

# 2021 年最新人口趨勢 Latest Demographic Trends

## 重點 Highlights

01

香港人口在過去 60 年間  
增加超過一倍

Hong Kong population  
more than doubled  
over past 60 years



02



香港人口急速高齡化

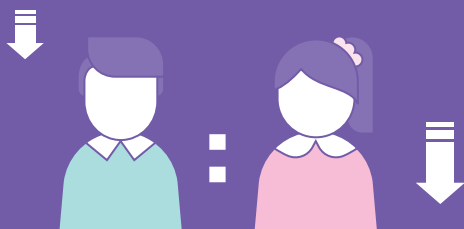
Hong Kong population was ageing rapidly

03

逾 6 成 人口在香港出生  
Over 60% of the population  
was born in Hong Kong



04



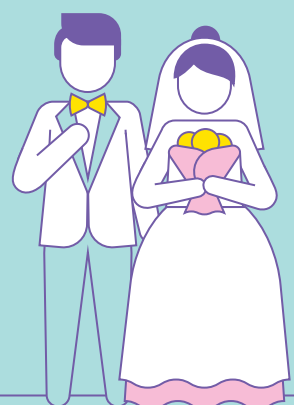
性別比率自 80 年代開始持續下降

Sex ratio continued to decline since 1980s

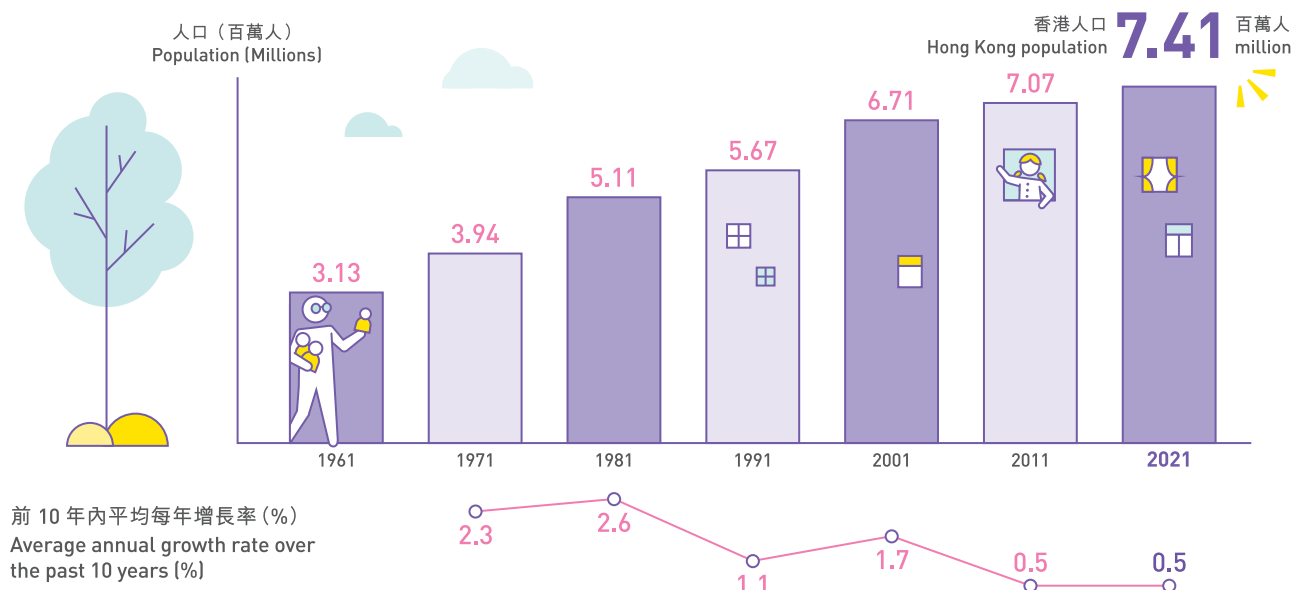
05

男女均趨向遲婚

Both women and men were  
postponing their marriage



## 01 1961 年至 2021 年的人口及平均每年增長率 Population and average annual growth rate, 1961 - 2021



### 香港人口在過去 60 年間增加超過一倍 Hong Kong population more than doubled over past 60 years

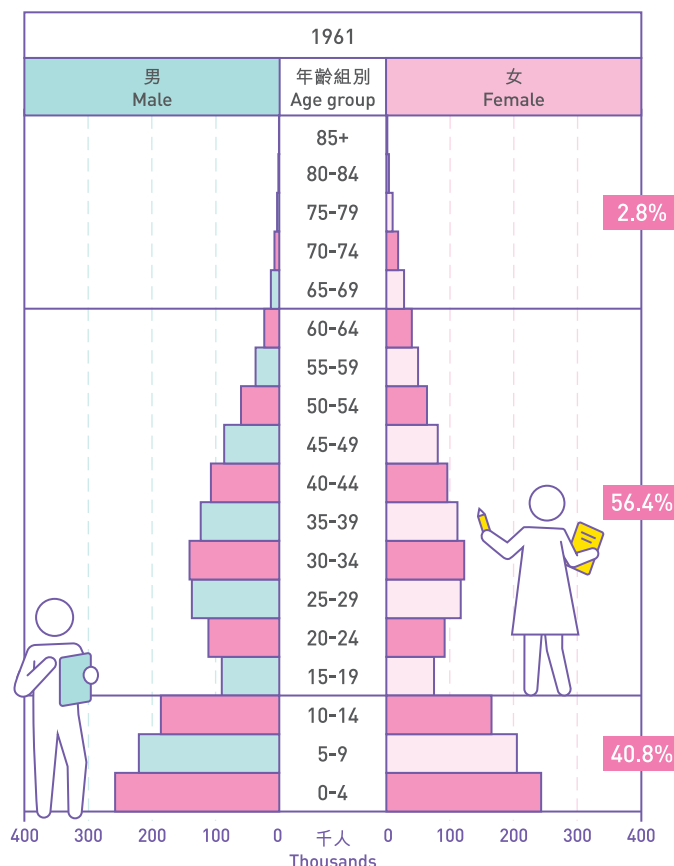
1.1 2021 年人口普查結果顯示，2021 年年中的居港人口數目為 741 萬人，較 1961 年增加超過一倍。

The result of the 2021 Population Census shows that the Hong Kong Resident Population in mid-2021 was 7.41 million, more than doubled that in 1961.

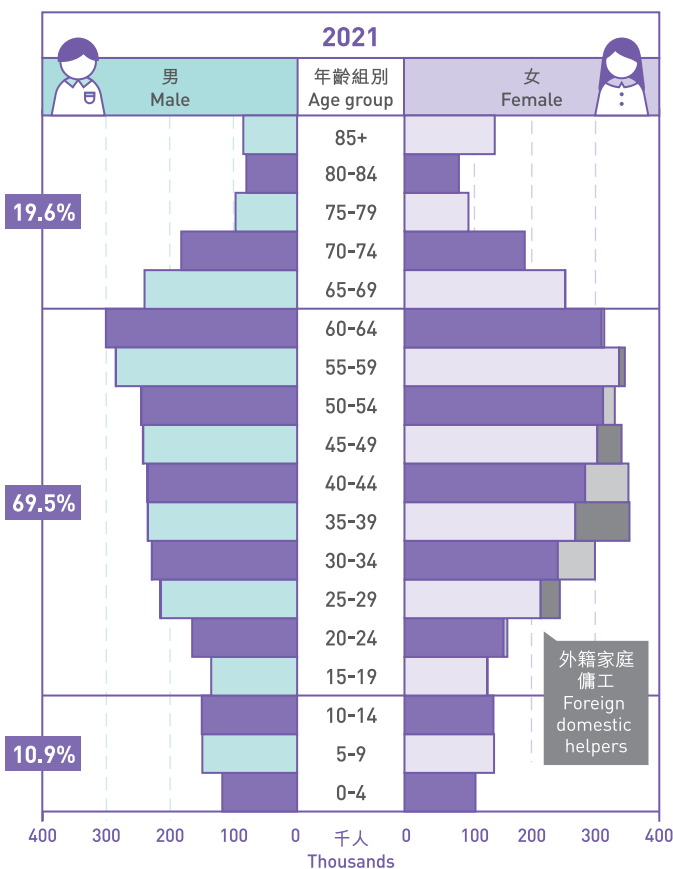
1.2 在 60 年代及 70 年代人口的增長較快，其後增長速度放緩，人口平均每年增長率從 1971 年至 1981 年的 2.6% 跌至 2011 年至 2021 年的 0.5%。

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 2.6% for 1971-1981 to 0.5% for 2011-2021.

## 02 1961 年及 2021 年的人口<sup>(1)</sup>金字塔 Population<sup>(1)</sup> pyramids, 1961 and 2021



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《2021 年人口普查主要結果》報告內第 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 of the "2021 Population Census Main Results" report.

### 香港人口急速高齡化 Hong Kong population was ageing rapidly

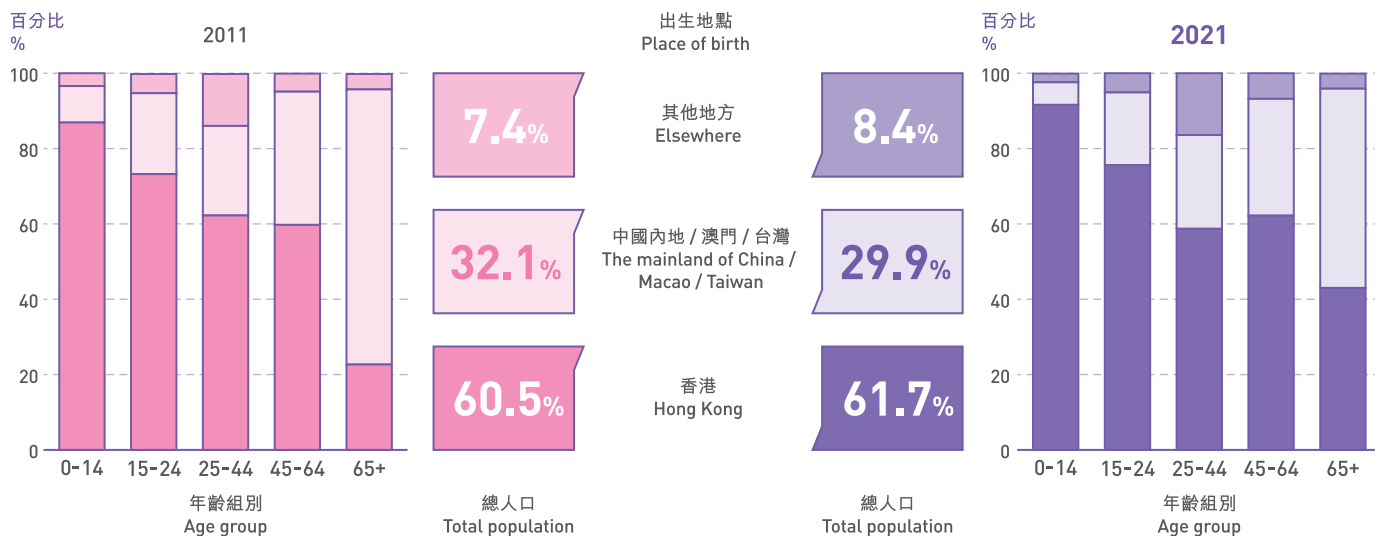
- 2.1 本港人口持續高齡化，步伐近年開始加快，主要原因是戰後嬰兒潮出生的人陸續踏入老年。65 歲及以上的人口佔整體人口的比例，由 2011 年的 13.3% 上升至 2021 年的 19.6%。這 10 年間的升幅與之前 30 年的升幅相近（由 1981 年的 6.6% 上升至 2011 年的 13.3%）。
- 2.2 另一方面，隨着生育率下降，15 歲以下兒童數目由 1961 年的 128 萬人降至 2021 年的 81 萬人，佔總人口的比例亦由 40.8% 大幅下降至 10.9%。
- 2.3 綜合年輕人口減少而老年人口增加的兩個效應，年齡中位數由 1961 年的 23.2 歲上升至 2021 年的 46.3 歲。人口老化的現象可以從 1961 年及 2021 年的人口金字塔清楚顯示出來。

The ageing trend in the population continued and the pace of ageing became faster in the recent years, mainly attributable to the post-war baby boomers entering old age. The proportion of elderly persons aged 65 and above in the total population rose from 13.3% in 2011 to 19.6% in 2021. The increase in this 10-year period was similar in magnitude to that in the preceding 30-year period (the proportion increased from 6.6% in 1981 to 13.3% in 2011).

On the other hand, as a result of fertility decline, the number of children aged under 15 decreased from 1.28 million in 1961 to 0.81 million in 2021. Their proportion in the total population dropped significantly from 40.8% to 10.9%.

The combined effects of the decreased number of young persons and the increased number of elderly persons resulted 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 ageing phenomenon is clearly seen in the 1961 and 2021 population pyramids.

## 03 2011 年及 2021 年按出生地點及年齡組別劃分的人口比例 Proportion of population by place of birth and age group, 2011 and 2021



### 逾 6 成人口在香港出生 Over 60% of the population was born in Hong Kong

3.1 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，在過去 10 年維持逾 6 成。在中國內地／澳門／台灣出生的人口比例由 2011 年的 32.1% 下降至 2021 年的 29.9%。另一方面，在其他地方出生的人口比例在同期間由 7.4% 增至 8.4%。

Although migration is an important element of population change in Hong Kong, the proportion of population born in Hong Kong is still high. It maintained at over 60% throughout the past 10 years. The proportion of persons born in the mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan dropped from 32.1% in 2011 to 29.9% in 2021. On the other hand, the proportion of persons born elsewhere increased from 7.4% to 8.4% over the same period.

3.2 在 2021 年，65 歲及以上的人口中，43.0% 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。

In 2021, among the population aged 65 and over, 43.0% 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.

## 04 1961 年至 2021 年按年齡組別劃分的性別比率<sup>(1)(2)</sup> Sex ratios<sup>(1)(2)</sup> by age group, 1961 - 2021

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

註釋：(1) 在各年齡組別中，男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。

(2) 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《2021 年人口普查主要結果》報告內第 1 章「統計範圍」。

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

(2) 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 of the "2021 Population Census Main Results" report.

### 性別比率自 80 年代開始持續下降 Sex ratio continued to decline since 1980s

4.1 香港人口的整體性別比率（指男性人口數目相對每千名女性人口）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 年的 839。

The overall sex ratio (number of males per 1 000 females) for the Hong Kong population increased from 1 056 in 1961 to 1 093 in 1981. However, it started to decline since then, dropping to 839 in 2021.

4.2 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。

In analysing the sex ratio, it is relevant to consider several factors: (a) at birth there are more boys than 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.

4.3 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。

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.

4.4 較為顯著的改變出現在 25 至 44 歲及 45 至 64 歲這兩個年齡組別。在 25 至 44 歲人口中，性別比率由 1981 年的 1 223 下跌至 2021 年的 731。在 45 至 64 歲人口中，性別比率由 1991 年的 1 144 下跌至 2021 年的 806。性別比率下跌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 25 至 44 歲人口的性別比率是 905，而 45 至 64 歲的則是 849。

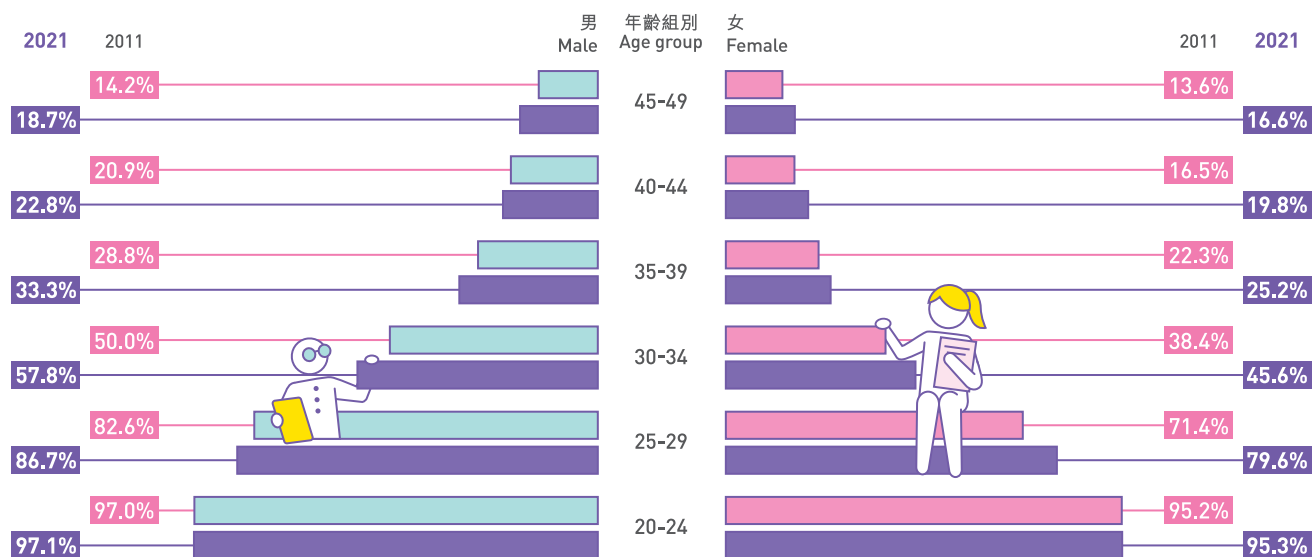
Relatively more significant changes occurred in the age groups of 25-44 and 45-64. Among persons aged 25-44, the sex ratio dropped from 1 223 in 1981 to 731 in 2021. For persons aged 45-64, the sex ratio dropped from 1 144 in 1991 to 806 in 2021. The influx of female foreign domestic helpers and new arrivals from the mainland of China contributed mainly to the 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.

4.5 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。

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

## 05

2011 年及 2021 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的 20 至 49 歲從未結婚的人口比例（不包括外籍家庭傭工）  
Proportion of never-married population aged 20 - 49 (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex and age group, 2011 and 2021



### 男女均趨向遲婚

#### Both women and men were postponing their marriage

5.1 男女均趨向遲婚，20 至 49 歲人口中從未結婚的比例在過去 10 年間有所上升。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。

Both women and men were postponing their marriage. There had been an increase in the proportion of never-married population in the ages of 20-49 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. 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%.

