, human health and social work activities” sectors than males. In the former sector, the proportional gender difference was widening over the past 10 years. This was mainly attributable to the increase in the number of foreign domestic helpers over the period. For the “Construction” and “Transportation, storage, postal and courier services” sectors, the proportions of males remained significantly higher than those of females over the past 10 years. (Table 6.10)

每月主要職業收入

6.25 工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數，由2011年的11,000元增至2021年的18,000元，升幅為63.6%。同期間，按綜合消費物價指數計算的整體消費物價上升了29.2%。在扣除價格變動後，每月主要職業收入中位數在過去10年錄得約30%的實質增長。（表6.11）

6.26 在2021年，男性的每月主要職業收入中位數為20,000元，較女性的15,000元高出33.3%。按年齡分析，在2021年介乎25至54歲的男性及女性，其每月主要職業收入中位數相對較高。撇除外籍家庭傭工後（大部分為女性），女性的每月主要職業收入中位數為17,000元。（表6.11及6.11A）

6.27 在各職業中，每月主要職業收入中位數的差異很大。在2021年，經理、專業人員及非技術工人的有關數字分別為50,000元、45,000元及5,250元。撇除外籍家庭傭工後（大部分為非技術工人），非技術工人的每月主要職業收入中位數為11,840元。（表6.12）

6.28 無論男女，教育程度較高的工作人口其每月主要職業收入大致上都較高。以2021年來說，未受教育或只有學前教育程度的工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數為10,250元，而曾受專上教育（學位課程）的工作人口，其月入中位數則高達30,000元。（表6.13）

Monthly income from main employment

6.25 The median monthly income from main employment of the working population increased by 63.6% from \$11,000 in 2011 to \$18,000 in 2021. Over the same period, overall consumer prices as measured by the Composite Consumer Price Index increased by 29.2%. Discounting price changes, the median monthly income from main employment recorded an increase of about 30% over the past 10 years in real terms. (Table 6.11)

6.26 The median monthly income from main employment of males was \$20,000 in 2021, 33.3% higher than that of their female counterparts at \$15,000. When analysed by age, males and females in the age group of 25-54 had relatively higher median monthly income from main employment in 2021. After excluding foreign domestic helpers (the majority were females), the median monthly income from main employment of females became \$17,000. (Tables 6.11 and 6.11A)

6.27 The median monthly income from main employment varied greatly among different occupations. It ranged from \$50,000 for managers and \$45,000 for professionals, down to \$5,250 for workers in the elementary occupations in 2021. After excluding foreign domestic helpers (the majority were engaged in elementary occupations), the median monthly income from main employment for workers in the elementary occupations was \$11,840. (Table 6.12)

6.28 The median monthly income from main employment increased with higher level of education in general. This is true for both males and females. In 2021, the median monthly income from main employment of the working population with no schooling or only pre-primary education was \$10,250 and the amount was higher, at \$30,000, for those who had attended post-secondary education in degree courses. (Table 6.13)

每周通常工作時數

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

6.30 在 2021 年，近半工作人口每周通常工作 40 至 49 小時，而每周通常工作時數的中位數為 45 小時。按性別分析，女性的每周通常工作時數中位數為 44 小時，較男性的 45 小時為低。撇除外籍家庭傭工，女性每周通常工作時數的中位數為 42 小時，而每周通常工作 60 小時或以上的女性工作人口比例為 7.6%，男性則為 14.1%。（表 6.14 及 6.14A）

6.31 任職經理的每周通常工作時數中位數為 41 小時，而專業人員和輔助專業人員的每周通常工作時數中位數分別為 44 小時及 43 小時。另一方面，任職服務及銷售人員，和機台及機器操作員及裝配員的每周通常工作時數較長，其中位數均為 48 小時。此外，非技術工人的每周通常工作時數中位數亦為 48 小時，撇除外籍家庭傭工後的相應數字為 45 小時。（表 6.15）

6.32 按行業類別分析，從事「住宿及膳食服務業」和「雜項社會及個人服務」的工作人口的每周通常工作時數中位數較從事其他行業為高，分別為 48 及 50 小時。前者有 24.2% 的工作人口每周通常工作 60 小時或以上，而後者則有 38.1%。撇除外籍家庭傭工後，從事「雜項社會及個人服務」的工作人口的每周通常工作時數中位數降至 44 小時。（表 6.16）

Weekly usual hours of work

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

6.30 In 2021, almost half of the working population usually worked 40-49 hours weekly. The median weekly usual hours of work was 45 hours. Analysed by sex, the median weekly usual hours of work of females (44 hours) was lower than that of males (45 hours). Excluding foreign domestic helpers, the median weekly usual hours of work of females was 42 hours and the proportion of females who usually worked 60 hours or more a week was 7.6%, while that of their male counterparts was 14.1%. (Tables 6.14 and 6.14A)

6.31 The median weekly usual hours of work of managers was 41 hours, while those of professionals and associate professionals were 44 hours and 43 hours respectively. On the other hand, service and sales workers, as well as plant and machine operators and assemblers usually worked for longer hours weekly. The median weekly usual hours of work was 48 hours for both occupation categories. Moreover, the median weekly usual hours of work of workers in elementary occupations was also 48 hours. The corresponding figure was 45 hours after excluding foreign domestic helpers. (Table 6.15)

6.32 Analysed by industry category, the median weekly usual hours of work of the working population employed in “Accommodation and food services” and “Miscellaneous social and personal services” were 48 and 50 hours respectively, which were higher than those of the other industries. 24.2% of the working population engaged in the former industry and 38.1% engaged in the latter industry usually worked 60 hours or more weekly. After excluding foreign domestic helpers, the median weekly usual hours of work of the working population in “Miscellaneous social and

6.33 僱員及僱主的每周通常工作時數分布與自營作業者及無酬家庭從業員不同。過半僱員及約 40% 僱主每周通常工作 40 至 49 小時，而相對地有較多自營作業者及無酬家庭從業員每周通常工作少於 30 小時。（表 6.17）

工作地點

6.34 在 2021 年，15.9% 的工作人口是在他們居住的地區內工作，而另外 10.2% 的工作人口是在家中工作。跨區工作的人口，最大部分是在新界的新市鎮居住並在九龍區工作，這些人佔全部工作人口的 10.4%。另外，有 1.3% 的工作人口是在香港以外地方工作。（表 6.18）

6.35 就工作地點分析（不包括於家中工作的人口），九龍是最多工作人口的工作地區，有 25.4% 的工作人口在那裏工作；其次有 21.8% 工作人口在香港島、20.6% 工作人口在新市鎮及有 4.4% 工作人口在新界其他地區工作。如將工作地點和居住地區比較，居住在新界其他地區及新市鎮的工作人口中，分別有 10.8% 及 31.9% 在同一地區工作；而居住在香港島及九龍的工作人口中，則有較高比例在同一地區工作，分別為 50.7% 及 39.5%。這顯示在新界其他地區及新市鎮居住的工作人口較多需要前往別區工作。（表 6.18）

6.36 以分區而言，在居住地區同區工作的人口有 59 萬人（或在港有固定工作地點的工作人口的 22.0%），其中以觀塘區所佔的比重最高，為 11.5%。而非在

personal services” declined to 44 hours. (Table 6.16)

6.33 The distribution of weekly usual hours of work of employees and employers was different from that of the self-employed and unpaid family workers. While over half of the employees and about 40% of employers usually worked 40-49 hours weekly, significantly more self-employed and unpaid family workers usually worked less than 30 hours weekly. (Table 6.17)

Place of work

6.34 In 2021, 15.9% of the population worked in the same area as that of their residence and another 10.2% worked at home. Of persons not working in the area of their residence, those who had their place of residence in the new towns of the New Territories and their place of work in Kowloon constituted the largest proportion, accounting for 10.4% of the total working population. Besides, 1.3% of the working population worked outside Hong Kong. (Table 6.18)

6.35 When analysed by place of work (excluding the working population worked at home), most of the working population worked in Kowloon (25.4%), followed by Hong Kong Island (21.8%), new towns (20.6%) and other areas in the New Territories (4.4%). If the place of work is compared with the area of residence, the working population living in the other areas in the New Territories and new towns also worked there were 10.8% and 31.9% respectively. The corresponding proportions for the working population living on Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon were higher, at 50.7% and 39.5% respectively. This indicates that a larger proportion of the working population living in the other areas in the New Territories and new towns had to work in other areas. (Table 6.18)

6.36 In terms of district, 0.59 million persons (or 22.0% of the working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong) worked in the same district as their residence, with the Kwun Tong district having the

同一分區居住及工作的工作人口中，較高比例在同一主要分區（即香港島、九龍、新市鎮及新界其他地區）的其他分區工作。居於香港島但並非在其居住的分區內工作的人口中有 57.5% 於同一主要分區（即香港島）內其他分區工作。而居於九龍、新市鎮及新界其他地區的工作人口的相應數字為 41.1%、39.7% 及 41.4%。（表 6.19）

largest share (11.5%). For those persons with place of work and place of residence in different districts, it is noted that there were higher proportions of them working in other districts in the same broad area (i.e. Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, New towns and other areas in the New Territories). There were 57.5% of the working population living on Hong Kong Island but not working in the same districts as their residence who worked in other districts in the same broad area, i.e. Hong Kong Island; the corresponding figures for those living in Kowloon, new towns and other areas in the New Territories were 41.1%, 39.7% and 41.4% respectively. (Table 6.19)

6.37 工作地點頗受所從事的職業影響。在中西區上班的經理、專業人員及輔助專業人員的百分比最高，分別是 19.2%、16.2% 及 13.0%，而從事輔助專業人員的較多在觀塘區工作（13.3%），服務及商店銷售人員（14.0%）則較多在油尖旺區工作。工藝及有關人員（13.6%）及機台及機器操作員及裝配員（12.0%）較多在新界其他地區工作。非技術工人的工作地點的分布相對較平均。（表 6.20）

6.37 The place of work varied with different occupations. The Central and Western district had the highest percentage of managers (19.2%), professionals (16.2%) and associate professionals (13.0%) working there, while more associate professionals (13.3%) and service and sales workers (14.0%) worked in the Kwun Tong district and Yau Tsim Mong district respectively. Craft and related workers (13.6%), and plant and machine operators and assemblers (12.0%) worked mostly in other areas in the New Territories. The distribution is comparatively more even for workers in elementary occupations. (Table 6.20)

前赴工作地點的交通方式

Mode of transport to place of work

6.38 在 2021 年，乘搭香港鐵路（本地線）是前赴工作地點最普遍的主要交通方式。43.2% 在港有固定工作地點的工作人口乘搭香港鐵路（本地線）上班，另有 25.0% 的工作人口乘搭巴士上班，而步行上班的人士則佔 10.5%。（表 6.21）

6.38 In 2021, Mass Transit Railway (Local line) was the most popular main mode of transport and used by 43.2% of the working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong to travel to work. Another 25.0% of the working population travelled by bus and 10.5% on foot only. (Table 6.21)

6.39 約 34% 在港有固定工作地點的工作人口採用多於一種交通方式前赴工作地點。香港鐵路（本地線）、巴士及公共小巴是最多人採用的輔助交通方式，分別有 12.2%、12.1% 及 8.0% 在港有固定工作地點的工作人口採用其作輔助交通方式。（表 6.21 及 6.22）

6.39 About 34% of the working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong used more than one mode of transport to travel to work. Mass Transit Railway (Local line), bus and public light bus were the most popular supplementary modes of transport, used by 12.2%, 12.1% and 8.0% of the working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong respectively. (Tables 6.21 and 6.22)

6.40 近半數採用多於一種交通方式上班的工作人口居於新市鎮。居於新市鎮的工作人口平均採用 1.44 種交通方式前赴工作地點，較香港島的 1.45 種稍低但較九龍的 1.42 種為高。（表 6.22）

6.41 按每月主要職業收入分析，主要乘搭私家車／客貨車或的士上班的人士收入較高，每月的主要職業收入中位數分別為 42,000 元及 40,000 元。步行上班的人士收入最低，每月的主要職業收入中位數為 13,800 元。（表 6.23）

失業人口

失業情況的界定

6.42 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工作人員進行點算工作，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。

6.43 在研究失業問題時，基本上應以政府統計處進行的「綜合住戶統計調查」的數據為依據。人口普查／中期人口統計中用作界定失業人士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，而勞動人口加上非從事經濟活

6.40 Almost half of the working population using more than one mode of transport to work lived in the new towns. On average, persons lived in the new towns had to take 1.44 different modes of transport to go to the work place, slightly lower than that of persons who lived on Hong Kong Island (1.45) but higher than that of persons who lived in Kowloon (1.42). (Table 6.22)

6.41 Analysed by monthly income from main employment, persons travelling to work mainly by private car/ passenger van or taxi had higher monthly income from employment, with the median values at \$42,000 and \$40,000 respectively. The median monthly income from main employment for those who walked to the place of work was the lowest, at \$13,800. (Table 6.23)

Unemployed population

Measurement of unemployment

6.42 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.

6.43 Studies on unemployment should 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

動人口（請參閱以下第 6.44 – 6.46 段）便成為整體人口。

非從事經濟活動人口

年齡與性別

6.44 在 2021 年，非從事經濟活動的人口有 347 萬，2011 年的相對數字為 334 萬。按年齡分析，過去 10 年間 65 歲及以上非從事經濟活動的人口上升 41.7%。另一方面，雖然相對於 10 年前，現時有較高比例的 15 至 24 歲青年人為繼續升學而延遲投身社會工作，但由於出生率持續偏低，非從事經濟活動的 15 至 24 歲青年人口減少 29.9%。（表 6.24）

6.45 至於非從事經濟活動人口的年齡分布，男女情況各有不同。就兩性而言，非從事經濟活動人士中的年輕及老年人口比例均高企。在非從事經濟活動人口中，女性於主要工作年齡（25 至 54 歲）所佔的比例較男性的相應數字為高，主因是在這年齡組別內的女性大多數為料理家務者。（表 6.24）

經濟活動身分

6.46 隨着人口高齡化，退休人士佔非從事經濟活動人口的比例由 2011 年的 31.3% 大幅增至 2021 年的 39.5%。（表 6.25）

population (i.e. the labour force). This is because the economically active population is composed of the working population and the unemployed population; and when labour force is taken together with the economically inactive population (see Paragraphs 6.44 – 6.46 below), the whole population is formed.

Economically inactive population

Age and sex

6.44 There were 3.47 million persons who were economically inactive in 2021 as compared to the figure of 3.34 million in 2011. When analysed by age, it is noted that the economically inactive population aged 65 and over had grown by 41.7% in the past 10 years. On the other hand, even though a higher proportion of youths aged 15-24 had delayed their entry into the workforce to pursue their studies as compared with that a decade ago, the size of economically inactive youth population in this age group decreased by 29.9% as a result of the continuously low fertility rate. (Table 6.24)

6.45 The age distribution of the economically inactive population was different between males and females. While the proportions of economically inactive persons in the younger and the older age groups were high for both sexes, a much higher proportion was recorded in the prime working age bracket (aged 25-54) among females than males mainly because of the predominance of home-makers at these ages among females. (Table 6.24)

Economic activity status

6.46 With the ageing of the population, the proportion of retired persons in the economically inactive population increased significantly from 31.3% in 2011 to 39.5% in 2021. (Table 6.25)

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表 6.1 1961 年至 2021 年按性別及經濟活動身分劃分的 15 歲及以上的人口及平均每年增長率
Table 6.1 Population aged 15 and over and average annual growth rate by sex and economic activity status, 1961 – 2021

性別 Sex	年份 Year	前 5 年內平均每年增長率（百分率） Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)					
		從事經濟 活動人口 ⁽¹⁾ Economically active persons ⁽¹⁾	非從事經濟 活動人口 ⁽²⁾ Economically inactive persons ⁽²⁾	15 歲及 以上人口 Persons aged 15 and over	從事經濟 活動人口 Economically active persons	非從事經濟 活動人口 ⁽²⁾ Economically inactive persons ⁽²⁾	15 歲及 以上人口 Persons aged 15 and over
男 Male							
	1961	852 850	90 914	943 764	..	..	..
	1971	1 084 355	196 127	1 280 482	2.4 ⁽³⁾	8.0 ⁽³⁾	3.1 ⁽³⁾
	1981	1 618 389	343 414	1 961 803	4.1 ⁽³⁾	5.8 ⁽³⁾	4.4 ⁽³⁾
	1986	1 716 411 (1 715 935)	406 415	2 122 826	1.2	3.4	1.6
	1991	1 742 271 (1 741 111)	470 676	2 212 947	0.3	3.0	0.8
	1996	1 925 095 (1 922 446)	586 759	2 511 854	2.0	4.5	2.6
	2001	1 948 976 (1 946 666)	762 011	2 710 987	0.2	5.4	1.5
	2006	1 930 331 (1 928 762)	858 074	2 788 405	-0.2	2.3	0.5
	2011	1 927 638 (1 925 161)	949 129	2 876 767	0.0	2.0	0.6
	2016	2 016 873 (2 012 987)	930 200	2 947 073	0.9	-0.4	0.5
	2021	1 949 029 (1 946 866)	1 017 239	2 966 268	-0.7	1.8	0.1
女 Female							
	1961	334 708	574 141	908 849	..	..	..
	1971	534 627	713 617	1 248 244	4.8 ⁽³⁾	2.2 ⁽³⁾	3.2 ⁽³⁾
	1981	885 415	901 835	1 787 250	5.2 ⁽³⁾	2.4 ⁽³⁾	3.7 ⁽³⁾
	1986	1 037 437 (1 012 447)	988 787	2 026 224	3.2	1.9	2.5
	1991	1 068 731 (1 014 879)	1 088 687	2 157 418	0.6	1.9	1.3
	1996	1 257 402 (1 141 878)	1 297 262	2 554 664	3.3	3.6	3.4
	2001	1 489 016 (1 310 011)	1 398 969	2 887 985	3.4	1.5	2.5
	2006	1 642 053 (1 456 473)	1 494 213	3 136 266	1.9	1.2	1.6
	2011	1 799 769 (1 547 962)	1 571 480	3 371 249	1.9	1.0	1.5
	2016	1 937 925 (1 620 016)	1 621 132	3 559 057	1.5	0.6	1.1
	2021	1 994 546 (1 676 720)	1 644 418	3 638 964	0.6	0.3	0.4
合計 Both sexes							
	1961	1 187 558	665 055	1 852 613	..	..	..
	1971	1 618 982	909 744	2 528 726	3.1 ⁽³⁾	3.2 ⁽³⁾	3.2 ⁽³⁾
	1981	2 503 804	1 245 249	3 749 053	4.5 ⁽³⁾	3.2 ⁽³⁾	4.0 ⁽³⁾
	1986	2 753 848 (2 728 382)	1 395 202	4 149 050	1.9	2.3	2.0
	1991	2 811 002 (2 755 990)	1 559 363	4 370 365	0.4	2.2	1.0
	1996	3 182 497 (3 064 324)	1 884 021	5 066 518	2.5	3.9	3.0
	2001	3 437 992 (3 256 677)	2 160 980	5 598 972	1.6	2.8	2.0
	2006	3 572 384 (3 385 235)	2 352 287	5 924 671	0.7	1.6	1.1
	2011	3 727 407 (3 473 123)	2 520 609	6 248 016	0.9	1.4	1.1
	2016	3 954 798 (3 633 003)	2 551 332	6 506 130	1.2	0.2	0.8
	2021	3 943 575 (3 623 586)	2 661 657	6 605 232	-0.1	0.9	0.3

註釋：(1) 括號內的從事經濟活動人口數字並不包括外籍家庭傭工。

(2) 數字不包括 15 歲以下人口。

(3) 數字是指前 10 年內平均每年增長率。

Notes: (1) Figures in brackets denote economically active persons excluding foreign domestic helpers.

(2) Figures exclude persons aged under 15.

(3) Figures refer to the average annual growth rates over the past 10 years.

表 6.2 2011 年及 2021 年按因素分析勞動人口增長
Table 6.2 Growth of labour force analysed by factor, 2011 and 2021

	2011		2021	
	實際數字 Actual (i)	假定數字 ⁽¹⁾ Hypothetical ⁽¹⁾ (ii)	實際數字 Actual (iii)	
勞動人口 Labour force	3 727 407	3 618 009	3 943 575	
勞動人口實際增長 Actual increase in labour force				+216 168 [(iii) - (i)]
– 因人口因素轉變 due to change in demographic factors				-109 398 [(ii) - (i)]
– 因勞動人口參與水平轉變 due to change in the level of participation in the labour force				+325 566 [(iii) - (ii)]

註釋：(1) 數字經運用2011年按年齡、性別劃分的勞動人口參與率於2021年按年齡及性別劃分的人口分布後估算得來。2021年勞動人口的預期數目，是假設勞動人口參與程度與2011年的數字相同，只是人口的年齡、性別結構轉變。

Note: (1) Figure is derived by applying the 2011 age-sex-specific labour force participation rates to the 2021 age-sex distribution of population. This represents the expected size of the labour force in 2021 if the level of participation in the labour force remained the same as that in 2011 while the age-sex structure of the population had changed.

表 6.3 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的勞動人口
Table 6.3 Labour force by age group and sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021

年份 Year	年齡組別 Age group	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Both sexes		性別比率 ⁽¹⁾ Sex ratio ⁽¹⁾
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	
2011								
	15 – 24	177 371	9.2	185 271	10.3	362 642	9.7	
	25 – 34	419 467	21.8	528 367	29.4	947 834	25.4	
	35 – 44	439 649	22.8	482 003	26.8	921 652	24.7	
	45 – 54	542 369	28.1	430 762	23.9	973 131	26.1	
	55 – 64	298 168	15.5	158 092	8.8	456 260	12.2	
	65+	50 614	2.6	15 274	0.8	65 888	1.8	
	總計 Total	1 927 638	100.0	1 799 769	100.0	3 727 407	100.0	1 071
2016								
	15 – 24	173 992	8.6	170 138	8.8	344 130	8.7	
	25 – 34	426 211	21.1	517 007	26.7	943 218	23.8	
	35 – 44	432 332	21.4	511 666	26.4	943 998	23.9	
	45 – 54	480 619	23.8	464 598	24.0	945 217	23.9	
	55 – 64	404 488	20.1	243 145	12.5	647 633	16.4	
	65+	99 231	4.9	31 371	1.6	130 602	3.3	
	總計 Total	2 016 873	100.0	1 937 925	100.0	3 954 798	100.0	1 041
2021								
	15 – 24	114 158	5.9	117 817	5.9	231 975	5.9	
	25 – 34	409 638	21.0	459 949	23.1	869 587	22.1	
	35 – 44	437 697	22.5	539 589	27.1	977 286	24.8	
	45 – 54	434 331	22.3	484 748	24.3	919 079	23.3	
	55 – 64	415 799	21.3	318 392	16.0	734 191	18.6	
	65+	137 406	7.0	74 051	3.7	211 457	5.4	
	總計 Total	1 949 029	100.0	1 994 546	100.0	3 943 575	100.0	977
年齡中位數 Median age								
	2011	43.4		38.8		41.0		
	2016	44.4		40.4		42.3		
	2021	45.3		42.6		43.9		

註釋：(1) 男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。

Note : (1) The number of males per 1 000 females.

表 6.3A 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的勞動人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）
Table 6.3A Labour force (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by age group and sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021

年份 Year	年齡組別 Age group	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Both sexes		性別比率 ⁽¹⁾ Sex ratio ⁽¹⁾
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	
2011								
	15 – 24	177 303	9.2	170 107	11.0	347 410	10.0	
	25 – 34	418 852	21.8	398 465	25.7	817 317	23.5	
	35 – 44	438 642	22.8	405 528	26.2	844 170	24.3	
	45 – 54	541 726	28.1	405 711	26.2	947 437	27.3	
	55 – 64	298 024	15.5	153 089	9.9	451 113	13.0	
	65+	50 614	2.6	15 062	1.0	65 676	1.9	
	總計 Total	1 925 161	100.0	1 547 962	100.0	3 473 123	100.0	1 244
2016								
	15 – 24	173 851	8.6	161 007	9.9	334 858	9.2	
	25 – 34	425 125	21.1	389 341	24.0	814 466	22.4	
	35 – 44	431 037	21.4	382 983	23.6	814 020	22.4	
	45 – 54	479 562	23.8	420 061	25.9	899 623	24.8	
	55 – 64	404 289	20.1	235 831	14.6	640 120	17.6	
	65+	99 123	4.9	30 793	1.9	129 916	3.6	
	總計 Total	2 012 987	100.0	1 620 016	100.0	3 633 003	100.0	1 243
2021								
	15 – 24	114 158	5.9	111 868	6.7	226 026	6.2	
	25 – 34	409 523	21.0	371 468	22.2	780 991	21.6	
	35 – 44	436 969	22.4	386 574	23.1	823 543	22.7	
	45 – 54	433 439	22.3	428 217	25.5	861 656	23.8	
	55 – 64	415 371	21.3	305 198	18.2	720 569	19.9	
	65+	137 406	7.1	73 395	4.4	210 801	5.8	
	總計 Total	1 946 866	100.0	1 676 720	100.0	3 623 586	100.0	1 161
				年齡中位數 Median age				
2011		43.4		40.2		41.8		
2016		44.5		42.0		43.3		
2021		45.3		44.2		44.8		

註釋：(1) 男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。

Note: (1) The number of males per 1 000 females.

表 6.4 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別劃分的勞動人口參與率⁽¹⁾及標準化勞動人口參與率⁽²⁾
Table 6.4 Labour force participation rate⁽¹⁾ and standardised labour force participation rate⁽²⁾ by sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021

年份 Year	勞動人口參與率 (百分比) Labour force participation rate (%)			標準化勞動人口參與率 (百分比) Standardised labour force participation rate (%)		
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes
2011	67.0	53.4	59.7	62.4	48.5	54.8
2016	68.4	54.5	60.8	66.2	51.7	58.2
2021	65.7	54.8	59.7	65.7	54.8	59.7

註釋：(1) 勞動人口佔所有 15 歲及以上人口的百分比。

(2) 請參閱「詞彙釋義」。2011 年及 2016 年的數字分別顯示 2011 年及 2016 年男性及女性的預期整體勞動人口參與率，若各年齡組別的勞動人口參與程度在該年維持不變而只是年齡分布已轉為 2021 年的數字。

Notes : (1) The proportion of labour force in the total population aged 15 and over.

(2) Please see "Definition of Terms". The 2011 and 2016 figures represent the expected overall labour force participation rates for males and females in 2011 and 2016 respectively if the level of labour force participation in each age group remained the same in that year while the age distribution had changed to that of 2021.

**表 6.4A 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別劃分的勞動人口參與率⁽¹⁾及標準化勞動人口參與率⁽²⁾
(不包括外籍家庭傭工)**
**Table 6.4A Labour force participation rate⁽¹⁾ and standardised labour force participation rate⁽²⁾
(excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021**

年份 Year	勞動人口參與率 (百分比) Labour force participation rate (%)			標準化勞動人口參與率 (百分比) Standardised labour force participation rate (%)		
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes
2011	67.0	49.6	57.9	62.4	44.6	53.0
2016	68.4	50.0	58.7	66.2	47.3	56.2
2021	65.7	50.5	57.7	65.7	50.5	57.7

註釋：(1) 勞動人口佔所有 15 歲及以上人口的百分比。

(2) 請參閱「詞彙釋義」。2011 年及 2016 年的數字分別顯示 2011 年及 2016 年男性及女性的預期整體勞動人口參與率，若各年齡組別的勞動人口參與程度在該年維持不變而只是年齡分布已轉為 2021 年的數字。

Notes : (1) The proportion of labour force in the total population aged 15 and over.

(2) Please see “Definition of Terms”. The 2011 and 2016 figures represent the expected overall labour force participation rates for males and females in 2011 and 2016 respectively if the level of labour force participation in each age group remained the same in that year while the age distribution had changed to that of 2021.

表 6.5 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的勞動人口參與率⁽¹⁾
Table 6.5 Labour force participation rate⁽¹⁾ by age group and sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021

年齡組別 Age group	2011			2016			2021		
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes
	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %
15 – 24	40.4	42.5	41.4	43.9	43.7	43.8	38.1	40.4	39.2
25 – 34	92.1	84.0	87.4	92.5	82.5	86.7	92.6	84.7	88.2
35 – 44	92.1	73.2	81.2	93.5	75.4	82.7	93.2	76.6	83.2
45 – 54	89.2	63.2	75.5	90.2	68.6	78.1	89.1	72.2	79.4
55 – 64	65.0	34.1	49.5	73.4	42.9	57.9	71.1	48.3	59.0
65+	11.5	3.0	7.0	18.3	5.1	11.2	20.1	9.6	14.6
合計 Overall	67.0	53.4	59.7	68.4	54.5	60.8	65.7	54.8	59.7

註釋：(1) 勞動人口佔所有 15 歲及以上人口的百分比。

Note : (1) The proportion of labour force in the total population aged 15 and over.

表 6.5A 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的勞動人口參與率⁽¹⁾
(不包括外籍家庭傭工)

Table 6.5A Labour force participation rate⁽¹⁾ (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by age group and sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021

年齡組別 Age group	2011			2016			2021		
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes
	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %
15 – 24	40.4	40.4	40.4	43.8	42.4	43.1	38.1	39.2	38.6
25 – 34	92.1	79.9	85.7	92.5	78.0	85.0	92.6	81.7	87.1
35 – 44	92.1	69.7	79.8	93.4	69.7	80.5	93.2	70.1	80.7
45 – 54	89.2	61.8	75.0	90.1	66.4	77.3	89.1	69.7	78.3
55 – 64	64.9	33.4	49.2	73.4	42.1	57.6	71.1	47.2	58.5
65+	11.5	3.0	7.0	18.3	5.0	11.2	20.1	9.6	14.5
合計 Overall	67.0	49.6	57.9	68.4	50.0	58.7	65.7	50.5	57.7

註釋：(1) 勞動人口佔所有 15 歲及以上人口的百分比。

Note: (1) The proportion of labour force in the total population aged 15 and over.

表 6.6 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按年齡組別、性別及婚姻狀況劃分的勞動人口參與率⁽¹⁾
Table 6.6 Labour force participation rate⁽¹⁾ by age group, sex and marital status, 2011, 2016 and 2021

年份 Year	年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			合計 Overall	女 Female			合計 Overall
		從未結婚 Never married	已婚 Married	喪偶/ 離婚/ 分居 Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated		從未結婚 Never married	已婚 Married	喪偶/ 離婚/ 分居 Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated	
		百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %
2011									
	15 – 24	39.8	80.9	59.8	40.4	41.8	62.6	73.8	42.5
	25 – 34	91.1	94.5	84.4	92.1	93.2	73.4	77.0	84.0
	35 – 44	87.6	94.0	87.4	92.1	89.8	68.8	72.8	73.2
	45 – 54	77.0	91.4	80.8	89.2	81.2	59.1	70.1	63.2
	55 – 64	52.5	66.4	56.3	65.0	55.2	31.6	37.3	34.1
	65+	8.0	12.6	6.6	11.5	7.2	4.2	1.8	3.0
	合計 Overall	64.1	70.4	45.7	67.0	68.1	51.7	30.4	53.4
2016									
	15 – 24	43.2	82.7	71.6	43.9	42.9	64.1	75.5	43.7
	25 – 34	91.5	94.7	89.0	92.5	91.3	72.0	85.1	82.5
	35 – 44	89.4	95.0	90.9	93.5	90.0	70.8	82.0	75.4
	45 – 54	80.5	92.4	83.8	90.2	79.1	65.6	73.8	68.6
	55 – 64	59.4	75.3	66.1	73.4	56.3	40.4	45.6	42.9
	65+	14.7	19.8	11.1	18.3	13.9	6.3	3.2	5.1
	合計 Overall	67.0	71.2	47.2	68.4	68.4	53.6	33.2	54.5
2021									
	15 – 24	37.5	70.3	76.0	38.1	39.6	60.8	85.4	40.4
	25 – 34	91.5	95.4	92.0	92.6	92.7	72.6	86.8	84.7
	35 – 44	89.4	95.0	90.9	93.2	91.8	71.2	80.6	76.6
	45 – 54	81.0	91.3	85.5	89.1	84.3	68.4	77.4	72.2
	55 – 64	61.9	72.6	67.3	71.1	63.8	44.2	53.3	48.3
	65+	21.7	21.0	14.8	20.1	19.8	10.8	7.0	9.6
	合計 Overall	68.7	66.2	48.2	65.7	71.1	52.6	36.7	54.8

註釋：(1) 勞動人口佔所有 15 歲及以上人口的百分比。

Note: (1) The proportion of labour force in the total population aged 15 and over.

表 6.7 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按就業身分劃分的工作人口
Table 6.7 Working population by employment status, 2011, 2016 and 2021

就業身分 Employment status	2011		2016		2021	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
僱員 ⁽¹⁾ Employees ⁽¹⁾	3 149 411	88.8	3 332 683	88.7	3 320 201	90.2
僱主 Employers	169 273	4.8	135 511	3.6	103 010	2.8
自營作業者 Self-employed	214 165	6.0	272 708	7.3	248 114	6.7
無酬家庭從業員 Unpaid family workers	14 932	0.4	15 710	0.4	9 970	0.3
總計 Total	3 547 781	100.0	3 756 612	100.0	3 681 295	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字包括外發工。

Note: (1) Figures include outworkers.

表 6.8 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及就業身分劃分的工作人口
Table 6.8 Working population by educational attainment (highest level attended) and employment status, 2011, 2016 and 2021

年份及教育程度 Year and educational attainment	僱員 ⁽¹⁾ Employees ⁽¹⁾		僱主 Employers		自營作業者 Self-employed		無酬家庭從業員 Unpaid family workers		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2011										
小學及以下 Primary and below										
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / Pre-primary	27 063	0.9	1 686	1.0	3 778	1.8	664	4.4	33 191	0.9
小學 Primary	320 295	10.2	16 692	9.9	35 182	16.4	2 744	18.4	374 913	10.6
小計 Sub-total	347 358	11.0	18 378	10.9	38 960	18.2	3 408	22.8	408 104	11.5
中學 Secondary										
初中 Lower secondary	543 477	17.3	27 851	16.5	53 752	25.1	3 009	20.2	628 089	17.7
高中 Upper secondary	1 118 750	35.5	60 193	35.6	70 006	32.7	5 563	37.3	1 254 512	35.4
小計 Sub-total	1 662 227	52.8	88 044	52.0	123 758	57.8	8 572	57.4	1 882 601	53.1
專上教育 Post-secondary										
文憑／證書 Diploma/Certificate	195 839	6.2	10 246	6.1	9 590	4.5	658	4.4	216 333	6.1
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	167 152	5.3	7 304	4.3	8 281	3.9	521	3.5	183 258	5.2
學位課程 Degree course	776 835	24.7	45 301	26.8	33 576	15.7	1 773	11.9	857 485	24.2
小計 Sub-total	1 139 826	36.2	62 851	37.1	51 447	24.0	2 952	19.8	1 257 076	35.4
總計 Total	3 149 411	100.0	169 273	100.0	214 165	100.0	14 932	100.0	3 547 781	100.0
2016										
小學及以下 Primary and below										
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / Pre-primary	30 534	0.9	1 134	0.8	3 487	1.3	388	2.5	35 543	0.9
小學 Primary	277 694	8.3	11 537	8.5	33 433	12.3	1 932	12.3	324 596	8.6
小計 Sub-total	308 228	9.2	12 671	9.4	36 920	13.5	2 320	14.8	360 139	9.6
中學 Secondary										
初中 Lower secondary	538 399	16.2	21 138	15.6	63 638	23.3	2 001	12.7	625 176	16.6
高中 Upper secondary	1 085 200	32.6	45 959	33.9	88 673	32.5	4 922	31.3	1 224 754	32.6
小計 Sub-total	1 623 599	48.7	67 097	49.5	152 311	55.9	6 923	44.1	1 849 930	49.2
專上教育 Post-secondary										
文憑／證書 Diploma/Certificate	249 502	7.5	8 829	6.5	15 386	5.6	1 291	8.2	275 008	7.3
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	182 916	5.5	5 447	4.0	11 423	4.2	1 021	6.5	200 807	5.3
學位課程 Degree course	968 438	29.1	41 467	30.6	56 668	20.8	4 155	26.4	1 070 728	28.5
小計 Sub-total	1 400 856	42.0	55 743	41.1	83 477	30.6	6 467	41.2	1 546 543	41.2
總計 Total	3 332 683	100.0	135 511	100.0	272 708	100.0	15 710	100.0	3 756 612	100.0

表 6.8 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及就業身分劃分的工作人口（續）

Table 6.8 Working population by educational attainment (highest level attended) and employment status, 2011, 2016 and 2021 (cont'd)

年份及教育程度 Year and educational attainment	僱員 ⁽¹⁾ Employees ⁽¹⁾		僱主 Employers		自營業者 Self-employed		無酬家庭從業員 Unpaid family workers		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2021										
小學及以下 Primary and below										
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / Pre-primary	25 416	0.8	862	0.8	2 322	0.9	52	0.5	28 652	0.8
小學 Primary	237 684	7.2	8 103	7.9	23 061	9.3	1 266	12.7	270 114	7.3
小計 Sub-total	263 100	7.9	8 965	8.7	25 383	10.2	1 318	13.2	298 766	8.1
中學 Secondary										
初中 Lower secondary	502 530	15.1	15 290	14.8	54 556	22.0	1 091	10.9	573 467	15.6
高中 Upper secondary	1 038 023	31.3	31 383	30.5	81 744	32.9	2 612	26.2	1 153 762	31.3
小計 Sub-total	1 540 553	46.4	46 673	45.3	136 300	54.9	3 703	37.1	1 727 229	46.9
專上教育 Post-secondary										
文憑／證書 Diploma/Certificate	235 055	7.1	6 707	6.5	16 520	6.7	771	7.7	259 053	7.0
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	208 344	6.3	4 533	4.4	11 754	4.7	678	6.8	225 309	6.1
學位課程 Degree course	1 073 149	32.3	36 132	35.1	58 157	23.4	3 500	35.1	1 170 938	31.8
小計 Sub-total	1 516 548	45.7	47 372	46.0	86 431	34.8	4 949	49.6	1 655 300	45.0
總計 Total	3 320 201	100.0	103 010	100.0	248 114	100.0	9 970	100.0	3 681 295	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字包括外發工。

Note : (1) Figures include outworkers.

表 6.9 2016 年及 2021 年按職業⁽¹⁾及性別劃分的工作人口
Table 6.9 Working population by occupation⁽¹⁾ and sex, 2016 and 2021

年份 Year	職業 Occupation	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Both sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2016							
	經理 Managers	252 964	13.3	134 272	7.2	387 236	10.3
	專業人員 Professionals	180 239	9.5	186 667	10.1	366 906	9.8
	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	416 728	21.9	266 691	14.4	683 419	18.2
	文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	165 333	8.7	367 531	19.8	532 864	14.2
	服務及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	347 424	18.3	379 997	20.5	727 421	19.4
	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	191 774	10.1	17 706	1.0	209 480	5.6
	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	156 608	8.2	7 798	0.4	164 406	4.4
	非技術工人 Elementary occupations	189 321	9.9	491 514	26.5	680 835	18.1
	漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	2 878	0.2	1 167	0.1	4 045	0.1
	總計 Total	1 903 269	100.0	1 853 343	100.0	3 756 612	100.0
2021							
	經理 Managers	206 651	11.5	149 669	7.9	356 320	9.7
	專業人員 Professionals	197 284	11.0	215 715	11.4	412 999	11.2
	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	399 327	22.2	299 135	15.9	698 462	19.0
	文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	158 994	8.9	343 605	18.2	502 599	13.7
	服務及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	309 785	17.3	359 046	19.0	668 831	18.2
	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	190 250	10.6	18 505	1.0	208 755	5.7
	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	148 327	8.3	9 543	0.5	157 870	4.3
	非技術工人 Elementary occupations	179 528	10.0	489 196	25.9	668 724	18.2
	漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	4 716	0.3	2 019	0.1	6 735	0.2
	總計 Total	1 794 862	100.0	1 886 433	100.0	3 681 295	100.0

註釋：(1) 2016 年及 2021 年的統計數字是根據 2021 年人口普查所採用的職業分類編製。詳情請參閱「詞彙釋義」。

Note: (1) Figures for 2016 and 2021 are compiled based on the occupation classification adopted in the 2021 Population Census. Please refer to "Definition of Terms" for further details.

表 6.10 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按行業⁽¹⁾及性別劃分的工作人口
Table 6.10 Working population by industry⁽¹⁾ and sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021

年份 Year	行業 Industry	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Both sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2011							
	製造業 Manufacturing	88 966	4.9	54 007	3.1	142 973	4.0
	建造業 Construction	244 387	13.4	31 130	1.8	275 517	7.8
	進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	377 965	20.7	427 304	24.8	805 269	22.7
	運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	248 228	13.6	68 369	4.0	316 597	8.9
	住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	140 531	7.7	138 408	8.0	278 939	7.9
	資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	79 410	4.3	37 347	2.2	116 757	3.3
	金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	106 472	5.8	113 092	6.6	219 564	6.2
	地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	243 745	13.3	218 330	12.7	462 075	13.0
	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	212 597	11.6	300 727	17.5	513 324	14.5
	雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	62 615	3.4	326 960	19.0	389 575	11.0
	其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	21 159	1.2	6 032	0.4	27 191	0.8
	總計 Total	1 826 075	100.0	1 721 706	100.0	3 547 781	100.0
2016							
	製造業 Manufacturing	87 616	4.6	54 829	3.0	142 445	3.8
	建造業 Construction	285 422	15.0	34 455	1.9	319 877	8.5
	進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	341 608	17.9	369 020	19.9	710 628	18.9
	運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	255 424	13.4	75 664	4.1	331 088	8.8
	住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	152 765	8.0	154 233	8.3	306 998	8.2
	資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	96 139	5.1	39 864	2.2	136 003	3.6
	金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	120 676	6.3	124 465	6.7	245 141	6.5
	地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	263 802	13.9	272 859	14.7	536 661	14.3
	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	225 036	11.8	342 061	18.5	567 097	15.1
	雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	58 652	3.1	380 281	20.5	438 933	11.7
	其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	16 129	0.8	5 612	0.3	21 741	0.6
	總計 Total	1 903 269	100.0	1 853 343	100.0	3 756 612	100.0

表 6.10 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按行業⁽¹⁾及性別劃分的工作人口 (續)
Table 6.10 Working population by industry⁽¹⁾ and sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021 (cont'd)

年份 Year	行業 Industry	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Both sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2021							
	製造業 Manufacturing	71 012	4.0	43 965	2.3	114 977	3.1
	建造業 Construction	274 679	15.3	42 357	2.2	317 036	8.6
	進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	254 095	14.2	317 407	16.8	571 502	15.5
	運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	237 109	13.2	65 392	3.5	302 501	8.2
	住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	123 956	6.9	134 495	7.1	258 451	7.0
	資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	90 787	5.1	40 932	2.2	131 719	3.6
	金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	130 327	7.3	149 009	7.9	279 336	7.6
	地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	282 265	15.7	298 378	15.8	580 643	15.8
	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	252 494	14.1	398 078	21.1	650 572	17.7
	雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	61 048	3.4	390 587	20.7	451 635	12.3
	其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	17 090	1.0	5 833	0.3	22 923	0.6
	總計 Total	1 794 862	100.0	1 886 433	100.0	3 681 295	100.0

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

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

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

(2) "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.

表 6.11 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的工作人口⁽¹⁾ 每月主要職業收入中位數
Table 6.11 Median monthly income from main employment of working population⁽¹⁾ by sex and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)		
		2011	2016	2021
男 Male				
	15 – 24	8,000	11,000	13,000
	25 – 34	13,000	17,000	20,000
	35 – 44	16,000	21,000	25,000
	45 – 54	15,000	19,500	23,000
	55 – 64	11,000	15,000	18,500
	65+	9,000	11,000	12,500
	合計 Overall	13,000	16,890	20,000
女 Female				
	15 – 24	7,800	10,000	12,250
	25 – 34	10,000	13,000	17,000
	35 – 44	11,000	12,500	15,000
	45 – 54	9,500	12,250	15,500
	55 – 64	7,500	10,100	13,000
	65+	6,940	9,000	10,000
	合計 Overall	9,500	12,000	15,000
合計 Both sexes				
	15 – 24	8,000	10,250	13,000
	25 – 34	12,000	15,000	19,000
	35 – 44	14,500	17,000	20,000
	45 – 54	12,380	15,500	20,000
	55 – 64	10,000	13,000	15,800
	65+	8,500	10,250	11,100
	合計 Overall	11,000	15,000	18,000

註釋：(1) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Note: (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

表 6.11A 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的工作人口⁽¹⁾（不包括外籍家庭傭工）
每月主要職業收入中位數

Table 6.11A Median monthly income from main employment of working population⁽¹⁾ (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)		
		2011	2016	2021
男 Male				
	15 – 24	8,000	11,000	13,000
	25 – 34	13,000	17,000	20,000
	35 – 44	16,250	21,000	25,000
	45 – 54	15,000	19,890	23,000
	55 – 64	11,000	15,000	18,500
	65+	9,000	11,000	12,500
	合計 Overall	13,000	17,000	20,000
女 Female				
	15 – 24	8,000	10,250	13,000
	25 – 34	13,500	16,000	20,000
	35 – 44	14,560	18,000	20,000
	45 – 54	10,000	13,800	18,000
	55 – 64	7,780	10,250	13,750
	65+	6,940	9,000	10,000
	合計 Overall	10,900	14,000	17,000
合計 Both sexes				
	15 – 24	8,000	10,750	13,000
	25 – 34	13,200	16,800	20,000
	35 – 44	15,000	20,000	23,000
	45 – 54	13,000	16,500	20,000
	55 – 64	10,000	13,400	16,000
	65+	8,500	10,250	11,130
	合計 Overall	12,000	15,500	19,500

註釋：(1) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Note: (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

表 6.12 2016 年及 2021 年按職業及性別劃分的工作人口⁽¹⁾ 每月主要職業收入中位數
Table 6.12 Median monthly income from main employment of working population⁽¹⁾ by occupation and sex, 2016 and 2021

年份 Year	職業 Occupation	每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)		
		男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes
2016 ⁽²⁾	經理 Managers	45,000	40,000	43,940
	專業人員 Professionals	35,500	30,000	33,000
	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	21,250	20,000	20,750
	文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	15,000	13,500	14,000
	服務及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	13,000	10,250	11,750
	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	15,000	10,000	15,000
	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	13,000	10,000	13,000
	非技術工人 ⁽³⁾ Elementary occupations ⁽³⁾	10,750 (11,000)	4,250 (9,000)	5,000 (10,000)
	漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 and occupations not classifiable	11,480	10,200	11,000
	合計 Overall	16,890	12,000	15,000
	2021 ⁽²⁾	經理 Managers	50,000	45,000	50,000
專業人員 Professionals		46,660	40,000	45,000
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals		23,800	20,000	22,000
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers		17,000	16,000	16,500
服務及銷售人員 Service and sales workers		16,000	12,500	14,000
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers		18,920	14,500	18,000
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers		15,500	12,750	15,500
非技術工人 ⁽³⁾ Elementary occupations ⁽³⁾		13,000 (13,000)	4,800 (10,250)	5,250 (11,840)
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 and occupations not classifiable		13,000	12,510	13,000
合計 Overall		20,000	15,000	18,000

註釋：(1) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

(2) 2016年及2021年的統計數字是根據2021年人口普查所採用的職業分類編製。詳情請參閱「詞彙釋義」。

(3) 括號內的數字是指撇除外籍家庭傭工後計算的相應數字，而大部分外籍家庭傭工為「非技術工人」。

Notes : (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

(2) Figures for 2016 and 2021 are compiled based on the occupation classification adopted in the 2021 Population Census. Please refer to "Definition of Terms" for further details.

(3) Figures in brackets refer to the corresponding figures after excluding foreign domestic helpers. Majority of foreign domestic helpers were engaged in "Elementary occupations".

