



REPORT OF THE
BY-CENSUS
1966

Volume I

COMMISSIONER FOR CENSUS
AND STATISTICS

這份刊物的 PDF 版本的文字是從印刷版掃描而成，再利用光學字符識別軟件轉換成電子格式。由於原印刷版本已印製並保存多年，光學字符識別技術未必能準確地識別某些文字或數字。因此，搜索或複製此 PDF 檔案內的文字時應加以注意。

The text of this PDF publication was scanned from its printed version and then converted to electronic text using Optical Character Recognition (OCR) software. Because of the age and condition of the original printed copy, the OCR may not recognise certain characters or figures accurately. Caution should therefore be taken when searching or copying text from this PDF publication.

HONG KONG
REPORT ON THE 1966 BY-CENSUS

VOLUME I

Text, Appendices and Index

by

K. M. A. BARNETT

E.D., J.P., M.A. (Cantab.)

**Commissioner for Census
and Statistics**

HONG KONG

REPORT ON THE 1966 BY-CENSUS—VOLUME I

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Chapter I: INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY	I
1.1 Mid-term census	
1.2 Summary of sampling method	
1.3 Census moment	
1.4 Total and accuracy range	
1.5 Comparison with 1961	
Chapter II: WHY HOLD A MID-TERM CENSUS?	I
2.1 Last census	
2.2 Population projections and life tables	
2.3 Changes in pattern of births, deaths and migration	
2.4 Redistribution of urban population	
2.5 Decision	
Chapter III: DATES	II
3.1 Teachers' Training Colleges as source of high quality enumerators	
3.2 Two problems	
3.3 When to enumerate the boat people	
3.4 Possibility of a typhoon	
3.5 When to enumerate the land people	
3.6 Enumeration period for marine by-census	
3.7 Enumeration period for land by-census	
3.8 Effect of rainstorm on 12th June, 1966	
Chapter IV: RETICULATION AND SAMPLING	II
4.1 Nomenclature of territorial units	
4.2 Concordance with town planning units	
4.3 1961 reticulation used as base	
4.4 Changes since 1961	
4.5 Fresh reticulation of new blocks	
4.6 Expansion of altered blocks	
4.7 Addition of divisions	
4.8 Adjustment of one land district boundary	
4.9 Subdivision of one marine district	
4.10 Divisions and blocks	
4.11 Special enumeration	
4.12 Regional Statistical Adviser	
4.13 Acknowledgment	
Chapter V: TOPICS AND PLAN	III
5.1 Inter-departmental consultation	
5.2 Working party on questions	
5.3 Why topics were dropped or added	
5.4 Comparison with 1961	
5.5 Codes	
5.6 Submission of general plan	
5.7 Submission of list of questions	

TABLE OF CONTENTS (contd.)

	<i>Page</i>
Chapter VI: LEGISLATION	IV
6.1 Census Ordinance	
6.2 Census Orders	
Chapter VII: ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE	IV
7.1 Not a separate department	
7.2 Expenditure	
7.3 Assistance from officers of Colonial Secretariat	
7.4 Comparative costs of 1961 and 1966 censuses	
Chapter VIII: TRAINING AND PUBLICITY	IV
8.1 Engagement and training of enumerators	
8.2 Training film	
8.3 Enumerators for special classes	
8.4 Publicity programme	
8.5 Publicity films	
8.6 Evaluation of publicity media	
8.7 Training manual	
8.8 Microphone trailing	
Chapter IX: ENUMERATION AND FIRST RESULTS	V
9.1 Marine census enumeration period	
9.2 Four sample ports	
9.3 Field staff for marine census	
9.4 Deployment for marine census	
9.5 Transportation arrangements	
9.6 Use of helicopters	
9.7 Land census enumeration period	
9.8 Field staff for land census	
9.9 Three operations of land census	
9.10 First visit	
9.11 Drawing of second stage sample	
9.12 Size of sample	
9.13 Second visit	
9.14 Final visit	
9.15 Listener questionnaire	
9.16 Forms used	
9.17 Paying off enumerators	
9.18 Closure of reticulation section	
9.19 First results of marine census	
9.20 First results of land census	
9.21 Revised half-yearly estimates	
9.22 By-census and mid-year estimates compared	
Chapter X: CODING AND EDITING	VII
10.1 Field coding	
10.2 Details and code numbers inserted by enumerators	
10.3 Three stages of editing	
10.4 First and second stages of editing	
10.5 Mechanical editing	
10.6 Special procedure for coding addresses	

TABLE OF CONTENTS (contd.)

	<i>Page</i>
Chapter XI: DESTRUCTION OF SCHEDULES	VII
11.1 Legal requirement	
11.2 Destruction of marine census schedules	
11.3 Destruction of land census schedules and household cards	
Chapter XII: TOTALS AND DEGREES OF CONFIDENCE	VII
12.1 Different totals in different tables	
12.2 Reference list of totals	
12.3 Reminder of sampling error	
12.4 Sampling error by districts	
12.5 Calculation of sampling error	
12.6 Five districts with high error	
12.7 How to minimize sampling error	
12.8 Rough method of approximation	
12.9 Caution when using certain tables	
Chapter XIII: ARRANGEMENT OF TABLES	VIII
13.1 Tables in Volume II	
13.2 Section A: households and densities	
13.3 Section B: personal characteristics	
13.4 Section C: migration and transport demand	
13.5 Section D: employment	
13.6 Section E: householders	
13.7 Section F: household income	
13.8 Some tables differently presented	
13.9 Warning about definitions	
Chapter XIV: COMMENTS ON SECTION A TABLES	IX
14.1 Households by functional description	
14.2 Reduction of one-person households	
14.3 Large institutions	
14.4 Sharing of domestic premises	
14.5 Type of accommodation	
14.6 "Squatters"	
14.7 Sub-standard accommodation	
14.8 Those inadequately housed	
14.9 Distribution of household size	
14.10 Density of population	
14.11 Economic status in household	
Chapter XV: COMMENTS ON SECTION B TABLES	X
15.1 Analysis of individual characteristics	
15.2 Age distribution compared with 1961	
15.3 Sex ratio, individual year of age, place of birth	
15.4 Change in sex ratio of Hong Kong born	
15.5 Hong Kong born majority except in Kowloon	
15.6 Domestic, economic and conjugal status	

TABLE OF CONTENTS (contd.)

	<i>Page</i>	
15.7	Increasing deferment of marriage	
15.8	Linguistic groups	
15.9	Ability to speak English	
15.10	Correlation of place of origin with fertility	
15.11	Employment status by other demographic factors	
15.12	Origin groups by place of birth	
15.13	Fertility	
15.14	Education and school attendance	
15.15	Literacy in 1961 and 1966	
Chapter XVI:	COMMENTS ON SECTION C TABLES	XII
16.1	Patterns of migration	
16.2	Removals between March 1961 and August 1966	
16.3	Migration from sea to land	
16.4	Net gain by immigration	
16.5	Residence preferences of migrants	
16.6	Removals between January and August 1966	
16.7	Commuter study—students	
16.8	Commuter study—workers	
16.9	Length of residence	
Chapter XVII:	COMMENTS ON SECTION D TABLES	XIII
17.1	How to find the tables in this section	
17.2	Summary of economically active population	
17.3	Ability to speak English	
17.4	Educational attainment	
17.5	Conjugal status	
17.6	Accommodation	
17.7	Unemployment	
17.8	Caution about minor classifications	
Chapter XVIII:	COMMENTS ON SECTION E/F TABLES	XIII
18.1	These tables are of limited application	
18.2	Lunar ages	
18.3	Publicity media	
18.4	One household in four had not heard	
18.5	64% response to voluntary question	
18.6	Median household income	
18.7	How household income was cross-tabulated	
18.8	Type of accommodation	
18.9	Oversea contributors	
18.10	Further analysis of household income	
Chapter XIX:	PUBLICATIONS	XIV
19.1	The Census and You	
19.2	Population Projections and Life Tables	

TABLE OF CONTENTS (contd.)

	Page
APPENDICES	
Appendix 1 — Territorial Units—Census and Town Planning (with Map)	XV
„ 2 — Special Enumeration, classes covered by	XIX
„ 3 — Comparison of Topics—1961 and 1966	XX
„ 4 — Codes	XXI
Code 1 — Functional Description of Household	
„ 2 — Type of Accommodation	
„ 3 — Domestic Status in Household	
„ 4 — Economic Status in Household	
„ 5 — Conjugal Status	
„ 6 — Place of Birth	
„ 7 — Place of Origin	
„ 8 — Usual Language	
„ 9 — Ability to Speak English	
„ 10 — Education	
„ 11 — Place of Residence	
„ 12 — Employment Status and Degree of Economic Activity	
„ 13 — Industry	
„ 14 — Occupation	
„ 5 — Expenditure	XXXII
„ 6 — Deployment of Field Staff	XXXIV
„ 7 — Enumerator Record Book (<i>specimen page</i>)	XXXV
„ 8 — Marine Population, 1961 and 1966	XXXVI
„ 9 — Marine Population—Boats by Classes, 1961 and 1966	XXXVII
„ 10 — Instructions for the Editing of Schedules	XXXVIII
„ 11 — Check list of totals	XL
„ 12 — Stratification (showing standard error)	XLI
„ 13 — Usual Language, 1961 and 1966	XLII
„ 14 — Economically Active, by Place of Birth	XLII
„ 15 — Literacy , 1961 and 1966	XLIII
„ 16 — Place of study—primary students	XLIV
„ 17 — Place of study—all students except primary	XLV
„ 18 — Place of work	XLVI
„ 19 — Economically Active Population by age groups	XLVII
„ 20 — Age Conversion Table	XLIX
ALPHABETICAL INDEX	LIII

REPORT ON THE HONG KONG BY-CENSUS 1966

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

- 1.1 A **mid-term census** of the Colony and leased territory of Hong Kong was taken in 1966.
- 1.2 This census was taken by **sample**. Different methods of sampling and different sampling fractions were used for various sections of the population: these are explained in detail in **Chapter IV**. For almost all of the land population the sample took as its **first stage** a 5% random sample of enumerator blocks, followed at the **second stage** by a 20% sample of households. For the boat population a **single stage** 2½% sample of boats, stratified by size, was used.
- 1.3 **Census moment** for the boat population was 0200 hours on Saturday, **18th June, 1966** and census moment for the remainder of the population was 0200 hours on Tuesday, **2nd August, 1966**.
- 1.4 The total population as calculated from the sample was 3,716,400. Calculated standard error was $\pm 53,595$, which means that the **95% accuracy range** lies between 3,823,600 and 3,609,200.
- 1.5 As compared with 1961 the **principal changes** were:—
 - (a) a reduction in the sex ratio;
 - (b) a reduction in the number of children under 5 years of age;
 - (c) an increase in the number of old people;
 - (d) an increase in the numbers economically active among old people, women and juveniles;
 - (e) a considerable degree of **dispersal** from the central district of Hong Kong, the tip of the Kowloon Peninsula and certain areas which were seriously over-crowded in 1961, towards the new industrial estates on the eastern shores of the harbour and to Tsuen Wan; each of these points is dealt with in greater detail in the body of the report.

CHAPTER II

REASONS FOR HOLDING A MID-TERM CENSUS

- 2.1 **The last census** of Hong Kong had been held in February and March 1961, and the population was found to be 3,133,131. The report of that census was published in 3 volumes in 1962 and a summary in pictorial form in 1963.
- 2.2 That was the first census for exactly 30 years. However the results were shown by a post-enumeration check to have a **high degree of accuracy** and the accuracy of vital registration was considered sufficiently high to warrant the calculation of population projections and life tables. These were accordingly published in 1963.
- 2.3 Shortly after the publication of the population projections it became apparent that changes in the **fertility** pattern of Hong Kong women were producing a more rapidly falling birth rate than had been considered possible. At the same time, **mortality** also recorded continued falls; and by the middle of 1964 it also became known that the extent of **illegal immigration** in 1962 had been greatly over-estimated. This meant that all three of the basic assumptions on which the population projections had been based had escaped from their brackets; while the over-count of illegal immigrants had also resulted in a net **over-estimation** of the population of Hong Kong for each half-yearly period after mid-year 1962.
- 2.4 At the same time, a vigorous programme of low-cost housing and resettlement of squatters had resulted in major **re-distribution** of the urban population, so that policies based on the 1961 census and 1963 projections were no longer realistic.
- 2.5 For these reasons it was decided that a **mid-term census** was necessary.

CHAPTER III

DATES

- 3.1 For reasons of **economy**, and for the special reasons mentioned in **Chapter IV**, it was decided to make use of sampling at the enumeration stage. This made it necessary to use **high quality enumerators** and by the kind co-operation of the Education Department nearly all of these were found from the three Teachers' Training Colleges.
- 3.2 In order to avoid cutting into the curriculum of the Colleges, a date had to be found in the early part of the summer vacation. This entailed the solution of **two problems**.
- 3.3 The first problem was **when** to enumerate the **boat people**. Careful observation of all the major boat harbours of the Colony from 1959 to 1965 showed that at only two seasons were 90% or more of the boats to be found in harbour: Lunar New Year and the Dragon Boat Festival. The pilot marine census 1960 and the main marine census 1961 were both taken in the four days ending Lunar New Year's Eve. Since **Dragon Boat day** fell on Thursday 23rd June, 1966 it was decided to end the enumeration period on the afternoon preceding that day.
- 3.4 The second problem was that a summer census might be dislocated by a **typhoon**. To deal with this possibility it was decided to increase the enumeration period for the boat census by 1½ days and that for the land census by 5 days.
- 3.5 It was originally intended to begin the land census enumeration as soon as possible after the completion of the marine census, but since this involved **difficulties** for some of the enumerators it was decided to take the land enumeration one lunar month later, choosing a period when the nights would be as light as possible to facilitate work in rural areas and on hillsides.
- 3.6 The **enumeration period** selected for the **marine census** was from dawn on Saturday, 18th June, 1966 (the 30th day of the fourth moon) to 4 p.m. on Wednesday, 22nd June, 1966 (the 4th day of the fifth moon).
- 3.7 The **enumeration period** selected for the **land census** was from noon on Tuesday, 19th July, 1966 (2nd day of the sixth moon) to noon on Tuesday, 2nd August, 1966 (16th day of the sixth moon).
- 3.8 In the event, no typhoon occurred during either of the enumeration periods, but the boat census was slightly affected by the **heavy rains** on Sunday, 12th June, 1966. The next four or five days were said by the boat people to be very good for inshore fishing and many boats which would otherwise have been in harbour on the 18th and 19th June did not begin to come in until the 20th.

CHAPTER IV

RETICULATION AND SAMPLING

- 4.1 To comprehend this chapter, the reader must understand the nomenclature used to describe the **territorial units** used in the Hong Kong census. This was retained unchanged from the 1961 census and the terms are as follows:—
 - 4.1.1 **Census Area**. The largest unit. The land area of the Colony and Leased Territory is divided into eight, and the sea area into two, Census Areas.
 - 4.1.2 **Census District**. Each Census Area is divided into Census Districts according to size and population. There are 49 land and 14 marine Census Districts.
 - 4.1.3 **Census division**. Each of these is the responsibility of one chief enumerator and in built-up areas should not materially exceed 10,000 people with a mean of about 8,000. It follows that the number of divisions must increase with the population. On land, each division has precisely defined boundaries which must be ascertainable without the use of instruments. In the 1961 Census there were 417 land and 81 marine divisions.
 - 4.1.4 **Enumerator blocks**. Each of these, as the term implies, is the responsibility of one enumerator, though in wooden hut areas and among the small boat population, where precise mapping is impracticable, it is found preferable to use a small team of enumerators for a group of adjacent blocks. In the 1961 Census there were 10,482 land and 864 marine blocks.
 - 4.1.5 **Special enumeration**. The armed forces, the police force, persons in police custody, the prisons, some other large institutions (including hotels catering mainly for tourists), street sleepers and ocean-going vessels were dealt with outside the network of divisions and blocks. See also 4.11, below.
- 4.2 *Concordance with territorial units used for town planning*. It was mentioned in 2.4.4.2 of the 1961 Census Report that there was **no uniform system** of administrative boundaries used by different departments of

the Hong Kong Government. Since then the situation has greatly improved and it has been possible to adopt for town planning purposes a system in harmony with Census districts, after one minor adjustment to the latter, and other departments are gradually coming into line with these. **Appendix 1** shows the Census Areas and Districts with a **concordance** showing how, on land, these are fitted in with the town planning system.

- 4.3 The changes observed in the size and location of the Colony's population would have justified another full count; but by the time the decision to take a mid-term census had been reached there was already insufficient time for the complete **reticulation** which this would have entailed. It was therefore necessary to make use of the 1961 reticulation. But before this would be used as the base of the sampling plan it had to be **brought up to date**.
- 4.4 Records were made available by the Public Works Department, Rating and Valuation Department, Resettlement Department, Urban Services Department, and the New Territories Administration which showed, subject to inspection on the spot, which of the **enumeration blocks** used in 1961 remained outwardly unchanged (and could be incorporated in the frame without amendment) and which had changed in character.
- 4.5 Wherever **new developments** had taken place since the 1961 census, either by building on the newly reclaimed or previously vacant land, or by demolition and re-development, **fresh reticulation** was carried out and new enumeration blocks created.
- 4.6 Where **partial development** had taken place within the boundaries of any 1961 block, an **assessment** was made of the number of households accommodated in the altered block and if this appeared more than double the 1961 figure the original block was cut up into two or more new blocks of which only one retained the original block number.
- 4.7 The addition of **new blocks** meant that the number of **census divisions** also had to be reconsidered, but this was done wherever possible without altering the 1961 division boundaries, i.e. by cutting up a former division into two or more new divisions so as to leave the adjacent divisions unaffected.
- 4.8 In only one instance was it necessary to adjust slightly the boundaries of a census **land district**, and that was at the western extremity of the Hung Hom district in Kowloon, where the cutting back of an escarpment had obliterated the original boundary.
- 4.9 The former **marine district** No. K.9 was divided into two in response to the increase in the size of the Victoria Harbour: a portion of this district now included within the Victoria Harbour was called D.9A. This was the only case in which the boundary of a census area was amended.
- 4.10 Within each census district **census divisions** were listed in the same order as 1961, new divisions being added at the end of each district. Within each division **enumerator blocks** were listed in the same order as 1961, additional blocks again being put at the end. From this list the **primary sampling units** of the land census (enumerator blocks) were drawn as a 5% random sample stratified by districts. For the method of drawing the **second stage sample** see 9.12, below.
- 4.11 The above method covered what in 1961 and 1966 was described as "ordinary" enumeration. There was also, as mentioned in 4.1.5 above, a **special enumeration**, covering the classes described in **Appendix 2**, and a special sampling plan was used for each type of institution listed in that appendix of which the details are also shown there.
- 4.12 In preparation of this sampling plan the administration received valuable advice from Mr. S. Raja RAO, Regional Statistical Adviser, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, who made a special visit to Hong Kong for this purpose.
- 4.13 The assistance of other officers of the United Nations is also gratefully acknowledged.

CHAPTER V

SELECTION OF TOPICS AND SUBMISSION OF CENSUS PLAN

- 5.1 As with the 1961 Census, user departments were invited to participate in **working parties** to discuss the topics to be covered, the wording of each question, the method of presentation and other aspects of the 1966 Census.
- 5.2 The working party on questions was attended by representatives of six departments and it held two meetings on 7th September, 1965 and 11th November, 1965.
- 5.3 In view of the impossibility of isolating small fractions of the population in a 5% or smaller sample, certain of the 1961 questions were **simplified** or omitted. At the same time opportunity was taken to try out new methods of putting certain of the questions, and of introducing **new topics**.

- 5.4 **Appendix 3** shows the topics covered in the 1961 and 1966 censuses, showing which new topics were introduced and which old topics were not pursued.
- 5.5 For a fuller understanding both of the questions and of the tables the reader is invited to study the **codes** which are given in detail, with explanatory notes, in **Appendix 4**.
- 5.6 The **general plan** for the 1966 By-census was submitted to the Hong Kong Government on 6th July, 1965 and approved in principle on 27th August, 1965.
- 5.7 The **list of questions** agreed to by the inter-departmental working party was submitted to the Governor-in-Council with the draft Census Orders on 17th November, 1965 and received formal approval on 4th January, 1966.

CHAPTER VI

LEGISLATION

- 6.1 There was no need to consider any amendments to the **Census Ordinance**, Ordinance No. 2 of 1960.
- 6.2 The Census Order, 1966 and the Census (No. 2) Order, 1966 were published in the *Government Gazette* of 7th January, 1966, as legal notifications 1 and 2.

CHAPTER VII

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

- 7.1 A proposal had been under consideration since 1964 for the establishment of a **central statistical organization** which would include the census among its responsibilities. To avoid complicating the discussions of that proposal it was decided not to set up a special department to run the 1966 Census but to entrust it to the Statistical Planning Office of the Colonial Secretariat, suitably augmented.
- 7.2 The **financial provisions** for this census are therefore to be found not in a separate Head of the annual estimates but included in those of the Colonial Secretariat and Legislature. To facilitate study of the cost of the operation, the actual items of expenditure, arranged as they would have been had there been a separate Head of estimates, are given in **Appendix 5**.
- 7.3 That this arrangement worked owed much to the willingness of the departmental secretary and other officers of the Colonial Secretariat to shoulder additional burdens. A tribute is owed to their cooperation.
- 7.4 The **total expenditure**, \$1,727,998.53 works out at 46½ cents per head of the population. The total cost of the previous census, including the pilot censuses held in 1960, was \$4,466,649.53 or \$1.42½ per head of the population of March 1961.

CHAPTER VIII

TRAINING AND PUBLICITY

- 8.1 The engagement and training of **enumerators** followed the methods described in 2.9 and 9.1 of the 1961 Census Report. But as nearly all the enumerators were drawn from the three Teachers Training Colleges (since renamed Colleges of Education) the logistic problems of organizing classes of instruction and proficiency tests were much smaller and it was possible for both chief enumerators and enumerators to be instructed by senior officers from Census Headquarters.

- 8.2 The **training film** already made for the 1961 Census was used again as an introduction to the subject combined with a short talk explaining the differences between the two Censuses.
- 8.3 The enumerators selected for work among the Armed Forces, Police Force, Prisons and other disciplined institutions were instructed at Census Headquarters and as those nominated for this duty showed a high degree of intelligence, these instruction classes partook of the nature of **discussion circles**.
- 8.4 The need for **well planned publicity** was considered to be even greater for the By-census than it had been for the full Census of 1961, because the smallness of the sample made it necessary to reduce errors and lack of response to a minimum. As with the previous Census, the publicity programme was planned at the very beginning of the reticulation period and included printed pamphlets, radio talks and discussions, and television talks and discussions.
- 8.5 The four 3-minute publicity **films** which had been prepared for the 1961 Census were re-examined and found to be somewhat out of date. To replace them, three fresh films were made using some of the old material and some fresh.
- 8.6 Opportunity was taken during the household sample to enquire by what **publicity medium** the respondent had heard about the Census. The analysis of the replies will be discussed in its proper place.
- 8.7 A single bi-lingual **training manual** was prepared on the lines of the training manuals used in the previous Census and one was supplied to every enumerator.
- 8.8 Ten days before the actual census operation daily **microphone trailing** was begun and this continued until the Census was completed.

CHAPTER IX

ENUMERATION AND FIRST RESULTS

Marine Census.