#### 其他參考資料

1. 《2021 年人口普查-主要結果》
2. 《2021 年人口普查-簡要報告》
3. 《香港人口趨勢 1991-2021》

#### Other references

1. 2021 Population Census - Main Results
2. 2021 Population Census - Summary Results
3. Demographic Trends in Hong Kong 1991-2021

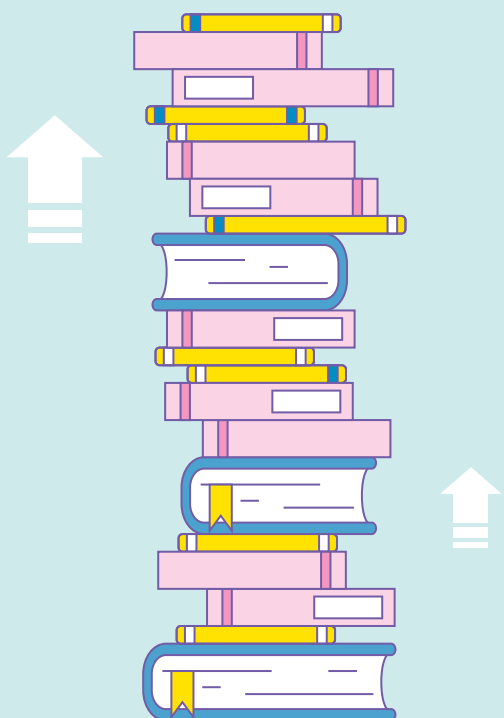
# 香港人口的教育特徵 Educational Characteristics of Hong Kong Population

## 重點 Highlights

01

香港人口的教育程度**持續提高**

Educational attainment of  
Hong Kong population  
**continued to improve**



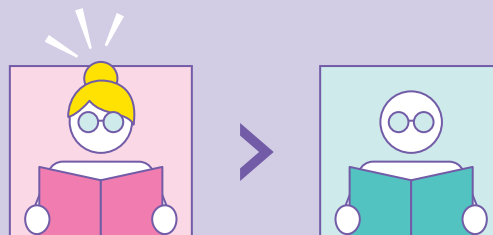
02



年青人的就學比率增加

School attendance rate of youths increased

03



2021 年年輕女性就讀專上教育人口較男性多

More young females than males were attending  
post-secondary education in 2021

04



「商科課程」繼續成為最多  
曾接受專上教育人士修讀的科目

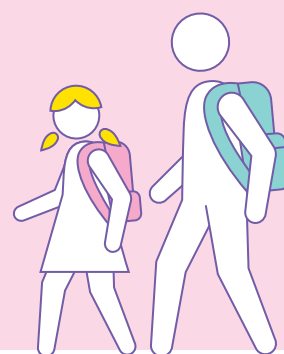
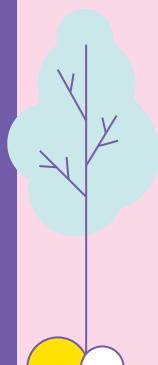
**“Business and  
commercial studies”**

remained as the most popular field  
among the population having attended  
post-secondary education

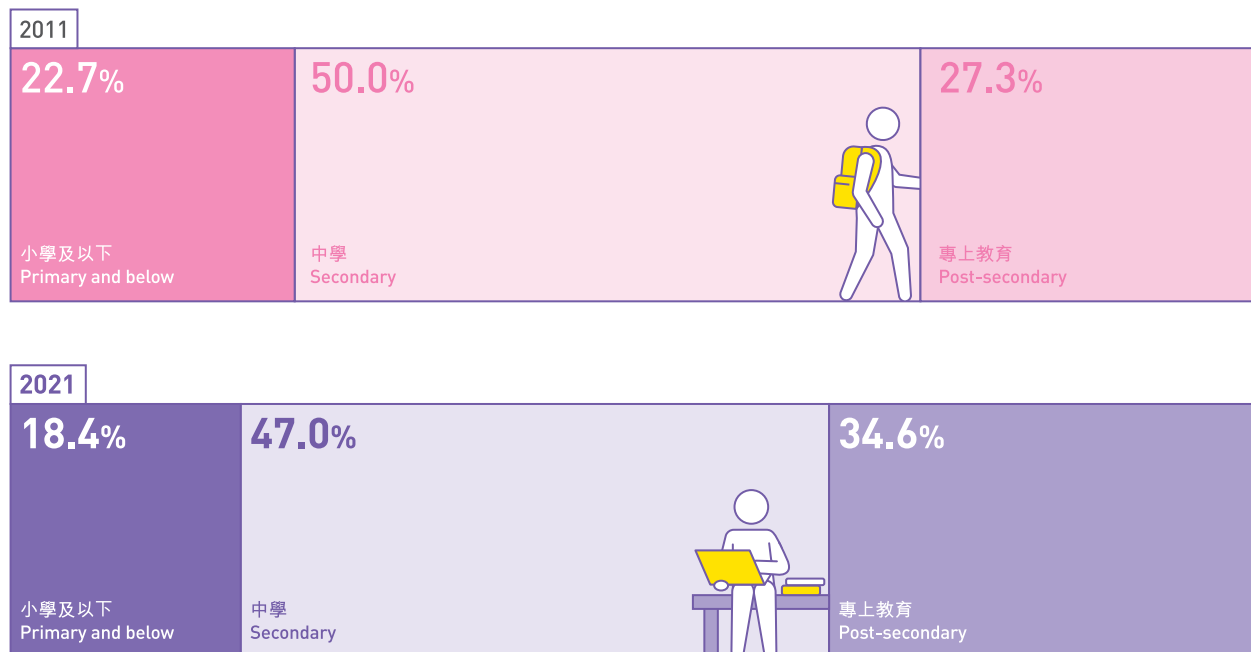
05

近 4 成的學前教育學生  
及小學生步行上學

**Close to 40%**  
of pre-primary and  
primary students  
walked to school



## 01 2011 年及 2021 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上的人口分布 Distribution of population aged 15 and over by educational attainment (highest level attended), 2011 and 2021



### 香港人口的教育程度持續提高

#### Educational attainment of Hong Kong population continued to improve

- 1.1 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%。

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.

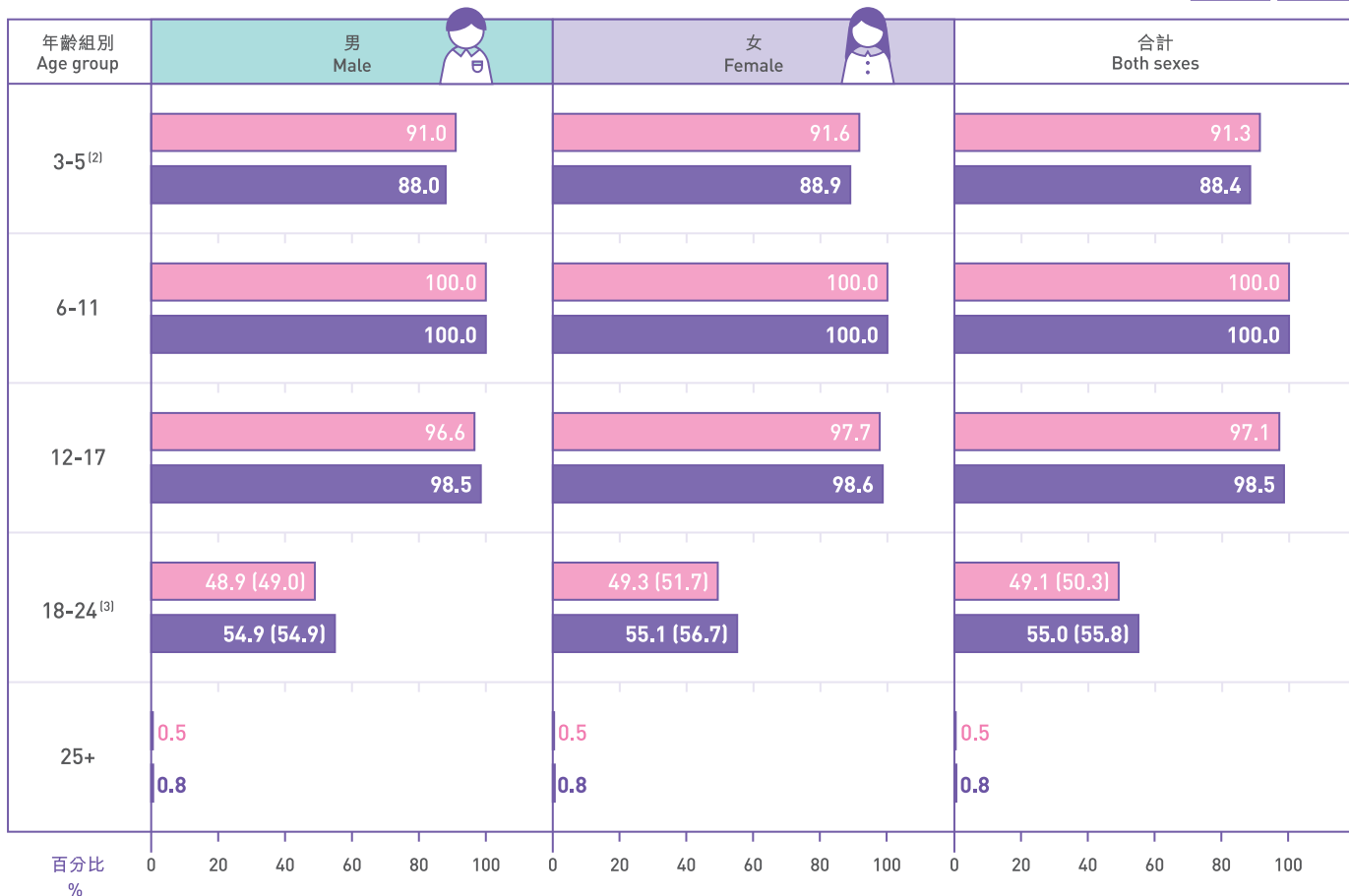


## 02

2011 年及 2021 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的 3 歲及以上的人口就學比率<sup>(1)</sup>

School attendance rate<sup>(1)</sup> of population aged 3 and over by age group and sex, 2011 and 2021

2011 2021



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.

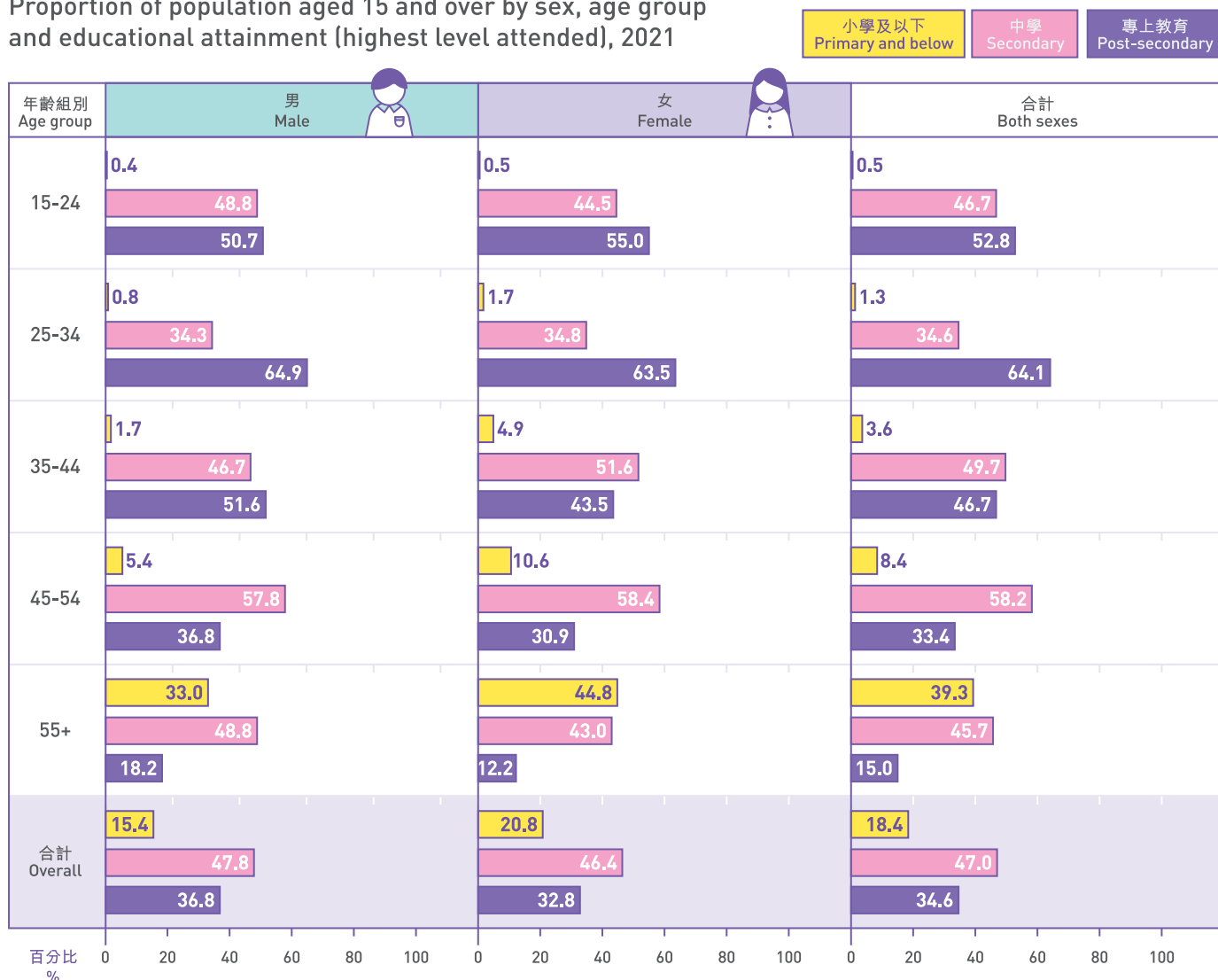
### 年青人的就學比率增加

#### School attendance rate of youths increased

2.1 在 2021 年，3 至 5 歲兒童的就學比率為 88.4%，而 6 至 17 歲的兒童幾乎全部就學。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。

The school attendance rate of children aged 3-5 was 88.4% in 2021, and school attendance for children aged 6-17 was almost universal. On the other hand, over the past 10 years, the school attendance rate of 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.

## 03 2021 年按性別、年齡組別及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上的人口比例 Proportion of population aged 15 and over by sex, age group and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2021



### 2021 年年輕女性就讀專上教育人口較男性多

#### More young females than males were attending post-secondary education in 2021

3.1 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%。

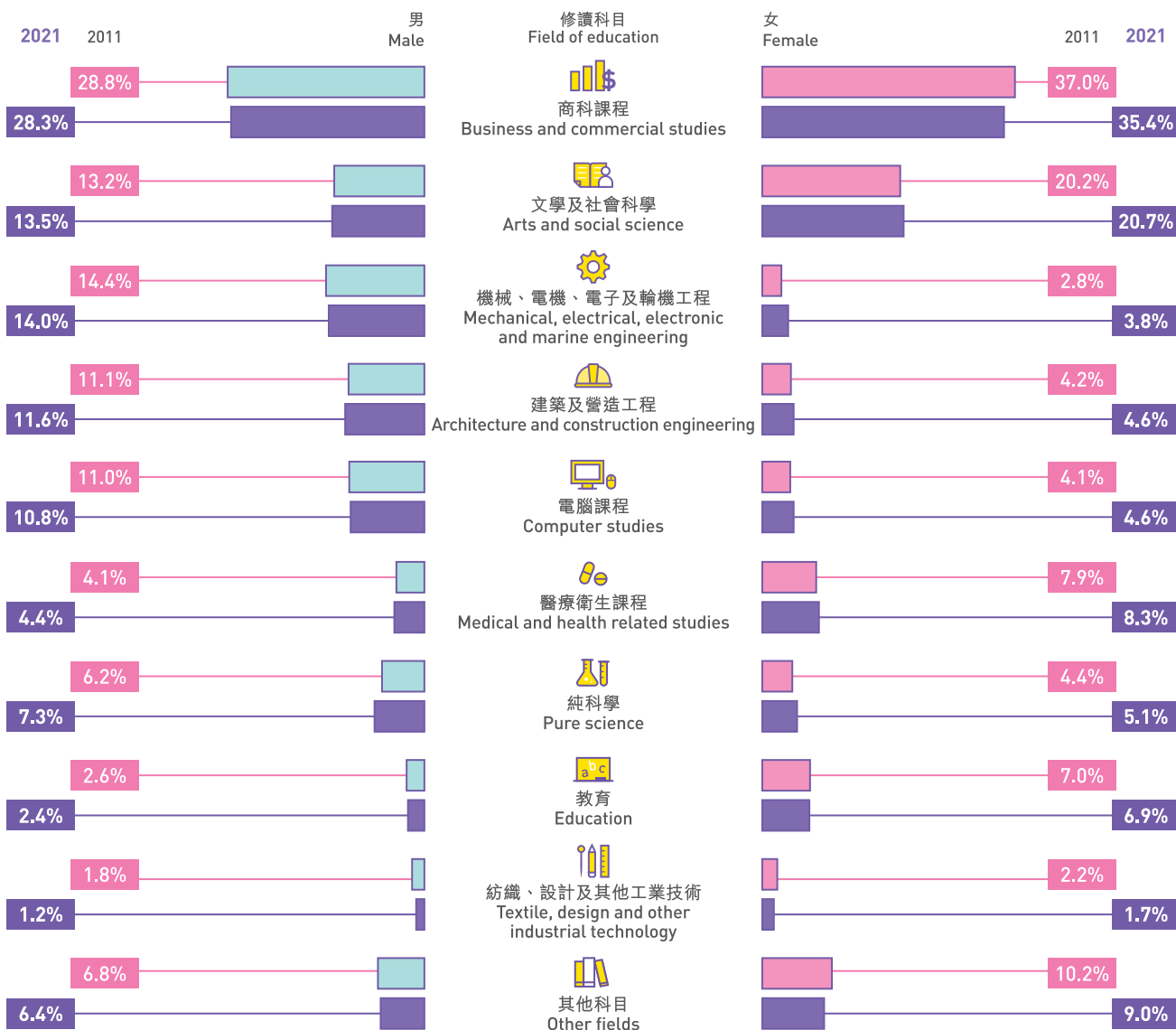
For Hong Kong as a whole, females appeared to have lower level of educational attainment than males. This was because the figures included older generation females who generally had a smaller chance of receiving education when they were young. The proportion of males having attended secondary and higher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

3.2 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分別為 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。

Notwithstanding the overall sex differential in educational attainment, 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% respectively. 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%).

## 04 2011 年及 2021 年按性別及修讀科目劃分的 15 歲及以上曾受專上教育的人口比例

Proportion of population aged 15 and over having attended post-secondary education by sex and field of education, 2011 and 2021














**「商科課程」繼續成為最多曾接受專上教育人士修讀的科目**  
**“Business and commercial studies” remained as the most popular field among the population having attended post-secondary education**

4.1 在 2021 年，曾接受專上教育的人士中，修讀「商科課程」的比例為 32.0%。「文學及社會科學」和「機械、電機、電子及輪機工程」為其次兩個最普遍的修讀科目。

In 2021, the proportion of the population having attended post-secondary education in the field of “Business and commercial studies” was 32.0%. “Arts and social science” and “Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering” were the next two most popular fields of education.

## 05 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比例

### Proportion of persons attending full-time courses in educational institutions 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			
	學前教育及小學 Pre-primary and primary	中學 Secondary	專上教育 Post-secondary	合計 Overall
	百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> %			
 步行 On foot only	38.5	21.2	4.2	26.4
 香港鐵路(本地線) <sup>(2)</sup> Mass Transit Railway (Local line) <sup>(2)</sup>	10.2	28.3	64.9	26.4
 巴士 <sup>(3)</sup> Bus <sup>(3)</sup>	11.7	24.8	22.9	18.0
 校車 <sup>(4)</sup> School bus <sup>(4)</sup>	21.3	4.0	0.5	11.9
 公共小巴 <sup>(5)</sup> Public light bus <sup>(5)</sup>	4.8	9.2	3.7	6.0
 私家車 / 客貨車 Private car / Passenger van	8.7	4.7	1.2	6.0
 香港鐵路(輕鐵) Mass Transit Railway (Light Rail)	2.5	5.3	0.7	3.0
 屋邨 / 大廈巴士 Residential coach service	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.7
 的士 Taxi	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.6
 小輪 / 船艇 Ferry/Vessel	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3
 其他 Others	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.7
合計 Overall	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字顯示在有關教育程度的總計中所佔的百分比。

(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) 校車包括學校私家小巴。

(5) 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 of the respective educational levels.

(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 Lantau Bus, Long Win Bus, Mass Transit Railway Feeder Buses and shuttle buses running between commercial/office developments and railway stations.

(4) School buses include school private light buses.

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

## 近 4 成的學前教育學生及小學生步行上學

### Close to 40% of pre-primary and primary students walked to school

5.1 不同教育程度的學生採用不同的交通方式上學。在 2021 年，有 38.5% 學前教育學生及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%。

The mode of transport used by students varied among students with different levels of education. In 2021, 38.5% of the pre-primary and 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.