表 6.13 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及性別劃分的工作人口⁽¹⁾每月主要職業收入中位數

Table 6.13 Median monthly income from main employment⁽¹⁾ by educational attainment (highest level attended) and sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021

年份 Year	教育程度 Educational attainment	每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)		
		男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes
2011				
	未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / Pre-primary	8,120	6,000	6,900
	小學 Primary	10,000	6,440	8,000
	初中 Lower secondary	10,000	6,500	8,500
	高中 Upper secondary	12,000	9,000	10,000
	專上教育：文憑／證書 Post-secondary : Diploma/Certificate	15,000	12,000	13,500
	副學位課程 Sub-degree course	15,000	11,000	12,360
	學位課程 Degree course	28,750	21,000	25,000
	總計 Total	13,000	9,500	11,000
2016				
	未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / Pre-primary	12,000	8,500	9,750
	小學 Primary	12,000	8,450	10,000
	初中 Lower secondary	13,500	8,500	11,000
	高中 Upper secondary	15,000	10,750	13,000
	專上教育：文憑／證書 Post-secondary : Diploma/Certificate	19,000	14,000	16,000
	副學位課程 Sub-degree course	18,000	13,500	15,300
	學位課程 Degree course	30,000	23,000	27,000
	總計 Total	16,890	12,000	15,000

表 6.13 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及性別劃分的工作人口⁽¹⁾每月主要職業收入中位數（續）

Table 6.13 Median monthly income from main employment⁽¹⁾ by educational attainment (highest level attended) and sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021 (cont'd)

年份 Year	教育程度 Educational attainment	每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)		
		男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes
2021				
	未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / Pre-primary	13,000	10,000	10,250
	小學 Primary	14,000	10,000	11,000
	初中 Lower secondary	16,000	10,000	13,000
	高中 Upper secondary	18,000	13,000	15,000
	專上教育：文憑／證書 Post-secondary : Diploma/Certificate	20,000	16,000	18,500
	副學位課程 Sub-degree course	20,000	16,800	19,000
	學位課程 Degree course	35,000	29,000	30,000
	總計 Total	20,000	15,000	18,000

註釋：(1) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Note : (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

表 6.14 2021 年按所有工作的每周通常工作時數及性別劃分的工作人口
Table 6.14 Working population by weekly usual hours of work of all employment and sex, 2021

工作時數 Hours of work	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Both sexes	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 18	115 298	6.4	138 265	7.3	253 563	6.9
18 – 29	85 201	4.7	106 466	5.6	191 667	5.2
30 – 34	65 384	3.6	64 845	3.4	130 229	3.5
35 – 39	91 341	5.1	106 984	5.7	198 325	5.4
40 – 44	496 851	27.7	543 540	28.8	1 040 391	28.3
45 – 49	392 678	21.9	395 674	21.0	788 352	21.4
50 – 54	234 310	13.1	204 422	10.8	438 732	11.9
55 – 59	59 343	3.3	51 276	2.7	110 619	3.0
60 – 64	140 668	7.8	140 939	7.5	281 607	7.6
65 – 69	31 088	1.7	19 747	1.0	50 835	1.4
70 – 74	56 841	3.2	64 542	3.4	121 383	3.3
≥ 75	25 859	1.4	49 733	2.6	75 592	2.1
總計 Total	1 794 862	100.0	1 886 433	100.0	3 681 295	100.0
所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數 Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment						
	45		44		45	

表 6.14A 2021 年按所有工作的每周通常工作時數及性別劃分的工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）
Table 6.14A Working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by weekly usual hours of work of all employment and sex, 2021

工作時數 Hours of work	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Both sexes	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 18	115 298	6.4	138 257	8.8	253 555	7.5
18 – 29	85 201	4.8	105 400	6.7	190 601	5.7
30 – 34	65 363	3.6	63 143	4.0	128 506	3.8
35 – 39	91 323	5.1	103 861	6.6	195 184	5.8
40 – 44	496 618	27.7	517 274	33.0	1 013 892	30.2
45 – 49	392 171	21.9	313 101	20.0	705 272	21.0
50 – 54	233 923	13.0	162 675	10.4	396 598	11.8
55 – 59	59 343	3.3	45 598	2.9	104 941	3.1
60 – 64	140 283	7.8	70 004	4.5	210 287	6.3
65 – 69	31 020	1.7	15 377	1.0	46 397	1.4
70 – 74	56 570	3.2	21 585	1.4	78 155	2.3
≥ 75	25 586	1.4	12 332	0.8	37 918	1.1
總計 Total	1 792 699	100.0	1 568 607	100.0	3 361 306	100.0
所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數 Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment						
	45		42		44	

表 6.15 2021 年按所有工作的每周通常工作時數及職業⁽¹⁾劃分的工作人口
Table 6.15 Working population by weekly usual hours of work of all employment and occupation⁽¹⁾, 2021

工作時數 Hours of work	經理 Managers		專業人員 Professionals		輔助專業人員 Associate professionals		文書支援人員 Clerical support workers		服務及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 18	18 142	5.1	29 771	7.2	48 585	7.0	33 126	6.6	56 551	8.5
18 – 29	14 431	4.1	18 432	4.5	28 353	4.1	26 476	5.3	46 655	7.0
30 – 34	14 080	4.0	12 830	3.1	21 707	3.1	13 713	2.7	31 376	4.7
35 – 39	19 804	5.6	24 055	5.8	50 337	7.2	33 845	6.7	30 787	4.6
40 – 44	133 580	37.5	158 953	38.5	270 051	38.7	216 896	43.2	102 114	15.3
45 – 49	59 634	16.7	74 270	18.0	135 320	19.4	106 747	21.2	151 701	22.7
50 – 54	45 156	12.7	49 225	11.9	70 872	10.1	38 348	7.6	91 758	13.7
55 – 59	13 501	3.8	13 165	3.2	19 660	2.8	10 869	2.2	22 008	3.3
60 – 64	22 081	6.2	18 556	4.5	32 218	4.6	13 295	2.6	69 061	10.3
65 – 69	3 168	0.9	2 647	0.6	5 061	0.7	2 790	0.6	23 427	3.5
70 – 74	6 203	1.7	5 940	1.4	9 783	1.4	4 264	0.8	33 495	5.0
≥ 75	6 540	1.8	5 155	1.2	6 515	0.9	2 230	0.4	9 898	1.5
總計 Total	356 320	100.0	412 999	100.0	698 462	100.0	502 599	100.0	668 831	100.0
所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數 ⁽²⁾ Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment ⁽²⁾										
	41		44		43		42		48	

表 6.15 2021 年按所有工作的每周通常工作時數及職業⁽¹⁾劃分的工作人口 (續)
Table 6.15 Working population by weekly usual hours of work of all employment and occupation⁽¹⁾, 2021 (cont'd)

工藝及有關人員		機台及機器操作員 及裝配員		非技術工人		漁農業熟練工人及 不能分類的職業		總計		工作時數 Hours of work
Craft and related workers		Plant and machine operators and assemblers		Elementary occupations		Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable		Total		
數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	
14 621	7.0	10 896	6.9	41 117	6.1	754	11.2	253 563	6.9	< 18
11 625	5.6	9 132	5.8	36 062	5.4	501	7.4	191 667	5.2	18 – 29
8 571	4.1	7 396	4.7	20 296	3.0	260	3.9	130 229	3.5	30 – 34
10 013	4.8	7 483	4.7	21 718	3.2	283	4.2	198 325	5.4	35 – 39
46 249	22.2	25 127	15.9	86 545	12.9	876	13.0	1 040 391	28.3	40 – 44
60 628	29.0	32 087	20.3	165 469	24.7	2 496	37.1	788 352	21.4	45 – 49
29 219	14.0	24 391	15.5	88 763	13.3	1 000	14.8	438 732	11.9	50 – 54
6 636	3.2	6 174	3.9	18 492	2.8	114	1.7	110 619	3.0	55 – 59
13 619	6.5	21 643	13.7	90 819	13.6	315	4.7	281 607	7.6	60 – 64
2 147	1.0	2 965	1.9	8 620	1.3	10	0.1	50 835	1.4	65 – 69
3 921	1.9	7 439	4.7	50 239	7.5	99	1.5	121 383	3.3	70 – 74
1 506	0.7	3 137	2.0	40 584	6.1	27	0.4	75 592	2.1	≥ 75
208 755	100.0	157 870	100.0	668 724	100.0	6 735	100.0	3 681 295	100.0	總計 Total
所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數 ⁽²⁾ Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment ⁽²⁾										
45		48		48 (45)		48		45		

註釋：(1) 統計表內的數字是根據 2021 年人口普查所採用的職業分類編製。詳情請參閱「詞彙釋義」。

(2) 括號內的數字是指撇除外籍家庭傭工後計算的相應數字，而大部分外籍家庭傭工為「非技術工人」。

Notes: (1) Figures in this table are compiled based on the occupation classification adopted in the 2021 Population Census. Please refer to "Definition of Terms" for further details.

(2) Figure in brackets refers to the corresponding figure after excluding foreign domestic helpers. Majority of foreign domestic helpers were engaged in "Elementary occupations".

表 6.16 2021 年按所有工作的每周通常工作時數及行業⁽¹⁾劃分的工作人口
Table 6.16 Working population by weekly usual hours of work of all employment and industry⁽¹⁾, 2021

工作時數 Hours of work	製造業 Manufacturing		建造業 Construction		進出口、批發及 零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades		運輸、倉庫、郵政 及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services		住宿及膳食 服務業 Accommodation and food services		資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 18	6 105	5.3	21 188	6.7	39 339	6.9	27 010	8.9	22 154	8.6	7 577	5.8
18 – 29	6 012	5.2	17 344	5.5	34 609	6.1	21 119	7.0	18 455	7.1	5 408	4.1
30 – 34	4 577	4.0	13 736	4.3	28 273	4.9	11 402	3.8	11 916	4.6	4 093	3.1
35 – 39	5 659	4.9	16 550	5.2	33 109	5.8	15 325	5.1	10 216	4.0	5 597	4.2
40 – 44	38 515	33.5	73 158	23.1	177 197	31.0	74 684	24.7	32 255	12.5	60 228	45.7
45 – 49	26 980	23.5	81 787	25.8	117 880	20.6	60 484	20.0	43 777	16.9	26 152	19.9
50 – 54	13 806	12.0	48 807	15.4	67 478	11.8	37 972	12.6	46 094	17.8	12 034	9.1
55 – 59	4 417	3.8	10 102	3.2	18 315	3.2	9 156	3.0	11 116	4.3	3 626	2.8
60 – 64	5 696	5.0	21 430	6.8	33 118	5.8	28 282	9.3	40 945	15.8	4 570	3.5
65 – 69	983	0.9	4 172	1.3	5 868	1.0	3 530	1.2	6 238	2.4	360	0.3
70 – 74	1 430	1.2	6 647	2.1	10 720	1.9	9 715	3.2	10 266	4.0	1 099	0.8
≥ 75	797	0.7	2 115	0.7	5 596	1.0	3 822	1.3	5 019	1.9	975	0.7
總計 Total	114 977	100.0	317 036	100.0	571 502	100.0	302 501	100.0	258 451	100.0	131 719	100.0
所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數 ⁽³⁾ Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment ⁽³⁾												
	44		45		43		45		48		40	

表 6.16 2021 年按所有工作的每周通常工作時數及行業⁽¹⁾劃分的工作人口 (續)
Table 6.16 Working population by weekly usual hours of work of all employment and industry⁽¹⁾, 2021 (cont'd)

金融及保險業		地產、專業及 商用服務業		公共行政、教育、 人類醫療保健 及社工活動		雜項社會及 個人服務		其他 ⁽²⁾		總計		工作時數 Hours of work
Financing and insurance		Real estate, professional and business services		Public administration, education, human health and social work activities		Miscellaneous social and personal services		Others ⁽²⁾		Total		
數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	
14 237	5.1	42 298	7.3	54 953	8.4	17 015	3.8	1 687	7.4	253 563	6.9	< 18
9 649	3.5	31 461	5.4	36 416	5.6	10 100	2.2	1 094	4.8	191 667	5.2	18 – 29
10 161	3.6	19 727	3.4	18 118	2.8	7 647	1.7	579	2.5	130 229	3.5	30 – 34
14 118	5.1	30 000	5.2	55 090	8.5	11 841	2.6	820	3.6	198 325	5.4	35 – 39
109 941	39.4	169 109	29.1	244 307	37.6	53 970	11.9	7 027	30.7	1 040 391	28.3	40 – 44
53 848	19.3	131 542	22.7	129 744	19.9	110 334	24.4	5 824	25.4	788 352	21.4	45 – 49
35 947	12.9	61 665	10.6	54 630	8.4	57 132	12.7	3 167	13.8	438 732	11.9	50 – 54
9 703	3.5	14 398	2.5	17 656	2.7	11 621	2.6	509	2.2	110 619	3.0	55 – 59
13 137	4.7	31 819	5.5	20 863	3.2	80 668	17.9	1 079	4.7	281 607	7.6	60 – 64
2 138	0.8	17 451	3.0	4 096	0.6	5 839	1.3	160	0.7	50 835	1.4	65 – 69
3 439	1.2	22 759	3.9	8 757	1.3	46 019	10.2	532	2.3	121 383	3.3	70 – 74
3 018	1.1	8 414	1.4	5 942	0.9	39 449	8.7	445	1.9	75 592	2.1	≥ 75
279 336	100.0	580 643	100.0	650 572	100.0	451 635	100.0	22 923	100.0	3 681 295	100.0	總計 Total
所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數 ⁽³⁾ Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment ⁽³⁾												
40		44		44		50 (44)		45		45		

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

(2) 「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。

(3) 括號內的數字是指撇除外籍家庭傭工後計算的相應數字。

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

(2) “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.

(3) Figure in brackets refers to the corresponding figure after excluding foreign domestic helpers.

表 6.17 2021 年按所有工作的每周通常工作時數及就業身分劃分的工作人口
Table 6.17 Working population by weekly usual hours of work of all employment and employment status, 2021

工作時數 Hours of work	僱員 ⁽¹⁾ Employees ⁽¹⁾		僱主 Employers		自營作業者 Self-employed		無酬家庭從業員 Unpaid family workers		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 18	206 297	6.2	7 086	6.9	36 765	14.8	3 415	34.3	253 563	6.9
18 – 29	151 717	4.6	8 518	8.3	29 964	12.1	1 468	14.7	191 667	5.2
30 – 34	100 558	3.0	8 298	8.1	20 808	8.4	565	5.7	130 229	3.5
35 – 39	176 150	5.3	5 583	5.4	16 289	6.6	303	3.0	198 325	5.4
40 – 44	958 977	28.9	28 613	27.8	50 992	20.6	1 809	18.1	1 040 391	28.3
45 – 49	742 284	22.4	14 087	13.7	31 228	12.6	753	7.6	788 352	21.4
50 – 54	407 189	12.3	10 483	10.2	20 476	8.3	584	5.9	438 732	11.9
55 – 59	98 863	3.0	3 471	3.4	8 120	3.3	165	1.7	110 619	3.0
60 – 64	255 334	7.7	7 800	7.6	18 051	7.3	422	4.2	281 607	7.6
65 – 69	47 458	1.4	1 057	1.0	2 262	0.9	58	0.6	50 835	1.4
70 – 74	109 359	3.3	3 993	3.9	7 726	3.1	305	3.1	121 383	3.3
≥ 75	66 015	2.0	4 021	3.9	5 433	2.2	123	1.2	75 592	2.1
總計 Total	3 320 201	100.0	103 010	100.0	248 114	100.0	9 970	100.0	3 681 295	100.0
所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數 Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment										
	45		40		40		30		45	

註釋：(1) 數字包括外發工。

Note: (1) Figures include outworkers.

表 6.18 2021 年按工作地點及居住地區劃分的工作人口
Table 6.18 Working population by place of work and area of residence, 2021

工作地點 Place of work	現住地區 Area of residence				總計 Total
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他地區 及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine	
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (% ⁽¹⁾)				
香港 Hong Kong					
同區工作 ⁽²⁾ Work in the same district ⁽²⁾	146 419 (4.0)	178 077 (4.8)	244 525 (6.6)	17 166 (0.5)	586 187 (15.9)
跨區工作 Work in another district					
香港島 Hong Kong Island	171 273 (4.7)	201 077 (5.5)	251 755 (6.8)	33 208 (0.9)	657 313 (17.9)
九龍 Kowloon	88 058 (2.4)	247 133 (6.7)	381 026 (10.4)	39 819 (1.1)	756 036 (20.5)
新市鎮 New towns	29 412 (0.8)	122 200 (3.3)	316 798 (8.6)	44 992 (1.2)	513 402 (13.9)
新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	9 048 (0.2)	30 586 (0.8)	100 293 (2.7)	6 693 (0.2)	146 620 (4.0)
無固定地點／水上 No fixed places/ Marine	69 937 (1.9)	185 130 (5.0)	303 697 (8.2)	38 376 (1.0)	597 140 (16.2)
於家中工作 Work at home	102 631 (2.8)	98 450 (2.7)	137 643 (3.7)	36 562 (1.0)	375 286 (10.2)
小計 Sub-total	616 778 (16.8)	1 062 653 (28.9)	1 735 737 (47.2)	216 816 (5.9)	3 631 984 (98.7)
香港以外地方 Places outside Hong Kong					
中國內地／澳門／台灣 The mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan	5 892 (0.2)	10 016 (0.3)	18 513 (0.5)	2 265 (0.1)	36 686 (1.0)
其他 Others	3 515 (0.1)	3 624 (0.1)	4 128 (0.1)	1 358 (0.0)	12 625 (0.3)
小計 Sub-total	9 407 (0.3)	13 640 (0.4)	22 641 (0.6)	3 623 (0.1)	49 311 (1.3)
總計 Total	626 185 (17.0)	1 076 293 (29.2)	1 758 378 (47.8)	220 439 (6.0)	3 681 295 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

(2) 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。

(2) 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.

表 6.19 2021 年按工作地點及是否在居住的同一地區內工作劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口
Table 6.19 Working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong by place of work and whether living in the same district, 2021

工作地點 ⁽⁴⁾ Place of work ⁽⁴⁾	居住地區 Area of residence					小計 Sub-total	總計 Total
	居住在同一區 ⁽¹⁾ Living in the same district ⁽¹⁾	非居住在同一區 Not living in the same district					
		香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他地區及水上 ⁽²⁾ Other areas in the New Territories and Marine ⁽²⁾		
數目 (百分比) ⁽³⁾ Number (% ⁽³⁾)							
香港島 Hong Kong Island							
中西區 Central and Western	44 018 (7.5)	72 833 (24.5)	78 955 (13.1)	103 553 (9.9)	15 250 (12.2)	270 591 (13.1)	314 609 (11.8)
灣仔 Wan Chai	17 426 (3.0)	57 221 (19.2)	61 741 (10.3)	75 890 (7.2)	9 616 (7.7)	204 468 (9.9)	221 894 (8.3)
東區 Eastern	57 396 (9.8)	23 923 (8.0)	46 227 (7.7)	53 596 (5.1)	5 703 (4.6)	129 449 (6.2)	186 845 (7.0)
南區 Southern	27 579 (4.7)	17 296 (5.8)	14 154 (2.4)	18 716 (1.8)	2 639 (2.1)	52 805 (2.5)	80 384 (3.0)
小計 Sub-total	146 419 (25.0)	171 273 (57.5)	201 077 (33.5)	251 755 (24.0)	33 208 (26.6)	657 313 (31.7)	803 732 (30.2)
九龍 Kowloon							
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	37 703 (6.4)	31 134 (10.5)	93 773 (15.6)	129 779 (12.4)	13 469 (10.8)	268 155 (12.9)	305 858 (11.5)
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	28 787 (4.9)	11 180 (3.8)	34 245 (5.7)	66 906 (6.4)	6 714 (5.4)	119 045 (5.7)	147 832 (5.6)
九龍城 Kowloon City	25 835 (4.4)	10 744 (3.6)	39 776 (6.6)	48 421 (4.6)	5 464 (4.4)	104 405 (5.0)	130 240 (4.9)
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	18 584 (3.2)	3 303 (1.1)	17 647 (2.9)	21 297 (2.0)	2 226 (1.8)	44 473 (2.1)	63 057 (2.4)
觀塘 Kwun Tong	67 168 (11.5)	31 697 (10.6)	61 692 (10.3)	114 623 (10.9)	11 946 (9.6)	219 958 (10.6)	287 126 (10.8)
小計 Sub-total	178 077 (30.4)	88 058 (29.6)	247 133 (41.1)	381 026 (36.3)	39 819 (31.9)	756 036 (36.5)	934 113 (35.1)

註釋：(1) 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。

(2) 數字包括居於船艇上人士。

(3) 括號內的數字顯示在有關居住地區的總計中所佔的百分比。

(4) 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。在 2021 年人口普查時，全港共有 10 個新市鎮，即是荃灣、屯門、元朗、天水圍、粉嶺/上水/古洞、大埔、沙田、將軍澳、東涌及洪水橋/廈村。為定義內部遷移，荃灣新市鎮中的荃灣、葵涌和青衣地區，以及沙田新市鎮中的沙田和馬鞍山地區會作個別分析。

(5) 數字不包括於家中工作的人士。

Notes: (1) 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.

(2) Figures include persons living on board vessels.

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

(4) 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. At the time of the 2021 Population Census, there were 10 new towns in Hong Kong, namely Tsuen Wan, Tuen Mun, Yuen Long, Tin Shui Wai, Fanling / Sheung Shui / Kwu Tung, Tai Po, Sha Tin, Tseung Kwan O, Tung Chung and Hung Shui Kiu / Ha Tsuen. For the purpose of defining internal migration, Tsuen Wan, Kwai Chung and Tsing Yi areas under Tsuen Wan New Town as well as Sha Tin and Ma On Shan areas under Sha Tin New Town were analysed separately.

(5) Figures exclude persons who work at home.

表 6.19 2021 年按工作地點及是否在居住的同一地區內工作劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口 (續)

Table 6.19 Working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong by place of work and whether living in the same district, 2021 (cont'd)

工作地點 ⁽⁴⁾ Place of work ⁽⁴⁾	居住地區 Area of residence					小計 Sub-total	總計 Total
	居住在同一區 ⁽¹⁾ Living in the same district ⁽¹⁾	非居住在同一區 Not living in the same district					
		香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他 地區及水上 ⁽²⁾ Other areas in the New Territories and Marine ⁽²⁾		
新界 New Territories							
荃灣新市鎮 - 荃灣地區 Tsuen Wan New Town - Tsuen Wan area	23 798 (4.1)	4 495 (1.5)	17 378 (2.9)	53 071 (5.1)	5 167 (4.1)	80 111 (3.9)	103 909 (3.9)
荃灣新市鎮 - 葵涌地區 Tsuen Wan New Town - Kwai Chung area	24 996 (4.3)	7 604 (2.6)	31 032 (5.2)	66 143 (6.3)	5 503 (4.4)	110 282 (5.3)	135 278 (5.1)
荃灣新市鎮 - 青衣地區 Tsuen Wan New Town - Tsing Yi area	6 322 (1.1)	974 (0.3)	4 698 (0.8)	13 452 (1.3)	975 (0.8)	20 099 (1.0)	26 421 (1.0)
屯門新市鎮 Tuen Mun New Town	52 687 (9.0)	1 482 (0.5)	6 396 (1.1)	30 539 (2.9)	5 156 (4.1)	43 573 (2.1)	96 260 (3.6)
元朗新市鎮 Yuen Long New Town	9 017 (1.5)	598 (0.2)	2 339 (0.4)	21 006 (2.0)	5 397 (4.3)	29 340 (1.4)	38 357 (1.4)
天水圍新市鎮 Tin Shui Wai New Town	12 501 (2.1)	145 (0.0)	1 370 (0.2)	8 903 (0.8)	1 888 (1.5)	12 306 (0.6)	24 807 (0.9)
粉嶺/上水/古洞新市鎮 Fanling / Sheung Shui / Kwu Tung New Town	20 118 (3.4)	761 (0.3)	3 673 (0.6)	15 742 (1.5)	6 086 (4.9)	26 262 (1.3)	46 380 (1.7)
大埔新市鎮 Tai Po New Town	25 146 (4.3)	3 187 (1.1)	10 446 (1.7)	29 920 (2.8)	4 283 (3.4)	47 836 (2.3)	72 982 (2.7)
沙田新市鎮 - 沙田地區 Sha Tin New Town - Sha Tin area	36 657 (6.3)	5 227 (1.8)	23 399 (3.9)	54 521 (5.2)	5 673 (4.5)	88 820 (4.3)	125 477 (4.7)
沙田新市鎮 - 馬鞍山地區 Sha Tin New Town - Ma On Shan area	5 417 (0.9)	626 (0.2)	2 252 (0.4)	7 892 (0.8)	643 (0.5)	11 413 (0.6)	16 830 (0.6)
將軍澳新市鎮 Tseung Kwan O New Town	22 243 (3.8)	3 913 (1.3)	17 454 (2.9)	7 907 (0.8)	2 344 (1.9)	31 618 (1.5)	53 861 (2.0)
東涌新市鎮 Tung Chung New Town	5 043 (0.9)	305 (0.1)	1 277 (0.2)	3 427 (0.3)	680 (0.5)	5 689 (0.3)	10 732 (0.4)
洪水橋/廈村新市鎮 Hung Shui Kiu / Ha Tsuen New Town	580 (0.1)	95 (0.0)	486 (0.1)	4 275 (0.4)	1 197 (1.0)	6 053 (0.3)	6 633 (0.2)
新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	17 166 (2.9)	9 048 (3.0)	30 586 (5.1)	100 293 (9.6)	6 693 (5.4)	146 620 (7.1)	163 786 (6.2)
小計 Sub-total	261 691 (44.6)	38 460 (12.9)	152 786 (25.4)	417 091 (39.7)	51 685 (41.4)	660 022 (31.8)	921 713 (34.7)
總計 ⁽⁵⁾ Total ⁽⁵⁾	586 187 (100.0)	297 791 (100.0)	600 996 (100.0)	1 049 872 (100.0)	124 712 (100.0)	2 073 371 (100.0)	2 659 558 (100.0)

表 6.20 2021 年按工作地點及職業⁽¹⁾劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口
Table 6.20 Working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong by place of work and occupation⁽¹⁾, 2021

		經理		專業人員		輔助專業人員		文書支援人員		服務及銷售人員	
		Managers		Professionals		Associate professionals		Clerical support workers		Service and sales workers	
工作地點 (區議會分區/新市鎮 ⁽²⁾)		數目	百分比	數目	百分比	數目	百分比	數目	百分比	數目	百分比
Place of work (District Council district/ new town ⁽²⁾)		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
中西區	Central and Western	58 224	19.2	59 932	16.2	74 759	13.0	56 236	12.4	39 987	7.1
灣仔	Wan Chai	33 509	11.1	34 195	9.3	53 608	9.3	38 607	8.5	43 379	7.7
東區	Eastern	26 678	8.8	32 476	8.8	45 219	7.9	29 567	6.5	31 385	5.6
南區	Southern	7 221	2.4	14 932	4.0	16 541	2.9	10 325	2.3	18 217	3.2
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	39 214	12.9	34 816	9.4	65 612	11.4	53 967	11.9	79 335	14.0
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	15 879	5.2	18 516	5.0	31 512	5.5	28 380	6.3	32 544	5.8
九龍城	Kowloon City	10 933	3.6	21 731	5.9	28 580	5.0	22 291	4.9	28 102	5.0
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	5 058	1.7	8 344	2.3	12 689	2.2	9 720	2.1	17 088	3.0
觀塘	Kwun Tong	41 207	13.6	35 664	9.7	76 165	13.3	55 745	12.3	41 001	7.3
荃灣新市鎮 - 荃灣地區	Tsuen Wan New Town - Tsuen Wan area	9 750	3.2	9 316	2.5	20 326	3.5	20 524	4.5	25 760	4.6
荃灣新市鎮 - 葵涌地區	Tsuen Wan New Town - Kwai Chung area	13 813	4.6	13 315	3.6	26 435	4.6	30 073	6.6	22 263	3.9
荃灣新市鎮 - 青衣地區	Tsuen Wan New Town - Tsing Yi area	1 788	0.6	2 700	0.7	4 465	0.8	4 923	1.1	6 235	1.1
屯門新市鎮	Tuen Mun New Town	4 322	1.4	11 948	3.2	14 877	2.6	13 442	3.0	28 152	5.0
元朗新市鎮	Yuen Long New Town	2 644	0.9	3 387	0.9	5 866	1.0	5 605	1.2	12 152	2.2
天水圍新市鎮	Tin Shui Wai New Town	840	0.3	4 258	1.2	2 982	0.5	2 432	0.5	8 963	1.6
粉嶺/上水/ 古洞新市鎮	Fanling / Sheung Shui / Kwu Tung New Town	1 991	0.7	5 926	1.6	7 989	1.4	7 306	1.6	13 530	2.4
大埔新市鎮	Tai Po New Town	6 497	2.1	12 377	3.4	14 260	2.5	8 835	2.0	15 941	2.8
沙田新市鎮 - 沙田地區	Sha Tin New Town - Sha Tin area	9 877	3.3	19 331	5.2	25 645	4.5	22 129	4.9	28 377	5.0
沙田新市鎮 - 馬鞍山地區	Sha Tin New Town - Ma On Shan area	698	0.2	2 540	0.7	2 186	0.4	1 556	0.3	6 274	1.1
將軍澳新市鎮	Tseung Kwan O New Town	3 059	1.0	8 023	2.2	9 380	1.6	6 409	1.4	17 231	3.0
東涌新市鎮	Tung Chung New Town	438	0.1	1 449	0.4	1 554	0.3	1 014	0.2	4 017	0.7
洪水橋/ 廈村新市鎮	Hung Shui Kiu / Ha Tsuen New Town	308	0.1	152	0.0	1 037	0.2	1 135	0.3	2 020	0.4
新界其他地區	Other areas in the New Territories	9 233	3.0	13 863	3.8	32 200	5.6	22 673	5.0	43 153	7.6
總計	Total	303 181	100.0	369 191	100.0	573 887	100.0	452 894	100.0	565 106	100.0

表 6.20 2021 年按工作地點及職業⁽¹⁾劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口 (續)
Table 6.20 Working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong by place of work and occupation⁽¹⁾, 2021 (cont'd)

工藝及有關人員		機台及機器操作員 及裝配員		非技術工人		漁農業熟練工人及 不能分類的職業		總計		工作地點 (區議會分區/新市鎮 ⁽²⁾)	
Craft and related workers		Plant and machine operators and assemblers		Elementary occupations		Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable		Total		Place of work (District Council district / new town ⁽²⁾)	
數目	百分比	數目	百分比	數目	百分比	數目	百分比	數目	百分比		
Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
4 486	4.8	4 555	6.8	16 151	7.0	279	6.0	314 609	11.8	中西區	Central and Western
3 210	3.4	3 098	4.7	12 116	5.3	172	3.7	221 894	8.3	灣仔	Wan Chai
5 828	6.2	3 497	5.3	11 989	5.2	206	4.4	186 845	7.0	東區	Eastern
2 735	2.9	2 558	3.8	7 529	3.3	326	7.0	80 384	3.0	南區	Southern
7 572	8.1	4 613	6.9	20 540	8.9	189	4.0	305 858	11.5	油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong
5 189	5.6	3 714	5.6	11 889	5.2	209	4.5	147 832	5.6	深水埗	Sham Shui Po
5 204	5.6	2 264	3.4	10 885	4.7	250	5.3	130 240	4.9	九龍城	Kowloon City
2 422	2.6	1 228	1.8	6 409	2.8	99	2.1	63 057	2.4	黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin
10 940	11.7	5 925	8.9	20 322	8.8	157	3.4	287 126	10.8	觀塘	Kwun Tong
4 226	4.5	2 850	4.3	11 026	4.8	131	2.8	103 909	3.9	荃灣新市鎮 - 荃灣地區	Tsuen Wan New Town - Tsuen Wan area
5 664	6.1	6 686	10.0	16 971	7.4	58	1.2	135 278	5.1	荃灣新市鎮 - 葵涌地區	Tsuen Wan New Town - Kwai Chung area
1 246	1.3	1 416	2.1	3 565	1.5	83	1.8	26 421	1.0	荃灣新市鎮 - 青衣地區	Tsuen Wan New Town - Tsing Yi area
5 094	5.5	4 241	6.4	13 921	6.0	263	5.6	96 260	3.6	屯門新市鎮	Tuen Mun New Town
2 090	2.2	1 392	2.1	5 085	2.2	136	2.9	38 357	1.4	元朗新市鎮	Yuen Long New Town
610	0.7	924	1.4	3 700	1.6	98	2.1	24 807	0.9	天水圍新市鎮	Tin Shui Wai New Town
1 919	2.1	1 598	2.4	5 748	2.5	373	8.0	46 380	1.7	粉嶺/上水/ 古洞新市鎮	Fanling / Sheung Shui / Kwu Tung New Town
4 004	4.3	2 402	3.6	8 463	3.7	203	4.3	72 982	2.7	大埔新市鎮	Tai Po New Town
4 895	5.2	3 055	4.6	11 993	5.2	175	3.7	125 477	4.7	沙田新市鎮 - 沙田地區	Sha Tin New Town - Sha Tin area
489	0.5	589	0.9	2 382	1.0	116	2.5	16 830	0.6	沙田新市鎮 - 馬鞍山地區	Sha Tin New Town - Ma On Shan area
2 232	2.4	1 007	1.5	6 315	2.7	205	4.4	53 861	2.0	將軍澳新市鎮	Tseung Kwan O New Town
251	0.3	330	0.5	1 648	0.7	31	0.7	10 732	0.4	東涌新市鎮	Tung Chung New Town
376	0.4	674	1.0	931	0.4	-	-	6 633	0.2	洪水橋/ 廈村新市鎮	Hung Shui Kiu / Ha Tsuen New Town
12 675	13.6	7 990	12.0	21 084	9.1	915	19.6	163 786	6.2	新界其他地區	Other areas in the New Territories
93 357	100.0	66 606	100.0	230 662	100.0	4 674	100.0	2 659 558	100.0	總計	Total

註釋：(1) 統計表內的數字是根據 2021 年人口普查所採用的職業分類編製。詳情請參閱「詞彙釋義」。

- (2) 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。在 2021 年人口普查時，全港共有 10 個新市鎮，即是荃灣、屯門、元朗、天水圍、粉嶺／上水／古洞、大埔、沙田、將軍澳、東涌及洪水橋／廈村。為定義內部遷移，荃灣新市鎮中的荃灣、葵涌和青衣地區，以及沙田新市鎮中的沙田和馬鞍山地區會作個別分析。

Notes : (1) Figures in this table are compiled based on the occupation classification adopted in the 2021 Population Census. Please refer to “Definition of Terms” for further details.

- (2) 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. At the time of the 2021 Population Census, there were 10 new towns in Hong Kong, namely Tsuen Wan, Tuen Mun, Yuen Long, Tin Shui Wai, Fanling / Sheung Shui / Kwu Tung, Tai Po, Sha Tin, Tseung Kwan O, Tung Chung and Hung Shui Kiu / Ha Tsuen. For the purpose of defining internal migration, Tsuen Wan, Kwai Chung and Tsing Yi areas under Tsuen Wan New Town as well as Sha Tin and Ma On Shan areas under Sha Tin New Town were analysed separately.

表 6.21 2021 年按前赴工作地點的交通方式劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口
Table 6.21 Working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong by mode of transport to place of work, 2021

交通方式 Mode of transport	前赴工作地點的交通方式 Mode of transport to place of work			
	作為主要方式 As main mode		作為輔助方式 As supplementary mode	
	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % ⁽¹⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ % ⁽¹⁾
香港鐵路（本地線 ⁽²⁾ ） Mass Transit Railway (Local line ⁽²⁾)	1 150 100	43.2	325 081	12.2
巴士 ⁽³⁾ Bus ⁽³⁾	663 685	25.0	321 776	12.1
步行 On foot only	278 993	10.5	-	-
私家車／客貨車 Private car / Passenger van	189 891	7.1	44 455	1.7
公共小巴 ⁽⁴⁾ Public light bus ⁽⁴⁾	149 219	5.6	211 927	8.0
公司巴士／小巴 Company bus/van	63 033	2.4	47 312	1.8
香港鐵路（輕鐵） Mass Transit Railway (Light Rail)	45 876	1.7	32 340	1.2
的士 Taxi	37 857	1.4	139 101	5.2
屋邨／大廈巴士 Residential coach service	22 317	0.8	22 255	0.8
小輪／船艇 Ferry/Vessel	21 075	0.8	14 887	0.6
其他 Others	37 512	1.4	24 819	0.9
總計 Total	2 659 558	100.0		

註釋：(1) 數字顯示在港有固定工作地點的工作人口總數中所佔的百分比。

(2) 香港鐵路（本地線）包括觀塘線、荃灣線、港島線、東涌線、將軍澳線、東鐵線、屯馬線、迪士尼線、南港島線及機場快線。

(3) 巴士包括九龍巴士、新世界第一巴士、城巴、新大嶼山巴士、龍運巴士、香港鐵路接駁巴士及來往商業區至港鐵站的接駁巴士。

(4) 公共小巴包括綠色專線小巴及紅色小巴。

Notes : (1) Figures represent the percentages in respect of the total number of working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong.

(2) Mass Transit Railway (Local line) includes Kwun Tong Line, Tsuen Wan Line, Island Line, Tung Chung Line, Tseung Kwan O Line, East Rail Line, Tuen Ma Line, Disneyland Resort Line, South Island Line and Airport Express Line.

(3) Buses include Kowloon Motor Bus, New World First Bus, Citybus, New Lantao Bus, Long Win Bus, Mass Transit Railway Feeder Buses and shuttle buses running between commercial/office developments and railway stations.

(4) Public light buses include green and red minibuses.

表 6.22 2021 年按居住地區及前赴工作地點的交通方式數目劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口
Table 6.22 Working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong by area of residence and number of modes of transport to place of work, 2021

居住地區 Area of residence	前赴工作地點的交通方式的數目 Number of modes of transport to place of work			總計 Total	前赴工作地點的交通方式的平均數目 Average number of modes of transport to place of work
	1	2	3+		
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (% ⁽¹⁾)				
香港島 Hong Kong Island	292 297 (65.8)	102 926 (23.2)	48 987 (11.0)	444 210 (100.0)	1.45
九龍 Kowloon	527 535 (67.7)	174 179 (22.4)	77 359 (9.9)	779 073 (100.0)	1.42
新市鎮 New towns	848 748 (65.6)	316 966 (24.5)	128 683 (9.9)	1 294 397 (100.0)	1.44
新界其他地區及水上 ⁽²⁾ Other areas in the New Territories and Marine ⁽²⁾	79 381 (56.0)	45 170 (31.8)	17 327 (12.2)	141 878 (100.0)	1.56
總計 Total	1 747 961 (65.7)	639 241 (24.0)	272 356 (10.2)	2 659 558 (100.0)	1.45

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在有關居住地區的總計中所佔的百分比。

(2) 數字包括 485 名住在船艇上的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口。

Notes : (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of the respective areas of residence.

(2) Figures include a working population of 485 persons with fixed place of work in Hong Kong living on board vessels.

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表 6.23 2021 年按前赴工作地點的主要交通方式及每月主要職業收入劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口⁽¹⁾
Table 6.23 Working population⁽¹⁾ with fixed place of work in Hong Kong by main mode of transport to place of work and monthly income from main employment, 2021

主要交通方式 Main mode of transport	每月主要職業收入（港元） Monthly income from main employment (HK\$)					
	< 4,000	4,000 – 5,999	6,000 – 7,999	8,000 – 9,999	10,000 – 14,999	15,000 – 19,999
	數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number (% ⁽²⁾)					
香港鐵路（本地線 ⁽³⁾ ） Mass Transit Railway (Local line ⁽³⁾)	27 777 (1.0)	20 119 (0.8)	22 381 (0.8)	30 911 (1.2)	190 304 (7.2)	219 846 (8.3)
巴士 ⁽⁴⁾ Bus ⁽⁴⁾	16 317 (0.6)	13 442 (0.5)	15 826 (0.6)	24 189 (0.9)	136 631 (5.2)	140 370 (5.3)
步行 On foot only	17 411 (0.7)	13 618 (0.5)	14 976 (0.6)	20 480 (0.8)	84 411 (3.2)	45 874 (1.7)
私家車／客貨車 Private car / Passenger van	1 756 (0.1)	822 (0.0)	1 002 (0.0)	1 799 (0.1)	11 729 (0.4)	14 276 (0.5)
公共小巴 ⁽⁵⁾ Public light bus ⁽⁵⁾	5 135 (0.2)	3 863 (0.1)	4 740 (0.2)	6 812 (0.3)	36 049 (1.4)	31 847 (1.2)
公司巴士／小巴 Company bus/van	1 055 (0.0)	1 106 (0.0)	1 002 (0.0)	1 746 (0.1)	12 027 (0.5)	13 057 (0.5)
香港鐵路（輕鐵） Mass Transit Railway (Light Rail)	2 554 (0.1)	1 950 (0.1)	2 000 (0.1)	2 968 (0.1)	14 936 (0.6)	9 008 (0.3)
的士 Taxi	718 (0.0)	416 (0.0)	426 (0.0)	637 (0.0)	2 450 (0.1)	3 610 (0.1)
屋邨／大廈巴士 Residential coach service	416 (0.0)	482 (0.0)	474 (0.0)	1 017 (0.0)	4 060 (0.2)	3 998 (0.2)
小輪／船艇 Ferry/Vessel	729 (0.0)	148 (0.0)	229 (0.0)	384 (0.0)	3 041 (0.1)	2 294 (0.1)
其他 Others	992 (0.0)	952 (0.0)	833 (0.0)	1 740 (0.1)	8 820 (0.3)	6 694 (0.3)
總計 Total	74 860 (2.8)	56 918 (2.1)	63 889 (2.4)	92 683 (3.5)	504 458 (19.0)	490 874 (18.5)

表 6.23 2021 年按前赴工作地點的主要交通方式及每月主要職業收入劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口⁽¹⁾ (續)

Table 6.23 Working population⁽¹⁾ with fixed place of work in Hong Kong by main mode of transport to place of work and monthly income from main employment, 2021 (cont'd)

每月主要職業收入 (港元) Monthly income from main employment (HK\$)			總計 Total	每月主要職業收入 中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	主要交通方式 Main mode of transport
20,000 – 24,999	25,000 – 39,999	≥ 40,000			
數目 (百分比) ⁽²⁾ Number (% ⁽²⁾)					
171 276 (6.5)	216 130 (8.1)	249 447 (9.4)	1 148 191 (43.3)	20,000	香港鐵路 (本地線) ⁽³⁾ Mass Transit Railway (Local line) ⁽³⁾
104 476 (3.9)	114 751 (4.3)	96 687 (3.6)	662 689 (25.0)	18,750	巴士 ⁽⁴⁾ Bus ⁽⁴⁾
26 176 (1.0)	25 195 (0.9)	29 275 (1.1)	277 416 (10.5)	13,800	步行 On foot only
18 824 (0.7)	36 804 (1.4)	101 553 (3.8)	188 565 (7.1)	42,000	私家車/客貨車 Private car / Passenger van
20 588 (0.8)	21 554 (0.8)	18 309 (0.7)	148 897 (5.6)	17,000	公共小巴 ⁽⁵⁾ Public light bus ⁽⁵⁾
10 639 (0.4)	12 349 (0.5)	10 004 (0.4)	62 985 (2.4)	20,000	公司巴士/小巴 Company bus/van
4 926 (0.2)	4 213 (0.2)	3 276 (0.1)	45 831 (1.7)	14,000	香港鐵路 (輕鐵) Mass Transit Railway (Light Rail)
3 897 (0.1)	5 812 (0.2)	19 688 (0.7)	37 654 (1.4)	40,000	的士 Taxi
3 320 (0.1)	4 118 (0.2)	4 400 (0.2)	22 285 (0.8)	20,000	屋邨/大廈巴士 Residential coach service
2 562 (0.1)	4 227 (0.2)	7 412 (0.3)	21 026 (0.8)	28,000	小輪/船艇 Ferry/Vessel
5 264 (0.2)	6 638 (0.3)	5 474 (0.2)	37 407 (1.4)	18,000	其他 Others
371 948 (14.0)	451 791 (17.0)	545 525 (20.6)	2 652 946 (100.0)	20,000	總計 Total

註釋：(1) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

(3) 香港鐵路 (本地線) 包括觀塘線、荃灣線、港島線、東涌線、將軍澳線、東鐵線、屯馬線、迪士尼線、南港島線及機場快線。

(4) 巴士包括九龍巴士、新世界第一巴士、城巴、新大嶼山巴士、龍運巴士、香港鐵路接駁巴士及來往商業區至港鐵站的接駁巴士。

(5) 公共小巴包括綠色專線小巴及紅色小巴。

Notes : (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

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

(3) Mass Transit Railway (Local line) includes Kwun Tong Line, Tsuen Wan Line, Island Line, Tung Chung Line, Tseung Kwan O Line, East Rail Line, Tuen Ma Line, Disneyland Resort Line, South Island Line and Airport Express Line.

(4) Buses include Kowloon Motor Bus, New World First Bus, Citybus, New Lantao Bus, Long Win Bus, Mass Transit Railway Feeder Buses and shuttle buses running between commercial/office developments and railway stations.

(5) Public light buses include green and red minibuses.

