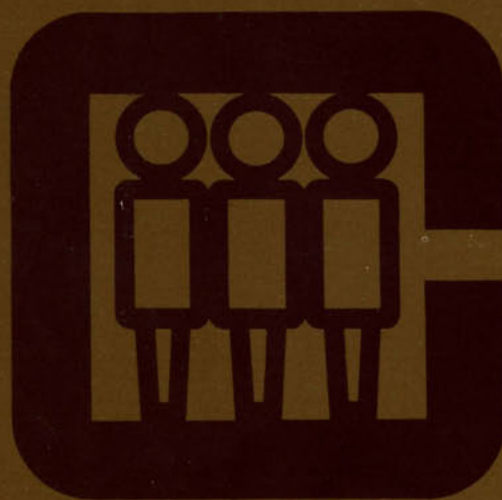


Hong Kong Population and Housing Census

1971 Main Report



Census and Statistics Department

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Preface

The object of this report is to present the main body of data from the 1971 Population and Housing Census supported by explanations of a relatively non-technical nature. Comparisons have been made with the 1961 census results when this was possible. Data from sources other than census sources have also been used where appropriate in order that a clearer picture may be presented. A short account is given of how the census was conducted (Chapter 2) and the notes to each chapter explain the table headings and define the various terms employed.

The first census report, *Basic Tables*, was published in June 1972 and was followed by a pamphlet in Chinese and English, *the 1971 Census, A Graphic Guide*, later in the year. The present volume will be complemented by a technical report describing the census methodology in detail.

No tables or explanatory matter have been included in the present volume on Transport which will be the subject of a further report.

The tabulation plan for this report was worked out by Mr. Benjamin Mok Ni-hung and Mr. Joseph Lee Man-kong. The layout of the census tables was devised by Mr. Yeh Yuan-chang, M.B.E. and the compilation was carried out by a team headed by Mr. Mok Ying-sum. The design work for the text and tables was performed by Mrs. Lorna Tam Shum Shui-lan. Responsibilities for the various chapters were shared as follows.

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Mr. B. V. Williams co-ordinated and edited the report with the assistance of Mr. Benjamin Mok Ni-hung and Mr. Joseph Lee Man-kong. I would like also to thank the Government Printer and his staff who carried out the printing of this report.

Many people cooperated in the taking of the 1971 Population and Housing Census and acknowledgements to them will appear in the technical report.

K. W. J. Topley,
Commissioner for Census and Statistics.

October 1972.

Chapter I

Introduction

It is now a well established practice in countries throughout the world to take a decennial population census, and it serves a fundamental purpose—to provide a detailed measure of the most important aspects of the social state of the population at regular moments in time.

In many countries, censuses have been held every ten years for the last hundred years, and they describe without interruption the direction and progress of population change. This has also been the practice in Hong Kong, but there was a thirty years break in the series between 1931 and 1961, a period which included the Second World War with all the great changes attendant upon it, and the census series is thus less apt for full historical comparisons. The 1961 Census, however, provided a new basis, and comparison of the 1971 with the 1961 Census results illuminates the changes which have occurred in the Hong Kong population in the intervening ten years.

A population census essays a complete count of a population at a moment in time, but it cannot yield a complete description of its social and economic structure. It is directed only at households and the number of questions which can be asked of each individual and each household is limited. Moreover, these questions and the range of possible answers must be fully determined more than a year before the Census takes place. In setting down the answer codes and drawing up the tabulation plan, certain assumptions have to be made about the characteristics of the population before it is enumerated. Fortunately, the 1971 Census was able to rely on the experience of 1961 and of the By-Census in 1966. A census is also limited in two other ways as to the results which it can produce. Certain topics, for example nutrition, are not easily adaptable for gathering information in a full census. It is also important for the census-taker not to overreach himself: an overloaded census schedule can annoy the public, confuse the enumerator and place an unbearable load on facilities for data processing. Chapter 2 of this report describes briefly the arrangements for the taking of the 1971 Census.

The results provide new and valuable information about the demographic state of the population, i.e. age, sex, marriage, number of children and so on; and on education, employment and household livelihood the Census also presents a clear picture. But the Census does not provide answers to all the questions which might be asked by the government or by interested citizens. In some instances, it provides detailed confirmation of something already known in broad outline, for example, the number of children at school, or it quantifies in detail and uncovers the more fundamental causes of changes known to be in progress, for example the decline of the birth rate. On many vital aspects of the welfare of the population the Census, because of the limitations described above, can tell us, directly, nothing at all. To obtain a deeper understanding of the social structure it is necessary to undertake specific, more detailed, social studies.

The 1971 Census of population was also a Census of housing and thus broke new ground. The subject is of vital concern to both the government and the people, and a number of fairly detailed questions were asked. In general terms, the results confirmed what was known—that a considerable improvement had taken place over the last 10 years—but because of the limitations on the amount of detail which could be collected during the census operation, some further questions, a number of them suggested by the census results themselves, were left unanswered. The Census, however, provided a complete framework for housing studies within which more detailed enquiries may be pursued in future.

It is impossible to sum up in a few general statements the 20 million items of information so far derived from the Census, but the results published here illustrate a number of striking changes in the social structure of Hong Kong. Chapter 3 shows that, compared with 1961, the population, in spite of the falling birth rate, was 26% larger. Within these 10 years, there had been a redistribution of the population from the old overcrowded districts of Hong Kong Island and Kowloon, chiefly to public

housing estates in New Kowloon; this census area was found to contain 38% of the total population. Fewer people were living on boats at the time of the Census, and they amounted to only 2% of the whole population. Densities on the congested built-up areas had fallen considerably: Sheung Wan and Wan Chai on Hong Kong Island had dropped to about half their 1961 densities, while Mong Kok in Kowloon with more than 150,000 persons per sq. kilometer had become the most densely populated district.

The population had become more settled and more homogeneous. Over half the population was born in Hong Kong, and 88% spoke Cantonese as their first language. There were almost as many women as men, 1,000 to 1,033. There was also a higher expectation of life, more people over 65 (4.5%) and fewer young persons under 15 (35.8%).

Chapter 4 illustrates the reasons for the rapid fall in the birth rate from 35 per 1,000 in 1961 to 19.7 in 1971. This fall was in part due to the much smaller number of women in the child-bearing age-groups, but was also affected by the later age of marriage, 28 for men and 23 for women; which correlated with greater educational and employment opportunities. Births were being deferred; the younger women were bearing less children than their elders: this again was related to educational attainment and to increasing participation in employment.

Chapter 5 describes the rise in educational attainment over the 10-year period. It shows that 80% of the population over 5 had some form of education above kindergarten and only some 17% were illiterate. Illiteracy was more prevalent among women, particularly among those in the older age-groups. Nevertheless the proportion of women with no schooling or only kindergarten education had fallen from more than half in 1961 to 37% in 1971. Some 95% of the 6–11 age-group were at primary school, and secondary school enrolment had increased by 84% since 1961. Of those aged 10 and over claiming Chinese as their usual language, 30% of the males and 20% of the females were able to speak English. The Census also gave information on the characteristics—age, sex and occupation—of those children of school age who were not attending school.

Chapter 6 deals with the working population and illustrates the increase in economic activity in Hong Kong. The Census shows that some 1.58 million or 52% of the population aged 10 and over were employed. Female participation in the work force had risen to 37% overall, and in the 20–24 age-group it was nearly 70%. Manufacturing industry employed nearly half the working population, and the number of workers in it had risen by 42% since 1961. Building construction and commerce also showed considerable increases; as against this, agriculture and fishing employed only 4% of the working population. Whereas the number of permanent employees and apprentices had risen, that of working proprietors and out-workers had declined, showing that the modern sector of Hong Kong industry had been expanding at the expense of the traditional sector. The reported average hours of work were high by international comparison, 58 hours a week for men and 53 for women. Some 48,000 persons or 2.9% of the labour force were recorded as having worked less than 15 hours in the week preceding enumeration, and a further 24,000 were recorded as seeking their first job.