#### 其他參考資料

- 《2021 年人口普查-主要結果》
- 《2021 年人口普查-簡要報告》

#### Other references

- 2021 Population Census - Main Results
- 2021 Population Census - Summary Results

# 香港人口的經濟特徵 Economic Characteristics of Hong Kong Population

## 重點 Highlights

01

香港勞動人口  
在 2021 年為 **394** 萬人

Labour force of Hong Kong was  
**3.94** million in 2021



02

65 歲及以上勞動人口  
在過去 10 年間**增加超過兩倍**

Persons aged 65 and over  
in the labour force **more than tripled**  
over the past 10 years



03

在過去 10 年間  
女性的勞動人口參與率  
在大部分年齡組別均見上升

Female labour force  
participation rate increased  
for most age groups  
over the past 10 years



05

2021 年**逾半**工作人口  
每週通常工作 40 至 49 小時

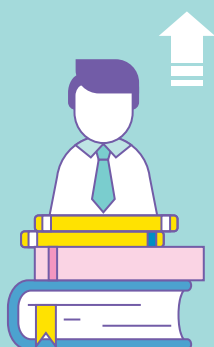
**Over half** of the working population  
usually worked 40-49 hours weekly in 2021



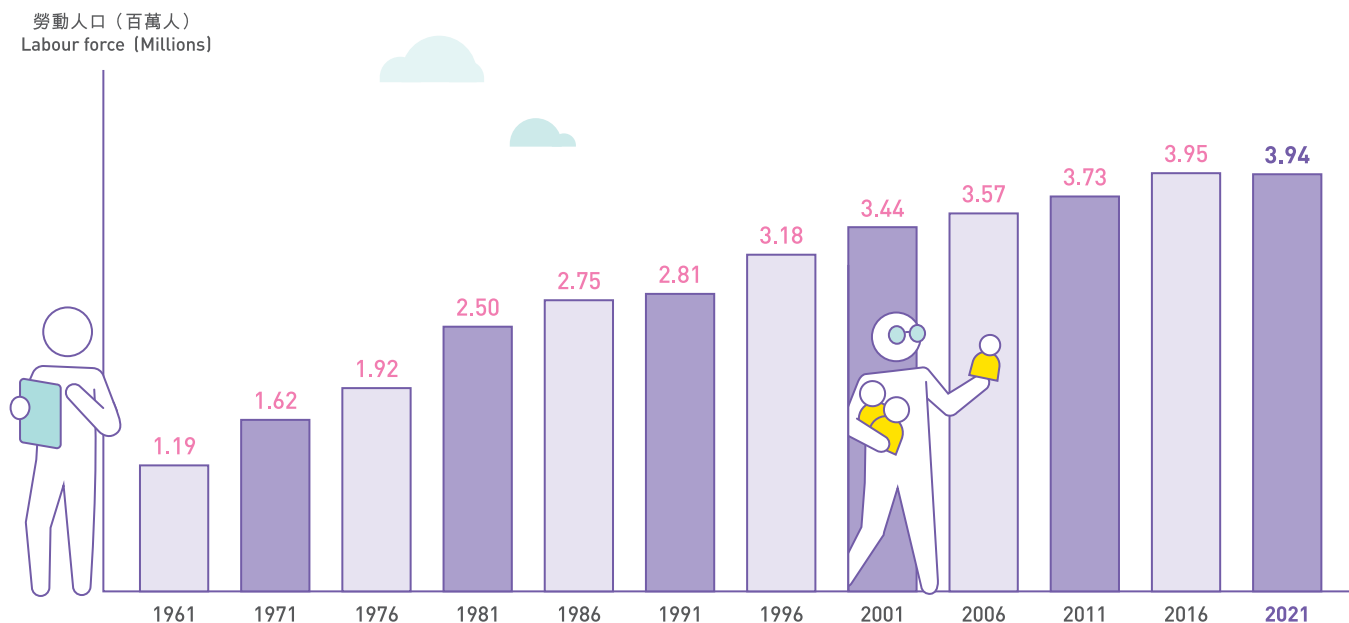
04

曾接受專上教育的工作人口  
比例大幅增至 **45.0%**

The proportion of working  
population having attended  
post-secondary education  
increased significantly to **45.0%**



## 01 1961 年至 2021 年的勞動人口 Labour force, 1961 - 2021

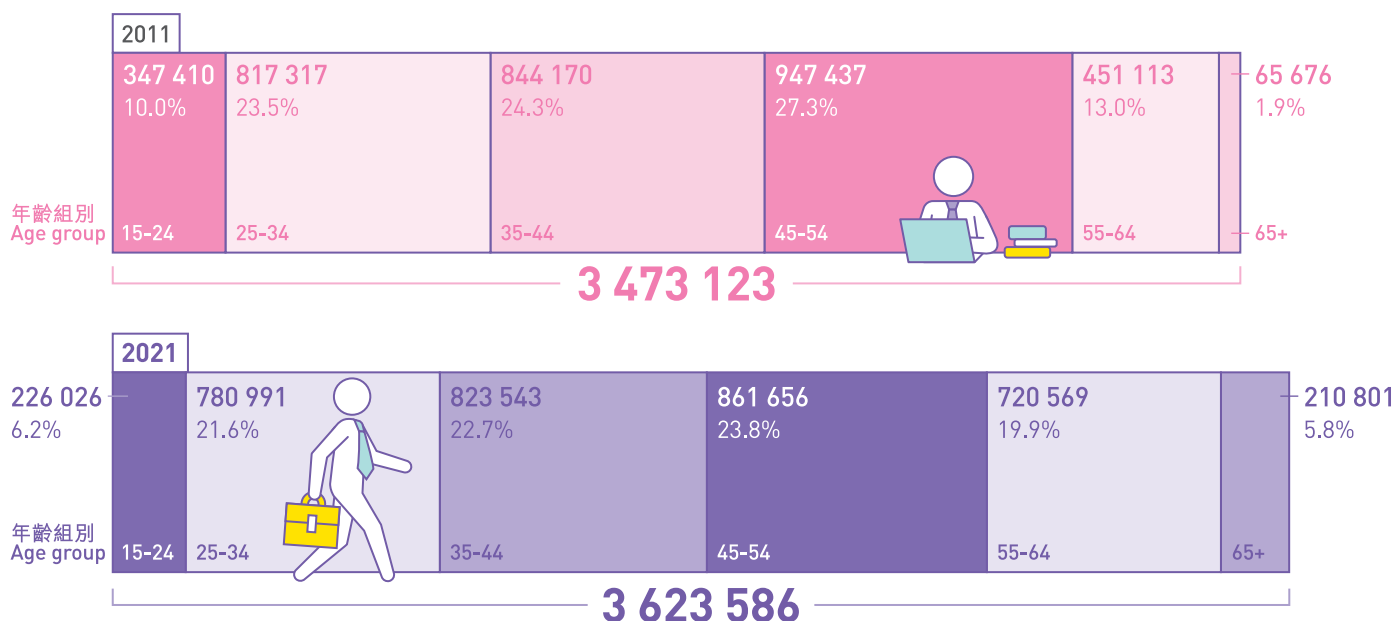


### 香港勞動人口在 2021 年為 394 萬人 Labour force of Hong Kong was 3.94 million in 2021

- 1.1 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。

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.

## 02 2011 年及 2021 年按年齡組別劃分的勞動人口分布（不包括外籍家庭傭工） Distribution of labour force (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by age group, 2011 and 2021



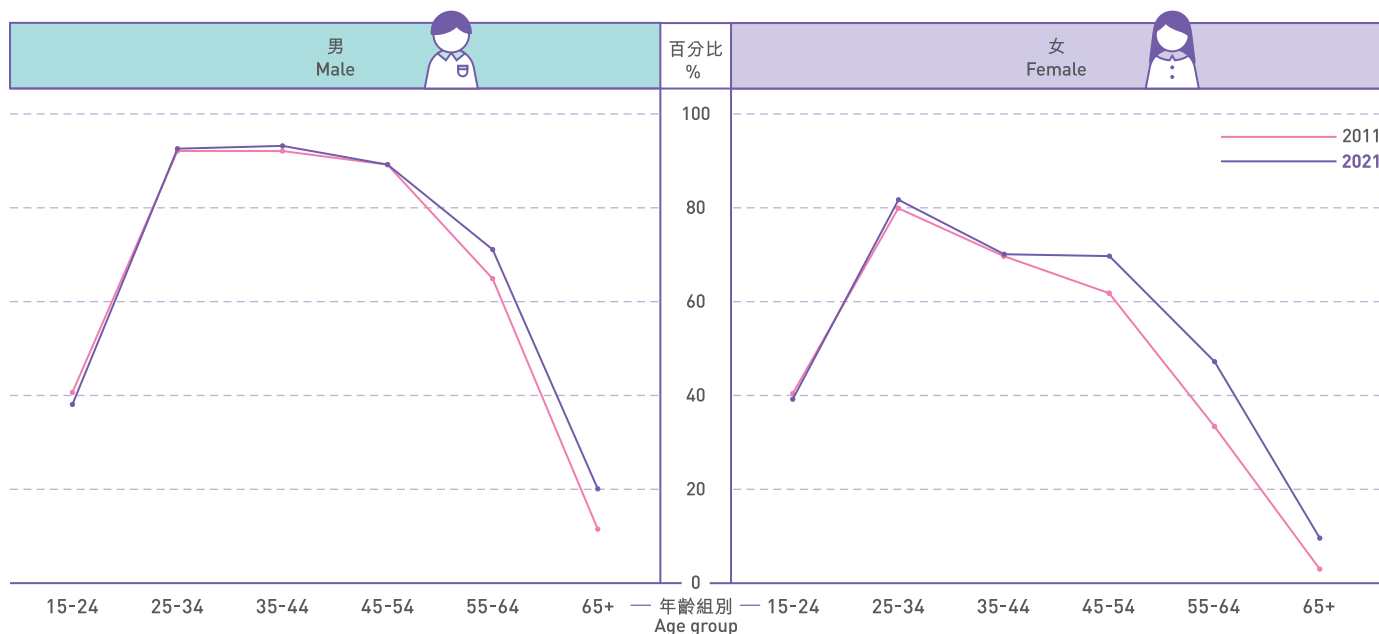
### 65 歲及以上勞動人口在過去 10 年間增加超過兩倍

### Persons aged 65 and over in the labour force more than tripled over the past 10 years

2.1 過去 10 年，65 歲及以上的勞動人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）由 2011 年的 65 676 人上升至 2021 年的 210 801 人，升幅超過兩倍。另一方面，由於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，15 至 24 歲的勞動人口由 2011 年的 347 410 人下跌至 2021 年的 226 026 人。

Over the past 10 years, persons aged 65 and over in the labour force (excluding foreign domestic helpers) more than tripled, from 65 676 in 2011 to 210 801 in 2021. Due to deferral in entering the labour force amongst the youths as a result of increased post-secondary educational opportunities, persons aged 15-24 in the labour force decreased from 347 410 in 2011 to 226 026 in 2021.

## 03 2011 年及 2021 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的勞動人口參與率<sup>(1)</sup> (不包括外籍家庭傭工) Labour force participation rate<sup>(1)</sup> (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex and age group, 2011 and 2021



男性的整體勞動人口參與率  
Overall labour force participation rate for males

2011  
67.0

2021  
65.7

女性的整體勞動人口參與率  
Overall labour force participation rate for females

2011  
49.6

2021  
50.5

註釋: [1] 勞動人口佔相關性別年齡組別總人數的百分比。

Note: [1] The proportion of labour force in the total population in the respective sex-age groups.

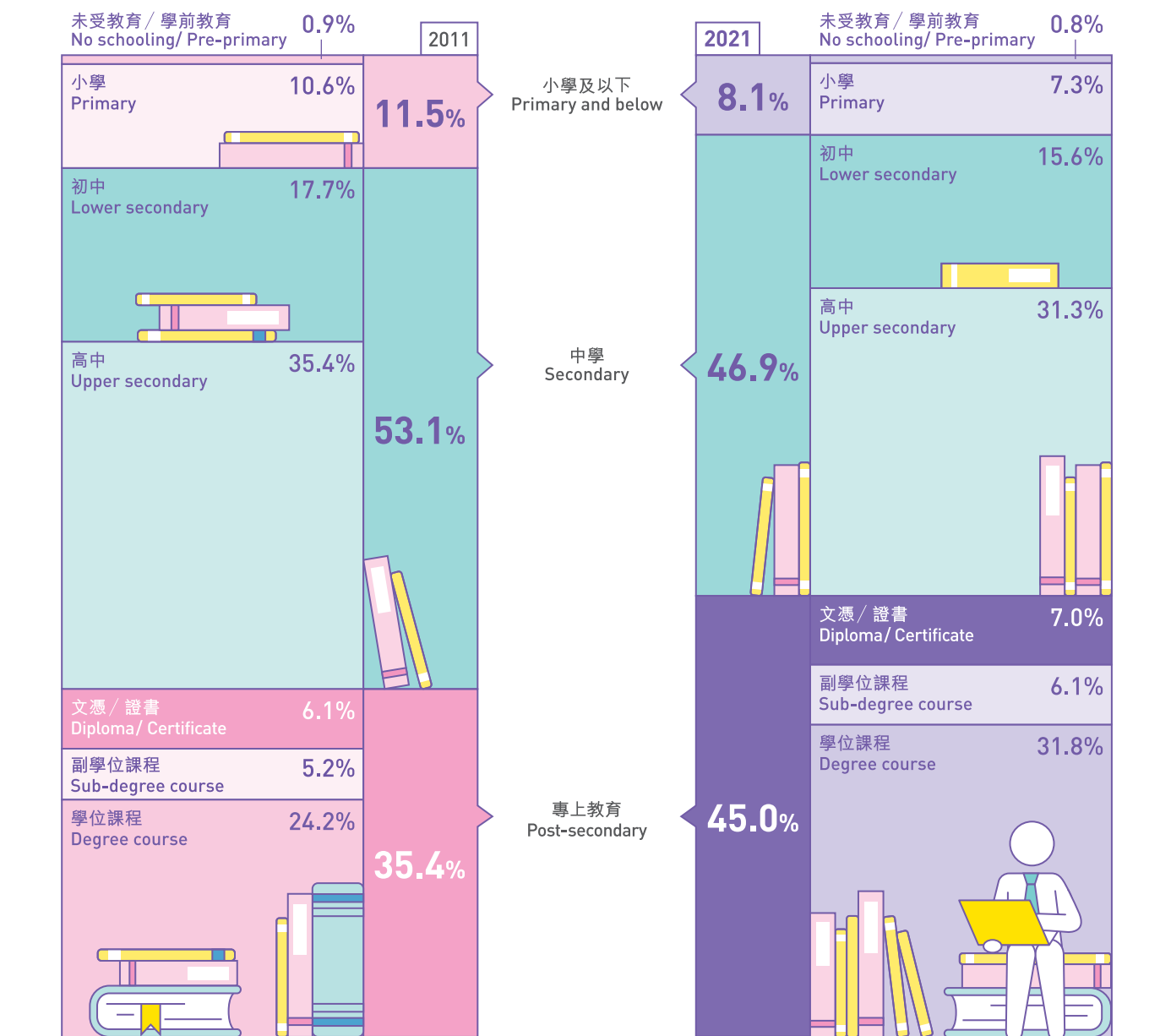
### 在過去 10 年間女性的勞動人口參與率在大部分年齡組別均見上升 Female labour force participation rate increased for most age groups over the past 10 years

3.1 與 2011 年比較，大部分年齡組別的女性勞動人口參與率在 2021 年均有所上升。撇除外籍家庭傭工後，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%，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。

Compared with 2011, labour participation rates of females increased for most age groups in 2021. 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 increased from 61.8% to 69.7% for those aged 45-54. The increase was because more females were better educated and had stronger tendency to remain in the labour force.



## 04 2011 年及 2021 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的工作人口分布 Distribution of working population by educational attainment (highest level attended), 2011 and 2021



### 曾接受專上教育的工作人口比例大幅增至 45.0%

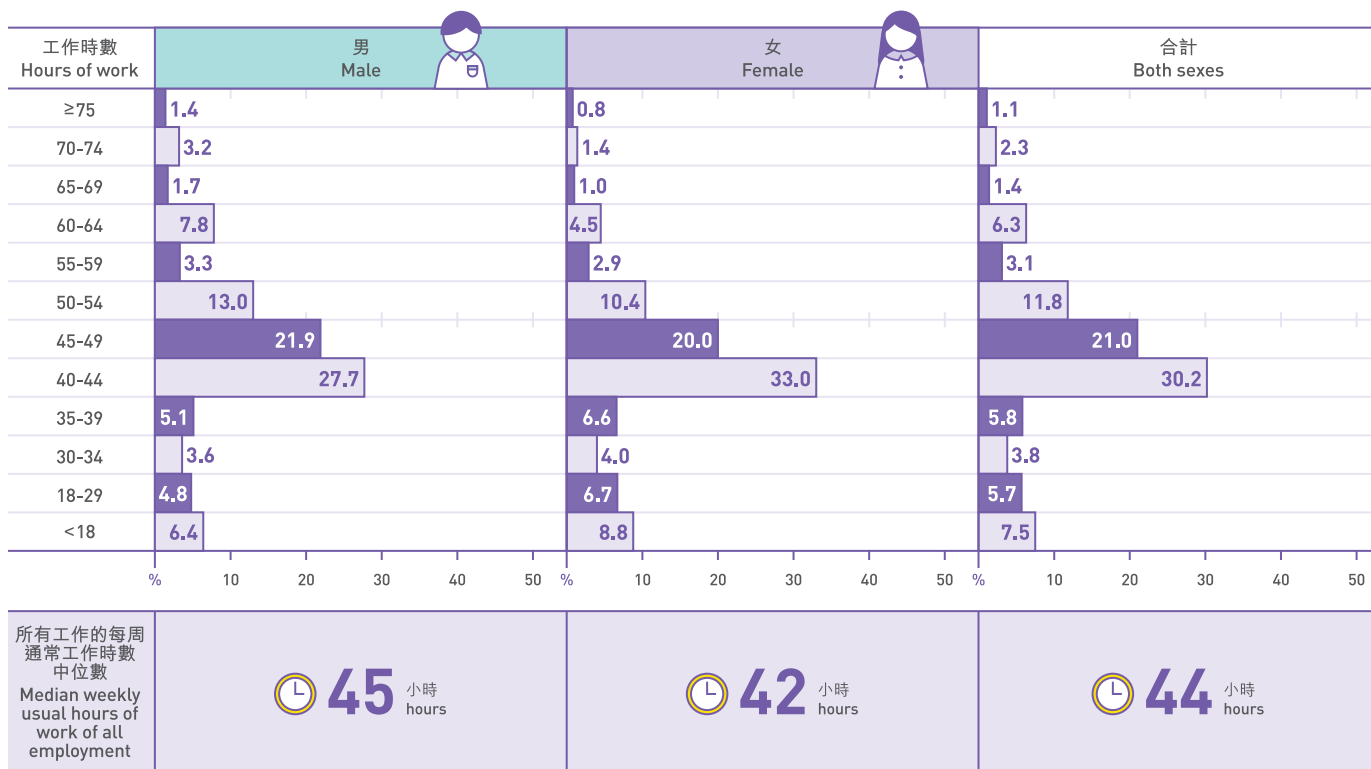
The proportion of working population having attended post-secondary education increased significantly to 45.0%

4.1 在過去 10 年，工作人口的教育程度持續提高。未受教育或只曾接受學前教育的工作人口比例，由 2011 年的 0.9% 降至 2021 年的 0.8%；只曾接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，同期間曾接受專上教育的人口比例則由 35.4% 大幅增至 45.0%。

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 had only attended pre-primary education decreased from 0.9% in 2011 to 0.8% in 2021, and that of those having only attended primary education decreased from 10.6% in 2011 to 7.3% in 2021. On the other hand, the proportion of those having attended post-secondary education increased significantly from 35.4% to 45.0% in the same period.

## 05

### 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分布（不包括外籍家庭傭工） Distribution of working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by weekly usual hours of work of all employment and sex, 2021



### 2021 年逾半工作人口每週通常工作 40 至 49 小時

### Over half of the working population usually worked 40-49 hours weekly in 2021

5.1 在 2021 年，逾半工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）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 44 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%。

In 2021, over half of the working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) usually worked 40-49 hours weekly. The median weekly usual hours of work was 44 hours. 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%.