- 9.1 As mentioned in paragraph 1.3 above, **census moment** for the boat population was 0200 hours on Saturday, 18th June, 1966 and the enumeration began at first light on the same morning.
- 9.2 As with the 1960 pilot marine census, 4 sample ports were selected but these were not the same ports as before. The sample ports in 1966 were:
 - (i) Yau Ma Tei Typhoon Shelter, Sections W1 to W5 inclusive;
 - (ii) Shau Kei Wan Harbour;
 - (iii) Ngau Chi Wan and the north side of Kowloon Bay;
 - (iv) Tai Po and Yim Tin Tsai in the New Territories.
- 9.3 The field staff consisted of one Assistant Superintendent, 4 District Supervisors, 8 Chief Enumerators and 41 Enumerators. In addition 8 Sampling Clerks were supplied from Census Headquarters to communicate the sampling numbers to the field staff.
- 9.4 District field headquarters for the Yau Ma Tei Typhoon Shelter was set up in the Yaumati Government School in Public Square Street with one district supervisor, 2 chief enumerators and 8 enumerators. The district field headquarters for Shau Kei Wan was in the Shaukiwan Fishermen's Children's School, Ah Kung Ngam with 1 district supervisor, 2 chief enumerators and 12 enumerators. The field headquarters for Ngau Chi Wan was in the Jordan Valley Pumping Station with 1 district supervisor, 1 chief enumerator and 4 enumerators. The field headquarters for Tai Po and Yim Tin Tsai was in the Wong Shiu Chi School, Tai Po with 1 district supervisor, 3 chief enumerators and 17 enumerators.
- 9.5 A total of 4 launches, one for each sample port, were kindly lent by the Director of Marine for the enumeration period. 19 sampans were engaged at \$25 per day to carry enumerators and sampling clerks within the harbours. The launch "Sir Cecil Clementi" was kindly lent by the New Territories Administration for rapid communication between Census Headquarters and the 3 sample ports first mentioned. The field staff were transported by road to and from their field headquarters daily.
- 9.6 Following the method used with success in 1960 and 1961, the total number of boats in the waters of the Colony and the New Territories at the time of the census was established by aerial photography from 2 **helicopters** operated by the Hong Kong Auxiliary Air Force carrying officers from the Census Headquarters. A few areas which could not conveniently be reached by helicopters were covered by patrol craft of the Marine Police. A total of 13,713 boats were observed.

Land Census.

- 9.7 As mentioned in paragraph 1.3 above, **census moment** for the remainder of the population was 0200 hours on Tuesday, 2nd August, 1966. In the case of the land census enumeration precedes census moment and the field work began at noon on Tuesday, 19th July, 1966.

- 9.8 The field staff consisted of two Superintendents, two Assistant Superintendents, 14 District Supervisors, 65 Chief Enumerators and 481 Enumerators, deployed as shown in **Appendix 6**. In addition 4 Sampling Clerks were supplied from Census Headquarters to communicate the sampling numbers to the staff working in Areas E, F and G.
- 9.9 Unlike the marine census, which by reason of the mobility of the boats has to be conducted on a one-visit basis, the land census was divided into three distinct operations.
- 9.10 On his first visit the enumerator had to identify **every household** residing in his block, list them in a pre-determined order (which was basically identical with the "ascending order" described at 17.3.1.5 of the 1961 Census Report), and deliver to the head of each household one card containing four questions to be answered in writing and collected on a subsequent visit.
- 9.11 On completing the first round of visits the enumerator submitted his **Record Book** (with the household column completed) to his Chief Enumerator for the second stage sample to be drawn. In outlying districts this was done by the Sampling Clerks detached from headquarters for this purpose (see 9.8 above). In the urban area this work was done centrally, the Record Books being brought to headquarters.
- 9.12 The second stage sample was, for all blocks in the ordinary enumeration, a 20% linear sample with random entry point, marked in the Record Book by stamping the letter S. As the primary sample was 5% of the enumerator blocks and all the households in this 5% primary sample constituted the frame for the secondary sample, the final **sampling fraction** was expected to approximate 1%.
- 9.13 On receiving back his Record Book the enumerator then began his second round of visits, making a complete enumeration of **every person** in the households marked for sampling. Substitution was not permitted. At the same time he collected back, from the 80% of households outside the secondary sample, the completed household cards.
- 9.14 On the morning of 2nd August, 1966 the enumerator made his **final visit** to the sample households to update the details already recorded on the schedule, and to collect back the rest of the household cards.
- 9.15 On his final visit to each household (both first and second stage sample) the enumerator delivered a **listener questionnaire** on behalf of Radio Hong Kong.
- 9.16 Specimens of the **census form** used in both the marine and land sections of this census and of the household cards, are bound in the back paper of this volume of the Report. A specimen page of the enumerator's Record Book is attached as **Appendix 7**.

Paying off.

- 9.17 The chief enumerators and enumerators, who had received an initial payment of \$100 and \$50 respectively on being sworn in before starting work, received the balance of their honoraria on 24th to 26th August, 1966. The chief enumerator's honorarium was \$450 and that of the enumerator \$180. All were reported to have done satisfactory work and were paid in full.
- 9.18 The superintendents, assistant superintendents, district supervisors and survey assistants, their work being completed, were paid off with effect from 30th September, 1966 and the Reticulation Section closed down after a life of 369 days.

First Results.

- 9.19 The first results of the marine census were released on 13th August, 1966 in the shape of two tables called MA and MB. As these tables show certain characteristics more clearly than the tables in Volume II I have included them as **Appendices 8 and 9**. For some reason the newspapers ignored these figures until 15th September, 1966.
- 9.20 The first results of the land census were released on 23rd September, 1966, also in the shape of two tables called GA and GB. These tables were provisional because the figures for the special classes had not yet been apportioned between districts. The tables are therefore not reproduced here.
- 9.21 Some of the **principal changes** noted have already been mentioned in paragraph 1.5 above. The total (3,716,400) indicated that the intercensal half-yearly population figures had been over-estimated and a working party was convened. Critical re-examination of the figures for births, deaths and migration produced the following **revised estimates**:—

	<i>Mid-year</i>	<i>End-year</i>
1961	3,174,700	3,209,500
1962	3,346,600	3,442,700
1963	3,503,700	3,550,000
1964	3,594,200	3,636,600
1965	3,692,300	3,722,600
1966	3,732,400	

- 9.22 It will be observed that the above agreed estimate for the half-yearly population of 1966 is slightly greater than the middle figure of the estimated by-census population, but lies well within the accuracy range of the bracket shown in paragraph 1.4 above. The two estimates differ by less than half of 1%.

CHAPTER X

CODING AND EDITING

- 10.1 With the exception of the three items described in paragraph 10.6 below, the answers obtained by the enumerators were also **coded** by them using the codes set out in **Appendix 4**.
- 10.2 Some of the simpler questions had alternative answers (to be ringed or ticked) printed on the form. The more detailed topics had to be recorded in full and then coded.
- 10.3 Three separate stages of **editing** were introduced. The instructions for the first two stages are reproduced at length in **Appendix 10**.
- 10.4 No record was kept of the number of corrections made by field editing and revisiting. The second stage of editing (at head office) resulted in approximately 15,500 entries being corrected.
- 10.5 After the second stage of editing the information was transferred to 80-column I.C.T. cards by **key punching** and the cards were then **mechanically edited** by sorting for missing and impossible entries. 2,082 entries were corrected as a result of this process.
- 10.6 The three items left uncoded by the enumerators were those for previous address, address of place of work or study, and addresses of financial contributors not residing with the household they supported. As mentioned in note (xii) to **Appendix 3**, this work was carried out by **specially trained coders** lent by the Passenger Transport Advisory Team. The coding of addresses was completed early in September, 1966.

CHAPTER XI

DESTRUCTION OF SCHEDULES

- 11.1 Under section 14 of the Census Ordinance all completed schedules have to be **destroyed by fire** within nine months of Census Day.
- 11.2 The marine census schedules were destroyed by fire at the Urban Services Department's incinerator at Kai Lung Wan on 15th March, 1967. A certificate of destruction was submitted to His Excellency the Governor the same day and the fact notified in the *Gazette* of Friday 31st March, 1967 as Notification No. 680.
- 11.3 The land census schedules and household cards were destroyed by fire at the Public Works Department's incinerator at Kennedy Town on 15th April, 1967. A certificate of destruction was submitted to His Excellency the Governor the same day and the fact notified in the *Gazette* of Friday 28th April, 1967 as Notification No. 916.

CHAPTER XII

TOTALS AND DEGREES OF CONFIDENCE

- 12.1 The **total** population and the calculated **standard error** have already been given in paragraph 1.4 above. But since not all the characteristics recorded in the census were applicable to all sections of the population, **other totals** will be found in many of the tables. For example, *transients* (those making a stay of less than 20 days) were tabulated only for sex, age and country of origin. Other tabulations were confined to those living in households or in certain descriptions of household.
- 12.2 To facilitate reference, all these totals have been collected together in **Appendix 11**, arranged in order of magnitude. The tables in which each total appears are given in the last column of that appendix.
- 12.3 When using the tables the reader is urged to bear constantly in mind that this census was taken by a **sample**; therefore each of the figures is an estimate which is subject not only to "error" as the word is commonly used, but is bound to contain also some degree of "**sampling error**".

- 12.4 The larger and more homogeneous the sample, the more closely it will resemble the full count for which it is a substitute. Calculation of sampling error by districts shows that for the Colony totals, the main area totals and the total for the marine population the sampling error was **very low**; and for 21 out of the 26 land sample groups it was acceptably low. The details are shown in **Appendix 12**.
- 12.5 The full calculations, the results of which are summarized in **Appendix 12**, have been duplicated in six tables, and may be seen by students and others interested on application to the Demographer, Department of Census and Statistics. Being of little interest to the general reader, and rather bulky, they are not reproduced here.
- 12.6 For the **four sample groups** Central District (Hong Kong Island), Tsim Sha Tsui (Kowloon), Tai Po with Sai Kung North and Sha Tin (New Territories, Tai Po census area), and Mong Kok (Kowloon) the calculated sampling error was unsatisfactorily **high**, that for Central being **very high** indeed. These four districts contained a large proportion of recently completed multi-storey apartment blocks containing shops and offices; many such blocks were found by the enumerators to contain far less resident households than had been expected. Cheung Sha Wan in New Kowloon showed something of this difficulty, but not to such a great degree.
- 12.7 In any future survey of this type of construction it will be better to devise some form of **stratification** similar to that used in the marine census, by means of which sampling error was kept to a minimum.
- 12.8 **Leaving aside the five sample groups** mentioned, over the rest of the census a reasonable approximation to sampling error in relation to size of total is found in the formula $s.e.\% = 2800 \div \sqrt{t}$, where t is the estimated value of the total or sub-total concerned. This gives the values shown below:—

APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE OF SAMPLING ERROR BY SIZE OF TOTAL

t	<i>s.e.</i> %	t	<i>s.e.</i> %
3,490,000	1.5	870,000	3.0
3,060,000	1.6	640,000	3.5
2,710,000	1.7	490,000	4.0
2,420,000	1.8	387,000	4.5
2,170,000	1.9	314,000	5.0
1,960,000	2.0	218,000	6.0
1,780,000	2.1	160,000	7.0
1,480,000	2.3	123,000	8.0
1,250,000	2.5	97,000	9.0
1,000,000	2.8	78,000	10.0

- 12.9 It is suggested that the reader should bear these approximate percentages in mind when using most of the tables. But where the figures are shown by districts, those for the five mentioned in 12.6 above must be used with **great caution** because the large sampling error in these five district totals implies **still greater** sampling error in the separate classifications contained within the same five totals.

CHAPTER XIII

HOW THE TABLES ARE ARRANGED IN VOLUME TWO

- 13.1 **The second volume** of this Report contains the principal **tables**, arranged in six sections.
- 13.2 **Section A** contains nine tables on **households** and densities: three of these are by census areas and six by census districts. The tables in this section are numbered **001 to 009** inclusive.
- 13.3 **Section B** contains 31 tables on **personal characteristics**: 15 of these are by census areas, seven by census districts and the remainder are not divided by area or district. The tables in this section are numbered **021 to 044** inclusive, subsidiary tables being distinguished by letters A or B.
- 13.4 **Section C** contains five tables which throw light on **migration** and transport demand. Two are by area, two by district and the fifth is not divided by area or district. The numbers are **101 to 105** inclusive.
- 13.5 **Section D** contains 23 tables on **employment**. Nine are by area, five by district and the other nine are not divided. The numbers are **151 to 173** inclusive.
- 13.6 **Section E** contains three tables, all classified by districts, of information derived from the cards completed by every householder in the **5% sample** of the land population (see 9.10 above). These tables are numbered **201, 202 and 203**.
- 13.7 **Section F** contains eight tables, **211-218**, showing **household income** by districts or areas.

- 13.8 Certain of these tables are **discussed** in greater detail in **Chapters XIV to XVIII**, below. Some which appeared after compilation to demand presentation in a different way have been shown differently presented in **Appendices 13-19**. With the exception of these appendices all tables have been concentrated in **Volume Two** for ease of reference.
- 13.9 When reporting on the 1961 Census I repeatedly **warned** users of the census tables that the descriptions used in Column I of each table were necessarily condensed and should not be read without the **full descriptions** given in an appendix. Alas, my warning was written on water. But I repeat it here. The full descriptions are given in **Appendix 4** of this volume. Please **do not use** any table in Volume II without having, open before you, the appropriate Code from **Appendix 4**.

CHAPTER XIV

COMMENTS ON THE TABLES IN SECTION A (HOUSEHOLDS AND DENSITIES)

- 14.1 Tables 001-3 and 006 divide all households by their **functional description**, that is into domestic and institutional (collective) households. Domestic households are further divided into those which occupy the whole of the premises in which they reside, those which share the premises with another domestic household and those which are contained within an institution. In Table 001 all households are further analysed by size, and since the size range of domestic households differs greatly from that of institutional households, the former are separately totalled.
- 14.2 As compared with the 1961 census the **total number of households** has increased less rapidly than the population (13.0% against 18.5%; land population 14.5% against 20.5%) and the distribution of household size shows the reason for this to have been a reduction in the number of **single person households**. Such households, as shown in Table 020 of the 1961 census report, then amounted to 15.5% of the total, and this was affected by the failure of new domestic building to keep up with new industrial building. As a result, a substantial number of young married men used to live apart from their families so as to be nearer to their work. This has been reduced (13.6% of all, or 13.9% of domestic households) resulting in an apparent increase in the average size of domestic households, indicating not that households are really larger but that better opportunities are now provided for the whole family to live together. And although the phenomenon of a one-person household is now rare in the newly developed areas, it is still far from uncommon in Tsim Sha Tsui, Cheung Sha Wan, Yau Ma Tei and Wan Chai.
- 14.3 Since the figures in Table 001 are shown to the nearest hundred, a few very **large institutions**, such as prisons and hospitals, fail to be indicated in that table because in most cases there are not more than two or three of these in any one district and the total number of such institutions in any one census area or even in the whole colony will not reach 50 and therefore is **shown as zero**. Such institutions were enumerated under the heading "Special Classes" and therefore the population residing in them will be found in the tables of Personal Characteristics.
- 14.4 A feature of Table 001 worthy of observation is the extent to which the **sharing of domestic premises** diminishes as you go from the older to the newer urban districts. In Sheung Wan district of Hong Kong Island and Yau Ma Tei district of Kowloon, shared domestic premises well out-number unshared; but in Ho Man Tin district of Kowloon and in Ngau Tau Kok district of New Kowloon such sharing is quite uncommon, as it is in most of the New Territories.
- 14.5 Table 002 introduces the major categories of **accommodation types**, as to which attention is invited to the first digit of **Code 2** in **Appendix 4**. Table 003 takes these further and shows the type of accommodation in detail.
- 14.6 Comment is necessary on the division entitled "marginal housing unit" since this contains a good part of those usually described as "**squatters**". It must be remembered that the census enumerator is not allowed to concern himself with questions of legality. He may consider only the materials of which the housing unit is constructed. In addition to wooden huts and roof shacks, "squatters" are also found residing in whole houses constructed in stone, brick or concrete which are called "squatter" houses only because they have been illegally constructed or illegally occupied. When allowance has been made for this, however, the figures in Table 003 indicate that the present squatter population living in roof shacks and wooden huts is probably a **good deal less** than had previously been estimated.
- 14.7 In paragraph 20.4 of the 1961 Census Report it was observed that out of 2,396,364 persons found living in houses built of permanent materials, 130,095 (5.4%) were using **substandard accommodation** such as basements, cocklofts and non-domestic space. Table 006 now shows that in August 1966, 3,228,600 persons were living in houses built of permanent materials and 211,000 (6.5%) of these were using substandard accommodation.

- 14.8 The 1961 Report went on to add in the roof-dwellers and wooden-hut "squatters", those living in hawker stalls and similar "non-house" accommodation and thus reached a total of 726,577 for those whose housing condition appeared to be gravely inadequate. Adding up the corresponding categories from the 1966 tables gives a total of 505,600 who then were **inadequately housed**. The tables show a great reduction in the number of roof-top dwellers, especially in Kowloon.
- 14.9 Table 004 shows the distribution of household size by type of accommodation and Table 005 analyses the same more closely. Tables 006A-D provide summaries of the information contained in the previous tables.
- 14.10 Table 007 shows the **densities** of population both in square kilometres and in acres, comparing 1961 and 1966. It must be remembered that the unit here is the census district, since the method of sampling does not allow the analysis of densities by census division. The figures show quite clearly the way population has shifted away from the central part of Hong Kong Island and the tip of the Kowloon Peninsula into the newer townships of New Kowloon and the eastern part of Hong Kong Island. In the New Territories, substantial increase is observed only for Tsuen Wan.
- 14.11 Table 008 introduces a topic which is new to the census. By the "**economic status**" of every person is meant whether he is the sole supporter of his household, partly supports or shares in the household expenses, or is entirely dependent. This classification however was not suitable to apply to institutions, but only to domestic households. The table shows some interesting distinctions. While 65% of the population are entirely dependent, the percentage which is partly dependent and partly supported is almost the same as the percentage which is fully supporting. But among the marine population and those of Cheung Sha Wan, Yau Ma Tei, Wan Chai the dependent percentage is substantially less, and among the boat people the numbers of semi-dependent decidedly more than elsewhere. Among those fully supporting their households, males are in the great majority in all districts, but those who are semi-dependent show great fluctuation in the sex ratio between one district and another.

CHAPTER XV

COMMENTS ON THE TABLES IN SECTION B (PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS)

- 15.1 By far the most important part of any Census Report on which all the other tables revolve are the tables showing **individual characteristics**, especially those in which the population is analysed by sex and age. These are collected in Section B.
- 15.2 The most useful table for general purposes is No. 023, which shows the 1966 population by sex and quinquennial age group compared with the three previous censuses. The trends observed in 1961 have continued, namely the sex ratio is approaching equality and the age distribution shows a more even gradation, except for the **gap caused by the Pacific war**, which was observed in 1961 in the groups 15-19 and 20-24 and therefore in 1966 has moved up to the groups 20-24 and 25-29.
- 15.3 Tables 022 and 022A shows the **sex ratio** by census areas compared with the last three censuses. Table 021 shows population by sex and individual year of age, and those under one year of age by month of age. It also divides the population into **Hong Kong born** and those born elsewhere.
- 15.4 It will be observed from Table 021 that whereas in 1961 the **sex-ratio** among those claiming Hong Kong birth was **lower** than the rest (1038.9 against 1072.7—see Table 118 in 1961 Census Report, Vol. II) in 1966 the position appears to have been reversed. Males claiming Hong Kong birth number 1065.5 to every 1000 females claiming Hong Kong birth, whereas males born elsewhere number only 987.1 to every thousand females born elsewhere. Out of many possible explanations for this curiosity the simplest may be that our **young people** (aged 15 and down) are now overwhelmingly **Hong Kong born** and, since women live longer than men but more males are born than females, the sex ratio decreases with age. Nevertheless for a change of this magnitude to show in 5½ years implies either that a significant group of males claimed Hong Kong birth in 1966 after having not claimed it in 1961, or that a significant group of females claimed Hong Kong birth in 1961 but did not claim it in 1966. Demographers will look for a conclusive answer in 1971. **Under-enumeration** of young male children is a possibility of which all census-takers are aware, and the possibility that such under-enumeration occurred in the households of recent immigrants cannot be excluded.
- 15.5 Table 021A shows the same information more conveniently arranged **in quinquennia** by census areas, with sex sub-totals for Hong Kong born and not Hong Kong born. It will be observed that only in Old Kowloon do those not born in Hong Kong outnumber the Hong Kong born: the reason being a tendency which can be further observed in Section C, for **immigrants to settle initially in Kowloon** rather than in New Kowloon, Hong Kong or the New Territories.

- 15.6 The next group of tables—024 to 026B—analyse domestic, economic and conjugal status by sex and age. Tables 024 and 025 may be regarded as an expansion of 009 and 008 respectively in Section A. The following condensation of Table 024 shows the extent to which the traditional “extended” family persists among the rural and marine populations:—

	<i>Hong Kong</i>	<i>Kowloon</i>	<i>New Kowloon</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>Marine</i>	<i>All Areas</i>
Head or Spouse ...	35.2%	39.4%	33.0%	32.4%	22.5%	34.4%
Child ...	48.5%	43.3%	52.4%	47.5%	45.2%	48.7%
Other Relative ...	10.3%	11.4%	12.2%	14.3%	26.0%	12.2%

In this connexion see also paragraph 14.11 in the previous chapter.

- 15.7 The importance of Table 026 is the light it throws on the attitude towards **age of marriage**, which has a strong bearing on estimates of future fertility. In the absence of a complete system of marriage registration (since Chinese customary marriages do not yet require to be registered) this information can be sought only from the census. Therefore to facilitate study, the percentages compared with 1961 are shown in a subsidiary Table 26A and area percentages in 26B. These indicate how rare, even in the New Territories, are teenaged married persons; also how the tendency, already observed in 1961, for men to defer their marriage to after 30 has continued to develop, though not to so marked a degree among the rural and marine populations as it has in the cities.
- 15.8 In connexion with **language**, which is the theme of Tables 027–030, the reader is invited to study paragraph 11.2 of the 1961 Census Report, in which the reasons for focussing attention on certain linguistic groups were explained in detail. In **Appendix 13** Table 029 is summarized in percentages and compared with 1961, showing how the Cantonese language continues to spread. The only linguistic group which holds its own is Hoklo, which was already observed in 1961 to be highly **resistant to assimilation**.
- 15.9 Although English as a “usual language” continues to be rare, **ability to speak English** is shown by Tables 027 to 029 to have increased greatly. Over 20% of the population can now speak some English, as against less than 10% in 1961. It can be seen, as might be expected, that English speakers are few among the rural and marine population, and commonest among young city dwellers. But little correlation can be found with place of birth, place of origin, or usual language where this is some kind of Chinese.
- 15.10 Tables 030, 030A and 033 study place of origin crossed with language, sex, age and birthplace. The importance of this is more clearly seen in Tables 036 to 039A to be its bearing on fertility. Although paragraph 20.7.7 of the 1961 Census Report could not detect any significant difference in size of family between married women from different parts of China, subsequent analysis of 1961 census table 147 showed this judgment to have been hasty. For when the family sizes of women aged 35–39 and 40–44 (by which age childbearing would normally be completed) are analysed, it is seen that women of Chiu Chau origin have **significantly larger** numbers of children than women from other parts of China; always excepting the boat people, who have the **biggest families** of all. Table 039 shows this distinction to be still valid; and the proportion of Chiu Chau women who have already had two children before the age of 25 being no less than before, leaves small room to hope for an early reduction in the fertility of this sturdy and unassimilable group.
- 15.11 Tables 031 and 032 both show employment status by sex and age group, totalled in census areas, and form a useful introduction to the economic tables in Section D. **Appendix 14** is a condensation of Table 031 and the indices indicate that the Hong Kong born are more than proportionately represented in the “modern sector” for the definition of which see notes (a), (p) and (q) to **Code 12** in **Appendix 4**. And since a greater proportion of unemployed at the younger ages are found in the Hong Kong born, a likely explanation is that immigrants are less reluctant than locals to accept jobs in the “traditional” sector. This finding is in contrast with that of paragraph 21.2.6 of the 1961 Census Report. Table 032 indicates that ability to speak English does not alter the chances of obtaining employment in the modern sector, or at all, but modern sector employers and self-employed contain a higher proportion of English speakers.
- 15.12 Table 033 contains an exhaustive analysis, by districts, of **origin groups** by place of birth.
- 15.13 Tables 034 and 035, with 036 to 039A already noticed in paragraph 15.10 above, provide the material for a detailed study of the key subject of fertility. Just why mothers of smaller families (up to 3) appear to have more surviving children than have been born to them is an apparent conundrum to which the answer, of course, is that some of such mothers in each line are subsumed in the totals of those who have given birth to a greater number of children in a lower line of the same table.
- 15.14 The remaining tables of Section B deal with **education** and school attendance and non-attendance. When compared with Tables 162 to 179 of the 1961 Census Report it will be seen that the two problems specially noted in paragraphs 20.9.7 and 20.9.8 of that report—the lack of schooling among the children of the boat people and among Hoklo speakers from eastern Kwangtung—remain unsolved.
- 15.15 Some progress, however, has been made towards **general literacy** outside these two groups. It will be recalled that in 1961 all persons aged 10 and up who had been to school were found to be literate and all persons aged 10 and up who had never been to school were (with few exceptions) illiterate. Table 159 of the 1961 Report further showed how illiteracy, except among the boat people, was chiefly a problem of the higher age groups, especially among women. **Appendix 15** now contains the comparison between 1961 and 1966, showing that for those aged 10 to 34 some progress has been made, even in rural areas; but for those aged 35 and up there has been no improvement. Only a special survey among older people would show to what extent this lack of progress has been due to an influx of **illiterate migrants**.