There was no specific agricultural census in 1971, but Chapter 7 draws together the census information on the farming and fishing population: some 65,000 persons or 4% of the labour force were engaged in these industries in 1971. The farmers were generally older, with lower educational standards (particularly among women) and enjoyed lower money incomes than the urban population. The fisherfolk had a slightly younger age structure than the general population, but very much lower educational standards—some 76% (90% of the women) had no schooling. One-third of the fisherfolk lived on land. They also had much larger than average families (60% over 7 persons) and most family members were employed in fishing.

Chapter 8 gives some interesting information about the 850,000 domestic households in Hong Kong. Most of the households contained one, two, three, four, five or six persons, and there were almost 100,000 households in each of these categories. Some 85% of all household members were members of the nuclear family—father, mother and children. Household incomes had risen since 1966 (median \$708 per month compared to \$435) and 44% of households had incomes of \$400 to \$800 a month.

Housing had much improved: some 45% of households were living in self-contained flats and houses; and households living in temporary structures were only 7% of the total compared to 20% in 1961. About 15% of households owned permanent accommodation, mainly self-contained flats. One quarter of households—flat owners, squatters and some others—paid no rent, while the remainder paid an average of \$152 or 19% of income if in private housing, or \$41 or 6% of income if in public housing.

Chapter 9 delves further into housing and shows that the 850,000 households were accommodated in only 655,000 living quarters, an average of 1.3 households per living quarter. The sharing ratio was greatest in private housing, particularly tenements. Some 36% of living quarters were fully equipped with running water, bathroom, toilet and kitchen, and a further 26% had water and a toilet.

The general picture which emerges from the 1971 Population and Housing Census is of a more settled, more modern and very hard working society in which women are playing a more positive role than heretofore. Overall, there had been a considerable improvement in living standards during the ten years from 1961 to 1971. This appears to have been due mainly to the growth of manufacturing industry, and to developments in education, in public health and in low-rent public housing.

Not all members of Hong Kong society have been carried along by these developments. For instance, some 17% of married women had given birth to 6 or more children. 64% of children living on boats, and in the primary school age-group 6-12, were not at school. 5% of households had incomes of less than \$200 per month and 30% of the population in the rural New Territories lived in temporary structures. Those, and other persons whose condition the Census could not explore, have not shared fully in Hong Kong's increasing prosperity and must be the targets for future programmes of social improvement. It is hoped that this report will supply some of the facts on which these programmes can be based.

Chapter 2

The Taking of the Census

2.1 Background

The first population census in Hong Kong after the Second World War was held in 1961. This was followed by a by-census of a 1% sample of the population in 1966, and, in line with the recommendations of the United Nations on decennial censuses, a population and housing census in 1971.

This operation was carried out by the Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department, which was established in December 1967 by combining the Census and Statistical Planning Office of the Colonial Secretariat with the Statistical Branch of the Commerce and Industry Department. This new department was given the responsibility for supervising all statistical work in Hong Kong and for the conduct of censuses.

2.2 Census Plan

A census plan, covering a census of establishments, a census of population and a census of housing, was drawn up in the light of United Nations recommendations. After detailed and careful discussion with other interested government departments during 1968 and early 1969, this plan was approved in principle by the Executive Council of Hong Kong on the 15th July 1969.

2.3 Legislation

The Census Ordinance (Chapter 316 of the Laws of Hong Kong), under which the Commissioner of Census is empowered to conduct population censuses in Hong Kong, was amended in May 1970, to enable other types of censuses, such as censuses of establishments and housing, to be taken in addition to a census of population.

2.4 Reticulation

The geographical work of listing all inhabited buildings and making estimates of their population was started immediately after the establishment of the department in 1967. By early 1971, the workload for each enumerator had been worked out, and maps and lists of buildings prepared for each enumerator block.

2.5 Timing

The Marine Census, which had to be conducted as near as possible to Chinese New Year as this was the only occasion when all boats would be in harbour, was fixed for the period 23rd to 26th January 1971. In fixing the date of the Land Census, the major factors were the possibility of good weather and that of arranging a census holiday for students so that they could act as enumerators. The Land Census was fixed for the period 27th February to 9th March 1971.

2.6 Census Content

In the 1971 Census, the questions were designed to obtain data on four major groups of characteristics of the population and their interrelation. These characteristics were housing, demographic, economic and transport. The questions were:—

Housing

Type of living quarter
Number of rooms and facilities
Number of persons in household
Type of household
Tenure
Sub-type of accommodation
Rent
Household income
Car ownership

Demographic

Relationship to head of household
Sex
Age
Date of birth
Place of birth
Place of origin
Marital status
Age at first marriage
Number of children born
Number of children living
Usual language
Ability to speak English
Educational attainment

Economic

Activity status
Industry
Occupation
Number of hours worked per week

Transport

Place of study
Place of work
Mode of transport
Time of arrival at work/study

21 questions on personal data were asked in this Census, as compared with 15 questions in the 1961 Census, and 19 in the 1966 By-Census. The number of questions on household data was nine as compared with four in the 1961 Census and five in the 1966 By-Census.

2.7 Pilot Censuses

The 1971 Population and Housing Census was preceded by three trial or pilot censuses, the object of which was to test the methods and procedures so that any defects in the system could be rectified in good time.

The first pilot land census was held from 14th to 20th September 1970 in two complete census divisions, one in an urban area in the San Po Kong district of New Kowloon and the other in a rural area in the Tai Po district of New Territories. In addition, scattered enumerator blocks in Hong Kong and Kowloon areas were also included. The second pilot land census was held from 15th to 25th March 1970 in 10 census divisions scattered throughout the whole of Hong Kong; while the pilot marine census was held from 2nd to 5th February 1970 in the Aberdeen, Yau Ma Tei and Castle Peak anchorages.

2.8 Staff

In the Land Census, four assistant area superintendents, 32 supervisors, 876 chief enumerators, 1,788 field editors and 17,714 enumerators were employed. For the Marine Census, there were one assistant area superintendent, eight supervisors, 65 chief enumerators, 125 field editors and 691 enumerators.

To obtain the required number of enumeration staff, over 10,000 qualified teachers, university students and trainee teachers were recruited for training as chief enumerators and field editors, and over 33,000 students of Form 4 and above for training as enumerators.

To achieve consistency in training such a large group of volunteers, a teaching brief was prepared for all lectures, and checks were made to see that this brief was followed. By the end of January 1971, the training and selection of staff had been completed and, over a period of one month, the enumeration staff were administered the oath of secrecy, shown a training film and issued with their census identity cards.

During the land enumeration period, 91 field centres were set up in various schools throughout Hong Kong, and 913 classrooms were used to accommodate the enumeration staff. For the marine enumeration, 12 schools, situated as near the harbours as possible, were used as field centres.

2.9 Census Method

The 1971 Population and Housing Census was a "de facto" count of everyone in Hong Kong, i.e. all persons, including transients, who were in Hong Kong at the census moment—2.00 a.m. on 9th March 1971 (2.00 a.m. on 23rd January 1971 for the Marine Census) were enumerated.

The operation was conducted by the enumerator or canvasser method. Each enumerator was given a block plan on which was marked the boundaries of the block which he had to enumerate. Each enumerator had to enumerate between 20 to 60 households or 100 to 300 persons. He had to collect all the necessary information concerning the households and persons in his block during the enumeration period, 27th February to 9th March 1971. During this period, the enumerator would interview the head of household or some other responsible person, and note down the relevant particulars of each person in the household on a separate form. On Census Day, i.e. 9th March 1971, he had to make a quick round of all households he had visited previously, for the purpose of checking whether there had been any changes in the information recorded. This two-visit method was considered to be the most effective way to conduct a census using the canvasser method, and its prime object was to obtain simultaneity in the enumeration results.