表 6.24 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的非從事經濟活動人口
Table 6.24 Economically inactive population by age group and sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021

年份 Year	年齡組別 Age group	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Both sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2011							
	0 – 14	426 248	31.0	397 312	20.2	823 560	24.6
	15 – 24	261 604	19.0	250 988	12.7	512 592	15.3
	25 – 34	35 791	2.6	100 495	5.1	136 286	4.1
	35 – 44	37 491	2.7	176 142	8.9	213 633	6.4
	45 – 54	65 712	4.8	250 587	12.7	316 299	9.5
	55 – 64	160 888	11.7	305 487	15.5	466 375	13.9
	65 +	387 643	28.2	487 781	24.8	875 424	26.2
	總計 Total	1 375 377	100.0	1 968 792	100.0	3 344 169	100.0
2016							
	0 – 14	428 289	31.5	402 166	19.9	830 455	24.6
	15 – 24	222 778	16.4	219 073	10.8	441 851	13.1
	25 – 34	34 531	2.5	109 719	5.4	144 250	4.3
	35 – 44	30 238	2.2	166 862	8.2	197 100	5.8
	45 – 54	52 401	3.9	212 484	10.5	264 885	7.8
	55 – 64	146 457	10.8	324 238	16.0	470 695	13.9
	65 +	443 795	32.7	588 756	29.1	1 032 551	30.5
	總計 Total	1 358 489	100.0	2 023 298	100.0	3 381 787	100.0
2021							
	0 – 14	415 999	29.0	391 839	19.2	807 838	23.3
	15 – 24	185 459	12.9	173 680	8.5	359 139	10.4
	25 – 34	32 857	2.3	82 991	4.1	115 848	3.3
	35 – 44	31 827	2.2	165 241	8.1	197 068	5.7
	45 – 54	52 935	3.7	186 217	9.1	239 152	6.9
	55 – 64	169 229	11.8	341 164	16.8	510 393	14.7
	65 +	544 932	38.0	695 125	34.1	1 240 057	35.7
	總計 Total	1 433 238	100.0	2 036 257	100.0	3 469 495	100.0

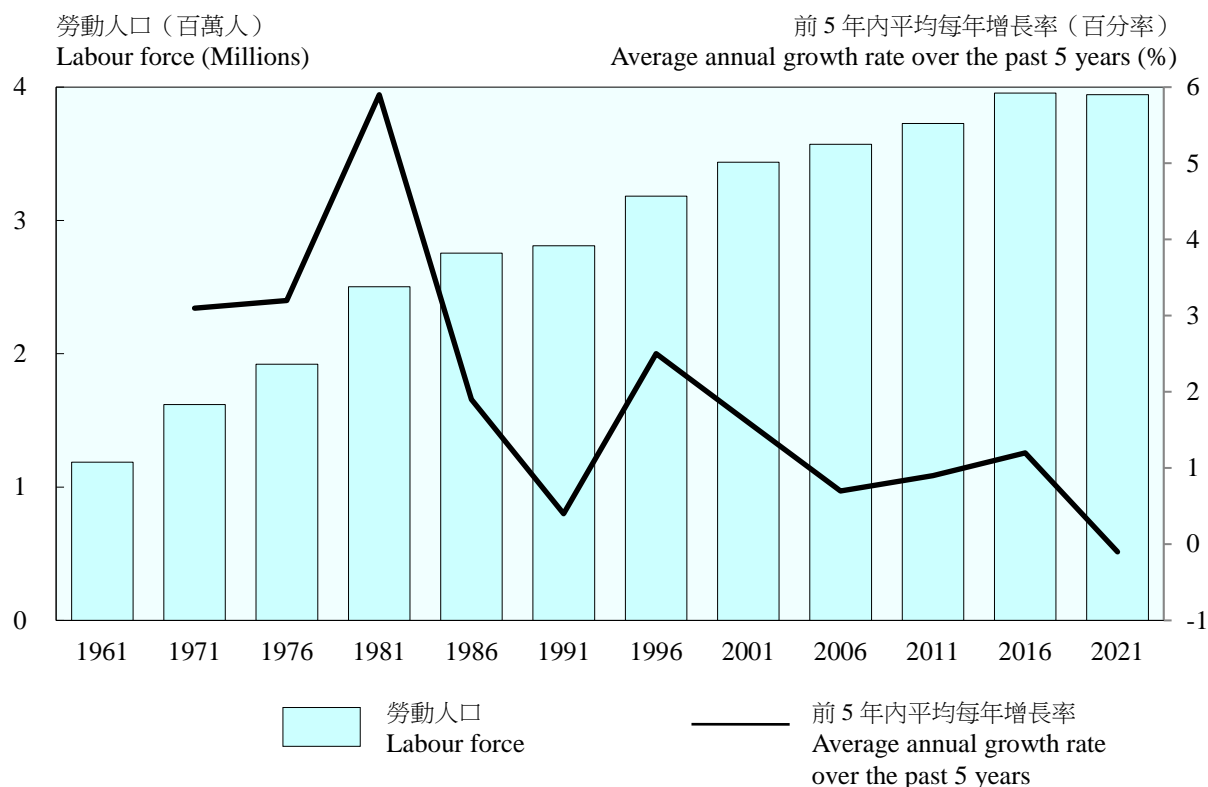
表 6.25 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按經濟活動身分⁽¹⁾及性別劃分的非從事經濟活動人口
Table 6.25 Economically inactive population by economic activity status⁽¹⁾ and sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021

年份 Year	經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Both sexes	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2011							
	料理家務者 Home-makers	32 191	2.3	526 138	26.7	558 329	16.7
	學生 Students	596 960	43.4	567 078	28.8	1 164 038	34.8
	退休人士 Retired persons	477 981	34.8	568 467	28.9	1 046 448	31.3
	其他 Others	268 245	19.5	307 109	15.6	575 354	17.2
	總計 Total	1 375 377	100.0	1 968 792	100.0	3 344 169	100.0
2016							
	料理家務者 Home-makers	31 699	2.3	511 628	25.3	543 327	16.1
	學生 Students	560 255	41.2	538 287	26.6	1 098 542	32.5
	退休人士 Retired persons	506 452	37.3	656 812	32.5	1 163 264	34.4
	其他 Others	260 083	19.1	316 571	15.6	576 654	17.1
	總計 Total	1 358 489	100.0	2 023 298	100.0	3 381 787	100.0
2021							
	料理家務者 Home-makers	28 945	2.0	367 921	18.1	396 866	11.4
	學生 Students	534 573	37.3	510 099	25.1	1 044 672	30.1
	退休人士 Retired persons	610 208	42.6	758 970	37.3	1 369 178	39.5
	無酬照顧者 Unpaid carers	22 118	1.5	141 447	6.9	163 565	4.7
	其他 Others	237 394	16.6	257 820	12.7	495 214	14.3
	總計 Total	1 433 238	100.0	2 036 257	100.0	3 469 495	100.0

註釋：(1) 2021 年人口普查所採用非從事經濟活動人口的經濟活動身分分類（即「料理家務者」、「學生」、「退休人士」、「無酬照顧者」及「其他」），跟 2011 年人口普查及 2016 年中期人口統計所採用的分類（即「料理家務者」、「學生」、「退休人士」及「其他」）稍有分別，因此本統計表內的 2021 年統計數字與 2011 年及／或 2016 年統計數字作比較時須加以留意。

Note: (1) The classification of economic activity status for economically inactive population adopted in the 2021 Population Census (i.e. "Home-makers", "Students", "Retired persons", "Unpaid carers" and "Others") slightly differs from that adopted in the 2011 Population Census and 2016 Population By-census (i.e. "Home-makers", "Students", "Retired persons" and "Others"). Therefore, caution should be taken when comparing figures for 2021 with those for 2011 and/or 2016 in this table.

圖 6.1 1961 年至 2021 年的勞動人口及平均每年增長率
Chart 6.1 Labour force and average annual growth rate, 1961 – 2021

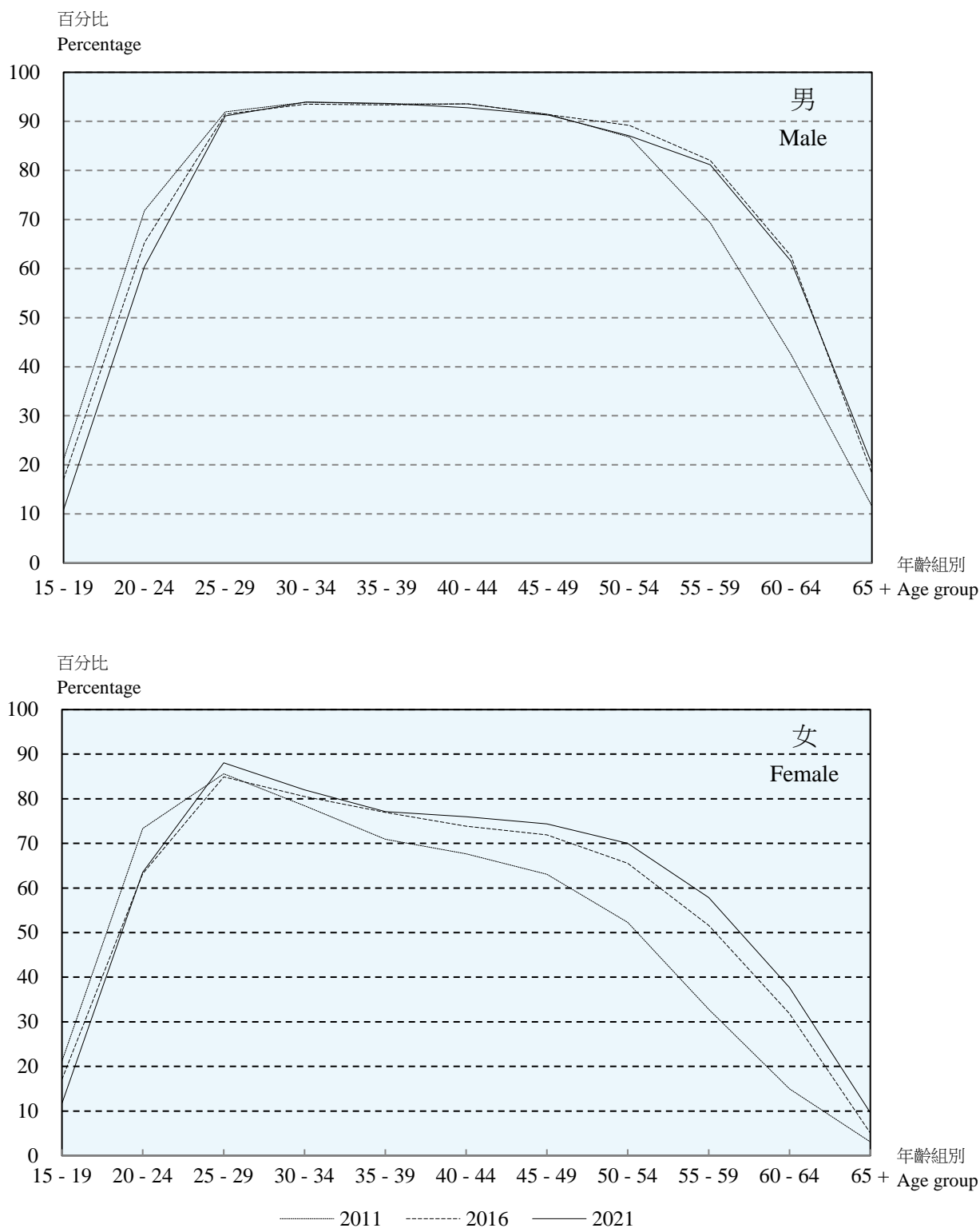


年	勞動人口	前 5 年內平均每年增長率
Year	Labour force	Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)
1961	1 187 558	
1971	1 618 982	3.1 ⁽¹⁾
1976	1 922 500	3.2
1981	2 503 804	5.9
1986	2 753 848	1.9
1991	2 811 002	0.4
1996	3 182 497	2.5
2001	3 437 992	1.6
2006	3 572 384	0.7
2011	3 727 407	0.9
2016	3 954 798	1.2
2021	3 943 575	-0.1

註釋：(1) 數字是指前 10 年內平均每年增長率。

Note: (1) Figure refers to the average annual growth rate over the previous 10 years.

圖 6.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的勞動人口參與率
Chart 6.2 Labour force participation rate by sex and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021



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7. 房屋特徵

7. Housing Characteristics

概念與範圍

Concepts and coverage

7.1 從人口普查／中期人口統計搜集的房屋資料，有助評估房屋發展，以及確定和估算人口對房屋的需要。在2021年人口普查所搜集有關住戶及人口的房屋資料包括房屋的住用情況、居所租住權、租金、按揭供款及借貸還款、尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期、居所內的廳房數目及居所樓面面積等。另外，為人口普查／中期人口統計及其他住戶統計調查而設立的「屋宇單位檔案庫」及「小區檔案庫」提供了屋宇單位類型的資料。因此，這些資料主要並非經由點算得來。

7.1 Data on housing characteristics from a population census/by-census are useful for assessing housing development and identifying and quantifying the housing need of the population. In the 2021 Population Census, information related to housing characteristics of the households and population obtained includes occupancy of quarters, tenure of accommodation, rent, mortgage payment and loan repayment, outstanding mortgage or loan period, number of rooms in the residence and floor area of accommodation. Also, there is information on the type of quarters mainly not obtained from the enumeration but derived from the “Register of Quarters” and “Register of Segments”, which have been maintained for the population census/by-census operations and other household surveys.

7.2 一般來說，屋宇單位是按建築材料類型、興建用途及負責建築的機構類別來分類。屋宇單位首先按建築材料分成兩類：永久性屋宇單位和臨時屋宇單位，前者進而再分成公營租住房屋單位、資助出售單位、私人住宅單位、別墅／平房／新型村屋、簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋、員工宿舍及非住宅用屋宇單位。為方便分析，在展示家庭住戶的統計數字時，私人住宅單位會按居所類型再分為整個單位／洋房及房間／閣仔／床位等。為提供一個較宏觀的狀況，屋宇單位亦可結合成五個主要的房屋類型。有關上述詞彙的詳細說明，請參閱「詞彙釋義」中「屋宇單位類型」及「房屋類型」的描述。

7.2 In general, quarters are classified by the type of construction materials, the purpose for which they were built and the organisation responsible for their construction. Quarters are first dichotomised into permanent quarters and temporary quarters, according to the construction materials. The former is then further classified into public rental housing units, subsidised sale flats, private residential flats, villas / bungalows / modern village houses, simple stone structures / traditional village houses, staff quarters and non-domestic quarters. To facilitate analysis, private residential flats are separated into accommodation types namely whole house/flat and room/cockloft/bedspace, etc. in the presentation of statistics on domestic households. To provide a broader perspective, quarters can also be aggregated into five major types of housing. Detailed descriptions of the above terms are given under “Type of quarters” and “Type of housing” in “Definition of Terms”.

7.3 按類型劃分有人居住的屋宇單位的分布變化，可反映房屋素質或人口

7.3 The changes in the distribution of occupied quarters by type reflect the changes in the quality of

居住條件的變化。一般人均認為永久性房屋較臨時房屋為佳。此外，屋宇單位的共住程度、居所租住權，以及住戶佔用的廳房數目及居所樓面面積亦是顯示居住條件的有用指標。以租金和按揭供款及借貸還款來量度的住房支出也是一個影響居住條件的重要因素。上述資料連同入息數據一併分析，可以得悉入住各類型房屋的人口的負擔能力。

7.4 另外，有關分間樓宇單位的統計數字將大約在 2023 年年初以主題性報告形式發布。

有人居住的屋宇單位

有人居住屋宇單位的數目及增長

7.5 根據人口普查結果，有人居住的屋宇單位總數由 2011 年的 238 萬個增至 2021 年的 269 萬個，增幅約 31 萬個（或 12.9%）。在過去 10 年，大部分屋宇單位類型的有人居住的屋宇單位數目皆有所增加。以有人居住的屋宇單位數目來比較，有人居住的私人住宅單位錄得最大升幅，單位數目增加了 132 747 個。其次是公營租住房屋單位和別墅／平房／新型村屋，單位數目分別增加了 86 420 個及 36 444 個。（表 7.1）

7.6 在 2021 年，私人住宅單位、公營租住房屋單位及資助出售單位分別佔所有有人居住的屋宇單位的 45.0%、30.1% 及 15.4%。有關比例與 10 年前相若。（表 7.1）

屋宇單位的地區分布情況

7.7 在過去 10 年，隨着新市鎮的發

housing or the conditions of living of the population. It is generally agreed that permanent housing are better than temporary housing. In addition, the degree of sharing of the quarters and the tenure of accommodation as well as the number of rooms and the floor area of accommodation occupied by the household are also useful indicators on conditions of living. Another important factor that affects the condition of living is the cost of housing, which can be measured by rental payment together with mortgage payment and loan repayment. When relating to the income data, such information could further facilitate the analysis on the affordability of the population on different types of housing.

7.4 In addition, statistics relevant to subdivided units will be published via a thematic report in around early-2023.

Occupied quarters

Number and growth of occupied quarters

7.5 Based on the population census results, the total number of occupied quarters increased by around 0.31 million (or 12.9%) from 2.38 million in 2011 to 2.69 million in 2021. Over the past 10 years, the number of occupied quarters increased for most types of quarters. In terms of the number of occupied quarters, private residential flats recorded the largest increase of 132 747 units, followed by public rental housing units and villas / bungalows / modern village houses, with increases of 86 420 and 36 444 units respectively. (Table 7.1)

7.6 In 2021, private residential flats, public rental housing units and subsidised sale flats constituted 45.0%, 30.1% and 15.4% of all occupied quarters respectively. The proportions were similar when compared to 10 years earlier. (Table 7.1)

Geographical distribution of occupied quarters

7.7 The expansion of the new towns and the

展及舊區重建，本港各地區不同類型的房屋分布亦有所改變。在 2011 年，17.9% 有人居住的屋宇單位在香港島，30.6% 在九龍，而 51.4% 在新界。2011 年至 2021 年期間，由於新界持續發展，新界有人居住屋宇單位的數目由 1 224 580 增至 1 423 818，增幅達 16.3%。因此，在 2021 年，有人居住的屋宇單位中，新界佔 53.0%，至於香港島的比例則輕微下跌至 16.0%，而九龍的比例則輕微上升至 31.0%。

(表 7.2)

7.8 在 18 個區議會分區中，觀塘區有人居住的屋宇單位數目最多，有 248 701 個，其次是沙田區 (248 315) 及元朗區 (235 362)。而以灣仔區的數目最少，只有 63 455 個。(圖 7.1)

按屋宇單位類型劃分的家庭住戶

7.9 在過去 10 年，由於質素較佳的房屋的供應不斷增加，舊型屋邨相繼清拆和重建，以及人口向新市鎮遷移，各類型屋宇單位的住戶比例有所轉變。

7.10 在過去 10 年，私人住宅單位 (整個單位/洋房)、公營租住房屋單位及資助出售單位分別增加 13.2%、12.0% 及 9.6%，分別佔 2021 年所有家庭住戶的 45.0%、30.2% 及 15.5%。相反，私人住宅單位 (房間/閣仔/床位等) 的比例和數目均在同期有明顯減幅。(表 7.3)

redevelopment of the old districts in the past 10 years changed the distribution of different types of housing in different areas of the territory. In 2011, 17.9% of the occupied quarters were on Hong Kong Island, 30.6% in Kowloon, and 51.4% in the New Territories. Between 2011 and 2021, the number of occupied quarters in the New Territories increased by 16.3%, from 1 224 580 to 1 423 818, due to continuous development there. Consequently, 53.0% of all occupied quarters were in the New Territories in 2021. The proportion for Hong Kong Island decreased slightly to 16.0%, while that for Kowloon increased slightly to 31.0%. (Table 7.2)

7.8 Among the 18 District Council districts, the Kwun Tong district had the largest number of occupied quarters (248 701), followed by the Sha Tin district (248 315) and the Yuen Long district (235 362). The Wan Chai district had the smallest number of occupied quarters (63 455). (Chart 7.1)

Domestic households by type of quarters

7.9 Owing to the increasing supply of better quality housing, the demolition and redevelopment of old housing estates and the internal migration of the population to the new towns in the past 10 years, there were shifts in the proportions of households in different types of quarters.

7.10 In the past 10 years, the number of domestic households residing in private residential flats (whole house/flat), public rental housing units and subsidised sale flats increased by 13.2%, 12.0% and 9.6% respectively. The corresponding proportions to all domestic households in 2021 stood at 45.0%, 30.2% and 15.5% respectively. In contrast, the proportion and number of households living in private residential flats (room/cockloft/bedspace, etc) recorded a notable reduction during the same period. (Table 7.3)

住屋情況

共住程度

7.11 共住程度是以每千個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目計算，是顯示居住條件的另一有效指標。該數字由 2011 年的 1 004 戶下降至 2021 年的 1 001 戶。（表 7.4）

7.12 在過去 10 年，整體共住程度一直下降，主要原因是私人住宅單位的共住程度下降。（表 7.4）

每千個屋宇單位的平均住客數目

7.13 在過去 10 年，每千個屋宇單位的平均住客數目，由 2011 年的 2 970 人降至 2021 年的 2 757 人。這是由於共住程度下降和平均家庭住戶人數減少。（表 7.5）

7.14 雖然非住宅用屋宇單位（1 012）及簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋（1 003）的共住程度稍高，但簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋的每千個屋宇單位平均住客數目只有 2 752 名，仍較全港的平均數 2 757 名為低。至於非住宅用屋宇單位，由於當中有不少非家庭住戶（這些住戶通常有大量成員），每千個屋宇單位平均住客數目高達 4 190 人。（表 7.4 及 7.5）

廳房數目

7.15 居所內的廳房數目的資料對研究每人的居住空間非常有用。每戶及每人的平均廳房數目是量度居住環境素質的有用指標。在 2021 年，每戶及每人的

Housing condition

Degree of sharing

7.11 The degree of sharing, which is measured by the average number of domestic households in 1 000 units of quarters, is another useful indicator of conditions of living. It decreased from 1 004 in 2011 to 1 001 in 2021. (Table 7.4)

7.12 The drop in the overall degree of sharing in the past 10 years was mainly due to a decline in the degree of sharing in private residential flats. (Table 7.4)

Average number of occupants per 1 000 units of quarters

7.13 The average number of occupants per 1 000 units of quarters dropped in the past 10 years, from 2 970 in 2011 to 2 757 in 2021. The drop was due to the decrease in the degree of sharing and the decrease in the average household size of domestic households. (Table 7.5)

7.14 Sharing of quarters by households in non-domestic quarters (1 012) and simple stone structures / traditional village houses (1 003) were relatively high. However, the average number of occupants per 1 000 units of simple stone structures / traditional village houses was only 2 752, still lower than the territory's average of 2 757. For non-domestic quarters, the average number of occupants per 1 000 units of quarters was high at 4 190 because there were quite a number of non-domestic households, which normally consist of large number of members, living therein. (Tables 7.4 and 7.5)

Number of rooms

7.15 Information on the number of rooms in the residence is useful for studies on space at home occupied in one's own. The average number of rooms in the quarters occupied by a household and by

平均廳房數目分別為 3.2 個及 1.2 個。廳房數目甚受房屋類型影響，居於私人永久性房屋的住戶其住所的廳房數目平均為 3.6 個，而每人的廳房數目則平均為 1.3 個。居於公營租住房屋的相對數目分別為 2.4 個及 0.9 個。上述廳房數字包括客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間，但不包括廚房及浴室／廁所。（表 7.6）

a person are useful measures on the quality of living environment. On average, there were 3.2 rooms for each household and 1.2 rooms for each person in 2021. The numbers of rooms occupied by a household and a person varied for different types of housing. For those living in private permanent housing, there were 3.6 rooms per household and 1.3 rooms per person on average. The corresponding figures for those residing in public rental housing were 2.4 and 0.9 respectively. It should be noted that the number of rooms here includes living/dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms, but not kitchens and bathrooms/toilets. (Table 7.6)

7.16 一般而言，較多成員的住戶所佔用的廳房數目較多。一人住戶的每戶平均廳房數目是 2.4 個，而六人及以上住戶則是 4.6 個。大多數住戶（61.3%）居住於有 3 至 4 個自用廳房的屋宇單位。（表 7.7）

7.16 Households with more members generally occupied more rooms. The average number of rooms occupied by a one-person household was 2.4 while that for households with six persons and over was 4.6. The majority of households (61.3%) resided in quarters with 3 to 4 exclusively used rooms. (Table 7.7)

居所樓面面積

Floor area of accommodation

7.17 居所樓面面積是 2016 年中期人口統計開始設有的數據項目，有關的統計數字是指住戶佔用的居所樓面面積。與其他住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。

7.17 Floor area of accommodation is a data topic included since the 2016 Population By-census. The statistics concerned refer to the floor area of accommodation occupied by households. Floor area of common area shared among households is excluded.

7.18 在 2021 年，82.2% 的家庭住戶佔用的居所面積為 20 至少於 70 平方米。在佔用面積為 20 至少於 40 平方米的住戶中，55.2% 居於公營租住房屋。另一方面，在佔用面積為 40 至少於 70 平方米的住戶中，61.6% 居於私人永久性房屋。家庭住戶的居所樓面面積中位數為 40 平方米。按房屋類型分析，居於非住宅用房屋的家庭住戶的居所樓面面積中位數為最小（31 平方米），而居於私人永久性房屋的家庭住戶的居所樓面面積中位數為最大（47 平方米）。（表 7.8）

7.18 In 2021, 82.2% of domestic households occupied an area of accommodation of 20-<70 square metres. For households occupying an area of 20-<40 square metres, 55.2% of them lived in public rental housing. On the other hand, 61.6% of households occupying an area of 40-<70 square metres lived in private permanent housing. The median floor area of accommodation of domestic households was 40 square metres. Analysed by type of housing, the median floor area of accommodation of domestic households living in non-domestic housing, at 31 square metres, was the smallest; whereas that of domestic households living in private permanent housing, at 47 square metres, was the largest. (Table 7.8)

7.19 成員較多的家庭住戶傾向佔用較大的居所樓面面積。大部分一人或兩人住戶（超過 4 成）所佔用的面積為 20 至少於 40 平方米，而他們佔用的居所樓面面積中位數不足 40 平方米。相反，逾 5 成有五名成員或以上的住戶所佔用的面積為 40 至少於 70 平方米，而他們佔用的居所樓面面積中位數則達 50 平方米以上。（表 7.9）

7.20 人均居所樓面面積是量度居住條件的有用指標之一。在 2021 年，家庭住戶的人均居所樓面面積中位數為 16.0 平方米。中位數隨着住戶人數增加而下降，由一人住戶的 32.0 平方米下降至有六名成員或以上住戶的 8.8 平方米。按房屋類型分析，私人永久性房屋及非住宅用房屋的人均居所樓面面積中位數最大（約 19 平方米），而除一人住戶及五人住戶外，私人永久性房屋的人均居所樓面面積中位數在所有住戶人數組別中都是最大。（表 7.10）

居所租住權

7.21 在過去 10 年，家庭住戶居所租住權的分布有所改變。在 2021 年，48.6% 的家庭住戶居住在自置物業內，較 2011 年的比例（52.1%）為低。同期間，居住在全租單位內的家庭住戶比例由 43.9% 增至 47.5%。在過去 10 年，分租和合租的情況已較為少有，相應的比例由 2011 年的 0.5% 下降至 2021 年的 0.1%。（表 7.11）

7.22 居所租住權與戶主年齡有直接關係。只分析單戶主住戶，年輕戶主（25 歲以下）的自置居所比例最低。該

7.19 Larger households tended to occupy a larger floor area of accommodation. Most one-person or two-person households (over 40%) occupied an area of 20-40 square metres, and the median floor area of accommodation occupied by these individual households was less than 40 square metres. On the contrary, for households with five persons or more, over 50% occupied an area of 40-70 square metres, with the median floor area of accommodation occupied by these individual households being above 50 square metres. (Table 7.9)

7.20 The per capita floor area of accommodation is one of the useful indicators to measure living conditions. In 2021, the median per capita floor area of accommodation of domestic households was 16.0 square metres. The median fell as household size increased, from 32.0 square metres for one-person households to 8.8 square metres for households with six persons or more. Analysed by type of housing, the median values of per capita floor area of accommodation for private permanent housing and non-domestic housing were the largest (about 19 square metres). In fact, the median values of per capita floor area of accommodation for private permanent housing were the largest in all household size groups, except for one-person households and five-person households. (Table 7.10)

Tenure of accommodation

7.21 In the past 10 years, the distribution of the tenure of accommodation of domestic households had changed. 48.6% of domestic households owned the quarters they occupied in 2021, down from 52.1% in 2011. The proportion of sole tenants rose from 43.9% to 47.5% over the same period. Both sub-letting and co-letting became less common in the last decade. The corresponding proportion decreased from 0.5% in 2011 to 0.1% in 2021. (Table 7.11)

7.22 Tenure of accommodation was related to the age of the household head. Analysing only households with single household head, younger

比例由 26.3% 上升至 60 至 64 歲的最高點 48.8%，然後回落至 65 歲及以上的 45.2%。進一步按是否有按揭供款及借貸還款分析自置居所單戶自住戶的戶主年齡分布，可見到以 30 至 39 歲（即主要工作年齡）的戶主，居於有按揭供款或借貸還款居所的比例最高。另一方面，居於自置居所而沒有按揭供款及借貸還款的戶主以 55 至 59 歲、60 至 64 歲及 65 歲及以上的比例最高。（表 7.12）

7.23 大部分（64.8%）多戶自住戶居於自置居所，而只有 32.8% 此類住戶居於租住單位。（表 7.12）

住房支出

7.24 租金中位數是住戶租金的其中一個簡要統計數字。與 2011 年比較，在 2021 年，大部分屋宇單位類型的家庭住戶所付的租金中位數均有上升。在這期間，租住私人住宅單位（整個單位／洋房）的家庭住戶付出的租金中位數是各類型房屋中最高的。在 2021 年，這些住戶的租金中位數達 12,000 元，較 2011 年的 7,710 元上升 55.6%。另一方面，公營租住房屋單位的租金中位數由 2011 年的 1,210 元上升 72.7% 至 2021 年的 2,090 元。（表 7.13）

7.25 在 2021 年，住在自置居所的家庭住戶，33.9% 有按揭供款或借貸還款，而 66.1% 沒有按揭供款及借貸還款。有按揭供款或借貸還款的住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數，屬私人永久性房屋者為 13,500 元，而屬資助自置

household heads (aged below 25) had the lowest proportion of owner-occupiers. This proportion increased from 26.3% to a peak of 48.8% for those aged 60-64, then dropped back to 45.2% for those aged 65 and over. Further analysing the age distribution of the owner-occupier household heads in single-head households by whether they had a mortgage or loan on their accommodation, it is noted that the highest proportion of household heads who owned their accommodation with mortgage payment or loan repayment were in the age group of 30-39 (i.e. the prime working ages). On the other hand, the owner-occupier household heads without mortgage payment and loan repayment were mostly in the age groups of 55-59, 60-64 and 65 and over. (Table 7.12)

7.23 Majority (64.8%) of households with more than one household head owned the quarters they occupied. Only 32.8% of such households rented their accommodation. (Table 7.12)

Housing cost

7.24 The median rent is one of the summary statistics of the household rent. Compared with 2011, the median rent paid by domestic households in most types of quarters increased in 2021. During this period, the median rent of domestic households living in rented private residential flats (whole house/flat) was the highest among all types of quarters in this period. The median rent of those households rose from \$7,710 in 2011 to \$12,000 in 2021. This represented an increase of 55.6% in the past 10 years. On the other hand, the median rent for domestic households in public rental housing units recorded an increase of 72.7% from \$1,210 in 2011 to \$2,090 in 2021. (Table 7.13)

7.25 For domestic households living in owner-occupier accommodation in 2021, 33.9% were with mortgage payment or loan repayment and 66.1% were without mortgage payment and loan repayment. For those with mortgage payment or loan repayment, the median mortgage payment and loan repayment was

居所房屋者為 7,000 元。整體而言，住在自置居所而有按揭供款或借貸還款的住戶的按揭供款及借貸還款中位數（12,000 元）遠較租住居所的租金中位數（2,900 元）為高，顯示前者的住戶支出較高。但在作出比較時應注意兩者入息的差異及居所環境的分別。要更清楚知道住戶的負擔居所能力，需運用租金與收入比率中位數及按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數等加入入息考慮的量數進一步分析。

（表 7.11、7.13 及 7.14）

7.26 在 2021 年，租住私人住宅單位（整個單位／洋房）家庭住戶的租金與收入比率中位數為 31.5%，而公營租住房屋單位的相應數字為 11.7%。同時，居於自置私人永久性房屋的家庭住戶有按揭或貸款者，其按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數為 21.2%。資助自置居所房屋的相應數字則為 18.3%。與租金中位數低於按揭供款及借貸還款中位數的情況相同，整體的租金與收入比率中位數（16.8%）亦較整體的按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數（20.8%）為低。（表 7.13 及 7.14）

7.27 大致上，隨着家庭住戶收入的上升，用於住房支出的比例相對下降。在 2021 年，最低收入的 10% 住戶需支付每月收入的 54.6% 於租金或 73.4% 於按揭供款及借貸還款。跟最高收入的 10% 住戶比較，有關住戶只需支付每月收入的 15.6% 於租金或 13.4% 於按揭供款及借貸還款。（表 7.15）

\$13,500 for private permanent housing and \$7,000 for subsidised home ownership housing. On the whole, the median mortgage payment and loan repayment of \$12,000 for owner-occupier households with mortgage payment or loan repayment was much higher than the median rent of \$2,900 for households renting their accommodation; thus suggesting a higher housing cost for the former group of households. However, in making this comparison, it is important to bear in mind the difference in income of these households and the living condition between the owner-occupier and rented accommodation. To get a clearer picture, the affordability of housing for households should be analysed in conjunction with their income, using measures like the rent to income ratio and the mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio. (Tables 7.11, 7.13 and 7.14)

7.26 In 2021, domestic households in private residential flats (whole house/flat) had a median rent to income ratio of 31.5%, and the corresponding figure for public rental housing units was 11.7%. Meanwhile, for households in owner-occupied private permanent housing with mortgage or loan payment, the median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio was 21.2%. The corresponding figure for subsidised home ownership housing was 18.3%. Similar to the observation that the median rent was lower than the median mortgage payment and loan repayment, the overall median rent to income ratio (16.8%) was also lower than the overall median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio (20.8%). (Tables 7.13 and 7.14)

7.27 The proportion of income spent on housing falls as household income increases in general. In 2021, for the 10% of households with the lowest income, they spent 54.6% of their household income for rental payment and 73.4% for mortgage payment and loan repayment. This compares with 15.6% for rent and 13.4% for mortgage payment and loan repayment for the 10% households with the highest income. (Table 7.15)

表 7.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按屋宇單位類型劃分的有人居住的屋宇單位數目
Table 7.1 Occupied quarters by type of quarters, 2011, 2016 and 2021

屋宇單位類型 Type of quarters	2011		2016		2021	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
永久性屋宇單位 Permanent quarters						
公營租住房屋單位 Public rental housing units	722 161	30.3	763 884	30.2	808 581	30.1
資助出售單位 Subsidised sale flats	379 002	15.9	384 849	15.2	414 468	15.4
私人住宅單位 Private residential flats	1 077 123	45.2	1 160 775	46.0	1 209 870	45.0
別墅／平房／新型村屋 Villas / Bungalows / Modern village houses	125 669	5.3	131 611	5.2	162 113	6.0
簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋 Simple stone structures / Traditional village houses	22 472	0.9	23 355	0.9	26 570	1.0
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	21 693	0.9	21 132	0.8	20 925	0.8
非住宅用屋宇單位 Non-domestic quarters	14 425	0.6	19 234	0.8	22 054	0.8
臨時屋宇單位 ⁽¹⁾ Temporary quarters ⁽¹⁾	18 580	0.8	21 186	0.8	24 231	0.9
總計 Total	2 381 125	100.0	2 526 026	100.0	2 688 812	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字包括有人居住的船艇。

Note : (1) Figures include occupied board vessels.

表 7.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按房屋類型及主要地區劃分的有人居住的屋宇單位⁽¹⁾數目
Table 7.2 Occupied quarters⁽¹⁾ by type of housing and broad area, 2011, 2016 and 2021

年份及房屋類型 Year and type of housing	香港島 Hong Kong Island		九龍 Kowloon		新界 New Territories		陸上總計 Land total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2011								
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	69 771	9.7	263 125	36.4	389 265	53.9	722 161	100.0
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	43 939	11.6	89 774	23.7	245 289	64.7	379 002	100.0
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	308 995	24.8	367 554	29.5	570 408	45.7	1 246 957	100.0
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	3 627	25.1	6 392	44.3	4 406	30.5	14 425	100.0
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	851	4.7	2 078	11.5	15 212	83.9	18 141	100.0
總計 Total	427 183	17.9	728 923	30.6	1 224 580	51.4	2 380 686	100.0
2016								
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	69 234	9.1	294 988	38.6	399 662	52.3	763 884	100.0
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	43 909	11.4	90 661	23.6	250 279	65.0	384 849	100.0
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	309 555	23.2	396 223	29.6	631 095	47.2	1 336 873	100.0
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	5 043	26.2	8 847	46.0	5 344	27.8	19 234	100.0
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	983	4.7	2 609	12.5	17 197	82.7	20 789	100.0
總計 Total	428 724	17.0	793 328	31.4	1 303 577	51.6	2 525 629	100.0

表 7.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按房屋類型及主要地區劃分的有人居住的屋宇單位⁽¹⁾數目 (續)
Table 7.2 Occupied quarters⁽¹⁾ by type of housing and broad area, 2011, 2016 and 2021 (cont'd)

年份及房屋類型 Year and type of housing	香港島 Hong Kong Island		九龍 Kowloon		新界 New Territories		陸上總計 Land total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2021								
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	69 128	8.5	320 862	39.7	418 591	51.8	808 581	100.0
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	44 408	10.7	101 510	24.5	268 550	64.8	414 468	100.0
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	311 060	21.9	400 248	28.2	708 170	49.9	1 419 478	100.0
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	4 225	19.2	8 462	38.4	9 367	42.5	22 054	100.0
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	1 022	4.3	3 622	15.2	19 140	80.5	23 784	100.0
總計 Total	429 843	16.0	834 704	31.0	1 423 818	53.0	2 688 365	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字不包括有人居住的船艇。

Note: (1) Figures exclude occupied board vessels.

表 7.3 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按屋宇單位類型劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 7.3 Domestic households by type of quarters, 2011, 2016 and 2021

屋宇單位類型 Type of quarters	2011		2016		2021	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
永久性屋宇單位 Permanent quarters						
公營租住房屋單位 Public rental housing units	720 892	30.4	761 905	30.4	807 304	30.2
資助出售單位 Subsidised sale flats	377 615	15.9	384 006	15.3	413 788	15.5
私人住宅單位 Private residential flats						
整個單位／洋房 Whole house/flat	1 064 125	44.9	1 150 242	45.8	1 204 270	45.0
房間／閣仔／床位等 Room/Cockloft/Bedspace, etc.	9 663	0.4	5 269	0.2	2 532	0.1
別墅／平房／新型村屋 Villas / Bungalows / Modern village houses	124 975	5.3	130 723	5.2	161 368	6.0
簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋 Simple stone structures / Traditional village houses	22 681	1.0	23 243	0.9	26 632	1.0
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	21 538	0.9	20 445	0.8	20 938	0.8
非住宅用屋宇單位 Non-domestic quarters	8 396	0.4	12 651	0.5	13 134	0.5
臨時屋宇單位 ⁽¹⁾ Temporary quarters ⁽¹⁾	18 911	0.8	21 250	0.8	24 195	0.9
總計 Total	2 368 796	100.0	2 509 734	100.0	2 674 161	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

Note : (1) Figures include domestic households living on board vessels.

表 7.4 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按屋宇單位類型劃分的每千個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目
Table 7.4 Average number of domestic households per 1 000 units of quarters by type of quarters, 2011, 2016 and 2021

屋宇單位類型 Type of quarters	每千個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目（共住程度） Average number of domestic households per 1 000 units of quarters (degree of sharing)		
	2011	2016	2021
永久性屋宇單位 Permanent quarters			
公營租住房屋單位 Public rental housing units	1 001	1 000	1 000
房屋委員會資助出售單位 Housing Authority subsidised sale flats	1 000	1 000	1 000
房屋協會資助出售單位 Housing Society subsidised sale flats	1 000	1 001	1 000
私人住宅單位 Private residential flats	1 006	1 003	1 001
別墅／平房／新型村屋 Villas / Bungalows / Modern village houses	1 004	1 002	1 002
簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋 Simple stone structures / Traditional village houses	1 016	1 004	1 003
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	1 003	1 000	1 001
非住宅用屋宇單位 Non-domestic quarters	1 037	1 025	1 012
臨時屋宇單位 ⁽¹⁾ Temporary quarters ⁽¹⁾	1 023	1 005	1 000
合計 Overall	1 004	1 002	1 001

註釋：(1) 數字包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

Note: (1) Figures include domestic households living on board vessels.

表 7.5 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按屋宇單位類型劃分的每千個屋宇單位的平均住客數目
Table 7.5 Average number of occupants per 1 000 units of quarters by type of quarters, 2011, 2016 and 2021

屋宇單位類型 Type of quarters	每千個屋宇單位的平均住客數目 Average number of occupants per 1 000 units of quarters		
	2011	2016	2021
永久性屋宇單位 Permanent quarters			
公營租住房屋單位 Public rental housing units	2 898	2 790	2 690
房屋委員會資助出售單位 Housing Authority subsidised sale flats	3 182	3 017	2 796
房屋協會資助出售單位 Housing Society subsidised sale flats	3 136	3 022	2 918
私人住宅單位 Private residential flats	2 881	2 884	2 724
別墅／平房／新型村屋 Villas / Bungalows / Modern village houses	3 196	3 169	2 976
簡單磚石蓋搭建建築物／傳統村屋 Simple stone structures / Traditional village houses	2 754	2 731	2 752
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	3 393	3 453	3 391
非住宅用屋宇單位 Non-domestic quarters	5 936	4 551	4 190
臨時屋宇單位 ⁽¹⁾ Temporary quarters ⁽¹⁾	2 568	2 577	2 576
合計 Overall	2 970	2 904	2 757

註釋：(1) 數字包括住在船艇上的人士。

Note : (1) Figures include persons living on board vessels.

表 7.6 2021 年按廳房數目⁽¹⁾及房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶⁽²⁾數目
Table 7.6 Domestic households⁽²⁾ by number of rooms⁽¹⁾ and type of housing, 2021

廳房數目 Number of rooms	房屋類型 Type of housing				總計 Total
	公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	其他 Others	
	數目 (百分比 ⁽³⁾) Number (% ⁽³⁾)				
自用 ⁽⁴⁾ 廳房 With exclusively used ⁽⁴⁾ rooms					
1	190 171 (7.1)	10 229 (0.4)	57 088 (2.1)	5 682 (0.2)	263 170 (9.8)
2	201 505 (7.5)	37 191 (1.4)	176 374 (6.6)	8 236 (0.3)	423 306 (15.8)
3	315 339 (11.8)	198 972 (7.4)	511 941 (19.1)	9 844 (0.4)	1 036 096 (38.8)
4	88 694 (3.3)	124 809 (4.7)	382 736 (14.3)	5 369 (0.2)	601 608 (22.5)
5	9 557 (0.4)	39 201 (1.5)	190 707 (7.1)	3 356 (0.1)	242 821 (9.1)
6+	2 038 (0.1)	3 386 (0.1)	96 410 (3.6)	2 703 (0.1)	104 537 (3.9)
小計 Sub-total	807 304 (30.2)	413 788 (15.5)	1 415 256 (52.9)	35 190 (1.3)	2 671 538 (99.9)
沒有自用 ⁽⁴⁾ 廳房 Without exclusively used ⁽⁴⁾ rooms					
	- (-)	- (-)	484 (0.0)	1 692 (0.1)	2 176 (0.1)
總計 Total	807 304 (30.2)	413 788 (15.5)	1 415 740 (53.0)	36 882 (1.4)	2 673 714 (100.0)
每個家庭住戶的平均廳房數目 Average number of rooms per domestic household					
	2.4	3.4	3.6	2.9	3.2
每人的平均廳房數目 Average number of rooms per person					
	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2

註釋：(1) 廳房數目包括客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間，而不包括廚房及浴室／廁所。
 (2) 數字不包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。
 (3) 括號內的數字顯示在總家庭住戶數目中所佔的百分比。
 (4) 家庭住戶的自用廳房是指家庭住戶在其居住的居所內獨自使用的廳房，並不包括與其他家庭住戶共同使用的廳房。

Notes : (1) Number of rooms includes living/dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms, while kitchens and bathrooms/toilets are excluded.
 (2) Figures exclude domestic households living on board vessels.
 (3) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total domestic households.
 (4) Exclusively used rooms of domestic households refer to rooms used by domestic households on their own in the accommodation they occupy, and exclude those rooms used on a share basis with other domestic households.

表 7.7 2021 年按廳房數目⁽¹⁾及住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶⁽²⁾數目
Table 7.7 Domestic households⁽²⁾ by number of rooms⁽¹⁾ and household size, 2021

廳房數目 Number of rooms	住戶人數 Household size						總計 Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
	數目 (百分比 ⁽³⁾) Number (% ⁽³⁾)						
自用 ⁽⁴⁾ 廳房 Exclusively used ⁽⁴⁾ rooms							
1	128 599 (4.8)	88 304 (3.3)	31 371 (1.2)	11 051 (0.4)	3 055 (0.1)	790 (0.0)	263 170 (9.8)
2	160 982 (6.0)	154 195 (5.8)	69 246 (2.6)	30 228 (1.1)	6 710 (0.3)	1 945 (0.1)	423 306 (15.8)
3	165 720 (6.2)	316 047 (11.8)	304 151 (11.4)	180 861 (6.8)	54 577 (2.0)	14 740 (0.6)	1 036 096 (38.8)
4	60 906 (2.3)	143 165 (5.4)	155 548 (5.8)	147 118 (5.5)	68 258 (2.6)	26 613 (1.0)	601 608 (22.5)
5	18 077 (0.7)	50 231 (1.9)	59 335 (2.2)	61 827 (2.3)	37 341 (1.4)	16 010 (0.6)	242 821 (9.1)
6+	5 112 (0.2)	14 326 (0.5)	21 157 (0.8)	24 950 (0.9)	21 932 (0.8)	17 060 (0.6)	104 537 (3.9)
小計 Sub-total	539 396 (20.2)	766 268 (28.7)	640 808 (24.0)	456 035 (17.1)	191 873 (7.2)	77 158 (2.9)	2 671 538 (99.9)
沒有自用 ⁽⁴⁾ 廳房 Without exclusively used ⁽⁴⁾ rooms							
	1 753 (0.1)	154 (0.0)	145 (0.0)	32 (0.0)	54 (0.0)	38 (0.0)	2 176 (0.1)
總計 Total	541 149 (20.2)	766 422 (28.7)	640 953 (24.0)	456 067 (17.1)	191 927 (7.2)	77 196 (2.9)	2 673 714 (100.0)
每個家庭住戶的平均廳房數目 Average number of rooms per domestic household							
	2.4	2.9	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.6	3.2
每人的平均廳房數目 Average number of rooms per person							
	2.4	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.2

註釋：(1) 廳房數目包括客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間，而不包括廚房及浴室／廁所。

(2) 數字不包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

(3) 括號內的數字顯示在總家庭住戶數目中所佔的百分比。

(4) 家庭住戶的自用廳房是指家庭住戶在其居住的居所內獨自使用的廳房，並不包括與其他家庭住戶共同使用的廳房。

Notes: (1) Number of rooms includes living/dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms, while kitchens and bathrooms/toilets are excluded.

(2) Figures exclude domestic households living on board vessels.

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

(4) Exclusively used rooms of domestic households refer to rooms used by domestic households on their own in the accommodation they occupy, and exclude those rooms used on a share basis with other domestic households.