CHAPTER XVI

**COMMENTS ON THE TABLES IN SECTION C
(MIGRATION, INTERNAL MIGRATION AND TRANSPORT DEMAND)**

- 16.1 These tables are of special interest for the light they cast on patterns of **migration** (both internal and external) which in previous censuses were studied only indirectly by asking the place of birth and duration of residence (in the Colony, not at any particular address).
- 16.2 Table 101 records the answers to the question "where did you reside **on Census Day 1961**" i.e. 5 years and nearly 5 months before Census Day 1966. As this question could not be put to those born since the 1961 Census, the total "universe" for this question is 3,111,290 persons. Of these, no less than 1,618,580 (52.0%) are found to have changed their address during this period. This does not reflect the total number of removals during the 5½ year period. Any who had moved house after 7th March, 1961 and moved back into the previous address before 2nd August, 1966 were not seen as having moved. Any who had moved house after 7th March, 1961 and died before 2nd August, 1966 were not represented at all in the table. And any who had moved several times were shown as if they had moved only once.
- 16.3 With one exception it was not possible to tabulate these movers according to the area *out of which* they had moved. The reason is one which constantly appears in studies of **internal migration**. A man may move to the house next door across the boundary of a district. Or he may move across the street and into a different census area. To avoid presenting a false picture it would be necessary to isolate strips of inhabited territory along all administrative borders: which means a highly sophisticated technique of processing. The exception is the fifth line of the table, which shows how many of the former boat population have **migrated ashore** since 11th February, 1961. This number (46,280) when added to the total marine population (102,520) shows what the marine population would have been in 1966 if all had remained on their boats. The total (148,800) shows an increase of only 12,000 since 1961, a **rate of growth** comparable with that of the group of districts Islands/Sai Kung South/Hang Hau, to which the boat population have other affinities.
- 16.4 The table also shows the *net* inter-censal gain by migration from outside. Remembering that this is not the total migration figure (since it excludes migrants who have died and immigrants who have re-emigrated) it accords fairly well with the estimate prepared by the inter-departmental working party, which was 107,800 up to mid-year 1966, against 232,200 as previously estimated. This **net gain by immigration** of only 99,600 in 5½ years indicates that much lower assumed migration rates will be in order for the next round of **population projections**.
- 16.5 The table shows that **immigrants** prefer, in general, to settle in the urban area rather than the New Territories, and in particular, **prefer to settle in Kowloon**. Internal migration shows no significant preferences, except a preference *not* to move to Hong Kong Island or Yuen Long.
- 16.6 Table 102 is similar in design to Table 101, but as it records the answers to the question "where did you reside **on Chinese New Year's Day**, 21st January, 1966," the "universe" is all those who were born before that date, i.e. 3,608,360. By comparing the two tables it will be seen that with the exception of sea-land migration and immigration from outside, the rate of movement has slowed down considerably. Part of this slowing down, however, may have been seasonal.
- 16.7 Table 103 is the first of a series of **commuter studies**. It analyses, by census districts, all **students** by their place of study; and because it may be expected that secondary and higher education should involve longer journeys, while primary schools are generally sought nearer to home, Table 103A shows the place of study for primary students only. In these tables the district of residence is shown at the head of each vertical column, the district of study at the left of each horizontal line. But since it may be easier to analyse this problem by place of study than by place of residence, the same figures after simplification are presented in a different arrangement in **Appendices 16 and 17**. Some of the high percentages in the right-hand column of these appendices may show how this part of the commuter problem is aggravated by the wish to attend prestige schools; and perhaps by the "snob value" of sending your children to a distant school.
- 16.8 Table 104 contains a similar study of the **working population** by place of work. **Appendix 18** presents the same figures, simplified and differently arranged, with the addition of a two-line summary of the working population in percentages by place of work and of residence. It would appear that a substantial proportion of the population, here as in many other cities, *prefer* to travel some distance to their work.
- 16.9 Table 105 contains a summary of the local born and immigrant population by **length of residence**.

CHAPTER XVII

COMMENTS ON THE TABLES IN SECTION D
(EMPLOYMENT)

- 17.1 These tables contain a three-dimensional picture of the **population's jobs**; they are of necessity complex and voluminous and it is more useful to assist the reader to find the information he requires than to tell him what he will find. For this purpose I append a **short list** showing how, in Tables 151 to 168, each of the **three employment indicators** appears in cross-tabulation with the others and with other characteristics.
- 17.1.1 **Employment status** (main headings) is crossed with Industry and Occupation (main headings) in Table 166, by sex. This is **the key table** of the whole chapter.
- 17.1.2 **Employment status** (in full) is crossed with Occupation (main headings) in Table 162, which will be found a useful **summary**. It appears crossed with other characteristics in Tables 152 to 159.
- 17.1.3 **Industry** is crossed with Occupation (in full) in Table 168, with Employment status (main headings) and Occupation (main headings) in Table 166, and with other characteristics in Tables 160, 165 and 167.
- 17.1.4 **Occupation** (main headings) is crossed with Employment status (in full) in Table 162, with Employment status (main headings) and Industry in Table 166, and with other characteristics in Tables 161 and 164.
- 17.1.5 **Occupation** (in full) is crossed with Industry in Table 168, and with other characteristics in Tables 151 and 163.
- 17.2 A short table giving the **economically active population** by quinquennial age groups has been added as **Appendix 19**.
- 17.3 The question of ability to **speak English**, which was studied in relation to demographic factors in Tables 027-029 and 032 in Section B, is related in Table 151 to Occupation (in full) by sex.
- 17.4 **Educational attainment** is related to Employment Status (in full) in Tables 152 and 153 (by sex and age group), to Occupation in Tables 163 and 164 and to Industry in Table 165. Tables 163 and 165 are by sex and age group, Table 164 by sex only but in districts.
- 17.5 **Conjugal status** is related to Employment Status (in full) in Tables 154 and 155 (by sex and district) and in Tables 156 and 157 (by sex and broad age groups).
- 17.6 Type of **accommodation** is related to Employment Status (in full) in Tables 158 and 159. The use of the Employment Status code for the first time in this Census to distinguish between the **traditional and modern sectors** of the economy brings out the correlation between traditional sector employment and **substandard accommodation**. Remembering what was said in paragraph 15.11, the most probable explanation is that the poorer immigrants who are ready to accept less remunerative work are likewise ready to live in less suitable accommodation.
- 17.7 Tables 169 to 173 study the **unemployed** by sex, age, education, last industry and last occupation. Difficulty was experienced in obtaining from unemployed persons a description of the work at which they were last employed.
- 17.8 When using the tables in this chapter, the reader is urged to bear in mind not only the **warning** about definitions (para. 13.9 above) but also the **caution** in paragraph 12.9. In many of these tables, particularly those giving Employment Status and Occupation *in full*, many of the cells are very small indeed. A population census cannot be stratified for industry and occupation and the element of sampling variance in the minor classifications is proportionately very large.

CHAPTER XVIII

COMMENTS ON THE TABLES IN SECTIONS E AND F

- 18.1 The eleven remaining tables are all derived from the information filled in by the householder on the cards. They therefore apply to the **5% sample** of ordinary enumeration blocks in the **land census only** and contain no information about the boat people or those covered by the special enumeration.
- 18.2 Table 201 shows the **lunar ages** as reported by the head of household. The problem of conflicting methods of calculating age was covered exhaustively in Chapter XI of the 1961 Census Report and it was hoped in the 1966 Census to obtain a formula for the conversion *en masse* of lunar ages to solar or vice versa. The results are inconclusive. Whether lunar or solar ages, or both, are used in future censuses as the standard method of computing age, there seems to be no prospect of doing without the carefully trained enumerator with his **Age Conversion Table**. (**Appendix 20**).

- 18.3 Table 203 contains an evaluation of the **publicity media** used to introduce this census. The table contains one curiosity. It was originally planned to have a postmark calling attention to the census and designs for such a mark were made. However it proved impossible to obtain the die from England in time to be of use and the project was therefore dropped. But by this time the household card had been printed and it will be observed that in nearly every district some householders said they had learned of the census from postmarks which were not used!
- 18.4 Radio (63%) followed by newspapers (40%) were the **most effective media**. But in spite of all the efforts one household in four had not heard of the census before the enumerator called.
- 18.5 Tables 202 and 211-218 contain the information on **household income**. This question applied to domestic households only and it was not obligatory to answer it. Of the 743,500 households to whom this question applied, 12.5% declined to reply and 23.2% said they did not know, giving a cumulative non-response rate of 35.7%. These tables therefore relate to the remaining 64.3%, representing a universe of 477,900 households. This result is **better than expected**.
- 18.6 These tables appear to indicate a **median household income** of slightly under HK\$500 per month.
- 18.7 Table 211 to 218 were prepared by separating out those household cards (one in five) for which there was a corresponding schedule completed by an enumerator, and cross-tabulating certain characteristics on the schedule with the household income as reported on the card. This method produced some interesting results.
- 18.8 Table 211, which tabulates household income by type of accommodation, contains few surprises if the smallest cells are disregarded. Those living in squatter huts and on roof-tops shared with Peak residents a certain **reluctance to disclose** their income; but those that did reply told no more than was already well known—the latter tend to be wealthier than the former. The frequency of “don’t know” answers in rural areas is also the truth—farmers don’t keep accounts and seldom know their true earnings.
- 18.9 Table 212 is useful for the picture it gives of the “partially supporting” household members and the inquiry is taken further by Table 213 which shows that 49,400 households depend wholly or partly on contributors who reside outside the Colony. While the largest percentage of these is in the New Territories, all areas except New Kowloon have quite substantial proportions of **oversea contributors**.
- 18.10 Tables 214 to 218 analyse this section of the population by employment status, industry and occupation crossed with household income and other characteristics. These tables should be studied in conjunction with those in Section D.

CHAPTER XIX

PUBLICATIONS

- 19.1 The 1961 Census Report was followed by a booklet in handy format giving the principal tabulations in graphical or pictorial form, with sub-titles in English and Chinese. This booklet was called “**The Census and You**”. A similar booklet has been prepared for the 1966 Census, but for technical reasons it will appear before this Report comes off the presses.
- 19.2 A set of five **Population Projections** has been completed and will be published separately, followed by a revised set of **Life Tables**.

K. M. A. BARNETT,
Commissioner for Census and Statistics.

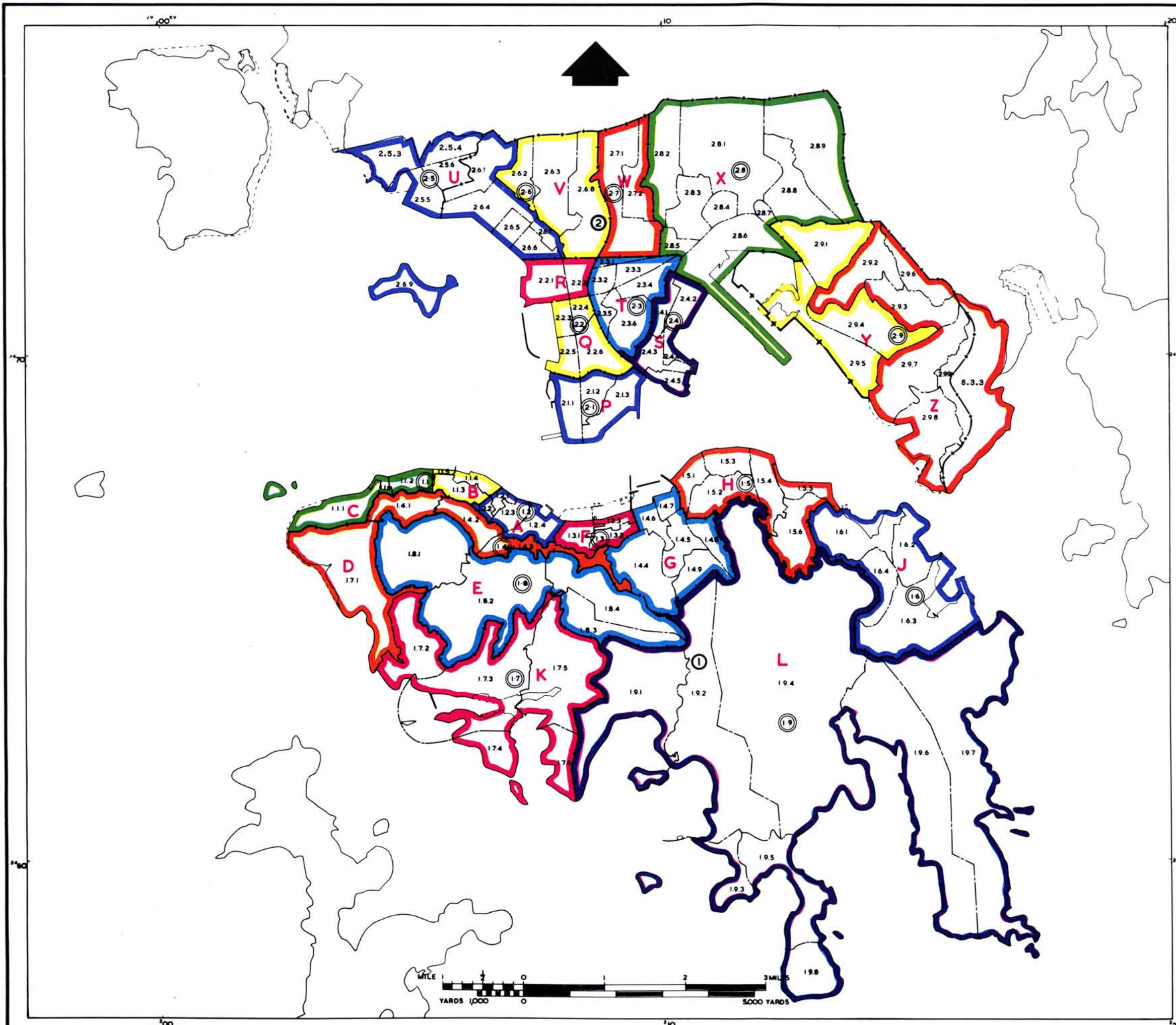
24th February, 1968.

TERRITORIAL UNITS—CENSUS AND TOWN PLANNING

Name of District	Census Code	Equivalent to Town Planning Tertiary Units
<i>HONG KONG AREA</i>		
<i>AREA A</i>		
Central	A.A	121, 122, 123, 124
Sheung Wan	A.B	113, 114, 115
West	A.C	111, 112, 116
Mid-levels and Pok Fu Lam	A.D	141, 142, 143, 171
Peak	A.E	181, 182, 183, 184
Wan Chai	A.F	131, 132, 133
Tai Hang	A.G	144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149
North Point	A.H	151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156
Shau Kei Wan	A.J	161, 162, 163, 164
Aberdeen	A.K	172, 173, 174, 175, 176
South	A.L	191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198
<i>KOWLOON AREA</i>		
<i>AREA B</i>		
Tsim Sha Tsui	B.P	211, 212, 213
Yau Ma Tei	B.Q	223, 224, 225, 226
Mong Kok	B.R	221, 222
Hung Hom	B.S	241, 242, 243, 244, 245
Ho Man Tin	B.T	231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236
<i>NEW KOWLOON AREA</i>		
<i>AREA C</i>		
Cheung Sha Wan	C.U	253, 254, 255, 256, 261, 264, 265, 266, 267
Shek Kip Mei	C.V	262, 263, 268
Kowloon Tong	C.W	271, 272
Kai Tak	C.X	281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289
Ngau Tau Kok	C.Y	291, 294, 295
Lei Yu Mun	C.Z	292, 293, 296, 297, 298, 299, 833
<i>NEW TERRITORIES</i>		
<i>TSUEN WAN AREA</i>		
<i>AREA E</i>		
Tsuen Wan	E.1	251, 252, 311, 312, 313, 321, 322, 323, 331, 332, 341
Tsing Yi	E.2	Secondary Unit 3.5
Ma Wan	E.3	972, 974
<i>YUEN LONG AREA</i>		
<i>AREA F</i>		
Tuen Mun	F.4	342, 411, 412, 413, 421, 422, 423 and Secondary Unit 4.3
Ha Tsuen	F.5	Secondary Unit 4.4 and 511, 512, 513
Ping Shan	F.6	514, 515, 516
Shap Pat Heung	F.7	521, 522, 523, 524
San Tin	F.8	541, 542, 543, 544
Kam Tin	F.9	525, 526
Pat Heung	F.10	531, 532 and Secondary Unit 6.1
<i>TAI PO AREA</i>		
<i>AREA G</i>		
Sheung Shui	G.1	621, 622, 623, 624
Ta Kwu Ling	G.2	641, 642
Sha Tau Kok	G.3	651, 652, 653, 711, 712
Fanling	G.4	632, 634
Tai Po	G.5	631, 633, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725
Sai Kung North	G.6	741, 742
Sha Tin	G.7	731, 732, 733, 734, 735

APPENDIX 1 (Contd.)

Name of District	Census Code	Equivalent to Town Planning Tertiary Units
<i>ISLANDS AREA</i>		
	<i>AREA H</i>	
Tai O	H.1	941, 942, 943
Tung Chung	H.2	Secondary Unit 9.5
Mui Wo	H.4	Secondary Unit 9.6
South Lantau	H.5	Secondary Unit 9.3
Peng Chau	H.6	971, 973
Cheung Chau	H.7	Secondary Unit 9.2
North Lamma	H.10	912
South Lamma	H.11	911
<i>SAI KUNG AREA</i>		
	<i>AREA J</i>	
Sai Kung South	J.8	Secondary Unit 7.5 and 811, 812, 821, 822, 823, 824
Hang Hau	J.9	831, 832.



NOTATION

SECONDARY UNIT BOUNDARIES — + —

TERTIARY UNIT BOUNDARIES - - - - -

PRIMARY UNIT NUMBERS (2)

SECONDARY UNIT NUMBERS (27)

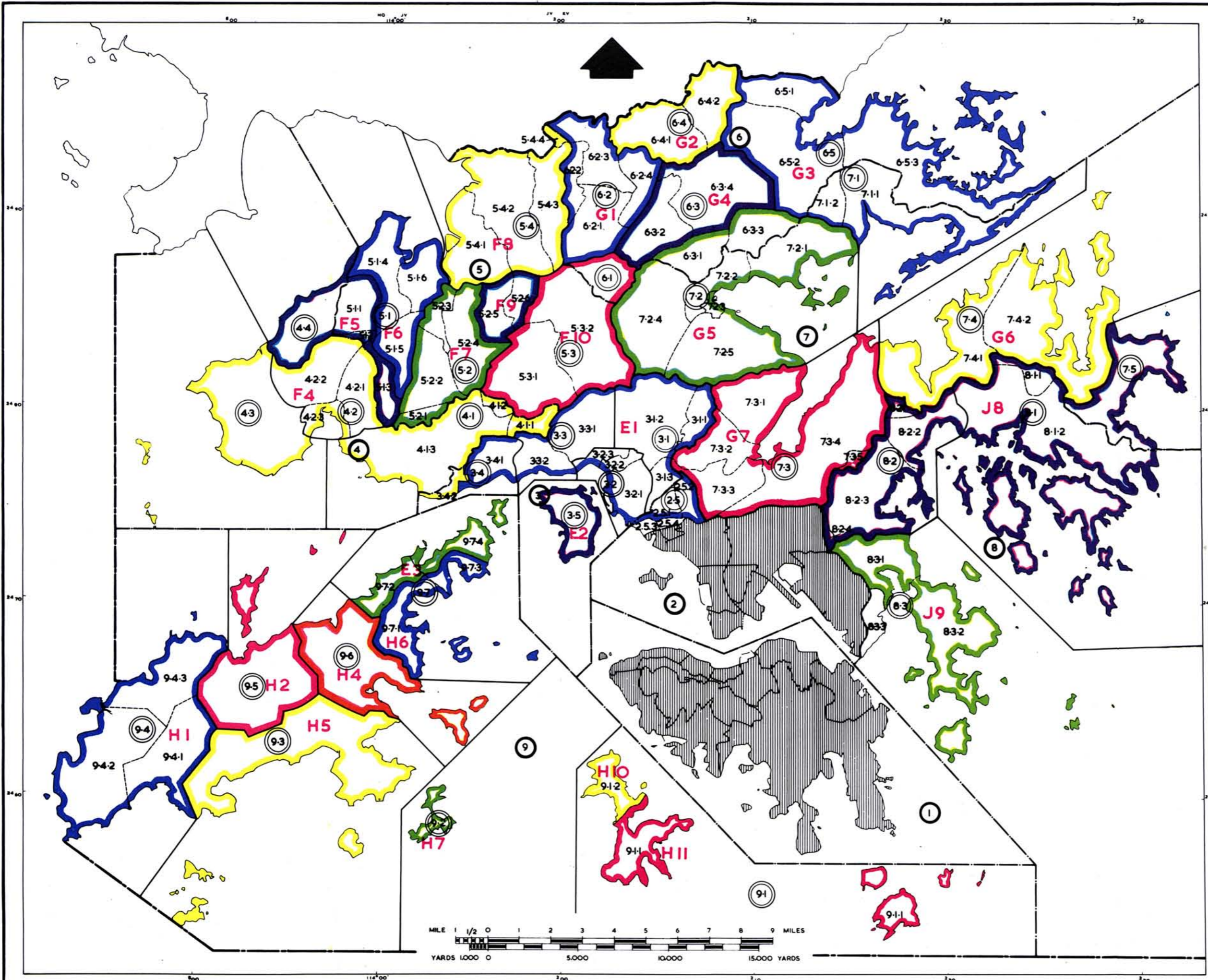
TERTIARY UNIT NUMBERS 271

PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY UNIT BOUNDARIES
HONG KONG ISLAND, KOWLOON AND NEW KOWLOON

SOURCES
PLANNING DIVISION

PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY UNIT BOUNDARIES HONG KONG ISLAND, KOWLOON AND NEW KOWLOON

PLANNING DIVISION-C.O.P.T.
CROWN LANDS & SURVEY OFFICE
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
201/COP/- SEE TABLE NOS
1-66 18, 19, 20
6-65-71 DEC 1965



NOTATION

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY	---
PRIMARY UNIT BOUNDARIES	---
SECONDARY UNIT BOUNDARIES	---
TERTIARY UNIT BOUNDARIES	---
PRIMARY UNIT NUMBERS	③
SECONDARY UNIT NUMBERS	③③
TERTIARY UNIT NUMBERS	3-3-1

NOTE:
THE ISLAND PING CHAU (MIRS BAY) IS IN UNIT 7.4.2

PRIMARY, SECONDARY & TERTIARY UNIT BOUNDARIES
NEW TERRITORIES

SOURCES
PLANNING DIVISION

PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND TERTIARY UNIT BOUNDARIES NEW TERRITORIES

PLANNING DIVISION — C. O. P. T.
CROWN LANDS & SURVEY OFFICE
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

201/COP/-	SEE TABLE NOS. 1.66.18, 1.66.19 & 1.66.20
6-65-69	Dec., 1965

CLASSES COVERED BY SPECIAL ENUMERATION

Category	Collective Households	Single Households	Sampling Plan
1. Armed Forces (R.A.F.)	2	221	20%
2. Armed Forces (Royal Navy)	2	165	20%
3. Armed Forces (Army)	29	2,269	5%
4. Hospitals (Government)	17	337	10%
5. Hospitals (Government assisted & private)	23	22	10%
6. Police	66	4,386	10%
7. Prisons	18	424	10%
8. Hotels, with 150 rooms and above	14	59	10% (1)
9. Catholic Religious Houses (more than 150 residents)	7	—	—
10. Consular Body	—	—	—
11. Other Institutions	—	—	—

Note: (1) 20% for single households.