2.10 Special Enumeration

There were, however, a considerable number of persons not living in ordinary domestic households and, for reasons of convenience, these had to be enumerated by their own staff specially trained for the purpose. These special classes included police, fire services and staff and inmates of institutions such as hospitals, prisons, armed forces barracks, ocean-going vessels and warships. There were also other groups which had characteristics distinct from ordinary domestic households, but who were enumerated by census enumerators in the areas where they were found, e.g. charitable institutions, orphanages, homes for the aged and blind, religious houses, seamen's homes, staff quarters of factories, hotels, boarding houses and hostels, consular premises etc.

Special arrangements were also made to enumerate transients, i.e. those persons who were staying less than 20 days in Hong Kong.

2.11 Public Response

Both the Marine and Land Censuses were preceded by intensive publicity which started about ten days before enumeration began. Much greater use was made of radio and television than in the 1961 Census. In both censuses, the field operations went well and the attitude of the public to enumerator's questions was favourable. Although there were a few people initially reluctant to answer certain census questions, these misunderstandings were quickly cleared up and did not affect the collection of data from the households concerned.

2.12 Census Schedules

The schedules, of which over 6½ million were used, were basically of two kinds: one for the Housing Census, containing questions about living quarters and households; and the other for the Population Census, containing questions on personal characteristics. These schedules were printed in Chinese, with a small number in English for the armed forces who performed their own enumeration. One copy of the Housing Census schedule was used for each living quarter, and details of the household or households living there were noted on it. One copy of the personal schedule was used for each person. Both the recording of the answers and the coding were done by the enumerators on the same form.

In the Marine Census, the data was recorded by first writing it onto preliminary forms, and later transcribing it onto the schedules at the field centres. For computer input, two schedules were again used, one for information about each vessel and the household or households living on it, and the other for information concerning each person living on board the vessel. These were both printed in Chinese.

2.13 Computer Processing of Census Data

The census data was processed by the Hong Kong Government computer, an ICL 1903A.

The most important basic feature of the census work was that the census schedules, coded in the field by enumerators, could be read directly into the computer by a document reader which read pencil marks in bar format. The characteristics of this machine meant that considerable effort had to be made in the training of enumerators to ensure that the schedules were carefully handled and properly marked.

The computer input programme was devised so that schedules were rejected if they contained duplicate marks or had blanks in areas which should have been marked. Before input, the forms had to be carefully scrutinised so as to reduce the volume of work which these rejects would cause. Field editors were employed to check the forms before input, and the number which were rejected by the computer and had to be re-marked or corrected was in the event only about 7%.

The computer was also programmed to examine the data once it had been recorded, with a view to eliminating inconsistencies in the answers collected by enumerators. Logical editing rules were devised, so that data which did not conform to these rules would be amended. If for example, an enumerator had, in error, recorded that a person aged four was attending a secondary school, the educational attainment was changed by the computer to the lower primary school level.

The computer printouts, which totalled about 35 miles, were stored in the Census and Statistics Department, where the data was once again checked for inconsistencies by a team of trained statistical clerks and adjusted, before compilation into the tables which appear in the following chapters.

2.14 Post-enumeration Checks

A post-enumeration check on the results of the Census was carried out within one month after the enumeration. It was taken in two parts, one for the Marine Census and the other for the Land Census. On both occasions chief enumerators, all of whom were qualified teachers, were used.

The object of this check was to find out whether the enumeration had covered all households in Hong Kong, and whether the questions asked in the main census had been accurately answered. The method was to enumerate a sample of blocks or vessels by asking some questions which had been asked in the main census, but with reference to the dates of the main census.

The marine post-enumeration check was held on 6th and 7th February 1971, about two weeks after the main census, in the Yau Ma Tei, Aberdeen and Tai Po anchorages.

The land post-enumeration check was carried out from 3rd to 5th April 1971, just four weeks after the main census. The sample blocks for the land post-enumeration check were selected by one-stage simple random stratified sample, with the enumerator block as the sampling unit. The number of enumerator blocks sampled in each stratum (i.e. census area) was proportionate to the size of the population of the area. There were 96 blocks selected for enumeration, including two chosen from the special classes. All households within selected blocks were interviewed and asked a few questions with reference to 9th March 1971.

The results of the post-enumeration checks were carefully examined and it was found that the under-enumeration in the censuses was 1.05%. As regards the accuracy of the various characteristics of the population tested by these checks, the rates of error were as follows:—

— sex	= 0.03 %
— age	= 0.39 %
— activity status	= 0.86 %
— occupation	= 0.61 %
— sub-type of accommodation	= 1.94 %
— type of craft	= 3.33 %

It was also found that the rates of understatement and overstatement of household income in the census were 3.35% and 2.52% respectively.

Chapter 3

Demographic Characteristics

3.1 Census moment

At the 1971 Census moment, i.e. 0200 hours on the 9th March 1971, the number of people recorded in Hong Kong was 3,948,179; of these 3,936,630 were residents and 11,549 were transients staying for less than 20 days.

3.2 Historical comparisons

Table 1 shows the whole population, less transients, by quinquennial age-group and sex in this and previous censuses. It can be seen that, although the 1971 population showed a considerable increase of 26% over 1961 (from 3,129,648 in 1961 to 3,936,630 in 1971), the pre-war decade 1921 to 1931 showed an even greater increase of 34%. The age and sex pattern of the pre-war population was that of a traditional immigrant population, i.e. strongly influenced by young single men. In 1921 and 1931 about one-third of the population was in the age group 15–29 and less than 2% aged 65 and over; while the sex ratio was as high as 1,300–1,600 males to every 1,000 females. In contrast, the age and sex pattern in 1971, in spite of heavy immigration in the post-war years, was that of a settled population. In 1971, over 50% of the population were born in Hong Kong.

The following table shows the population growth in the decade 1961 to 1971:

Tab. 3.2.1 Population growth, 1961–1971

Year					Mid-year population estimate	No. of births (adjusted)	Birth rate per thousand population	No. of deaths (adjusted)	Death rate per thousand population
1961	...	...	...	...	3,168,100	110,884	35.0	19,325	6.1
1962	...	...	...	...	3,305,200	112,503	34.0	20,933	6.3
1963	...	...	...	...	3,420,900	114,550	33.5	20,340	6.0
1964	...	...	...	...	3,504,600	107,625	30.7	18,657	5.3
1965	...	...	...	...	3,597,900	101,110	28.1	18,150	5.0
1966	...	...	...	...	3,629,900	91,832	25.3	19,261	5.3
1967	...	...	...	...	3,722,800	88,215	23.7	20,234	5.4
1968	...	...	...	...	3,802,700	82,685	21.7	19,444	5.1
1969	...	...	...	...	3,863,900	82,482	21.4	19,256	5.0
1970	...	...	...	...	3,959,000	79,132	20.0	19,996	5.1
1971	...	...	...	...	4,045,300	79,789	19.7	20,269	5.0

It can be seen that the birth rate in Hong Kong decreased from 35.0 per thousand in 1961 to 19.7 per thousand in 1971—a decline of 43% in ten years. While the population increased over these ten years, the annual number of deaths remained static at the level of 19,000–20,000 persons. In consequence, the death rate decreased from 6.1 per thousand in 1961 to 5.0 per thousand in 1971. By international standards, this rate is very low and is attributable to the young population in Hong Kong as well as the low age-specific mortality.

The following table shows that although mortality for both sexes continued to decline, women were increasing their life-span over men:

Tab. 3.2.2 Expectation of life at birth, 1961 and 1971

							1961	1971	Percentage change
Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	63.64 years	67.36 years	+6%
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	70.51 years	75.01 years	+6%
Difference	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.87 years	7.65 years	+0.78 year

It can be seen that the increase in expectation of life for both males and females has risen by about the same percentage. However females have increased their life expectation over males since 1961 by 0.78 years.

3.3 Geographical distribution

Table 2 shows the whole population by sex and area in 1971 compared with previous censuses. The striking redistribution of the population since the war was brought about very largely by government schemes of urban development and re-housing.