表 7.8 2021 年按居所樓面面積⁽¹⁾及房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶⁽²⁾數目
Table 7.8 Domestic households⁽²⁾ by floor area of accommodation⁽¹⁾ and type of housing, 2021

		房屋類型					總計
		公營租住 房屋	資助自置 居所房屋	私人永久 性房屋	非住宅用 房屋	臨時房屋	
		Public rental housing	Subsidised home ownership housing	Private permanent housing	Non- domestic housing	Temporary housing	Total
樓面面積 (平方米)		數目 (百分比 ⁽³⁾)					
Floor area (square metres)		Number (% ⁽³⁾)					
< 7	} < 20			11 633 (0.8)			
7 - < 13		100 388 (12.4)	1 608 (0.4)	64 802 (4.6)	3 334 (25.4)	4 061 (18.3)	224 608 (8.4)
13 - < 20				38 782 (2.7)			
20 - < 40		568 249 (70.4)	111 067 (26.8)	336 785 (23.8)	4 417 (33.6)	8 339 (37.6)	1 028 857 (38.5)
40 - < 70		138 598 (17.2)	300 438 (72.6)	719 494 (50.8)	3 816 (29.1)	5 731 (25.8)	1 168 077 (43.7)
70 - < 100	} ≥ 70			147 915 (10.4)			
100 - < 160		69 (0.0)	675 (0.2)	67 577 (4.8)	1 567 (11.9)	4 055 (18.3)	250 610 (9.4)
≥ 160				28 752 (2.0)			
總計 Total		807 304 (100.0)	413 788 (100.0)	1 415 740 (100.0)	13 134 (100.0)	22 186 (100.0)	2 672 152 (100.0)

居所樓面面積中位數 (平方米)
Median floor area of accommodation (square metres)

32 45 47 31 37 40

註釋：(1) 與其他住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。

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

(2) 數字不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。

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

(3) 括號內的數字顯示在有關房屋類型的總計中所佔的百分比。

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

表 7.9 2021 年按居所樓面面積⁽¹⁾及住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶⁽²⁾數目
Table 7.9 Domestic households⁽²⁾ by floor area of accommodation⁽¹⁾ and household size, 2021

樓面面積 (平方米) Floor area (square metres)	住戶人數 Household size						總計 Total	家庭住戶 平均人數 Average domestic household size
	1	2	3	4	5	6+		
	數目 (百分比 ⁽³⁾) Number (% ⁽³⁾)							
< 7	6 352 (1.2)	3 472 (0.5)	1 636 (0.3)	867 (0.2)	231 (0.1)	93 (0.1)	12 651 (0.5)	1.8
7 - < 13	38 181 (7.1)	22 716 (3.0)	10 712 (1.7)	4 303 (0.9)	1 199 (0.6)	299 (0.4)	77 410 (2.9)	1.8
13 - < 20	94 954 (17.6)	24 430 (3.2)	9 807 (1.5)	4 183 (0.9)	857 (0.4)	316 (0.4)	134 547 (5.0)	1.5
20 - < 40	213 624 (39.6)	341 622 (44.6)	264 806 (41.3)	153 243 (33.6)	43 393 (22.6)	12 169 (15.8)	1 028 857 (38.5)	2.5
40 - < 70	163 553 (30.3)	321 759 (42.0)	298 382 (46.6)	237 750 (52.1)	106 145 (55.3)	40 488 (52.4)	1 168 077 (43.7)	2.9
70 - < 100	15 395 (2.9)	35 365 (4.6)	34 091 (5.3)	34 279 (7.5)	22 940 (12.0)	10 079 (13.1)	152 149 (5.7)	3.3
100 - < 160	5 779 (1.1)	12 978 (1.7)	15 269 (2.4)	15 516 (3.4)	11 931 (6.2)	7 689 (10.0)	69 162 (2.6)	3.6
≥ 160	1 749 (0.3)	4 080 (0.5)	6 250 (1.0)	5 926 (1.3)	5 231 (2.7)	6 063 (7.9)	29 299 (1.1)	4.1
總計 Total	539 587 (100.0)	766 422 (100.0)	640 953 (100.0)	456 067 (100.0)	191 927 (100.0)	77 196 (100.0)	2 672 152 (100.0)	2.7

居所樓面面積中位數 (平方米)
Median floor area of accommodation (square metres)

32 39 41 44 51 55 40

註釋：(1) 與其他住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。

(2) 數字不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。

(3) 括號內的數字顯示在有關住戶人數的總計中所佔的百分比。

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

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

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

表 7.10 2021 年按住戶人數及房屋類型劃分的人均居所樓面面積中位數⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
Table 7.10 Median per capita floor area of accommodation⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ by household size and type of housing, 2021

住戶人數 Household size	房屋類型 Type of housing					合計 Overall
	公營租住 房屋 Public rental housing	資助自置 居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	私人永久 性房屋 Private permanent housing	非住宅用 房屋 Non- domestic housing	臨時房屋 Temporary housing	
	人均居所樓面面積中位數 (平方米) Median per capita floor area of accommodation (square metres)					
1	21.0	41.0	37.0	24.0	28.0	32.0
2	15.0	21.0	22.0	19.0	18.5	19.5
3	11.0	15.0	16.0	15.0	13.0	13.7
4	9.0	11.5	13.5	9.5	10.5	11.0
5	7.8	10.2	12.4	14.8	9.2	10.2
6+	6.8	8.2	11.5	9.2	10.6	8.8
合計 Overall	11.5	17.3	18.6	18.4	16.3	16.0

註釋：(1) 與其他住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。

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

(2) 數字不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。

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

表 7.11 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按居所租住權劃分的家庭住戶⁽¹⁾數目
Table 7.11 Domestic households⁽¹⁾ by tenure of accommodation, 2011, 2016 and 2021

居所租住權 Tenure of accommodation	2011		2016		2021	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
自置 Owner-occupier						
有按揭供款或借貸還款 With mortgage or loan	492 261	(39.9) ⁽²⁾	417 974	(34.3) ⁽²⁾	440 160	(33.9) ⁽²⁾
沒有按揭供款及借貸還款 Without mortgage and loan	741 334	(60.1) ⁽²⁾	799 029	(65.7) ⁽²⁾	858 062	(66.1) ⁽²⁾
小計 Sub-total	1 233 595	52.1	1 217 003	48.5	1 298 222	48.6
全租 Sole tenant						
合租／二房東／三房客 Co-tenant / Main tenant / Sub-tenant	11 491	0.5	5 710	0.2	2 734	0.1
其他 Others						
免交租金 Rent free	46 781	2.0	74 482	3.0	65 424	2.4
由僱主提供 Provided by employer	37 115	1.6	38 853	1.5	37 325	1.4
小計 Sub-total	83 896	3.5	113 335	4.5	102 749	3.8
總計 Total	2 368 362	100.0	2 509 337	100.0	2 673 714	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字不包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

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

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在自置居所的家庭住戶中所佔的百分比。

(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total domestic households living in owner-occupier accommodation.

表 7.12 2021 年按家庭住戶主年齡組別及居所租住權劃分的家庭住戶⁽¹⁾數目
Table 7.12 Domestic households⁽¹⁾ by age group of domestic household head and tenure of accommodation, 2021

家庭住戶 戶主 年齡組別 Age group of domestic household head	居所租住權 Tenure of accommodation											
	自置 Owner-occupier				小計 Sub-total		租住 ⁽²⁾ Tenant ⁽²⁾		其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾		總計 Total	
	有按揭供款或借 貸還款 With mortgage payment or loan repayment		沒有按揭供款及借 貸還款 Without mortgage payment and loan repayment		數目 Number	百分比 ⁽⁴⁾ % ⁽⁴⁾	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
單戶主住戶 Households with single household head												
< 20	1 136	58.3	814	41.7	1 950	26.5	4 535	61.7	868	11.8	7 353	100.0
20 – 24	2 059	38.2	3 332	61.8	5 391	26.3	13 990	68.1	1 156	5.6	20 537	100.0
25 – 29	12 313	60.6	8 018	39.4	20 331	35.2	33 998	58.8	3 501	6.1	57 830	100.0
30 – 34	31 686	70.6	13 170	29.4	44 856	41.4	56 665	52.3	6 772	6.3	108 293	100.0
35 – 39	45 474	69.5	19 934	30.5	65 408	42.4	78 957	51.2	9 767	6.3	154 132	100.0
40 – 44	48 695	63.3	28 189	36.7	76 884	41.5	96 732	52.2	11 663	6.3	185 279	100.0
45 – 49	50 731	54.0	43 235	46.0	93 966	43.4	109 980	50.8	12 343	5.7	216 289	100.0
50 – 54	43 620	41.3	61 957	58.7	105 577	45.3	115 683	49.7	11 721	5.0	232 981	100.0
55 – 59	39 670	29.9	92 971	70.1	132 641	48.6	131 281	48.1	9 165	3.4	273 087	100.0
60 – 64	26 416	19.7	107 760	80.3	134 176	48.8	134 222	48.9	6 334	2.3	274 732	100.0
65+	30 638	10.8	253 888	89.2	284 526	45.2	328 518	52.1	16 977	2.7	630 021	100.0
小計 Sub-total	332 438	34.4	633 268	65.6	965 706	44.7	1 104 561	51.1	90 267	4.2	2 160 534	100.0
多戶主住戶 Households with more than one household head												
所有住戶 All households	440 160	33.9	858 062	66.1	1 298 222	48.6	1 272 743	47.6	102 749	3.8	2 673 714	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字不包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

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

(2) 「租住」包括「全租」、「合租」、「二房東」及「三房客」等居所租住權。

(2) Tenant includes such tenure of accommodation as “sole tenant”, “co-tenant”, “main tenant” and “sub-tenant”.

(3) 「其他」包括「免交租金」及「由僱主提供」等居所租住權。

(3) Others include such tenure of accommodation as “rent free” and “provided by employer”.

(4) 數字顯示在自置居所的家庭住戶中所佔的百分比。

(4) Figures represent the percentages in respect of the total domestic households living in owner-occupier accommodation.

表 7.13 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按屋宇單位類型劃分的家庭住戶每月租金中位數⁽¹⁾及租金與收入比率中位數⁽²⁾

Table 7.13 Median monthly domestic household rent⁽¹⁾ and median rent to income ratios⁽²⁾ by type of quarters, 2011, 2016 and 2021

屋宇單位類型 Type of quarters	家庭住戶每月租金中位數 (港元) Median monthly domestic household rent (HK\$)			租金與收入比率中位數 (百分比) Median rent to income ratio (%)		
	2011	2016	2021	2011	2016	2021
永久性屋宇單位 Permanent quarters						
公營租住房屋單位 Public rental housing units	1,210	1,500	2,090	10.6	9.3	11.7
私人住宅單位 ⁽³⁾ Private residential flats ⁽³⁾						
整個單位／洋房 Whole house/flat	7,710	10,000	12,000	25.7	30.7	31.5
房間／閣仔／床位等 Room/Cockloft/Bedspace, etc.	2,000	4,000	5,500	25.3	27.5	23.9
別墅／平房／新型村屋 Villas / Bungalows / Modern village houses	5,200	8,000	10,000	21.5	27.3	30.0
簡單磚石蓋搭建物／傳統村屋 Simple stone structures / Traditional village houses	2,200	3,500	6,000	20.9	22.6	27.6
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	2,000	2,500	3,000	4.7	4.8	4.8
非住宅用屋宇單位 Non-domestic quarters	12,500	6,710	8,500	22.9	35.4	27.2
臨時屋宇單位 ⁽⁴⁾ Temporary quarters ⁽⁴⁾	1,500	3,500	3,500	19.4	23.4	22.9
合計 Overall	1,600	2,180	2,900	13.9	13.6	16.8

註釋：(1) 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中文詞彙釋義。

(2) 計算租金與收入比率中位數的涵蓋範圍與計算家庭住戶每月租金中位數的涵蓋範圍略有不同，詳情請參閱中文詞彙釋義。

(3) 數字包括可在公開市場買賣的前資助出售房屋單位。

(4) 數字不包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

Notes : (1) Figures are compiled based on domestic households renting the accommodation they occupy. Please refer to Definition of Terms in English for details of the coverage.

(2) The coverage in calculating median rent to income ratio is slightly different from that in calculating median monthly domestic household rent. For details, please refer to Definition of Terms in English.

(3) Figures include former subsidised sale flats that can be traded in the open market.

(4) Figures exclude domestic households living on board vessels.

表 7.14 2021 年按家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款及房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾數目
Table 7.14 Domestic households⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ by monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment and type of housing, 2021

家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款 (港元) Monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment (HK\$)	資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing		私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing		總計 Total		
	房屋類型 Type of housing	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 2,000		5 468	8.1	4 263	1.3	9 731	2.5
2,000 – 3,999		11 706	17.4	9 645	3.0	21 351	5.5
4,000 – 5,999		11 281	16.8	23 048	7.1	34 329	8.8
6,000 – 7,999		10 261	15.2	28 175	8.7	38 436	9.8
8,000 – 9,999		7 961	11.8	29 989	9.3	37 950	9.7
10,000 – 14,999		14 141	21.0	85 566	26.4	99 707	25.5
15,000 – 19,999		4 186	6.2	63 132	19.5	67 318	17.2
20,000 – 24,999		1 497	2.2	35 052	10.8	36 549	9.3
25,000 – 29,999		466	0.7	15 956	4.9	16 422	4.2
30,000 – 39,999		269	0.4	14 268	4.4	14 537	3.7
≥ 40,000		108	0.2	15 009	4.6	15 117	3.9
總計 Total		67 344	100.0	324 103	100.0	391 447	100.0

家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數 (港元) Median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment (HK\$)		
	7,000	13,500
		12,000

按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數 (百分比) Median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio (%)		
	18.3	21.2
		20.8

尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期中位數 (年) Median outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment (Years)		
	15	20
		20

註釋：(1) 數字不包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

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

(2) 數字只包括居於自置屋宇單位及有按揭供款或借貸還款的家庭住戶。另外，有 48 713 個家庭住戶其按揭供款或借貸還款是由非住戶成員支付，這些住戶並不包括在本統計表內。

(2) Figures only include domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage payment or loan repayment. The 48 713 domestic households with mortgage payment or loan repayment paid by non-household members are not included in this table.

表 7.15 2021 年按十等分組別家庭住戶⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾劃分的家庭住戶每月租金中位數、租金與收入比率中位數、家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數及按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數
Table 7.15 Median monthly domestic household rent, median rent to income ratio, median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment and median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio by decile group of domestic households⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, 2021

十等分組別 Decile group	家庭住戶每月 租金中位數 (港元) Median monthly domestic household rent (HK\$)	租金與收入 比率中位數 (百分比) Median rent to income ratio (%)	家庭住戶每月 按揭供款及 借貸還款中位數 (港元) Median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment (HK\$)	按揭供款及 借貸還款與 收入比率中位數 (百分比) Median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio (%)
第 1 (最低) 1st (lowest)	2,030	54.6	4,670	73.4
第 2 2nd	1,850	24.7	5,000	60.0
第 3 3rd	2,320	19.0	7,000	56.7
第 4 4th	2,820	15.4	7,450	41.6
第 5 5th	2,850	12.0	8,500	35.7
第 6 6th	3,040	9.7	9,500	29.9
第 7 7th	3,270	8.1	10,140	25.5
第 8 8th	3,930	7.5	12,000	22.2
第 9 9th	10,500	14.4	13,600	18.3
第 10 (最高) 10th (highest)	22,000	15.6	19,000	13.4
合計 Overall	2,900	16.8	12,000	20.8

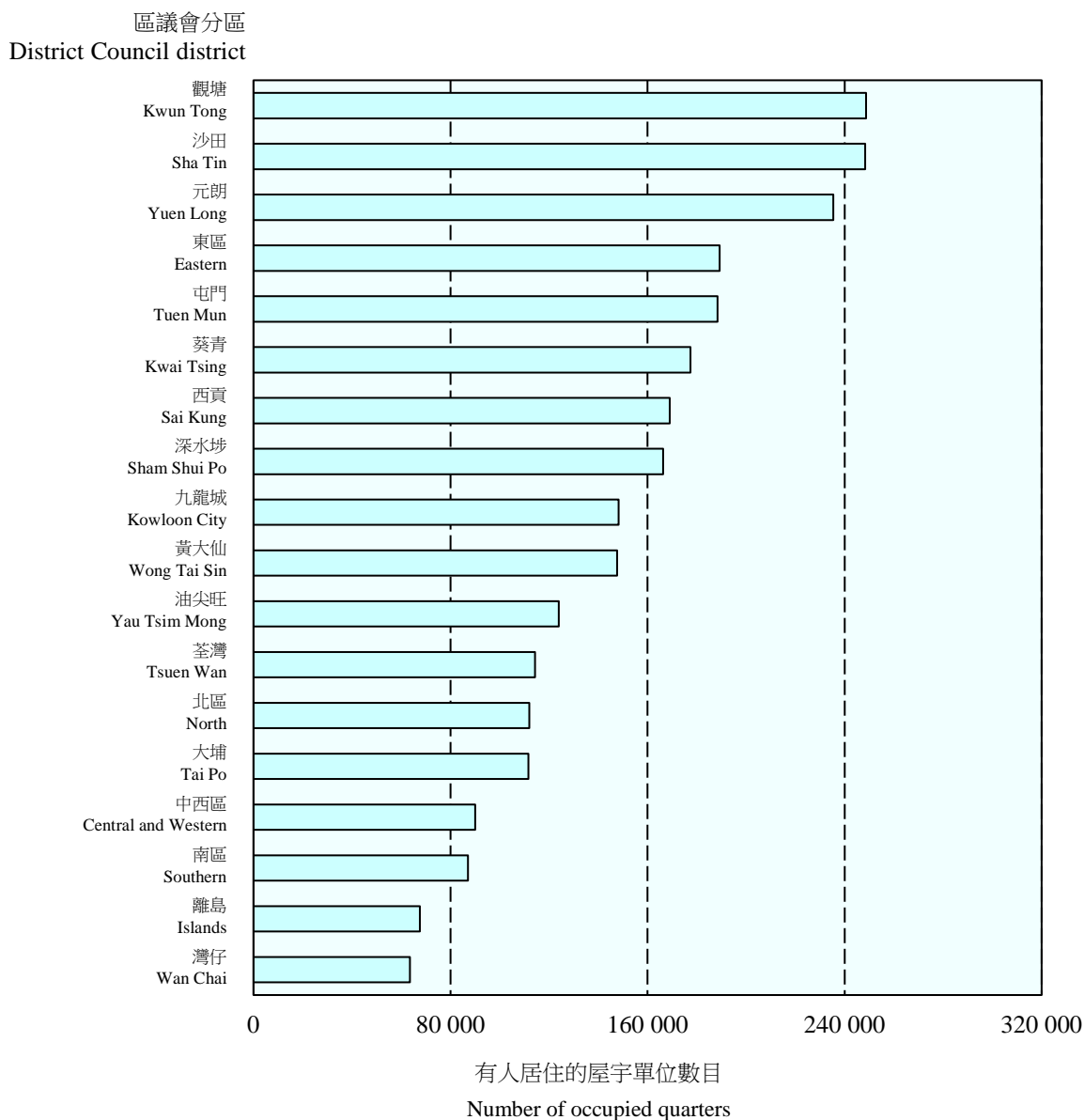
註釋：(1) 數字不包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

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

(2) 每個十等分組別包含相同數目的家庭住戶（以收入的多少排列）。第 1 個十等分組別包括在第 1 個十等位數之下的住戶，第 2 個十等分組別則包括在第 1 及第 2 個十等位數之間的住戶，如此類推。

(2) Each of the 10 decile groups contains the same number of domestic households, ranked by income. The first decile group covers those households falling below the first decile, the second decile group covers those households falling between the first and second deciles, and so on.

圖 7.1 2021 年按區議會分區劃分的有人居住的屋宇單位數目
Chart 7.1 Occupied quarters by District Council district, 2021



級別 Rank	區議會 分區 District Council district	有人居住的 屋宇單位數目 Number of occupied quarters	級別 Rank	區議會 分區 District Council district	有人居住的 屋宇單位數目 Number of occupied quarters	級別 Rank	區議會 分區 District Council district	有人居住的 屋宇單位數目 Number of occupied quarters
1	觀塘 Kwun Tong	248 701	7	西貢 Sai Kung	168 975	13	北區 North	111 994
2	沙田 Sha Tin	248 315	8	深水埗 Sham Shui Po	166 304	14	大埔 Tai Po	111 574
3	元朗 Yuen Long	235 362	9	九龍城 Kowloon City	148 202	15	中西區 Central and Western	90 029
4	東區 Eastern	189 273	10	黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	147 584	16	南區 Southern	87 086
5	屯門 Tuen Mun	188 399	11	油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	123 913	17	離島 Islands	67 547
6	葵青 Kwai Tsing	177 381	12	荃灣 Tsuen Wan	114 271	18	灣仔 Wan Chai	63 455

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8. 內部遷移及遷居特徵

8. Internal Migration and Home Moving Characteristics

概念與範圍

Concepts and coverage

8.1 人口普查／中期人口統計就人口內部遷移加以探討，並包括一些問題，以便深入了解內部遷移的模式及其對人口分布的影響。

8.1 Population censuses/by-censuses gave some emphasis to the topic of internal migration and included some questions which helped provide useful insights into the patterns of internal migration and their impact on the geographical distribution of the population.

8.2 在分析內部遷移時所採用的地區劃分方法，會影響有關遷移的統計數字。2021 年人口普查所採用的分區法是把全港分成 31 個「次分區」，當中包括香港島和九龍共 9 個區議會分區；13 個在新界的新市鎮⁽¹⁾地區；及 9 個在新界的「其他地區」—即每個新界區議會分區內新市鎮以外的地方。

8.2 The exact demarcation of geographical areas adopted would greatly affect statistics on internal migration. In the 2021 Population Census, the system adopted delineates the whole territory into 31 geographical sub-divisions (GSDs), comprising 9 District Council districts on Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon; 13 areas in new towns⁽¹⁾; and 9 “other areas” in the New Territories, each of which covers the remaining areas not included in a new town in their respective District Council districts in the New Territories.

註釋：(1) 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。在 2021 年人口普查時，全港共有 10 個新市鎮，即是荃灣、屯門、元朗、天水圍、粉嶺／上水／古洞、大埔、沙田、將軍澳、東涌及洪水橋／廈村。為定義內部遷移，荃灣新市鎮中的荃灣、葵涌和青衣地區，以及沙田新市鎮中的沙田和馬鞍山地區會作個別分析。

Note: (1) 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. At the time of the 2021 Population Census, there were 10 new towns in Hong Kong, namely Tsuen Wan, Tuen Mun, Yuen Long, Tin Shui Wai, Fanling / Sheung Shui / Kwu Tung, Tai Po, Sha Tin, Tseung Kwan O, Tung Chung and Hung Shui Kiu / Ha Tsuen. For the purpose of defining internal migration, Tsuen Wan, Kwai Chung and Tsing Yi areas under Tsuen Wan New Town as well as Sha Tin and Ma On Shan areas under Sha Tin New Town were analysed separately.

8.3 曾作內部遷移的人士是指該人士的現住「次分區」與其 5 年前的原住「次分區」不同。居住地區的轉變是指 (i) 一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移；或 (ii) 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。

8.4 換句話說，內部遷移必須橫跨「次分區」的分界，而在同一「次分區」內遷居的人士並不視為曾作內部遷移，而只被視為曾在同區遷居人士。

8.5 本港共有 80 萬名 5 歲及以上人士被列為在過去 5 年內曾作內部遷移。數字不包括 5 歲以下兒童，原因是他們在人口普查前 5 年仍未出生。此外，數字亦不包括現居於船艇上的人士。
(表 8.1)

8.6 為方便分析及辨別人口內部遷移的主要方向，在展示有關統計數字時會把 31 個「次分區」結合起來。值得注意的是，即使在分析及列表時是以已結合的分區進行，但內部遷移仍依據原初的定義分辨及記錄。

8.7 結合「次分區」時有兩個層次。首先，把 31 個「次分區」結成 23 個「分區」，當中包括香港島和九龍共 9 個區議會分區、13 個新市鎮內的地區、及 1 個「新界其他地區」(即由 9 個在新界的「其他地區」組成)。這 23 個「分區」進而結成 4 個區域，即香港島、九龍、新市鎮及「新界其他地區」。以下圖表顯示有關地理層次。

8.3 Persons having internally migrated were those whose GSD of current residence was different from the GSD of original residence 5 years ago. In defining internal migration, a change in area of residence refers to a move (i) from a District Council district to another District Council district; or (ii) 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.

8.4 In other words, internal migration must involve crossing the boundaries of GSDs. Any change of residence within a GSD is not defined as internal migration but as moving home within the same area of residence.

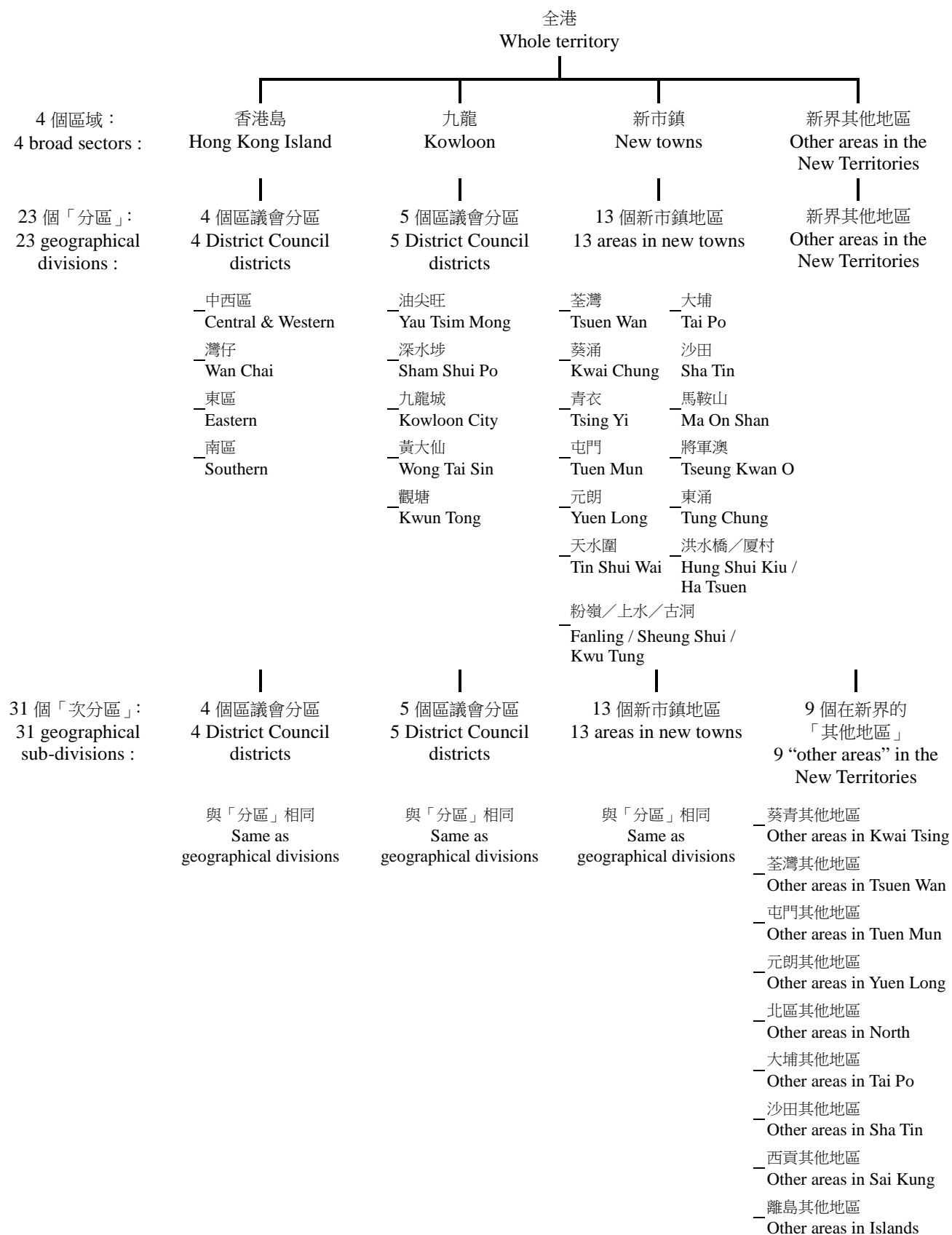
8.5 Altogether 0.80 million persons aged 5 and over were identified as having internally migrated within the past 5 years. Children aged under 5 were excluded as they were not born 5 years before the Census. Besides, persons currently living on board vessels were also excluded. (Table 8.1)

8.6 To facilitate analysis and discern the major streams of internal migration, the 31 GSDs are aggregated in the presentation of statistics. It should be noted that internal migration still follows its original definition despite the geographical aggregation in the analysis and presentation.

8.7 There are two levels of aggregation. First, the 31 GSDs are aggregated into 23 geographical divisions (GDs) comprising 9 District Council districts on Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon, 13 areas in new towns, and the “other areas in the New Territories” (which comprises the 9 “other areas” in the New Territories). The 23 GDs are further aggregated to form 4 broad sectors, viz. Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, new towns and other areas in the New Territories. The geographical aggregation is presented in the following schematic diagram:

地理層次分布圖表

Schematic diagram on the geographical aggregation



8.8 值得注意的是，「次分區」和「分區」的唯一分別在於後者把新界 9 個「次分區」（包括 9 個在新界的「其他地區」）組成一個名為「新界其他地區」的「分區」。至於其餘 22 個「分區」，則與原來的 22 個「次分區」相同。

遷居

8.9 在 2021 年，本港共有 718 萬名 5 歲及以上居民（住在船艇上的人士除外），其中有 134 萬（18.7%）人曾於 2016 年至 2021 年期間遷居，包括 80 萬（11.1%）名曾作內部遷移而跨越「次分區」的人士及 55 萬（7.6%）名曾在同一「次分區」同區遷居的人士。其餘的 547 萬（76.2%）名人士仍居於與 5 年前相同的地址，而另外 37 萬（5.1%）名人士則在 5 年前居於香港以外地方。下面的分析將集中討論人口內部遷移的模式及有關人士的特徵。（表 8.1）

8.10 在過去 10 年，曾作內部遷移的 5 歲及以上人口比例由 2011 年的 12.8% 下降至 2016 年的 10.6%，2021 年回升至 11.1%。與此同時，曾在同區遷居的人口比例由 2011 年的 10.1%，下降至 2016 年的 8.0%，再進一步下降至 2021 年的 7.6%。（表 8.1）

8.11 按區域分析，在 80 萬名 5 歲及以上於 2016 年至 2021 年期間曾作內部遷移的人士中，36 萬人（45.2%）遷往新市鎮的「次分區」；26 萬人（32.2%）遷往九龍的「次分區」。在那些遷往新市鎮的人口中，有 49.0% 是來自其他新市鎮，另有 27.9% 是來自九龍的「次分區」。至於遷往九龍「次分區」的 26 萬人中，12 萬人（45.4%）是來自同一區域的其他「次分區」。特別的是，有頗多人口（88 874 人）從新市鎮遷往九龍的「次分區」。上述均為人口內部遷移的主要流向。（圖 8.1）

8.8 It should be noted that the only difference between GSDs and GDs is that the 9 GSDs in the New Territories covering the 9 “other areas” in the New Territories are grouped together to form a single GD called “other areas in the New Territories”. As for the other 22 GDs, they are identical to the 22 GSDs.

Home moving

8.9 Of the 7.18 million persons aged 5 and over in 2021 (excluding those living on board vessels), 1.34 million (18.7%) had changed their residence between 2016 and 2021: 0.80 million (11.1%) had internally migrated across GSDs and 0.55 million (7.6%) had moved home within the same GSD. The remaining 5.47 million (76.2%) persons remained in the same residence as 5 years ago and another 0.37 million (5.1%) lived in places outside Hong Kong 5 years ago. The analyses which follow focus on the pattern of internal migration and the characteristics of those persons who had internally migrated. (Table 8.1)

8.10 Over the past 10 years, the proportion of population aged 5 and over having internally migrated dropped from 12.8% in 2011 to 10.6% in 2016 and rose up to 11.1% in 2021. During the same period, the proportion of persons having moved home within the same area of residence dropped from 10.1% in 2011 to 8.0% in 2016, and then further to 7.6% in 2021. (Table 8.1)

8.11 Of the 0.80 million persons aged 5 and over who had internally migrated between 2016 and 2021, 0.36 million persons (45.2%) moved to GSDs in the new towns and 0.26 million (32.2%) to GSDs in Kowloon. Among those who moved into the new towns, 49.0% were from other new towns and another 27.9% from GSDs in Kowloon. For the 0.26 million persons moving into GSDs in Kowloon, 0.12 million (45.4%) originated from other GSDs in the same broad sector. However, it is noted that quite a large number of persons (88 874) had moved to GSDs in Kowloon from the new towns. These were the major streams of internal migration of population. (Chart 8.1)

8.12 內部遷移往香港島的「次分區」的人士只有 10 萬人，數目相對較少。比較有趣的是 46.2% 內部遷移往香港島的「次分區」的人士是來自香港島內的其他「次分區」，而來自新市鎮及九龍的比例分別為 24.7% 及 22.9%。

(圖 8.1)

8.13 表 8.2 把遷入、遷出的情況以「分區」來顯示。遷出香港島 4 個分區的人口較遷入的多。九龍方面，深水埗區及觀塘區的遷入人口較多，其中以深水埗區的增長最為顯著，人口增加了 20 955 人，其餘 3 個分區的遷出人口則較遷入人口多。新界方面，有 7 個新市鎮地區的遷入人口均較遷出人口多，其中以東涌新市鎮及沙田新市鎮—沙田地區的增長最為顯著。其餘 6 個新市鎮地區的遷出人口則較遷入人口多。

(表 8.2)

8.14 每年淨內部遷移率將淨內部遷移和假設沒有這些內部遷移下的人口比較，以量度內部遷移對人口重新分布的影響。(有關每年淨內部遷移率的計算方法，請參閱附件一。)香港島方面，中西區的人口下降幅度較高，平均每年 1.5%，至於灣仔區、東區及南區，其人口下降的幅度稍低，平均每年各少於 1.0%。深水埗區及觀塘區的人口錄得前 5 年內平均每年增長率為 0.5% - 1.1%，九龍其餘 3 區的人口下降幅度平均每年為 0.2% - 1.1%。在 13 個新市鎮地區中，洪水橋／厦村新市鎮及東涌新市鎮的人口增幅較為顯著，各自均錄得高於 5.0% 的平均每年增長率。(表 8.2)

8.12 The number of persons who had internally migrated to GSDs on Hong Kong Island were 0.10 million, relatively smaller in number. It is interesting to note that 46.2% of them originated from other GSDs on Hong Kong Island, whilst the proportions from new towns and Kowloon were 24.7% and 22.9% respectively. (Chart 8.1)

8.13 Table 8.2 shows the in- and out- internal migration aggregated to the GD level. There were more persons moving out of all the 4 GDs on Hong Kong Island than persons moving in. In Kowloon, the Sham Shui Po district and the Kwun Tong district received more population than they lost, with the gain being particularly significant for the Sham Shui Po district, which had a population gain of 20 955 persons. The remaining 3 GDs lost more population than they received. In the New Territories, 7 areas in new towns received more population than they lost. The gain was particularly significant for Tung Chung New Town and Sha Tin New Town – Sha Tin area. The remaining 6 areas in new towns lost more population than they received. (Table 8.2)

8.14 A net annual internal migration rate that relates net internal migrations to the population that would have arisen in the absence of such internal migration is derived as a way of measuring the impact of internal migration on population redistribution. (A description of the computation of the net annual internal migration rate is given in Annex 1.) On Hong Kong Island, the Central and Western district had relatively large population decline at an average annual rate of 1.5% over the past 5 years. For the Wan Chai district, the Eastern district and the Southern district, the population decline was smaller at an average annual rate of less than 1.0% each. The Sham Shui Po district and the Kwun Tong district recorded a gain in population at average annual rates of 0.5% - 1.1%. The remaining 3 districts in Kowloon lost population at average annual rates of 0.2% - 1.1%. Among the 13 areas in new towns, the Hung Shui Kiu / Ha Tsuen New Town and the Tung Chung New Town had a faster pace of population gain and recorded an average annual rate of more than 5.0% each. (Table 8.2)

曾作內部遷移人士的特徵

年齡及性別結構

8.15 從曾作內部遷移人士的年齡結構來看，介乎年齡 25 至 44 歲的人士較多作內部遷移。這可能與他／她們有較大機會結婚、生育及組織自己的家庭有關。曾作內部遷移人士中，年齡介乎 25 至 34 歲的佔 18.8%，而 35 至 44 歲的則佔 24.0%。未曾作內部遷移人士的相應比例分別為 13.1% 及 15.4%。另一方面，5 至 24 歲和 45 歲及以上人士則較少作內部遷移。（表 8.3）

8.16 曾作內部遷移人士的性別比率（男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率）為 827，低於全港 5 歲及以上人口的 833，而並無曾作內部遷移人士的性別比率為 834。（表 8.4）

8.17 大部分（55.0%）的曾作內部遷移人士為已婚人士，而並無曾作內部遷移人士中的相應比例為 53.7%。離婚及分居人士曾作內部遷移的比例亦較高。相反地，喪偶和從未結婚人士則較少作內部遷移。（表 8.5）

教育程度

8.18 曾作內部遷移人士的教育程度一般較未曾作內部遷移人士為高。兩者的分別於最高教育程度中最大。曾作內部遷移人士中，29.6% 具專上教育的學位程度，但未曾作內部遷移人士中則只有 20.9%。至於在較低教育程度中，未曾作內部遷移人士中有 23.3% 只達至小學及以下教育程度，而曾作內部遷移人士中的百分率則為 19.8%。（表 8.6）

Characteristics of persons who had internally migrated

Age and sex structure

8.15 The age structure of persons who had internally migrated suggested that persons aged 25-44 were among those more likely to internally migrate. This may be related to their higher probability of marriage, child birth and forming their own families. Among persons who had internally migrated, 18.8% were aged 25-34 and 24.0% were aged 35-44. The corresponding figures for those not internally migrated were 13.1% and 15.4% respectively. On the other hand, persons aged 5-24 and those aged 45 and over were less likely to migrate internally. (Table 8.3)

8.16 The sex ratio (i.e. number of males per 1 000 females) of persons who had internally migrated was 827, lower than the territorial figure of 833 for population aged 5 and over. For persons who had not internally migrated, the sex ratio was 834. (Table 8.4)

8.17 Of those persons who had internally migrated, the majority (55.0%) were married persons. This compares with the corresponding proportion of 53.7% among those who had not internally migrated. There were also higher proportions of both the divorced and separated persons having internally migrated. In contrast, the widowed and the never married persons were less likely to migrate internally. (Table 8.5)

Educational attainment

8.18 Persons who had internally migrated in general had higher educational attainment than those not. The relative differential is the greatest at the highest level where degrees in post-secondary education were attained by 29.6% of persons who had internally migrated as compared with only 20.9% of those not. At a lower education level, among those who had not internally migrated, 23.3% had not gone beyond primary and below education as compared with 19.8% for those who had internally migrated. (Table 8.6)

8.19 那些內部遷移往香港島的人士（包括原居於香港島內作遷移的人士），教育程度明顯較其他曾作內部遷移人士為高。那些內部遷移往九龍及新市鎮的人士，則教育程度相對較低。在內部遷移往香港島的人士中，有 73.7% 已達至高中或以上教育程度；但內部遷移往九龍及新市鎮的人士的有關比例則僅為 60.3% 及 64.5%。（表 8.6）

勞動人口參與率

8.20 曾作內部遷移人士的整體勞動人口參與率，無論是男性或女性，均較未曾者為高。不過，這些整體的數字是相當受這兩個人口分組不同的年齡結構所影響。如將勞動人口參與率按年齡標準化，可觀察到不論男女，曾作內部遷移的標準化勞動人口參與率則較未曾作內部遷移的為低。另外，不論男女，曾作內部遷移人士的標準化勞動人口參與率都較未標準化的勞動人口參與率低最少 7 個百分點。這個現象是由於長者在曾作內部遷移人士中所佔的比例較低，而大部分長者都不屬勞動人口。（表 8.7）

職業分布

8.21 曾作內部遷移人士的地區分布正好說明他們的職業分布情況。較高教育程度的人士多在香港島內曾作內部遷移或遷移往香港島。這些人士從事較高級或專業的工作。曾內部遷移往香港島的工作人士中，超過 60% 是經理、專業人員或輔助專業人員。至於曾內部遷移

8.19 Those having internally migrated to Hong Kong Island (including those who originated from Hong Kong Island) had distinctly higher educational attainment than persons in other sectors of residence who had internally migrated. Educational attainment was relatively lower among persons who had internally migrated to Kowloon and new towns. For persons who had internally migrated to Hong Kong Island, 73.7% had attended upper secondary education or higher, while the corresponding figures for those internally migrated to Kowloon and new towns were 60.3% and 64.5% respectively. (Table 8.6)

Labour force participation rate

8.20 For both males and females, the overall labour force participation rates were higher among persons who had internally migrated than those who had not. However, these overall figures were greatly influenced by the different age structures between the two population sub-groups. After standardisation of the rates by age, the standardised labour force participation rate who had internally migrated, for both males and females, became lower than that for those who had not. Moreover, the standardised labour force participation rates for persons who had internally migrated, for both males and females, were at least 7 percentage points lower than those before standardisation. This phenomenon could be explained by the fact that a lower proportion of persons who had internally migrated were older persons, most of whom did not belong to the labour force. (Table 8.7)

Occupational distribution

8.21 Spatial patterns are well-exemplified by the occupational distribution of persons who had internally migrated. Many of the best educated, as already noted, had internally migrated within or to Hong Kong Island. These persons were engaged in the more senior or professional jobs. Among the working population who had internally migrated to Hong Kong

往九龍、新市鎮及新界其他地區的工作人士中，相應的比例分別為 44.8%、49.4% 及 52.0%。未曾作內部遷移人士中，比例只有 38.5%。（表 8.8）

Island, more than 60% worked as managers, professionals or associate professionals. For the working population having internally migrated to Kowloon, new towns and other areas in the New Territories, the corresponding percentages were 44.8%, 49.4% and 52.0% respectively. Among those who had not internally migrated, the figure was 38.5%. (Table 8.8)

住戶特徵

Household characteristics

8.22 就曾作內部遷移人士的住戶特徵而言，我們可觀察到一些有趣的特點。曾作內部遷移的家庭住戶（即住戶內所有戶主均曾在過去 5 年內曾作內部遷移）⁽¹⁾，其住戶結構一般較為簡單，而成員數目亦較少。在曾作內部遷移住戶中，一人住戶及非親屬關係共佔 30.8%，而全港有關的比例則為 22.7%。此外，由夫婦所組成的核心家庭住戶在曾作內部遷移的家庭住戶所佔的比例較未曾者為高。（表 4.3 及 8.9）

8.22 Some interesting points are observed about the household characteristics of persons who had internally migrated. For domestic households having internally migrated (i.e. in which all of the household head(s) had internally migrated within the past 5 years)⁽¹⁾, household composition was usually less complex and household size tended to be smaller. Of all households that had internally migrated, one-person households and non-relative households accounted for 30.8%, as compared with 22.7% for the whole territory. In addition, the proportion of nuclear family households composed of couple was higher among persons who had internally migrated than those who had not. (Tables 4.3 and 8.9)

8.23 曾作內部遷移住戶中，55.9% 是由兩名或以下成員組成，未曾作內部遷移的住戶的相應百分比為 48.0%。住戶成員數目與內部遷移的目的地有關。以住戶成員數目分析曾作內部遷移的住戶，可觀察到不同區域之間有明顯差異。與其他內部遷移的目的地比較，遷往香港島的住戶人數分佈最為不同。遷往香港島的一人住戶（32.6%）和五人或以上住戶（13.7%）的比例，均較其他內部遷移目的地為高。（表 8.10）

8.23 55.9% of households that had internally migrated comprised two or fewer persons, as compared with 48.0% for those who had not. Size of household was also related to destination of internal migration. Analysed households having internally migrated by household size, notable differences were observed between the broad sectors of internal destination. Compared with the other broad sectors of destination, the household size distribution of those which had internally migrated to Hong Kong Island differed the most. Both proportions of households with one person (32.6%) and with five persons or more (13.7%) which had internally migrated to Hong Kong Island were higher than those which had internally migrated to the other broad sectors of destination. (Table 8.10)

註釋：(1) 自 2006 年中期人口統計起，住戶可申報超過一位戶主。

Note: (1) Since the 2006 Population By-census, a household might report more than one household head.

房屋特徵

8.24 若以房屋類型劃分曾作內部遷移的住戶，不同區域之間的分別則更大。遷往新界其他地區及香港島的住戶中，分別有 90.1% 及 88.5% 是居住在私人永久性房屋的。遷往新市鎮及九龍區的住戶的相應比例則相對地較低，分別有 61.6% 及 52.2%。（表 8.11）

8.25 與其他區域比較，公營租住房屋的比重在九龍及新市鎮較為明顯。遷往九龍及新市鎮的 239 588 住戶中，有 72 548 戶（30.3%）是居住在公營租住房屋，另有 22 692 戶（9.5%）則入住資助自置居所房屋。（表 8.11）

8.26 就居住房屋類型而言，遷往新界其他地區的住戶相對較多（5.0%）是居住在設備欠佳的屋宇單位，如非住宅用房屋及臨時房屋。（表 8.11）

Housing characteristics

8.24 Contrasts between the broad sectors of destination were wider when households that had internally migrated were considered by type of housing. A high proportion of households which had internally migrated to other areas in the New Territories (90.1%) and Hong Kong Island (88.5%) respectively resided in private permanent housing. The corresponding proportions for the new towns and Kowloon were relatively lower, at 61.6% and 52.2% respectively. (Table 8.11)

8.25 The importance of public rental housing in Kowloon and the new towns compared with other sectors is clearly shown. Of the 239 588 households having internally migrated into Kowloon and the new towns, 72 548 (30.3%) were residing in public rental housing and another 22 692 (9.5%) in subsidised home ownership housing. (Table 8.11)

8.26 A relatively large proportion of households (5.0%) which had internally migrated to other areas in the New Territories lived in less adequate quarters such as non-domestic housing and temporary housing. (Table 8.11)

住戶收入

8.27 就住戶月入中位數而言，曾作內部遷移的住戶較未曾者為高。這現象在所有區域內均出現，大致是由於高收入住戶有較高的負擔能力作內部遷移。（表 8.12）

8.28 內部遷移往香港島的住戶比遷往其他區域的住戶有較高的住戶收入。遷往香港島的住戶的每月收入中位數為 55,980 元，比所有曾作內部遷移住戶的月入中位數（31,490 元）為高。然而須注意的是，就那些沒有曾作內部遷移的住戶而言，香港島住戶的每月收入中位數也較其他區域的住戶為高。（表 8.12）

Household income

8.27 Households which had internally migrated had a higher median monthly household income than those which had not. This phenomenon was common to all broad sectors, which could be explained by the greater affordability of higher income households to migrate internally. (Table 8.12)

8.28 Among the households which had internally migrated, those which internally migrated to Hong Kong Island had much higher household income than those which internally migrated to other sectors. The median monthly household income for households that internally migrated to Hong Kong Island was \$55,980, much higher than the \$31,490 of all households which had internally migrated. It has nevertheless to be noted that for those households which had not internally migrated, the median monthly household income for those on Hong Kong Island was also higher than households elsewhere. (Table 8.12)

表 8.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按曾否作內部遷移劃分的 5 歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾
Table 8.1 Population⁽¹⁾ aged 5 and over by whether having internally migrated, 2011, 2016 and 2021

	2011		2016		2021	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
曾作內部遷移 ⁽²⁾ Having internally migrated ⁽²⁾	875 210	12.8	745 369	10.6	796 456	11.1
並無曾作內部遷移 Not having internally migrated						
曾在同區遷居 Moved home within same area of residence	689 562	10.1	563 689	8.0	546 093	7.6
仍居舊址 ⁽³⁾ Remained in same address ⁽³⁾	4 861 934	71.3	5 287 041	74.9	5 472 867	76.2
5 年前居於香港以外地方 Place of residence outside Hong Kong 5 years ago	394 479	5.8	459 818	6.5	367 575	5.1
小計 Sub-total	5 945 975	87.2	6 310 548	89.4	6 386 535	88.9
總計 Total	6 821 185	100.0	7 055 917	100.0	7 182 991	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字不包括現居於船艇上的人士。

Notes : (1) Figures exclude persons currently living on board vessels.

(2) 曾作內部遷移的人士指那些現住地區與其 5 年前的居住地區不同的人士。在分析內部遷移時，居住地區的轉變是指 (a) 一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移，或 (b) 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。

(2) Persons having internally migrated were those whose area of current residence was different from the area of residence 5 years ago. 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.

(3) 數字包括現住於 5 年前住址，但在 5 年期間曾遷往其他地區，並稍後遷回的人士。

(3) Figures include persons who currently lived in the same address as 5 years ago but had moved elsewhere during the 5 years and then moved back.