APPENDIX 3

COMPARISON OF TOPICS—1961 AND 1966

Serial No.	Topic	1961 Code	1966 Code	Remarks
	(a) Household data			See note (i)
1.	Address or other identification	—	—	Not for tabulation
2.	Functional description	—	1	New item in 1966
3.	Type of accommodation	1	2	Code more detailed
4.	Tenure of accommodation	2	—	Not asked in 1966
5.	Number of persons in household	(coding not necessary)		
6.	Number of years the household has occupied these premises	—	—	See note (ii)
	(b) Individual data			
7.	Name	—	—	Not for tabulation
8.	Identity card or passport number	—	—	Not for tabulation
9.	Domestic status in household	—	3	See note (iii)
10.	Economic status in household	—	4	New item in 1966
11.	Sex	(coded as M or F)		See note (iv)
12.	Age	(coding not necessary)		See note (v)
13.	Date of birth	—	—	See note (vi)
14.	Conjugal status	—	5	See note (vii)
15.	Number of children ever born	—	(not coded)	New item in 1966
16.	Number of children living	(not coded)		See note (viii)
17.	Place of birth	3	6	Code less detailed
18.	Place of origin	3	7	Code slightly simplified in 1966
19.	Usual language	9	8	— ditto —
20.	Ability to speak English [or Cantonese]	Yes or no	9	See note (ix)
21.	Length of residence	—	—	See note (x)
22.	Education	6 & 7	10	
23.	Literacy	10	—	See note (xi)
24.	School or place of study if still attending	—	—	See note (xii)
25.	Employment status	4	12	Code more detailed
26.	Industry (branch of economic activity)	5	13	Code less detailed
27.	Occupation	8	14	
28.	Place of work	—	—	See note (xii)
29.	Previous address	—	11	See note (xiii)

- Notes:
- (i) By **household** is meant a group of persons, generally bound by ties of kinship, who live together under the same roof (or over the same keel) and share in common the household food. It includes the head of the family, other members of the family, the relatives living with him/her and those other persons who share the community life for reasons of work or other considerations.
 - (ii) This question was asked only in the 1960 Pilot Census. It was not pursued in the 1961 Census, but in 1966 was substituted by two individual questions, serial 29.
 - (iii) In 1961 described as "relationship to head of household" and not coded.
 - (iv) In 1961 one person claimed to be of both sexes (see 1961 Report, 2.5.12). In 1966 no cases of doubtful or unknown sex were reported.
 - (v) In 1961 Western age was taken, using a **conversion table** where the age was given in Chinese lunar reckoning. In 1966 this was done for the 1% sample, but Chinese ages were taken without conversion in the 5% sample.
 - (vi) The date of birth was recorded to enable the age to be verified, but was not tabulated.
 - (vii) The code (5 in 1966) was identical with that used in 1961, but in 1961 it was not assigned a code number.
 - (viii) Questions 15 and 16 were put only to women who said they were, or had been, married.
 - (ix) Ability to speak Cantonese was not asked in 1966.
 - (x) Not asked in 1966, but partly covered by serial 29. For the method of coding in 1961, see 1961 Report, 2.5.16.2.
 - (xi) Not asked in 1966, because in 1961 it was found that the literacy rate corresponded with the answers to the previous question.
 - (xii) This question and serial 28, both new items in 1966, were asked to obtain information on transport requirements. They were coded, with the assistance of officers lent by the Passenger Transport Advisory Team, as "same district, different district in same area, different area".
 - (xiii) There were two questions: where were you living at the last Census (7th March 1961) and where were you living at Chinese New Year (21st January 1966). Together they partly replace serials 6 and 21.

CODE 1

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION OF HOUSEHOLD

A. An institution or collective household, for example:—

Apartment	Hotel
Asylum	Joss-House
Barracks	Lepers' Home
Blind Home	Lodging House
Boarding House	Maternity Home
Boarding School	Mental Home
Boys' Home	Monastery
Camp	Nunnery
Chaa Tong	Nursing Home
Church	Old Peoples' Home
Clinic	Orphanage
Club	Police Station
Contractor's Matshed	Prison
Convent	Quarters
Creche	Reformatory
Detention Centre	Rehabilitation Centre
Dormitory	Sanatorium
Doss House	Shelter for Street Sleepers, etc.
Factory	Shop
Fire Station	Studio
Girls' Home	Temple
Guest House	Treatment Centre
Hospital	Welfare Centre
Hostel	Workshop

B. A domestic household within an institution. (a)

C. A domestic household sharing premises with one or more other households. (b)

D. Domestic household occupying the whole of the premises described.

Notes: (a) An example of this type of household is a flat occupied by the family of the manager of a residential club or hotel.

(b) Separate households within the same housing unit not physically separated, but living and eating separately.

CODE 2

TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION (a)

THE HOUSING UNIT IS:—

1. CONVENTIONAL BUILDING, DOMESTIC ACCOMMODATION (b)

- 1.0 whole house occupied by one household
- 1.2 whole house shared by two or more households
- 1.3 self-contained flat occupied by one household
- 1.4 self-contained flat shared by two or more households
- 1.5 one or more rooms or cubicles occupied by one household
- 1.6 one or more rooms or cubicles shared by two or more households
- 1.7 bedspace occupied by one household
- 1.8 bedspace alternately used by two or more households

2. CONVENTIONAL BUILDING, NON-DOMESTIC ACCOMMODATION (b) (c)

- 2.1 verandah occupied by one household
- 2.2 verandah shared by two or more households
- 2.3 cockloft occupied by one household
- 2.4 cockloft shared by two or more households
- 2.5 basement occupied by one household
- 2.6 basement shared by two or more households
- 2.7 staircase, lobby, passage or corridor
- 2.9 shop, workshop, storeroom, boxroom, kitchen, scullery, bathroom, etc.

3. ROOF-TOP (d)

- 3.1 roof shack occupied by one household
- 3.2 roof shack shared by two or more households

4. MOBILE DWELLING

- 4.0 boat (e) class III (stationary boat, house boat, miscellaneous boats)
- 4.2 boat (e) class I, II or V (passenger sampan, cargo boat and lighter, trading boat)
- 4.3 boat (e) class IV or VI (hand liner, hoklo teng, shrimper, gill netter, long liner, purse seiner, fish trawler, shrimp trawler, misc. fishing boats)
- 4.4 boat (e) other (ferry, launch, tug, pleasure craft)
- 4.6 ship (f) or aircraft
- 4.7 tent, nissen hut, contractor's matshed (g)
- 4.8 caravan (h)

APPENDIX 4 (contd.)

CODE 2 (contd.)

5. MARGINAL HOUSING UNIT (*j*)
 - 5.1 squatter hut (*k*) occupied by one household
 - 5.2 squatter hut (*k*) shared by two or more households
 - 5.6 urban un-boat (*m*) occupied by one household
 - 5.7 urban un-boat (*m*) shared by two or more households
6. RUSTIC DWELLING OF NON-PERMANENT OR SEMI-PERMANENT MATERIALS (*l*)
 - 6.0 farmer's wooden shack
 - 6.3 seasonal thatched shelter
 - 6.6 rural un-boat (*m*) occupied by one household
 - 6.7 rural un-boat (*m*) shared by two or more households
 - 6.9 wooden or thatched shop in rural area
7. MAKESHIFT ACCOMMODATION IN A PLACE NOT INTENDED FOR HABITATION
 - 7.6 cave, tunnel, under a bridge
 - 7.7 street, open space, private or Crown land
 - 7.9 hawker stall

- Notes: (a) In the case of some households occupying accommodation in more than one of the descriptions given, e.g. the household which occupies the top floor of a conventional building may also occupy a hut on the same roof, particulars are noted on the schedule, but the coding was usually kept for the higher grade of accommodation, i.e. the smaller number in the code.
- (b) A conventional building is defined as a building made entirely of permanent materials (concrete, stone or brick), not being a squatter hut and not being constructed on the roof of another building. A squatter hut is distinguishable from a "rustic dwelling" by being situated either in the urban area or in a layout area of the New Territories, and usually bears a distinctive number.
- (c) A non-domestic accommodation is defined as those parts of a house which are designed for other purposes than sleeping, sitting or eating, e.g. hallways, corridors, passages, kitchens, lavatories, bathrooms, storerooms, shops or workshops. It also includes all basements, verandahs and cocklofts.
- (d) A roof-top building includes anything of any materials built as an addition on the roof of another building.
- (e) By "boat" is meant one which floats and can be moved by water, either by oar, sail or power, or under tow.
- (f) By "ship" is meant an ocean-going or coastal vessel over 300 tons, or a warship.
- (g) In the case of matsheds the distinction between 4.7 and 6.3 is the use. A matshed to provide temporary shelter for harvesters or other agricultural labour is a "seasonal thatched shelter", 6.3. One which provides shelter or lodging for builders, road gangs, waterworks workers and other non-agricultural labour is classified as 4.7 even when it is found in a rural area.
- (h) A caravan is a small shed on wheels, designed to be pulled by a horse or ox or towed behind a motor vehicle. (In America this is called a "trailer", which in England means a small towed trolley).
- (i) An essential ingredient of a marginal housing unit is that it is in an urban area or urban layout. An essential ingredient of a rustic dwelling is that it must be rural. The use of wood, thatch and similar materials is normal in agricultural surroundings. But when used in an urban area such materials are not normal and are classified under group 5 (marginal). Difficulty arises in the New Territories where conventional villages become absorbed into an adjoining town, and what had been a "rustic" farm out-house becomes overnight a "marginal" shanty. The census criterion is whether it is inside or outside a layout area, not whether it has a permit.
- (k) The expression "squatter huts" was defined as:—
- (i) any building in an urban area or urban layout built of non-permanent or semi-permanent materials, unless it fell under 4.7 or 4.8,
 - (ii) any building within a squatter area,
 - (iii) in case of doubt as to the materials of which it is constructed, any building with a squatter hut number.
- N.B. Roof-top structures were dealt with separately. (Group 3).
- (l) see (j).
- (m) By "un-boat" is meant a boat which no longer floats or can put to sea.

CODE 3

DOMESTIC STATUS IN HOUSEHOLD

1. Head of Household. (*a*)
2. (S) Spouse of the Head of Household i.e. husband, wife or concubine.
3. (C) Child of the Head of Household i.e. son or daughter. (*b*)
4. (R) Other Relatives of Head of Household. (*c*)
5. (N) Non-relatives. (*d*)

- Notes: (a) The head of any household must be either married (or formerly married) or not less than 15 years old. When no person in the household conformed to these conditions the responsible adult (parent, guardian, etc.) was treated as the head of the household.
- (b) This included sons, daughters, adopted sons, adopted daughters, stepsons, and stepdaughters but not sons-in-law or daughters-in-law.
- (c) This included the following persons:—
- Father (or stepfather)
 - Mother (or stepmother)
 - Father's (or stepfather's) 2nd wife and so on
 - Wife's father
 - Wife's mother
 - Wife of 1st son
 - 2nd wife of 1st son, and so on
 - 1st son of 1st son
 - 2nd son of 1st son, and so on
 - 1st daughter of 1st son
 - 2nd daughter of 1st son, and so on

CODE 3 (contd.)

Wife of 2nd son
 2nd wife of 2nd son, and so on
 1st son of 2nd son, and so on
 Father's (or stepfather's) 1st brother
 Father's (or stepfather's) 1st brother's wife
 1st son of father's (or stepfather's) 1st brother
 2nd son of father's (or stepfather's) 1st brother, and so on
 1st daughter of father's (or stepfather's) 1st brother
 2nd daughter of father's (or stepfather's) 1st brother, and so on
 Father's (or stepfather's) 1st sister
 Father's (or stepfather's) 1st sister's husband
 1st son of father's (or stepfather's) 1st sister, and so on
 Mother's (or stepmother's) 1st brother
 Mother's (or stepmother's) 1st brother's wife
 2nd wife of mother's (or stepmother's) 1st brother, and so on
 Mother's (or stepmother's) 1st sister
 Mother's (or stepmother's) 1st sister's husband, and so on
 Son-in-law

- (d) This included all persons forming part of a household who were not related to the head according to the custom of each community, e.g. in an English household the father or mother of the daughter-in-law is an unrelated person, but in the Chinese household the same relationship is a close one.

CODE 4

ECONOMIC STATUS IN HOUSEHOLD

Applies to domestic households only (code 1, B, C or D)

This question was not asked of transients, i.e. those visiting the Colony for 20 days or less.

F. FULLY SUPPORTS

This person is the **sole** or **principal supporter** of the household.

N.B. Often not the same person as that described as the head of the household. (a)

P. PARTLY SUPPORTS, OR PAYS A SHARE

This person is not the sole supporter of the household but **contributes** to its support, either by money or as an "unpaid family worker". (b)

D. DEPENDANT

This person is wholly dependant. (c)

Notes: (a) Persons supporting the household, but not residing in it at the time of the Census, were recorded separately.

(b) Cases arose where one member of the household claimed to be its sole supporter while another member said he contributed e.g. the father maintained the household but one of the sons who was a student did part-time work and contributed a small share. Or another son resided separately and had his own household but also contributed to the father's household. In such cases the father was shown as "sole or principal supporter of the household", because he was the regular supporting member. Where the household economics appeared to rest on a genuine partnership, either between brothers, father and son, or even husband and wife with separate sources of livelihood, nobody was shown as constituting the whole or principal supporter and each of the contributors was shown as partly supporting the household.

(c) This category included non-paying guests, servants and employees taking their meals with their employers. Also the housewife or "home-maker" unless having other part-time employment.

CODE 5

CONJUGAL STATUS

- 0 Never Married (NM).
- 3 Married (M).
- 6 Widowed and not remarried (W).
- 9 Divorced or Separated, and not remarried (D).

Note: No distinction is made between wives and concubines, nor between legal and customary, civil and religious, formal and informal marriage; nor between legal and customary divorce, judicial, contractual or practical separation. But couples who live separately because of economy or convenience and remain in fact man and wife are not recorded as "separated".

CODE 6

PLACE OF BIRTH

- 1. (YES) Born in Hong Kong, Kowloon, New Kowloon, the New Territories or within the territorial waters of the same.
- 2. (NO) Born anywhere else.

Notes: (a) Persons born on board small craft may not know whether the boat was in or out of territorial waters at the time. If the birth was registered in Hong Kong, then he/she was born in Hong Kong. If the birth was not registered in Hong Kong, but was registered in some other country, then the person was not born in Hong Kong.

(b) In this Census the place of birth is to be identified only as in/out of Hong Kong. It is possible that for the 1971 Census a finer breakdown will be required.

APPENDIX 4 (contd.)

CODE 7

PLACE OF ORIGIN (a)

- 9 Hong Kong, Kowloon, New Kowloon, the New Territories or territorial waters. (b)
- 8 Canton, Macao and places adjoining Hong Kong, Canton or Macao; including the following *hsien* or localities: Bocca Tigris (Fu Mun), Chek Kai, Chung Shan (c), Fa 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yuen (d), Ladrone Islands (Man Shan), Lema Islands (Tam Kon Shan), Nam Hoi (e), Nam Tau, Po On (f) (except Hong Kong and the New Territories), Pun Yue, Sam Shui, Sham Chun, Shek Lung, Shun Tak, Tai Pang, Tsang Shing, Tsung Fa, Tung Kwun, Wai Yeung (g).
- 7 Sze Yap; including all localities customarily included in the expression Ng Yap (Five Districts) or Sze Yap (Four Districts), among which are: Hoi Ping, Hok Shan, Kong Mun, San Wui, Toi Shan, Yan Ping.
- 6 Chiu Chau; including Swabue, Swatow and the adjoining *hsien*, including: Ching Hoi, Chiu On, Chiu Yeung, Fung Shun, Hoi Fung, Kit Yeung, Nam O (h), Nam Shan (j), Po Ning, Wai Loi, Yiu Ping.
- 5 Elsewhere in Kwangtung or Kwangsi. (k) (l)
- 4 Anywhere in China outside Kwangtung or Kwangsi (k) (l); including Taiwan (Formosa), Tibet, Sinkiang and Inner Mongolia, but NOT Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia or Outer Mongolia.
- 1 All other places. (a)

- Notes:*
- (a) The actual place or country is given, e.g. Chung Shan, Shansi, Japan, Australia, England, etc.
 - (b) Villages in the New Territories are not described as "Po On" because although geographically they are, like all the rest of Hong Kong, part of this county it is necessary for Hong Kong to be classified separately from Po On.
 - (c) Originally Heung Shan.
 - (d) Carefully distinguish from Fa 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yuen in Southern Kwangtung.
 - (e) Do not confuse with "Nam Hoi" given as place of origin by the Tan Ka. This may mean the South China Sea or the ancient district called Nam Hoi which once included a large part of Kwangtung Province.
 - (f) Originally called San On. Also see (b).
 - (g) Originally Kwai Shin. Also see (k).
 - (h) Do not confuse with "Nam O" in the New Territories, or Nam O on Mirs Bay.
 - (j) Carefully distinguish Nam Shan Village in the New Territories and the mountain range Nam Shan in Western China.
 - (k) Some slight complication may arise from serial number 5 of this code because of changes of provincial and county boundaries under different Chinese governments, e.g. most of the Hakka speaking part of Po On has been transferred to Wai Yeung, and a big slab of South-west Kwangtung has been transferred to Kwangsi under its new title of the Chuang Peoples' Autonomous Area.
 - (l) In the last Census it was found that quite a number of Hong Kong residents knew the name of their ancestral village but did not know where it was.

CODE 8

USUAL LANGUAGE

- 1 ENGLISH
- 2 CANTONESE i.e. the language generally spoken in Canton City and any dialect which is easily intelligible to a Canton man. Includes the TANKA dialect.
- 3 HAKKA
- 4 HOKLO including all the languages of the MIN group, namely, HOKLO proper, Swabue, Swatow, Chiu Chau, Amoy, Kiung Chau and all kindred dialects of Fukien and Taiwan provinces, Hainan and coastal Kwangtung.
- 5 SZE YAP
- 6 ANY OTHER LANGUAGE OF CHINA including WU group languages, Kuo Yu, Mongol, Manchu, Tibetan and tribal languages.
- 7 ANY OTHER LANGUAGE, other than English and Chinese.
- 8 DUMB

Note: This question was asked of everybody and in the case of small children who were not dumb but had not yet begun to talk intelligibly the language was taken as that of the next elder child or of the mother. Where the rest of the family spoke only one language, that language was accepted.

CODE 9

ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

1. (YES) Can speak and understand some English.
2. (NO) Cannot speak or understand any English.

Note: Any person who could understand the two questions "Do you understand English?" and "Where did you learn it?" and reply to them intelligibly in English was recorded as speaking English.

CODE 10

EDUCATION

- 1 Private Tutor (a)
- 2 Lower Primary (b)
- 3 Upper Primary (c)

APPENDIX 4 (contd.)

CODE 10 (contd.)

- 4 Junior Middle (Chinese) (*d*)
- 5 Lower Secondary (English) (*e*)
- 6 Senior Middle (Chinese) (*f*)
- 7 Higher Secondary (English) (*g*)
- 8 Post Secondary, other than university (*h*)
- 9 University—not graduated (*j*)
- X University graduate with B.A. degree or higher
- Y No Schooling (*k*) or Kindergarten

- Notes: (*a*) Including private study.
 (*b*) Primary I-IV.
 (*c*) Primary V-VI.
 (*d*) Junior Middle I-III in Chinese School.
 (*e*) Form I-III in English or Anglo-Chinese School.
 (*f*) Senior Middle I-III in Chinese School.
 (*g*) Form IV-VI in English or Anglo-Chinese School.
 (*h*) Including Teacher Training Colleges, Technical Colleges, vocational training and other Post Secondary Colleges.
 (*j*) Including courses in a University which do not lead to a degree in Hong Kong or elsewhere.
 (*k*) Those 5 years of age or over who have never been to school, except those in (*a*).

CODE 11

PLACE OF RESIDENCE (*a*)

- A. At last Census (7th March, 1961 — 民國五十年辛丑正月二十一日)

Please state whether the individual was residing:—

- 1 at the same address as now.
- 3 at a land address (*b*) in the same census district
- 5 at a land address (*b*) inside the Colony, but in a different District of the same Census Area (*c*)
- 7 at a land address (*b*) inside the Colony, but in a different Census Area (*c*)
- 9 at a land address outside the Colony (*d*)
- Y on board a boat anywhere (*d*)

- B. At last Chinese New Year (21st January, 1966 — 今年正月初一日)

Please state whether the individual was residing:—

- 1 at the same address as now.
- 3 at a land address (*b*) in the same census district
- 5 at a land address (*b*) inside the Colony, but in a different District of the same Census Area (*c*)
- 7 at a land address (*b*) inside the Colony, but in a different Census Area (*c*)
- 9 at a land address outside the Colony (*d*)
- Y on board a boat anywhere (*d*)

- Notes: (*a*) People who have moved house during the intervening period and then moved back again to the same address are shown as not having moved.
 (*b*) The land population are asked whether they were enumerated in this year's Marine By-Census from June 18 to 22.
 (*c*) In these cases the Census Area and District are shown.
 (*d*) In these cases the full address is not required.

CODE 12

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND DEGREE OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

- 0 Modern Sector (Employer or Self-Employed) (*a*)
 - 0.0 self-employed (*b*)
 - 0.1 employer (*c*)
- 1 Modern Sector (Secondary Employment) (*a*)
 - 1.3 home-maker (*d*) who also spent 80 hours or more (*e*) at work (*f*)
 - 1.4 home-maker (*d*) who also spent 40-79 hours (*e*) at work (*f*)
 - 1.5 retired person (*g*) who also spent 80 hours or more (*e*) at work (*f*)
 - 1.6 retired person (*g*) who also spent 40-79 hours (*e*) at work (*f*)
 - 1.7 student (*h*) who also spent 80 hours or more (*e*) at work (*f*)
 - 1.8 student (*h*) who also spent 40-79 hours (*e*) at work (*f*)
- 2 Modern Sector (Main Employment) (*a*) (*j*)
 - 2.0 employed on commission only (*k*)
 - 2.2 regular full-time employment (*l*)

APPENDIX 4 (contd.)

CODE 12 (contd.)