Hong Kong Island, the oldest part of Hong Kong, had a declining share of the population. In 1921 and 1931, about half of the population lived on the Island, but in 1971, only one-quarter were still living there. The population of the Island dropped from 1,004,900 in 1961 to 996,200 in 1971. Central and Sheung Wan districts had only half their 1961 populations, mainly because pre-war domestic tenements had been demolished and the sites redeveloped with commercial buildings. The biggest increase on Hong Kong Island was the 77,700 in Aberdeen due to the building of new public housing estates, including the pride of Hong Kong's housing programme—the Wah Fu Estate.

Kowloon showed a similar development to Hong Kong Island, although its share of the total population in 1931 was higher than that in 1921 due to the development which took place in the decade 1921–1931. The population in the Kowloon area decreased from 725,200 in 1961 to 716,300 in 1971. The population in the Kowloon districts was generally steady during the ten years, but Tsim Sha Tsui and Yau Ma Tei were down by 16% and 8% respectively as compared with 1961.

New Kowloon is an area which had developed rapidly since the Second World War. In 1921 and 1931, it had only 2 to 3% of the total population, but in 1971, it had the largest share of all census areas with 38% of the overall population. The population of New Kowloon increased from 852,800 to 1,478,600 over the ten years, an increase of 73%. The Kai Tak district, i.e. Wong Tai Sin, increased from 250,800 in 1961 to 555,100 in 1971, an increase of 121%. Even more remarkable, Ngau Tau Kok and Lei Yue Mun, i.e. the Kwun Tong area, increased from 53,800 and 27,500 to 230,700 and 222,100 over the ten years. Due mainly to the large public housing programmes in those areas, these three districts in 1971 contained a million people where 10 years before there were less than a third of that number.

The population in the New Territories increased from 409,900 in 1961 to 665,700 in 1971. This was mainly due to the development of the Tsuen Wan district with an increase of 185,300 people (an increase of 225%). However, the respective shares of total population in other areas of the New Territories showed no significant changes (only about 1%) between the pre-war and post-war periods.

As regards the marine population, this comprised 8 to 11% of the total population in 1921 and 1931. But after the Second World War, it gradually lost its importance. In 1961 and 1971 it was only 4% and 2% respectively of the total population. The decrease in the number of the floating population in the decade was due partly to the fact that a number of families had changed their occupations and gone to live ashore, and partly because some people living in stationary boats or house-boats had been rehoused in resettlement estates. The marine population in 1971 was almost back to the size of 50 years ago (79,900 people in 1971 as compared with 71,200 in 1921).

3.4 Geographical distribution by age and sex

Table 3 shows the whole population by sex, quinquennial age-group and district. The following table gives the proportion between young and old in various areas in 1961 and 1971:

Tab. 3.4.1 Percentage of population by broad age-groups, 1961 and 1971

Area	1961				1971			
	Aged 0-14	Aged 15-64	Aged 65 and over	Total	Aged 0-14	Aged 15-64	Aged 65 and over	Total
Hong Kong Island ...	39.1 %	57.9 %	3.0 %	100.0 %	31.1 %	63.9 %	5.0 %	100.0 %
Kowloon ...	37.7	59.4	2.9	100.0	29.4	65.7	4.9	100.0
New Kowloon ...	42.9	54.6	2.5	100.0	38.4	57.5	4.1	100.0
New Territories ...	43.9	53.2	2.9	100.0	42.7	52.8	4.5	100.0
Marine ...	47.0	50.5	2.5	100.0	44.9	52.2	2.9	100.0
All areas ...	40.8	56.4	2.8	100.0	35.8	59.7	4.5	100.0

The above table shows the considerable contrasts in age distribution between different areas. It is noticeable that Hong Kong Island and Kowloon, the older parts of Hong Kong, had less people under 15 years of age and more people over 64 than other areas. In all areas, the proportion of persons aged under 15 in 1971 was considerably less than in 1961, whereas the proportion of persons aged 65 and over was much greater.

The following table shows the sex ratio by areas compared with previous censuses:

Tab. 3.4.2 Sex ratio (number of males per 1,000 females), 1921-1971

Area	1921	1931	1961	1971
Hong Kong Island ...	1,750	1,511	1,055	1,015
Kowloon ...	1,568	1,245	1,050	1,059
New Kowloon ...	1,171	1,058	1,028	1,026
Tsuen Wan ...	1,112	1,434	1,252	1,073
Yuen Long ...	1,102	1,021	1,154	1,058
Tai Po ...	907	989	1,019	974
Islands ...	1,247	1,056	1,064	1,013
Sai Kung ...	859	800	951	978
Marine ...	1,753	1,492	1,134	1,150
All areas ...	1,580	1,348	1,056	1,033

The above table shows that in 1921 and 1931 the New Territories had a sex ratio appropriate to an area of settled population; the New Territories were reasonably well populated when leased from China in 1899, and until the Second World War the actual number of people living there remained fairly static. But in 1971, Hong Kong Island had the pattern of a settled population. In all areas, the sex ratio in 1971 dropped as compared to 1961, except in the Kowloon, Sai Kung and Marine census areas. The increase in the sex ratio in Kowloon may be due to the fact that business men from abroad staying for a few months were most likely to be staying in Kowloon (about 50 % of the transients at the 1971 Census moment were recorded in the Kowloon area).

Among all census areas, the sex ratio for Tai Po and Sai Kung was still less than 1,000, due to emigration of males. As in previous censuses, the sex ratio of the marine population was much higher than that of the land population; it stood at 1,150 males per 1,000 females in the 1971 Census. The high sex ratio of the marine population is attributable to the fact that the wives and children of some marine families were living ashore.

3.5 Density

The map at Appendix A relates the urban census district boundaries to those of the City Districts.

Increases in population are placing a considerable pressure on the limited land resources of Hong Kong. Over the ten years 1961 to 1971 the total land area increased from 1,030 square kilometres to 1,045 square kilometres due to the development of land by reclamation. However, compared to the increase of population of 26% over the period, this gain in land was only marginal and, as a result, the overall density of population increased from 2,905 persons per square kilometre in 1961 to 3,692 in 1971. According to records kept by the Crown Lands and Survey Office, while the total land area in Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and New Kowloon increased by 12.2% over the ten years, the area used for buildings increased by 51%. Moreover, in this urban area, the gross floor area for residential use increased by 107% due to the rapid development of new districts in New Kowloon such as Wong Tai Sin, Ngau Tau Kok and Kwun Tong.

The following table shows the population density in 1961 and 1971 by census area:

Tab. 3.5.1 Density of population by area, 1961 and 1971

							Persons per sq. kilometre		Percentage change		
Area							1961	1971	1971/1961		
Metropolitan area:											
Hong Kong Island		...	...	...	...	...	13,303	12,809	—	4
Kowloon ...		...	...	...	...	...	84,816	78,711	—	7
New Kowloon		...	...	...	...	...	27,615	35,112	+	27
Tsuen Wan		...	...	...	...	...	1,251	3,696	+	195
Rural New Territories		...	...	...	...	...	384	468	+	22
All areas		...	...	...	...	...	2,905	3,692	+	27

Unlike all other census areas, the density on Hong Kong Island and Kowloon decreased slightly due to the decrease in population and the increase in total land area gained by reclamation. The density in New Kowloon, on the other hand, increased by 27% due mainly to public housing projects. The most remarkable increase however was in Tsuen Wan where the density trebled as the area gradually developed into a new industrial town.

Table 4 shows the density of population in each district in the 1961 and 1971 Censuses; that for 1971 is shown on the map at Appendix B. In 1961 there were five districts where the number of persons per square kilometre exceeded 100,000, namely: Sheung Wan, Western and Wan Chai on Hong Kong Island and Yau Ma Tei and Mong Kok in Kowloon. In 1971, however, only Wan Chai, Yau Ma Tei and Mong Kok still had densities of this order. This illustrates the large population shift away from the congested areas of Hong Kong Island and Kowloon to newly developed areas in New Kowloon and the New Territories.