#### 其他參考資料

1. 《2021 年人口普查-主要結果》
2. 《2021 年人口普查-簡要報告》

#### Other references

1. 2021 Population Census - Main Results
2. 2021 Population Census - Summary Results

# 香港的家庭住戶 Domestic Households in Hong Kong

## 重點 Highlights

01

香港家庭住戶數目在過去 10 年  
增加 **12.9%**，比人口增長（4.8%）快

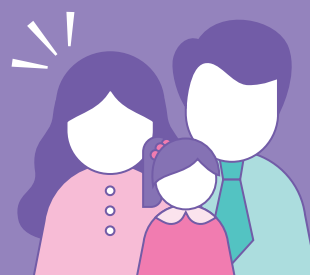
Domestic households in Hong Kong  
grew by **12.9%** in the past 10  
years, faster than the  
population (4.8%)



02

小型家庭愈來愈普遍

Small households had become  
increasingly common



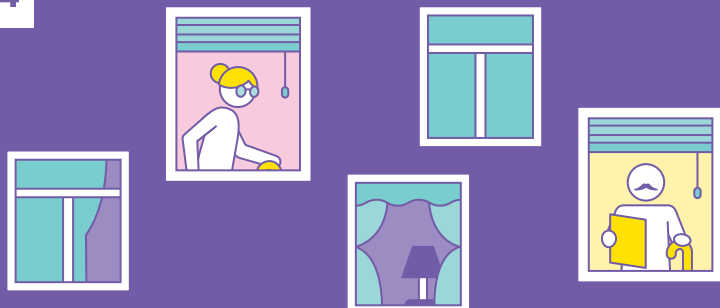
03

由於生育水平偏低，沒有兒童的  
住戶比例顯著上升

With low level of fertility,  
proportion of households without  
children increased significantly



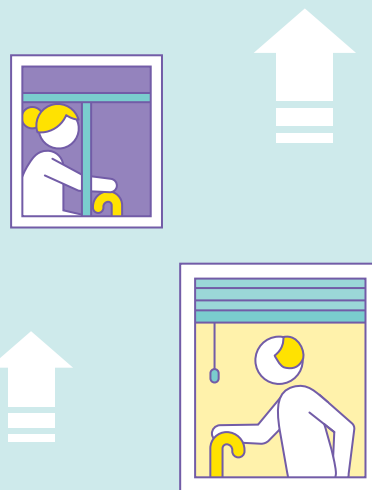
04



平均約五分之二的住戶有至少一名長者

On average two out of five households had  
at least one elderly member

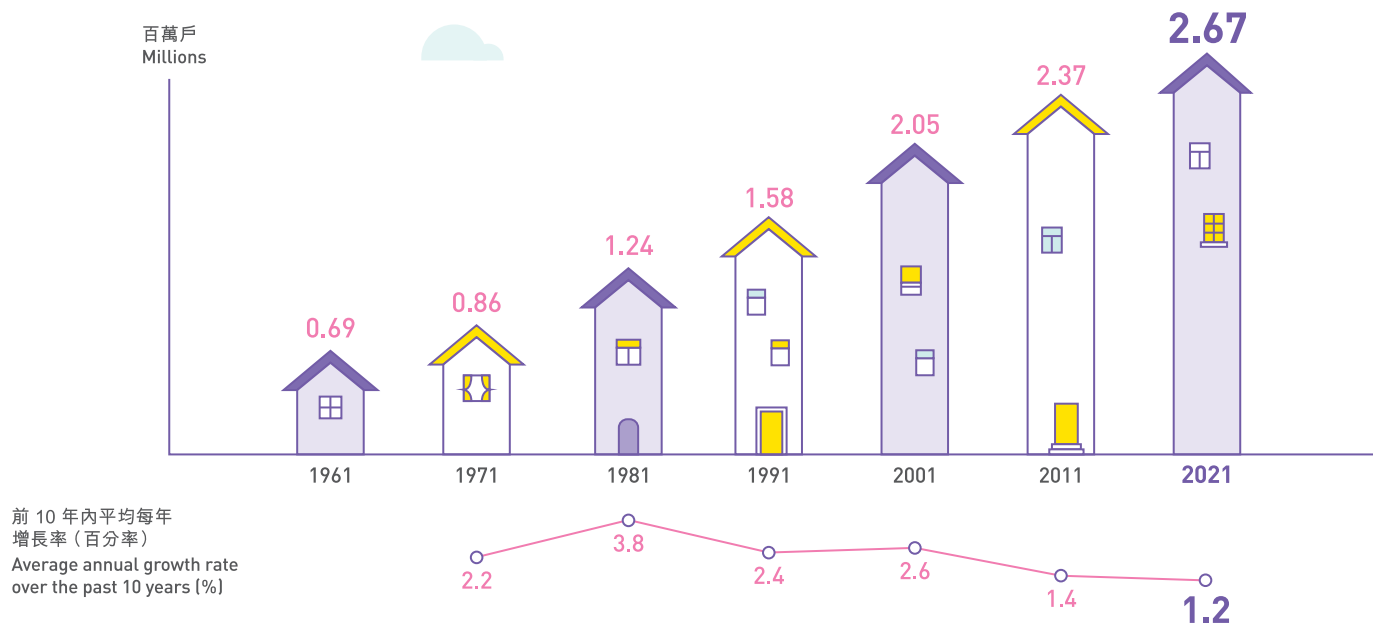
05



獨居長者住戶數目  
在過去 10 年大幅上升 **近 6 成**

Single elderly households  
increased significantly by  
**almost 60%**  
over the past 10 years

## 01 1961 年至 2021 年家庭住戶數目 Domestic households, 1961-2021

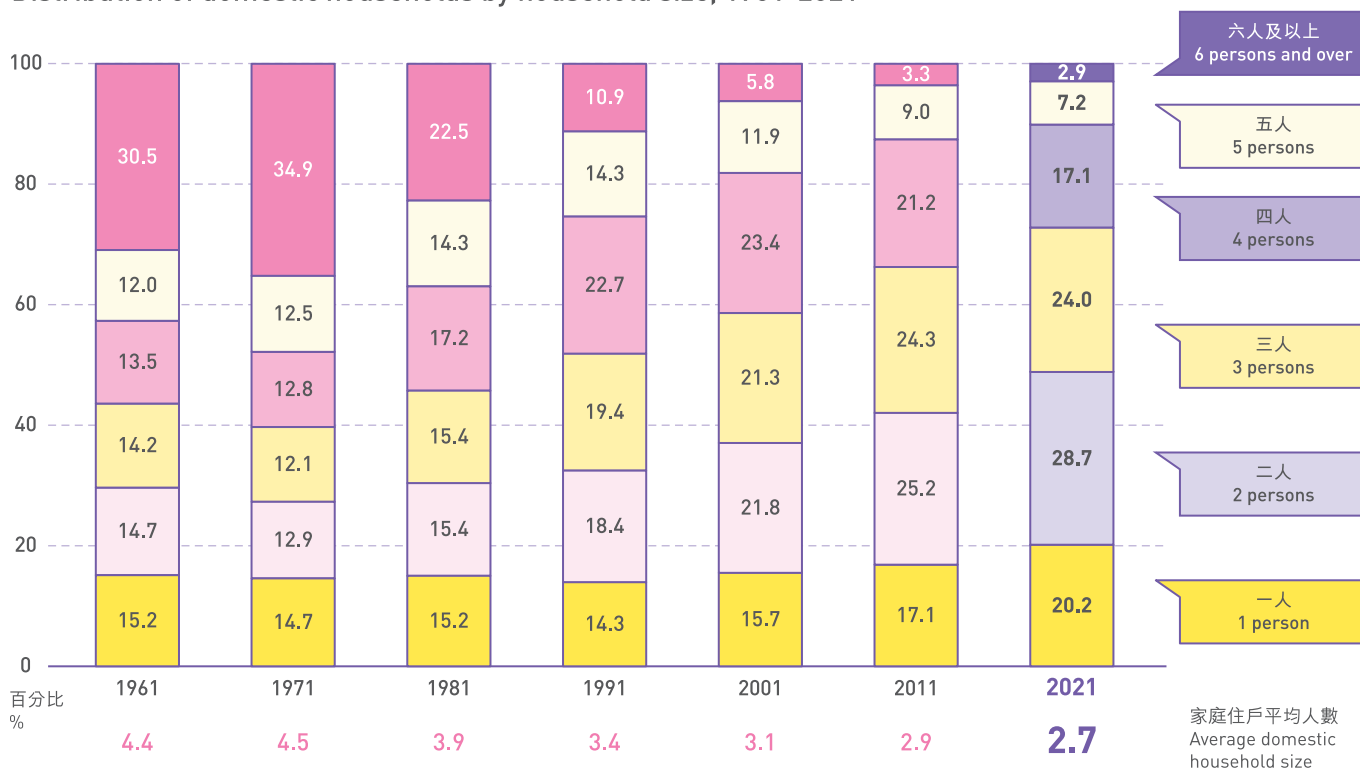


**香港家庭住戶數目在過去 10 年增加 12.9%，比人口增長（4.8%）快**  
**Domestic households in Hong Kong grew by 12.9% in the past 10 years, faster than the population (4.8%)**

- 1.1 香港家庭住戶數目由 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在同期下降，以致家庭住戶數目的增長比人口增長（4.8%）快。

The number of domestic households in Hong Kong 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 during the same period, leading to faster growth of the number of domestic households than the population (4.8%).

## 02 1961 年至 2021 年按住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶分布 Distribution of domestic households by household size, 1961-2021



### 小型家庭愈來愈普遍

#### Small households had become increasingly common

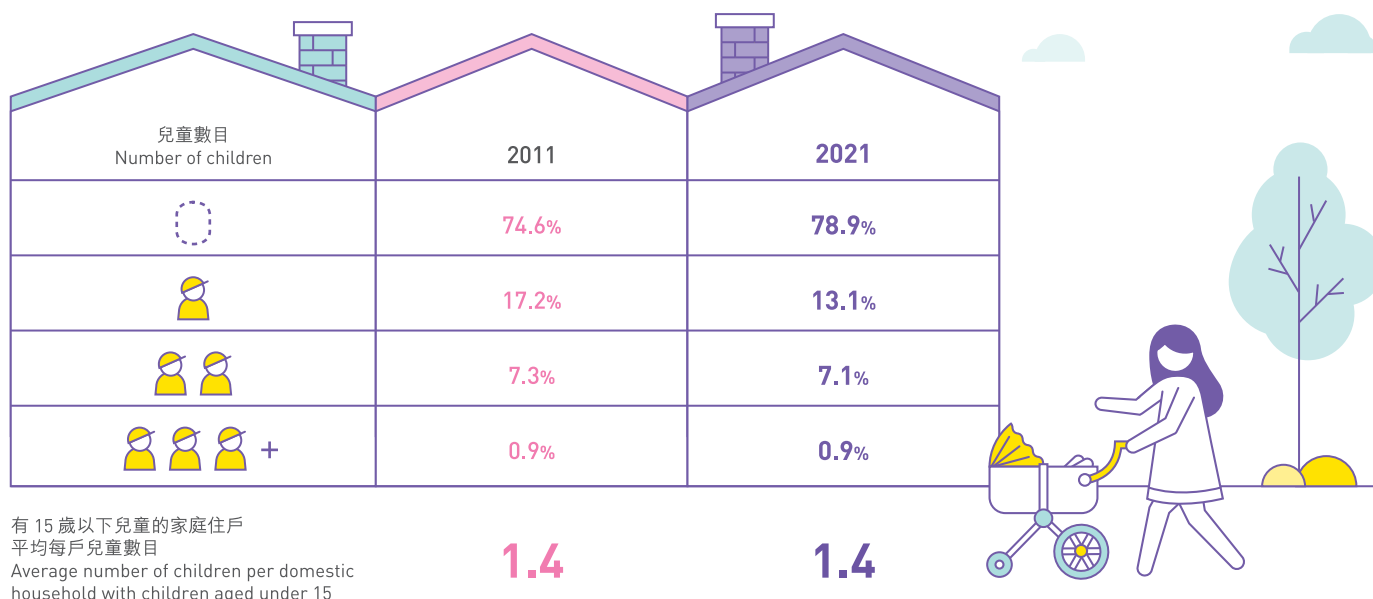
2.1 小型家庭住戶愈來愈普遍。在 2011 至 2021 年間，一至二人住戶的比率由 42.3% 上升 48.9%。反映出 (i) 獨居更普遍；(ii) 較多人於婚後不與父母同住；及 (iii) 夫婦選擇不要孩子。

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.

2.2 相反，四人及以上的住戶由 2011 年的 33.4% 下降至 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。

In contrast, the proportion of households with four persons and over declined from 33.4% in 2011 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.

## 03 2011 年及 2021 年按 15 歲以下兒童數目劃分的家庭住戶數目分布 Distribution of domestic households by number of children aged under 15, 2011 and 2021



### 由於生育水平偏低，沒有兒童的住戶比例顯著上升

With low level of fertility, proportion of households without children increased significantly

3.1 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。

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 same period.

## 04 2011 年及 2021 年有 65 歲及以上長者的家庭住戶數目 Domestic households with elderly persons aged 65 and over, 2011 and 2021

	住戶人數 Household size						合計 Overall
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
2011	119 376 [29.5]	203 240 [34.0]	152 838 [26.6]	99 309 [19.8]	58 648 [27.6]	35 210 [45.5]	668 621 [28.2]
2021	188 569 [34.8]	342 940 [44.7]	245 821 [38.3]	133 654 [29.3]	67 429 [35.1]	41 943 [54.3]	1 020 356 [38.2]

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示有 65 歲及以上長者的住戶在全港同一住戶人數的家庭住戶中所佔比例。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets represent the proportion of domestic households with elderly persons aged 65 and over in all domestic households in Hong Kong with the same household size.

### 平均約五分之二住戶有至少一名長者

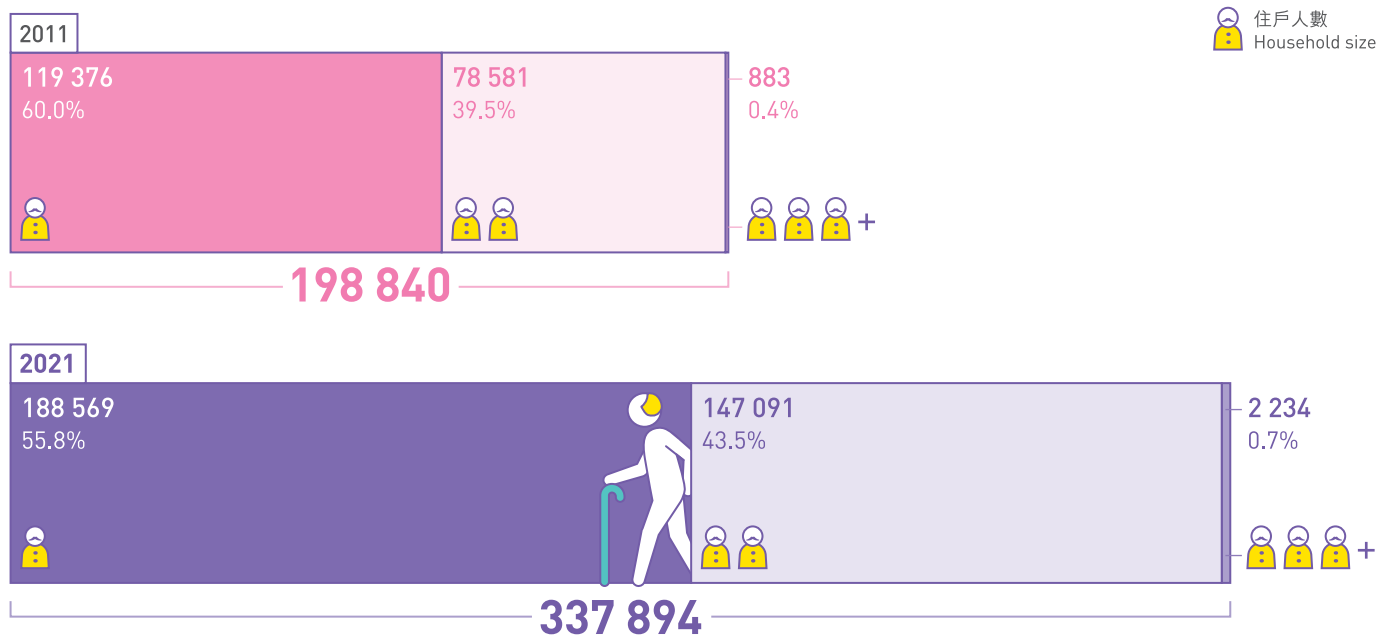
### On average two out of five households had at least one elderly member

4.1 在過去 10 年，65 歲及以上的長者數目增加約 51 萬人。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 戶大增至 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%。

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

## 05

### 2011 年及 2021 年按住戶人數劃分的只有 65 歲及以上長者的家庭住戶數目<sup>(1)</sup> Domestic households with elderly persons aged 65 and over only<sup>(1)</sup> by household size, 2011 and 2021



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.

### 獨居長者住戶數目在過去 10 年大幅上升近 6 成

### Single elderly households increased significantly by almost 60% over the past 10 years

5.1 在 2021 年，只有長者的家庭住戶數目達 337 894 戶。而這些只有長者的住戶中，有大部分（55.8%）是獨居長者住戶。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%。

Number of domestic households comprising solely elderly persons reached 337 894 in 2021. The majority (55.8%) of the elderly-only households were single household. The number of single elderly households grew significantly by 58.0% from 119 376 in 2011 to 188 569 in 2021.

#### 其他參考資料

1. 《2021 年人口普查 - 主要結果》
2. 《2021 年人口普查 - 簡要報告》

#### Other references

1. 2021 Population Census - Main Results
2. 2021 Population Census - Summary Results



# 香港人口的房屋特徵 Housing Characteristics of Hong Kong Population

## 重點 Highlights

01

有人居住的屋宇單位數目  
在過去 10 年增加約 **31** 萬個

Number of occupied quarters  
increased by around

**0.31** million over the past 10 years



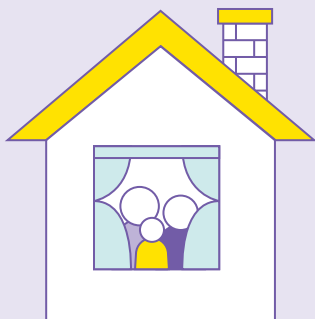
02

超過一半的人口居住在私人永久性房屋

**More than half** of the population  
resided in private permanent housing



03



居住在自置物業內的家庭住戶比例下降 **3.5 個百分點**

Proportion of domestic households resided in the quarters they owned  
decreased by **3.5 percentage points**

04

自置私人永久性房屋住戶  
每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數為

Owner-occupiers in private permanent housing  
incurred a median monthly mortgage payment of