表 8.2 2021 年按曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的 5 歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾
Table 8.2 Population⁽¹⁾ aged 5 and over by whether having internally migrated and area of current residence, 2021

現住地區 Area of current residence		並無曾作內部遷移 Not having internally migrated							
		曾在同區遷居 Moved home within same area of residence		仍居舊址 ⁽²⁾ Remained in same address ⁽²⁾		5 年前居於香港以外地方 Place of residence outside Hong Kong 5 years ago		小計 Sub-total	
區議會分區 ／新市鎮地區 ⁽⁴⁾	District Council district / Area in new towns ⁽⁴⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽³⁾ % ⁽³⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽³⁾ % ⁽³⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽³⁾ % ⁽³⁾	數目 Number	百分比 ⁽³⁾ % ⁽³⁾
香港島 Hong Kong Island									
中西區	Central and Western	26 614	0.4	153 665	2.4	25 390	0.4	205 669	3.2
灣仔	Wan Chai	17 262	0.3	104 927	1.6	16 873	0.3	139 062	2.2
東區	Eastern	46 515	0.7	406 489	6.4	26 276	0.4	479 280	7.5
南區	Southern	20 782	0.3	200 203	3.1	14 426	0.2	235 411	3.7
小計	Sub-total	111 173	1.7	865 284	13.5	82 965	1.3	1 059 422	16.6
九龍 Kowloon									
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	32 320	0.5	197 542	3.1	31 863	0.5	261 725	4.1
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	37 209	0.6	280 486	4.4	27 440	0.4	345 135	5.4
九龍城	Kowloon City	39 245	0.6	280 084	4.4	27 457	0.4	346 786	5.4
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	16 506	0.3	342 007	5.4	12 099	0.2	370 612	5.8
觀塘	Kwun Tong	40 809	0.6	523 362	8.2	21 920	0.3	586 091	9.2
小計	Sub-total	166 089	2.6	1 623 481	25.4	120 779	1.9	1 910 349	29.9
新市鎮地區 Area in New Towns									
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	27 119	0.4	216 502	3.4	17 195	0.3	260 816	4.1
葵涌	Kwai Chung	13 324	0.2	263 304	4.1	10 316	0.2	286 944	4.5
青衣	Tsing Yi	6 807	0.1	152 484	2.4	4 366	0.1	163 657	2.6
屯門	Tuen Mun	43 790	0.7	388 441	6.1	14 869	0.2	447 100	7.0
元朗	Yuen Long	14 097	0.2	110 952	1.7	8 040	0.1	133 089	2.1
天水圍	Tin Shui Wai	8 060	0.1	240 368	3.8	6 412	0.1	254 840	4.0
粉嶺／上水／古洞	Fanling / Sheung Shui / Kwu Tung	16 086	0.3	206 966	3.2	9 292	0.1	232 344	3.6
大埔	Tai Po	20 230	0.3	204 708	3.2	12 861	0.2	237 799	3.7
沙田	Sha Tin	34 834	0.5	356 669	5.6	20 428	0.3	411 931	6.4
馬鞍山	Ma On Shan	11 943	0.2	166 443	2.6	7 349	0.1	185 735	2.9
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	34 410	0.5	309 519	4.8	16 383	0.3	360 312	5.6
東涌	Tung Chung	6 053	0.1	68 287	1.1	6 837	0.1	81 177	1.3
洪水橋／廈村	Hung Shui Kiu / Ha Tsuen	609	0.0	26 246	0.4	2 036	0.0	28 891	0.5
小計	Sub-total	237 362	3.7	2 710 889	42.4	136 384	2.1	3 084 635	48.3
新界其他地區	Other areas in the New Territories	31 469	0.5	273 213	4.3	27 447	0.4	332 129	5.2
陸上總計	Land total	546 093	8.6	5 472 867	85.7	367 575	5.8	6 386 535	100.0

註釋： (1) 數字不包括現居於船艇上的人士。
(2) 數字包括現住於 5 年前住址，但在 5 年期間曾遷往其他地區，並稍後遷回的人士。
(3) 數字指在並無曾作內部遷移的總人數中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) Figures exclude persons currently living on board vessels.
(2) Figures include persons who currently lived in the same address as 5 years ago but had moved elsewhere during the 5 years and then moved back.
(3) Figures refer to the percentages in respect of the total number of persons who had not internally migrated.

表 8.2 2021 年按曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的 5 歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾ (續)
Table 8.2 Population⁽¹⁾ aged 5 and over by whether having internally migrated and area of current residence, 2021 (cont'd)

現住地區 Area of current residence	區議會分區/ 新市鎮地區 ⁽⁴⁾ District Council district / Area in new towns ⁽⁴⁾	曾作內部遷移 Having internally migrated				淨內部遷移 Net internally migrated 數目 Number	每年淨內部遷移率 Net annual internal migration rate 百分比 %
		遷入人士 In-movers		遷出人士 Out-movers			
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %		
香港島	Hong Kong Island						
中西區	Central and Western	22 701	2.9	38 902	4.9	-16 201	-1.5
灣仔	Wan Chai	22 523	2.8	26 246	3.3	-3 723	-0.5
東區	Eastern	36 333	4.6	53 026	6.7	-16 693	-0.7
南區	Southern	20 646	2.6	26 921	3.4	-6 275	-0.5
小計	Sub-total	102 203	12.8	145 095	18.2	-42 892	-0.8
九龍	Kowloon						
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	37 066	4.7	51 948	6.5	-14 882	-1.1
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	72 104	9.1	51 149	6.4	20 955	1.1
九龍城	Kowloon City	50 444	6.3	53 840	6.8	-3 396	-0.2
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	26 973	3.4	43 535	5.5	-16 562	-0.8
觀塘	Kwun Tong	69 911	8.8	55 489	7.0	14 422	0.5
小計	Sub-total	256 498	32.2	255 961	32.1	537	0.0
新市鎮地區	Area in New Towns						
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	32 934	4.1	32 522	4.1	412	0.0
葵涌	Kwai Chung	21 520	2.7	30 380	3.8	-8 860	-0.6
青衣	Tsing Yi	10 276	1.3	16 796	2.1	-6 520	-0.8
屯門	Tuen Mun	38 822	4.9	39 840	5.0	-1 018	-0.0
元朗	Yuen Long	29 217	3.7	23 444	2.9	5 773	0.8
天水圍	Tin Shui Wai	15 530	1.9	24 407	3.1	-8 877	-0.7
粉嶺/上水/ 古洞	Fanling / Sheung Shui / Kwu Tung	15 436	1.9	34 496	4.3	-19 060	-1.5
大埔	Tai Po	29 619	3.7	26 502	3.3	3 117	0.2
沙田	Sha Tin	61 654	7.7	42 382	5.3	19 272	0.9
馬鞍山	Ma On Shan	18 189	2.3	22 706	2.9	-4 517	-0.5
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	42 992	5.4	32 453	4.1	10 539	0.6
東涌	Tung Chung	30 264	3.8	7 095	0.9	23 169	5.1
洪水橋/廈村	Hung Shui Kiu / Ha Tsuen	13 340	1.7	4 128	0.5	9 212	5.3
小計	Sub-total	359 793	45.2	337 151	42.3	22 642	0.1
新界其他 地區	Other areas in the New Territories	77 962	9.8	58 249	7.3	19 713	1.1
陸上總計	Land total	796 456	100.0	796 456	100.0	-	-

註釋：(4) 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。在 2021 年人口普查時，全港共有 10 個新市鎮，即是荃灣、屯門、元朗、天水圍、粉嶺/上水/古洞、大埔、沙田、將軍澳、東涌及洪水橋/廈村。為定義內部遷移，荃灣新市鎮中的荃灣、葵涌和青衣地區，以及沙田新市鎮中的沙田和馬鞍山地區會作個別分析。

Notes: (4) 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. At the time of the 2021 Population Census, there were 10 new towns in Hong Kong, namely Tsuen Wan, Tuen Mun, Yuen Long, Tin Shui Wai, Fanling / Sheung Shui / Kwu Tung, Tai Po, Sha Tin, Tseung Kwan O, Tung Chung and Hung Shui Kiu / Ha Tsuen. For the purpose of defining internal migration, Tsuen Wan, Kwai Chung and Tsing Yi areas under Tsuen Wan New Town as well as Sha Tin and Ma On Shan areas under Sha Tin New Town were analysed separately.

表 8.3 2021 年按年齡組別、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的 5 歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾
Table 8.3 Population⁽¹⁾ aged 5 and over by age group, whether having internally migrated and area of current residence, 2021

年齡組別 Age group	曾作內部遷移 Having internally migrated				總計 Total	並無曾作 內部遷移 Not having internally migrated	5 歲及 以上總人口 Whole population aged 5 and over
	現住地區 Area of current residence						
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界 其他地區 in the New Territories			
	數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (% ⁽²⁾)						
5 – 14	9 641 (9.4)	29 458 (11.5)	39 820 (11.1)	7 107 (9.1)	86 026 (10.8)	492 757 (7.7)	578 783 (8.1)
15 – 24	5 561 (5.4)	19 865 (7.7)	25 424 (7.1)	5 848 (7.5)	56 698 (7.1)	534 375 (8.4)	591 073 (8.2)
25 – 34	20 277 (19.8)	43 334 (16.9)	71 819 (20.0)	14 554 (18.7)	149 984 (18.8)	835 192 (13.1)	985 176 (13.7)
35 – 44	28 664 (28.0)	58 316 (22.7)	86 367 (24.0)	17 933 (23.0)	191 280 (24.0)	982 895 (15.4)	1 174 175 (16.3)
45 – 54	16 150 (15.8)	39 897 (15.6)	50 367 (14.0)	14 172 (18.2)	120 586 (15.1)	1 037 369 (16.2)	1 157 955 (16.1)
55 – 64	9 519 (9.3)	29 825 (11.6)	41 370 (11.5)	10 628 (13.6)	91 342 (11.5)	1 153 043 (18.1)	1 244 385 (17.3)
65 +	12 391 (12.1)	35 803 (14.0)	44 626 (12.4)	7 720 (9.9)	100 540 (12.6)	1 350 904 (21.2)	1 451 444 (20.2)
總計 Total	102 203 (100.0)	256 498 (100.0)	359 793 (100.0)	77 962 (100.0)	796 456 (100.0)	6 386 535 (100.0)	7 182 991 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 數字不包括現居於船艇上的人士。

Notes : (1) Figures exclude persons currently living on board vessels.

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在相應現住地區的總計中所佔的百分比。

(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of the respective areas of current residence.

表 8.4 2021 年按性別、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的 5 歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾
Table 8.4 Population⁽¹⁾ aged 5 and over by sex, whether having internally migrated and area of current residence, 2021

性別 Sex	曾作內部遷移 Having internally migrated					總計 Total	並無曾作 內部遷移 Not having internally migrated	5 歲及以上 總人口 Whole population aged 5 and over
	現住地區 Area of current residence							
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界 其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (% ⁽²⁾)			
男 Male	42 180 (41.3)	117 707 (45.9)	164 543 (45.7)	36 034 (46.2)	360 464 (45.3)	2 903 707 (45.5)	3 264 171 (45.4)	
女 Female	60 023 (58.7)	138 791 (54.1)	195 250 (54.3)	41 928 (53.8)	435 992 (54.7)	3 482 828 (54.5)	3 918 820 (54.6)	
合計 Both sexes	102 203 (100.0)	256 498 (100.0)	359 793 (100.0)	77 962 (100.0)	796 456 (100.0)	6 386 535 (100.0)	7 182 991 (100.0)	
	703	848	843	859	827	834	833	

註釋：(1) 數字不包括現居於船艇上的人士。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在相應現住地區的總計中所佔的百分比。

(3) 男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。

Notes : (1) Figures exclude persons currently living on board vessels.

(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of the respective areas of current residence.

(3) The number of males per 1 000 females.

表 8.5 2021 年按婚姻狀況、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的 5 歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾
Table 8.5 Population⁽¹⁾ aged 5 and over by marital status, whether having internally migrated and area of current residence, 2021

婚姻狀況 Marital status	曾作內部遷移 Having internally migrated					總計 Total	並無曾作 內部遷移 Not having internally migrated
	現住地區 Area of current residence						
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界 其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories			
	數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (% ⁽²⁾)						
從未結婚 Never married	34 362 (33.6)	87 531 (34.1)	116 435 (32.4)	25 599 (32.8)	263 927 (33.1)	2 206 318 (34.5)	
已婚 Married	56 647 (55.4)	133 738 (52.1)	202 733 (56.3)	44 596 (57.2)	437 714 (55.0)	3 431 522 (53.7)	
喪偶 Widowed	4 752 (4.6)	12 665 (4.9)	15 966 (4.4)	2 493 (3.2)	35 876 (4.5)	389 307 (6.1)	
離婚 Divorced	5 141 (5.0)	20 609 (8.0)	22 458 (6.2)	4 538 (5.8)	52 746 (6.6)	326 065 (5.1)	
分居 Separated	1 301 (1.3)	1 955 (0.8)	2 201 (0.6)	736 (0.9)	6 193 (0.8)	33 323 (0.5)	
總計 Total	102 203 (100.0)	256 498 (100.0)	359 793 (100.0)	77 962 (100.0)	796 456 (100.0)	6 386 535 (100.0)	

註釋：(1) 數字不包括現居於船艇上的人士。

Notes : (1) Figures exclude persons currently living on board vessels.

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在相應現住地區的總計中所佔的百分比。

(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of the respective areas of current residence.

表 8.6 2021 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的 5 歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾
Table 8.6 Population⁽¹⁾ aged 5 and over by educational attainment (highest level attended), whether having internally migrated and area of current residence, 2021

教育程度 Educational attainment	曾作內部遷移 Having internally migrated					總計 Total	並無曾作 內部遷移 Not having internally migrated
	現住地區 Area of current residence						
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界 其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories			
	數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number (% ⁽²⁾)						
小學及以下 Primary and below							
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / Pre-primary	4 380 (4.3)	12 822 (5.0)	17 281 (4.8)	2 526 (3.2)	37 009 (4.6)	340 155 (5.3)	
小學 Primary	11 879 (11.6)	43 593 (17.0)	55 625 (15.5)	9 602 (12.3)	120 699 (15.2)	1 149 198 (18.0)	
小計 Sub-total	16 259 (15.9)	56 415 (22.0)	72 906 (20.3)	12 128 (15.6)	157 708 (19.8)	1 489 353 (23.3)	
中學 Secondary							
初中 Lower secondary	10 589 (10.4)	45 332 (17.7)	54 939 (15.3)	10 848 (13.9)	121 708 (15.3)	1 151 942 (18.0)	
高中 Upper secondary	21 516 (21.1)	65 166 (25.4)	89 462 (24.9)	23 055 (29.6)	199 199 (25.0)	1 778 185 (27.8)	
小計 Sub-total	32 105 (31.4)	110 498 (43.1)	144 401 (40.1)	33 903 (43.5)	320 907 (40.3)	2 930 127 (45.9)	
專上教育 Post-secondary							
文憑／證書 Diploma/Certificate	5 477 (5.4)	13 104 (5.1)	20 379 (5.7)	4 772 (6.1)	43 732 (5.5)	335 819 (5.3)	
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	3 859 (3.8)	11 326 (4.4)	19 268 (5.4)	4 244 (5.4)	38 697 (4.9)	298 203 (4.7)	
學位課程 Degree course	44 503 (43.5)	65 155 (25.4)	102 839 (28.6)	22 915 (29.4)	235 412 (29.6)	1 333 033 (20.9)	
小計 Sub-total	53 839 (52.7)	89 585 (34.9)	142 486 (39.6)	31 931 (41.0)	317 841 (39.9)	1 967 055 (30.8)	
總計 Total	102 203 (100.0)	256 498 (100.0)	359 793 (100.0)	77 962 (100.0)	796 456 (100.0)	6 386 535 (100.0)	

註釋：(1) 數字不包括現居於船艇上的人士。

Notes: (1) Figures exclude persons currently living on board vessels.

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在相應現住地區的總計中所佔的百分比。

(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of the respective areas of current residence.

表 8.7 2021 年按年齡組別、性別及曾否作內部遷移劃分的勞動人口參與率⁽¹⁾
Table 8.7 Labour force participation rate⁽¹⁾ by age group, sex and whether having internally migrated, 2021

年齡組別 Age group	勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rate (%)			
	男 Male		女 Female	
	曾作內部遷移 Having internally migrated	並無曾作內部遷移 Not having internally migrated	曾作內部遷移 Having internally migrated	並無曾作內部遷移 Not having internally migrated
15 – 24	35.4	38.4	39.5	40.5
25 – 34	93.2	92.5	82.1	85.2
35 – 44	93.9	93.1	75.7	76.7
45 – 54	88.5	89.2	74.4	72.0
55+	42.4	43.7	28.2	27.4
合計 Overall	72.3	64.9	62.5	53.9
	標準化勞動人口參與率 ⁽²⁾ （百分比） Standardised labour force participation rate ⁽²⁾ (%)			
	64.2	65.8	54.8	54.9

註釋：(1) 數字不包括現居於船艇上的人士。

Notes : (1) Figures exclude persons currently living on board vessels.

(2) 數字顯示以 2021 年男性及女性人口的年齡分布作標準，分別計算男性及女性的標準化勞動人口參與率。

(2) Figures represent the derived standardised labour force participation rates for males and females, using the age distribution of the male and female populations in 2021 respectively as standard.

表 8.8 2021 年按職業⁽¹⁾、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的工作人口⁽²⁾
Table 8.8 Working population⁽²⁾ by occupation⁽¹⁾, whether having internally migrated and area of current residence, 2021

職業 Occupation	曾作內部遷移 Having internally migrated				總計 Total	並無曾作 內部遷移 Not having internally migrated
	現住地區 Area of current residence					
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界 其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories		
		數目 (百分比 ⁽³⁾) Number (% ⁽³⁾)				
經理 Managers	12 223 (19.0)	14 868 (10.8)	24 336 (12.1)	7 195 (16.2)	58 622 (13.1)	297 517 (9.2)
專業人員 Professionals	13 651 (21.2)	20 625 (14.9)	32 213 (16.1)	6 392 (14.4)	72 881 (16.3)	340 067 (10.5)
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	13 166 (20.5)	26 444 (19.1)	42 424 (21.2)	9 561 (21.5)	91 595 (20.5)	606 736 (18.8)
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	4 768 (7.4)	15 551 (11.3)	24 562 (12.3)	5 517 (12.4)	50 398 (11.3)	452 201 (14.0)
服務及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	4 932 (7.7)	26 101 (18.9)	32 048 (16.0)	5 658 (12.7)	68 739 (15.4)	599 951 (18.6)
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	830 (1.3)	6 912 (5.0)	9 194 (4.6)	1 982 (4.5)	18 918 (4.2)	189 828 (5.9)
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	728 (1.1)	4 256 (3.1)	7 330 (3.7)	1 638 (3.7)	13 952 (3.1)	143 877 (4.5)
其他 ⁽⁴⁾ Others ⁽⁴⁾	14 010 (21.8)	23 437 (17.0)	28 234 (14.1)	6 588 (14.8)	72 269 (16.2)	602 856 (18.6)
總計 Total	64 308 (100.0)	138 194 (100.0)	200 341 (100.0)	44 531 (100.0)	447 374 (100.0)	3 233 033 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 統計表內的數字是根據 2021 年人口普查所採用的職業分類編製。詳情請參閱「詞彙釋義」。

(2) 數字不包括現居於船艇上的人士。

(3) 括號內的數字顯示在相應現住地區的總計中所佔的百分比。

(4) 其他包括「非技術工人」、「漁農業熟練工人」及不能分類的職業。

Notes: (1) Figures in this table are compiled based on the occupation classification adopted in the 2021 Population Census. Please refer to "Definition of Terms" for further details.

(2) Figures exclude persons currently living on board vessels.

(3) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of the respective areas of current residence.

(4) Others include "Elementary occupations", "Skilled agricultural and fishery workers" and occupations not classifiable.

表 8.9 2021 年按住戶結構、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的家庭住戶⁽¹⁾數目
Table 8.9 Domestic households⁽¹⁾ by household composition, whether having internally migrated and area of current residence, 2021

住戶結構 Household composition	曾作內部遷移 ⁽²⁾ Having internally migrated ⁽²⁾				總計 Total	並無曾作 內部遷移 ⁽³⁾ Not having internally migrated ⁽³⁾
	現住地區 Area of current residence					
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界 其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories		
	數目 (百分比 ⁽⁴⁾) Number (% ⁽⁴⁾)					
核心家庭住戶 Nuclear family households						
由夫婦所組成 Composed of couple	6 656 (17.6)	15 650 (15.5)	25 839 (18.7)	6 729 (22.6)	54 874 (17.9)	404 669 (17.1)
由夫婦及未婚子女所組成 Composed of couple and unmarried children	11 905 (31.4)	30 959 (30.6)	45 866 (33.2)	9 088 (30.6)	97 818 (31.8)	768 850 (32.5)
由父或母親及未婚子女所組成 Composed of lone parent and unmarried children	2 767 (7.3)	11 365 (11.2)	14 603 (10.6)	2 552 (8.6)	31 287 (10.2)	288 434 (12.2)
小計 Sub-total	21 328 (56.2)	57 974 (57.3)	86 308 (62.4)	18 369 (61.8)	183 979 (59.9)	1 461 953 (61.8)
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	215 (0.6)	878 (0.9)	1 339 (1.0)	362 (1.2)	2 794 (0.9)	31 367 (1.3)
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	725 (1.9)	2 835 (2.8)	3 194 (2.3)	925 (3.1)	7 679 (2.5)	86 225 (3.6)
由其他親屬關係組合所組成 Composed of other relationship combinations	1 177 (3.1)	5 843 (5.8)	9 228 (6.7)	1 806 (6.1)	18 054 (5.9)	273 807 (11.6)
小計 Sub-total	2 117 (5.6)	9 556 (9.4)	13 761 (9.9)	3 093 (10.4)	28 527 (9.3)	391 399 (16.5)

表 8.9 2021 年按住戶結構、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的家庭住戶⁽¹⁾數目 (續)
Table 8.9 Domestic households⁽¹⁾ by household composition, whether having internally migrated and area of current residence, 2021 (cont'd)

住戶結構 Household composition	曾作內部遷移 ⁽²⁾ Having internally migrated ⁽²⁾				總計 Total	並無曾作 內部遷移 ⁽³⁾ Not having internally migrated ⁽³⁾
	現住地區 Area of current residence					
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界 其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories		
	數目 (百分比 ⁽⁴⁾) Number (% ⁽⁴⁾)					
其他住戶 Other households						
單人住戶 One-person households	12 366 (32.6)	30 061 (29.7)	33 550 (24.3)	6 710 (22.6)	82 687 (26.9)	457 567 (19.3)
非親屬關係住戶 Non-relative households	2 114 (5.6)	3 660 (3.6)	4 718 (3.4)	1 563 (5.3)	12 055 (3.9)	54 556 (2.3)
小計 Sub-total	14 480 (38.2)	33 721 (33.3)	38 268 (27.7)	8 273 (27.8)	94 742 (30.8)	512 123 (21.6)
總計 Total	37 925 (100.0)	101 251 (100.0)	138 337 (100.0)	29 735 (100.0)	307 248 (100.0)	2 365 475 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 數字不包括現居於船艇上的家庭住戶。

Notes : (1) Figures exclude domestic households currently living on board vessels.

(2) 數字指家庭住戶內所有戶主均曾在過去 5 年內曾作內部遷移。

(2) Figures refer to domestic households in which all of the household head(s) had internally migrated within the past 5 years.

(3) 數字指家庭住戶內其中至少一位戶主在過去 5 年內並無曾作內部遷移。

(3) Figures refer to domestic households in which at least one of the household head(s) had not internally migrated within the past 5 years.

(4) 括號內的數字顯示在相應現住地區的總計中所佔的百分比。

(4) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of the respective areas of current residence.

表 8.10 2021 年按住戶人數、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的家庭住戶⁽¹⁾數目
Table 8.10 Domestic households⁽¹⁾ by household size, whether having internally migrated and area of current residence, 2021

住戶人數 Household size	曾作內部遷移 ⁽²⁾ Having internally migrated ⁽²⁾					總計 Total	並無曾作 內部遷移 ⁽³⁾ Not having internally migrated ⁽³⁾
	現住地區 Area of current residence						
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界 其他地區 in the New Territories	數目 (百分比 ⁽⁴⁾) Number (% ⁽⁴⁾)		
1	12 366 (32.6)	30 061 (29.7)	33 550 (24.3)	6 710 (22.6)	82 687 (26.9)	457 567 (19.3)	
2	9 842 (26.0)	28 237 (27.9)	41 331 (29.9)	9 545 (32.1)	88 955 (29.0)	677 418 (28.6)	
3	5 095 (13.4)	18 243 (18.0)	28 793 (20.8)	5 542 (18.6)	57 673 (18.8)	583 233 (24.7)	
4	5 442 (14.3)	16 197 (16.0)	22 743 (16.4)	4 794 (16.1)	49 176 (16.0)	406 891 (17.2)	
5	3 591 (9.5)	6 381 (6.3)	8 927 (6.5)	2 180 (7.3)	21 079 (6.9)	170 848 (7.2)	
6+	1 589 (4.2)	2 132 (2.1)	2 993 (2.2)	964 (3.2)	7 678 (2.5)	69 518 (2.9)	
總計 Total	37 925 (100.0)	101 251 (100.0)	138 337 (100.0)	29 735 (100.0)	307 248 (100.0)	2 365 475 (100.0)	
	家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size						
	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	

註釋：(1) 數字不包括現居於船艇上的家庭住戶。

Notes : (1) Figures exclude domestic households currently living on board vessels.

(2) 數字指家庭住戶內所有戶主均曾在過去 5 年內曾作內部遷移。

(2) Figures refer to domestic households in which all of the household head(s) had internally migrated within the past 5 years.

(3) 數字指家庭住戶內其中至少一位戶主在過去 5 年內並無曾作內部遷移。

(3) Figures refer to domestic households in which at least one of the household head(s) had not internally migrated within the past 5 years.

(4) 括號內的數字顯示在相應現住地區的總計中所佔的百分比。

(4) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of the respective areas of current residence.

表 8.11 2021 年按房屋類型、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的家庭住戶⁽¹⁾數目
Table 8.11 Domestic households⁽¹⁾ by type of housing, whether having internally migrated and area of current residence, 2021

房屋類型 Type of housing	曾作內部遷移 ⁽²⁾ Having internally migrated ⁽²⁾				總計 Total	並無曾作 內部遷移 ⁽³⁾ Not having internally migrated ⁽³⁾
	現住地區 Area of current residence					
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界 其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories		
	數目 (百分比 ⁽⁴⁾) Number (% ⁽⁴⁾)					
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	2 592 (6.8)	34 729 (34.3)	37 819 (27.3)	952 (3.2)	76 092 (24.8)	730 665 (30.9)
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	678 (1.8)	9 653 (9.5)	13 039 (9.4)	530 (1.8)	23 900 (7.8)	389 845 (16.5)
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	33 579 (88.5)	52 871 (52.2)	85 275 (61.6)	26 778 (90.1)	198 503 (64.6)	1 216 836 (51.4)
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	799 (2.1)	2 319 (2.3)	1 250 (0.9)	196 (0.7)	4 564 (1.5)	8 570 (0.4)
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	277 (0.7)	1 679 (1.7)	954 (0.7)	1 279 (4.3)	4 189 (1.4)	19 559 (0.8)
總計 Total	37 925 (100.0)	101 251 (100.0)	138 337 (100.0)	29 735 (100.0)	307 248 (100.0)	2 365 475 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 數字不包括現居於船艇上的家庭住戶。

(2) 數字指家庭住戶內所有戶主均曾在過去 5 年內曾作內部遷移。

(3) 數字指家庭住戶內其中至少一位戶主在過去 5 年內並無曾作內部遷移。

(4) 括號內的數字顯示在相應現住地區的總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) Figures exclude domestic households currently living on board vessels.

(2) Figures refer to domestic households in which all of the household head(s) had internally migrated within the past 5 years.

(3) Figures refer to domestic households in which at least one of the household head(s) had not internally migrated within the past 5 years.

(4) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of the respective areas of current residence.

表 8.12 2021 年按現住地區及曾否作內部遷移劃分的家庭住戶⁽¹⁾每月收入中位數
Table 8.12 Median monthly household income of domestic households⁽¹⁾ by area of current residence and whether having internally migrated, 2021

現住地區 Area of current residence	家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)		合計 Overall
	曾作內部遷移 ⁽²⁾ Having internally migrated ⁽²⁾	並無曾作內部遷移 ⁽³⁾ Not having internally migrated ⁽³⁾	
香港島 Hong Kong Island	55,980	34,400	35,470
九龍 Kowloon	25,490	23,650	23,890
新市鎮 New towns	31,490	27,330	27,900
新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	38,020	30,000	30,490
合計 Overall	31,490	27,070	27,660

註釋：(1) 數字不包括現居於船艇上的家庭住戶。

(2) 數字指家庭住戶內所有戶主均曾在過去 5 年內曾作內部遷移。

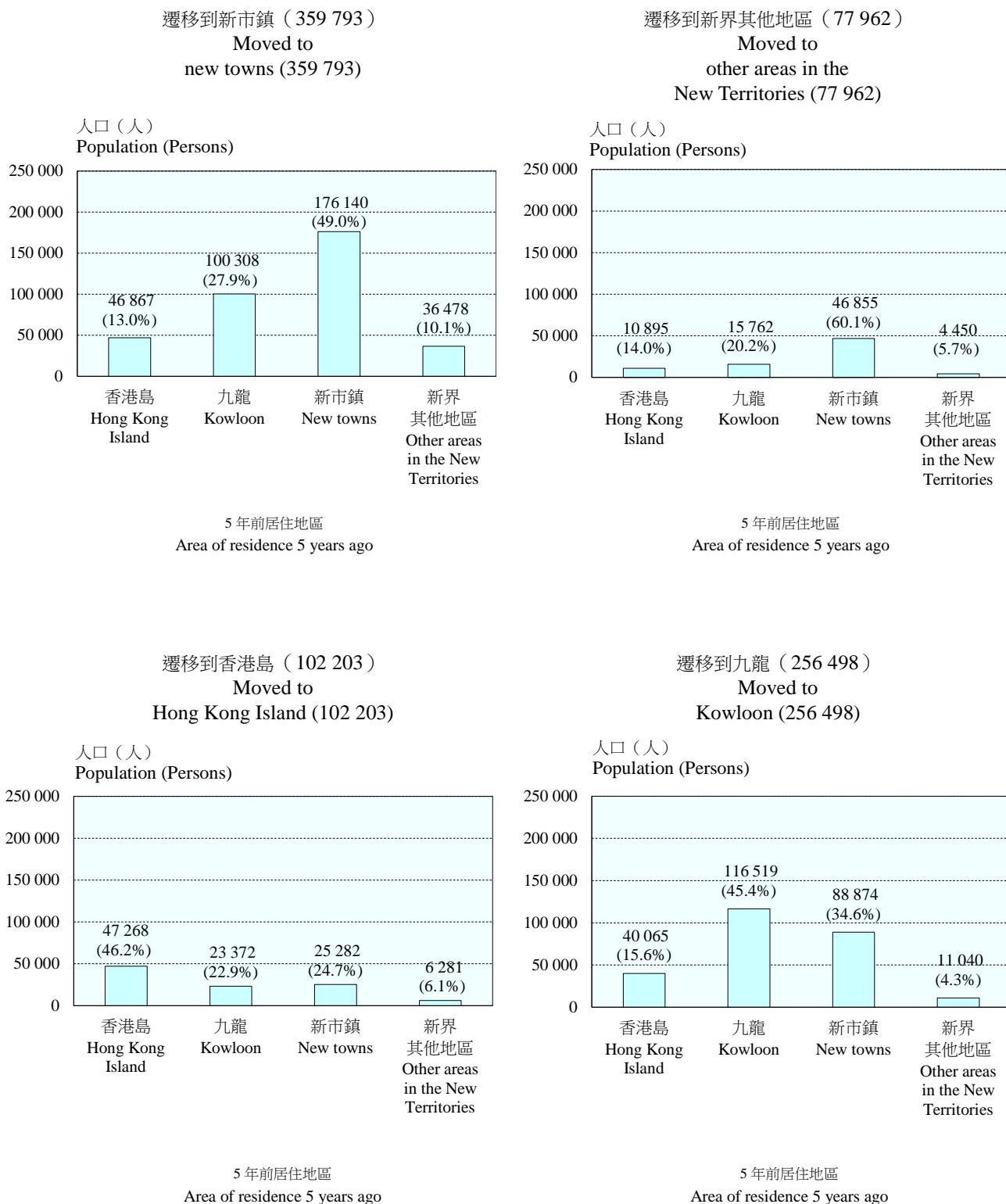
(3) 數字指家庭住戶內其中至少一位戶主在過去 5 年內並無曾作內部遷移。

Notes : (1) Figures exclude domestic households currently living on board vessels.

(2) Figures refer to domestic households in which all of the household head(s) had internally migrated within the past 5 years.

(3) Figures refer to domestic households in which at least one of the household head(s) had not internally migrated within the past 5 years.

圖 8.1 2021 年按 5 年前居住地區及現住地區劃分的曾作內部遷移的 5 歲及以上人口
Chart 8.1 Population aged 5 and over having internally migrated by area of residence 5 years ago and area of current residence, 2021



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9. 新市鎮特徵

9. New Town Characteristics

引言

9.1 為了紓緩市區擠迫情況，香港於 1973 年成立新界拓展署，制訂全面計劃，開始有系統及有組織地推行新市鎮發展。此後，新市鎮發展計劃全面進行，使新市鎮在過去 40 多年迅速發展。

9.2 2021 年人口普查時，香港共有 10 個新市鎮，即是荃灣、屯門、元朗、天水圍、粉嶺／上水／古洞、大埔、沙田、將軍澳、東涌及洪水橋／廈村。本章描述新市鎮的主要特色。新市鎮人口的特徵亦與市區（即香港島和九龍）及新界其他地方（不包括新市鎮，但包括水上停泊地方）的人口一併比較。

9.3 在本報告書中，為定義內部遷移，荃灣新市鎮中的荃灣、葵涌和青衣地區，以及沙田新市鎮中的沙田和馬鞍山地區會作個別分析。

人口數目及人口密度

9.4 在 2021 年，新市鎮人口共 356 萬人，佔全港人口的 48.0%；較 2011 年的 333 萬人口，上升 6.9%。以人口數目而言，屯門新市鎮是最大的新市鎮，有超過 50 萬人居住；最少人口的是洪水橋／廈村新市鎮，只有 44 563 人。在過去 10 年，東涌新市鎮的人口增長最

Concepts and Coverage

9.1 To reduce urban congestion, comprehensive plans for the systematic and co-ordinated development of new towns began with the establishment of the New Territories Development Department in 1973. Since then, the New Town Development Programme has been carried out extensively leading to the rapid development of new towns in the past 40 years or so.

9.2 At the time of the 2021 Population Census, there were 10 new towns in Hong Kong, namely Tsuen Wan, Tuen Mun, Yuen Long, Tin Shui Wai, Fanling / Sheung Shui / Kwu Tung, Tai Po, Sha Tin, Tseung Kwan O, Tung Chung and Hung Shui Kiu / Ha Tsuen. This chapter focuses on the major features of the new towns. Characteristics of the population in the new towns are also identified for comparison with their counterparts in the urban areas (defined here as Hong Kong Island and Kowloon) and in the other areas in the New Territories which exclude the new towns but include marine anchorages throughout Hong Kong.

9.3 In this report, Tsuen Wan, Kwai Chung and Tsing Yi areas under Tsuen Wan New Town as well as Sha Tin and Ma On Shan areas under Sha Tin New Town are analysed separately for the purpose of defining internal migration.

Population size and density

9.4 In 2021, the new town population was 3.56 million, constituting 48.0% of the total population in Hong Kong. This represents an increase of 6.9% over the corresponding figure of 3.33 million in 2011. In terms of population size, the Tuen Mun new town was the largest new town with over 0.50 million persons while the Hung Shui Kiu /

迅速，升幅為 47.9%。
(表 9.1 及 9.2)

9.5 整體來說，除天水圍新市鎮和元朗新市鎮外，其他新市鎮的人口密度較市區平均每平方公里淨土地面積有 27 019 人的人口密度低。新市鎮的人口密度，各有不同：最低的是洪水橋／廈村新市鎮，每平方公里有 6 299 人；而最高的是天水圍新市鎮，每平方公里有 68 368 人。(表 9.3)

年齡及性別結構

9.6 與市區相比，新市鎮的人口較為年輕。新市鎮人口的年齡中位數是 45.7 歲；而市區人口的數字則是 47.2 歲。新市鎮的人口中，11.0% 是 15 歲以下。至於市區，相應的比例是 10.6%。另一方面，新市鎮的人口中，只有 18.5% 是 65 歲及以上，比市區 (21.3%) 的數字為低。因此，新市鎮的少年兒童撫養比率較市區稍高。另一方面，新市鎮的老年撫養比率則較市區為低。(表 9.4 及 9.5)

9.7 新市鎮人口的性別比率 (男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率) 為 870，較市區 (807) 和新界其他地區及水上 (846) 的比率高。按年齡組別分析，新市鎮人口的性別比率在所有年齡組別均高於市區。(表 9.6)

Ha Tsuen new town was the smallest with only 44 563 persons. Over the past 10 years, the Tung Chung new town recorded the largest population growth of 47.9%. (Tables 9.1 and 9.2)

9.5 On the whole, new towns other than Tin Shui Wai and Yuen Long were less densely populated than the urban areas which had an average population density of 27 019 persons per km² of net land area in 2021. The population density of the new towns ranged from 6 299 persons per km² in the Hung Shui Kiu / Ha Tsuen new town to 68 368 persons per km² in the Tin Shui Wai new town. (Table 9.3)

Age and sex structure

9.6 The population in the new towns was younger than that in the urban areas. The median age of the new town population was 45.7, as compared with 47.2 for the urban areas. 11.0% of the new town population were aged below 15, while the corresponding proportion for the urban areas was 10.6%. On the other hand, only 18.5% of the new town population were aged 65 and over, lower than the proportion in the urban areas (21.3%). As a result, the new towns had a slightly higher child dependency ratio than urban areas. On the other hand, the new towns had a lower elderly dependency ratio as compared with the urban areas. (Tables 9.4 and 9.5)

9.7 The sex ratio (number of males per 1 000 females) for the new town population was 870, higher than those for the urban areas (807) and other areas in the New Territories and marine (846). Analysed by age group, it is observed that the sex ratios for all age groups in the new towns were higher than those for the urban areas. (Table 9.6)

教育程度

9.8 與香港其他地方相比，新市鎮的 15 歲及以上人口的教育程度較低。在新市鎮的 15 歲及以上人口中，曾修讀中學或以下教育的比例較高，而曾接受專上教育的比例則較低。（表 9.7）

9.9 一般來說，新市鎮的 3 至 17 歲人口的就學比率大致上與市區的數字相若，但以 18 至 24 歲的人口而言，就學比率則較市區低。（表 9.8）

勞動人口特徵

勞動人口參與率

9.10 以 15 至 54 歲男性的勞動人口參與率而言，新市鎮各年齡組別的數字高於市區及新界其他地方及水上。至於 65 歲及以上男性的情況，新市鎮的數字低於香港其他地方。（表 9.9）

9.11 女性方面，新市鎮各年齡組別（15 至 24 歲除外）的勞動人口參與率，均較市區為低。尤以 55 至 64 歲人口的數字，兩者差距更大。（表 9.9）

行業模式

9.12 新市鎮的工作人口中，18.6% 從事「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」，是最多人從事的行業。這比例稍高於市區及新界其他地方及水上。「地產、專業及商用服務業」和「進出口、批發及零售業」是另外兩個

Educational attainment

9.8 Educational attainment of the population aged 15 and over in the new towns was lower when compared with the rest of the territory. The proportion of population aged 15 and over having attended education at or below secondary level was higher in the new towns, while the proportion of such population having attended post-secondary education was lower in the new towns. (Table 9.7)

9.9 In general, the school attendance rates for the population aged 3-17 in the new towns were at about the similar level as those for the urban areas. However, the school attendance rates for the population aged 18-24 were lower in the new towns than that for the urban areas. (Table 9.8)

Labour force characteristics

Labour force participation rate

9.10 Males aged 15-54 in the new towns had a higher labour force participation rate for each age group than their counterparts in the urban areas and other areas in the New Territories and marine. For males aged 65 and over, the labour force participation rate was lower in the new towns than elsewhere in the rest of the territory. (Table 9.9)

9.11 As regards females, except those aged 15-24, the labour force participation rate for each age group was lower in the new towns than in the urban areas. The difference was particularly significant for those aged 55-64. (Table 9.9)

Industry pattern

9.12 18.6% of the working population in the new towns were engaged in the “Public administration, education, human health and social work activities”, making it the largest sector. It was slightly higher than that of the urban areas and the other areas in the New Territories and marine. “Real

最多人從事的行業，分別佔新市鎮工作人口的 15.4% 及 15.3%。市區的相應數字分別是 16.5% 及 15.6%，而新界其他地方及水上的相應數字分別是 13.4% 及 16.7%。（表 9.10）

職業結構

9.13 在新市鎮的工作人口中，19.3% 是輔助專業人員，18.8% 是服務及銷售人員和 16.7% 是非技術工人。市區的相應比例是 18.6%、18.1% 及 19.4%，而新界其他地方及水上的相應比例是 19.3%、13.4% 及 20.3%。另一方面，經理和專業人員的比例為 19.0%，明顯較市區的 22.5% 及新界其他地方及水上的 23.8% 為低。（表 9.11）

主要職業收入

9.14 就每月主要職業收入的分布情況而言，新市鎮工作人口的情形大致與市區的相近，惟 60,000 元及以上收入的人口比例則以新市鎮的比例較低。新市鎮工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數是 18,000 元，與全港的數字相同。（表 9.12）

住戶特徵

住戶結構

9.15 在 2021 年，全港 267 萬個家庭住戶中，居於新市鎮的佔 127 萬戶，即總數的 47.4%。大部分（64.5%）新市鎮住戶是「核心家庭住戶」。其中，新市鎮

estate, professional and business services” and “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades” were the next two largest sectors, with 15.4% and 15.3% of the working population in the new towns respectively. The corresponding proportions for the urban areas were 16.5% and 15.6% respectively, and those for the other areas in the New Territories and marine were 13.4% and 16.7% respectively. (Table 9.10)

Occupational structure

9.13 19.3% of the working population in the new towns were working as associate professionals, 18.8% as service and sales workers and 16.7% as elementary occupations, as compared with 18.6%, 18.1% and 19.4% respectively for the urban areas and 19.3%, 13.4% and 20.3% respectively for the other areas in the New Territories and marine. On the other hand, the proportion of managers and professionals was markedly lower in the new towns (19.0%) than in the urban areas (22.5%) and the other areas in the New Territories and marine (23.8%). (Table 9.11)

Income from main employment

9.14 The distribution of monthly income from main employment for the working population in the new towns was broadly similar to that for the working population in the urban areas, except that the proportion earning \$60,000 and over was somewhat lower in the new towns. The median monthly income from main employment of the working population in the new towns was \$18,000, same as that for the whole territory. (Table 9.12)

Household characteristics

Household composition

9.15 In 2021, there were 1.27 million domestic households in the new towns, accounting for 47.4% of the 2.67 million domestic households in the whole territory. The majority (64.5%) of households in the

有較多「由夫婦及未婚子女所組成」的「核心家庭住戶」，這類住戶佔新市鎮住戶的比例（34.7%）顯著較相應的市區（30.3%）及新界其他地方及水上（30.7%）的比例為高。另一方面，「單人住戶」佔新市鎮住戶的比例則相對較低。（表 9.13）

new towns were nuclear family households. In particular, there were relatively more nuclear family households composed of couple and unmarried children in the new towns and their share among new town households (34.7%) was markedly higher than the corresponding shares of the urban areas (30.3%) and of the other areas in the New Territories and marine (30.7%). On the other hand, the proportion of one-person households among the new town households was relatively lower. (Table 9.13)

住戶人數

9.16 在 2021 年，新市鎮家庭住戶平均人數是 2.8 人，略高於市區的 2.7 人，但與新界其他地方及水上相同。新市鎮的家庭住戶平均人數稍多與較多 15 歲及以上人口在新市鎮居住有關。平均來說，新市鎮住戶有 2.5 名 15 歲以上人口；而市區和新界其他地方及水上的相應數字均是 2.4 名。另一方面，新市鎮住戶平均有 0.3 名 15 歲以下兒童，而市區和新界其他地方及水上的相應數字分別為 0.3 及 0.4 名。（表 9.14）

Household size

9.16 The average domestic household size in the new towns was 2.8 persons in 2021. This was slightly higher than the corresponding average of 2.7 persons for the urban areas and the same as that of the other areas in the New Territories and marine. The slightly larger average domestic household size found in the new towns was related to the presence of more persons aged 15 and over. On average, there were 2.5 persons aged 15 and over per household in the new towns, while the corresponding figures for the urban areas and the other areas in the New Territories and marine were both 2.4 persons. On the other hand, there were 0.3 children aged under 15 per household on average in the new towns, and the corresponding figures for the urban areas and the other areas in the New Territories and marine were 0.3 and 0.4 children respectively. (Table 9.14)

住戶收入

9.17 在 2021 年，新市鎮家庭住戶的每月收入中位數是 27,890 元，與市區的中位數（\$27,020）接近，但稍低於新界其他地方及水上的中位數（\$30,510）。新市鎮家庭住戶的收入分布，與其他兩個地區的相若。至於 30,000 元至 59,999 元的收入組別，則佔一個重要的比例，有 28.3% 的新市鎮家庭住戶在這個組別內。市區和新界其他地方及水上的相應比例分別為 24.6% 及 25.7%。（表 9.15）

Household income

9.17 The median monthly income of domestic households in the new towns was \$27,890 in 2021. This was close to the median for the urban areas (\$27,020), but slightly lower than that for the other areas in the New Territories and marine (\$30,510). The income distribution of domestic households in the new towns was similar to those of the other two broad areas. The income bracket \$30,000 - \$59,999 stood out as the modal class with 28.3% of the domestic households in the new towns falling into it. The corresponding proportions for the urban areas and the

other areas in the New Territories and marine were 24.6% and 25.7% respectively. (Table 9.15)

房屋特徵

房屋類型

9.18 居於新市鎮的 356 萬人口中，31.6% 是居於公營租住房屋，另有 21.1% 是居於資助自置居所房屋，比例遠較其他地方為高。相反，只有 45.4% 新市鎮人口是居於私人永久性房屋，而市區的相應比例是 56.2%，新界其他地方則是 88.5%。這些觀察結果是意料之內，因為政府是新市鎮發展計劃的建築師，並透過興建公共房屋，全力支持這計劃。在這項計劃下，人口重新分布，由人口擠迫及較舊的市區遷往地方較大的新市鎮，因而把全港的居住環境及房屋條件改善過來。（表 9.16）

9.19 部分新市鎮中（包括沙田新市鎮—沙田地區、荃灣新市鎮—葵涌地區、天水圍新市鎮、荃灣新市鎮—青衣地區及東涌新市鎮），居於公營租住房屋的人口比例較全港比例（29.3%）為高。荃灣新市鎮—葵涌地區錄得的最高（66.7%），其次是天水圍新市鎮（59.1%）及東涌新市鎮（55.1%）。另一方面，元朗新市鎮及荃灣新市鎮—荃灣地區有較多的私人永久性房屋，居於這些樓宇的人口比例亦相對較高，分別是 80.6% 及 76.2%，而其他新市鎮的相對數字則大多介乎 20% 至 60%。居於資助自置居所房屋的人口比例，在各新市鎮亦有很大分別；比例最大的是沙田新市鎮—馬鞍山地區（40.3%），其次是將軍澳新市鎮（31.9%）及粉嶺／上水／古洞新市鎮（31.8%）。這三個新市鎮有共通點，均是 90 年代後期迅速發展的新市鎮。（表 9.16）

Housing characteristics

Type of housing

9.18 31.6% of the 3.56 million new town population were living in public rental housing and another 21.1% in subsidised home ownership housing. These proportions were much higher than those for the rest of the territory. On the contrary, there were only 45.4% of the new town population living in private permanent housing, while the corresponding proportions were 56.2% for the urban areas and 88.5% for the other areas in the New Territories. These observations are expected as the government is the architect of the New Town Development Programme and has been fully supportive of the programme through public housing construction there. Under the programme, population was redistributed from the crowded urban areas to the more spacious new towns, thus improving the living environment and housing conditions of the whole territory. (Table 9.16)

9.19 Some new towns (including Sha Tin New Town - Sha Tin area, Tsuen Wan New Town - Kwai Chung area, Tin Shui Wai New Town, Tsuen Wan New Town - Tsing Yi area and Tung Chung New Town) had a higher proportion than the whole territory proportion (29.3%) of population living in public rental housing. Tsuen Wan New Town - Kwai Chung area recorded the highest proportion (66.7%), followed by Tin Shui Wai New Town (59.1%) and Tung Chung New Town (55.1%). On the other hand, Yuen Long New Town and Tsuen Wan New Town - Tsuen Wan area had a larger sector of private permanent housing providing accommodation for 80.6% and 76.2% of their population respectively. These proportions were much higher than those in the other new towns, which mostly fell in the range of 20% - 60%. The proportions for subsidised home ownership housing also varied significantly among the new towns. The highest proportion was in Sha Tin New Town - Ma On Shan area (40.3%), followed by

9.20 共有 127 萬個家庭住戶居於新市鎮，當中 32.7% 的家庭住戶居於公營租住房屋，45.3% 則居於私人永久性房屋。市區的相應比例分別是 30.9% 及 56.4%，而新界其他地方的相應比例則分別是 2.9% 及 89.0%。（表 9.17）

9.21 居於新市鎮的家庭住戶其住所的廳房數目平均為 3.2 個，稍高於市區的 3.1 個，但較新界其他地方的 3.8 個為低。（表 9.18）

9.22 居於新市鎮的家庭住戶的居所樓面面積中位數為 41 平方米，較市區的 39 平方米大，但較新界其他地方的 59 平方米小。（表 9.19）

住房支出

9.23 整體來看，新市鎮家庭住戶的每月租金中位數較市區及新界其他地方家庭住戶的數字為低。不過，比較結果會因不同的屋宇單位類型而有分別。新市鎮的公營租住房屋單位的家庭住戶每月租金中位數是 1,990 元，與香港其他地方的公營房屋租住單位住戶所支付的租金金額相若。至於私人住宅單位的家庭住戶每月租金中位數，新市鎮（12,500 元）則比市區（11,740 元）略高但比新界其他地方（14,600 元）為低；而私人永久性房屋的其他屋宇單位的家庭住戶每月租金中位數，新市鎮（7,500 元）較市區（3,200 元）高，但較新界其他地方（9,000 元）為低。

Tseung Kwan O New Town (31.9%) and Fanling / Sheung Shui / Kwu Tung New Town (31.8%). It is observed that there is a common feature of these three new towns: they are new towns with rapid development in the late 1990s. (Table 9.16)

9.20 There were 1.27 million domestic households in the new towns. 32.7% of these households lived in public rental housing and 45.3% in private permanent housing. The corresponding figures for the urban areas were 30.9% and 56.4% respectively, while those for the other areas in the New Territories were 2.9% and 89.0% respectively. (Table 9.17)

9.21 The average number of rooms in the accommodation occupied by domestic households in the new towns was 3.2 rooms, slightly higher than that of the urban areas of 3.1 rooms but lower than that of the other areas of the New Territories of 3.8 rooms. (Table 9.18)

9.22 The median floor area of accommodation of domestic households in the new towns was 41 square metres, larger than the 39 square metres in the urban areas but smaller than the 59 square metres in the other areas of the New Territories. (Table 9.19)

Housing cost

9.23 Overall speaking, the median monthly household rent for domestic households in the new towns was lower than those for domestic households in the urban areas and in other areas in the New Territories. However, the comparison varied among different types of quarters. For households in public rental housing units in the new towns, they paid a median monthly domestic household rent of \$1,990, which was more or less the same as that paid by households in public rental housing units elsewhere in the territory. As for private residential flats, the median monthly domestic household rent in the new towns (\$12,500) was somewhat higher than that in the urban areas (\$11,740) but was lower than that in the other areas in the New Territories (\$14,600). For

(表 9.20)

9.24 在新市鎮租住私人住宅單位的家庭住戶的租金與收入比率中位數為 31.4%，與市區的相應數字（31.5%）相若。另一方面，居於新市鎮公營租住房屋單位的住戶，其租金與收入比率中位數為 10.6%，低於市區同類型住戶的 13.1%。（表 9.20）

9.25 擁有自置單位而需要支付按揭供款或借貸還款的家庭住戶，居於新市鎮的私人住宅單位的每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數為 13,000 元，而居於資助出售單位的則為 6,000 元，分別較市區的對應數字 15,000 元及 8,160 元為低。另外，居於新市鎮的資助出售單位的家庭住戶的按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數為 17.2%，較市區的 20.7% 及新界其他地方的 23.2% 為低。另一方面，居於新市鎮的私人住宅單位的家庭住戶的按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數為 21.0%，與市區的 21.4% 及新界其他地方的 21.1% 相若。

(表 9.21)

other quarters in private permanent housing, the median monthly domestic household rent in the new towns (\$7,500) was higher than that in the urban areas (\$3,200) but lower than that in the other areas in the New Territories (\$9,000). (Table 9.20)

9.24 Domestic households in private residential flats in the new towns had a median rent to income ratio of 31.4%, which was similar to the corresponding ratio (31.5%) for the urban areas. On the other hand, for households in public rental housing units, the median rent to income ratio was 10.6% in the new towns, which was lower than that of 13.1% in the urban areas. (Table 9.20)

9.25 For domestic households living in owner-occupier accommodation with mortgage payment or loan repayment in the new towns, they paid a median monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment of \$13,000 for those in private residential flats and \$6,000 for those in subsidised sale flats, lower than the corresponding figures of \$15,000 and \$8,160 respectively in the urban areas. The median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio was lower for domestic households in subsidised sale flats in the new towns (17.2%) than in the urban areas (20.7%) and in other areas in the New Territories (23.2%). On the other hand, the median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio for domestic households in private residential flats in the new towns (21.0%) was similar to the corresponding ratios for the urban areas (21.4%) and for other areas in the New Territories (21.1%). (Table 9.21)

表 9.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按主要地區劃分的人口
Table 9.1 Population by broad area, 2011, 2016 and 2021

主要地區 Broad area	2011		2016		2021	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	3 379 295	47.8	3 494 764 (+115 469)	47.6 (-0.2)	3 427 868 (-66 896)	46.2 (-1.4)
新市鎮 New towns	3 328 511	47.1	3 438 182 (+109 671)	46.9 (-0.2)	3 557 616 (+119 434)	48.0 (+1.1)
新界其他地方及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine	363 770	5.1	403 639 (+39 869)	5.5 (+0.4)	427 586 (+23 947)	5.8 (+0.3)
全港 Whole territory	7 071 576	100.0	7 336 585 (+265 009)	100.0	7 413 070 (+76 485)	100.0

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字是指跟上次人口普查／中期人口統計相關結果比較的變化。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets represent the changes when compared with the relevant results of the last population census/by-census.