In 1961, Sheung Wan, on Hong Kong Island, was the most densely populated census district with 238,025 persons per square kilometre. However in 1971, Wan Chai became the most densely populated district on the Island, although the number of persons per square kilometre (113,237) had dropped to about half of that in 1961 (209,179). In general, densities in the congested districts of Hong Kong Island showed a considerable decrease over the ten years, due to the gradual demolition of pre-war residential tenement buildings and their replacement by commercial buildings.

In 1971, Mong Kok, with 154,677 persons per square kilometre, was the most densely populated district in Kowloon and was, in fact, the most densely populated of all census districts. The number of persons had risen from 134,769 per square kilometre in 1961 due to the gradual increase in multi-storey residential buildings in that district.

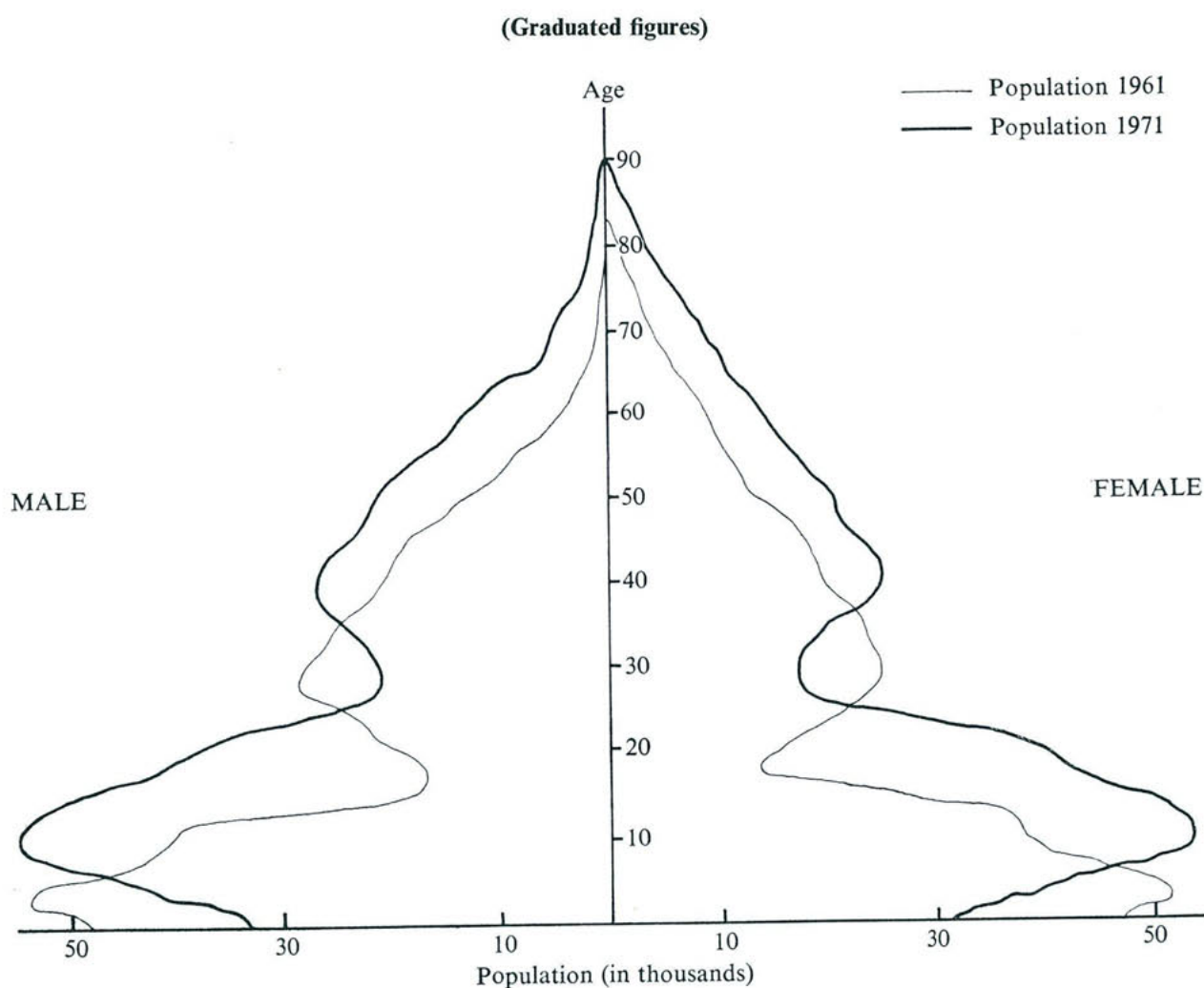
In New Kowloon, Shek Kip Mei, with 55,547 persons per square kilometre, was still the most densely populated district, although the number of persons per square kilometre had considerably decreased since 1961. As expected, the census districts of Kai Tak, Ngau Tau Kok and Lei Yue Mun, in which much development had taken place during the ten years, showed a considerable increase in density of population.

The built-up area of Tsuen Wan district in the New Territories showed a substantial increase in the density of population. In the 1961 Census, the number of persons per square kilometre was 1,636, whereas in the 1971 Census it had risen to 4,894. Other districts of the New Territories, which included large rural as well as built-up areas, showed no significant changes in density in the ten year period.

3.6 Age distribution

The population pyramids shown below illustrate some of the changes in the age and sex pattern of the Hong Kong population between the 1961 and 1971 Censuses.

Tab. 3.6.1 Age Pyramids, Hong Kong 1961 and 1971



The major difference between the two pyramids is the reduction in the proportion of children aged 0-7. In 1971, this age-group made up 17.1% of the population compared with 24.5% in 1961. This was the result of the decline in the birth rate from 35.0 per thousand to 19.7 per thousand and in the number of births per year since 1964. The noticeable bulge in the population between ages 8 to 17 is primarily attributable to the high fertility and birth rates during the period 1954 to 1963. However, overall, the proportion of young people aged below 15 in the population has fallen from 40.8% in 1961 to 35.8% in 1971.

The World War II indentation in the population has moved up from the 17–21 age-group in 1961 to the 27–31 age-group in 1971. The reduced number of females in this fertile age-group is one of the reasons for the decline in births in the ten years concerned. Since 1961, this gap in the age distribution has been partially filled, particularly on the male side, by immigrants most of whom came in the early 1960's. As regards the age and sex distribution of the immigrants, records of the Registration of Persons Department for mid-1969 to mid-1971 showed that the sex ratio was 2,791 males to 1,000 females, and that 77% of males and 54% of females were aged 15–39. It can also be seen that the number of persons aged 65 and over has increased from 2.8% of the population in 1961 to 4.5% in 1971.

3.7 Age reporting

Table 5 shows the 1971 census population by single years of age. As is usual in census operation, the actual ages recorded by enumerators showed that persons enumerated had a bias for or against certain figures when reporting their ages.

The pattern of digital bias in the distribution of age data collected from the 1971 Hong Kong Population Census is illustrated in the following table:

Tab. 3.7.1 Age score test for Hong Kong Population Census, 1971

Age ending in											% of persons reporting	
											Males	Females
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.3	12.0
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.4	9.4
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.4	10.4
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.7	9.9
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.8	10.0
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.4	10.2
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.6	9.7
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.4	9.4
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.0	10.0
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.0	9.0
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	100.0

The above table shows that, in general, the Hong Kong population had a preference for reporting their ages in digits ending in 0, 2, 5 and 8; the preference for ages ending in 0 and 5 being most marked. There was a sex difference in that the male population had a higher preference for both 0 and 5 than the female population. The table also indicates that people had a marked dislike for the digits, 1, 7 and 9, especially for 9. However, the error in reporting was only 6.1% for males and 5.3% for females, which is not very high compared with some other countries.

3.8 Sex ratio

Table 1 shows that the sex ratio of the population declined from 1,056 to 1,033 males to 1,000 females over the ten years from 1961 to 1971. This indicates a more settled population.