**13,500**

05

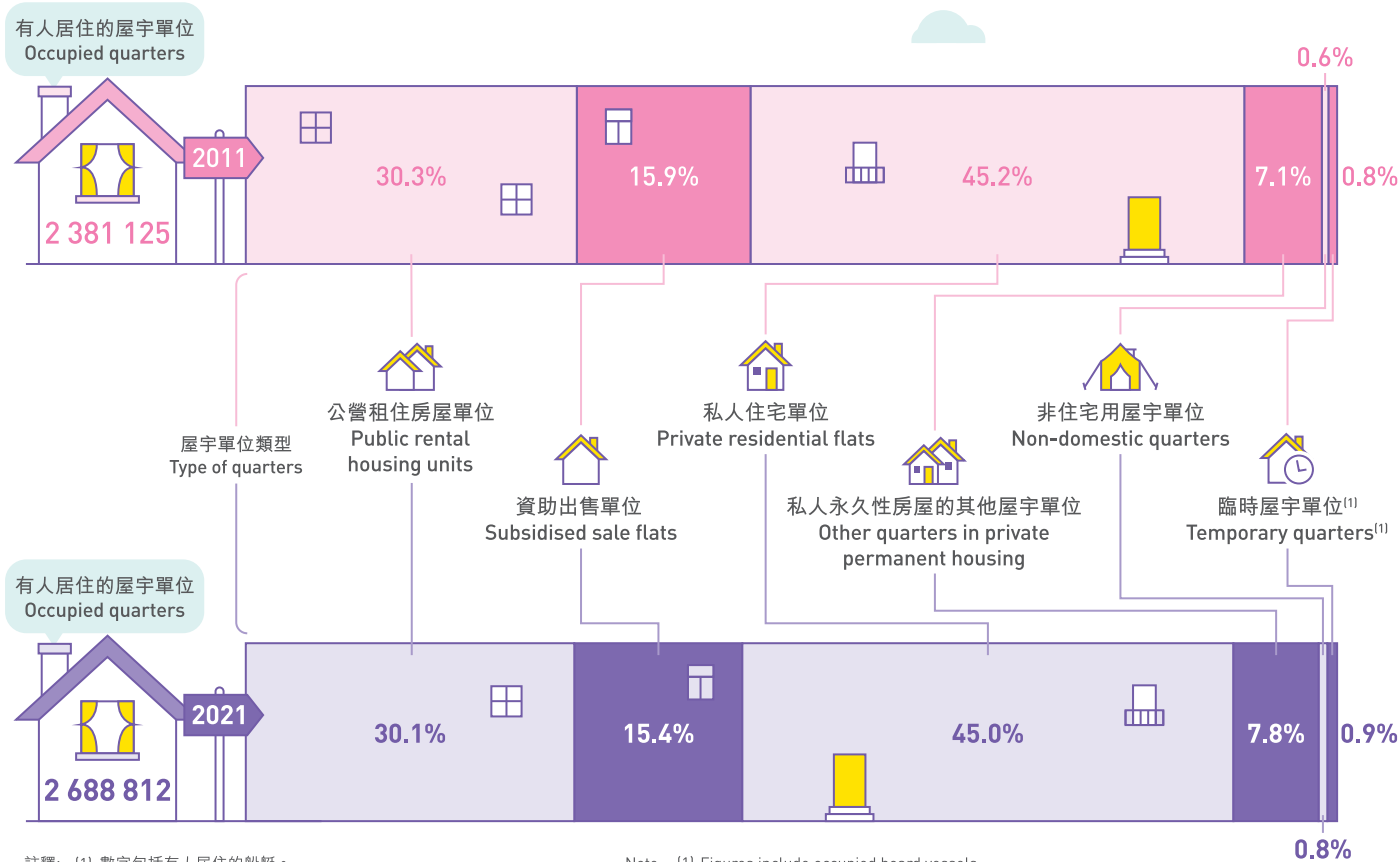
私人住宅單位租戶的每月租金中位數為

Rental households in private residential flats  
recorded a median monthly rent of



**12,000**

## 01 2011 年及 2021 年按屋宇單位類型劃分的有人居住的屋宇單位分布 Distribution of occupied quarters by type of quarters, 2011 and 2021



註釋: (1) 數字包括有人居住的船艇。

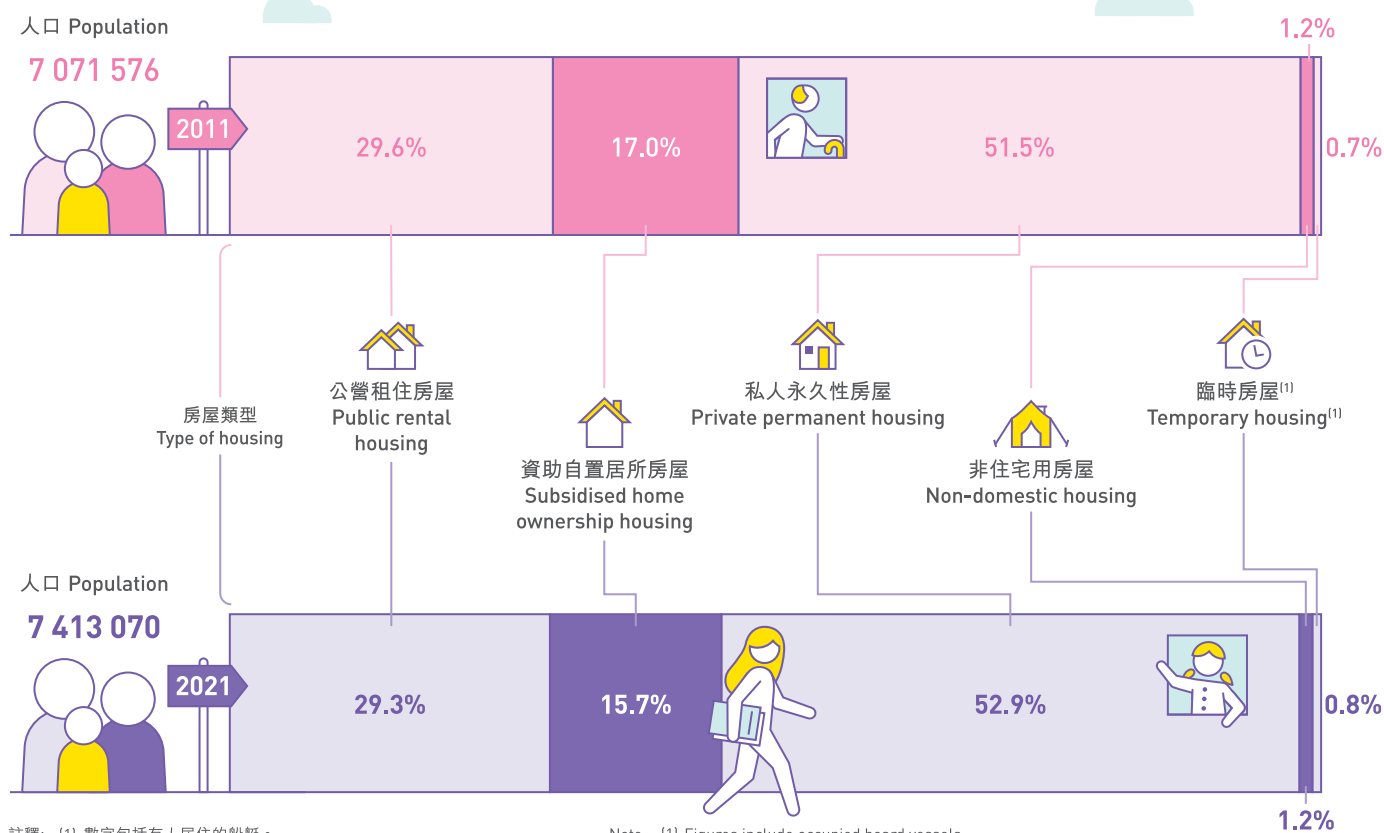
Note: (1) Figures include occupied board vessels.

### 有人居住的屋宇單位數目在過去 10 年增加約 31 萬個 Number of occupied quarters increased by around 0.31 million over the past 10 years

1.1 香港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，增加約 31 萬個。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。

In Hong Kong, the total number of occupied quarters increased by around 0.31 million from 2.38 million in 2011 to 2.69 million 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 in 2021. The proportions were similar when compared to 10 years earlier.

## 02 2011 年及 2021 年按房屋類型劃分的人口分布 Distribution of population by type of housing, 2011 and 2021



註釋: (1) 數字包括有人居住的船艇。

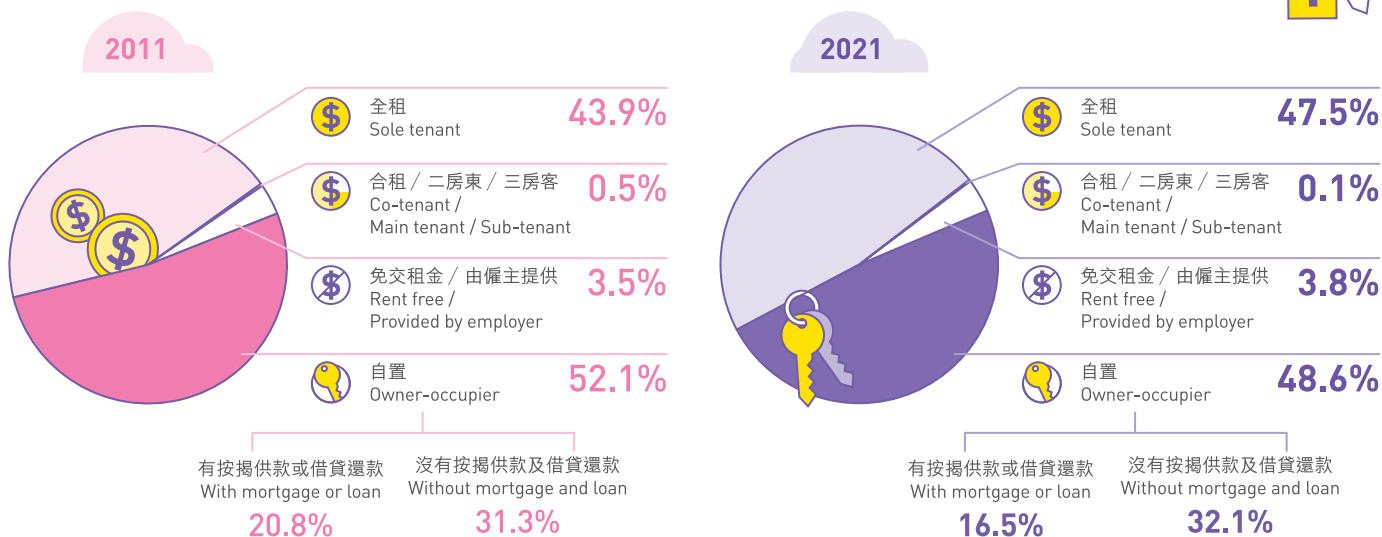
Note: (1) Figures include occupied board vessels.

### 超過一半的人口居住在私人永久性房屋 More than half of the population resided in private permanent housing

2.1 在 2021 年，居住在私人永久性房屋的人口佔總人口的 52.9%，較 2011 年增加 1.4 個百分點。而居住在公營租住房屋及資助自置居所房屋的人口分別佔 29.3% 及 15.7%，較 10 年前分別下跌 0.2 及 1.4 個百分點。

In 2021, 52.9% of the population lived in private permanent housing, which showed an increase of 1.4 percentage points over that in 2011. The proportion of the population living in public rental housing and subsidised home ownership housing were 29.3% and 15.7% respectively, representing a decrease of 0.2 and 1.4 percentage points respectively when compared to 10 years ago.

## 03 2011 年及 2021 年按居所租住權劃分的家庭住戶<sup>(1)</sup>數目分布 Distribution of domestic households<sup>(1)</sup> by tenure of accommodation, 2011 and 2021



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.

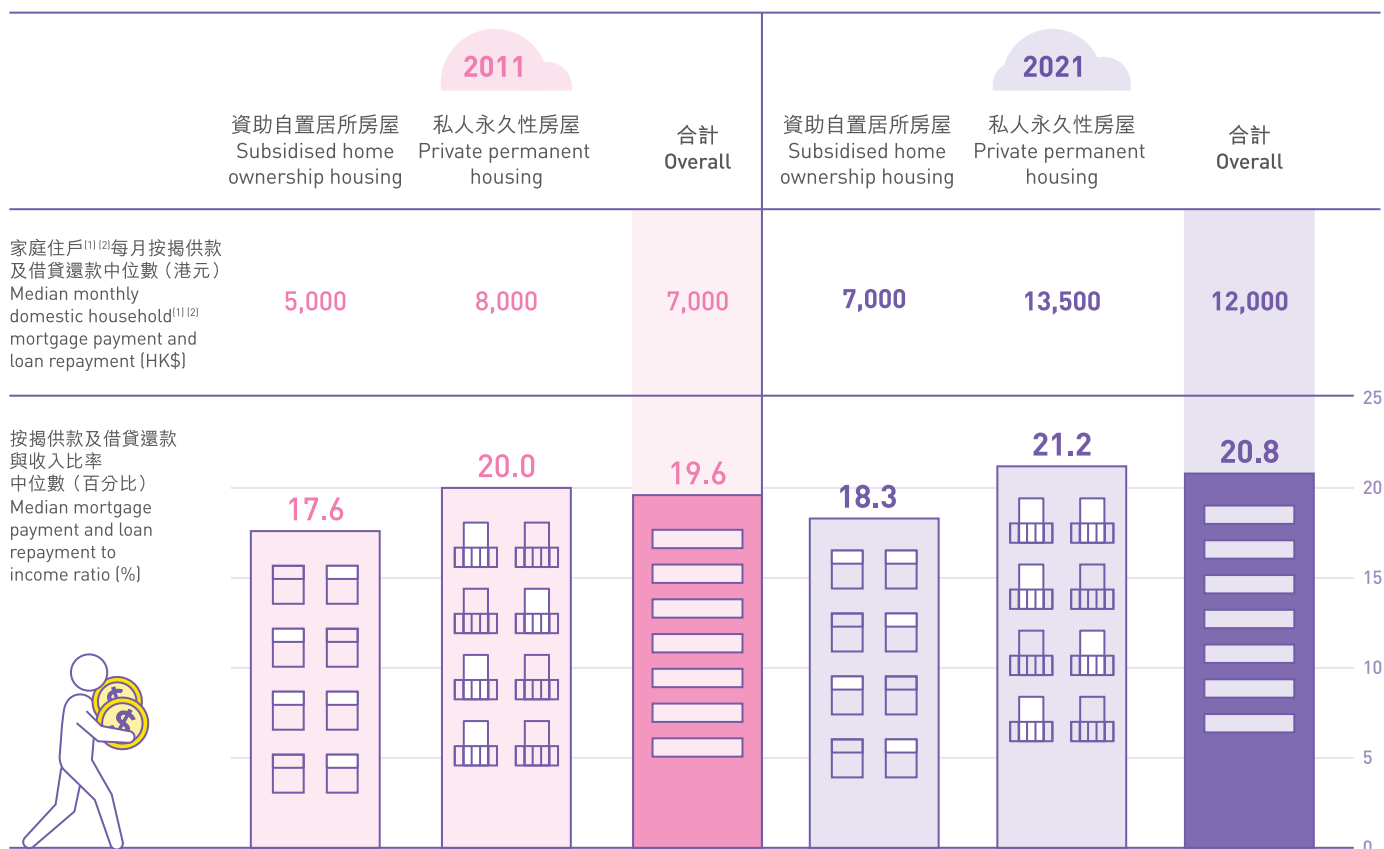
### 居住在自置物業內的家庭住戶比例下降 3.5 個百分點

### Proportion of domestic households resided in the quarters they owned decreased by 3.5 percentage points

3.1 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%。

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.

## 04 2011 年及 2021 年按房屋類型劃分住在自置居所的家庭住戶<sup>(1)(2)</sup>的住房支出 Housing cost of domestic households<sup>(1)(2)</sup> living in owner-occupier accommodation by type of housing, 2011 and 2021



註釋: (1) 數字不包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

(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。

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

(2) Figures only include domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage payment or loan repayment.

### 自置私人永久性房屋住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數為 13,500 元 Owner-occupiers in private permanent housing incurred a median monthly mortgage payment of \$13,500

4.1 在 2021 年，住在自置私人永久性房屋而有按揭供款或借貸還款的住戶，其每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數為 13,500 元。這些住戶的按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數為 21.2%。







For domestic households living in owner-occupied private permanent housing and with mortgage payment or loan repayment, the median mortgage payment and loan repayment was \$13,500. The median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio was 21.2%.

4.2 在理解 21.2% 這個數字，必須注意這個數字是指所有有按揭供款及借貸還款的自置私人永久住宅樓宇單位的“中位數”。換句話說，一半居於這些單位的家庭住戶，其還款與收入比率高於這數字，而其餘一半低於這數字。

In interpreting the figure of 21.2%, it should be noted that the figure refers to “median” ratio among all owner-occupied households in private permanent housing with mortgage payment and loan repayment. In other words, half of these households had repayment to income ratio more than that percentage, and the other half had less than that.

# 05

## 2011 年及 2021 年按屋宇單位類型劃分租住居所的家庭住戶<sup>(1)(2)</sup>的住房支出 Housing cost of domestic households<sup>(1)(2)</sup> renting the accommodation they occupy by type of quarters, 2011 and 2021

家庭住戶每月租金中位數 <sup>(1)</sup> (港元) Median monthly domestic household rent <sup>(1)</sup> (HK\$)		屋宇單位類型 Type of quarters	租金與收入比率中位數 <sup>(2)</sup> Median rent to income ratio <sup>(2)</sup>	
2011	2021		2011	2021
		 永久性屋宇單位 Permanent quarters		
		 公營租住房屋單位 Public rental housing units	10.6%	11.7%
1,210	2,090	 私人住宅單位 Private residential flats	25.7%	31.4%
7,500	12,000	 私人永久性房屋的其他屋宇單位 Other quarters in private permanent housing	15.8%	23.8%
3,800	7,800	 其他房屋類型的永久性屋宇單位 <sup>(3)</sup> Permanent quarters in other types of housing <sup>(3)</sup>	20.6%	24.8%
6,000	7,500			
		 臨時屋宇單位 <sup>(4)</sup> Temporary quarters <sup>(4)</sup>	19.4%	22.9%
1,500	3,500			
		合計 Overall	13.9%	16.8%
1,600	2,900			

註釋：(1) 數字是根據居於租住居所的家庭住戶編製。

(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，詳細的涵蓋範圍請參閱《2021 年人口普查 - 主要結果》報告內的「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.

(2) The coverage in calculating median rent to income ratio is slightly different from that in calculating median monthly domestic household rent. Please refer to "Definition of Terms in English" of the "2021 Population Census - Main Results" report for details of the coverage.

(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.

## 私人住宅單位租戶的每月租金中位數為 12,000 元 Rental households in private residential flats recorded a median monthly rent of \$12,000

5.1 在 2021 年，租住私人住宅單位的家庭住戶其每月租金的中位數為 12,000 元，較 10 年前上升 60.0%。這些住戶的租金與收入比率中位數為 31.4%，高於 10 年前的 25.7%。居住在公營租住房屋單位的家庭住戶，所付月租的中位數在 2021 年為 2,090 元，而租金與收入比率中位數為 11.7%。

In 2021, the median monthly domestic household rent of domestic households renting private residential flats was \$12,000, representing an increase of 60.0% in the past 10 years. The median rent to income ratio was 31.4%, higher than the 25.7% 10 years ago. For domestic households in public rental housing units, the median rent was \$2,090 in 2021, while the median rent to income ratio was 11.7%.