表 9.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按新市鎮劃分的人口
Table 9.2 Population by new town, 2011, 2016 and 2021

		人口 Population						變動百分率 Percentage change		
		2011		2016		2021		2016 年與 2011 年 比較	2021 年與 2016 年 比較	2021 年與 2011 年 比較
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	Comparison between 2016 and 2011	Comparison between 2021 and 2016	Comparison between 2021 and 2011
新市鎮	All new towns	3 328 511	47.1	3 438 182	46.9	3 557 616	48.0	+3.3	+3.5	+6.9
屯門	Tuen Mun	485 898	6.9	487 407	6.6	501 491	6.8	+0.3	+2.9	+3.2
沙田	Sha Tin	433 415	6.1	455 892	6.2	487 724	6.6	+5.2	+7.0	+12.5
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	371 590	5.3	398 479	5.4	417 693	5.6	+7.2	+4.8	+12.4
葵涌	Kwai Chung	319 428	4.5	336 405	4.6	316 217	4.3	+5.3	-6.0	-1.0
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	290 035	4.1	302 814	4.1	304 617	4.1	+4.4	+0.6	+5.0
天水圍	Tin Shui Wai	287 901	4.1	286 232	3.9	277 731	3.7	-0.6	-3.0	-3.5
大埔	Tai Po	264 580	3.7	270 728	3.7	276 395	3.7	+2.3	+2.1	+4.5
粉嶺／上水／ 古洞	Fanling / Sheung Shui / Kwu Tung	255 306	3.6	259 942	3.5	255 305	3.4	+1.8	-1.8	-0.0
馬鞍山	Ma On Shan	202 431	2.9	209 714	2.9	210 356	2.8	+3.6	+0.3	+3.9
青衣	Tsing Yi	191 739	2.7	184 167	2.5	179 581	2.4	-3.9	-2.5	-6.3
元朗	Yuen Long	147 745	2.1	160 010	2.2	169 921	2.3	+8.3	+6.2	+15.0
東涌	Tung Chung	78 443	1.1	86 392	1.2	116 022	1.6	+10.1	+34.3	+47.9
洪水橋／ 廈村	Hung Shui Kiu / Ha Tsuen	..	..	..	..	44 563	0.6	..	..	..
香港島及九龍	Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	3 379 295	47.8	3 494 764	47.6	3 427 868	46.2	+3.4	-1.9	+1.4
新界其他地方	Other areas in the New Territories	362 582	5.1	402 438	5.5	426 461	5.8	+11.0	+6.0	+17.6
陸上總計	Land total	7 070 388	100.0	7 335 384	100.0	7 411 945	100.0	+3.7	+1.0	+4.8
水上	Marine	1 188	0.0	1 201	0.0	1 125	0.0	+1.1	-6.3	-5.3
全港	Whole territory	7 071 576	100.0	7 336 585	100.0	7 413 070	100.0	+3.7	+1.0	+4.8

表 9.3 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按新市鎮劃分的人口密度
Table 9.3 Population density by new town, 2011, 2016 and 2021

		人口密度（每平方公里淨土地面積 ⁽¹⁾ 內的人口數目） Population density (number of persons per km ² of net land area ⁽¹⁾)		
		2011	2016	2021
新市鎮	All new towns	18 988	19 600	18 910
屯門	Tuen Mun	15 014	15 006	15 705
沙田	Sha Tin	15 618	16 428	17 575
將軍澳	Tseung Kwan O	21 708	23 281	24 354
葵涌	Kwai Chung	25 092	26 430	24 871
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	24 387	25 462	25 516
天水圍	Tin Shui Wai	66 995	66 607	68 368
大埔	Tai Po	8 467	8 663	8 830
粉嶺／上水／ 古洞 ⁽²⁾	Fanling / Sheung Shui / Kwu Tung ⁽²⁾	33 212	33 815	19 950
馬鞍山	Ma On Shan	24 918	25 814	25 892
青衣	Tsing Yi	17 929	17 217	16 790
元朗	Yuen Long	26 243	28 421	30 312
東涌	Tung Chung	13 617	14 996	16 601
洪水橋／厦村	Hung Shui Kiu / Ha Tsuen	..	..	6 299
香港島及九龍	Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	26 661	27 556	27 019
新界其他地方	Other areas in the New Territories	466	516	550
陸上合計	Land overall	6 544	6 777	6 801

註釋：(1) 淨土地面積不包括水塘表面的面積。

Notes : (1) Net land area excludes surface area of reservoirs.

(2) 2021 年人口普查所採用的粉嶺／上水／古洞新市鎮分界，不同於 2011 年人口普查及 2016 年中期人口統計所採用分界，因此本統計表內的 2021 年粉嶺／上水／古洞新市鎮的統計數字不可與 2011 年及 2016 年作直接比較。

(2) The boundary of Fanling / Sheung Shui / Kwu Tung in the 2021 Population Census is not comparable with that adopted in the 2011 Population Census / 2016 Population By-census. Therefore, figure of Fanling / Sheung Shui / Kwu Tung for 2021 is not strictly comparable with figures for 2011 and 2016 in this table.

表 9.4 2021 年按新市鎮及年齡組別劃分的人口
Table 9.4 Population by new town and age group, 2021

	年齡組別 Age group							總計 Total	年齡中位數 Median age
	< 15	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+		
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (% ⁽¹⁾)								
新市鎮 All new towns	392 882 (11.0)	292 669 (8.2)	494 235 (13.9)	564 002 (15.9)	538 232 (15.1)	616 104 (17.3)	659 492 (18.5)	3 557 616 (100.0)	45.7
屯門 Tuen Mun	53 361 (10.6)	38 143 (7.6)	68 221 (13.6)	82 605 (16.5)	73 235 (14.6)	89 033 (17.8)	96 893 (19.3)	501 491 (100.0)	46.1
沙田 Sha Tin	56 484 (11.6)	37 981 (7.8)	61 336 (12.6)	80 345 (16.5)	72 232 (14.8)	78 245 (16.0)	101 101 (20.7)	487 724 (100.0)	46.0
將軍澳 Tseung Kwan O	47 166 (11.3)	33 249 (8.0)	60 606 (14.5)	67 975 (16.3)	68 738 (16.5)	72 053 (17.3)	67 906 (16.3)	417 693 (100.0)	45.0
葵涌 Kwai Chung	31 317 (9.9)	30 361 (9.6)	38 662 (12.2)	41 925 (13.3)	53 611 (17.0)	50 388 (15.9)	69 953 (22.1)	316 217 (100.0)	48.1
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	35 364 (11.6)	23 906 (7.8)	40 111 (13.2)	50 005 (16.4)	49 935 (16.4)	49 128 (16.1)	56 168 (18.4)	304 617 (100.0)	45.6
天水圍 Tin Shui Wai	27 273 (9.8)	30 273 (10.9)	46 983 (16.9)	35 247 (12.7)	41 423 (14.9)	54 082 (19.5)	42 450 (15.3)	277 731 (100.0)	44.7
大埔 Tai Po	29 779 (10.8)	19 912 (7.2)	39 974 (14.5)	45 673 (16.5)	35 862 (13.0)	52 272 (18.9)	52 923 (19.1)	276 395 (100.0)	45.7
粉嶺／上水／古洞 Fanling / Sheung Shui / Kwu Tung	26 662 (10.4)	22 977 (9.0)	36 517 (14.3)	37 044 (14.5)	36 478 (14.3)	48 923 (19.2)	46 704 (18.3)	255 305 (100.0)	46.3
馬鞍山 Ma On Shan	22 983 (10.9)	16 241 (7.7)	27 233 (12.9)	33 819 (16.1)	32 166 (15.3)	39 814 (18.9)	38 100 (18.1)	210 356 (100.0)	46.5
青衣 Tsing Yi	18 104 (10.1)	12 113 (6.7)	23 687 (13.2)	28 662 (16.0)	25 004 (13.9)	32 498 (18.1)	39 513 (22.0)	179 581 (100.0)	47.9
元朗 Yuen Long	21 297 (12.5)	12 660 (7.5)	26 106 (15.4)	32 331 (19.0)	25 617 (15.1)	26 001 (15.3)	25 909 (15.2)	169 921 (100.0)	42.4
東涌 Tung Chung	15 733 (13.6)	11 465 (9.9)	18 819 (16.2)	19 198 (16.5)	17 628 (15.2)	17 447 (15.0)	15 732 (13.6)	116 022 (100.0)	40.8
洪水橋／厦村 Hung Shui Kiu / Ha Tsuen	7 359 (16.5)	3 388 (7.6)	5 980 (13.4)	9 173 (20.6)	6 303 (14.1)	6 220 (14.0)	6 140 (13.8)	44 563 (100.0)	40.6
香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	362 250 (10.6)	265 461 (7.7)	437 090 (12.8)	533 678 (15.6)	546 788 (16.0)	554 103 (16.2)	728 498 (21.3)	3 427 868 (100.0)	47.2
新界其他地方及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine	52 706 (12.3)	32 984 (7.7)	54 110 (12.7)	76 674 (17.9)	73 211 (17.1)	74 377 (17.4)	63 524 (14.9)	427 586 (100.0)	44.6
全港 Whole territory	807 838 (10.9)	591 114 (8.0)	985 435 (13.3)	1 174 354 (15.8)	1 158 231 (15.6)	1 244 584 (16.8)	1 451 514 (19.6)	7 413 070 (100.0)	46.3

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在有關地區／新市鎮的總計中所佔的百分比。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of the respective broad areas / new towns.

表 9.5 2021 年按新市鎮劃分的撫養比率
Table 9.5 Dependency ratio by new town, 2021

	少年兒童撫養比率 ⁽¹⁾ Child dependency ratio ⁽¹⁾	老年撫養比率 ⁽²⁾ Elderly dependency ratio ⁽²⁾	總撫養比率 ⁽³⁾ Overall dependency ratio ⁽³⁾
新市鎮 All new towns	157	263	420
屯門 Tuen Mun	152	276	428
沙田 Sha Tin	171	306	477
將軍澳 Tseung Kwan O	156	224	380
葵涌 Kwai Chung	146	325	471
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	166	264	430
天水圍 Tin Shui Wai	131	204	335
大埔 Tai Po	154	273	427
粉嶺／上水／古洞 Fanling / Sheung Shui / Kwu Tung	147	257	403
馬鞍山 Ma On Shan	154	255	409
青衣 Tsing Yi	148	324	472
元朗 Yuen Long	174	211	385
東涌 Tung Chung	186	186	372
洪水橋／廈村 Hung Shui Kiu / Ha Tsuen	237	198	435
香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	155	312	467
新界其他地方及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine	169	204	373
全港 Whole territory	157	282	438

註釋：(1) 15 歲以下人口數目與每千名 15-64 歲人口相對的比例。

(2) 65 歲及以上人口數目與每千名 15-64 歲人口相對的比例。

(3) 15 歲以下和 65 歲及以上人口數目與每千名 15-64 歲人口相對的比例。

Notes : (1) The number of persons aged under 15 per 1 000 persons aged between 15-64.

(2) The number of persons aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15-64.

(3) The number of persons aged under 15 and aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15-64.

表 9.6 2021 年按年齡組別及主要地區劃分的性別比率
Table 9.6 Sex ratio by age group and broad area, 2021

年齡組別 Age group	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	性別比率 ⁽¹⁾ Sex ratio ⁽¹⁾	
			新界其他地方 及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine	全港 Whole territory
< 15	1 060	1 069	1 024	1 062
15 – 24	1 010	1 035	1 109	1 028
25 – 34	757	883	706	815
35 – 44	619	724	595	666
45 – 54	718	728	780	726
55 – 64	876	888	971	887
65+	836	933	1 030	887
合計 Overall	807	870	846	839

註釋：(1) 在各年齡組別中，男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。

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

表 9.7 2021 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及主要地區劃分的 15 歲及以上人口
Table 9.7 Population aged 15 and over by educational attainment (highest level attended) and broad area, 2021

教育程度 Educational attainment	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New towns		新界其他地方及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine		全港 Whole territory	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
小學及以下 Primary and below								
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / Pre-primary	144 679	4.7	136 540	4.3	15 026	4.0	296 245	4.5
小學 Primary	415 599	13.6	461 797	14.6	41 005	10.9	918 401	13.9
小計 Sub-total	560 278	18.3	598 337	18.9	56 031	14.9	1 214 646	18.4
中學 Secondary								
初中 Lower secondary	503 420	16.4	568 376	18.0	58 061	15.5	1 129 857	17.1
高中 Upper secondary	901 078	29.4	951 059	30.1	123 356	32.9	1 975 493	29.9
小計 Sub-total	1 404 498	45.8	1 519 435	48.0	181 417	48.4	3 105 350	47.0
專上教育 Post-secondary								
文憑／證書 Diploma/Certificate	172 920	5.6	183 813	5.8	22 861	6.1	379 594	5.7
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	147 336	4.8	171 639	5.4	18 055	4.8	337 030	5.1
學位課程 Degree course	780 586	25.5	691 510	21.9	96 516	25.7	1 568 612	23.7
小計 Sub-total	1 100 842	35.9	1 046 962	33.1	137 432	36.7	2 285 236	34.6
總計 Total	3 065 618	100.0	3 164 734	100.0	374 880	100.0	6 605 232	100.0

表 9.8 2021 年按性別、年齡組別及主要地區劃分的 3 至 24 歲人口就學比率
Table 9.8 School attendance rate of population aged 3 - 24 by sex, age group and broad area, 2021

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	就學比率（百分比） ⁽¹⁾ School attendance rate (%) ⁽¹⁾			
		香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他地方 及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine	全港 Whole territory
男 Male	3 – 5	89.3	87.4	83.7	88.0
	6 – 11	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	12 – 17	98.5	98.5	97.8	98.5
	18 – 24	56.6	53.2	56.3	54.9
女 Female	3 – 5	89.9	88.7	84.9	88.9
	6 – 11	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	12 – 17	98.8	98.5	97.6	98.6
	18 – 24	56.6	54.3	50.9	55.1
合計 Both sexes	3 – 5	89.6	88.0	84.3	88.4
	6 – 11	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	12 – 17	98.7	98.5	97.7	98.5
	18 – 24	56.6	53.7	53.7	55.0

註釋：(1) 在各地區的各性別年齡組別中，就讀全日制院校的人數佔該地區的相關性別年齡組別總人數的百分比。

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

表 9.9 2021 年按性別、年齡組別及主要地區劃分的勞動人口參與率⁽¹⁾
Table 9.9 Labour force participation rate⁽¹⁾ by sex, age group and broad area, 2021

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rate (%)			
		香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他地方 及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine	全港 Whole territory
男 Male					
	15 – 24	36.9	39.5	34.9	38.1
	25 – 34	92.4	92.9	90.0	92.6
	35 – 44	93.1	93.5	91.9	93.2
	45 – 54	89.1	89.4	87.3	89.1
	55 – 64	71.9	70.6	68.9	71.1
	65+	20.5	19.4	23.7	20.1
	合計 Overall	64.8	66.4	67.0	65.7
女 Female					
	15 – 24	39.6	41.2	40.2	40.4
	25 – 34	85.9	83.7	83.4	84.7
	35 – 44	78.4	74.5	78.3	76.6
	45 – 54	73.7	70.7	72.7	72.2
	55 – 64	51.1	45.8	47.4	48.3
	65+	10.0	9.0	11.9	9.6
	合計 Overall	55.2	53.9	59.3	54.8
合計 Both sexes					
	15 – 24	38.2	40.4	37.4	39.2
	25 – 34	88.7	88.0	86.1	88.2
	35 – 44	84.0	82.4	83.3	83.2
	45 – 54	80.1	78.6	79.1	79.4
	55 – 64	60.8	57.4	58.0	59.0
	65+	14.8	14.0	17.8	14.6
	合計 Overall	59.4	59.6	62.8	59.7

註釋：(1) 勞動人口佔所有 15 歲及以上人口的百分比。

Note: (1) The proportion of labour force in the total population aged 15 and over.

表 9.10 2021 年按行業⁽¹⁾及主要地區劃分的工作人口
Table 9.10 Working population by industry⁽¹⁾ and broad area, 2021

行業 Industry	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New towns		新界其他地方 及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine		全港 Whole territory	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
製造業 Manufacturing	43 539	2.6	66 234	3.8	5 204	2.4	114 977	3.1
建造業 Construction	131 813	7.7	167 120	9.5	18 103	8.2	317 036	8.6
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	266 028	15.6	268 576	15.3	36 898	16.7	571 502	15.5
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	111 606	6.6	172 002	9.8	18 893	8.6	302 501	8.2
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	122 327	7.2	125 564	7.1	10 560	4.8	258 451	7.0
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	63 268	3.7	62 039	3.5	6 412	2.9	131 719	3.6
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	155 618	9.1	108 847	6.2	14 871	6.7	279 336	7.6
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	280 443	16.5	270 617	15.4	29 583	13.4	580 643	15.8
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	285 503	16.8	326 476	18.6	38 593	17.5	650 572	17.7
雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	233 854	13.7	178 649	10.2	39 132	17.8	451 635	12.3
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	8 479	0.5	12 254	0.7	2 190	1.0	22 923	0.6
總計 Total	1 702 478	100.0	1 758 378	100.0	220 439	100.0	3 681 295	100.0

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

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

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

(2) "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.

表 9.11 2021 年按職業⁽¹⁾及主要地區劃分的工作人口
Table 9.11 Working population by occupation⁽¹⁾ and broad area, 2021

職業 Occupation	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New towns		新界其他地方 及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine		全港 Whole territory	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
經理 Managers	181 278	10.6	147 407	8.4	27 635	12.5	356 320	9.7
專業人員 Professionals	201 516	11.8	186 737	10.6	24 746	11.2	412 999	11.2
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	316 296	18.6	339 621	19.3	42 545	19.3	698 462	19.0
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	218 131	12.8	256 537	14.6	27 931	12.7	502 599	13.7
服務及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	308 373	18.1	330 906	18.8	29 552	13.4	668 831	18.2
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	84 421	5.0	112 781	6.4	11 553	5.2	208 755	5.7
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	59 923	3.5	87 345	5.0	10 602	4.8	157 870	4.3
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	330 377	19.4	293 564	16.7	44 783	20.3	668 724	18.2
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	2 163	0.1	3 480	0.2	1 092	0.5	6 735	0.2
總計 Total	1 702 478	100.0	1 758 378	100.0	220 439	100.0	3 681 295	100.0

註釋：(1) 統計表內的數字是根據 2021 年人口普查所採用的職業分類編製。詳情請參閱「詞彙釋義」。

Note: (1) Figures in this table are compiled based on the occupation classification adopted in the 2021 Population Census. Please refer to "Definition of Terms" for further details.

表 9.12 2021 年按每月主要職業收入及主要地區劃分的工作人口⁽¹⁾
Table 9.12 Working population⁽¹⁾ by monthly income from main employment and broad area, 2021

每月主要職業收入 (港元) Monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New towns		新界其他地方 及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine		全港 Whole territory	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 2,000	22 666	1.3	23 187	1.3	2 720	1.2	48 573	1.3
2,000 – 3,999	28 040	1.7	30 125	1.7	2 749	1.3	60 914	1.7
4,000 – 5,999	206 940	12.2	157 301	9.0	32 445	14.8	396 686	10.8
6,000 – 7,999	49 172	2.9	45 557	2.6	6 347	2.9	101 076	2.8
8,000 – 9,999	58 851	3.5	67 024	3.8	6 316	2.9	132 191	3.6
10,000 – 14,999	298 969	17.6	326 338	18.6	32 178	14.7	657 485	17.9
15,000 – 19,999	273 000	16.1	313 591	17.9	29 597	13.5	616 188	16.8
20,000 – 24,999	205 066	12.1	248 302	14.1	27 610	12.6	480 978	13.1
25,000 – 29,999	91 070	5.4	112 838	6.4	13 782	6.3	217 690	5.9
30,000 – 39,999	147 933	8.7	169 798	9.7	22 015	10.0	339 746	9.3
40,000 – 59,999	141 362	8.3	145 768	8.3	19 983	9.1	307 113	8.4
≥ 60,000	174 163	10.3	115 005	6.6	23 517	10.7	312 685	8.5
總計 Total	1 697 232	100.0	1 754 834	100.0	219 259	100.0	3 671 325	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)								
	17,500		18,000		19,000		18,000	

註釋：(1) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Note: (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

表 9.13 2021 年按住戶結構及主要地區劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 9.13 Domestic households by household composition and broad area, 2021

住戶結構 Household composition	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New towns		新界其他地方 及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine		全港 Whole territory	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	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	206 931	16.4	221 780	17.5	31 039	20.8	459 750	17.2
由夫婦及未婚子女所組成 Composed of couple and unmarried children	380 926	30.3	440 055	34.7	45 842	30.7	866 823	32.4
由父或母親及未婚子女所組成 Composed of lone parent and unmarried children	150 778	12.0	154 861	12.2	14 088	9.4	319 727	12.0
小計 Sub-total	738 635	58.7	816 696	64.5	90 969	60.8	1 646 300	61.6
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	16 235	1.3	15 770	1.2	2 167	1.4	34 172	1.3
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	45 195	3.6	44 152	3.5	4 557	3.0	93 904	3.5
由其他親屬關係組合所組成 Composed of other relationship combinations	137 587	10.9	138 145	10.9	16 276	10.9	292 008	10.9
小計 Sub-total	199 017	15.8	198 067	15.6	23 000	15.4	420 084	15.7
其他住戶 Other households								
單人住戶 One-person households	282 042	22.4	229 338	18.1	29 772	19.9	541 152	20.2
非親屬關係住戶 Non-relative households	38 387	3.1	22 422	1.8	5 816	3.9	66 625	2.5
小計 Sub-total	320 429	25.5	251 760	19.9	35 588	23.8	607 777	22.7
總計 Total	1 258 081	100.0	1 266 523	100.0	149 557	100.0	2 674 161	100.0

表 9.14 2021 年按住戶人數及主要地區劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 9.14 Domestic households by household size and broad area, 2021

住戶人數 Household size	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New towns		新界其他地方 及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine		全港 Whole territory	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
1	282 042	22.4	229 338	18.1	29 772	19.9	541 152	20.2
2	358 097	28.5	364 400	28.8	44 135	29.5	766 632	28.7
3	288 461	22.9	320 939	25.3	31 787	21.3	641 187	24.0
4	202 296	16.1	228 937	18.1	24 834	16.6	456 067	17.1
5	90 000	7.2	89 798	7.1	12 129	8.1	191 927	7.2
6+	37 185	3.0	33 111	2.6	6 900	4.6	77 196	2.9
總計 Total	1 258 081	100.0	1 266 523	100.0	149 557	100.0	2 674 161	100.0

平均每個家庭住戶 15 歲及以上人口數目 Average number of persons aged 15 and over per domestic household			
2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4
平均每個家庭住戶 15 歲以下兒童數目 Average number of children aged under 15 per domestic household			
0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size			
2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7

表 9.15 2021 年按家庭住戶每月收入及主要地區劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 9.15 Domestic households by monthly domestic household income and broad area, 2021

家庭住戶每月收入（港元） Monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New towns		新界其他地方 及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine		全港 Whole territory	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 2,000	55 681	4.4	55 136	4.4	8 764	5.9	119 581	4.5
2,000 – 3,999	34 083	2.7	30 312	2.4	2 845	1.9	67 240	2.5
4,000 – 5,999	51 042	4.1	51 372	4.1	5 385	3.6	107 799	4.0
6,000 – 7,999	61 220	4.9	54 593	4.3	4 281	2.9	120 094	4.5
8,000 – 9,999	52 275	4.2	50 093	4.0	4 957	3.3	107 325	4.0
10,000 – 14,999	125 856	10.0	120 762	9.5	12 856	8.6	259 474	9.7
15,000 – 19,999	108 916	8.7	109 319	8.6	12 000	8.0	230 235	8.6
20,000 – 24,999	102 681	8.2	108 957	8.6	12 265	8.2	223 903	8.4
25,000 – 29,999	78 014	6.2	85 310	6.7	8 592	5.7	171 916	6.4
30,000 – 39,999	136 636	10.9	154 997	12.2	15 809	10.6	307 442	11.5
40,000 – 59,999	172 738	13.7	203 919	16.1	22 671	15.2	399 328	14.9
60,000 – 79,999	93 456	7.4	104 826	8.3	13 039	8.7	211 321	7.9
80,000 – 99,999	53 240	4.2	53 775	4.2	7 863	5.3	114 878	4.3
≥ 100,000	132 243	10.5	83 152	6.6	18 230	12.2	233 625	8.7
總計 Total	1 258 081	100.0	1 266 523	100.0	149 557	100.0	2 674 161	100.0
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)								
	27,020		27,890		30,510		27,650	

表 9.16 2021 年按新市鎮及房屋類型劃分的人口⁽¹⁾
Table 9.16 Population⁽¹⁾ by new town and type of housing, 2021

	房屋類型 Type of housing									
	公營租住房屋 Public rental housing		資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing		私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing		其他 Others		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
新市鎮 All new towns	1 124 397	31.6	751 935	21.1	1 616 315	45.4	64 969	1.8	3 557 616	100.0
屯門 Tuen Mun	142 075	28.3	113 077	22.5	233 628	46.6	12 711	2.5	501 491	100.0
沙田 Sha Tin	181 927	37.3	88 057	18.1	209 641	43.0	8 099	1.7	487 724	100.0
將軍澳 Tseung Kwan O	80 679	19.3	133 421	31.9	201 314	48.2	2 279	0.5	417 693	100.0
葵涌 Kwai Chung	211 005	66.7	26 366	8.3	68 807	21.8	10 039	3.2	316 217	100.0
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	59 565	19.6	5 169	1.7	232 128	76.2	7 755	2.5	304 617	100.0
天水圍 Tin Shui Wai	164 200	59.1	57 232	20.6	55 257	19.9	1 042	0.4	277 731	100.0
大埔 Tai Po	40 869	14.8	76 423	27.6	154 491	55.9	4 612	1.7	276 395	100.0
粉嶺／上水／古洞 Fanling / Sheung Shui / Kwu Tung	61 820	24.2	81 157	31.8	104 635	41.0	7 693	3.0	255 305	100.0
馬鞍山 Ma On Shan	28 270	13.4	84 752	40.3	96 608	45.9	726	0.3	210 356	100.0
青衣 Tsing Yi	66 238	36.9	53 107	29.6	59 179	33.0	1 057	0.6	179 581	100.0
元朗 Yuen Long	11 962	7.0	18 130	10.7	136 927	80.6	2 902	1.7	169 921	100.0
東涌 Tung Chung	63 982	55.1	8 510	7.3	42 825	36.9	705	0.6	116 022	100.0
洪水橋／廈村 Hung Shui Kiu / Ha Tsuen	11 805	26.5	6 534	14.7	20 875	46.8	5 349	12.0	44 563	100.0
香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	1 037 778	30.3	405 982	11.8	1 927 891	56.2	56 217	1.6	3 427 868	100.0
新界其他地方 Other areas in the New Territories	13 185	3.1	3 188	0.7	377 575	88.5	32 513	7.6	426 461	100.0
總計 Total	2 175 360	29.3	1 161 105	15.7	3 921 781	52.9	153 699	2.1	7 411 945	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字不包括住在船艇上的人士。

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

表 9.17 2021 年按房屋類型及主要地區劃分的家庭住戶⁽¹⁾數目
Table 9.17 Domestic households⁽¹⁾ by type of housing and broad area, 2021

房屋類型 Type of housing	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New towns		新界其他地方 Other areas in the New Territories		陸上總計 Land total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	389 350	30.9	413 582	32.7	4 372	2.9	807 304	30.2
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	145 618	11.6	266 767	21.1	1 403	0.9	413 788	15.5
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	709 417	56.4	573 673	45.3	132 650	89.0	1 415 740	53.0
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	9 052	0.7	3 712	0.3	370	0.2	13 134	0.5
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	4 644	0.4	8 789	0.7	10 315	6.9	23 748	0.9
總計 Total	1 258 081	100.0	1 266 523	100.0	149 110	100.0	2 673 714	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字不包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

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

表 9.18 2021 年按廳房數目⁽¹⁾及主要地區劃分的家庭住戶⁽²⁾數目
Table 9.18 Domestic households⁽²⁾ by number of rooms⁽¹⁾ and broad area, 2021

廳房數目 Number of rooms	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New towns		新界其他地方 Other areas in the New Territories		陸上總計 Land total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
自用 ⁽³⁾ 廳房 With exclusively used ⁽³⁾ rooms								
1	141 177	11.2	117 994	9.3	3 999	2.7	263 170	9.8
2	228 156	18.1	176 403	13.9	18 747	12.6	423 306	15.8
3	473 804	37.7	520 375	41.1	41 917	28.1	1 036 096	38.8
4	255 608	20.3	297 382	23.5	48 618	32.6	601 608	22.5
5	109 034	8.7	113 589	9.0	20 198	13.5	242 821	9.1
6+	48 479	3.9	40 466	3.2	15 592	10.5	104 537	3.9
小計 Sub-total	1 256 258	99.9	1 266 209	100.0	149 071	100.0	2 671 538	99.9
沒有自用 ⁽³⁾ 廳房 Without exclusively used ⁽³⁾ rooms								
	1 823	0.1	314	0.0	39	0.0	2 176	0.1
總計 Total	1 258 081	100.0	1 266 523	100.0	149 110	100.0	2 673 714	100.0
每個家庭住戶的平均廳房數目 Average number of rooms per domestic household								
3.1 3.2 3.8 3.2								
每人的平均廳房數目 Average number of rooms per person								
1.2 1.2 1.4 1.2								

註釋：(1) 廳房數目包括客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間，而不包括廚房及浴室／廁所。

(2) 數字不包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

(3) 家庭住戶的自用廳房是指家庭住戶在其居住的居所內獨自使用的廳房，並不包括與其他家庭住戶共同使用的廳房。

Notes : (1) Number of rooms includes living/dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms, while kitchens and bathrooms/toilets are excluded.

(2) Figures exclude domestic households living on board vessels.

(3) Exclusively used rooms of domestic households refer to rooms used by domestic households on their own in the accommodation they occupy, and exclude those rooms used on a share basis with other domestic households.

表 9.19 2021 年按居所樓面面積⁽¹⁾及主要地區劃分的家庭住戶⁽²⁾數目
Table 9.19 Domestic households⁽²⁾ by floor area of accommodation⁽¹⁾ and broad area, 2021

樓面面積 (平方米) Floor area (square metres)	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon		新市鎮 New towns		新界其他地方 Other areas in the New Territories		陸上總計 Land total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 7	8 876	0.7	2 913	0.2	862	0.6	12 651	0.5
7 - < 13	52 736	4.2	22 622	1.8	2 052	1.4	77 410	2.9
13 - < 20	77 152	6.1	53 637	4.2	3 758	2.5	134 547	5.0
20 - < 40	509 125	40.5	491 515	38.8	28 217	18.9	1 028 857	38.5
40 - < 70	477 281	38.0	613 951	48.5	76 845	51.5	1 168 077	43.7
70 - < 100	73 718	5.9	59 060	4.7	19 371	13.0	152 149	5.7
100 - < 160	41 009	3.3	17 023	1.3	11 130	7.5	69 162	2.6
≥ 160	16 762	1.3	5 669	0.4	6 868	4.6	29 299	1.1
總計 Total	1 256 659	100.0	1 266 390	100.0	149 103	100.0	2 672 152	100.0
居所樓面面積中位數 (平方米) Median floor area of accommodation (square metres)								
	39		41		59		40	

註釋：(1) 與其他住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。

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

(2) 數字不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。

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

表 9.20 2021 年按屋宇單位類型及主要地區劃分的家庭住戶每月租金中位數⁽¹⁾及租金與收入比率中位數⁽²⁾

Table 9.20 Median monthly domestic household rent⁽¹⁾ and median rent to income ratio⁽²⁾ by type of quarters and broad area, 2021

屋宇單位類型 Type of quarters	家庭住戶每月租金中位數 (港元) Median monthly domestic household rent (HK\$)				租金與收入比率中位數 (百分比) Median rent to income ratio (%)			
	香港島 及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他 地方 Other areas in the New Territories	陸上 總計 Land total	香港島 及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他 地方 Other areas in the New Territories	陸上 總計 Land total
永久性屋宇單位 Permanent quarters								
公營租住房屋單位 Public rental housing units	2,240	1,990	1,690	2,090	13.1	10.6	9.1	11.7
私人住宅單位 Private residential flats	11,740	12,500	14,600	12,000	31.5	31.4	28.7	31.4
私人永久性房屋的其他屋宇 單位 Other quarters in private permanent housing	3,200	7,500	9,000	7,800	5.6	25.0	28.9	23.8
其他房屋類型的永久性屋宇 單位 ⁽³⁾ Permanent quarters in other types of housing ⁽³⁾	9,000	5,500	10,000	7,500	27.4	20.8	24.9	24.8
臨時屋宇單位 ⁽⁴⁾ Temporary quarters ⁽⁴⁾	3,620	3,500	3,500	3,500	40.7	22.3	18.7	22.9
合計 Overall	3,240	2,400	8,500	2,900	18.7	13.9	26.4	16.8

註釋：(1) 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中文詞彙釋義。

(2) 計算租金與收入比率中位數的涵蓋範圍與計算家庭住戶每月租金中位數的涵蓋範圍略有不同，詳情請參閱中文詞彙釋義。

(3) 數字包括租住在資助自置居所房屋及非住宅用房屋內的永久性屋宇單位的家庭住戶。

(4) 數字不包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

Notes : (1) Figures are compiled based on domestic households renting the accommodation they occupy. Please refer to Definition of Terms in English for details of the coverage.

(2) The coverage in calculating median rent to income ratio is slightly different from that in calculating median monthly domestic household rent. For details, please refer to Definition of Terms in English.

(3) Figures include domestic households renting units of permanent quarters in subsidised home ownership housing and non-domestic housing.

(4) Figures exclude domestic households living on board vessels.

表 9.21 2021 年按屋宇單位類型及主要地區劃分的家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數及按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Table 9.21 Median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment and median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ by type of quarters and broad area, 2021

屋宇單位類型 Type of quarters	家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數 (港元) Median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment (HK\$)				按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數 (百分比) Median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio (%)			
	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他地方 Other areas in the New Territories	陸上總計 Land total	香港島及九龍 Hong Kong Island and Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他地方 Other areas in the New Territories	陸上總計 Land total
資助出售單位 Subsidised sale flats	8,160	6,000	7,000	7,000	20.7	17.2	23.2	18.3
私人住宅單位 Private residential flats	15,000	13,000	14,760	13,500	21.4	21.0	21.1	21.2
別墅／平房／新型村屋 Villas / Bungalows / Modern village houses	50,000	11,000	12,500	12,000	36.2	20.7	22.3	21.8

註釋：(1) 數字不包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

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

(2) 數字只包括居於自置屋宇單位及有按揭供款或借貸還款的家庭住戶。另外，有 48 713 個家庭住戶其按揭供款或借貸還款是由非住戶成員支付，這些住戶並不包括在本統計表內。

(2) Figures only include domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage payment or loan repayment. The 48 713 domestic households with mortgage payment or loan repayment paid by non-household members are not included in this table.

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10. 流動居民特徵

10. Characteristics of Mobile Residents

概念與範圍

10.1 編製人口估計的「居住人口」方法已於 2000 年 8 月起採用。「居住人口」的概念在國際統計標準中是清晰的，但由於各地因充份考慮其獨特的人口居住及流動形態，因而應用的具體定義並不一致。國際統計機構特別指出由於工商業及社會發展，一些國家／地區的居民「流動性」相當高，處理這些國家／地區的人口統計時，有關當局要深入考慮這類情況。

10.2 以香港而言，研究結果顯示香港的「居住人口」（亦稱為居港人口）定義應該包括「常住居民」及「流動居民」。（請參閱第 1 章 1.7 至 1.10 段有關「常住居民」及「流動居民」的定義。）與人口估計的編製方法一致，2021 年人口普查亦採用「居住人口」方法以涵蓋居港人口。

10.3 流動居民在港的時間雖然不及常住居民長，但他們仍然與香港保持緊密的聯繫，並很可能在香港有常住的居所以及使用香港不少的設施和服務，故亦應該視為香港人口的一部分。

10.4 鑑於流動居民大部分時間在香港以外地方，可能有些流動居民在 43 天的人口普查期間（即 2021 年 6 月 23 日

Concepts and coverage

10.1 The “resident population” approach was introduced in August 2000 to compile the population estimates of Hong Kong. “Resident population” is a clear-cut concept in international statistical standard but the practical definitions adopted vary from place to place, as the residency and mobility patterns unique to each place need to be given adequate consideration. International statistical organisations have pointed out in particular that, owing to business and social development, the “mobility” of residents of certain countries/territories is rather high. In handling the population statistics of these countries/territories, the appropriate authorities should consider the situation in depth.

10.2 In the case of Hong Kong, studies have shown that the “resident population” of Hong Kong (also referred to as the Hong Kong Resident Population) should be defined to include “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”. (Please refer to Paragraphs 1.7 - 1.10 in Chapter 1 on the definitions of “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”.) In line with the population estimation methodology, the 2021 Population Census also covers the Hong Kong Resident Population under the “resident population” approach.

10.3 The amount of time staying in Hong Kong for Mobile Residents is less than that for Usual Residents. Nevertheless, Mobile Residents have a close link with Hong Kong and most probably they have a regular place of residence in Hong Kong and utilise many of Hong Kong’s facilities and services. In this regard, they should be considered as part of the Hong Kong population.

10.4 Given that Mobile Residents spent majority of their time outside Hong Kong, some of them might not be in Hong Kong during the entire 43-day Census

至 8 月 4 日) 均不在港。不過, 部分的流動居民皆可在住戶中點算並搜集得到其詳細資料。其他不屬於任何已被點算的住戶, 而在人口普查期內又不在香港的流動居民, 他/她們的數目及特徵可透過行政記錄和已點算的流動居民的資料引申得到。

流動居民的年齡性別概況

10.5 常住居民的年齡分布與全港人口相若, 而流動居民則以較年長人士居多。在 78 418 名流動居民中, 50 歲及以上的流動居民佔總數的 45.6%, 高於常住居民的 44.1%。相應地, 流動居民的年齡中位數為 47.6 歲, 亦高於常住居民的 46.3 歲。(表 10.1)

10.6 較為有趣的是在流動居民中, 男性較女性為多, 其性別比率為每千名女性相對 1 161 名男性, 而常住居民的性別比率則為 836。根據居港人口的定義, 所有外籍家庭傭工均被點算為常住居民。撇除外籍家庭傭工後, 流動居民的性別比率仍較常住居民的 908 為多。流動居民的較高性別比率可透過分析他/她們留在香港以外地方的主要原因理解得到。(表 10.1、10.1A 及 10.4)

10.7 比較流動居民及常住居民的婚姻狀況, 可見到從未結婚的流動居民在比例上 (33.5%) 較常住居民 (28.6%) 為多。按性別進一步分析, 從未結婚的女性流動居民的比例為 35.7%, 遠高於女性常住居民的相應比例 (26.8%)。撇除外籍家庭傭工後的情況亦然。同時, 從未結婚的女性流動居民的比例亦較從未結婚的男性流動居民的比例 (31.7%)

period (i.e. 23 June to 4 August 2021). However, some Mobile Residents could still be found in households with detailed characteristics collected during the Census. For other Mobile Residents who did not belong to any enumerated households and were not in Hong Kong throughout the Census period, their number and characteristics had been imputed using administrative records and data collected from those Mobile Residents enumerated.