In the 1921 Census, when the sex distribution of the population was unbalanced because of migration, there were more males than females in all age-groups under 70, except in the age-group 5–9 where the number of females outnumbered males by 1,400. The situation in 1931 was largely the same, although the sex ratio had declined from 1,580 to 1,348 males to 1,000 females over the decade 1921–1931.

However, in the most recent decade, the situation has changed. The sex ratio was highest in the war age-group, i.e. broad age-group 15–24 in 1961 and 25–34 in 1971. In the 1961 Census, there were more males than females up to age-group 45–49 and more females in the quinquennial age-

groups 50 and over. In the 1971 Census, the changeover point was five years later than in 1961. This may be due to the fact that there were relatively more males than females aged 40–44 in 1961 who survived to age 50–54 in 1971 (in the age-group 40–44 in 1961 there were 1,121 males to every 1,000 females, whereas in 1971 there were only 1,097 males per 1,000 females). For age-groups 70 and above in 1971, there were less than 500 males for every 1,000 females. Although not shown in the table, in the age-group 85 and over, there were more than three women to every man.

3.9 Place of birth/origin

Table 6 shows the whole population by place of origin, sex and place of birth. For Chinese respondents, the place of origin in the Census referred to that part of China from which the respondent's family originally came; for non-Chinese, it was the country of origin or nationality. In the 1971 Census, 4.7% of people claimed Hong Kong as their place of origin, whereas in the 1961 Census the corresponding percentage was 8.3%. In fact, the number of people claiming Hong Kong as their place of origin actually decreased from 260,505 in 1961 to 185,699 in 1971, a decrease of 28.7% over the ten years. The declining number of people claiming Hong Kong as their place of origin might be the result of the decrease in the population in the marine districts and certain parts of the New Territories where many native people had gone abroad. This can be seen from the following summary table showing the number of people who claimed Hong Kong as their place of origin in the 1961 and 1971 Censuses:

Tab. 3.9.1 Number of people who claimed Hong Kong as their place of origin, 1961 and 1971

Area							1961	1971	Percentage Change*
									1971/1961
Hong Kong Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,976	26,367	— 20.0
Kowloon	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,580	13,483	— 37.5
New Kowloon	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,922	21,994	+ 22.7
Tsuen Wan	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,703	12,759	+123.7
Yuen Long	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,440	22,553	— 30.5
Tai Po	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,730	31,114	— 25.4
Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,661	10,075	+ 4.3
Sai Kung	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,334	6,205	— 40.0
Marine	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,159	41,149	— 53.3
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	260,505	185,699	— 28.7

* Percentage change in absolute numbers between 1961 and 1971.

The majority, 52.6% of people, claimed Canton, Macao and adjoining places as their place of origin, whereas in the 1961 Census, 48.6% of people did the same. Over the ten years, the number of people claiming Canton, Macao and adjoining places as their place of origin increased from 1.5 million to 2.1 million. This increase is mainly attributable to the additions to families since 1961, as the children of a family would usually claim the same place of origin as their father.

The number of non-Chinese living in Hong Kong increased from 49,747 in 1961 to 64,883 in 1971, an increase of 30% over the ten years (as compared with a 26% increase in overall population for the same period). In consequence, the corresponding percentage in terms of total population increased slightly from 1.59% in 1961 to 1.65% in 1971.

Of places outside Hong Kong and China, Britain was the most frequently claimed place of origin. In 1971, 29,004 people claimed Britain as their place of origin; 63% of them (18,388) were born in Britain and 24% (7,060) were born in Hong Kong.

It may be interesting to note that in 1971, of people whose place of origin was Hong Kong or China, 30,000 were born elsewhere. Another 16,000 people, 14,000 born in Hong Kong and 2,000 in China, made up one-quarter of those whose place of origin was outside Hong Kong or China.

The number of people born and living in Hong Kong had increased, although some people born in Hong Kong may have gone abroad. In the 1961 Census, 1.5 million people (47.7% of the total) claimed Hong Kong as their place of birth, and this number increased to 2.2 million (56.4% of total) in the 1971 Census (there were 0.9 million children aged 0-9 in the 1971 Census). This percentage will no doubt increase in the years ahead.

The following table shows Hong Kong born persons by age in the 1971 Census: It can be seen that over 95% of those under 15 were born in Hong Kong, and that this age-group formed 60% of all those born in Hong Kong.

Tab. 3.9.2 Number of persons born in Hong Kong, 1971

Age-group								No. of persons	% of age-group	% of total
0-4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	367,309	97.6	16.6
5-9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	490,259	96.5	22.1
10-14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	482,064	92.1	21.7
15-19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	349,216	81.6	15.7
20-24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199,586	59.3	9.0
25-39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178,013	27.3	8.0
40 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152,463	13.7	6.9
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,218,910	56.4	100.0

3.10 Place of origin and usual language

Table 7 shows the whole population by place of origin, broad age-group, sex and usual language. In the 1961 Census, 2,076,000 people aged 5 and over (79.0% of the total population aged 5 and over) reported Cantonese as their usual language; in the 1971 Census, an overall 3,469,000 people (88.2% of the total population) did so. The difference between these two figures is 1,393,000, which is approximately equal to the total population aged 0-14 in 1971 which included those under 5 in 1961. It appears that most of the children whose parents speak the languages of other parts of China are becoming assimilated to the Cantonese. In fact, the medium of teaching in schools financed by Chiu Chau or Sze Yap people is Cantonese or English and not the native dialect. The following table shows the percentage of people by age and usual language in 1971:

Tab. 3.10.1 Percentage of age-groups by usual language (excluding dumb people), 1971

Age-group			Cantonese	Hakka	Hoklo	Sze Yap	Other Chinese languages	Other languages	Total
14 and below	...	...	92.1 %	2.5 %	3.1 %	0.3 %	0.8 %	1.2 %	100.0 %
15-24	...	...	91.8	1.8	3.3	0.5	1.3	1.3	100.0
25-39	...	...	87.2	2.3	4.3	1.0	2.3	2.9	100.0
40-54	...	...	83.4	3.1	6.1	1.9	4.2	1.3	100.0
55 and over	...	...	78.8	4.5	6.0	4.4	5.6	0.7	100.0
Total	...	...	88.2	2.7	4.2	1.2	2.3	1.4	100.0

As expected, over 90% of persons aged under 25 reported Cantonese as their usual language.

In the 1961 Census, 15.5% of persons aged 5 and over reported one of the other three main South China dialects, namely Hakka, Hoklo and Sze Yap, as their usual language, but only 8.0% of the total population did so in the 1971 Census. In both censuses, the second most common language was Hoklo, which includes all the languages spoken throughout Fukien province, in the north-eastern corner of Kwangtung, and also on Hainan Island and in Taiwan. 4.2% of people reported Hoklo as their usual language in 1971.

The following table shows the number of people of different places of origin by their usual language in 1971:

Tab. 3.10.2 Number and percentage of people by usual language (excluding dumb people), 1971

Place of origin	Cantonese		Other Chinese language		English		Other language		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Hong Kong and China ...	3,456,418	89.4	403,834	10.5	2,826	0.1	954	—	3,864,032	100.0
Other Asian Countries...	4,860	21.8	853	3.8	3,898	17.5	12,710	56.9	22,321	100.0
Britain ...	3,557	12.3	235	0.8	24,964	86.1	225	0.8	28,981	100.0
Other countries ...	1,860	13.7	144	1.1	9,381	69.3	2,146	15.9	13,531	100.0

It can be seen that 13–15% of persons giving Britain or other non-Asian countries as their place of origin, and 25% of persons giving other Asian countries as their place of origin, reported one of the Chinese languages as their usual language. It is very likely that most of these people came from families of mixed parentage.

Definitions

Chapter 3

Census moment—the reference time for the Census. This was 2.00 a.m. on 9th March 1971 for the Land Census and 2.00 a.m. on 23rd January 1971 for the Marine Census.