### 其他參考資料

- 《2021 年人口普查 - 主要結果》
- 《2021 年人口普查 - 簡要報告》

### Other references

- 2021 Population Census - Main Results
- 2021 Population Census - Summary Results

# 香港人口的內部遷移及遷居特徵

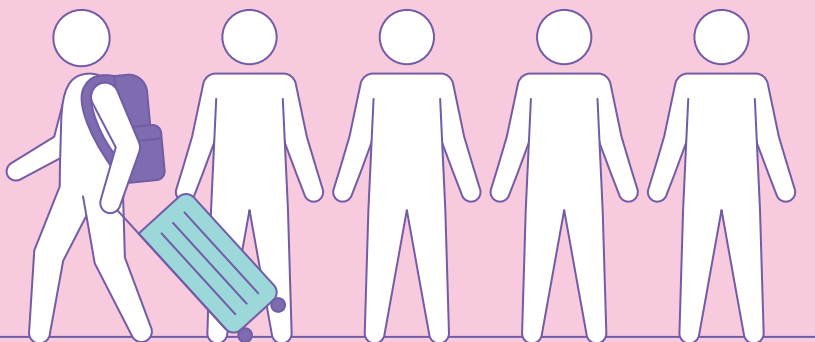
## Internal Migration and Home Moving Characteristics of Hong Kong Population

### 重點 Highlights

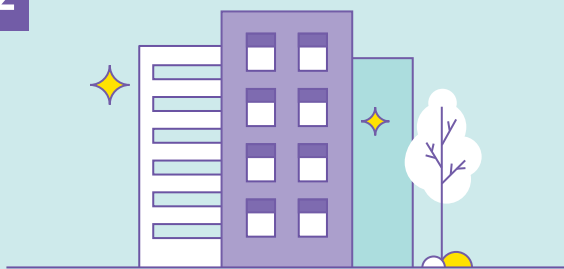
01

約五分之一的 5 歲及以上人口  
曾於過去 5 年遷居

Around one in five persons  
aged 5 and over had changed their  
residence in the past 5 years



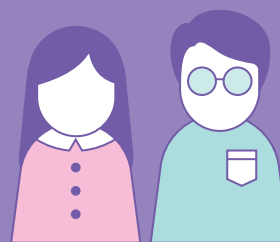
02



約 4 成半 曾作內部遷移人士遷居至新市鎮

Around 45% of the population who  
had internally migrated moved to New Towns

03



25 至 44 歲的人士較多作內部遷移

Persons aged 25-44 were more likely to  
have migrated internally

04



曾作內部遷移人士的  
教育程度一般較高

Persons who had internally migrated  
generally had higher educational attainment

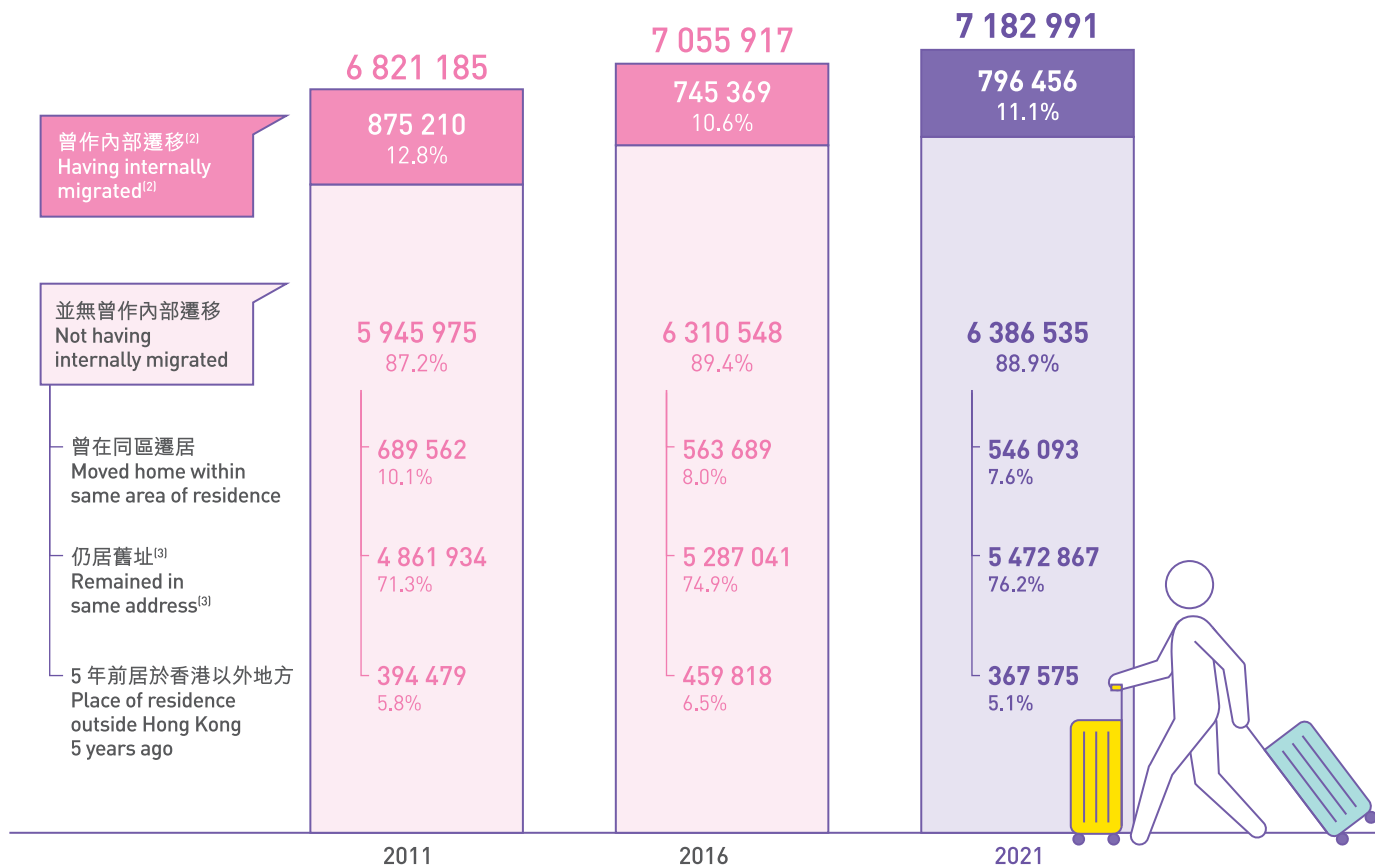
05



高收入住戶有較大的機會作內部遷移

Higher income households were more likely  
to migrate internally

# 01 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<sup>(1)</sup> Population<sup>(1)</sup> aged 5 and over by whether having internally migrated, 2011, 2016 and 2021



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該人士的現住地區與其 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 (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方之間的遷移。

(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方，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.

## 約五分之一的 5 歲及以上人口曾於過去 5 年遷居 Around one in five persons aged 5 and over had changed their residence in the past 5 years

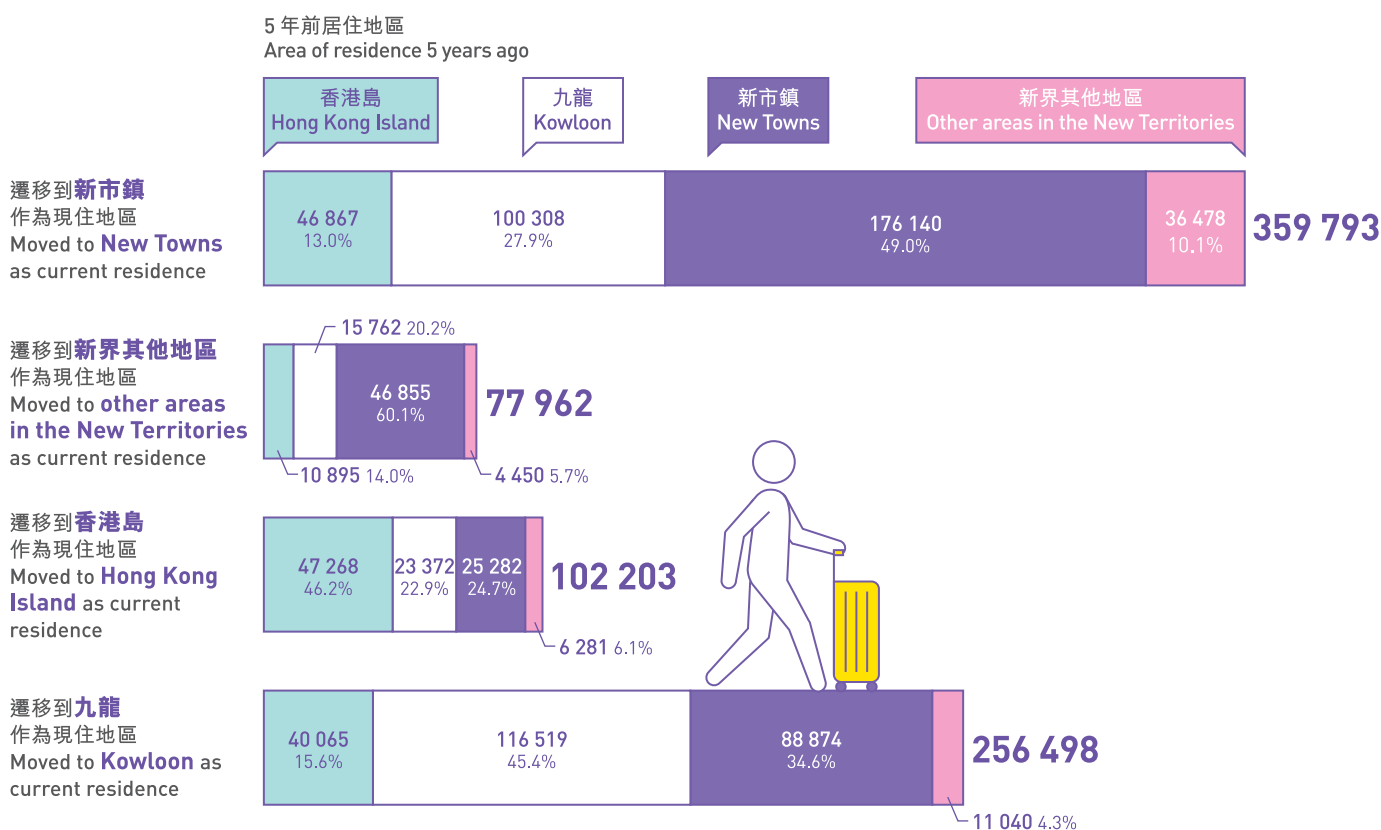
1.1 在 2021 年，有 134 萬 5 歲及以上人士曾於過去 5 年遷居，佔全港 5 歲及以上人口的 18.7%。這些曾遷居的人士，包括 80 萬名曾作內部遷移及 55 萬名曾在同區遷居的人士。

In 2021, 1.34 million persons aged 5 and over had changed their residence in the past 5 years, accounting for 18.7% of Hong Kong population aged 5 and over. Persons who had changed their residence included 0.80 million who had internally migrated and 0.55 million who had moved their home within the same district.



## 02

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<sup>(1)</sup>  
Population<sup>(1)</sup> aged 5 and over having internally migrated by area of residence 5 years ago and area of current residence, 2021



註釋：(1) 數字不包括現居於船艇上的人士。

Note: (1) Figures exclude persons currently living on board vessels.

### 約 4 成半曾作內部遷移人士遷居至新市鎮

Around 45% of the population who had internally migrated moved to New Towns

2.1 在 80 萬名於 2016 年至 2021 年期間曾作內部遷移的人士中，約 4 成半（36 萬人）遷往新市鎮。他們當中近一半是來自其他新市鎮，另有約 3 成是來自九龍。

Of the 0.80 million persons who had internally migrated between 2016 and 2021, around 45% (0.36 million persons) moved to New Towns. Around half of them were from other New Towns and around 30% were from Kowloon.

2.2 此外，遷往九龍的人士當中，超過 4 成是來自九龍的其他地區，另有約三分之一是從新市鎮遷往九龍的。

Besides, over 40% persons who moved to Kowloon were from other areas in Kowloon and around one-third were from New Towns.

## 03 2021 年按年齡組別劃分的曾作內部遷移的 5 歲及以上人口<sup>(1)</sup> Population<sup>(1)</sup> aged 5 and over having internally migrated by age group, 2021



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年齡組別人口中所佔的百分比。

Note: (1) Figures exclude persons currently living on board vessels.

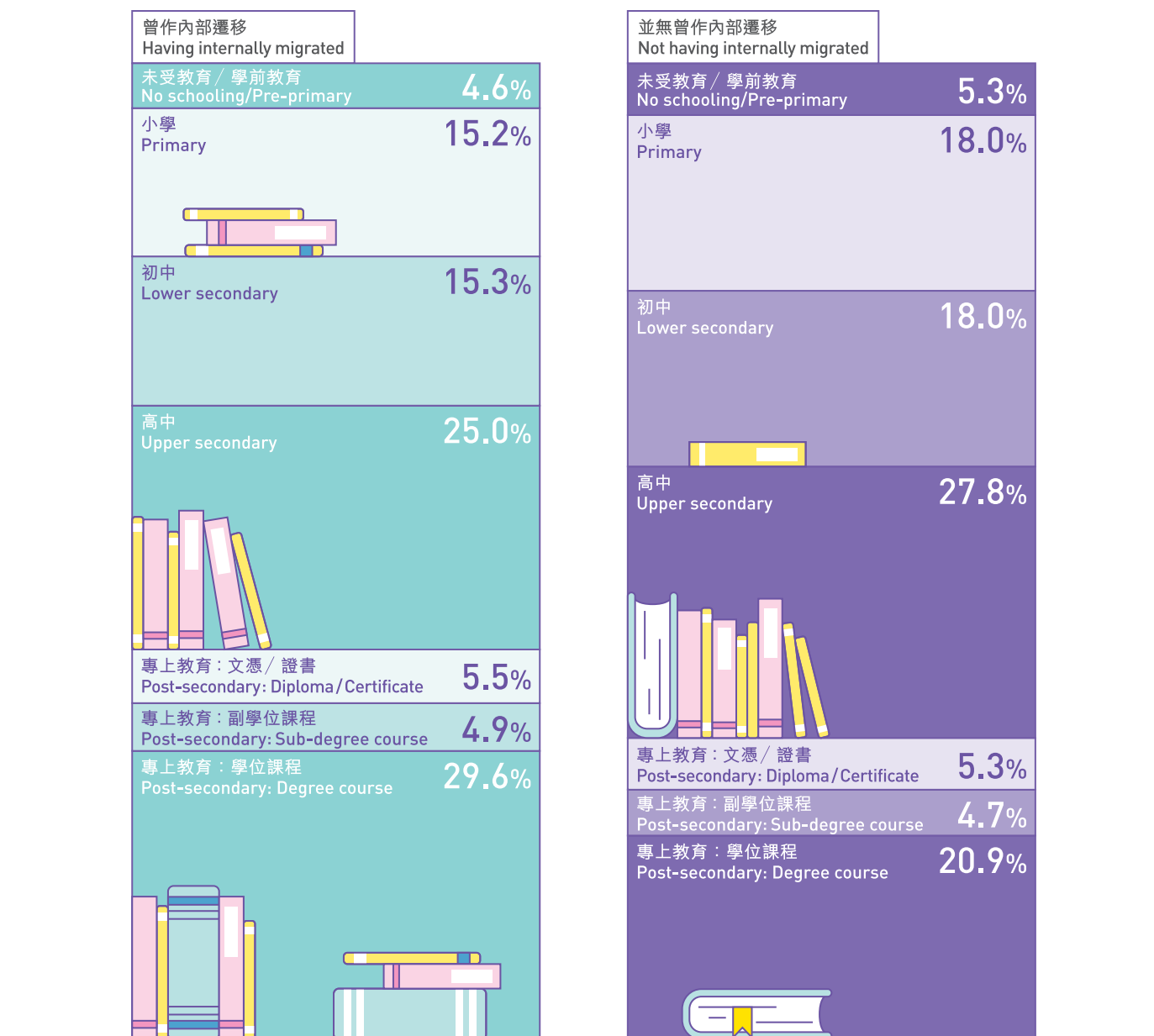
(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the population in respective age groups.

### 25 至 44 歲的人士較多作內部遷移 Persons aged 25-44 were more likely to have migrated internally

3.1 從曾作內部遷移人士的年齡結構來看，年齡介乎 25 至 44 歲的人士（15.8%）較多作內部遷移。這可能與他們有較大機會結婚、生育及組織自己的家庭有關。

The age structure of persons who had internally migrated suggested that persons aged 25-44 (15.8%) were more likely to migrate internally. This may be related to their higher probability of marriage, child birth and forming their own families.

## 04 2021 年按曾否作內部遷移及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 5 歲及以上人口分布<sup>(1)</sup> Distribution of population<sup>(1)</sup> aged 5 and over by whether having internally migrated and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2021



註釋：(1) 數字不包括現居於船艇上的人士。

Note: (1) Figures exclude persons currently living on board vessels.

### 曾作內部遷移人士的教育程度一般較高

### Persons who had internally migrated generally had higher educational attainment

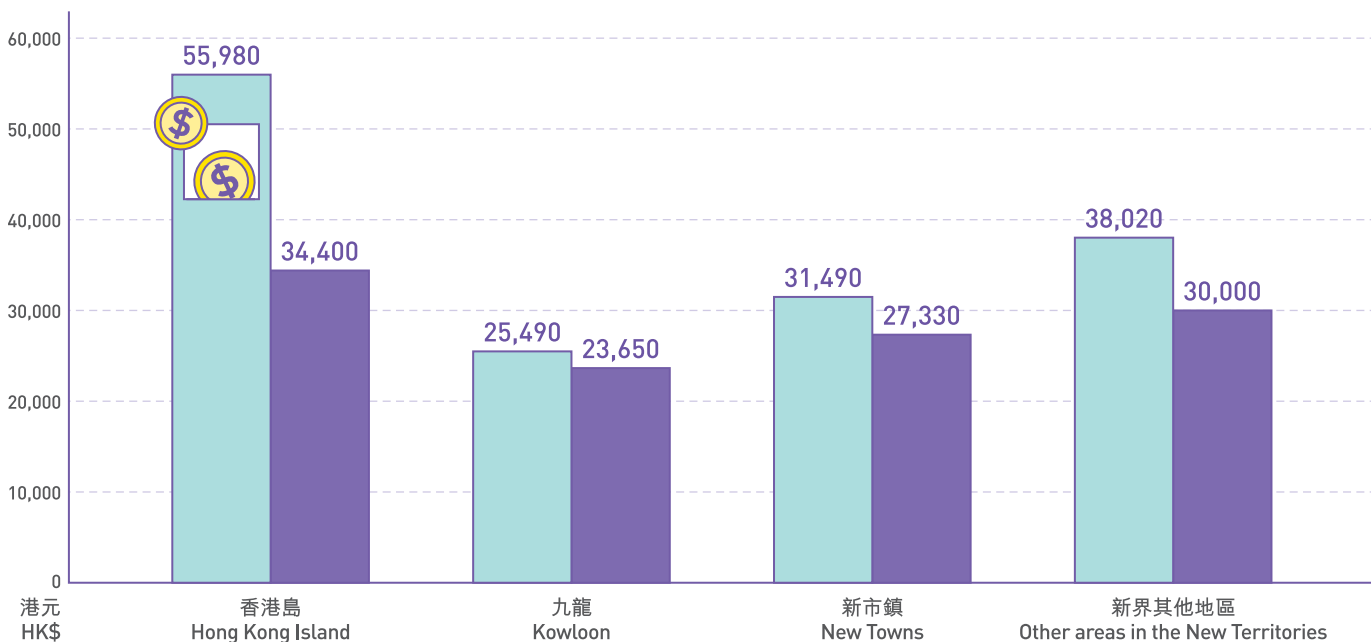
4.1 曾作內部遷移人士的教育程度一般較未曾作內部遷移人士為高。曾作內部遷移人士中，29.6% 具專上教育的學位程度，但未曾作內部遷移人士中則只有 20.9%。

Persons who had internally migrated in general had higher educational attainment than those not. Degrees in post-secondary education had been attended by 29.6% of persons who had internally migrated as compared with only 20.9% of those not.

## 05

### 2021 年按現住地區及曾否作內部遷移劃分的家庭住戶<sup>(1)</sup>每月收入中位數 Median monthly household income of domestic households<sup>(1)</sup> by area of current residence and whether having internally migrated, 2021

曾作內部遷移<sup>(2)</sup>  
Having internally migrated<sup>(2)</sup>  
並無曾作內部遷移<sup>(3)</sup>  
Not having internally migrated<sup>(3)</sup>



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曾在過去 5 年內作內部遷移。

(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.

### 高收入住戶有較大的機會作內部遷移

### Higher income households were more likely to migrate internally

5.1 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。這現象與高收入住戶有較高的負擔能力作內部遷移有關。

Households which had internally migrated had a higher median monthly household income than those not. This phenomenon was likely related to the greater affordability of higher income households to migrate internally.

5.2 遷往香港島的住戶的每月收入中位數為 55,980 元，比遷往其他區域的住戶的月入中位數為高。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。

The median monthly household income for households that had internally migrated to Hong Kong Island was \$55,980, higher than those which had internally migrated to other areas. 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.