- 2.3 regular part-time employment 80 hours or more (*e*)
- 2.4 regular part-time employment 40-79 hours (*e*)
- 2.5 casual or seasonal (*m*) employment 80 hours or more (*e*)
- 2.6 casual or seasonal (*m*) employment 40-79 hours (*e*)
- 2.9 apprentice, trainee or learner (*n*)
- 2.x out-worker (*o*)
- 3 Traditional Sector (Employer or Self-Employed) (*p*)
 - 3.0 self-employed (*b*)
 - 3.1 employer (*c*)
- 4 Traditional Sector (Secondary Employment) (*p*)
 - 4.3 home-maker (*d*) who also spent 80 hours or more (*e*) (*q*) at work (*f*)
 - 4.4 home-maker (*d*) who also spent 40-79 hours (*e*) (*q*) at work (*f*)
 - 4.5 retired person (*g*) (*r*) who also spent 80 hours or more (*e*) (*q*) at work (*f*)
 - 4.6 retired person (*g*) (*r*) who also spent 40-79 hours (*e*) (*q*) at work (*f*)
 - 4.7 student (*h*) who also spent 80 hours or more (*e*) (*q*) at work (*f*)
 - 4.8 student (*h*) who also spent 40-79 hours (*e*) (*q*) at work (*f*)
- 5 Traditional Sector (Main Employment) (*j*) (*p*)
 - 5.0 employed on commission only (*k*)
 - 5.2 regular full-time employment (*l*)
 - 5.3 regular part-time employment 80 hours or more (*e*)
 - 5.4 regular part-time employment 40-79 hours (*e*)
 - 5.5 casual or seasonal (*m*) employment 80 hours or more (*e*)
 - 5.6 casual or seasonal (*m*) employment 40-79 hours (*e*)
 - 5.9 apprentice, trainee or learner (*n*)
 - 5.x out-worker (*o*)
 - 5.y unpaid family worker (*s*)
- 6 Unemployed (*t*)
 - 6.9 no previous job
 - 6.x last job was in modern sector (*a*)
 - 6.y last job was in traditional sector (*p*)
- 7 Of Independent Means (*u*)
 - 7.0 principal tenant (*v*)
 - 7.9 independent, but means of support not ascertainable (*w*)
 - 7.x sufficient capital or income from investments (*x*)
 - 7.y supported by remittances from children overseas (*y*)
- 8 Economically Inactive I
 - 8.0 home-maker (*d*) without other part-time employment (*f*)
 - 8.9 retired person (*g*) without part-time employment (*f*)
- 9 Economically Inactive II
 - 9.0 student (*h*) without other part-time employment (*f*)
 - 9.9 under 5 years of age (*z*)
 - 9.x of school age (5-14) but neither at school nor at work (*f*) (*za*)

Notes: (a) The modern sector of the economy is distinguished by these typical characteristics:

- (1) Premises usually specially designed for the industrial undertaking.
 - (2) Undertakings are often large.
 - (3) Equipment often includes power-driven machinery.
 - (4) Labour (i) works set hours; (ii) is paid an agreed or contracted rate per month, per day or per hour, with extra for overtime; or on piece work at an agreed or contracted rate; (iii) is union organized.
 - (5) The capital is that of a joint stock (limited) company, the capital-labour ratio is high, the levels of technology and productivity are high and bear an economic relationship to the rewards.
- (b) A self-employed person is one who works on his/her own account, neither employed by someone else nor employing others. If he/she employs even one clerk, then he/she is an employer; but domestic servants and menial staff do not count in this respect. In the traditional sector quite a large household may be all self-employed doing "out-work", perhaps connected with the modern sector, e.g. farming women who in the off-season sew buttons on to ready-made garments. Though the factory itself may be classified in the modern sector, many of its outworkers, using traditional methods and "cottage industry" skills fall to be classified in the traditional sector of the economy, and are self-employed. In such cases they should not be classified as "out-workers" (5.x). Though the line may be hard to draw, and much will depend on the degree of dependence or independence.
- (c) Employer includes a partner, director or proprietor of a concern employing at least one other person (other than menial staff); but a salaried manager is an employee, not an employer. In the case of hotels, restaurants and clubs, the menial staff do count as employees and the proprietor is an employer. The difficulty of definition here is that a partner or director may also draw salary as manager. In the traditional sector it is usual for the "proprietor" element to predominate, but in the modern sector a managing director or managing partner is usually more of a manager than he is of a proprietor.
- (d) A home-maker is a man or woman who looks after the home while other members of the household are out at work. If female, she is also called a housewife.
- (e) In the 20 days preceding Census Day.
- (f) Work means, in this context, the production of economic goods and services; usually though not necessarily for payment or profit. Cases of difficulty include house work (which is work when a paid servant does it, but is not work when members of the family do it), study (which is not work when a student at school or university does it, but is work when a research worker or teacher does it), music and painting (which are not work when done for recreation, but are work when done for payment or in the hope of later payment, even though payment is not actually received), and the playing of games (which is work only when done professionally).
- (g) A retired person is one who has previously had paid employment but now by reasons of age or disability no longer does a regular full-time job. It includes a pensioner. Anybody aged 65 and over who is unemployed is also considered a retired person.

APPENDIX 4 (contd.)

CODE 12 (contd.)

- (h) A difficulty of demarcation arises between students having part-time employment and those who work but study part-time. The rule for the Census is that just as occasional part-time work totalling less than 40 hours in the 20-day reference period does not count as work, so a working man who attends a few classes not totalling 40 hours in the same reference period is not considered a student.
- (j) When a person has more than one employment status his/her main employment will follow the one at which he/she spent most hours during the 20 days ending on By-Census Eve. If the hours were the same, record the one from which he/she receives the most income. If his/her main employment still cannot be found, then the classification is not "regular full-time employment" but "regular part-time" or "casual".
- (k) "On commission only" means that commission on turnover is the sole or principal means of remuneration. Piece-work payment is not commission and a partner who receives commission or bonus in addition to his share as a partner is not "employed on commission only". Nor is a salaried employee who receives commission or bonus in addition to salary. But the free-lance agent or broker, though he may at first describe himself as "self-employed" will often be found to be a "percentage man", employed on commission, perhaps by more than one employer.
- (l) What constitutes "full-time" will differ according to the sector and to the industry. A poet or artist may be "full-time" but be quite unable to state his hours of work. However, for the purposes of a census, if the working time appears to take less than 40 hours in the reference period it must be counted out. With regard to working times of 40-79 hours, or over 80 hours but not amounting to a conventional "full working day or week" discretion, in the artistic field, is used.
- (m) A seasonal worker is one whose work is dictated by the weather or the time of year. A casual worker is one who offers his services to any employer who wants him for the moment. Both are usually paid by the day, hour or piece. The chief difference is that a seasonal worker knows in advance when his services will be required, but the casual worker knows only on the day or just before it.
- (n) An apprentice, trainee or learner means a person under 25 who is learning a skilled trade. In the modern sector he is usually bound by a written agreement for a specified period. In the traditional sector there may be a customary period. Generally he receives only token remuneration, or pocket money and his keep. Nobody of 25 years or over should be classified under this heading.
- (o) An outworker does not mean a person who works out of doors, but an employee who is free to take his work home or anywhere he pleases. A police constable on his beat, a postman on his round, a detective or journalist out on a case, or a commercial artist painting a landscape, are not outworkers, because their place of work, though it changes, is designated by the nature of their employment and not left to their free choice.
- A self-employed free-lance, or a commission agent, is not an outworker. Nor is a commercial traveller if his territory is restricted by his employer.
- (p) The traditional sector of the economy is distinguished from the modern sector by these typical characteristics:
- (1) Premises usually not designed for the industrial undertaking, e.g. domestic premises, the street, a village out-house or squatter shack.
 - (2) Undertakings are small, usually under 20 persons.
 - (3) Equipment consists of craft tools or simple machinery; power-driven machinery is the exception.
 - (4) Labour (i) is usually from one family, clan village or district; (ii) hours and conditions of work are not specified; (iii) receives no agreed or contracted rate of pay per month, day or hour; but either piece-work on a customary basis, or profit-sharing with pocket money; unpaid family help is very common; (iv) is not organized into unions.
 - (5) The working capital is provided on a family or partnership basis and the capital-labour ratio is low. Productivity and rewards are not related.
- (q) In the traditional sector there is usually no time-keeping. To those unfamiliar with local customs there often seems to be a lack of defined function. A farmer's wife is often both a full-time housewife and a full-time farmer. A farmer's old mother, though "retired" is probably doing as much work on the land as anybody will let her. But the wives of a business director, who help their husband entertain some business associate and his wives, are regarded as non-working partners.
- (r) It is very hard to say when retirement occurs in the traditional sector.
- (s) An unpaid family worker includes any one (related or not) who lives with the family and does work, as part of the family enterprise, (not domestic help) in return for food and lodging. They are still described as "unpaid" if they receive irregular or occasional payments of pocket money, not being any agreed form of regular salary, wages, commission, bonus or share of profits. But a housewife, or a child who helps its mother with the housework, is not an "unpaid family worker" unless the household is running a lodging house, etc. when housework is part of the family enterprise.
- (t) To be "unemployed" a person must be at least 15 years old and not yet 65 years old, have no work and not be of independent means. A person who is under 15 is still of school age and if neither at school nor at work is classified separately (9.x). A person who is 65 or over and is no longer working is "retired" (8.9). A person who has work, but during the reference period of 20 days did not take 40 hours at his work is classed as "unemployed"—but for this purpose paid sick leave or paid holiday counts as "work".
- (u) A person who is aged 15 and over and who neither has nor needs to seek any economically active occupation, is described as of independent means. Young people who have left school and are not yet at work, are dependent on their parents or other relatives and therefore are not of independent means. But some persons whose means of living is the receipt of money from sons or daughters overseas may in some cases be fairly described as "of independent means", though more often they are "dependants of a person residing abroad".
- (v) By principal tenant in item 7.0 is meant a person whose sole or chief means of livelihood is owning or renting a house or flat (or part of a house) and sub-letting it to others. But if he/she runs it as a lodging house, providing meals or services, it is not classified as "principal tenancy" but as the business of lodging house keeping. If he/she owns or rents more than one house and rents them out, then it is the business of real estate management. If he/she operates a shop or other business and rents out part of the premises to others, the classification should be that of the shop and not that of sub-letting the rest of the premises.
- (w) Independent, but means of support not ascertainable (7.9) is used sparingly and only in the last resort, e.g. where the person is clearly of independent means but is of unsound mind or too infirm to answer questions, and the information required cannot be elicited from another member of the household.
- (x) The respondent, not the enumerator, is the judge of "sufficiency".
- (y) Supported by remittances from children overseas (7.y) refers to the case (very frequent in Hong Kong) where the family has collectively "invested" in setting up a member of it in business overseas. His/her regular remittances are thus regarded as a return on the investment. It is different where the head of the family or group is himself/herself overseas, in which case the recipients may simply be his/her dependents. It follows that only very exceptionally can any person under 21 years of age be described as "of independent means".
- (z) These age boundaries must be carefully established by Western reckoning, using the age conversion tables. The exact dates are given on Page XXVIII.
- (za) This description over-rides any others, i.e. any person between his fifth and fifteenth birthdays (by Western reckoning) who is neither at school nor during the 20 days reference period did work exceeding 40 hours, must be included only here, even if he appears to satisfy some other description (e.g. of independent means).

APPENDIX 4 (contd.)

CODE 12 (contd.)

The dates required in connection with notes (g), (n), (t), (u), (y), (z) and (za) are:—

MARINE CENSUS

1. Anybody born on or before 18th June 1901 (GWONG SOEY 27th YEAR SUN-CHOW, OX YEAR, 5th MOON, 3rd DAY) is 65 years or older, and if unemployed is classified as "retired".
2. Anybody born on or before 18th June 1941 (MAN GWOK 30th YEAR SUN-JEE, SNAKE YEAR, 5th MOON, 24th DAY) is 25 years or older, and cannot be classified as an apprentice, trainee or learner.
3. Anybody born on or before 18th June 1945 (MAN GWOK 34th YEAR YIT-YOW, COCK YEAR, 5th MOON, 9th DAY) is 21 years or older and is an adult.
4. Anybody born on or before 18th June 1951 (MAN GWOK 40th YEAR SUN-MAOW, HARE YEAR, 5th MOON, 14th DAY) is 15 years or older.
5. Anybody born on or before 18th June 1960 (MAN GWOK 49th YEAR GANG-JEE, RAT YEAR, 5th MOON, 25th DAY) is 6 years or older and if born between that date and 19th JUNE 1951 (MAN GWOK 40th YEAR SUN-MAOW, HARE YEAR, 5th MOON, 15th DAY) is of school age.
6. Anybody born on or after 19th June 1961 (MAN GWOK 50th YEAR SUN-CHOW, OX YEAR, 5th MOON, 7th DAY) is not yet 5 years old.

(Note that the above critical dates for the Marine Census are all in the FIFTH moon.)

LAND CENSUS

1. Anybody born on or before 2nd August 1901 (GWONG SOEY 27th YEAR SUN-CHOW, OX YEAR, 6th MOON, 18th DAY) is 65 years or older, and if unemployed is classified as "retired".
2. Anybody born on or before 2nd August 1941 (MAN GWOK 30th YEAR SUN-JEE, SNAKE YEAR, INTERCALARY 6th MOON, 10th DAY) is 25 years or older and cannot be classified as an apprentice, trainee or learner.
3. Anybody born on or before 2nd August 1945 (MAN GWOK 34th YEAR YIP-YOW, COCK YEAR, 6th MOON, 25th DAY) is 21 years or older and is an adult.
4. Anybody born on or before 2nd August 1951 (MAN GWOK 40th YEAR SUN-MAOW, HARE YEAR, 6th MOON, 30th DAY) is 15 years or older.
5. Anybody born on or before 2nd August 1960 (MAN GWOK 49th YEAR GANG-JEE, RAT YEAR, INTERCALARY 6th MOON, 10th DAY) is 6 years or older and if born between that date and 3rd August 1951 (MAN GWOK 40th YEAR SUN-MAOW, HARE YEAR, 7th MOON, 1st DAY) is of school age.
6. Anybody born on or after 3rd August 1961 (MAN GWOK 50th YEAR SUN-CHOW, OX YEAR, 6th MOON, 22nd DAY) is not yet 5 years old.

(Note that the critical date for the Land Census may be in the 6th, intercalary 6th or 7th moons.)

CODE 13

INDUSTRY

Major Group 0 FARMING

Includes the cultivation of rice, vegetables, flowers, fruit and forest products; the keeping of cattle, pigs and poultry; the breeding of fish in ponds; hunting and trapping of animals and birds.

Does not include the processing of food, hides or feathers (Group 8); the trapping of fish; breeding of edible oysters; breeding and implantation of pearl oysters (Group X).

Major Group 1 COMMUNITY SERVICE

Includes all Government departments, whether Hong Kong's or foreign. Consulates, Trade Commissions. Universities, colleges and schools. Hospitals and clinics. Churches, religious, civic, social, fraternal and welfare associations. Firms of legal advisors, advocates, notaries, accountants, auditors, trades unions, chambers of commerce, architects, engineers, surveyors, and all other organizations and individuals providing professional advice and business or trade services. Cinemas, theatres, radio, television and other recreational service. Domestic and personal services (laundries, hairdressing establishments, massage, shoeshine, window cleaning; white ant eradication). Hotels, restaurants, clubs, guest houses, brothels, photographic studios, concert halls, art galleries. Police, prisons, armies, navies and air forces (of whatever country).

Does not include ship and cargo surveying (Group 2), Public utilities (Group 4).

Major Group 2 COMMUNICATION

Includes all forms of Transport, by rail, road, water or air. Car parks, piers, docks, godowns, warehouses, pilotage, package and crating, travel agencies and other services incidental to transport. Posts, telegraphs, telephones and radio communication.

Does not include Broadcasting, television or rediffusion (Group 1).

Major Group 3 COMMERCE

Includes retail and wholesale trade, importing, exporting, distribution; finance, banking, insurance, real estate; brokerage and all kinds of commercial agency.

Does not include Trade promotion, accountancy, etc. (Group 1).

Major Group 4 PUBLIC UTILITIES

Includes Electricity, gas, water, sewage and refuse removal.

Does not include Buses, ferries, trams (Group 2).

Major Group 5 CONSTRUCTION

Construction of houses, bridges, roads, piers, sea-walls, reclamations, reservoirs and all buildings whether public or private. Driving of tunnels, digging of wells. Plumbing, wiring, air-conditioning.

Major Group 6 MANUFACTURING (Engineering Section)

Manufacture and repair of machinery, vehicles, aircraft equipment for vehicles and aircraft. Building, repairing and breaking up ships.

Major Group 7 MANUFACTURING (Textile Section)

Includes Spinning, weaving, knitting, dyeing and finishing; manufacture of garments (except shoes). Manufacture of carpets, tapestry and other made-up textile goods; rope, twine, cordage, nets and matting.

Major Group 8 MANUFACTURING (Other)

Includes the manufacture of food, drink and tobacco; the processing of agricultural, forest and sea products; manufacture of articles from wood, leather, rubber, chemicals, metal or plastic; and all manufactures not included in Groups 6 and 7.

Does not include mining (Group 9), agriculture (Group 0), fishing or pearl oyster cultivation (Group X).

APPENDIX 4 (contd.)

CODE 13 (contd.)

Major Group 9 MINING & QUARRYING

Includes the winning of sand, clay and felspar; ore processing.
Does not include smelting (Group 8).

Major Group X FISHING

Includes fish trapping, breeding of edible oysters, breeding and implantation of pearl oysters, fish trawling; shrimp trawling, long lining, hand lining, purse seining, gill netting, cast net fishing, crab netting, cage trapping, fish drying and fish collecting.
Does not include the breeding of fish in ponds (Group 0).

Major Group Y ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE OR UNCLASSIFIABLE

Includes all those seeking work who have not previously been employed; those who are employed in industries of different groups and cannot assign a preponderant part to either group; and those whose industry cannot be assigned to any group. (a)
(a) The enumerators were forbidden to classify any individual as "unclassifiable" until every effort had been made to find the right classification and the enumerator had discussed the case with his chief enumerator.

CODE 14

OCCUPATION (a)

0. UNSKILLED LABOURERS AND MANUAL WORKERS IN ANY BRANCH OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
 - 0.0 in service, sport & recreation OCCUPATIONS
e.g. advertisement and bill posters, caddies, coolies, newspaper boys, shoe-shiners, street sweepers.
 - 0.1 in manufacturing OCCUPATIONS.
 - 0.2 in transport & communication OCCUPATIONS.
 - 0.3 in mines & quarries.
 - 0.4 in commercial OCCUPATIONS.
 - 0.5 in government, armed services and public utilities, e.g. messengers.
 - 0.6 in agriculture & fisheries.
 - 0.y unskilled casual workers reporting more than one occupation of occupations unidentifiable or inadequately described (b).
1. MENIAL AND SEMI-SKILLED WORKERS: DOMESTIC AND OFFICE SERVANTS
 - 1.0 in service (other than government), sport & recreation OCCUPATIONS e.g. amahs, attendants, billiard markers, caretakers, charwomen, chauffeurs, chimney cleaners, cleaners, cooks, cook-boys, gardeners, hall porters, house coolies, janitors, lift operators, valets, nursemaids, waiters, bartenders, building caretakers, vergers, window cleaners, bath attendants, wardrobe mistresses (stage and studio), telephone operators, maids, baby-sitters, bookmakers (c).
 - 1.1 in manufacturing OCCUPATIONS
e.g. abrasive mixers, abrasive wheel moulders, brazers, brick & tile kilnmen, brick & tile moulders, cable splicers, candle dippers, card cutters, cement furnacemen, coremakers, fibre drawers, joss-stick makers, sawyers, wood furniture finishers.
 - 1.2 in package & crating
e.g. labellers, packers, wrappers and related workers.
 - 1.3 in transport & communication OCCUPATIONS
e.g. greasers and oilers (motor vehicle & ship), railway signalmen, railway switchmen, bus and tram conductors, regulators and assistant regulators (bus & tram), telegraph installers, bicycle and tricycle drivers (goods or passenger).
 - 1.4 in mines & quarries
e.g. mines timbermen, mineral crusher operators, mine & quarry brakemen, mine cutting machine operators, stone splitters, well drillers.
 - 1.5 in commercial OCCUPATIONS
e.g. petrol-service-station attendants, street hawkers.
 - 1.6 in government, armed services and public utilities
e.g. office attendants.
 - 1.7 in agriculture & fisheries
e.g. farm hands, fish butchers, fish curers, fish preserving cooks, nursery workers (farm).
2. LOWER RANKS OF DISCIPLINED SERVICES, AND MINOR SUPERVISORY STAFF IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE
 - 2.0 Police constables, corporals, sergeants, staff sergeants, assistant revenue officers, revenue officers, senior revenue officers.
 - 2.1 Detective district watchmen, principal detective district watchmen, district watchmen, assistant head district watchmen, head district watchmen, firemen, leading firemen, senior firemen, principal firemen, hawker control constables, hawker control corporals, hawker control sergeants, senior hawker control sergeants, immigration assistants, warders, assistant warders, principal warders, junior prison officers.
 - 2.2 Petty officers and N.C.Os. of the Royal Navy, Army (including Gurkha Brigade) and R.A.F., other ranks of the Royal Navy, Army (including Gurkha Brigade) and R.A.F.; and corresponding ranks in foreign armed forces.
 - 2.3 Accounting machine operators, addressograph operators, book-binders, senior bookbinders, estate caretakers, head estate caretakers, charge-hands, chauffeurs, compositors, senior compositors, demarcators, diver's linesmen, dredger masters, rock drillers, special drivers, engine drivers, field assistants, fisheries supervisors class III, foremen, foremen (mechanical), foresters, assistant tree inspectors, tree inspectors, gate checkers, hall porters, handicraft instructors, head attendants, headmen, house service inspectors, senior house service inspectors, installation mechanics, instrument mechanics, senior instrument mechanics, kitchen supervisors, layout and planning officers, linotype operators, senior linotype operators, lithographer pressmen, lithographers, marshallers, master shipwrights, master tailors, meter readers, junior and senior meter readers, monotype operators, museum attendants, overseers, overseers (metal workshop), permanent way sub-inspectors, photographers, photoprinters, police photographers, postmen class I, head postmen, postman drivers, pressmen, senior pressmen, printing designers, printing platemakers, junior proof readers, projectionists, radio mechanics, retouchers, shotfirers, stampers, stewards, head stewards, stone checkers, tailors, assistant ticket printers, timekeepers, trade instructors, water samplers.
3. SKILLED OPERATIVES
 - 3.0 in service, sport & recreation OCCUPATIONS
e.g. air hostesses, barbers, beauticians, croupiers, dry cleaners, embalmers, hairdressers, hotel keepers, launderers, make-up men (stage & studio), manicurists; mannequins, pressers, stewards (ship, aircraft, deck or cabin), tourist guides, undertakers.

APPENDIX 4 (contd.)

CODE 14 (contd.)