Census period—the period from 27th February to 9th March 1971 for the Land Census and 23rd to 26th January 1971 for the Marine Census, during which the enumeration was being taken.

Transients—persons enumerated during the census period who were still in Hong Kong on 9th March 1971, but were staying for a total period of less than 20 days.

Age—the number of complete years a person had passed since birth. For the purpose of the Census, the age of the respondent was recorded only in Western reckoning. If the age of the respondent was given in Chinese reckoning, it was converted to the equivalent Western age by reference to an age conversion table.

Sex ratio—the ratio of the number of males in a population to the number of females. It is usually expressed as the number of males to every thousand females.

Birth rate—the ratio of the number of live births occurring in a population during a calendar year to the total population at the middle of that year.

Death rate—the ratio of the number of deaths occurring during a calendar year to the total population at the middle of that year.

Age-specific birth rate—the ratio of the number of live births occurring to mothers in a reproductive age-group during a calendar year to the total number of women in that age-group at the middle of that year.

Expectation of life at birth—the average length of life people can expect, if they are subject throughout their lives to the recorded age and sex death rates of the period in which they were born.

Census Areas

Hong Kong Island—included the islands of Hong Kong, Ap Lei Chau and Green Island.

Kowloon—that part of the Kowloon Peninsula bounded on the north by Boundary Street from west to east, then eastwards from the junction of Boundary Street and Prince Edward Road along Prince Edward Road up to but excluding the Airport, then in a southerly direction along Olympic Avenue and Sung Wong Toi Road to the waterfront.

New Kowloon—the area bounded on the south by Boundary Street, on the west by the waterfront to a point on Kwai Chung Road, and then to a point on Castle Peak Road north-west of Kau Wah Keng. From this point south-easterly to Kau Wah Keng then north-easterly to the top of Beacon Hill and along the Kowloon Foothills to the northern end of Fei Ngo Shan Road. The eastern boundary runs from the northern end of Fei Ngo Shan Road to the junction of Clear Water Bay Road and Anderson Road, then in a south-easterly direction to Po Lam Road up to and including Rennie's Mill. Stonecutter's Island is included in the area of New Kowloon.

New Territories—the area bounded on the north by the international boundary between Hong Kong and Sham Chun in China, and on the south by the northern boundary of New Kowloon. The islands of Lantau, Peng Chau, Cheung Chau, Lamma and other islands are included in the New Territories. The New Territories census areas followed the boundaries of New Territories Administrative districts.

Marine—the waters adjoining the areas of Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, New Kowloon and the New Territories up to the international square boundary.

Land Census districts—boundaries are shown in Appendices A and C.

Hong Kong and New Territories Marine Census districts—boundaries are shown in Appendix D.

Age pyramid—a graphical presentation of the age and sex structure of a population. Age-groups are arranged in strata, youth at the bottom, old age at the top. Each age stratum is represented by a horizontal bar, extending outward from the centre, males to left, females to the right. The bars are based on the percentage distribution of the entire population by age and sex.

Graduated figures—figures adjusted so as to minimize the effect of peaks and dips in age reporting.

Age score test (Myers Index)—the sums of numbers at all ages ending in each digit are computed for ages 10 and over, and for ages 20 and over. By multiplying the former with the successive coefficients 1, 2, 3 10 (for digits 0, 1, 2, 9) and the latter with the successive coefficients 9, 8, 7 0 and adding the results, the “blended” population for each digit is obtained, and is expressed as a percentage of the grand total. The error in reporting is calculated by adding together, irrespective of sign, the deviation from 10 per cent for each digit.

Place of origin—for Chinese respondents, this census question referred to that part of China from which the respondent’s family originally came; the descriptions given to enumerators (below) had to be in some detail. For non-Chinese, it was the nationality or country of origin claimed; descriptions were only included for doubtful cases.

Hong Kong, Kowloon and New Territories—Tan Ka (蜑家) boat people from the waters of Hong Kong or New Territories were also classified under this place of origin.

Canton, Macao and adjacent places—this included the following hsien (縣) or localities: Fu Mun (Bocca Tigris, 虎門), Chek Kai (赤溪), Chung Shan (中山), Fa Yuen (花縣), Man Shan (Ladrone Islands, 萬山群島), Tam Kon Shan (Lema Islands, 担桿山羣島), Nam Hoi (南海), Nam Tau (南頭), Po On (except Hong Kong and New Territories, 寶安), Pun Yue (番禺), Sam Shui (三水), Sham Chun (深圳), Shek Lung (石龍), Shun Tak (順德), Tai Pang (大鵬), Tsang Shing (增城), Tsung Fa (從化), Tung Kwun (東莞), Wai Yeung (惠陽).

Sze Yap—this included all localities customarily included in the expression Ng Yap (Five Districts, 五邑), or Sze Yap (Four Districts, 四邑), among which were: Hoi Ping (開平), Hok Shan (鶴山), Kong Mun (江門), San Wui (新會), Tai Shan (台山), Yan Ping (恩平).

Chiu Chau (潮州)—this included Swabue (汕尾), Swatow (汕頭) and the adjoining hsien: Ching Hoi (澄海), Chiu On (潮安), Chiu Yeung (潮陽), Fung Shun (豐順), Hoi Fung (海豐), Kit Yeung (揭陽), Nam O (南澳), Nam Shan (南山), Po Ling (普寧), Wai Loy (惠來), Yiu Ping (饒平).

Elsewhere in China—this also included Taiwan, Manchuria, Inner Mongolia, Sinkiang and Tibet.

Other Asian countries—included Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and the Mongolian People’s Republic.

Other European countries—included Malta, Gibraltar and the Republic of Cyprus.

U.S.A. and Canada—included Puerto Rico.

British Commonwealth countries in West Indies and Central and South America—included Falkland Islands and St. Helena.

British Commonwealth countries in Africa—included Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Gambia, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Rhodesia (also Mauritius, Seychelles, British Indian Ocean Territory).

Usual language—the language claimed by the person enumerated to be that currently spoken with members of his family. In the case of small children who were not dumb but had not yet begun to talk intelligibly, the language the child would first speak.

Cantonese—this included the Tan Ka (蜑家) dialect.

Hoklo—this included all languages of the *MIN* Group (閩系語言), viz., Hoklo (鶴佬) proper, Swabue (汕尾), Swatow (汕頭), Chiu Chau (潮州), Amoy (廈門), Kiung Chau (琼州) and all kindred dailects of Fukien (福建), Taiwan (台灣), Hainan (海南) and coastal Kwangtung.

Any other language of China—this included the *WU* Group languages (吳系語言), Kuo Yu (國語), Mongol, Manchu, Tibetan and tribal languages.

Any other language—this meant a language other than Chinese and English.

1. WHOLE POPULATION BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUP BY SEX COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS CENSUSES