#### 其他參考資料

1. 《2021 年人口普查-主要結果》
2. 《2021 年人口普查-簡要報告》

#### Other references

1. 2021 Population Census - Main Results
2. 2021 Population Census - Summary Results

# 香港新市鎮人口 Hong Kong Population in New Towns

## 重點 Highlights

01

新市鎮人口佔**近半**全港人口  
New Town population constituted  
**nearly half** of the total population  
in Hong Kong

02



**屯門**新市鎮人口最多

**Tuen Mun** New Town had  
the largest population size



而**東涌**新市鎮  
則錄得最高人口增幅

whereas **Tung Chung**  
New Town recorded  
the largest population growth

03



居於公營租住房屋的人口比例  
最高的是荃灣新市鎮 — **葵涌**地區

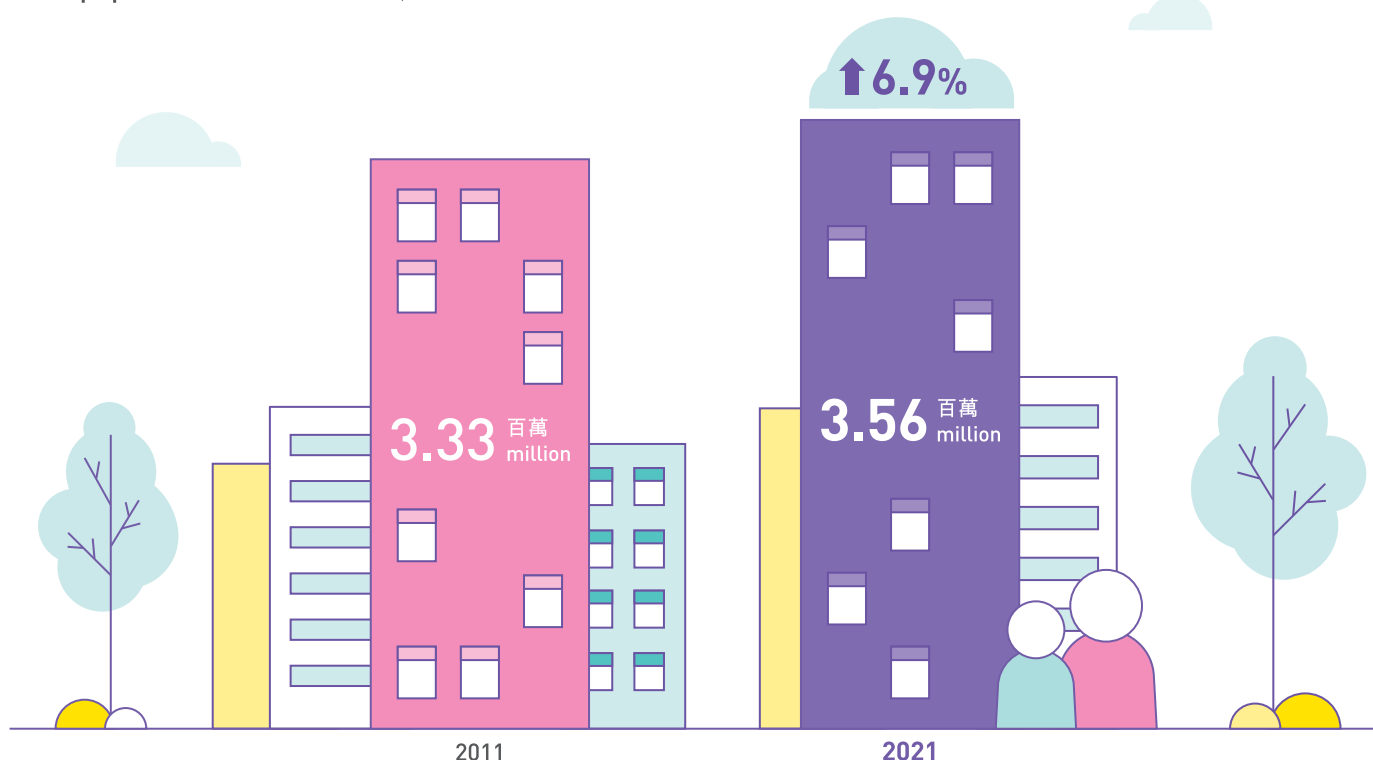
Tsuen Wan New Town –  
**Kwai Chung** area had the  
highest proportion of population  
residing in public rental housing



而居於私人永久性房屋的人口比例  
最高的是**元朗**新市鎮

whereas **Yuen Long** New Town  
had the highest proportion of  
population residing in  
private permanent housing

## 01 2011 年及 2021 年新市鎮總人口 Total population in New Towns, 2011 and 2021



### 新市鎮人口佔近半全港人口

#### New Town population constituted nearly half of the total population in Hong Kong

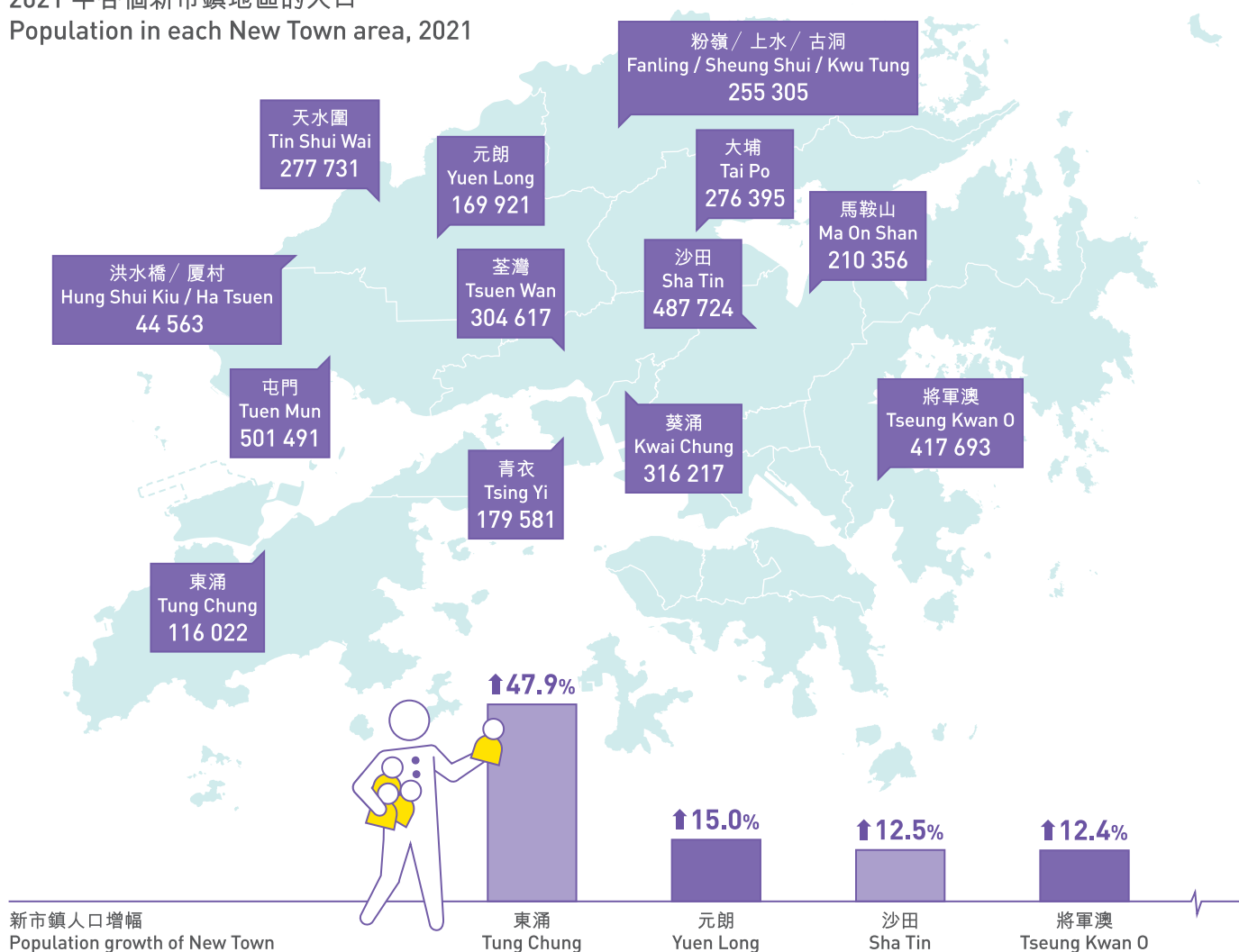
- 1.1 新市鎮人口在 2021 年達 356 萬人，佔全港人口的 48.0%；較 2011 年上升 6.9%。

The New Town population was 3.56 million in 2021, constituting 48.0% of the total population in Hong Kong. This represented an increase of 6.9% over 2011.

- 1.2 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。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。

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. 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.

## 02 2021 年各個新市鎮地區的人口 Population in each New Town area, 2021



**屯門新市鎮人口最多，而東涌新市鎮則錄得最高人口增幅**  
Tuen Mun New Town had the largest population size, whereas Tung Chung New Town recorded the largest population growth

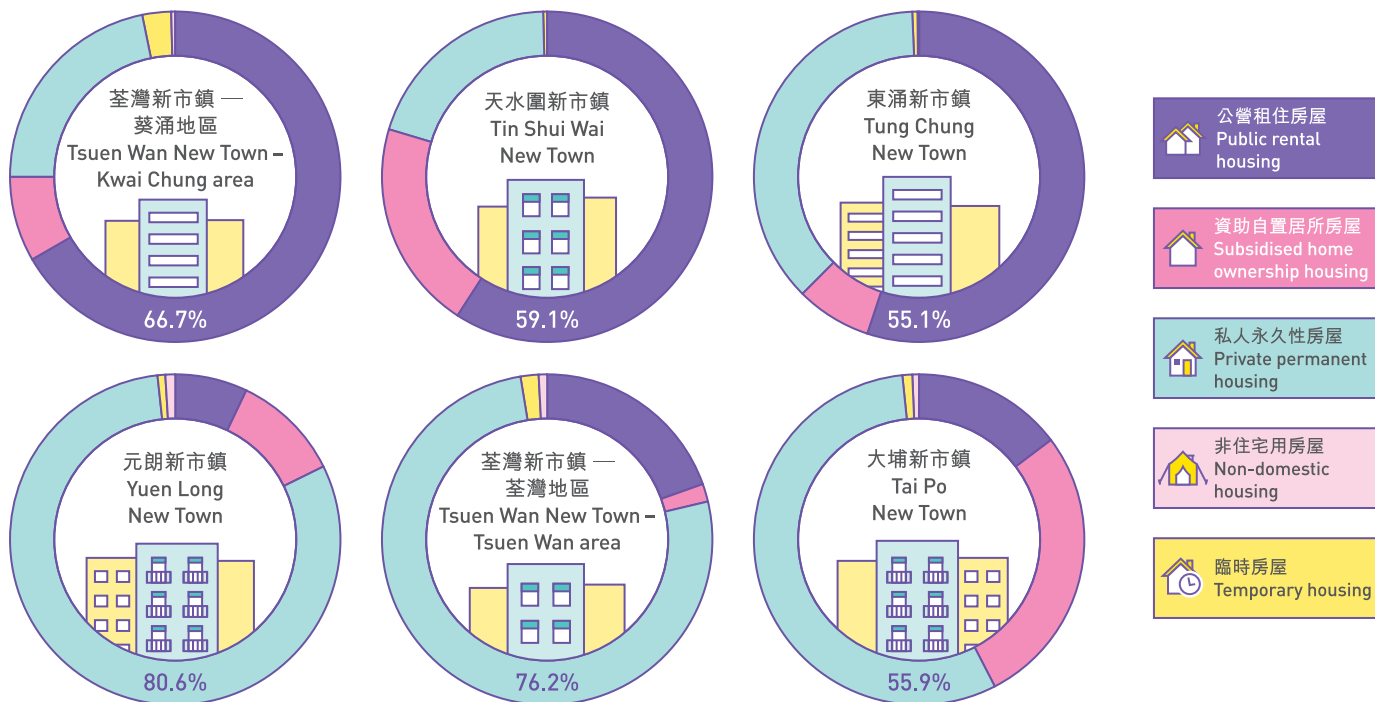
2.1 在 2021 年，屯門新市鎮人口（501 491）最多，其次是沙田新市鎮—沙田地區（487 724）及將軍澳新市鎮（417 693），而洪水橋／厦村新市鎮人口（44 563）則最少。

In 2021, the Tuen Mun New Town had the largest population size (501 491), followed by the Sha Tin New Town – Sha Tin area (487 724) and the Tseung Kwan O New Town (417 693). The Hung Shui Kiu / Ha Tsuen New Town had the smallest population (44 563).

2.2 在過去十年，東涌新市鎮錄得最高人口增幅（47.9%），其次是元朗新市鎮（15.0%）及沙田新市鎮—沙田地區（12.5%）。

Over the past 10 years, the Tung Chung New Town recorded the largest population growth (47.9%), followed by the Yuen Long New Town (15.0%) and the Sha Tin New Town – Sha Tin area (12.5%).

## 03 2021 年按新市鎮及房屋類型劃分的人口比例 Proportion of population by new town and type of housing, 2021



居於公營租住房屋的人口比例最高的是荃灣新市鎮 — 葵涌地區，而居於私人永久性房屋的人口比例最高的是元朗新市鎮

Tsuen Wan New Town – Kwai Chung area had the highest proportion of population residing in public rental housing, whereas Yuen Long New Town had the highest proportion of population residing in private permanent housing

3.1 居於公營租住房屋的人口比例最高的是荃灣新市鎮 — 葵涌地區 (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、荃灣新市鎮 — 荃灣地區及大埔新市鎮中居於私人永久性房屋的人口比例較高，分別是 80.6%、76.2% 及 55.9%。

The Tsuen Wan New Town – Kwai Chung area had the highest proportion (66.7%) of population residing in public rental housing, followed by the Tin Shui Wai New Town (59.1%) and the Tung Chung New Town (55.1%). The Yuen Long New Town, the Tsuen Wan New Town – Tsuen Wan area and the Tai Po New Town had a relatively larger proportion of population residing in private permanent housing, at 80.6%, 76.2% and 55.9% respectively.

### 其他參考資料

- 《2021 年人口普查-主要結果》
- 《2021 年人口普查-簡要報告》

### Other references

- 2021 Population Census - Main Results
- 2021 Population Census - Summary Results



# 香港人口的語言使用情況 Use of Language by Hong Kong Population

## 重點 Highlights

01

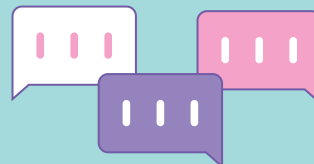
Hello!

你好!

**逾半** 5 歲及以上香港人口能說英語或普通話

**Over half** of the Hong Kong population aged 5 and over was able to speak English or Putonghua

02



除廣州話及普通話外，香港人口最常用的三種中國方言是客家話、福建話及潮州話

Other than Cantonese and Putonghua, the three most common Chinese dialects spoken by the Hong Kong population were Hakka, Fukien and Chiu Chau

03



香港人口的認字能力頗高，**97%** 的 5 歲及以上人口能閱讀至少一種語言

The literacy of the Hong Kong population was high, with **97%** of the population aged 5 and over being able to read at least one language

04

香港工作人口中，超過 **8 成** 的較高技術人員能同時閱讀及書寫中文及英文

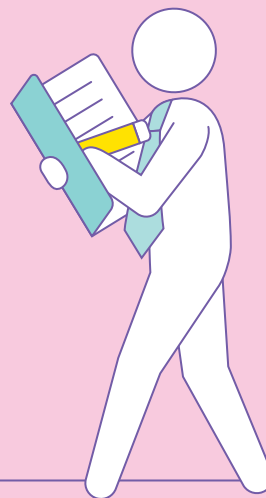
Over **80%** of the higher-skilled workers in the Hong Kong working population were able to read and write both Chinese and English

05



超過 **9 成** 於香港院校就讀全日制課程的 6 至 24 歲人士能同時閱讀及書寫中文及英文

Over **90%** of persons aged 6-24 attending full-time courses in educational institutions in Hong Kong were able to read and write both Chinese and English

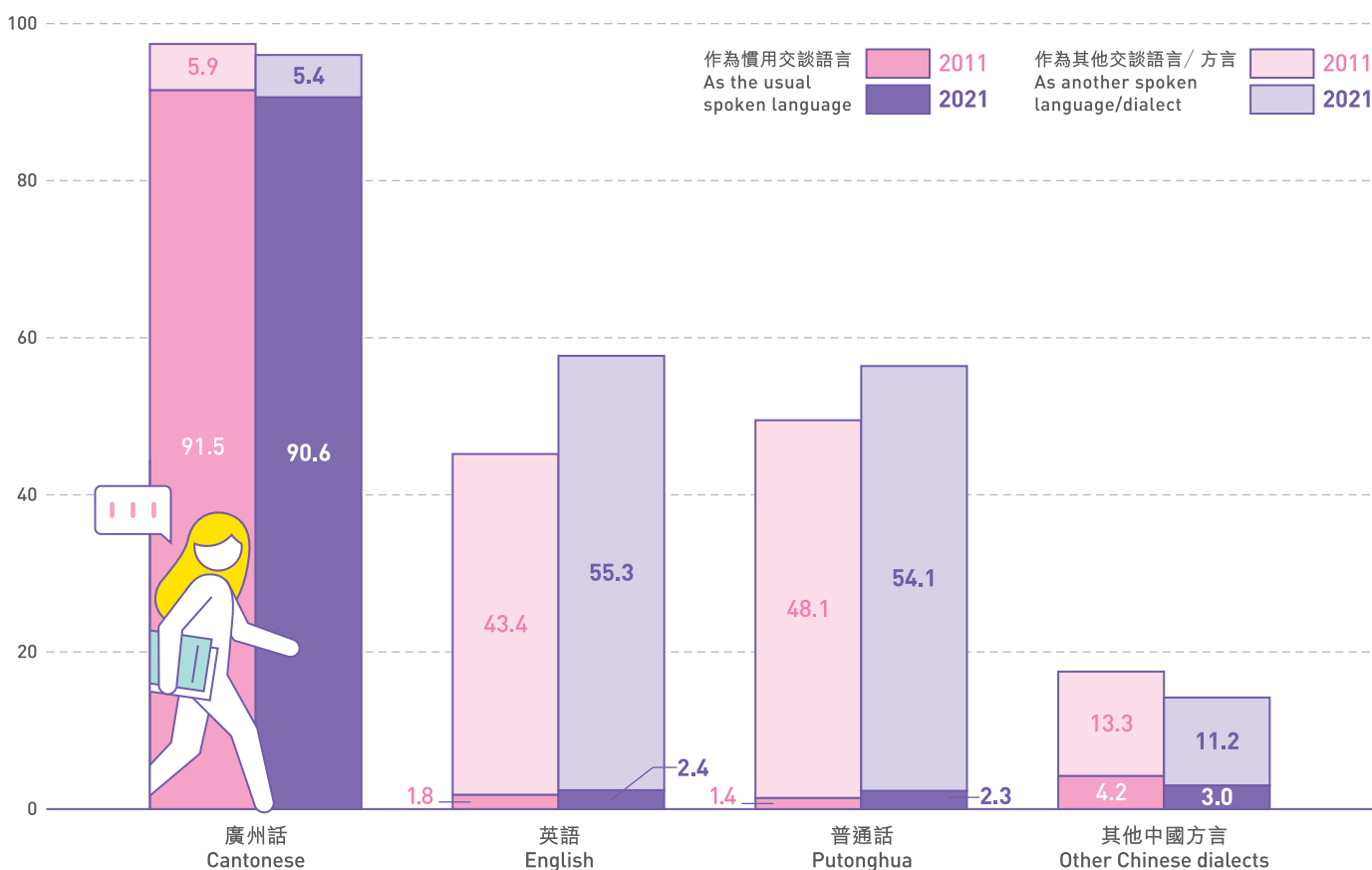


# 01

## 2011 年及 2021 年 5 歲及以上人口<sup>(1)</sup>能說選定語言／方言的比例

### Proportion of population aged 5 and over<sup>(1)</sup> being able to speak selected languages/dialects, 2011 and 2021

百分比  
%



註釋：(1) 不包括失去語言能力的人士及外籍家庭傭工。

Note: (1) Excluding mute persons and foreign domestic helpers.