- 3.1 in textile OCCUPATIONS
e.g. cutters, dyers, furriers, knitters, spinners, tailors, weavers and related workers.
- 3.2 in metal-making OCCUPATIONS
e.g. cabinet-makers, coopers, drawers, electricians, furnacemen, jewellers, linemen, machinists, moulders, platers, plumbers (d) precision-instrument makers, rollers, radio mechanics, toolmakers, watchmakers, welders, metalworkers and related workers.
- 3.3 in construction OCCUPATIONS
e.g. bricklayers, carpenters, joiners, painters, paperhangers, paviours, plasterers, plumbers (e), roofers, scaffolders & tilers.
- 3.4 in food, beverage & tobacco processes
e.g. bakers, brewmasters, butchers, curers, fish salters, millers and other food and beverage workers, tobacco preparers and tobacco-products makers.
- 3.5 in printing & paper-making
e.g. book binders, compositors, engravers, pressmen, printers and related workers.
- 3.6 in machinery
e.g. operators of stationary-engines, bulldozers, graders, excavating and lifting equipment (f), and related workers.
- 3.7 Skilled craftsmen and production-process workers not elsewhere classified
e.g. hatmakers, milliners, basketry weavers, mattress makers, embroiderers, sewers, musical instrument makers, shoe makers, shoe repairers, sole fitters, harness and saddle makers, potters, kilnmen, lasters and glass-blowers.
- 3.8 in agriculture & fisheries, but not master farmers or master fishermen
e.g. skilled farm hands, poultry hatchery workers, farm equipment operators, fishermen, divers, fish hatchers, oyster culturists.
- 3.9 in transport & communication OCCUPATIONS
e.g. able seamen, barge crews and boatmen, boatswains, ships quarter masters, railway engine drivers and guards, telegraphists, lighthouse operators, lightermen, railway brakemen, motor-vehicle drivers.
- 3.x skilled miners & quarrymen.
- 4. SUPERVISORY STAFF
 - 4.0 in service, sport & recreation OCCUPATIONS
e.g. butlers, stage managers, house-stewards, matrons, referees, umpires.
 - 4.1 in manufacturing OCCUPATIONS
e.g. fabric examiners, manufacturing supervisors, textile foremen, engineering foremen.
 - 4.2 in transport & communication OCCUPATIONS
e.g. transport and communication supervisors, aircraft controllers, inspectors (bus & tram).
 - 4.3 in mines and quarries
e.g. mining and quarrying foremen.
 - 4.4 in commercial OCCUPATIONS
e.g. business service supervisors, data processing supervisors, time and motion study officers.
 - 4.5 in government, armed services and public utilities
e.g. health inspectors, railway inspectors and officers, police inspectors, immigration inspectors, fire officers, inspectors of hawkers control force, principal officers and prison officers, warrant officers.
 - 4.6 in agriculture & fisheries
- 5. CLERICAL & SALES STAFF
 - 5.0 Clerical & sales staff in recreation, sport & service except government (g).
 - 5.1 Clerical & sales staff in manufacturing OCCUPATIONS.
 - 5.2 Clerical & sales staff in transport & communications.
 - 5.3 Clerical & sales staff in mining & quarrying.
 - 5.4 Canvassers, commercial travellers, demonstrators, salesmen & shop assistants in wholesale & retail trade (h).
 - 5.5 Clerical & sales staff in government.
 - 5.6 Clerical & sales staff not elsewhere specified, including book-keepers, cashiers, clerical assistants, clerks, office machine operators, receptionists, shroffs, stenographers, tellers & typists; also accountants & auditors if not professionally qualified (j).
- 6. MANAGERS AND WORKING PROPRIETORS
 - 6.1 Working proprietors in wholesale or retail trade.
 - 6.2 Directors (k), managers (l) & working proprietors in banking & insurance.
 - 6.3 Directors (k), managers (l) & working proprietors in industry, import and export.
 - 6.4 Master farmers (m).
 - 6.5 Master fishermen (n).
- 7. ARTISTS, DRAUGHTSMEN & TECHNICIANS (o).
 - 7.1 Draughtsmen or technical assistants to architects, engineers or surveyors, clerks of works, inspectors of works.
 - 7.2 Nurses, midwives; sub-professional medical workers; technical assistants to physicians, surgeons or dentists.
 - 7.3 Draughtsmen or technical assistants not elsewhere specified.
 - 7.4 Actors, athletic coaches, dancing masters, professional jockeys or trainers.
 - 7.5 If not professionally qualified:—Librarians, music teachers, P.T. instructors, school teachers, social welfare workers.
- 8. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND EXECUTIVE GRADES
 - 8.1 Members of the administrative grade of the H.K. Government (p).
 - 8.2 Members of the executive grade of the H.K. Government (p).
 - 8.3 Heads & assistant heads of H.K. Government departments (p) not being of the administrative or executive grades.
 - 8.4 Gazetted officers in the armed forces, police & other disciplined protective services.
 - 8.5 Chief clerks & section heads not elsewhere specified; postmasters & railway station masters.
 - 8.6 Foreign & Commonwealth diplomats, consultants, commissioners, trade commissioners & their non-local staff.

CODE 14 (contd.)

9. PROFESSIONAL STAFF AND QUALIFIED TECHNOLOGISTS

- 9.0 Architects, engineers and surveyors.
- 9.1 Agronomists, biologists, chemists, geologists, pharmacists, physicists, veterinarians, and other physical and related scientists.
- 9.2 Dentists, physicians and surgeons.
- 9.3 Marine superintendents, marine engineer superintendents, chief engineers (ship), captains and chief officers (ship & aircraft), engineer officers (ship), deck officers (ship), pilots and navigation officers (aircraft), radio operators (ship & aircraft).
- 9.4 QUALIFIED (*q*) teachers in primary schools & kindergartens.
- 9.5 QUALIFIED (*q*) teachers in secondary schools.
- 9.6 Lecturers, readers, professors, other teaching and research workers in universities & post-secondary colleges.
- 9.7 Clergy and members of religious orders.
- 9.8 Barristers, jurists, lawyers, notaries, solicitors.
- 9.9 Actuaries, QUALIFIED librarians & social welfare workers (*q*), statisticians.
- 9.x QUALIFIED accountants & auditors.
- 9.y Editors, radio announcers, writers, composers, and similar occupations requiring high-level occupational and professional skill but not formal certification.

X. OCCUPATION UNCLASSIFIABLE

- x.y Occupation unidentifiable or inadequately described (*r*).

Y. NO OCCUPATION

- y.9 Job-seekers.
- y.y Economically inactive.

- Notes:*
- (a) By "Occupation" is meant the kind of job or business a person himself does. It is distinguished from "industry" which is the organization or branch of economic activity in which he works; and from "employment status" which describes his relationship to that organization and to others within it.
 - (b) Unskilled workers with two or more occupations in the same branch of economic activity should be classified in that sub-group and not here.
 - (c) Bookmakers are professional betting men.
 - (d) "Plumbers" in metal-making means makers of plumbs or sounding leads.
 - (e) "Plumbers" in construction means fitters & repairers of pipes.
 - (f) Lifting equipment includes hoists, cranes, etc. but not passenger lifts.
 - (g) For those in government, Code 5.5 is used.
 - (h) Including those in market stalls but not including street hawkers.
 - (j) If professionally qualified, Code 9.x is used.
 - (k) "Directors" includes managing directors and working partners, but not "sleeping" (i.e. non-working) partners.
 - (l) "Managers" includes assistant managers, section managers, sales managers and personnel managers.
 - (m) Including heads of farming enterprises, i.e. owners & tenants of farms or managers, and not hired hands.
 - (n) Including masters or skippers of fishing craft.
 - (o) Those with professional qualifications are found in major group 9.
 - (p) The name of the department must be recorded.
 - (q) If not professionally qualified, Code 7.5 is used.
 - (r) Excluding unskilled workers (0.y).

Item No. 1			Personal Emoluments	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE									
				September 65—March 66		April 66—March 67		April—June 67		Total			
				\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
1965/66	1966/67	1967/68											
1	1	1	Administrative Officer	56,000.00		96,000.00		24,000.00		176,000.00			
1	1	1	Executive Officer	15,680.00		28,140.00		7,350.00		51,170.00			
1	1	1	Personal Secretary	8,750.00		15,060.00		3,750.00		27,560.00			
1	1	1	Interpreter/Translator	6,140.00		18,750.00		4,830.00		29,720.00			
19	19	9	Clerks	42,115.00		91,387.00		14,475.00		147,977.00			
1	1	1	Senior Typist	690.00		8,320.00		2,205.00		11,215.00			
6	6	6	Typists	6,120.00		24,840.00		6,840.00		37,800.00			
1	1	1	Statistician (2,090—4,430)	15,435.00		27,610.00		7,075.00		50,120.00			
2	2	2	Asst. Statisticians, male (1,500—2,435) and female (1,125—1,955)	6,937.00		31,830.00		8,370.00		47,137.00			
2	2	—	Census Superintendents (3,580)	43,914.66		42,960.00		—		86,874.66			
3	3	—	Census Asst. Superintendents (3,100)	52,700.00		55,800.00		—		108,500.00			
18	18	—	District Supervisors (1,260—1,520)	126,727.27		147,192.26		—		273,919.53			
6	6	—	Surveying Assistants (1,130)	33,071.33		38,420.00		—		71,491.33			
1	2	2	Junior Machine Operators (485—900).....	3,605.00		9,510.00		3,165.00		16,280.00			
—	8	—	Punch and Verifier Operators, female (300—550)	—		14,400.00		—		14,400.00			
10	10	4	Clerical Assistants	7,220.00		45,270.00		4,680.00		57,170.00			
1	1	1	Office Attendant	1,800.00		3,640.00		900.00		6,340.00			
1	1	—	Watchman	1,500.00		3,640.00		—		5,140.00			
5	5	4	Messengers	7,250.00		17,400.00		3,480.00		28,130.00			
			<i>Allowances, etc.</i>										
			Cost of living allowances	1,080.00		4,020.00		780.00		5,880.00			
			Overtime allowances	—		13,715.27		6,771.12		20,486.39			
			Total, Personal Emoluments		436,735.26		737,904.53		98,671.12		1,273,310.91		

Item No.		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE							
		September 65—March 66		April 66—March 67		April—June 67		Total	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1	Personal Emoluments		436,735.26		737,904.53		98,671.12		1,273,310.91
2	Administration:—								
	<i>Other Charges</i>								
	(1) Advertising	—		10,234.87		—		10,234.87	
	(2) Fuel, light and power	778.95		11,732.21		3,231.59		15,742.75	
	(3) Incidental expenses	1,422.90		10,264.33		2,381.35		14,068.58	
	(4) Publications	—		117.27		108.62		225.89	
	(5) Rent	—		182,000.00		39,000.00		221,000.00	
	(6) Subsistence Allowances	—		3,662.00		—		3,662.00	
		2,201.85		218,010.68		44,721.56		264,934.09	
3	Chief Enumerators and Enumerators:—								
	(1) Honoraria	—		126,810.00		—		126,810.00	
	(2) Training expenses	—		16,237.00		—		16,237.00	
		—		143,047.00		—		143,047.00	
4	Stores and equipment	639.20		3,228.10		267.83		4,135.13	
5	Transport:—								
	(1) Travelling expenses	5,328.55		19,479.65		149.00		24,957.20	
	(2) Hire of craft	—		2,175.00		—		2,175.00	
		5,328.55		21,654.65		149.00		27,132.20	
6	Equipment:—								
	(1) Hire of machines	1,504.00		7,112.00		1,564.00		10,180.00	
	(2) Cards	—		1,440.00		—		1,440.00	
	(3) 2 card storage cabinets	—		560.00		—		560.00	
	(4) 5 wooden cabinets	—		660.00		—		660.00	
	(5) Hire of hand punchers and verifiers	—		2,599.20		—		2,599.20	
		1,504.00		12,371.20		1,564.00		15,439.20	
	Total, Other Charges		9,673.60		398,311.63		46,702.39		454,687.62
	Total Expenditure		446,408.86		1,136,216.16		145,373.51		1,727,998.53

APPENDIX 6

DEPLOYMENT OF FIELD STAFF

LAND BY-CENSUS 1966

HONG KONG AREA

District	District Centre	Number of District Supervisors	Number of Chief Enumerators	Number of Enumerators
A, D, and E	Yu To Sang Memorial School, Caine Road, H.K.	1	2	13
F	Hennessy Road Government School, Hennessy Road, H.K.			20
B and C	Yu To Sang Memorial School, Caine Road, H.K.	1	4	34
G and H	Queen's College, Causeway Road, H.K.	1	4	31
J	St. Mark's School, Shau Kei Wan Road, H.K.	1	3	11
K and L	Island Road Government School, Sung Man Street, Aberdeen.			24
Area Total		4	16	133

KOWLOON AND NEW KOWLOON AREAS

District	District Centre	Number of District Supervisors	Number of Chief Enumerators	Number of Enumerators
P, S, and T	Sir Robert Black Training College	1	5	44
Q and R	Yaumati Government School	1	5	45
U	Fuk Wing Street Government School	1	3	24
V and W	Shek Kip Mei Government School	1	4	28
X	Lo Fu Ngam Government School and San Po Kong Government School	1	7	54
Y and Z	Kwun Tong Government School	1	4	31
Area Total		6	28	226

NEW TERRITORIES AREAS

District	Main and Subsidiary Centres	Number of District Supervisors	Number of Chief Enumerators	Number of Enumerators
E 1-3	Hoi Pa Street Government Primary School, Tsuen Wan	1	4	26
F 4-7 F 8-10	Ping Shan Rural Committee, Yuen Long. { Tuen Mun Rural Committee, San Hui Kam Tin Rural Committee, Kam Tin	1	5	23
G 1-4 G 5 & 6 G 7	Pui Ling School, Fan Ling. { Sheung Shui Rural Committee, Shek Wu Hui Shung Tak School, Tai Po Market Sha Tin Rural Committee, Sha Tin	1	4	32
H 1 & 2 H 4-6 H 7 H 10 & 11 J 8 & 9	Census Headquarters, 31 Des Voeux Road, Central, 6th floor, Hong Kong. { Tai O Rural Committee, Tai O Peng Chau Rural Committee, Peng Chau Cheung Chau Field Office, N.T.A. Census Headquarters	1	3	14
Area Total		4	16	95

SPECIAL CLASSES

District	District Centre	Number of District Supervisors	Number of Chief Enumerators	Number of Enumerators
All	Census Headquarters	—	5	27
GRAND TOTAL ...		14	65	481

I. DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLD 普通住戶部份

* (For Institutional Household, record in Page 7 團體住戶統計, 請填寫第七頁)

Line No. 本冊行數	Address of Dwelling 住 所 地 址	Surname of Head of Household 戶 主 姓 氏	Serial No. of Household Card 戶口填報表編號	Date Household Cards Handed to Chief Enumerator 送交組長日期	Chief Enumerator's Initials 組 長 簽 收	In/or Not In Sample (For Statistical Section) 統 計 組 用	Serial No. of Schedule 戶口表編號	No. of Persons in Sample Household 被 選 住 戶 人 數			Date Schedules Handed to Chief Enumerator 送交組長日期	Chief Enumerator's Initials 組 長 簽 收	Remarks 附 註
								Male 男	Female 女	Total 總數			
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
11													
12													
13													
14													
15													
16													
17													
18													
19													
20													
21													
22													
23													
24													
25													
26													
27													
28													
29													
30													
								Carried forward: 轉 次 頁					

APPENDIX 8

TABLE MA

MARINE POPULATION—11 FEBRUARY 1961 AND 18 JUNE 1966 COMPARED

MARINE DISTRICT		BOATS			PERSONS			
		1961	1966	Percentage More Less	1961	1966	Percentage More Less	
COLONY WATERS	Yau Ma Tei	5,193	1,160 (a)	77.8	32,583	8,700 (b)	73.3	
	Victoria Harbour(c)	2,322	1,750 (a)	24.6	14,492	13,100 (b)	9.6	
	Shau Kei Wan (including Kowloon Bay)	2,056	1,730 (a)	15.9	14,756	12,900 (b)	12.6	
	Aberdeen	4,062	3,540 (a)	12.9	28,512	26,500 (b)	7.1	
	Sub-total	13,633	8,200 (b)	39.9	90,343	61,200 (b)	32.3	
NEW TERRITORIES WATERS	Deep Bay	245	330 (a)	34.7	1,359	2,400 (b)	76.6	
	North Lantau	953	590 (a)	38.1	7,451	4,400 (b)	40.9	
	West Lantau	595	630 (a)	5.9	2,674	4,700 (b)	75.8	
	Cheung Chau	748	920 (a)	23.0	5,162	6,900 (b)	33.7	
	Tsuen Wan (d)	1,862	590 (a)	68.3	11,562	4,400 (b)	61.9	
	Lamma	120	260 (a)	116.7	871	2,000 (b)	129.6	
	Junk Bay	57	120 (a)	110.5	416	900 (b)	116.3	
	Port Shelter	626	870 (a)	39.0	4,961	6,500 (b)	31.0	
	Tolo	1,274	850 (a)	33.3	7,993	6,400 (b)	19.9	
	Mirs Bay	459	360 (a)	21.6	4,010	2,700 (b)	32.7	
	Sub-total	6,939	5,500 (b)	20.7	46,459	41,300 (b)	11.1	
Total:		20,572	13,700 (b)	33.4	136,802	102,500 (b)	25.1	

(a) Nearest 10.

(b) Nearest 100.

(c) 1961 boundaries.

(d) Including the part which now comes within the limits of Victoria Harbour.

TABLE MB

**MARINE POPULATION—BOATS BY CLASSES, 20 JANUARY 1960,
11 FEBRUARY 1961 AND 18 JUNE 1966**

STRATUM	DESCRIPTION	1960	1961	1966	1960	(1961=100)	1966
A	Passenger Sampan	2,557	2,446	1,227	104.5	100.0	50.2
B	Cargo Boat Trading Junk	1,431	2,051	1,058	69.8	100.0	51.6
(C) D	Hand Liners (a) Hoklo Teng Ha Teng Gill Netter Miscellaneous Fishing boats (b)	7,516	8,081	4,926	93.0	100.0	61.0
E	Long Liner Purse Seiner Fish Trawler Shrimp Trawler	2,188	2,932	3,502	74.6	100.0	119.4
F	Miscellaneous Non-fishing Boats (c) Pleasure Craft Stationary boats (d)	6,445	5,062	3,000	127.3	100.0	59.3
TOTAL:		20,137	20,572	13,713	97.9	100.0	66.7

(a) These were a separate stratum in 1960. But their numbers having greatly decreased, the Working Party decided to include them in Stratum D for 1966.

(b) Including crab boats, oyster boats, fan mussel boats, cage trapping boats and cast netting boats.

(c) Including hawker boats, pilot boats, coolie boats, ship painting boats and sea tours boats.

(d) Including house boats, clinic boats, marriage boats, missionary boats, pontoons, store boats, storage boats, floating slipways, fish drying hulks, ice boats, floating restaurants, school boats and factory boats.

APPENDIX 10

HONG KONG CENSUS 1966
INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE EDITING OF SCHEDULES

1. *The purpose of editing*

1.1 The purpose of editing is to enable the entries in each Census schedule and each householder's card to be coded and processed without doubt and without delay.

1.2 The function of the editor is therefore to secure completeness and intelligibility.

1.3 The editor cannot ensure accuracy. The answers remain those of the respondent and if the respondent answered falsely the record will be false and must remain false. But at the field stage of editing an answer that appears false or doubtful may be cleared up by re-enumeration.

2. *Field editing*

2.1 Field editing will be done by chief enumerators, district supervisors, or other census officers under their direction. Regular spot checks will be made at each level.

2.2 The field editors will confine themselves to the detection of OMISSIONS, MISPLACED ENTRIES, ILLEGIBILITY ARITHMETICAL ERRORS AND OBVIOUS INCONSISTENCIES.

2.3 An omission occurs where a column or box of the Schedule or card has been left blank. *Action:—*

2.3.1 If the question is inapplicable to the individual respondent, the field editor may insert "N.A." in *red ink*.

2.3.2 If the question is applicable, the field editor must arrange, through the chief enumerator, for the premises to be revisited by the same or another enumerator.

2.3.3 If revisiting is impossible (e.g. boat cannot be found) or if the answer cannot be ascertained (e.g. respondent insane) the entry "N.K." (not known) must be made in *red ink* and initialled by the field editor.

2.4 A misplaced entry occurs where an answer is written in the wrong column, on the wrong line, or both. *Action:—*

2.4.1 If the misplacing is OBVIOUS (e.g. Identity Card number written in Column 1) the field editor may correct by making a ring in *red ink* round the entry and joining it by an arrow to the correct column $\bigcirc \rightarrow$. Where this cannot be done legibly, he may draw a *thin red line* through the original entry (so as to leave it legible) and rewrite the entry in *red ink* in the correct column.

2.4.2 If the misplacing is NOT OBVIOUS the field editor must treat the occurrence as an omission and take action as in 2.3.2 & 2.3.3 above.

2.5 An illegible entry is one which cannot be clearly read. The commonest kind of illegibility is the malformation of figures.

2.5.1 If the field editor is sufficiently familiar with the enumerator's handwriting to be SURE how the entry should be read, he may write in a legible version in *red ink* just above the illegible entry. (e.g. if this enumerator habitually writes the figure 4 as y or the figure 8 as ζ , the field editor may write the correctly shaped numeral just above the badly shaped one).

2.5.2 If the field editor cannot be SURE how the entry should be read, he must send for the enumerator and ask him. Then the field editor will write the entry properly in *red ink* just above the illegible entry.

2.6 An arithmetical error can occur only in BOX II or Column 7.

2.6.1 In BOX II the "total in household" (a+f) should agree with the number of names on the schedule *unless* the head of household resides elsewhere, in which case the "total in household" should be one less. (See Manual, 6.2.3.1.6 and 6.2.3.2.2). *Action in case of error:—*

- 2.6.1.1 check male & female columns separately;
- 2.6.1.2 insert correct figures in *red ink* and initial.

2.6.2 In BOX II the entries in (b) to (e) may not correspond with those in BOX VI. *Action:—*

- 2.6.2.1 If BOX VI has been left vacant, action as in 2.3.2 and then re-check;
- 2.6.2.2 If BOX VI has been completed, correct BOX II items (b) to (e) in *red ink*, and initial.

2.6.3 If the date of birth in Column 6 is given in the Western calendar, the age in Column 7 should agree as follows:—

- (a) if the day is on or before 2nd August in any year (18th June for the Marine Census). Then the year of birth + years of age should = 1966. e.g. birth 15th April 1931, age 35, 1931 + 35 = 1966 *correct*.
- (b) if the day is on or after 3rd August in any year (19th June for the Marine Census) then the year of birth + years of age should = 1965. e.g. birth 15th September 1931, age 34, 1931 + 34 = 1965 *correct*.

2.6.4 If the date of birth in Column 6 is given by the Western month and the year of the Republic, the age in Column 7 should agree as follows:—

- (a) if the day is on or before 2nd August in any year (18th June for the Marine Census) then the year of birth + years of age should = 55. e.g. birth MG 20, 15th April, age 35, 20 + 35 = 55 *correct*.
- (b) if the day is on or after 3rd August in any year (19th June for the Marine Census) then the year of birth + years of age should = 54. e.g. birth MG 20, 15th Sept., age 34, 20 + 34 = 54 *correct*.

2.6.5 If the date of birth in Column 6 is given by the Western month and the Reign Year of a Chinese or Japanese emperor, then use a similar calculation with the following figures:—

- (a) SHOWA (before) 41, (after) 40.
- (b) TAI SHO—the same as MAN GWOK (2.6.4 above)
- (c) SUEN TUNG (before) 58, (after) 57.
- (d) GWONG SOEY (before) 92, (after) 91.
- (e) MEIJI (before) 99, (after) 98.
- (f) KEIO (before) 102, (after) 101.
- (g) TOONG JEE (before) 105, (after) 104.

APPENDIX 10 (contd.)

2.6.6 If the date of birth in Column 6 is given in lunar reckoning and the lunar month of birth is from the *first* to the *fifth* (*first* to the *third* for Marine Census) then the above can still be used as a quick check using the "before" figure.

2.6.7 If the date of birth in Column 6 is given in lunar reckoning and the lunar month of birth is from the *eighth* to the *twelfth* (*Sixth* to the *twelfth* for Marine Census) then the method in 2.6.3—2.6.5 can be used as a quick check using the "after" figure.

2.6.8 Apart from these quick checks, field editors will NOT check the correctness of ages unless the first quick check discloses errors. If the first check discloses errors, the enumerator concerned must be sent for and made to rework each age from the correct age conversion table, if necessary with assistance.

2.6.9 Each wrong age found will be corrected in *red ink* and initialled. Each correct age found will be marked with a small red tick ✓.

2.7 An obvious inconsistency occurs when the data recorded CANNOT POSSIBLY be correct, e.g. a girl aged 6 is shown in Column 3 as "grandfather of head of household." *Action:—*

2.7.1 Each obvious inconsistency must be referred back to the enumerator and if it results from an entry being made on the wrong line, it should be corrected by the enumerator.

2.7.2 Answers which are merely IMPROBABLE may be queried, but must not be altered except after fresh enumeration. When they have been queried, the field editor should record the query in the REMARKS space, using *red ink*.

2.8 NO SCHEDULE MAY BE DESTROYED OR DISCARDED NO MATTER HOW MANY ERRORS ARE FOUND: If re-enumeration is ordered, it is best to use a fresh enumerator and a fresh schedule, but on receipt the two schedules must be *pinned together* and *both* submitted to the District Supervisor with an explanation.

3. Office editing

3.1 Every schedule whether or not previously field-edited will be edited in Census headquarters.

3.2 In addition to the detection of omissions, misplaced entries, illegibility, arithmetical errors and obvious inconsistencies, the headquarters check will also check the CODING of every item.

3.3 Omissions, misplaced entries, arithmetical errors and obvious inconsistencies will be dealt with as in 2.3, 2.4, 2.6 and 2.7 above, with the following DIFFERENCES.

3.3.1 *green ink* will be used instead of *red*.