Demographic characteristics of Mobile Residents

10.5 The age distribution of Usual Residents was close to that of the whole population, whilst more Mobile Residents were relatively old persons. Among the 78 418 Mobile Residents, those aged 50 and over accounted for 45.6%, higher than that of 44.1% for Usual Residents. Accordingly, the median age of Mobile Residents at 47.6 was higher than that of 46.3 for Usual Residents. (Table 10.1)

10.6 It is interesting to note that there were more males than females among the Mobile Residents, with a sex ratio of 1 161 males per 1 000 females. This compares with the sex ratio of 836 for Usual Residents. According to the definition of the Hong Kong Resident Population, all foreign domestic helpers were counted as Usual Residents. After excluding foreign domestic helpers, the sex ratio for Mobile Residents was still higher than that of 908 for Usual Residents. The relatively higher sex ratio could be explained by exploring the main purpose of Mobile Residents staying outside Hong Kong. (Tables 10.1, 10.1A and 10.4)

10.7 Comparing the distributions of marital statuses of Mobile Residents and Usual Residents, it is observed that the proportion of never-married Mobile Residents (33.5%) was more than that of never-married Usual Residents (28.6%). Further analysed by sex, the proportion of never-married female Mobile Residents at 35.7% was much higher than such proportion for female Usual Residents (26.8%). The situation was the same after excluding foreign

為高。另一方面，已婚男性流動居民的比例為 62.3%，遠高於女性的 52.7%。（表 10.2 及 10.2A）

10.8 在 15 歲及以上的流動居民中，曾就讀中學及以上課程者有 91.3%，而曾就讀專上教育學位課程的更高達 41.2%。比較全港 15 歲及以上人口的相應數字（分別為 81.6% 及 23.7%），流動居民一般擁有較高的教育程度。（表 10.3）

10.9 在流動居民中，相當高比例是主要因為工作而在香港以外地方逗留，佔 34.6%。另外 20.3% 的流動居民主要因為退休及 17.5% 主要因為就學而居於香港以外地方。兩性在香港以外地方逗留的主要原因上有明顯差異，45.6% 的男性主要因為工作而需要留在香港以外地方。至於女性方面，只有 21.7% 主要因為工作而逗留外地，更多是主要因為退休或其他原因而需要留在香港以外地方。（表 10.4）

流動居民工作人口

10.10 2021 年人口普查的結果顯示流動居民工作人口有 27 118 人，其中 12 953 人的工作地點在中國內地、1 612 人在澳門、5 103 人在海外國家／地區及 7 450 人在香港，分別佔所有流動居民工作人口的 47.8%、5.9%、18.8% 及 27.5%。大部分在中國內地工作的流動居民在鄰近香港的地方工作，包括東莞／惠州／江門／番禺／順德／中山／珠海（14.5%）、深圳（11.5%）及廣州（3.5%）。（表 10.5）

domestic helpers. At the same time, the proportion of never-married female Mobile Residents was higher than their male counterparts (31.7%). On the other hand, the proportion of married male Mobile Residents at 62.3% was much higher than their female counterparts (52.7%). (Tables 10.2 and 10.2A)

10.8 The proportion of Mobile Residents aged 15 and over having attended secondary and higher education was 91.3%. In particular, there was a high proportion with post-secondary education at degree course level (41.2%). When compared with the corresponding figures for the whole population aged 15 and over (being 81.6% and 23.7% respectively), Mobile Residents were generally better educated. (Table 10.3)

10.9 Among the Mobile Residents, a high proportion of them were staying outside Hong Kong mainly for the purpose of working, constituting 34.6% of the total. Another 20.3% of the Mobile Residents were staying in places outside Hong Kong mainly for retirement purpose and 17.5% mainly for the purpose of pursuing studies. There was apparent sex differential in the main purpose of staying outside Hong Kong. 45.6% of the males had to stay in places outside Hong Kong mainly for the purpose of working. For females, only 21.7% were staying abroad mainly for the purpose of working. More of them were staying outside Hong Kong for retirement or other purposes. (Table 10.4)

Working Mobile Residents

10.10 The results of the 2021 Population Census show that there were 27 118 working Mobile Residents. Among them, 12 953 worked in the mainland of China, 1 612 in Macao, 5 103 in overseas countries/territories and 7 450 in Hong Kong; representing 47.8%, 5.9%, 18.8% and 27.5% of all working Mobile Residents respectively. It is observed that most of the Mobile Residents working in the mainland of China had their place of work in close proximity to Hong Kong, with 14.5% in Dongguan / Huizhou / Jiangmen / Panyu / Shunde

/ Zhongshan / Zhuhai, 11.5% in Shenzhen and 3.5% in Guangzhou. (Table 10.5)

10.11 流動居民工作人口的職業分布與整體工作人口的並不相同。在流動居民工作人口中，有 30.6% 為經理，較全港工作人口的 9.7% 顯著為高。另外 28.4% 為輔助專業人員，而全港工作人口的相應數字為 19.0%。（表 10.5）

10.11 The distribution of occupations of working Mobile Residents differed from that of the whole working population. The proportion of working Mobile Residents being managers (30.6%) was substantially higher than that of 9.7% for the whole working population. There was another 28.4% being associate professionals, while the corresponding proportion was 19.0% for the whole working population. (Table 10.5)

10.12 由於在比例上較多流動居民工作人口為經理，因此他／她們每月主要職業收入在 15,000 元及以上的比例為 75.4%，較全港工作人口的 62.0% 及全港工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）的 67.9% 顯著為高。另外，流動居民工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數達 26,250 元，較全港工作人口的 18,000 元及全港工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）的 19,500 元顯著為高。（圖 10.1）

10.12 As there were proportionally more managers among working Mobile Residents, the proportion of working Mobile Residents with monthly income from main employment at \$15,000 and above was 75.4%, significantly higher than that of 62.0% for the whole working population and 67.9% for the whole working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers). Their median monthly income from main employment, at \$26,250, was significantly higher than that of \$18,000 for the whole working population and that of \$19,500 for the whole working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers). (Chart 10.1)

就讀全日制課程的流動居民

Mobile Residents who were studying full-time courses

10.13 在香港以外地方就讀全日制課程的流動居民所修讀的課程與在港就讀的全日制學生所修課程有明顯分別。前者包括 13 745 名流動居民，而他／她們主要為專上（包括學位、副學位及文憑／證書課程）學生，佔 60.6%，另外 18.7% 為高中學生；而後者的相應數字分別為 19.2% 及 14.7%。（圖 10.2）

10.13 The courses pursued by Mobile Residents who were studying full-time courses in places outside Hong Kong were very much different from those by full-time students in Hong Kong. For the former which comprised 13 745 Mobile Residents, majority (60.6%) of them were post-secondary (including degree, sub-degree and diploma/certificate courses) students and another 18.7% were upper secondary students; whilst for the latter, the corresponding figures were 19.2% and 14.7% respectively. (Chart 10.2)

10.14 按在香港以外地方就讀全日制專上課程的流動居民的修讀科目分析，可留意到修讀「文學及社會科學」的佔

10.14 Analysing the field of education of those Mobile Residents studying full-time post-secondary courses in places outside Hong Kong, it is noted that

23.6%，其次是「商科課程」（23.0%）。這些科目亦是本港全日制專上學生普遍修讀的科目。（表 10.6）

23.6% of them were in the field of “Arts and social science”, followed by 23.0% in “Business and commercial studies”. These fields were also popular among full-time post-secondary students in Hong Kong. (Table 10.6)

有流動居民的家庭住戶

Domestic Households with Mobile Residents

10.15 分析住戶特徵時一般只包括家庭住戶（請參閱第 4 章有關家庭住戶的詳情）。同樣地，以下的分析亦只圍繞於家庭住戶內的常住居民及流動居民。不過，成員只有流動居民的住戶並不包括在家庭住戶內。在 2021 年人口普查中，有流動居民及常住居民同住的家庭住戶共有 32 006 戶，佔全港家庭住戶的 1.2%。（表 10.7）

10.15 Analysis on household characteristics generally covers domestic households (see Chapter 4 for more details on domestic households) only. By the same token, the ensuing analysis confines to Usual Residents and Mobile Residents in domestic households. However, it should be noted that households comprising Mobile Residents only were not included as domestic households. In the 2021 Population Census, there were 32 006 domestic households with Mobile Residents as well as Usual Residents, accounting for 1.2% of all domestic households. (Table 10.7)

10.16 與全港家庭住戶平均住戶人數（2.7 人）比較，有常住居民及流動居民同住的家庭住戶平均住戶人數較高，為 3.6 人。（表 10.7）

10.16 Compared with the average household size of 2.7 persons for all domestic households, that of domestic households with both Usual Residents and Mobile Residents was higher at 3.6 persons. (Table 10.7)

10.17 有常住居民及流動居民同住的家庭住戶的住戶收入分布與只有常住居民的家庭住戶有所不同。前者中有較高比例的住戶（61.4%）月入在 30,000 元及以上，而後者則只為 47.2%。相應地，有常住居民及流動居民同住的家庭住戶每月收入中位數為 41,070 元，較只有常住居民住戶的 27,500 元顯著為高。（表 10.8）

10.17 The monthly household income distribution of domestic households with both Usual Residents and Mobile Residents was somewhat different from domestic households comprising members who were all Usual Residents. There was a higher proportion of the former group of households with monthly household income at \$30,000 and above (61.4%), as compared with 47.2% for the latter group of households. Concomitantly, the median monthly household income of domestic households with both Usual Residents and Mobile Residents was \$41,070, significantly higher than the \$27,500 for households with Usual Residents only. (Table 10.8)

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表 10.1 2021 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的常住居民及流動居民
Table 10.1 Usual Residents and Mobile Residents by sex and age group, 2021

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	常住居民 Usual Residents		流動居民 Mobile Residents		總計 Total	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男 Male	< 10	265 307	7.9	982	2.3	266 289	7.9
	10 – 19	280 549	8.4	4 043	9.6	284 592	8.4
	20 – 29	373 244	11.2	5 998	14.2	379 242	11.2
	30 – 39	458 076	13.7	4 414	10.5	462 490	13.7
	40 – 49	470 820	14.1	6 384	15.2	477 204	14.1
	50 – 59	521 303	15.6	8 587	20.4	529 890	15.7
	60 – 69	532 297	15.9	7 482	17.8	539 779	16.0
	70+	438 548	13.1	4 233	10.0	442 781	13.1
	小計 Sub-total	3 340 144	100.0	42 123	100.0	3 382 267	100.0
女 Female	< 10	251 213	6.3	938	2.6	252 151	6.3
	10 – 19	265 928	6.7	3 778	10.4	269 706	6.7
	20 – 29	399 323	10.0	6 056	16.7	405 379	10.1
	30 – 39	648 064	16.2	4 217	11.6	652 281	16.2
	40 – 49	686 578	17.2	5 818	16.0	692 396	17.2
	50 – 59	669 147	16.8	6 987	19.3	676 134	16.8
	60 – 69	560 882	14.0	5 376	14.8	566 258	14.0
	70+	513 373	12.9	3 125	8.6	516 498	12.8
	小計 Sub-total	3 994 508	100.0	36 295	100.0	4 030 803	100.0
合計 Both sexes	< 10	516 520	7.0	1 920	2.4	518 440	7.0
	10 – 19	546 477	7.5	7 821	10.0	554 298	7.5
	20 – 29	772 567	10.5	12 054	15.4	784 621	10.6
	30 – 39	1 106 140	15.1	8 631	11.0	1 114 771	15.0
	40 – 49	1 157 398	15.8	12 202	15.6	1 169 600	15.8
	50 – 59	1 190 450	16.2	15 574	19.9	1 206 024	16.3
	60 – 69	1 093 179	14.9	12 858	16.4	1 106 037	14.9
	70+	951 921	13.0	7 358	9.4	959 279	12.9
	總計 Total	7 334 652	100.0	78 418	100.0	7 413 070	100.0
				年齡中位數 Median age			
男 Male		46.3		49.0		46.4	
女 Female		46.3		46.0		46.3	
合計 Both sexes		46.3		47.6		46.3	
				性別比率 ⁽¹⁾ Sex ratio ⁽¹⁾			
				836		1 161	
						839	

註釋：(1) 男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。

Note: (1) The number of males per 1 000 females.

表 10.1A 2021 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的常住居民及流動居民（不包括外籍家庭傭工）
Table 10.1A Usual Residents and Mobile Residents (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex and age group, 2021

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	常住居民 Usual Residents		流動居民 Mobile Residents		總計 Total	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男 Male	< 10	265 307	7.9	982	2.3	266 289	7.9
	10 – 19	280 549	8.4	4 043	9.6	284 592	8.4
	20 – 29	373 199	11.2	5 998	14.2	379 197	11.2
	30 – 39	457 687	13.7	4 414	10.5	462 101	13.7
	40 – 49	469 907	14.1	6 384	15.2	476 291	14.1
	50 – 59	520 487	15.6	8 587	20.4	529 074	15.7
	60 – 69	532 297	15.9	7 482	17.8	539 779	16.0
	70+	438 548	13.1	4 233	10.0	442 781	13.1
	小計 Sub-total	3 337 981	100.0	42 123	100.0	3 380 104	100.0
女 Female	< 10	251 213	6.8	938	2.6	252 151	6.8
	10 – 19	265 924	7.2	3 778	10.4	269 702	7.3
	20 – 29	363 229	9.9	6 056	16.7	369 285	9.9
	30 – 39	504 688	13.7	4 217	11.6	508 905	13.7
	40 – 49	580 469	15.8	5 818	16.0	586 287	15.8
	50 – 59	641 583	17.5	6 987	19.3	648 570	17.5
	60 – 69	556 203	15.1	5 376	14.8	561 579	15.1
	70+	513 373	14.0	3 125	8.6	516 498	13.9
	小計 Sub-total	3 676 682	100.0	36 295	100.0	3 712 977	100.0
合計 Both sexes	< 10	516 520	7.4	1 920	2.4	518 440	7.3
	10 – 19	546 473	7.8	7 821	10.0	554 294	7.8
	20 – 29	736 428	10.5	12 054	15.4	748 482	10.6
	30 – 39	962 375	13.7	8 631	11.0	971 006	13.7
	40 – 49	1 050 376	15.0	12 202	15.6	1 062 578	15.0
	50 – 59	1 162 070	16.6	15 574	19.9	1 177 644	16.6
	60 – 69	1 088 500	15.5	12 858	16.4	1 101 358	15.5
	70+	951 921	13.6	7 358	9.4	959 279	13.5
	總計 Total	7 014 663	100.0	78 418	100.0	7 093 081	100.0
				年齡中位數 Median age			
男 Male		46.3		49.0		46.4	
女 Female		48.0		46.0		48.0	
合計 Both sexes		47.3		47.6		47.3	
				性別比率 ⁽¹⁾ Sex ratio ⁽¹⁾			
		908		1 161		910	

註釋：(1) 男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。

Note: (1) The number of males per 1 000 females.

表 10.2 2021 年按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的 15 歲及以上的常住居民及流動居民
Table 10.2 Usual Residents and Mobile Residents aged 15 and over by sex and marital status, 2021

性別 Sex	婚姻狀況 Marital status	常住居民 Usual Residents		流動居民 Mobile Residents		總計 Total	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男 Male	從未結婚 Never married	902 217	30.8	12 719	31.7	914 936	30.8
	已婚 Married	1 814 632	62.0	24 997	62.3	1 839 629	62.0
	喪偶 Widowed	69 770	2.4	597	1.5	70 367	2.4
	離婚 Divorced	124 180	4.2	1 653	4.1	125 833	4.2
	分居 Separated	15 340	0.5	163	0.4	15 503	0.5
	小計 Sub-total	2 926 139	100.0	40 129	100.0	2 966 268	100.0
女 Female	從未結婚 Never married	964 342	26.8	12 289	35.7	976 631	26.8
	已婚 Married	2 012 363	55.8	18 146	52.7	2 030 509	55.8
	喪偶 Widowed	353 148	9.8	1 679	4.9	354 827	9.8
	離婚 Divorced	250 842	7.0	2 142	6.2	252 984	7.0
	分居 Separated	23 811	0.7	202	0.6	24 013	0.7
	小計 Sub-total	3 604 506	100.0	34 458	100.0	3 638 964	100.0
合計 Both sexes	從未結婚 Never married	1 866 559	28.6	25 008	33.5	1 891 567	28.6
	已婚 Married	3 826 995	58.6	43 143	57.8	3 870 138	58.6
	喪偶 Widowed	422 918	6.5	2 276	3.1	425 194	6.4
	離婚 Divorced	375 022	5.7	3 795	5.1	378 817	5.7
	分居 Separated	39 151	0.6	365	0.5	39 516	0.6
	總計 Total	6 530 645	100.0	74 587	100.0	6 605 232	100.0

**表 10.2A 2021 年按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的 15 歲及以上的常住居民及流動居民
(不包括外籍家庭傭工)**

Table 10.2A Usual Residents and Mobile Residents aged 15 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex and marital status, 2021

性別 Sex	婚姻狀況 Marital status	常住居民 Usual Residents		流動居民 Mobile Residents		總計 Total	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男 Male	從未結婚 Never married	901 911	30.8	12 719	31.7	914 630	30.9
	已婚 Married	1 812 963	62.0	24 997	62.3	1 837 960	62.0
	喪偶 Widowed	69 743	2.4	597	1.5	70 340	2.4
	離婚 Divorced	124 093	4.2	1 653	4.1	125 746	4.2
	分居 Separated	15 266	0.5	163	0.4	15 429	0.5
	小計 Sub-total	2 923 976	100.0	40 129	100.0	2 964 105	100.0
女 Female	從未結婚 Never married	883 408	26.9	12 289	35.7	895 697	27.0
	已婚 Married	1 822 076	55.4	18 146	52.7	1 840 222	55.4
	喪偶 Widowed	342 849	10.4	1 679	4.9	344 528	10.4
	離婚 Divorced	218 397	6.6	2 142	6.2	220 539	6.6
	分居 Separated	19 950	0.6	202	0.6	20 152	0.6
	小計 Sub-total	3 286 680	100.0	34 458	100.0	3 321 138	100.0
合計 Both sexes	從未結婚 Never married	1 785 319	28.7	25 008	33.5	1 810 327	28.8
	已婚 Married	3 635 039	58.5	43 143	57.8	3 678 182	58.5
	喪偶 Widowed	412 592	6.6	2 276	3.1	414 868	6.6
	離婚 Divorced	342 490	5.5	3 795	5.1	346 285	5.5
	分居 Separated	35 216	0.6	365	0.5	35 581	0.6
	總計 Total	6 210 656	100.0	74 587	100.0	6 285 243	100.0

表 10.3 2021 年按性別及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上的常住居民及流動居民
Table 10.3 Usual Residents and Mobile Residents aged 15 and over by sex and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2021

性別 Sex	教育程度 Educational attainment	常住居民 Usual Residents		流動居民 Mobile Residents		總計 Total		
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	
男 Male	小學及以下 Primary and below							
	未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / Pre-primary	83 274	2.8	572	1.4	83 846	2.8	
	小學 Primary	371 118	12.7	2 599	6.5	373 717	12.6	
	小計 Sub-total	454 392	15.5	3 171	7.9	457 563	15.4	
	中學 Secondary							
	初中 Lower secondary	530 229	18.1	5 454	13.6	535 683	18.1	
	高中 Upper secondary	870 725	29.8	10 551	26.3	881 276	29.7	
	小計 Sub-total	1 400 954	47.9	16 005	39.9	1 416 959	47.8	
	專上教育 Post-secondary							
	文憑／證書 Diploma/Certificate	174 382	6.0	2 153	5.4	176 535	6.0	
	副學位課程 Sub-degree course	163 324	5.6	2 045	5.1	165 369	5.6	
	學位課程 Degree course	733 087	25.1	16 755	41.8	749 842	25.3	
	小計 Sub-total	1 070 793	36.6	20 953	52.2	1 091 746	36.8	
	小計 Sub-total	2 926 139	100.0	40 129	100.0	2 966 268	100.0	
	女 Female	小學及以下 Primary and below						
		未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / Pre-primary	211 680	5.9	719	2.1	212 399	5.8
		小學 Primary	542 098	15.0	2 586	7.5	544 684	15.0
小計 Sub-total		753 778	20.9	3 305	9.6	757 083	20.8	
中學 Secondary								
初中 Lower secondary		589 764	16.4	4 410	12.8	594 174	16.3	
高中 Upper secondary		1 084 407	30.1	9 810	28.5	1 094 217	30.1	
小計 Sub-total		1 674 171	46.4	14 220	41.3	1 688 391	46.4	
專上教育 Post-secondary								
文憑／證書 Diploma/Certificate		201 742	5.6	1 317	3.8	203 059	5.6	
副學位課程 Sub-degree course		170 055	4.7	1 606	4.7	171 661	4.7	
學位課程 Degree course		804 760	22.3	14 010	40.7	818 770	22.5	
小計 Sub-total		1 176 557	32.6	16 933	49.1	1 193 490	32.8	
小計 Sub-total		3 604 506	100.0	34 458	100.0	3 638 964	100.0	

表 10.3 2021 年按性別及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上的常住居民及流動居民（續）

Table 10.3 Usual Residents and Mobile Residents aged 15 and over by sex and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2021 (cont'd)

性別 Sex	教育程度 Educational attainment	常住居民 Usual Residents		流動居民 Mobile Residents		總計 Total		
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	
合計 Both sexes	小學及以下 Primary and below							
	未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / Pre-primary	294 954	4.5	1 291	1.7	296 245	4.5	
	小學 Primary	913 216	14.0	5 185	7.0	918 401	13.9	
	小計 Sub-total	1 208 170	18.5	6 476	8.7	1 214 646	18.4	
	中學 Secondary							
	初中 Lower secondary	1 119 993	17.1	9 864	13.2	1 129 857	17.1	
	高中 Upper secondary	1 955 132	29.9	20 361	27.3	1 975 493	29.9	
	小計 Sub-total	3 075 125	47.1	30 225	40.5	3 105 350	47.0	
	專上教育 Post-secondary							
	文憑／證書 Diploma/Certificate	376 124	5.8	3 470	4.7	379 594	5.7	
	副學位課程 Sub-degree course	333 379	5.1	3 651	4.9	337 030	5.1	
	學位課程 Degree course	1 537 847	23.5	30 765	41.2	1 568 612	23.7	
	小計 Sub-total	2 247 350	34.4	37 886	50.8	2 285 236	34.6	
	總計 Total		6 530 645	100.0	74 587	100.0	6 605 232	100.0

表 10.4 2021 年按在港以外地方逗留的主要目的及性別劃分的流動居民
Table 10.4 Mobile Residents by main purpose of staying outside Hong Kong and sex, 2021

	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes
在港以外地方逗留的主要目的 Main purpose of staying outside Hong Kong		數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (% ⁽¹⁾)	
工作 Working	19 226 (45.6)	7 892 (21.7)	27 118 (34.6)
讀書 Studying	6 904 (16.4)	6 841 (18.8)	13 745 (17.5)
退休 Retirement	7 970 (18.9)	7 949 (21.9)	15 919 (20.3)
照顧家庭成員／料理家庭事務 Looking after family members / Engaged in household duty	1 695 (4.0)	4 858 (13.4)	6 553 (8.4)
其他 Others	6 328 (15.0)	8 755 (24.1)	15 083 (19.2)
總計 Total	42 123 (100.0)	36 295 (100.0)	78 418 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在相應性別總計中所佔的百分比。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of the respective sexes.

表 10.5 2021 年按職業⁽¹⁾及工作地點劃分的流動居民工作人口⁽²⁾
Table 10.5 Working Mobile Residents⁽²⁾ by occupation⁽¹⁾ and place of work, 2021

職業 Occupation	工作地點 Place of work						小計 Sub-total
	中國內地 The mainland of China						
	深圳 Shenzhen	東莞／惠州／ 江門／番禺／ 順德／中山／珠海 Dongguan / Huizhou / Jiangmen / Panyu / Shunde / Zhongshan / Zhuhai	廣州 Guangzhou	廣東省 其他地區 Other areas in Guangdong province	其他省份 ⁽³⁾ Other provinces ⁽³⁾		
	數目 (百分比 ⁽⁴⁾) Number (% ⁽⁴⁾)						
經理 Managers	1 244 (4.6)	1 371 (5.1)	408 (1.5)	672 (2.5)	1 087 (4.0)	4 782 (17.6)	
專業人員 Professionals	329 (1.2)	329 (1.2)	124 (0.5)	21 (0.1)	733 (2.7)	1 536 (5.7)	
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	861 (3.2)	1 309 (4.8)	234 (0.9)	304 (1.1)	840 (3.1)	3 548 (13.1)	
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	215 (0.8)	329 (1.2)	85 (0.3)	136 (0.5)	505 (1.9)	1 270 (4.7)	
服務及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	164 (0.6)	183 (0.7)	43 (0.2)	86 (0.3)	223 (0.8)	699 (2.6)	
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	143 (0.5)	226 (0.8)	26 (0.1)	146 (0.5)	75 (0.3)	616 (2.3)	
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 and assemblers	102 (0.4)	24 (0.1)	19 (0.1)	- (-)	62 (0.2)	207 (0.8)	
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	53 (0.2)	150 (0.6)	8 (0.0)	18 (0.1)	35 (0.1)	264 (1.0)	
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類 的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	31 (0.1)	- (-)	31 (0.1)	
總計 Total	3 111 (11.5)	3 921 (14.5)	947 (3.5)	1 414 (5.2)	3 560 (13.1)	12 953 (47.8)	

註釋：(1) 統計表內的數字是根據 2021 年人口普查所採用的職業分類編製。詳情請參閱「詞彙釋義」。

(2) 數字只包括在港以外地方逗留的主要目的為工作的流動居民工作人口。

(3) 數字包括在台灣工作的人士。

Notes: (1) Figures in this table are compiled based on the occupation classification adopted in the 2021 Population Census. Please refer to "Definition of Terms" for further details.

(2) Figures only include working Mobile Residents whose main purpose of staying outside Hong Kong was working.

(3) Figures include persons working in Taiwan.

表 10.5 2021 年按職業⁽¹⁾及工作地點劃分的流動居民工作人口⁽²⁾ (續)
 Table 10.5 Working Mobile Residents⁽²⁾ by occupation⁽¹⁾ and place of work, 2021 (cont'd)

工作地點 Place of work			總計 Total	全港 工作人口 Whole working population	職業 Occupation
香港 Hong Kong	澳門 Macao	海外國家/ 地區 Overseas countries/ territories			
數目 (百分比 ⁽⁴⁾) Number (% ⁽⁴⁾)			數目 [百分比 ⁽⁵⁾] Number [% ⁽⁵⁾]		
1 901 (7.0)	434 (1.6)	1 182 (4.4)	8 299 (30.6)	356 320 [9.7]	經理 Managers
808 (3.0)	295 (1.1)	1 253 (4.6)	3 892 (14.4)	412 999 [11.2]	專業人員 Professionals
2 137 (7.9)	474 (1.7)	1 553 (5.7)	7 712 (28.4)	698 462 [19.0]	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals
634 (2.3)	132 (0.5)	382 (1.4)	2 418 (8.9)	502 599 [13.7]	文書支援人員 Clerical support workers
702 (2.6)	178 (0.7)	504 (1.9)	2 083 (7.7)	668 831 [18.2]	服務及銷售人員 Service and sales workers
474 (1.7)	39 (0.1)	67 (0.2)	1 196 (4.4)	208 755 [5.7]	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers
256 (0.9)	8 (0.0)	37 (0.1)	508 (1.9)	157 870 [4.3]	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers
535 (2.0)	52 (0.2)	86 (0.3)	937 (3.5)	668 724 [18.2]	非技術工人 Elementary occupations
3 (0.0)	- (-)	39 (0.1)	73 (0.3)	6 735 [0.2]	漁農業熟練工人及不能分類 的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable
7 450 (27.5)	1 612 (5.9)	5 103 (18.8)	27 118 (100.0)	3 681 295 [100.0]	總計 Total

註釋：(4) 圓括號內的數字顯示在流動居民工作人口的總人數中所佔的百分比。

(5) 方括號內的數字顯示在全港工作人口中所佔的百分比。

Notes : (4) Figures in round brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total population of working Mobile Residents.

(5) Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of the whole working population in Hong Kong.

表 10.6 2021 年按修讀科目劃分的就讀全日制專上課程的流動居民⁽¹⁾
Table 10.6 Mobile Residents attending full-time post-secondary courses⁽¹⁾ by field of education, 2021

修讀科目 Field of education	就讀全日制專上課程 的流動居民 Mobile Residents attending full-time post-secondary courses		本港全日制專上學生 Full-time post-secondary students in Hong Kong	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
商科課程 Business and commercial studies	1 918	23.0	43 998	21.6
文學及社會科學 Arts and social science	1 966	23.6	41 642	20.4
機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering	573	6.9	15 934	7.8
建築及營造工程 Architecture and construction engineering	627	7.5	17 456	8.6
電腦課程 Computer studies	410	4.9	12 406	6.1
醫療衛生課程 Medical and health related studies	916	11.0	24 575	12.1
純科學 Pure science	818	9.8	15 812	7.8
教育 Education	160	1.9	9 931	4.9
紡織、設計及其他工業技術 Textile, design and other industrial technology	-	-	1 866	0.9
其他科目 Other fields	948	11.4	20 185	9.9
總計 Total	8 336	100.0	203 805	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字指正在香港以外地方就讀全日制專上課程的流動居民。

Note: (1) Figures refer to Mobile Residents attending full-time post-secondary courses in places outside Hong Kong.

表 10.7 2021 年按住戶人數及常住居民／流動居民結構劃分的家庭住戶⁽¹⁾數目
Table 10.7 Domestic households⁽¹⁾ by household size and composition of Usual Residents / Mobile Residents, 2021

住戶人數 Household size	常住居民／流動居民結構 Composition of Usual Residents / Mobile Residents					
	住戶中 只有常住居民 Households with Usual Residents only		住戶中有常住居民及 流動居民同住 Households with Usual Residents and Mobile Residents		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
1	541 152	20.5	-	-	541 152	20.2
2	760 171	28.8	6 461	20.2	766 632	28.7
3	631 360	23.9	9 827	30.7	641 187	24.0
4	447 192	16.9	8 875	27.7	456 067	17.1
5	187 543	7.1	4 384	13.7	191 927	7.2
6+	74 737	2.8	2 459	7.7	77 196	2.9
總計 Total	2 642 155	100.0	32 006	100.0	2 674 161	100.0
	家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size					
	2.7		3.6		2.7	

註釋：(1) 成員只有流動居民的住戶不包括在家庭住戶內。

Note: (1) Households comprising Mobile Residents only are not included as domestic households.

表 10.8 2021 年按家庭住戶每月收入及常住居民／流動居民結構劃分的家庭住戶⁽¹⁾數目
Table 10.8 Domestic households⁽¹⁾ by monthly domestic household income and composition of Usual Residents / Mobile Residents, 2021

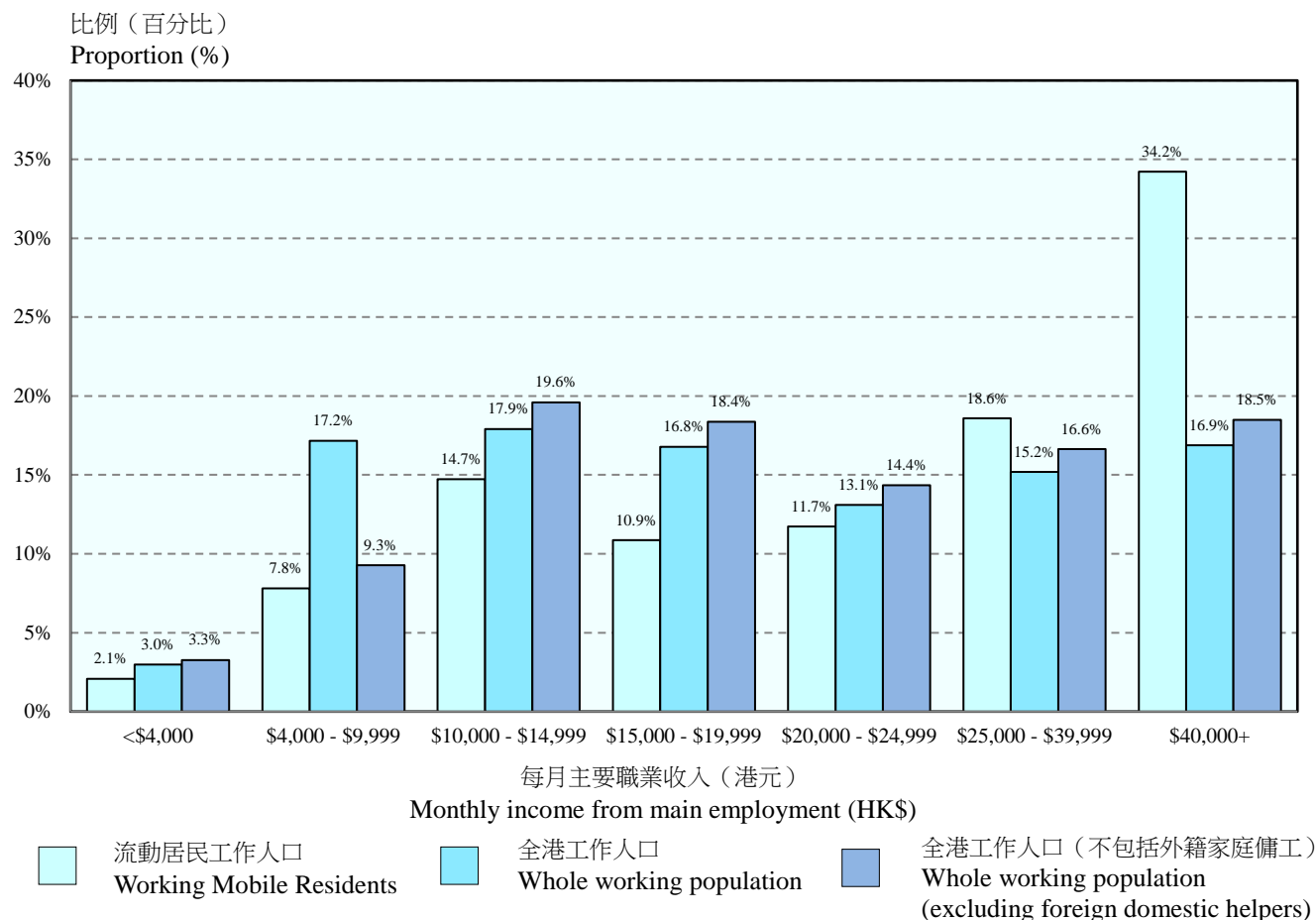
家庭住戶每月收入（港元） Monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	常住居民／流動居民結構 Composition of Usual Residents / Mobile Residents					
	住戶中 只有常住居民 Households with Usual Residents only		住戶中有常住居民及 流動居民同住 Households with Usual Residents and Mobile Residents		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 2,000	118 354	4.5	1 227	3.8	119 581	4.5
2,000 – 3,999	66 944	2.5	296	0.9	67 240	2.5
4,000 – 5,999	107 058	4.1	741	2.3	107 799	4.0
6,000 – 7,999	119 674	4.5	420	1.3	120 094	4.5
8,000 – 9,999	106 441	4.0	884	2.8	107 325	4.0
10,000 – 14,999	256 989	9.7	2 485	7.8	259 474	9.7
15,000 – 19,999	228 040	8.6	2 195	6.9	230 235	8.6
20,000 – 24,999	221 433	8.4	2 470	7.7	223 903	8.4
25,000 – 29,999	170 287	6.4	1 629	5.1	171 916	6.4
30,000 – 39,999	304 414	11.5	3 028	9.5	307 442	11.5
40,000 – 59,999	393 975	14.9	5 353	16.7	399 328	14.9
60,000 – 79,999	208 511	7.9	2 810	8.8	211 321	7.9
80,000 – 99,999	113 204	4.3	1 674	5.2	114 878	4.3
≥ 100,000	226 831	8.6	6 794	21.2	233 625	8.7
總計 Total	2 642 155	100.0	32 006	100.0	2 674 161	100.0
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)						
	27,500		41,070		27,650	

註釋：(1) 成員只有流動居民的住戶不包括在家庭住戶內。

Note: (1) Households comprising Mobile Residents only are not included as domestic households.

圖 10.1 2021 年按每月主要職業收入劃分的流動居民工作人口比例⁽¹⁾、全港工作人口比例⁽²⁾及全港工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）比例⁽³⁾

Chart 10.1 Proportion of working Mobile Residents⁽¹⁾, proportion of whole working population⁽²⁾ and proportion of whole working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers)⁽³⁾ by monthly income from main employment, 2021



每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元)
Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)

流動居民工作人口 Working Mobile Residents	全港工作人口 Whole working population	全港工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工） Whole working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers)
26,250	18,000	19,500

註釋：(1) 數字指按每月主要職業收入劃分的流動居民工作人口在所有流動居民工作人口中所佔的比例，而相關人口只包括在港以外地方逗留的主要目的為工作的流動居民工作人口，並不包括無酬家庭從業員。

(2) 數字指按每月主要職業收入劃分的全港工作人口在全港所有工作人口中所佔的比例，而相關人口不包括無酬家庭從業員。

(3) 數字指按每月主要職業收入劃分的全港工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）在全港所有工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）中所佔的比例，而相關人口不包括無酬家庭從業員。

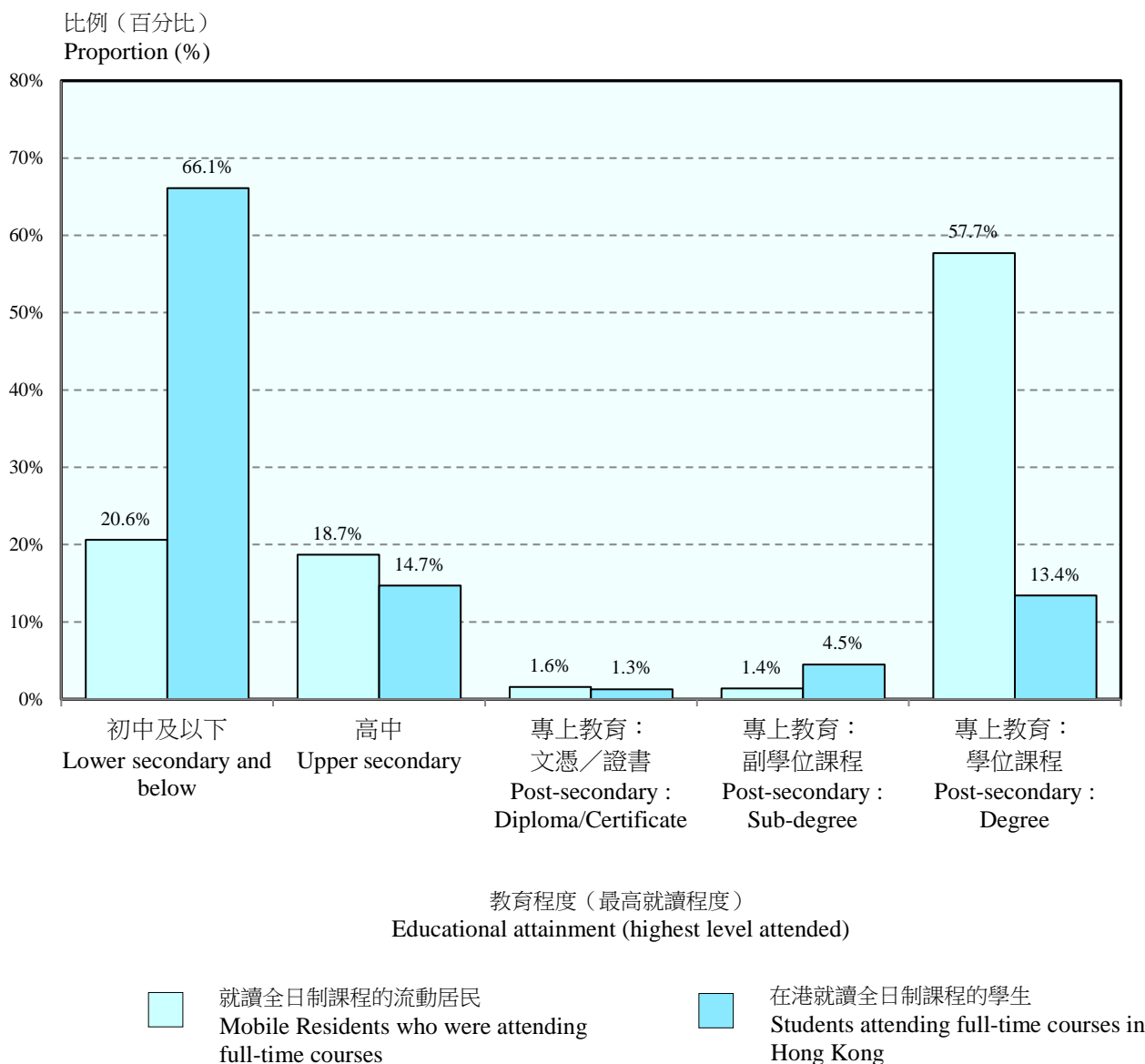
Notes : (1) Figures refer to the proportions of working Mobile Residents by monthly income from main employment in respect of the total population of working Mobile Residents. The population concerned only included working Mobile Residents whose main purpose of staying outside Hong Kong was working. Unpaid family workers were excluded.

(2) Figures refer to the proportions of working population in Hong Kong by monthly income from main employment in respect of the total working population in Hong Kong. The population concerned excluded unpaid family workers.

(3) Figures refer to the proportions of working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) in Hong Kong by monthly income from main employment in respect of the total working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) in Hong Kong. The population concerned excluded unpaid family workers.

圖 10.2 2021 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的就讀全日制課程的流動居民比例⁽¹⁾及在港就讀全日制課程的學生比例⁽²⁾

Chart 10.2 Proportion of Mobile Residents who were attending full-time courses⁽¹⁾ and proportion of students attending full-time courses in Hong Kong⁽²⁾ by educational attainment (highest level attended), 2021



註釋：(1) 數字指按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的就讀全日制課程的流動居民在所有就讀全日制課程的流動居民中所佔的比例，而相關流動居民是指正在香港以外地方就讀全日制課程的流動居民。

Notes: (1) Figures refer to the proportions of Mobile Residents who were attending full-time courses by educational attainment (highest level attended) in respect of the total population of Mobile Residents who were attending full-time courses. The Mobile Residents concerned refer to Mobile Residents attending full-time courses in places outside Hong Kong.

(2) 數字指按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的在港就讀全日制課程的學生在所有在港就讀全日制課程的學生中所佔的比例。

(2) Figures refer to the proportions of students attending full-time courses in Hong Kong by educational attainment (highest level attended) in respect of the total population of students attending full-time courses in Hong Kong.

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) **5年前居住地區 (Area of residence 5 years ago)**：指某人在人口普查的5年前所居住的地區。如該地方位於香港以外，則記錄所住的國家。 [8]
- (2) **人口 (Population)**：請參看第(42)項「居港人口」。 [86]
- (3) **人口密度 (Population density)**：在居住地域內的人口數目與土地面積（以平方公里計算）的比例。土地面積是由地政總署提供的當年6月底的數字。 [87]
- (4) **人均居所樓面面積中位數 (Median per capita floor area of accommodation)**：人均居所樓面面積的一種平均值。50%的住戶佔用的人均居所樓面面積高於這數字，而其餘50%的住戶佔用的人均居所樓面面積低於這數字。公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積是以室內樓面面積來量度，而其他居所類型的樓面面積是以實用樓面面積量度。對於共同使用一個屋宇單位的家庭住戶，住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。本報告所載列有關居所樓面面積的數字並不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。請參看第(40)項「居所樓面面積」。
(註：由於定義不同，公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積統計數字，不能直接與其他居所類型的數字作比較。此外，由住戶提供的居所樓面面積資料或會受到不同程度的估計影響，故數據使用者在詮釋有關統計數字時，務必加以留意。) [53]
- (5) **十等分組別 (Decile group)**：十等分組別是指經過順序排列後，分為10個相等組別的數據集（例如住戶收入）的一個比例，當中每一組佔整體的10%。收入十等分組別是把整體按收入的多少排列後分為10組，每組所佔的單元數目相同。 [18]
- (6) **上課地點 (Place of study)**：指在本港修讀全日制課程者所讀院校（包括學前教育、小學、中學及專上教育院校）的地點。 [84]
- (7) **工作人口 (Working population)**：請參看第(90)項「經濟活動身分」。 [102]
- (8) **工作地點 (Place of work)**：指受訪者在人口普查前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跨境貨運司機來說，則是指中國內地。 [85]
- (9) **內部遷移 (Internal migration)**：曾作內部遷移的人士指該人的現住地區與其5年前的居住地區不同。在分析內部遷移時，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方之間的遷移。 [38]
- (10) **少年兒童撫養比率 (Child dependency ratio)**：15歲以下人口數目與每千名15至64歲人口相對的比率。 [17]
- (11) **戶主率 (Headship rate)**：家庭住戶人口中戶主的比例（住戶可申報多於一位成員為戶主）。 [32]
- (12) **出生地點 (Place of birth)**：指一個人的出生所在地的國家／地區。 [83]

- (13) **平均工作成員數目 (Average number of working members)**：把家庭住戶的工作人口總數除以家庭住戶總數。有關「工作人口」定義，請參看第 (90) 項「**經濟活動身分**」。 [16]
- (14) **平均每班學生人數 (Average class size)**：學生總人數與班別總數的比例。 [10]
- (15) **在港居住年期 (Duration of residence in Hong Kong)**：計算受訪者在港居住的總年數（以整年計），離港超過 6 個月或以上的期間不計算在內。 [22]
- (16) **年齡 (Age)**：指一個人出生後所度過完整年數。答案由出生年月推算得出。 [4]
- (17) **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。 [45]
- (18) **年齡組別戶主率 (Age-specific headship rate)**：在某年齡組別內的戶主數目與相應年齡組別內的家庭住戶人口總數的比例。 [5]
- (19) **有人居住的屋宇單位 (Occupied quarters)**：屋宇單位指可供住用的單位、房屋及建築物。請參看第 (54) 項的「**屋宇單位類型**」。有人居住的屋宇單位是指在點算時刻有符合居港人口定義的人居住的屋宇單位。 [77]
- (20) **死亡率 (Mortality rate)**：死亡人數相對該年每千名人口的比率。 [63]
- (21) **老年撫養比率 (Elderly dependency ratio)**：65 歲及以上人口數目與每千名 15 至 64 歲人口相對的比率。 [27]
- (22) **行業 (Industry)**：在人口普查前的 7 天內，受訪者工作機構主要的活動類別。本刊物內有關行業的統計數字，其分類是以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」為藍本而編定，與 2016 年中期人口統計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： [36]

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。

- (23) **住戶人數 (Household size)**：指家庭住戶中的人口數目。 [35]
- (24) **住戶內 15 歲以下兒童數目 (Number of children aged under 15 in household)**：指住戶內 15 歲以下成員數目。 [69]
- (25) **住戶內 65 歲及以上長者數目 (Number of elderly persons (aged 65 and over) in household)**：指住戶內 65 歲及以上成員數目。 [70]
- (26) **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： [34]

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。

- (27) **每人的平均廳房數目 (Average number of rooms per person)** : 按每人計算的平均客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間數目，不包括廚房及浴室／廁所。計算方法是把所有家庭住戶自用的客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間總數除以在家庭住戶內的人口總數。 [15]
- (28) **每千個屋宇單位平均住客數目 (Average number of occupants per 1 000 units of quarters)** : 計算方法是把有人居住的屋宇單位內的居民人口總數除以有人居住的屋宇單位總數然後乘以 1 000。 [13]
- (29) **每千個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目（或共住程度） (Average number of domestic households per 1 000 units of quarters (or degree of sharing))** : 計算方法是把家庭住戶總數除以有家庭住戶居住的屋宇單位總數然後乘以 1 000。 [12]
- (30) **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。2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年所記金額分別以 2011 年 6 月、2016 年 6 月及 2021 年 6 月的收入計算。 [62]
- (31) **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）的主要職業收入高於這數字，而其餘 50%的主要職業收入低於這數字。請參看第 (30) 項「每月主要職業收入」。 [50]
- (32) **每周通常工作時數 (Weekly usual hours of work)** : 指一名就業人士在正常或典型的一個星期內的通常工作時數，包括經常進行的超時工作（無論是有酬或無酬），但用膳時間、通常不用工作的日數或時數，及非經常進行的超時工作並不包括在內。在家中候命的時間不計算在工作時數中。居家就業人士在家中工作的時數則計算在內。 [100]
- (33) **每個家庭住戶的平均廳房數目 (Average number of rooms per domestic household)** : 按家庭住戶計算的平均客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間數目，不包括廚房及浴室／廁所。計算方法是把家庭住戶自用的客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間總數除以家庭住戶總數。 [14]
- (34) **使用選定語言／方言的能力 (Ability to speak a selected language/ dialect)** : 若一名 5 歲及以上人士（失去語言能力的人士除外）在日常生活中（如讀書或工作），能夠使用某種語言／方言與人進行簡單交談，則他／她可算具備使用該種語言／方言的能力。如一名人士除慣用交談語言外，尚能說其他語言／方言，則他／她可算具備使用該種語言／方言作為其他交談語言／方言的能力。請參看第 (91) 項「慣用交談語言」。 [2]

- (35) **其他現金收入 (Other cash income)**：指來自租金收入、股息及利息、定期／每月退休金、保險年金、綜合社會保障援助、高齡津貼、普通／高齡長者生活津貼、普通／高齡傷殘津貼、由非本戶人士定期給予的款項、慈善機構的定期捐助、在職家庭津貼、以個人為申請單位的鼓勵就業交通津貼、公共交通費用補貼、與教育相關的政府津貼及政府其他津貼的收入。來自博彩／賭博的彩金、貸款、賠償、遺產、還款收入及變賣財產收益的收入不計算在內。2011年、2016年及2021年所記金額分別以2011年6月、2016年6月及2021年6月的收入計算。 [79]
- (36) **尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期 (Outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment)**：指居於自置有按揭或貸款屋宇單位的家庭住戶，其居所的按揭供款或借貸還款的尚餘年數。如其居所涉及多項按揭或貸款條款，則只統計其中尚餘供款或還款年數最長者。 [81]
- (37) **尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期中位數 (Median outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment)**：尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期的一種平均值，50%居於自置有按揭或貸款屋宇單位的家庭住戶，他們的尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期高於這數字，而其餘的50%則低於這數字。由家庭住戶成員為其居所支付的按揭供款及借貸還款是0（即只由非家庭住戶成員支付的按揭供款及借貸還款）的住戶並不包括在計算之內。請參看第(36)項「尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期」。 [52]
- (38) **居住者 (Occupant)**：通常在該屋宇單位內居住的人。 [75]
- (39) **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： [95]
- 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。
- (40) **居所樓面面積 (Floor area of accommodation)**：除公營租住房屋外，居所樓面面積是指實用樓面面積，包括 (i) 露台、(ii) 工作平台及 (iii) 外露的面積，但不包括空氣調節裝置室、窗台、平台、花園、停車場、天台、樓梯、庭院及天井的面積。公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積是以室內樓面面積來量度。對於共同使用一個屋宇單位的家庭住戶，住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。本報告所載列有關居所樓面面積的數字並不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。
- （註：由於定義不同，公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積統計數字，不能直接與其他居所類型的數字作比較。此外，由住戶提供的居所樓面面積資料或會受到不同程度的估計影響，故數據使用者在詮釋有關統計數字時，務必加以留意。） [31]