## 逾半 5 歲及以上香港人口能說英語或普通話

### Over half of the Hong Kong population aged 5 and over was able to speak English or Putonghua

1.1 2021 年人口普查結果顯示，報稱能說英語（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 45.1% 增至 2021 年的 57.7%。能說普通話的 5 歲及以上人口比例，亦由 2011 年的 49.5% 增至 2021 年的 56.5%。

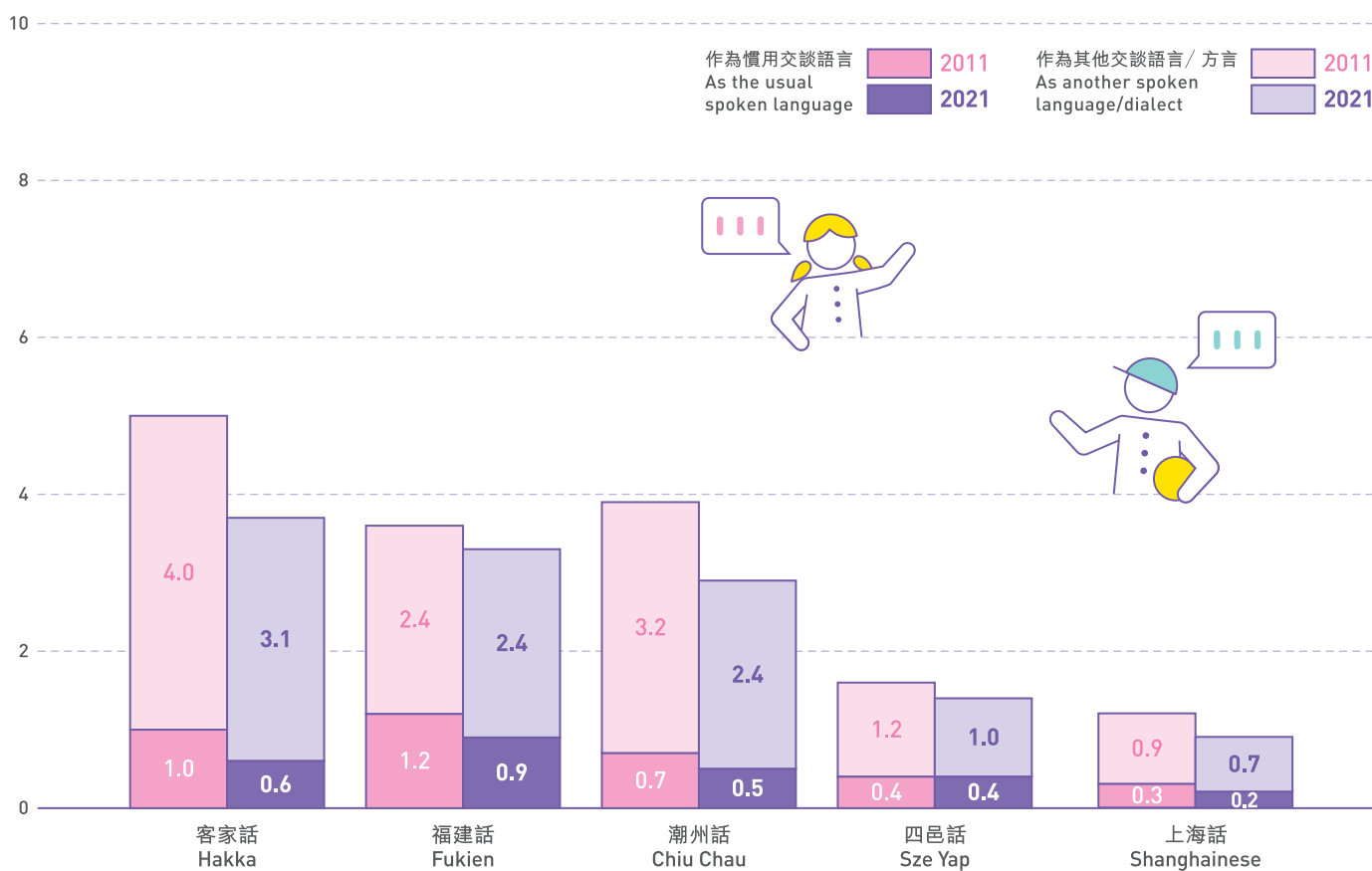
The results of the 2021 Population Census show that the proportion of the population aged 5 and over who reported that they could speak English, either as the usual spoken language or as another spoken language, increased from 45.1% in 2011 to 57.7% in 2021. The proportion of the population aged 5 and over who could speak Putonghua also increased from 49.5% in 2011 to 56.5% in 2021.

1.2 廣州話仍是香港人口最常用的語言，但能說這種語言的人口比例輕微下降，由 2011 年的 97.4% 下降至 2021 年的 96.0%。

Cantonese was still the most commonly used language by the Hong Kong population. Yet the proportion of population aged 5 and over who could speak this language decreased slightly from 97.4% in 2011 to 96.0% in 2021.

## 02 2011 年及 2021 年 5 歲及以上人口<sup>(1)</sup>能說選定中國方言的比例 Proportion of population aged 5 and over<sup>(1)</sup> being able to speak selected Chinese dialects, 2011 and 2021

百分比  
%



註釋：(1) 不包括失去語言能力的人士及外籍家庭傭工。

Note: (1) Excluding mute persons and foreign domestic helpers.

**除廣州話及普通話外，香港人口最常用的三種中國方言是客家話、福建話及潮州話**  
**Other than Cantonese and Putonghua, the three most common Chinese dialects spoken by the Hong Kong population were Hakka, Fukien and Chiu Chau**

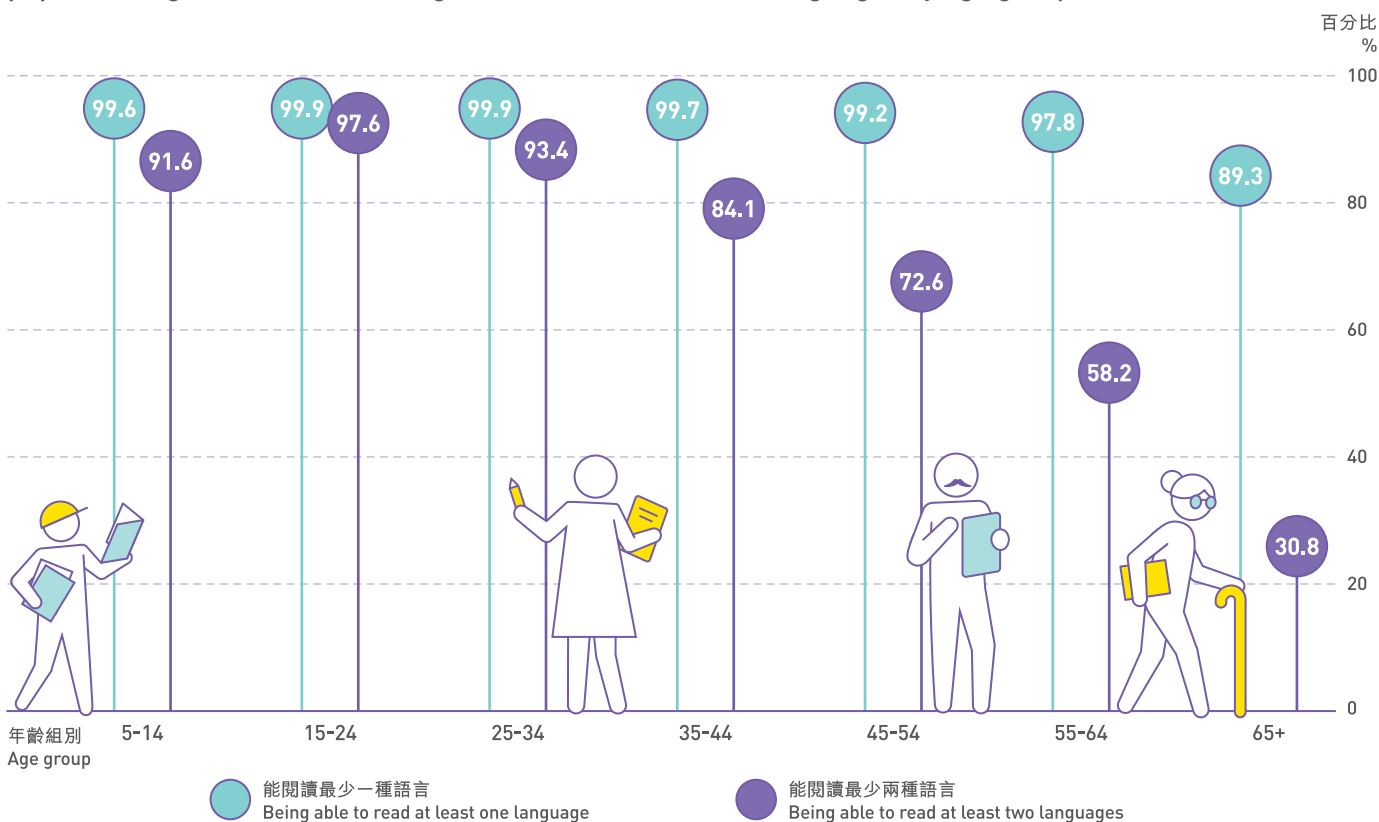
2.1 14.1% 的 5 歲及以上香港人口能說廣州話及普通話以外的其他中國方言。在這些其他中國方言當中，最常用的三種是客家話、福建話及潮州話。

14.1% of the population aged 5 and over could speak other Chinese dialects other than Cantonese and Putonghua. Among these other Chinese dialects, the three most commonly spoken ones were Hakka, Fukien and Chiu Chau.

# 03

2021 年按年齡組別劃分的能閱讀最少一種語言的 5 歲及以上人口比例及能閱讀最少兩種語言的 5 歲及以上人口比例<sup>(1)</sup>

Proportion of population aged 5 and over<sup>(1)</sup> being able to read at least one language and proportion of population aged 5 and over<sup>(1)</sup> being able to read at least two languages by age group, 2021



註釋：(1) 不包括失去語言能力的人士及外籍家庭傭工。

Note: (1) Excluding mute persons and foreign domestic helpers.

## 香港人口的認字能力頗高，97% 的 5 歲及以上人口能閱讀至少一種語言

The literacy of the Hong Kong population was high, with 97% of the population aged 5 and over being able to read at least one language

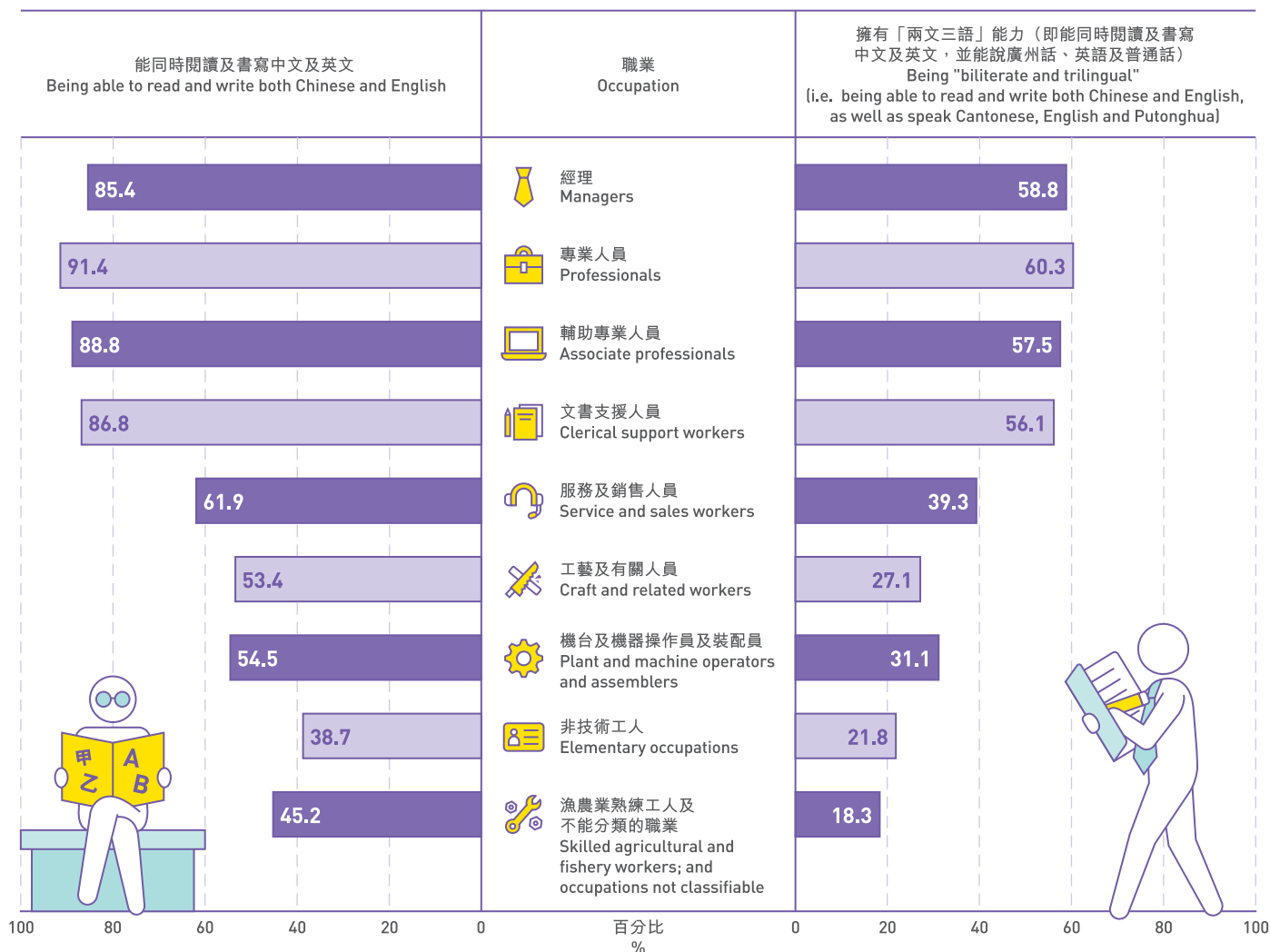
3.1 按年齡組別分析，15 至 24 歲及 25 至 34 歲的人士擁有最高的識字率（指能閱讀至少一種語言的人口比例），均達 99.9%，而他們能閱讀至少兩種語言的比例分別為 97.6% 及 93.4%。

Analysed by age group, those aged 15-24 and 25-34 had the highest literacy rate (i.e. proportion of population being able to read at least one language), both at 99.9%. Also, 97.6% and 93.4% of them respectively were able to read at least two languages.

# 04

2021 年按職業劃分的能同時閱讀及書寫中文及英文的工作人口<sup>(1)</sup>比例及擁有「兩文三語」能力的工作人口<sup>(1)</sup>比例

Proportion of working population<sup>(1)</sup> being able to read and write both Chinese and English and proportion of working population<sup>(1)</sup> being “biliterate and trilingual” by occupation, 2021



註釋：(1) 不包括失去語言能力的人士及外籍家庭傭工。

Note: (1) Excluding mute persons and foreign domestic helpers.

## 香港工作人口中，超過 8 成的較高技術人員能同時閱讀及書寫中文及英文 Over 80% of the higher-skilled workers in the Hong Kong working population were able to read and write both Chinese and English

4.1 在 2021 年，經理、專業人員及輔助專業人員能同時閱讀及書寫中文及英文的比例頗高，分別為 85.4%、91.4% 及 88.8%。在這些較高技術人員中，報稱擁有「兩文三語」能力的相應比例分別為 58.8%、60.3% 及 57.5%。

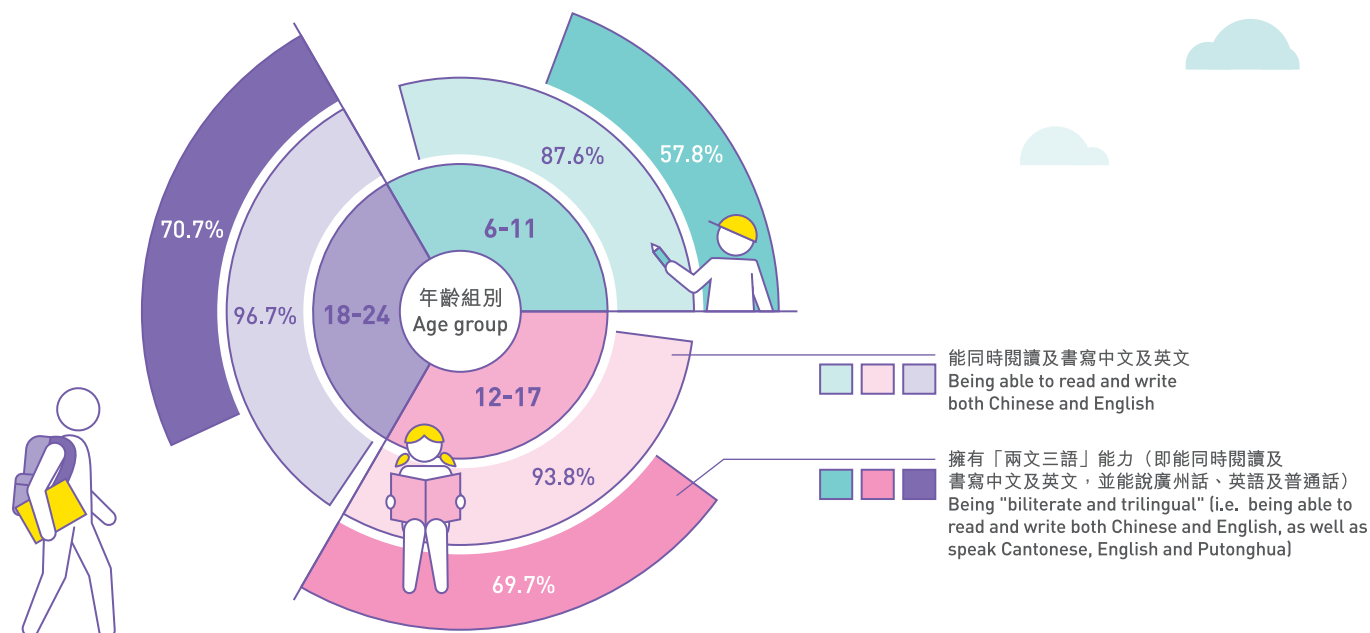
The proportions of managers, professionals and associate professionals who were able to read and write both Chinese and English were high, at 85.4%, 91.4% and 88.8% respectively in 2021. The corresponding proportions of these higher-skilled workers who reported as being “biliterate and trilingual” were 58.8%, 60.3% and 57.5% respectively.

4.2 另一方面，非技術工人能同時閱讀及書寫中文及英文的比例頗低（38.7%），主要是因為他們大部分沒有閱讀或書寫英文的能力。

On the other hand, the proportion of workers in elementary occupations who were able to read and write both Chinese and English was low (38.7%). This was mainly because the majority of them did not have the ability to read or write English.

## 05 2021 年按年齡組別劃分的在港就讀全日制課程並能同時閱讀及書寫中文及英文及擁有「兩文三語」能力的 6 至 24 歲人士比例<sup>(1)</sup>

Proportion of persons aged 6-24 studying full-time courses in Hong Kong<sup>(1)</sup> being able to read and write both Chinese and English and being “biliterate and trilingual” by age group, 2021



註釋：(1) 不包括失去語言能力的人士及外籍家庭傭工。

Note: (1) Excluding mute persons and foreign domestic helpers.

### 超過 9 成於香港院校就讀全日制課程的 6 至 24 歲人士能同時閱讀及書寫中文及英文 Over 90% of persons aged 6-24 attending full-time courses in educational institutions in Hong Kong were able to read and write both Chinese and English

5.1 在 2021 年，於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人口中，18 至 24 歲人士能同時閱讀及書寫中文及英文的比例最高，達 96.7%。其次是 12 至 17 歲人士，其相應比例為 93.8%。

Among the persons attending full-time courses in educational institutions in Hong Kong, those aged 18-24 had the highest proportion of being able to read and write both Chinese and English, at 96.7% in 2021. This was followed by those aged 12-17, and the corresponding proportion was 93.8%.

5.2 在 2021 年，65.2% 在香港院校就讀全日制課程的 6 至 24 歲人士擁有「兩文三語」的能力。當中以 12 至 17 歲人士和 18 至 24 歲人士的比例較高，分別為 69.7% 及 70.7%。

65.2% of the persons aged 6-24 attending full-time courses in educational institutions in Hong Kong were “biliterate and trilingual” in 2021. The corresponding proportions of those aged 12-17 and 18-24 were higher, at 69.7% and 70.7% respectively.

#### 其他參考資料

- 《2021 年人口普查-主要結果》
- 《2021 年人口普查-簡要報告》

#### Other references

- 2021 Population Census - Main Results
- 2021 Population Census - Summary Results