3.3.2 since the enumerators are no longer available, methods 2.3.2 and 2.7.1 cannot be used. In extreme cases, with the personal approval of the Commissioner, an attempt at revisiting may be made by an officer of Census Headquarters specially detailed for the purpose (and sworn in, if not already under oath as a census officer).

3.3.3 *No alterations* may be made at this stage on the body of the schedule. If the editor thinks an alteration is necessary, he must indicate it by an index letter in *green ink* and write the correct answer (beside the same index letter) in the REMARKS space.

3.4 All items already coded by the enumerator will be checked. *Action:—*

3.4.1 where the code number is correct the editor will write a small green tick ✓.

3.4.2 where the code number is wrong the editor will draw a thin *green* line through the wrong figure and write just above it in *green ink* the right figure.

3.5 The editor must sign every form edited, with any remarks he deems fit, in *green ink* at the foot of the form.

K. M. A. BARNETT,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX 11

<i>Total</i>	<i>Whether including special classes</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Tables in which used</i>
3,708,920	Yes	Total population excluding transients	7, 21, 22, 23, 27, 105
3,645,320	No	Persons Living in All Households	9, 24, 28, 29, 30(A), 31, 33, 40, 41
3,608,360	No	Population excluding all those born since last Chinese New Year	102
3,563,070	No	Land Population estimated from Household Cards	201
3,552,700	No	Persons living in Domestic Households	8, 25
3,451,600	No	Land Population excluding those living in Institution or Collective Household	212, 218
3,111,290	No	Population excluding all those born since last Census	101
2,623,300	No	Persons Living in Domestic Households occupying the whole premises	6(D)
2,217,740	No	Economically Inactive Population	153
2,176,060	No	Population aged 15 & over	26, 32
1,454,730	Yes	Economically Active Population	159, 163
1,427,580	No	Economically Active Population	152, 165
1,411,640	Yes	Economically Active Population aged 15 and over	156
1,400,350	Yes	Working population	151, 162
1,384,620	No	Economically Active Population aged 15 and over	154
1,374,870	No	Working population	160, 161, 164, 167
1,333,000	No	Population of New Kowloon	30
1,296,500	No	Economically Active Land Population excluding those living in Institutional or Collective Households	214, 215
1,242,200	No	Working land population excluding those living in Institutional or Collective Households	216, 217
1,205,070	No	Working population excluding those whose place of work was unidentifiable	104
1,018,670	No	School Attendance	44
1,006,600	No	Population of H.K. Island	30
992,400	No	School Attendance excluding those whose place of study was unidentifiable	103
908,300	No	Persons living in Domestic Households sharing premises with one or more	6(C)
830,890	Yes	Mothers aged 15 & over	35, 38, 39
818,030	No	Mothers aged 15 & over	34, 36, 37
809,270	Yes	Economically Inactive Population aged 15 and over	157
791,440	No	Economically Inactive Population aged 15 and over	155
776,600	No	All Households	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9
743,500	No	Domestic Households	202, 211
729,680	Yes	Economically Active Population (including Job-seekers)—Modern Sector	166(A)
725,050	Yes	Economically Active Population—Traditional Sector	166(B)
721,840	No	Economically Active Population—Traditional Sector	152, 158(B)
711,390	Yes	Working Population—Traditional Sector	168(B)
688,960	Yes	Working population—Modern Sector	168(A)
675,300	No	Population of Kowloon	30
674,580	No	Economically Active Population—Modern Sector	152, 158(A)
527,900	No	Population of New Territories	30
145,150	No	School Absentees	42, 43
102,520	No	Marine Population	30
92,600	No	Persons living in Institution or Collective Household	6(A)
52,710	No	Unemployed (the whole of Employment Status Major Group 6)	169, 170, 171, 172
31,450	Yes	Job-seekers	159, 163, 173(A)
31,160	No	Job-seekers	152, 158(A), 172
21,100	No	Persons living in Domestic Households within Institutions	6(B)
13,660	Yes	Unemployed—Traditional Sector	159, 173(B)
9,270	Yes	Unemployed—Modern Sector	159, 173(A)

STRATIFICATION AND ESTIMATED TOTAL POPULATION (INCLUDING SPECIAL ENUMERATION)
BY SAMPLE GROUPS

Stratum (Sample Group)	Estimated Total Population (nearest 100)	Standard Error (s.e.)	s.e. as % of total	95% Range (2 s.e.)	Top of 95% Range	99% Range (3 s.e.)	Top of 99% Range
HONG KONG ISLAND	1,034,000	± 27,940	2.70	± 55,880	1,089,880	± 83,820	1,117,820
Central.....	41,500	± 9,964	24.01	± 19,928	61,428	± 29,892	71,392
Sheung Wan	99,400	± 8,261	8.31	± 16,522	115,922	± 24,783	124,183
West.....	154,600	± 11,878	7.68	± 23,756	178,356	± 35,634	190,234
Mid-Levels, Peak & Pokfulam	52,200	± 4,733	9.07	± 9,466	61,666	± 14,199	66,399
Wan Tsai.....	147,000	± 10,748	7.31	± 21,496	168,496	± 32,244	179,244
Tai Hang	100,500	± 6,362	6.33	± 12,724	113,224	± 19,086	119,586
North Point.....	151,500	± 10,804	7.13	± 21,608	173,108	± 32,412	183,912
Shau Kei Wan	195,900	± 11,016	5.62	± 22,032	217,932	± 33,048	228,948
Island South & Aberdeen	91,400	± 7,453	8.15	± 14,906	106,306	± 22,359	113,759
KOWLOON	692,800	± 24,369	3.52	± 48,738	741,538	± 73,107	765,907
Tsim Sha Tsui	80,900	± 10,499	12.98	± 20,998	101,898	± 31,497	112,397
Yau Ma Tei	189,800	± 10,896	5.74	± 21,792	211,592	± 32,688	222,488
Mong Kok	128,300	± 13,416	10.46	± 26,832	155,132	± 40,248	168,548
Hung Hom	204,400	± 12,198	5.97	± 24,396	228,796	± 36,594	240,994
Ho Man Tin	89,400	± 6,009	6.72	± 12,018	101,418	± 18,027	107,427
NEW KOWLOON	1,342,700	± 32,363	2.41	± 64,726	1,407,426	± 97,089	1,439,789
Cheung Sha Wan	213,400	± 15,608	7.31	± 31,216	244,616	± 46,824	260,224
Shek Kip Mei.....	267,100	± 16,001	5.99	± 32,002	299,102	± 48,003	315,103
Kowloon Tong	27,000	± 3,481	12.89	± 6,962	33,962	± 10,443	37,443
Kai Tak	583,000	± 18,446	3.16	± 36,892	619,892	± 55,338	638,338
Ngau Tau Kok & Lei Yue Mun	252,200	± 13,976	5.54	± 27,952	280,152	± 41,928	294,128
NEW TERRITORIES	544,400	± 21,051	3.87	± 42,102	586,502	± 63,153	607,553
Tsuen Wan, Tsing Yi & Ma Wan ...	205,700	± 13,015	6.33	± 26,030	231,730	± 39,045	244,745
Yuen Long C/A	124,600	± 7,731	6.20	± 15,462	140,062	± 23,193	147,793
Tuen Mun, Ha Tsuen & Ping Shan	56,700	± 4,698	8.29	± 9,396	66,096	± 14,094	70,794
XVIII Heung	36,800	± 4,561	12.39	± 9,122	45,922	± 13,683	50,483
San Tin, Kam Tin & Pat Heung...	31,100	± 4,110	9.68	± 8,220	39,320	± 12,330	43,430
Tai Po C/A	153,800	± 13,045	8.48	± 26,090	179,890	± 39,135	192,935
Sheung Shui, Ta Kwu Ling, Sha Tau Kok & Fan Ling	69,800	± 5,649	8.09	± 11,298	81,098	± 16,947	86,747
Tai Po, Sai Kung Nth. & Sha Tin...	84,000	± 11,759	14.00	± 23,518	107,518	± 35,277	119,277
Islands & Sai Kung C/A	60,300	± 6,621	10.98	± 13,242	73,542	± 19,863	80,163
TOTAL LAND POPULATION	3,613,900	± 53,525	1.48	± 107,050	3,720,950	± 160,575	3,774,475
Marine.....	102,500	± 2,735	2.67	± 5,470	107,970	± 8,205	110,705
COLONY TOTALS.....	3,716,400	± 53,595	1.44	± 107,190	3,823,590	± 160,785	3,877,185

APPENDIX 13

USUAL LANGUAGE, TOTALS AND PERCENTAGES COMPARED WITH 1961

USUAL LANGUAGE	1966		1961	
	TOTAL	%	TOTAL	%
CANTONESE	2,968,420	81.43	2,076,210	79.02
HOKLO	298,470	8.19	164,537	6.26
HAKKA	121,430	3.33	128,432	4.89
SZE YAP	112,230	3.08	114,484	4.36
OTHER CHINESE	101,580	2.79	95,544	3.64
ENGLISH	29,300	0.80	31,824	1.21
OTHERS	11,400	0.31	16,329	0.62

APPENDIX 14

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE BY PLACE OF BIRTH

with indices showing proportional distribution of immigrants and local born

SEX	CATEGORY	LOCAL BORN		IMMIGRANT		TOTAL	
		FIGURES	INDEX	FIGURES	INDEX	FIGURES	INDEX
MALES	MODERN SECTOR	135,090	54	335,640	48	470,730	49
	TRADITIONAL SECTOR	102,080	41	348,520	49	450,600	47
	UNEMPLOYED	13,370	5	21,050	3	34,420	4
	TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	250,540	100	705,210	100	955,750	100
FEMALES	MODERN SECTOR	76,340	48	118,710	38	195,050	41
	TRADITIONAL SECTOR	71,080	45	187,410	60	258,490	55
	UNEMPLOYED	10,410	7	7,880	2	18,290	4
	TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	157,830	100	314,000	100	471,830	100

HONG KONG CENSUSES 1961 AND 1966
LITERACY

		AGED 10 — 34						AGED 35 AND UP					
		1961			1966			1961			1966		
		TOTAL	LITERATE	%	TOTAL	LITERATE	%	TOTAL	LITERATE	%	TOTAL	LITERATE	%
HONG KONG	M	216,997	208,758	96.20	219,300	214,700	97.90	157,437	143,372	91.07	164,800	149,200	90.53
	F	182,025	149,668	82.22	191,200	177,000	92.57	174,653	72,120	41.29	190,000	83,200	43.79
	T	399,022	358,426	89.83	410,500	391,700	95.42	332,090	215,492	64.89	354,800	232,400	65.50
KOWLOON	M	167,012	160,946	96.37	162,900	158,200	97.11	104,917	96,397	91.88	104,900	96,500	91.99
	F	138,717	115,930	83.57	134,300	121,500	90.47	120,794	50,424	41.74	119,200	57,700	48.41
	T	305,729	276,876	90.56	297,200	279,700	94.11	225,711	146,821	65.05	224,100	154,200	68.81
NEW KOWLOON	M	169,464	160,949	94.98	263,000	256,000	97.34	120,416	108,521	90.12	192,000	169,500	88.28
	F	156,221	119,757	76.66	249,100	222,500	89.32	131,301	48,519	36.95	213,900	79,100	36.98
	T	325,685	280,706	86.19	512,100	478,500	93.44	251,717	157,040	62.39	405,900	248,600	61.25
TSUEN WAN	M	20,133	18,946	94.10	41,500	39,300	94.70	13,524	11,692	86.45	30,900	25,800	83.50
	F	14,826	10,759	72.57	37,000	30,800	83.24	10,139	2,937	28.97	28,000	8,800	31.43
	T	34,959	29,705	84.97	78,500	70,100	89.30	23,663	14,629	61.82	58,900	34,600	58.74
N.T. (EXCEPT TSUEN WAN)	M	60,811	55,816	91.79	57,800	55,100	95.33	49,605	41,017	82.69	40,000	31,800	79.50
	F	53,372	32,924	61.69	57,900	44,800	77.37	50,320	10,746	21.36	54,700	12,200	22.30
	T	114,183	88,740	77.72	115,700	99,900	86.34	99,925	51,763	51.80	94,700	44,000	46.46
BOAT PEOPLE	M	31,050	12,320	39.68	23,180	9,930	42.84	18,282	5,755	31.48	14,720	3,330	22.62
	F	25,308	3,721	14.70	18,880	3,330	17.64	16,270	356	21.88	11,200	230	20.54
	T	56,358	16,041	28.46	42,060	13,260	31.53	34,552	6,111	17.69	25,920	3,560	13.73

LITERACY

XLIII

ANALYSIS OF CENSUS TABLE 103 BY PLACE OF STUDY
PRIMARY STUDENTS

CENSUS AREA/DISTRICT IN WHICH THE SCHOOL IS		NUMBER	NUMBER & PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO RESIDE IN					
			(a) THE SAME DISTRICT		(b) AN ADJACENT DISTRICT		(c) ELSEWHERE	
HONG KONG ISLAND		184,620	128,100	69.4%	32,400	17.5%	24,120	13.1%
	CENTRAL	4,100	1,000	24.4%	2,000	48.8%	1,100	26.8%
	SHEUNG WAN	13,200	9,100	68.9%	3,100	23.5%	1,000	7.6%
	WEST	30,700	24,100	78.5%	1,600	5.2%	5,000	16.3%
	MID-LEVELS, POKFULAM & PEAK	18,200	5,300	29.1%	9,400	51.7%	3,500	19.2%
	WAN CHAI	19,300	15,500	80.3%	1,300	6.7%	2,500	13.0%
	TAI HANG	24,810	10,200	41.1%	10,000	40.3%	4,610	18.6%
	NORTH POINT	20,680	15,000	72.5%	3,400	16.5%	2,280	11.0%
	SHAU KEI WAN	37,050	31,900	86.1%	1,400	3.8%	3,750	10.1%
	ABERDEEN & SOUTH	16,580	16,000	96.5%	200	1.2%	380	2.3%
KOWLOON		105,990	47,100	44.4%	40,500	38.2%	18,390	17.4%
	TSIM SHA TSUI	10,400	3,800	36.5%	3,400	32.7%	3,200	30.8%
	YAU MA TEI	20,750	10,700	51.6%	3,800	18.3%	6,250	30.1%
	MONG KOK	21,360	8,700	40.7%	7,800	36.5%	4,860	22.8%
	HUNG HOM	23,640	16,800	71.1%	5,300	22.4%	1,540	6.5%
	HO MAN TIN	29,840	7,100	23.8%	20,200	67.7%	2,540	8.5%
NEW KOWLOON		251,770	206,000	81.8%	31,100	12.4%	14,670	5.8%
	CHEUNG SHA WAN	29,140	16,300	55.9%	9,800	33.6%	3,040	10.5%
	SHEK KIP MEI	54,700	46,600	85.2%	4,500	8.2%	3,600	6.6%
	KOWLOON TONG	15,200	2,500	16.4%	9,100	59.9%	3,600	23.7%
	KAI TAK	113,630	102,500	90.2%	7,200	6.3%	3,930	3.5%
	NGAU TAU KOK & LEI YUE MUN	39,100	38,100	97.4%	500	1.3%	500	1.3%
NEW TERRITORIES		108,810	101,300	93.1%	4,600	4.2%	2,910	2.7%
	TSUEN WAN, TSING YI & MA WAN	29,700	29,500	99.3%	-	-	200	0.7%
	TUEN MUN, HA TSUEN & PING SHAN	12,650	11,000	87.0%	1,200	9.5%	450	3.5%
	XVIII HEUNG	7,500	5,200	69.3%	2,300	30.7%	-	-
	SAN TIN, KAM TIN & PAT HEUNG	6,000	5,500	91.7%	100	1.6%	400	6.7%
	SHEUNG SHUI, TA KWU LING, SHA TAU KOK & FAN LING	14,280	14,100	98.7%	100	0.7%	80	0.6%
	TAI PO, SAI KUNG NORTH & SHA TIN	23,500	21,600	91.9%	400	1.7%	1,500	6.4%
	ISLANDS, SAI KUNG SOUTH & HANG HAU	15,180	14,400	94.9%	500	3.3%	280	1.8%
TOTAL LAND AREAS		651,190	482,500	74.1%	108,600	16.7%	60,090	9.2%
MARINE		110	N.A.	-	N.A.	-	N.A.	-
GRAND TOTAL		651,300	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANALYSIS OF CENSUS TABLE 103 BY PLACE OF STUDY
ALL STUDENTS EXCEPT PRIMARY

CENSUS AREA/DISTRICT IN WHICH THE SCHOOL IS	NUMBER	NUMBER & PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS WHO RESIDE IN					
		(A)		(B)		(C)	
		THE SAME DISTRICT		AN ADJACENT DISTRICT		ELSEWHERE	
HONG KONG ISLAND	121,440	53,500	44.1%	31,400	25.8%	36,540	30.1%
CENTRAL	5,500	500	9.1%	1,800	32.7%	3,200	58.2%
SHEUNG WAN	7,500	4,500	60.0%	1,300	17.3%	1,700	22.7%
WEST	12,780	7,900	61.8%	900	7.0%	3,980	31.2%
MID-LEVELS, POKFULAM & PEAK	23,980	6,200	25.9%	10,700	44.6%	7,080	29.5%
WAN CHAI	13,500	7,500	55.6%	1,700	12.6%	4,300	31.8%
TAI HANG	23,590	6,500	27.6%	10,200	43.2%	6,890	29.2%
NORTH POINT	15,830	7,300	46.1%	3,700	23.4%	4,830	30.5%
SHAU KEI WAN	14,130	9,800	69.3%	800	5.7%	3,530	25.0%
ABERDEEN & SOUTH	4,630	3,300	71.3%	300	6.5%	1,030	22.2%
KOWLOON	85,570	21,300	24.9%	37,700	44.1%	26,570	31.0%
TSIM SHA TSUI	12,400	2,200	17.7%	4,300	34.7%	5,900	47.6%
YAU MA TEI	14,080	5,900	41.9%	3,800	27.0%	4,380	31.1%
MONG KOK	15,350	4,200	27.4%	5,400	35.2%	5,750	37.4%
HUNG HOM	10,300	5,600	54.4%	2,500	24.3%	2,200	21.3%
HO MAN TIN	33,440	3,400	10.2%	21,700	64.9%	8,340	24.9%
NEW KOWLOON	101,910	56,400	55.4%	25,300	24.8%	20,210	19.8%
CHEUNG SHA WAN	15,300	6,200	40.5%	4,100	26.8%	5,000	32.7%
SHEK KIP MEI	16,500	9,900	60.0%	2,600	15.8%	4,000	24.2%
KOWLOON TONG	23,800	900	3.8%	15,000	63.0%	7,900	33.2%
KAI TAK	35,510	29,300	82.5%	3,400	9.6%	2,810	7.9%
NGAU TAU KOK & LEI YUE MUN	10,800	10,100	93.5%	200	1.9%	500	4.6%
NEW TERRITORIES	32,180	27,100	84.2%	3,300	10.3%	1,780	5.5%
TSUEN WAN, TSING YI & MA WAN	10,710	9,600	89.6%	600	5.6%	510	4.8%
TUEN MUN, HA TSUEN & PING SHAN	5,650	3,800	67.3%	1,500	26.5%	350	6.2%
XVIII HEUNG	2,400	1,800	75.0%	600	25.0%	-	-
SAN TIN, KAM TIN & PAT HEUNG	1,300	900	69.2%	100	7.7%	300	23.1%
SHEUNG SHUI, TA KWU LING SHA TAU KOK & FAN LING	5,730	5,400	94.2%	100	1.8%	230	4.0%
TAI PO, SAI KUNG NORTH & SHA TIN	3,590	3,000	83.6%	300	8.4%	290	8.0%
ISLANDS, SAI KUNG SOUTH & HANG HAU	2,800	2,600	92.8%	100	3.6%	100	3.6%
TOTAL LAND AREAS	341,100	158,300	46.4%	97,700	28.7%	85,100	24.9%
MARINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	341,100	-	-	-	-	-	-

**HONG KONG CENSUS
1966
COMMUTER STUDY
APPENDIX 18**

ANALYSIS OF CENSUS TABLE 104 BY PLACE OF WORK

CENSUS AREA/DISTRICT IN WHICH WORKING	NUMBER	NUMBER & PERCENTAGE WHO RESIDE IN					
		(A)		(B)		(C)	
		THE SAME DISTRICT		AN ADJACENT DISTRICT		ELSEWHERE	
HONG KONG ISLAND	385,260	168,200	43.7%	57,000	14.8%	160,060	41.5%
CENTRAL	106,200	9,600	9.0%	19,500	18.4%	77,100	72.6%
SHEUNG WAN	41,500	24,100	58.1%	4,500	10.8%	12,900	31.1%
WEST	38,300	23,000	60.0%	2,900	7.6%	12,400	32.4%
MID-LEVELS, POKFULAM & PEAK	17,800	9,900	55.6%	5,400	30.3%	2,500	14.1%
WAN CHAI	51,340	24,500	47.7%	5,500	10.7%	21,340	41.6%
TAI HANG	26,840	13,400	49.9%	5,000	18.6%	8,440	31.5%
NORTH POINT	47,040	20,100	42.7%	10,300	21.9%	16,640	35.4%
SHAU KEI WAN	35,940	28,600	79.6%	1,800	5.0%	5,540	15.4%
ABERDEEN & SOUTH	20,300	15,000	73.9%	2,100	10.3%	3,200	15.8%
KOWLOON	261,590	116,000	44.3%	64,900	24.8%	80,690	30.9%
TSIM SHA TSUI	48,380	17,400	36.0%	10,300	21.3%	20,680	42.7%
YAU MA TEI	55,230	29,400	53.2%	7,200	13.0%	18,630	33.8%
MONG KOK	64,280	22,500	35.0%	20,900	32.5%	20,880	32.5%
HUNG HOM	79,400	39,600	49.9%	21,900	27.6%	17,900	22.5%
HO MAN TIN	14,300	7,100	49.6%	4,600	32.2%	2,600	18.2%
NEW KOWLOON	355,790	197,900	55.6%	73,100	20.5%	84,790	23.9%
CHEUNG SHA WAN	133,990	53,600	40.0%	39,100	29.2%	41,290	30.8%
SHEK KIP MEI	25,300	18,100	71.5%	3,600	14.2%	3,600	14.3%
KOWLOON TONG	7,300	4,100	56.2%	1,800	24.7%	1,400	19.1%
KAI TAK	120,380	83,700	69.5%	16,400	13.6%	20,280	16.9%
NGAU TAU KOK & LEI YUE MUN	68,820	38,400	55.8%	12,200	17.7%	18,220	26.5%
NEW TERRITORIES	151,460	120,200	79.3%	10,700	7.1%	20,560	13.6%
TSUEN WAN, TSING YI & MA WAN	68,700	55,500	80.8%	4,000	5.8%	9,200	13.4%
TUEN MUN, HA TSUEN & PING SHAN	13,300	9,800	73.7%	1,400	10.5%	2,100	15.8%
XVIII HEUNG	11,200	9,200	82.2%	1,200	10.7%	800	7.1%
SAN TIN, KAM TIN & PAT HEUNG	6,900	5,300	76.8%	700	10.2%	900	13.0%
SHEUNG SHUI, TA KWU LING, SHA TAU KOK & FAN LING	15,740	13,500	85.8%	300	1.9%	1,940	12.3%
TAI PO, SAI KUNG NORTH & SHA TIN	20,420	14,900	73.0%	1,900	9.3%	3,620	17.7%
ISLANDS, SAI KUNG SOUTH & HANG HAU	15,200	12,000	78.9%	1,200	7.9%	2,000	13.2%
TOTAL LAND AREAS	1,154,100	602,300	52.2%	205,700	17.8%	346,100	30.0%
MARINE	50,970	N.A.		N.A.		N.A.	
GRAND TOTAL	1,205,070						

THE PERCENTAGES OF THE WORKING POPULATION BY PLACE OF WORK AND BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE ARE :

	HONG KONG	KOWLOON	NEW KOWLOON	NEW TERRITORIES	MARINE
BY PLACE OF WORK	32.0%	21.7%	29.5%	12.6%	4.2%
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	27.4%	20.2%	35.8%	12.0%	4.6%

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUPS, COLONY TOTAL

AGE GROUP	SEX	WORKING POPULATION	UNEMPLOYED	ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE
0 — 4	M	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—
	T	—	—	—
5 — 9	M	2,170	—	2,170
	F	2,130	—	2,130
	T	4,300	—	4,300
10 — 14	M	16,910	—	16,910
	F	21,880	—	21,880
	T	38,790	—	38,790
15 — 19	M	94,360	12,510	106,870
	F	80,260	12,260	92,520
	T	174,620	24,770	199,390
20 — 24	M	92,710	5,650	98,360
	F	53,900	3,240	57,140
	T	146,610	8,890	155,500
25 — 29	M	108,680	2,440	111,120
	F	36,010	820	36,830
	T	144,690	3,260	147,950
30 — 34	M	125,910	1,750	127,660
	F	41,140	240	41,380
	T	167,050	1,990	169,040
35 — 39	M	129,710	1,410	131,120
	F	53,430	320	53,750
	T	183,140	1,730	184,870
40 — 44	M	114,950	2,440	117,390
	F	52,330	10	52,340
	T	167,280	2,450	169,730
45 — 49	M	93,840	3,010	96,850
	F	41,620	710	42,330
	T	135,460	3,720	139,180
50 — 54	M	76,330	3,090	79,420
	F	32,320	440	32,760
	T	108,650	3,530	112,180
55 — 59	M	44,770	2,730	47,500
	F	22,140	440	22,580
	T	66,910	3,170	70,080
60 — 64	M	25,150	510	25,660
	F	13,810	340	14,150
	T	38,960	850	39,810
65 & OVER	M	14,310	20	14,330
	F	9,580	—	9,580
	T	23,890	20	23,910
TOTAL	M	939,800	35,560	975,360
	F	460,550	18,820	479,370
	T	1,400,350	54,380	1,454,730

APPENDIX AII
LAND
BY-CENSUS 1966

AGE CONVERSION TABLE
AUGUST 2, 1966.