- (41) **居所樓面面積中位數 (Median floor area of accommodation)**：居所樓面面積的一種平均值。50% 的住戶，他們佔用的居所樓面面積高於這數字，而其餘 50%，他們佔用的居所樓面面積低於這數字。公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積是以室內樓面面積來量度，而其他居所類型的樓面面積是以實用樓面面積量度。對於共同使用一個屋宇單位的家庭住戶，住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。本報告所載列有關居所樓面面積的數字並不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。請參看第 (40) 項「**居所樓面面積**」。

(註：由於定義不同，公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積統計數字，不能直接與其他居所類型的數字作比較。此外，由住戶提供的居所樓面面積資料或會受到不同程度的估計影響，故數據使用者在詮釋有關統計數字時，務必加以留意。)[46]

- (42) **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) 在點算時刻之前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在點算時刻之後的 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) 於點算時刻身在香港的香港非永久性居民。對於不是「常住居民」的香港永久性居民，如他們在點算時刻之前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，又或在點算時刻之後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港，會被界定為「流動居民」。 [33]

- (43) **性別比率 (Sex ratio)**：男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。 [93]

- (44) **房屋類型 (Type of housing)**：指作居用途的單位所屬的房屋性質。各房屋類型是根據單位所屬的屋宇單位類型來決定，詳情如下： [96]

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

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

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

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

臨時房屋 (Temporary housing)：包括所有臨時屋宇單位。

- (45) **所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數 (Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment)**：所有僱用工作的每周通常工作時數的一種平均值。50% 的工作人口的每周通常工作時數（按所有僱用工作計算）高於這數字，而其餘 50% 的工作人口的每周通常工作時數（按所有僱用工作計算）低於這數字。請參看第 (32) 項「**每周通常工作時數**」。 [55]

- (46) **長期照顧需要 (Long-term care needs)**：指在過去 6 個月或以上持續出現，或預計會持續 6 個月或以上的照顧需要，不論現時是否有照顧者照顧。 [41]

- (47) **前 5 年內平均每年增長率 (Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years)**：在計算過去 5 年

的人口增長時，每年平均增長率是採用以下公式計算： [9]

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

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

家庭住戶的平均每年增長率也是採用相若公式計算。

- (48) **前赴上課地點的主要交通方式 (Main mode of transport to place of study)**：指在港修讀全日制課程者前赴上課地點主要的交通方式。如所使用的交通方式超過一種，則以乘搭最長路程的一項為主要交通方式。經常徒步上學而無須乘搭任何交通工具者，則視為「步行」。 [42]
- (49) **前赴上課地點的交通方式 (Mode of transport to place of study)**：指在港修讀全日制課程者前赴上課地點常用的交通方式。如所使用的交通方式超過一種，則最多記錄乘搭最長路程的三種交通方式。經常徒步上學而無須乘搭任何交通工具者，則視為「步行」。 [57]
- (50) **前赴上課地點的交通方式數目 (Number of modes of transport to place of study)**：指在港修讀全日制課程者前赴上課地點常用的交通方式數目。 [71]
- (51) **前赴工作地點的主要交通方式 (Main mode of transport to place of work)**：指在本港境內有固定工作地點的受訪者前赴工作地點主要的交通方式。如所使用的交通方式超過一種，則以乘搭最長路程的一項為主要交通方式。經常步行上班而無須乘搭任何交通工具者，則視為「步行」。 [43]
- (52) **前赴工作地點的交通方式 (Mode of transport to place of work)**：指在本港境內有固定工作地點的受訪者前赴工作地點常用的交通方式。如所使用的交通方式超過一種，則最多記錄乘搭最長路程的三種交通方式。經常步行上班而無須乘搭任何交通工具者，則視為「步行」。 [58]
- (53) **前赴工作地點的交通方式數目 (Number of modes of transport to place of work)**：指在本港境內有固定工作地點的受訪者前赴工作地點常用的交通方式數目。 [72]
- (54) **屋宇單位類型 (Type of quarters)**：屋宇單位按所屬建築物的類型分類，而建築物則按其建築材料種類、興建用途及負責建築的機構分類。 [97]

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

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

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

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

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

包括以下三類屋宇單位：

別墅／平房／新型村屋 (Villas / Bungalows / Modern village houses)：這些是一

層或多層的獨立房屋，屋內有浴室、沖廁和食水供應等完善設備。

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

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

非住宅用屋宇單位 (Non-domestic quarters)：

包括以下兩類屋宇單位：

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

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

臨時屋宇單位 (Temporary quarters)：包括臨時房屋區的屋宇單位和私人臨時房屋如組合房屋、天台建築物、建築地盤的棚屋、半圓形活動營房、木屋及非作住宅用途的地方（例如梯台、樓梯、走廊等）。船艇亦屬此類別。

(55) **按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率 (Mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio)**：居於自置有按揭或貸款屋宇單位的家庭住戶每月為其居所支付的按揭供款及借貸還款與住戶每月收入的比率。收入金額和／或住戶成員的按揭供款及借貸還款為 0（即只由非家庭住戶成員支付的按揭供款及借貸還款）的住戶都不包括在計算之內。 [64]

(56) **按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數 (Median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio)**：家庭住戶每月為其居所支付的按揭供款及借貸還款與住戶每月收入的比率的一種平均值。50%居於自置有按揭或貸款屋宇單位的家庭住戶的按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率高於這數字，而其餘 50%，他們的按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率低於這數字。收入金額和／或住戶成員的按揭供款及借貸還款為 0（即只由非家庭住戶成員支付的按揭供款及借貸還款）的住戶都不包括在計算之內。 [51]

(57) **是否在學 (Whether studying)**：這是指某人在 2021 年上半年接受教育的情況。可分兩個主要類別：

正在就讀 (Studying)：

全日制 (Studying full-time (full-time student))：在幼稚園、小學、中學、專上學院、香港專業教育學院或大學攻讀全日制課程（不包括晚間課程／日間部分時間給假調訓課程）的人士，兼職學生亦包括在內。

部分時間制 (Studying part-time (part-time student))：攻讀夜校、專上學院（如香港專業教育學院）及各所大學的校外進修部舉辦的日間部分時間給假調訓課程或晚間課程的人士，這些課程均符合正規課程的條件。

遙距課程 (Studying distance learning course)：攻讀學士學位或更高學位的函授或遙距課程的人士，其他函授課程則不包括在內。

已完成課程／中途退學 (Completed / withdrew from the course)：某人已取得有關課程考試合格成績，則當作完成該課程。某人在未完成課程前停學則視為退學。 [101]

(58) **流動居民 (Mobile Residents)**：對於不是「常住居民」的香港永久性居民，如他們在點算時刻之前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，又或在點算時刻之後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港，會被界定為「流動居民」。請參看第 (77)

項「常住居民」。 [56]

(59) **修讀科目 (Field of education)**：指受訪者就讀／完成的最高教育程度所修讀的課程科目。 [30]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(60) **原住地區 (Area of original residence)**：某人在中期人口統計的 5 年前所居住的地區。 [7]

(61) **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。） [20]

(62) **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。 [11]

(63) **家庭住戶每月收入 (Monthly domestic household income)**：指住戶成員的總收入（包括他們由所有工作獲得的現金收入及其他現金收入）。2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年所記金額分別以 2011 年 6 月、2016 年 6 月及 2021 年 6 月的收入計算。 [59]

- (64) **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 (63) 項「家庭住戶每月收入」。 [47]
- (65) **家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款 (Monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment)**：居於自置有按揭或貸款屋宇單位的家庭住戶於 2021 年 6 月份為其居所支付的按揭供款及借貸還款金額，包括因第一按、第二按、房屋貸款或其他有關贖回所居屋宇單位的特別還款計劃而償還的款項，但不包括差餉、地租、水費、電費、氣體燃料費、電話費及管理費，亦不包括由非家庭住戶成員支付的按揭供款及借貸還款。 [60]
- (66) **家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數 (Median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment)**：家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款的一種平均值。50%居於自置有按揭或貸款屋宇單位的家庭住戶為其居所支付的按揭供款及借貸還款高於這數字，而其餘 50%，他們為其居所支付的按揭供款及借貸還款低於這數字。由家庭住戶成員為其居所支付的按揭供款及借貸還款是 0（即只由非家庭住戶成員支付的按揭供款及借貸還款）的住戶不包括在計算之內。請參看第 (65) 項「家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款」。 [48]
- (67) **家庭住戶每月租金 (Monthly domestic household rent)**：居於租住居所的家庭住戶於 2021 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向業主繳付的租金的二房東住戶及由僱主免費提供住所的住戶。 [61]
- (68) **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 (67) 項「家庭住戶每月租金」。 [49]
- (69) **家庭住戶的工作成員數目 (Number of working members in domestic household)**：指在家庭住戶中，屬於工作人口的成員數目。請參看第 (90) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [74]
- (70) **家庭住戶的非工作成員家庭住戶 (Non-working members in domestic household)**：指在家庭住戶中，失業或非從事經濟活動的成員。請參看第 (90) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [68]
- (71) **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。 [91]
- (72) **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。 [54]
- (73) **書寫選定語言的能力 (Ability to write a selected language)**：若一名 5 歲及以上人士在日常生活能夠以某種語言書寫簡單短句，則他／她可算具備書寫該種語言的能力。 [3]
- (74) **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。2021 年人口普查所採用的區議會選區分界，是按 2019 年 11 月 24 日區議會選舉時，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《2018 年選區（區議會）宣布令》（2018 年第 263 號法律公告）所宣布的區議會選區分界。

（註：2016 年中期人口統計及 2021 年人口普查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，當與 2011 年統計數字作比較時，會將 2016 年及 2021 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。） [19]

- (75) **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。 [44]
- (76) **專上教育 (Post-secondary education)**：請參看第 (80) 項「**教育程度**」。 [88]
- (77) **常住居民 (Usual Residents)**：「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：(一) 在點算時刻之前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在點算時刻之後的 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) 於點算時刻身在香港的香港非永久性居民。 [98]
- (78) **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 (90) 項「**經濟活動身分**」。 [25]
- (79) **從事經濟活動住戶 (Economically active household)**：指家庭住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外至少有一名成員從事經濟活動。請參看第 (90) 項「**經濟活動身分**」。 [24]
- (80) **教育程度 (Educational attainment)**：包括最高就讀程度及最高完成程度。 [26]
- (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 (不包括香港都會大學主辦的非學位／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 (不包括香港都會大學主辦的非學位／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／都會大學／教資會資助大學專業進修學院／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。

- (81) **淨內部遷移 (Net internal migration)**：某區議會分區、新市鎮或新界其他地方的遷入與遷出人口的差額。 [65]
- (82) **淨遷移 (Net migration)**：在某段期間人口遷入與遷出香港的差額。 [66]
- (83) **現住地區 (Area of current residence)**：在人口普查時某人所居住的地區。 [6]
- (84) **勞動人口 (Labour force)**：請參看第 (90) 項「**經濟活動身分**」。 [39]
- (85) **勞動人口參與率 (Labour force participation rate)**：從事經濟活動人口（即勞動人口）佔 15 歲及以上人口的比例。 [40]
- (86) **單人住戶 (One-person household)**：請參看第 (26) 項「**住戶結構**」釋義。 [78]
- (87) **就學比率 (School attendance rate)**：在院校就讀全日制課程的學生數目佔人口的比例（對 2021 年人口普查而言，是指在 2021 年上半年的情況）。 [92]
- (88) **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。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。 [21]
- (89) **新市鎮 (New town)**：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 10 個新市鎮，即是荃灣、屯門、元朗、天水圍、粉嶺／上水／古洞、大埔、沙田、將軍澳、東涌及洪水橋／厦村。在本報告書中，為定義內部遷移，荃灣新市鎮中的荃灣、葵涌和青衣地區，以及沙田新市鎮中的沙田和馬鞍山地區會作個別分析。 [67]
- (90) **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。 [23]

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）在人口普查前的 7 天內有從事工作以賺取薪酬或利潤；或（乙）在人口普查前的 7 天內有一份正式工作。工作人口可按就業身分 (*Employment status*) 劃分為：

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

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

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

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

失業人口 (Unemployed population)：基本上指 15 歲及以上人士（甲）在人口普查前的 7 天內並無職位，且並無為賺取薪酬或利潤而工作；（乙）在人口普查前的 7 天內隨時可工作；及（丙）在人口普查前的 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)：指在人口普查前的 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。而退休人士、料理家務者、無酬照顧者及所有 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。

無酬照顧者 (Unpaid carer)：須無酬照顧親人或其他人士（包括長期病患、殘疾或年長／年幼的人士）的人。

學生 (Student)：在院校就讀全日制課程的人（對於 2021 年人口普查而言，學生是指在 2021 年上半年就讀全日制課程的人，並將會於人口普查（即 2021 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，並在人口普查前的 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。

- (91) **慣用交談語言 (Usual spoken language)**：指在家中日常交談所用的語言／方言，但不適用於 5 歲以下兒童或失去語言能力的人士。 [99]
- (92) **種族 (Ethnicity)**：一個人的種族由其本人來決定，通常以人種、膚色、世系、文化起源、國籍和語言等概念為基礎。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。 [29]
- (93) **需要照顧的長者 (Elderly persons requiring care)**：現時日常生活（例如在家中的起居飲食、出外購物、到康樂中心參加活動、看醫生及服藥／接受治療）長期需要由親人或其他人照顧的 60 歲及以上人士。 [28]
- (94) **標準化率 (Standardised rate)**：在比較數據時透過標準化技術計算的標準化率，有消除性別和年齡差異的作用。這技術涉及以按性別和年齡組別劃分的標準人口分布作權數，計算性別和年齡組別比率的加權平均值。標準化戶主率及勞動人口參與率就是按照此方法計算的。 [94]
- (95) **遷入人士 (In-mover (of internal migration))**：前 5 年間從另一個區議會分區、新市鎮或新界其他地方搬到現時居住的區議會分區、新市鎮或新界其他地方的人口。 [37]
- (96) **遷出人士 (Out-mover (of internal migration))**：曾在 2016 年 6 月在某區議會分區、新市鎮或新界其他地方居住，但在 2021 年人口普查時已遷往另一個區議會分區、新市鎮或新界其他地方的人口。 [80]
- (97) **閱讀選定語言的能力 (Ability to read a selected language)**：若一名 5 歲及以上人士在日常生活中能夠以某種語言閱讀簡單短句，則他／她可算具備閱讀該種語言的能力。 [1]

- (98) **學生與教師比率 (Pupil-teacher ratio)**：學生總數與教師總數的比例。 [89]
- (99) **總撫養比率 (Overall dependency ratio)**：15 歲以下和 65 歲及以上人口數目與每千名 15 至 64 歲人口相對的比率。 [82]
- (100) **點算時刻 (Reference moment)**：2021 年 6 月 30 日凌晨 3 時為 2021 年人口普查的點算時刻。在記錄某人在點算時刻身在何處時，若他／她正在當夜班、返家途中或在非住宿地方，他／她會被當作在被點算的屋宇單位內。 [90]
- (101) **職業 (Occupation)**：在人口普查前的 7 天內受訪者所從事的工作類別。在 2016 年中期人口統計引進並在 2021 年人口普查全面採用了新的職業分類方法，使之更為貼近「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」。為方便作出比較，本刊物內 2011 年人口普查按職業劃分的工作人口分布的數據已作適當的後向估計。該職業分類的主要組別簡介及包括的範圍如下： [76]

經理 (Managers)：包括立法議員、政府高級官員、外國使節、常務董事及行政總裁、商業服務經理、行政經理、銷售及市場經理、製造業經理、建造業經理、供應及分銷經理、資訊及通訊科技服務經理、專職服務經理、學校校長、酒店經理、零售及批發業經理等。

專業人員 (Professionals)：包括會計師及核數師、工程專業人員、醫生、註冊護士及其他醫護專業人員（例如註冊中醫、牙醫、藥劑師、助產士、獸醫）、律師、大學及專上學院講師、學校教師及其他教學專業人員、精算師、統計師、經濟師、金融及投資顧問、軟件及應用程式開發及分析員、社會及宗教專業人員等。

輔助專業人員 (Associate professionals)：包括工程技術員、製造督導、建造督導、登記護士及其他醫護輔助專業人員（例如牙醫助理、配藥員、陪月員）、法律文員、精算助理、統計助理、股票交易員、保險顧問及核保員、資訊及通訊技術人員、地產代理及物業經理、行政及專科秘書、紀律部隊的督察及相似職級人員、社會工作助理、攝影師、主廚師等。

文書支援人員 (Clerical support workers)：包括一般辦公室文員、會計及簿記文員、私人秘書、銀行櫃員、處理客戶詢問文員、倉庫管倉員等。

服務及銷售人員 (Service and sales workers)：包括銷售人員、旅遊服務員及導遊、廚師、侍應生、理髮師、美容師、個人護理工作人員、紀律部隊的員佐級人員、幼兒工作人員及教師助理、屋宇保安員、運輸工作人員等。

工藝及有關人員 (Craft and related workers)：包括建築及有關行業工人、機械技工及修理員、電器、電子及電訊器材安裝員及維修技工、麵包師及其他食物處理工人、裁縫等。

機台及機器操作員及裝配員 (Plant and machine operators and assemblers)：包括食物及有關製品機器操作員、司機及流動式機器操作員等。

非技術工人 (Elementary occupations)：包括家庭傭工、清潔工人及雜務工人、食材準備助理、信差及傳遞員等。

漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 (Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable)：包括種菜場工人、園林工人、漁業工人、及報稱的職業不能辨別或描述不足。

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

計算。至於單位內的通道、露台及走廊則不計算在內。 [73]

英文詞彙釋義

Definition of Terms in English

英文詞彙釋義（按字母順序排列）

Definition of Terms in English (in alphabetical order)

方括號內的數字為中文詞彙釋義內的相對編號

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

- (1) **Ability to read a selected language** (閱讀選定語言的能力)： A person aged 5 and over is considered as being able to read a language if he/she can read a short and simple statement in this language in everyday life. [97]
- (2) **Ability to speak a selected language/dialect** (使用選定語言／方言的能力)： If a person aged 5 and over (excluding mute persons) is able to conduct a short conversation with a particular language/dialect in everyday life activities such as studying at educational institution or using at work, he/she is deemed to have the ability to speak the language/dialect. A person who is capable of speaking a language/dialect other than the usual spoken language possesses the ability to speak that language/dialect as another spoken language/dialect. Please see **Usual spoken language** in (99). [34]
- (3) **Ability to write a selected language** (書寫選定語言的能力)： A person aged 5 and over is considered as being able to write a language if he/she can write a short and simple statement in this language in everyday life. [73]
- (4) **Age** (年齡)： Age is the number of complete years a person has passed since birth. It is derived from month and year of birth. [16]
- (5) **Age-specific headship rate** (年齡組別戶主率)： The percentage of household heads among the total number of persons of a specific age group living in domestic households. [18]
- (6) **Area of current residence** (現住地區)： Area in which a person was living at the time of the Census. [83]
- (7) **Area of original residence** (原住地區)： The broad geographical area in which a person lived 5 years before the Census. [60]
- (8) **Area of residence 5 years ago** (5年前居住地區)： The broad geographical area in which a person lived 5 years before the Census. If the place is outside Hong Kong, the country of residence is recorded. [1]
- (9) **Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years** (前5年內平均每年增長率)： When population increased over the past 5 years, the average annual growth rate is computed using the following formula: [47]
$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = (1 + r)^5$$

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

The average annual growth rate of domestic households is calculated using the similar formula.
- (10) **Average class size** (平均每班學生人數)： The ratio of the total number of pupils/students enrolled to the total number of classes. [14]
- (11) **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. [62]

- (12) **Average number of domestic households per 1 000 units of quarters (or degree of sharing)** (每千個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目(或共住程度))： This is calculated by dividing the total number of domestic households by the total number of quarters occupied by domestic households and then multiplying by a factor of 1 000. [29]
- (13) **Average number of occupants per 1 000 units of quarters** (每千個屋宇單位平均住客數目)： This is calculated by dividing the total number of residents living in occupied quarters by the total number of occupied quarters and then multiplying by a factor of 1 000. [28]
- (14) **Average number of rooms per domestic household** (每個家庭住戶的平均廳房數目)： The average number of living/dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms, excluding kitchens and bathrooms/toilets, used by each domestic household. It is calculated by dividing the total number of living/dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms exclusively used by domestic households by the total number of domestic households. [33]
- (15) **Average number of rooms per person** (每人的平均廳房數目)： The average number of living/dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms, excluding kitchens and bathrooms/toilets, used by each person. It is calculated by dividing the total number of living/dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms exclusively used by domestic households by the total number of persons in all domestic households. [27]
- (16) **Average number of working members** (平均工作成員數目)： The total number of persons in domestic households who are working divided by the total number of domestic households. For the definition of “working population”, please see **Economic activity status** in (23). [13]
- (17) **Child dependency ratio** (少年兒童撫養比率)： The number of persons aged under 15 per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64. [10]
- (18) **Decile group** (十等分組別)： A decile group is a proportion of a set of data (e.g. household income) that has been ranked and divided into 10 equal groups, with each group comprising 10% of the estimated population.
An income decile group is the division of the population ranked by income into 10 groups, with each comprising the same number of units. [5]
- (19) **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 2021 Population Census is based on those declared in the Declaration of Constituencies (District Councils) Order 2018 (L.N. 263 of 2018) made by the Chief Executive in Council under section 6 of the District Councils Ordinance (Cap. 547) for the District Council Election held on 24 November 2019.
(Note: The boundaries of the Wan Chai district and Eastern district adopted in the 2016 Population By-census and 2021 Population Census are not comparable with those adopted in the 2011 Population Census. In this report, whenever comparison of statistics on districts with 2011 is made, the statistics pertaining to the Wan Chai and Eastern districts for 2016 and 2021 are re-compiled based on the boundaries adopted in the 2011 Population Census, so that appropriate comparison can be made.) [74]
- (20) **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.) [61]

- (21) **Domestic household having internally migrated (曾作內部遷移的家庭住戶)**: 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. [88]
- (22) **Duration of residence in Hong Kong (在港居住年期)**: Duration of residence in Hong Kong measures the total number of complete years for which a person has lived in Hong Kong. Any period of temporary absence from Hong Kong for 6 months or more was not counted in reckoning the duration. [15]
- (23) **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: [90]

Economically active population (從事經濟活動人口): This comprises the employed (i.e. 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 Census; or (b) have formal job attachment during the 7 days before the 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) have not had a job and should not have performed any work for pay or profit during the 7 days before the Census; (b) have been available for work during the 7 days before the Census; and (c) have sought work during the 30 days before the 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 Census, excluding persons who have been on leave/holiday during the 7-day period and persons who are unemployed. Persons such as retired persons, home-makers, unpaid carers and persons aged below 15 are thus included.

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

Unpaid carer (無酬照顧者): A person who is engaged in unpaid care to family members or other persons (including persons with chronic diseases / disability and old/young persons).

Student (學生): A person who is studying full-time in educational institution (as for the 2021 Population Census, students refers to those who had been studying in the first half of 2021 and would continue to study full-time in the academic year after the Census [i.e. June 2021]). 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 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.

- (24) **Economically active household (從事經濟活動住戶)**: This refers to a domestic household with at least 1 member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active. Please see **Economic activity status** in (23). [79]
- (25) **Economically active population (從事經濟活動人口)**: This comprises the employed (i.e. the working population) and the unemployed. Please see **Economic activity status** in (23). [78]
- (26) **Educational attainment (教育程度)**: This comprises the highest level attended and the highest level completed. [80]
- (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 Hong Kong Metropolitan University) 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 Hong Kong Metropolitan University) 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 / Metropolitan University / School of Professional and Continuing Education of UGC-funded Universities / 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.

- (27) **Elderly dependency ratio (老年撫養比率)**: The number of persons aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64. [21]

- (28) **Elderly persons requiring care (需要照顧的長者)**: Persons aged 60 and above who currently need relative(s) or other person(s) to take care of their day-to-day living (such as domestic activities, going shopping, going to recreational centre, consulting doctors and taking medicine / receiving treatment) on a long-term basis. [93]
- (29) **Ethnicity (種族)**: The ethnicity of a person is determined by self-identification, normally with reference to a combination of concepts such as ethnic origin, colour, descent, cultural origins, nationality and language. 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. [92]
- (30) **Field of education (修讀科目)**: Field of education refers to the subject of the courses to which a person's education attainment (highest level attended or highest level completed) was related. [59]

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

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

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

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

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

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

Medical and health related studies (醫療衛生課程): Including studies in medicine (except Chinese herbal medicine); nursing; dentistry; psychiatry; radiology; pharmacy, dental and medical technology; physical and occupational therapy; speech therapy; anatomy; physiology; immunology; pathology and forensic medicine.

Architecture and construction engineering (建築及營造工程): Including studies in architecture, town planning and environmental design; transport studies; building technology such as surveying; carpentry, bricklaying, plastering and tiling, plumbing and pipe-fitting, sewerage; water supply and treatment; civil and structural engineering; building services engineering; soil mechanics; draughtsmanship; interior design; land, building and estate management.

Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering (機械、電機、電子及輪機工程): Including studies in mechanical engineering; mining engineering; motor mechanics; vehicle technology; production engineering; plastic mould technology; tool and die technology; industrial engineering; electrical and electronic engineering; refrigeration and air-conditioning; television/radio mechanics and servicing; telecommunications; marine electronics; ship building and repairs and naval

architecture.

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

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

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

(Note: Owing to the difference in definitions, statistics of floor area of public rental housing are not directly comparable to those of other types of accommodation. Besides, the information of floor area of accommodation as reported by respondents may be subject to different extent of estimation, and hence caution should be exercised in interpreting the statistics concerned.) [40]

- (32) **Headship rate** (戶主率) : The proportion of household heads among the enumerated population living in domestic households (a household might report more than one member as household head). [11]
- (33) **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. For those Hong Kong Permanent Residents who were not “Usual Residents”, they were classified as “Mobile Residents” if they 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. [42]
- (34) **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: [26]

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).

(35) **Household size (住戶人數)**: Household size refers to the number of persons living in the domestic household. [23]

(36) **Industry (行業)**: The major activity of the establishment in which a person worked during the 7 days before the Census. The classification adopted for 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 2016 Population By-census. The brief descriptions and coverage of the industrial sectors of this industry classification are given as follows: [22]

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.

- (37) **In-mover (of internal migration) (遷入人士)**: The number of persons, who moved into the present District Council district, new towns or other areas in the New Territories during the past 5 years from another District Council district; new town or other areas in the New Territories. [95]
- (38) **Internal migration (內部遷移)**: Persons having internally migrated were those whose area of current residence was different from the area of original residence 5 years ago. 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. [9]
- (39) **Labour force (勞動人口)**: Please see **Economic activity status** in (23). [84]
- (40) **Labour force participation rate (勞動人口參與率)**: The proportion of labour force in the total population aged 15 and over. [85]
- (41) **Long-term care needs (長期照顧需要)**: Long-term care needs refers to those that have lasted or are expected to last for six months or more, regardless of whether there is currently a carer to take care of the person in question. [46]
- (42) **Main mode of transport to place of study (前赴上課地點的主要交通方式)**: Mode of transport to place of study refers to the type(s) of transport a full-time student studying in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/her place of study. For a person who used more than one type of transport to go to his/her place of study, the main mode of transport refers to the one used for travelling the longest distance. “On foot only” was recorded if the person usually walked to his/her place of study and did not use any other mode of transport. [48]
- (43) **Main mode of transport to place of work (前赴工作地點的主要交通方式)**: Mode of transport to place of work refers to the type(s) of transport a person with a fixed place of work in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/her place of work. For a person who used more than one type of transport to go to work, the main mode of transport refers to the one used for travelling the longest distance. “On foot only” was recorded if the person usually walked to work and did not use any other mode of transport. [51]
- (44) **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. [75]
- (45) **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. [17]

- (46) **Median floor area of accommodation (居所樓面面積中位數)** : The average floor area of accommodation so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households occupied floor area above that figure and the other 50% occupied floor area below it. The floor area of public rental housing is measured in terms of internal floor area while the floor area of other types of accommodation is measured in terms of saleable floor area. For domestic households sharing a unit of quarters, the floor area of the common area shared among households is excluded. Statistics related to floor area of accommodation presented in this report do not include domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels. Please see **Floor area of accommodation** in (31).
- (Note: Owing to the difference in definitions, statistics of floor area of public rental housing are not directly comparable to those of other types of accommodation. Besides, the information of floor area of accommodation as reported by respondents may be subject to different extent of estimation, and hence caution should be exercised in interpreting the statistics concerned.) [41]
- (47) **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 (59). [64]
- (48) **Median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment (家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數)** : The average monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage or loan paid more than that amount and the other 50% paid less than that. Households with zero mortgage payment and loan repayment by household members (i.e. with mortgage payment and loan repayment by non-household members only) are excluded in the calculation. Please see **Monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment** in (60). [66]
- (49) **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 (61). [68]
- (50) **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 (62). [31]
- (51) **Median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio (按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數)** : The average percentage of monthly household income paid on monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment so calculated that 50% of domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage or loan paid more than that percentage and the other 50% paid less than that. Households with zero income and/or zero mortgage payment and loan repayment by household members (i.e. with mortgage payment and loan repayment by non-household members only) are excluded in the calculation. [56]
- (52) **Median outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment (尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期中位數)** : The average outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage or loan had their outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment above that figure and the other 50% had their outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment

below it. Households with zero mortgage payment and loan repayment by household members (i.e. with mortgage payment and loan repayment by non-household members only) are excluded in the calculation. Please see **Outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment** in (81). [37]

- (53) **Median per capita floor area of accommodation** (人均居所樓面面積中位數) : The average per capita floor area of accommodation so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households occupied per capita floor area above that figure and the other 50% of the total number of domestic households occupied per capita floor area below that figure. The floor area of public rental housing is measured in terms of internal floor area while the floor area of other types of accommodation is measured in terms of saleable floor area. For domestic households sharing a unit of quarters, the floor area of the common area shared among households is excluded. Statistics related to floor area of accommodation presented in this report do not include domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels. Please see **Floor area of accommodation** in (31).

(Note: Owing to the difference in definitions, statistics of floor area of public rental housing are not directly comparable to those of other types of accommodation. Besides, the information of floor area of accommodation as reported by respondents may be subject to different extent of estimation, and hence caution should be exercised in interpreting the statistics concerned.) [4]

- (54) **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. [72]
- (55) **Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment** (所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數) : The average weekly usual hours of work of all employment so calculated that 50% of the working population had weekly usual hours of work (calculated based on all employment) above that figure and the other 50% of the working population had weekly usual hours of work (calculated based on all employment) below it. Please see **Weekly usual hours of work** in (100). [45]
- (56) **Mobile Residents** (流動居民) : For those Hong Kong Permanent Residents who were not "Usual Residents", they were classified as "Mobile Residents" if they 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. Please see **Usual Residents** in (98). [58]
- (57) **Mode of transport to place of study** (前赴上課地點的交通方式) : Mode of transport to place of study refers to the type(s) of transport a full-time student studying in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/her place of study. For a person who used more than one type of transport to go to school, the three modes of transport travelled for the longest distance were reported. "On foot only" was recorded if the person usually walked to work and did not use any other mode of transport. [49]
- (58) **Mode of transport to place of work** (前赴工作地點的交通方式) : Mode of transport to place of work refers to the type(s) of transport a person with a fixed place of work in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/her place of work. For a person who used more than one type of transport to go to work, the three modes of transport travelled for the longest distance were reported. "On foot only" was recorded if the person usually walked to work and did not use any other mode of transport. [52]
- (59) **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) of members of households. The

amount recorded for 2011, 2016 and 2021 refers to the income for June 2011, June 2016 and June 2021 respectively. [63]

- (60) **Monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment** (家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款) : This is the amount paid by a domestic household owning the quarters it occupies with mortgage or loan on mortgage payment and loan repayment on its accommodation in June 2021. It includes payments for first mortgage, second mortgage, home equity loan or some other special payment schemes in order to redeem the quarters occupied but excludes payments for rates, government rent, water, electricity, gas, telephone and management fees. Mortgage payment and loan repayment paid by non-household members are also excluded. [65]
- (61) **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 2021. 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 the rent paid to the owner, and those households whose quarters were provided free by employers. [67]
- (62) **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 for 2011, 2016 and 2021 refers to the income for June 2011, June 2016 and June 2021 respectively. [30]
- (63) **Mortality rate** (死亡率) : The total number of deaths occurring among 1 000 persons in a given year. [20]
- (64) **Mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio** (按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率) : The percentage of monthly household income paid on monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment of a domestic household owning the quarters it occupies with mortgage or loan. Households with zero income and/or zero mortgage payment and loan repayment by household members (i.e. with mortgage payment and loan repayment by non-household members only) are excluded in the calculation. [55]
- (65) **Net internal migration** (淨內部遷移) : The balance of in-movement and out-movement of population in a District Council district or new town, or in other areas of the New Territories. [81]
- (66) **Net migration** (淨遷移) : The balance of movements into and out of Hong Kong in a specified period of time. [82]
- (67) **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 10 new towns in Hong Kong, namely Tsuen Wan, Tuen Mun, Yuen Long, Tin Shui Wai, Fanling / Sheung Shui / Kwu Tung, Tai Po, Sha Tin, Tseung Kwan O, Tung Chung and Hung Shui Kiu / Ha Tsuen. In this report, Tsuen Wan, Kwai Chung and Tsing Yi areas under Tsuen Wan New Town as well as Sha Tin and Ma On Shan areas under Sha Tin New Town are analysed separately for the purpose of defining internal migration. [89]
- (68) **Non-working members in domestic household** (家庭住戶的非工作成員) : Members in a

domestic household, who were either unemployed or economically inactive. Please see **Economic activity status** in (23). [70]

- (69) **Number of children aged under 15 in household** (住戶內 15 歲以下兒童數目) : This refers to the number of members aged under 15 in a household. [24]
- (70) **Number of elderly persons (aged 65 and over) in household** (住戶內 65 歲及以上長者數目) : This refers to the number of members aged 65 and over in a household. [25]
- (71) **Number of modes of transport to place of study** (前赴上課地點的交通方式數目) : This refers to the number of modes of transport a full-time student studying in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/her place of study. [50]
- (72) **Number of modes of transport to place of work** (前赴工作地點的交通方式數目) : This refers to the number of modes of transport a person with a fixed place of work in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/her place of work. [53]
- (73) **Number of rooms (excluding kitchens and bathrooms/toilets)** (廳房數目 (不包括廚房及浴室/廁所)) : A room is a space in the quarters enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering, or at least to a height of 2 metres, of a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult, that is at least 4 square metres. The total number of rooms includes bedrooms, dining rooms, living rooms, store rooms, study rooms, utility rooms, servants' rooms and other separate spaces used or intended for domestic purposes, so long as they meet the criteria of walls and floor space. Rooms partially divided because of fixed or movable partitions or because of their use (e.g. living-and-dining rooms without fixed partitions) are counted as separate rooms. Kitchens and bathrooms/toilet rooms are counted separately. Passageways, verandahs and lobbies, are not counted, even if they meet the criteria. [102]
- (74) **Number of working members in domestic household** (家庭住戶的工作成員數目) : The number of members in a domestic household, who were in working population. Please see **Economic activity status** in (23). [69]
- (75) **Occupant** (居住者) : A person usually residing in a quarters. [38]
- (76) **Occupation** (職業) : This refers to the kind of work a person performed during the 7 days before the Census. A new occupation classification scheme was introduced in the 2016 Population By-census and fully adopted in the 2021 Population Census, which follows "International Standard Classification Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08)" more closely. To facilitate comparison, a backcasting exercise was done to re-compile a set of figures on the distribution of working population by occupation for the 2011 Population Census in this report. The brief descriptions and coverage of the major groups of this occupation classification are given as follows: [101]

Managers (經理) : Including legislators; senior government officials; foreign diplomats; managing directors and chief executives; business services managers; administration managers; sales and marketing managers; manufacturing managers; construction managers; supply and distribution managers; information and communications technology service managers; professional services managers; school principals; hotel managers; retail and wholesale trade managers; etc.

Professionals (專業人員) : Including accountants and auditors; engineering professionals; medical doctors; registered nurses and other healthcare professionals (e.g. registered Chinese medicine practitioners, dentists, pharmacists, midwives, veterinarians); lawyers; university and post-secondary college lecturers; school teachers and other teaching professionals; actuaries; statisticians; economists; financial

and investment advisers; software and applications developers and analysts; social and religious professionals; etc.

Associate professionals (輔助專業人員): Including engineering technicians; manufacturing and construction supervisors; enrolled nurses and other healthcare associate professionals (e.g. dental assistants, dispensers, postnatal care workers); law clerks; actuarial assistants; statistical assistants; securities traders; insurance consultants and underwriters; information and communications technology technicians; real estate agents and property managers; administrative and specialised secretaries; inspectors and similarly ranked staff in disciplined services; social work assistants; photographers; chefs; etc.

Clerical support workers (文書支援人員): Including general office clerks; accounting and bookkeeping clerks; personal secretaries; bank tellers; client information workers; storekeepers; etc.

Service and sales workers (服務及銷售人員): Including salespersons; travel attendants and guides; cooks; waiters; barbers; beauticians; personal care workers; rank and file staff in disciplined services; child care workers and teachers' aides; building security guards; transport workers; etc.

Craft and related workers (工藝及有關人員): Including building and related trades workers; machinery mechanics and repairers; electrical, electronic and telecommunication equipment installers and repairers; bakers and other food processing workers; tailors; etc.

Plant and machine operators and assemblers (機台及機器操作員及裝配員): Including food and related products machine operators; drivers and mobile plant operators; etc.

Elementary occupations (非技術工人): Including domestic helpers; cleaners and labourers; food preparation assistants; messengers and deliverers; etc.

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 vegetable farm workers; gardeners; fishery workers; and occupations unidentifiable and inadequately described.

- (77) **Occupied quarters (有人居住的屋宇單位)**: Quarters refer to such unit of accommodation as flats, houses and structures which could be used for the purpose of accommodation. Please see **Type of quarters** in (97). Occupied quarters refer to those quarters which were occupied by those people under the Hong Kong Resident Population at the reference moment. [19]
- (78) **One-person household (單人住戶)**: Please see **Household composition** in (34). [86]
- (79) **Other cash income (其他現金收入)**: This refers to income generated from rent income, dividend and interest, regular/monthly pensions, insurance annuity benefits, Comprehensive Social Security Assistance, Old Age Allowance, Normal/Higher Old Age Living Allowance, Normal/Higher Disability Allowance, regular contribution from persons outside the household, regular contribution from charities, Working Family Allowance, Individual-based Work Incentive Transport Subsidy, Public Transport Fare Subsidy, education-related Government subsidies and other Government subsidies. Income from lottery/gambling winnings, loan obtained, compensation, inheritances, loan payment received and proceeds from sale of assets are excluded. The amount recorded for 2011, 2016 and 2021 refers to the income for June 2011, June 2016 and June 2021 respectively. [35]
- (80) **Out-mover (of internal migration) (遷出人士)**: The number of persons living in a District Council district, new town or other areas of the New Territories in June 2016, who had moved to live in a different District Council district, new town or other areas in the New Territories at the

time of the 2021 Population Census. [96]

- (81) **Outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment** (尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期) : This is the number of outstanding years of the mortgage or loan period on the quarters occupied by a domestic household it owns with mortgage or loan. If more than one mortgage or loan term is involved, only the one involving the longest outstanding mortgage or loan period is required. [36]
- (82) **Overall dependency ratio** (總撫養比率) : The number of persons aged under 15 and 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64. [99]
- (83) **Place of birth** (出生地點) : This is the country/territory in which the person was born. [12]
- (84) **Place of study** (上課地點) : The place of study of a person refers to the geographical area in Hong Kong where the educational institution (including pre-primary, primary, secondary and post-secondary educational institutions) is located and where the person concerned had to go to attend full-time course. [6]
- (85) **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 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. [8]
- (86) **Population** (人口) : Please see **Hong Kong Resident Population** in (33). [2]
- (87) **Population density** (人口密度) : The ratio of the number of persons to the land area (in square kilometres) of the geographical division in which they are residing. The land area refers to that provided by the Lands Department for the position as at end-June of respective years. [3]
- (88) **Post-secondary education** (專上教育) : Please see **Educational attainment** in (26). [76]
- (89) **Pupil-teacher ratio** (學生與教師比率) : The ratio of the total number of pupils/students enrolled to the total number of teachers. [98]
- (90) **Reference moment** (點算時刻) : This refers to the reference moment of the 2021 Population Census which was fixed at 3:00 a.m. on 30 June 2021. 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. [100]
- (91) **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. [71]
- (92) **School attendance rate** (就學比率) : The percentage of population attending full-time course in educational institutions (in the first half of 2021 for the 2021 Population Census). [87]
- (93) **Sex ratio** (性別比率) : The ratio of the number of males per 1 000 females. [43]

(94) **Standardised rate (標準化率)**: The rate derived by the standardisation technique which has the effect of eliminating the sex and age differences from the data for comparison purposes. The technique involves calculating a weighted average of the sex-age-specific rates with respective weights taken from the distribution of the standard population by sex and age. Standardised headship rates and labour force participation rates were derived according to this method for analysis. [94]

(95) **Tenure of accommodation (居所租住權)**: The terms or conditions under which accommodation is held by a domestic household. The different terms are defined as follows: [39]

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.

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

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

Subsidised home ownership housing (資助自置居所房屋): Including all subsidised sale flats. Subsidised sale flats include flats under the Tenants Purchase Scheme (TPS) of the HA; flats under the Home Ownership Scheme (HOS), Private Sector Participation Scheme (PSPS), Middle Income Housing Scheme (MIHS), Buy or Rent Option Scheme (BRO) and Mortgage Subsidy Scheme (MSS) of the HA; flats under the Flat-For-Sale Scheme (FFSS), Sandwich Class Housing Scheme (SCHS) and

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

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

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

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

- (97) **Type of quarters (屋宇單位類型)**: Quarters are classified according to the type of buildings in which they are located. The buildings are classified by the type of construction materials; the purpose for which they are built; and the sector responsible for their construction. [54]

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

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

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

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

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

Including the following three categories:

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

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

houses are also grouped under this category.

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

Non-domestic quarters (非住宅用屋宇單位):

Including the following two categories:

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

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

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

- (98) **Usual Residents (常住居民)**: Usual Residents refer to two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 3 months during the 6 months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the reference moment. [77]
- (99) **Usual spoken language (慣用交談語言)**: The usual spoken language is the language/dialect a person used in daily communication at home. This is not applicable to persons aged under 5 or mute persons. [91]
- (100) **Weekly usual hours of work (每周通常工作時數)**: Weekly usual hours of work is the number of hours that an employed person usually worked during a normal or typical week. Overtime hours regularly worked (whether paid or unpaid) are included but meal breaks, days and hours not usually worked and unusual periods of overtime are excluded. Stand-by time at home is not counted. For home-office workers, the time working at home is counted. [32]
- (101) **Whether studying (是否在學)**: The status of a person in acquiring education in the first half of 2021. It can be divided into two main groups as follows: [57]

Studying (正在就讀):

Studying full-time (full-time student) (全日制): Persons studying full-time (that is excluding evening / part-time day release courses) at a kindergarten, a primary or secondary school, a post-secondary college, the Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education or at a university. Full-time students include student workers.

Studying part-time (part-time student) (部分時間制): This refers to the part-time day release courses or the evening courses offered by evening schools and post-secondary institutions (such as the Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education) and the extra-mural departments of the universities which fulfil the criteria of formal courses.

Studying distance learning course (遙距課程): Persons taking correspondence courses or distance learning courses leading to a degree are also regarded as studying distance learning courses. All other correspondence courses are excluded from this category.

Completed / withdrew from the course (已完成課程/中途退學): A person is regarded as having completed a course of education if he/she has passed the related examination. Those who stop studying before completion of the course are considered as withdrawal from study.

(102) **Working population** (工作人口): Please see **Economic activity status** in (23). [7]

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附件一

每年淨內部遷移率的計算技術註釋

內部遷移是指在香港境內陸上曾經跨區搬遷的 5 歲及以上人士。曾作內部遷移的人士是指該人士的現住「次分區」與其 5 年前的原住「次分區」不同。居住地區的轉變是指 (i) 一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移；或 (ii) 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。按此方法，全港被分為 31 個「次分區」，詳情請參閱第 8 章的概念與範圍。換句話說，內部遷移必須橫跨「次分區」的分界，而在同一「次分區」內遷居的人士並不視為曾作內部遷移，而只被視為曾在同區遷居人士。淨內部遷移是指某「次分區」在過去 5 年人口遷入和遷出的差額。

為方便分析及辨別人口內部遷移的主要方向，在展示有關統計數字時會把 31 個「次分區」結合成 23 個「分區」。有關「次分區」結合成「分區」的方法，請參閱第 8 章的概念與範圍。

Annex 1

Technical Note on Computation of Net Annual Internal Migration Rate

Internal migration refers only to persons aged 5 and over living on land who had internally migrated. Persons having internally migrated were those whose geographic sub-division (GSD) of current residence was different from the GSD of original residence 5 years ago. In defining internal migration, a change in area of residence refers to a move (i) from a District Council district to another District Council district; or (ii) 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. On this basis, 31 GSDs are defined. Please refer to “Concepts and coverage” of Chapter 8. In other words, internal migration must involve crossing the boundaries of GSDs. Any change of residence within a GSD is not defined as internal migration but as moving home within the same area of residence. Net internal migration is the balance of in-movement and out-movement of population over the past 5 years for a GSD.

In order to facilitate analysis and discern the major streams of internal migration, the 31 GSDs are aggregated into the 23 geographical divisions (GDs). Regarding the details of aggregation, please refer to “Concepts and coverage” of Chapter 8.

某地區（即「分區」）每年淨內部遷移率的定義為該地區因內部遷移的平均每年人口轉變率，是按以下公式計算：

The net annual internal migration rate of a district (i.e. a GD in this case) is defined as the average annual rate of change of the population due to internal migration in the district. It is computed using the following formula:

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

- P_1 = 2016 年人口，即那些在 2021 年人口普查在某區被點算而自 2016 年起已在該區居住的人（並無曾作內部遷移人士），加上那些在 2021 年人口普查中在其他地區被點算但在 2016 年住在該區的人（遷出人士）
Population in 2016, that is those who were enumerated in the district in the 2021 Population Census and were living in the district since 2016 (i.e. not having internally migrated) plus those who were enumerated in other districts in the 2021 Population Census but were living in the district in 2016 (i.e. out-movers)
- P_2 = 2021 年人口，即那些在 2021 年人口普查在某區被點算而自 2016 年起已在該區居住的人（並無曾作內部遷移人士），加上那些在 2021 年人口普查中在該區被點算但在 2016 年住在其他地區的人（遷入人士）
Population in 2021, that is those who were enumerated in the district in the 2021 Population Census and were living in the district since 2016 (i.e. not having internally migrated) plus those who were enumerated in the district in the 2021 Population Census but were living in other districts in 2016 (i.e. in-movers)
- r = 每年淨內部遷移率
Net annual internal migration rate
- n = 5 年，從 2016 年到 2021 年
5 years, from 2016 to 2021

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