1^{TO}34

Chinese age as stated by respondent		YEARS →																																	
CHECK DATA	ERA	R E P U B L I C (M A N G W O K)																																	
	YEAR	55	54	53	52	51	50	49	48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41	40	39	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22
	CYCLE	BING NG	YIT JEE	GARP SUNN	GUY MAOW	YUM YARN	SUN CHOW	GANG JEE	GAY HOY	MO SHIRT	DING YOW	BING SAN	YIT MAY	GARP NG	GUY JEE	YUM SUNN	SUN MAOW	GANG YARN	GAY CHOW	MO JEE	DING HOY	BING SHIRT	YIT YOW	GARP SAN	GUY MAY	YUM NG	SUN JEE	GANG SUNN	GAY MAOW	MO YARN	DING CHOW	BING JEE	YIT HOY	GARP SHIRT	GUY YOW
	ANIMAL	HORSE	SNAKE	DRAGON	HARE	TIGER	OX	RAT	PIG	DOG	COCK	MONKEY	GOAT	HORSE	SNAKE	DRAGON	HARE	TIGER	OX	RAT	PIG	DOG	COCK	MONKEY	GOAT	HORSE	SNAKE	DRAGON	HARE	TIGER	OX	RAT	PIG	DOG	COCK
WESTERN AGE		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
But if born on or BEFORE this date	6th Moon		25 DAY	13		21 DAY	28 DAY	17		26 DAY	15		23 DAY	12		30 DAY	19		27 DAY	16		25 DAY	14		21 DAY	29	17		26 DAY	16		22 DAY	12		
	INTERCALARY 6th Moon					10 DAY																				10 DAY									
	7th Moon	6 DAY			3 DAY					7 DAY			4 DAY					8 DAY			6 DAY			2 DAY				7 DAY					4 DAY		
THEN WESTERN AGE IS		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33

35^{AND OVER}

Chinese age as stated by respondent		YEARS →																																																																		
CHECK DATA	ERA	R E P U B L I C (M A N G W O K)																																		S U E N T O O N G			G W O N G S O E Y																													
	YEAR	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	3	2	1	34	33	32	31	30	29	28	27																																			
	CYCLE	YUM SAN	SUN MAY	GANG NG	GAY JEE	MO SUNN	DING MAOW	BING YARN	YIT CHOW	GARP JEE	GUY HOY	YUM SHIRT	SUN YOW	GANG SAN	GAY MAY	MO NG	DING JEE	BING SUNN	YIT MAOW	GARP YARN	GUY CHOW	YUM JEE	SUN HOY	GANG SHIRT	GAY YOW	MO SAN	DING MAY	BING NG	YIT JEE	GARP SUNN	GUY MAOW	YUM YARN	SUN CHOW																																			
	ANIMAL	MONKEY	GOAT	HORSE	SNAKE	DRAGON	HARE	TIGER	OX	RAT	PIG	DOG	COCK	MONKEY	GOAT	HORSE	SNAKE	DRAGON	HARE	TIGER	OX	RAT	PIG	DOG	COCK	MONKEY	GOAT	HORSE	SNAKE	DRAGON	HARE	TIGER	OX																																			
WESTERN AGE		33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67																																
But if born on or BEFORE this date	6th Moon		19 DAY		27 DAY	17		24 DAY	13		20 DAY	10		29 DAY	18		26 DAY	15		22 DAY	11		20 DAY		8 DAY		27 DAY	17		24 DAY	13		21 DAY	10	29 DAY	18																																
	INTERCALARY 6th Moon			8 DAY																					8 DAY																																											
	7th Moon	1 DAY				5 DAY				2 DAY					7 DAY			4 DAY			1 DAY						6 DAY							2 DAY																																		
THEN WESTERN AGE IS		34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65																																			

67 AND OVER SUBTRACT 2 YEARS

AGE CONVERSION TABLE

附件二

陸上戶口統計——一九六六年八月二日

陰陽曆年齡申算表

一歲至三十四歲

被訪問人所說的		陰曆年齡 →																																		
申算資料	紀元	中華民國																																		
	年度	55	54	53	52	51	50	49	48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41	40	39	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	
	干支	丙午	乙巳	甲辰	癸卯	壬寅	辛丑	庚子	己亥	戊戌	丁酉	丙申	乙未	甲午	癸巳	壬辰	辛卯	庚寅	己丑	戊子	丁亥	丙戌	乙酉	甲申	癸未	壬午	辛巳	庚辰	己卯	戊寅	丁丑	丙子	乙亥	甲戌	癸酉	
	生肖	馬	蛇	龍	兔	虎	牛	鼠	豬	犬	雞	猴	羊	馬	蛇	龍	兔	虎	牛	鼠	豬	犬	雞	猴	羊	馬	蛇	龍	兔	虎	牛	鼠	豬	犬	雞	
陽曆年齡 →		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
如出生日期 適在此日或 此日之前	六月		二十五日	十三日		二十一日		二十八日	十七日		二十六日	十五日		二十三日	十二日		三十日	十九日		二十七日	十六日		二十五日	十四日		二十一日		二十九日	十七日		二十六日	十六日		二十三日	十二日	
	閏六月							初十日																												
	七月		初六日			初三日																														
陽曆年齡則為		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	

三十五歲及三十五歲以上

被訪問人所說的		陰曆年齡 →																																																																
申算資料	紀元	中華民國																																																																
	年度	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	3	2	1	34	33	32	31	30	29	28	27																																	
	干支	壬申	辛未	庚午	己巳	戊辰	丁卯	丙寅	乙丑	甲子	癸亥	壬戌	申酉	庚申	己未	戊午	丁巳	丙辰	乙卯	甲寅	癸丑	壬子	辛亥	庚戌	己酉	戊申	丁未	丙午	乙巳	甲辰	癸卯	壬寅	辛丑																																	
	生肖	猴	羊	馬	蛇	龍	兔	虎	牛	鼠	豬	犬	雞	猴	羊	馬	蛇	龍	兔	虎	牛	鼠	豬	犬	雞	猴	羊	馬	蛇	龍	兔	虎	牛																																	
陽曆年齡 →		33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67																														
如出生日期 適在此日或 此日之前	六月		十九日		二十七日	十七日		二十四日	十三日		二十日	初十日	二十九日	十八日		二十六日	十五日		二十二日	十一日		二十日		二十七日	十七日		二十四日	十三日		二十一日	初十日	二十九日	十八日																																	
	閏六月				初八日																																																													
	七月		初一日					初五日																																																										
陽曆年齡則為		34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65																																	

六十七歲及六十七歲以上者減兩年

HONG KONG

Report on the 1966 By-Census

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

(both volumes)

N.B. The text and appendices are in Volume One. The tables are in Volume Two.

A

Ability to speak English 15.9, 17.3, **Code 9**
 accommodation, type of 14.5, 17.6, 18.8, **Code 2**
accuracy 1.4, 2.2, 9.22, Chap. XII
 acknowledgments 4.12-13, 7.3
 activity, economic **Code 12**
 address 10.6
 address, change of 16.2
 administration Chap. VII
 aerial check 9.6
age 15.1-7, 15.10-11, 15.15
age conversion table 18.2, **App. 20**
 age of marriage 15.7
appendices 13.8
 apprentice **Code 12**
 area, census 4.1, 13.2-5, 15.3, 15.5-6, 15.11, 16.3
 area totals 12.4
 armed forces 4.1, 8.3
 arrangement of tables Chap. XIII
 assistant superintendent 9.3, 9.8, 9.18

B

B.A. degree, **Code 10**
 basement: 14.7
 birth, place of 15.9-12, **Code 2**, **Code 6**, **App. 14**
 birth rate 2.3
 blocks, *see* enumerator
 boat population 1.3, 3.3, 15.14, 16.3, 18.1
 boats, number of **App. 9**
 boats, stratified sample 1.2
 branch of economic activity, *see* industry
 By-census, purpose of **Chap. II**

C

Calculation of sampling error 12.4-5, 12.8, 16.1, **App. 12**
Cantonese 15.8, **Code 8**
 card, household 9.10, 9.13-14, 13.6, Tables 201-203, 18.1, 18.7
 casual employment **Code 12**
 caution when using tables 12.9, 17.8
 census, last 1.5, 2.1, 3.3, 4.1-2, 5.1, 5.4, **App. 3**, 8.1-5, 9.10, 13.9, 14.2, 14.7-8, 14.10, 15.2-4, 15.7-11, 15.14-15, 16.2, 18.2
 census moment 1.3, 9.1, 9.7
 census orders 5.7, 6.2
 Census Ordinance 6.1, 11.1
 census plan 5.6
 Central district, high sampling error in 12.6
 certificate of destruction 11.2-3
 change of address 16.2
 checking Chap. X
check list of totals 12.2, **App. 11**
 Cheung Sha Wan 14.2, 14.11
 chief enumerator 9.3-4, 9.8, 9.17
 children 1.5
 children, number born and living *see* fertility
 Chinese junior middle **Code 10**
 Chinese languages 15.9, **Code 8**
 Chinese New Year 3.3, 16.6
 Chinese Senior middle **Code 10**
 Chiu Chau 15.10, **Code 7**
 clerks, sampling 9.3, 9.8, 9.11
 cockloft 14.7, **Code 2**
Codes 5.5, **App. 4**, 10.1, 13.9
 coding and editing Chap. X
 Colleges of Education 3.1, 8.1

Colonial Secretariat 7.1-3
comments on the tables Chap. XIV-XVIII
 commuter studies 16.7-8, **App. 16-18**
 comparison between 1966 and 1961, 1.5, 4.4, 5.4, 7.4, 8.1-2, 9.21, 15.15, **App. 3, 8, 9, 13, 15**
 confidence, degrees of, 1.4, Chap. XII
 conjugal status 15.6, 17.5, **Code 5**
 corrections 10, 4, 5
 customary marriages 15.7

D

date, choice of 3.6-7
 dates Chap. III
degree **Code 10**
 degree of economic activity **Code 12**
 degrees of confidence 1.4, Chap. XII
 densities 13.2, 14.10
 departmental arrangements 7.1
 dependant 14.11, **Code 4**
 deployment of field staff 9.4, 9.8, **App. 6**
 destruction of schedules Chap. XI
 dispersal from central districts 1.5, 14.10
 district 4.1, 4.8-10, 13.2-7, 14.10, 16.3
 district supervisor 9.3-4, 9.8, 9.18
 district totals 12.4
 districts with high sampling error 12.6, **App. 12**
 division 4.1, 4.7, 4.10, 14.10
 domestic household 18.5
 domestic status 15.6, **Code 3**
don't know 18.8
 Dragon Boat Festival 3.3
 duration of residence 16.1, 16.9

E

Economic activity **Code 12**
 economically active 1.5, 17.2, **App. 14, 19**, **Code 12**
 economic status 14.11, 15.6, **Code 4**
 editing 10.3-5, **App. 10**
 education 15.14, 17.4, 17.7, **Code 10**
 employed on commission **Code 12**
 employee **Code 12**
 employer **Code 12**
 employment 13.5, Tables 151-173, **17.1**
 employment status 15.11, 17.1, 17.4-6, 17.8, 18.10, **Code 12**
 English language 15.9, 17.3, **Codes 8, 9**
 English secondary **Code 10**
 enumeration 3.6-7, 9.1, 9.7
 enumerator blocks 1.2, 4.1, 4.5-6, 4.10
 Enumerator Record Book, **App. 7**
 enumerators 8.1, 3, 9.3-4, 9.8, 9.17, 10.1
 enumerators, quality of 3.1, 8.3
 error 8.4, 12.3
 expenditure 7.2, 4, **App. 5**
 explanatory notes **App. 4**
 extended family 15.6

F

falling birth rate 2.3
 families, divided 14.2
 family size 15.10, 15.13
 fertility 2.3, 15.7, 15.10, 15.13
 field headquarters 9.4-5, **App. 6**
 field work Chap. IX 10.1, 2, 4,
 films 8.2, 8.5
 final visit 9.14
 finance 7.2, **App. 5**

F—Contd.

first results 9.19-20, **App. 8, 9**
 first visit 9.10
 full descriptions 13.9
 full-time employment **Code 12**
 functional description of household 14.1, **Code 1**

G

general plan 5.6

H

Half-yearly estimates, revised 9.21
 Hakka **Code 8**
 harbours, sample 9.2, 9.5
 hawker stall 14.8, **Code 2**
 head of household **Code 3**
 headquarters, census 8.3, 9.3, 9.5, **App. 6**
 headquarters, field 9.4-5, **App. 6**
 "Heung Ha" **Code 7**
 helicopters 9.6
 higher education 16.7
 higher secondary **Code 10**
 Hoklo 15.8, 15.14, **Code 8**
 Ho Man Tin 14.4
 home-maker **Code 12**
 Hong Kong born 15.3-5, 15.11, **Code 6**
 Hong Kong Island 1.5, 14.4, 14.10, 15.5
 Hong Kong origin **Code 7**
 hotel 4.1
 hours worked **Code 12**
 household 1.2, 9.10, 13.2, Tables 001-009, Chap. XIV, **Codes 1,3,4**.
 household card 9.10, 9.13-14, 13.6, Tables 201-203, 18.1, 18.7
 household, functional description 14.1, **Code 1**
 household income 13.7, Tables 211-218, 18.5-8, 18.10
 household size 14.1, 14.9
 housewife *see* home-maker
 housing 2.4
 hsien **Code 7**
 Hung Hom 4.8

I

illiteracy 15.15, **App. 15**
 immigration 2.3, 15.5, 15.15, 16.4-5
 inadequately housed 14.8
 income, household 13.7, Tables 211-218, 18.5-8, 18.10
 income, reluctance to disclose 18.8
 independent means **Code 12**
 industrial estates 1.5
 industry 17.1, 17.4, 17.7, 18.10, **Code 13**
 institution 4.1, 14.3, 14.11
 instruction 8.1
 internal migration 16.1-3, 16.5
 introduction Chap. I

J

jobs 17.1
 job-seeker **Code 12**
 junior middle **Code 10**

K

Kindergarten, classified as no education **Code 10**
 Kowloon 1.5, 14.4, 14.10, 15.5, 16.5
 Kowloon Bay 9.2
 Kuo Yu **Code 8**
 Kwangsi **Code 7**
 Kwangtung **Code 7**

L

land census 3.5, 7, 9.7-16, 9.20, 18.1
 language 15.8-11, **Codes 8, 9, App. 13**
 last census 1.5, 2.1, 3.3, 4.1-2, 5.1, 5.4, 8.1-5, 9.10, 13.9, 14.2, 14.7-8, 14.10, 15.2-4, 15.7-11, 15.14-15, 16.2, 18.2, 19.1, **App. 3, 8, 9, 13, 15**
 last job **Code 12**
 launch 9.5

legislation Chap. VI
 life tables 2.2, 19.2
 listener research 9.15
 literacy 15.15, **App. 15**
 lower primary **Code 10**
 lower secondary **Code 10**
 lunar ages 18.2, **App. 20**
 lunar new year 3.3, 16.6

M

Macao **Code 7**
 marginal housing unit 14.6, **Code 2**
 marine census 3.3, 3.6, 9.1-6, 9.19, 12.4, 14.11, 15.6, 7, 9, 16.3, **App. 8, 9**
 marriage, age of 15.7
 married 15.7
 mechanical editing 10.5
 method, sampling 1.2
 microphone trailing 8.8
 middle school **Code 10**
 mid-term census 1.1, 2.5
 migration 2.3, 13.4, Tables 101-105, 15.5, 16.1-6
 mobile dwelling **Code 2**
 modern sector 15.11, 17.6, **Code 12**
 mortality 2.3

N

Nam Hoi **Code 7**
 never married **Code 5**
 New Kowloon 14.4, 14.10, 15.5
 newspapers 18.4
 New Territories 4.4, 9.2, 9.5, 14.4, 14.10, 15.5
 Ngau Chi Wan 9.2, 9.4
 non-response 8.4, 18.5, 18.8

O

Occupation 17.1, 17.3-4, 17.7-8, 18.10, **Code 14**
 ocean-going vessels 4.1
 old people 1.5
 ordinary enumeration 4.11, 18.1
 origin, place of 15.9-10, 15.12, **Code 7**
 out-worker **Code 12**
 oversea contributors 18.9

P

Pacific War gap 15.2
 paid leave **Code 12**
 partly supports 14.11, 18.9, **Code 4**
 Passenger Transport advisory team 10.6
 Peak residents compared with squatters 18.8
 personal characteristics 13.3, 14.3, Tables 021-044, Chap. XV
 place of birth 15.9-12, 16.1, **Code 6, App. 14**
 place of origin 15.9-10, 15.12, **Code 7**
 place of previous residence 16.2, **Code 11**
 place of study 10.6, 16.7, **App. 16, 17**
 place of work 10.6, 16.8, **App. 18**
 plan, general 5.6
 police 4.1, 8.3
 Po On **Code 7**
 population estimates 9.21
 population projections 2.2-3, 16.4, 19.2
 post-enumeration check 2.2
 postmark 18.3
 post-secondary **Code 10**
 previous censuses 1.5, 2.1, 3.3, 4.1-2, 5.1, 5.4, **App. 3, 8.1-5, 9.2, 9.10, 15.2-3, 16.2**
 previous residence 16.2, **Code 11**
 primary sampling unit 1.2, 4.10
 primary school 16.7, **Code 10, App. 16**
 principal supporter **Code 4**
 principal tenant **Code 12**
 prison 4.1, 8.3, 14.3
 proficiency tests 8.1
 publicity Chap. VIII
 publicity media compared 8.6, 18.3-4
 punching 10.5
 P.W.D. 4.4

Q

questions 5.3, 5.7
 questions, wording of 5.1
 questions, working party on 5.2, 5.7
 quinquennial age groups 15.2, 15.5, 15.10-11, 17.2, **App. 19**

R

Radio 18.4
 Radio Hong Kong 9.15
 radio talks 8.4
 Rating & Valuation Department 4.4
 reasons for mid-term census Chap. II
 record book 9.11-13, 9.16, **App. 7**
reference period Code 12
 regional statistical advisor 4.12
 registration 15.7
 relationship **Code 3**
reluctance to disclose income 18.8
 resettlement 2.4
 Resettlement Department 4.4
 reticulation Chap. IV, 9.18
 retired **Code 12**
 revised half-yearly estimates 9.21
 roof-top building 14.6, 8, 18.8, **Code 2**
 rural areas 15.6-7, 9, 15, 18.8
 rustic dwelling **Code 2**

S

sampan 9.5
 sample ports 9.2, 9.5
 sampling 3.1, Chap. IV, 9.3, 9.11, 17.8, 18.1
 sampling clerks 9.3, 9.8, 9.11
 sampling error 12.3-9, 17.8, **App. 12**
 sampling error, rough calculation of 12.8
 sampling fractions 1.2, 4.10, 9.12
 sampling method 1.2, 4.10
 schedules **App. 10**
 schedules, destruction of Chap. XI
 school attendance 15.14
 seasonal employment **Code 12**
 sea to land migration 16.3, 16.6
 secondary education 16.7, **Code 10**
 second stage sample 1.2, 4, 10, 9.11-12
 second visit 9.13
 selection of topics Chap. V
 self-employed **Code 12**
 senior middle **Code 10**
 servants **Codes 3, 4, 13, 14**
 sex 15.1-6, 15.10-11, 17.1
 sex ratio 1.5, 15.3-4
 shared premises 14.4
 Shau Kei Wan 9.2, 9.4
 Sheung Wan 14.4
 single person households 14.2
 "Sir Cecil Clementi" 9.5
 small fractions 5.3, 17.8
 sole supporter of household 14.11, **Code 4**
 special enumeration 4.1, 4.11, 8.3, 14.3, 18.1, **App. 2**
 specimen forms 9.16, **App. 7**
 squatter 14.6, 14.8, 18.8, **Code 2**
standard error 1.4, 12.1, **App. 12**
 status, conjugal 15.6, 17.5, **Code 5**
 status, domestic 15.6, **Code 3**
 status, economic 15.6, **Code 4**
 status, employment 15.11, 17.1, 17.4-6, 8, 18.10, **Code 12**

stratification 1.2, 12.7, **App. 12**
 street sleepers 4.1
 student 16.7
 sub-standard accommodation 14.7, 17.6
 superintendent 9.8, 9.18
 survey assistant 9.18
 Sze Yap **Codes 7, 8**

T

Tables, how arranged Chap. XIII
 tabulations 12.1
 Tai Po 9.2, 9.4
 Tan Ka **Code 7**
 television 8.4
 territorial unit 4.1-2, **App. 1**
The Census & You 19.1
 three-visit method 9.9
 time reference period **Code 12**
 topics 5.4, **App. 3**
 topics, how selected 5.1, 5.3
 totals 1.4, 9.6, 9.20, Chap. XII, 14.2, 16.2, 16.6, 18.5, **App. 11**
 town planning 4.2
traditional sector 15.11, 17.6, **Code 12**
 trainee **Code 12**
 training Chap. VIII
 training film 8.2
 training manual 8.7
 transients 12.1
 transport demand 13.4, Tables 101-105, 16.7-8
 Tsim Sha Tsui 14.2
 Tsuen Wan 1.5, 14.10
 type of accommodation 14.5, 17.6, 18.8, **Code 2**
 typhoon 3.4, 3.8

U

Un-boat Code 2
 under-enumeration, possibility of 15.4
 unemployed 17.7, **Code 12**
 unpaid family worker **Code 12**
 unskilled worker **Code 14**
 upper primary **Code 10**
 Urban Services Department 4.4
 usual language 15.8-10, **Code 8, App. 13**

V

Verandah **Code 2**
 Victoria Harbour 4.9
 vital registration 2.2

W

Wai Yeung **Code 7**
 Wan Chai 14.2, 14.11, **Code 6**
warning 13.9, 17.8
 wholesale trade **Code 13**
 work, hours of **Code 12**
 working population 16.8, **Code 12**
 work, place of 10.6, 16.8, **App. 18**

Y

Yau Ma Tei 9.2, 9.4, 14.2, 14.4, 14.11, **Code 6**
 Yim Tin Tsai 9.2, 9.4