AGE GROUP	SEX	1921		1931		1961		1966 (By-census)		1971	
		Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
0—4	M	27,930	4.47	44,193	5.26	257,699	8.24	261,150	7.04	193,166	4.91
	F	27,095	4.33	44,338	5.27	243,007	7.76	249,470	6.73	183,025	4.65
	T	55,025	8.80	88,531	10.53	500,706	16.00	510,620	13.77	376,191	9.56
5—9	M	23,931	3.83	32,694	3.89	220,432	7.04	275,190	7.42	259,283	6.59
	F	25,281	4.04	32,644	3.88	204,916	6.55	253,810	6.84	248,830	6.32
	T	49,212	7.87	65,338	7.77	425,348	13.59	529,000	14.26	508,113	12.91
10—14	M	30,658	4.90	42,322	5.04	185,884	5.94	233,630	6.30	267,671	6.80
	F	26,218	4.20	34,339	4.08	165,097	5.27	214,760	5.79	255,929	6.50
	T	56,876	9.10	76,661	9.12	350,981	11.21	448,390	12.09	523,600	13.30
15—19	M	50,660	8.11	59,713	7.11	90,240	2.88	204,000	5.50	219,657	5.58
	F	23,702	3.79	34,818	4.14	74,857	2.39	180,340	4.86	208,187	5.29
	T	74,362	11.90	94,531	11.25	165,097	5.27	384,340	10.36	427,844	10.87
20—24	M	50,547	8.09	67,485	8.03	111,242	3.56	106,770	2.88	173,211	4.40
	F	23,187	3.71	37,554	4.47	91,499	2.92	93,990	2.53	163,142	4.14
	T	73,734	11.80	105,039	12.50	202,741	6.48	200,760	5.41	336,353	8.54
25—29	M	46,290	7.40	51,290	6.10	137,216	4.39	112,870	3.04	107,121	2.72
	F	24,297	3.89	35,487	4.22	116,780	3.73	97,260	2.63	86,603	2.20
	T	70,587	11.29	86,777	10.32	253,996	8.12	210,130	5.67	193,724	4.92
30—34	M	38,927	6.23	46,171	5.50	140,885	4.50	129,390	3.49	117,066	2.97
	F	20,655	3.30	30,945	3.68	122,236	3.91	114,980	3.10	95,559	2.43
	T	59,582	9.53	77,116	9.18	263,121	8.41	244,370	6.59	212,625	5.40
35—39	M	36,848	5.89	35,389	4.21	123,332	3.94	132,540	3.57	129,490	3.29
	F	20,099	3.22	26,181	3.12	111,621	3.57	127,440	3.44	115,631	2.94
	T	56,947	9.11	61,570	7.33	234,953	7.51	259,980	7.01	245,121	6.23
40—44	M	24,859	3.98	31,862	3.79	107,321	3.43	118,840	3.21	133,659	3.40
	F	13,103	2.09	21,911	2.61	95,717	3.06	115,800	3.12	121,890	3.09
	T	37,962	6.07	53,773	6.40	203,038	6.49	234,640	6.33	255,549	6.49
45—49	M	19,716	3.15	24,311	2.89	86,523	2.76	98,090	2.64	112,946	2.87
	F	11,564	1.85	18,179	2.17	80,715	2.58	93,310	2.52	105,424	2.68
	T	31,280	5.00	42,490	5.06	167,238	5.34	191,400	5.16	218,370	5.55
50—54	M	12,590	2.01	18,480	2.20	60,078	1.92	82,490	2.22	100,968	2.56
	F	7,335	1.18	13,467	1.60	63,802	2.04	82,690	2.23	94,295	2.40
	T	19,925	3.19	31,947	3.80	123,880	3.96	165,180	4.45	195,263	4.96
55—59	M	8,421	1.35	11,783	1.40	37,217	1.19	54,160	1.46	74,933	1.90
	F	6,411	1.02	10,643	1.27	49,800	1.59	64,000	1.73	75,671	1.92
	T	14,832	2.37	22,426	2.67	87,017	2.78	118,160	3.19	150,604	3.82
60—64	M	4,543	0.72	7,334	0.87	23,582	0.75	35,460	0.96	52,292	1.33
	F	3,859	0.62	7,153	0.85	40,032	1.28	55,050	1.48	63,409	1.61
	T	8,402	1.34	14,487	1.72	63,614	2.03	90,510	2.44	115,701	2.94
65—69	M	3,836	0.62	3,823	0.45	13,203	0.42	18,620	0.50	28,393	0.72
	F	2,647	0.42	4,520	0.54	27,815	0.89	38,340	1.04	45,267	1.15
	T	6,483	1.04	8,343	0.99	41,018	1.31	56,960	1.54	73,660	1.87
70—74	M	1,166	0.19	1,750	0.21	7,559	0.24	11,040	0.30	17,441	0.44
	F	1,641	0.26	2,403	0.29	18,497	0.59	26,950	0.72	35,611	0.91
	T	2,807	0.45	4,153	0.50	26,056	0.83	37,990	1.02	53,052	1.35
75 AND OVER	M	718	0.11	986	0.12	5,366	0.17	6,630	0.18	13,305	0.34
	F	1,372	0.22	2,155	0.25	15,478	0.50	19,860	0.53	37,555	0.95
	T	2,090	0.33	3,141	0.37	20,844	0.67	26,490	0.71	50,860	1.29
NOT STATED	M	1,217	0.19	2,994	0.35	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3,843	0.62	1,156	0.14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	T	5,060	0.81	4,150	0.49	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	M	382,857	61.24	482,580	57.42	1,607,779	51.37	1,880,870	50.71	2,000,602	50.82
	F	242,309	38.76	357,893	42.58	1,521,869	48.63	1,828,050	49.29	1,936,028	49.18
	T	625,166	100.00	840,473	100.00	3,129,648	100.00	3,708,920	100.00	3,936,630	100.00
Sex Ratio		1,580		1,348		1,056		1,029		1,033	
(Males per 1000 females)											

2. WHOLE POPULATION BY CENSUS AREA BY SEX COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS CENSUSES

CENSUS AREA	SEX	1921		1931		1961		1966		1971	
		No. of persons	%	No. of persons	%	No. of persons	%	No. of persons	%	No. of persons	%
HONG KONG ISLAND	M	221,085	35.36	246,249	29.30	515,809	16.48	522,010	14.07	501,768	12.74
	F	126,316	20.21	162,954	19.39	489,066	15.63	508,960	13.72	494,415	12.56
	T	347,401	55.57	409,203	48.69	1,004,875	32.11	1,030,970	27.79	996,183	25.30
KOWLOON	M	69,580	11.13	133,326	15.86	371,452	11.87	354,810	9.57	368,395	9.35
	F	44,381	7.10	107,060	12.74	353,725	11.30	335,370	9.04	347,877	8.84
	T	113,961	18.23	240,386	28.60	725,177	23.17	690,180	18.61	716,272	18.19
NEW KOWLOON	M	5,118	0.82	11,637	1.38	432,254	13.81	676,500	18.24	748,678	19.02
	F	4,369	0.70	10,997	1.31	420,595	13.44	666,150	17.96	729,903	18.54
	T	9,487	1.52	22,634	2.69	852,849	27.25	1,342,650	36.20	1,478,581	37.56
TSUEN WAN	M	2,582	0.41	3,143	0.38	47,159	1.51	108,010	2.91	140,707	3.58
	F	2,321	0.37	2,192	0.26	37,664	1.20	97,690	2.64	131,185	3.33
	T	4,903	0.78	5,335	0.64	84,823	2.71	205,700	5.55	271,892	6.91
YUEN LONG	M	12,235	1.95	13,766	1.64	71,694	2.29	61,110	1.65	89,914	2.28
	F	11,103	1.78	13,484	1.60	62,108	1.99	62,970	1.70	84,977	2.16
	T	23,338	3.73	27,250	3.24	133,802	4.28	124,080	3.35	174,891	4.44
TAI PO	M	15,657	2.51	20,166	2.40	69,117	2.21	75,290	2.03	79,735	2.03
	F	17,267	2.76	20,390	2.43	67,845	2.17	78,500	2.12	81,872	2.08
	T	32,924	5.27	40,556	4.83	136,962	4.38	153,790	4.15	161,607	4.11
ISLANDS	M	6,740	1.08	8,954	1.07	20,085	0.64	M 26,360 F 32,670 T 59,030	0.71 0.88 1.59	19,000	0.48
	F	5,406	0.86	8,477	1.00	18,884	0.60			18,759	0.48
	T	12,146	1.94	17,431	2.07	38,969	1.24			37,759	0.96
SAI KUNG	M	4,553	0.73	3,370	0.40	7,502	0.24			9,665	0.25
	F	5,299	0.85	4,215	0.50	7,887	0.25			9,886	0.25
	T	9,852	1.58	7,585	0.90	15,389	0.49			19,551	0.50
MARINE	M	45,307	7.25	41,969	4.99	72,707	2.32	56,780	1.53	42,740	1.09
	F	25,847	4.13	28,124	3.35	64,095	2.05	45,740	1.23	37,154	0.94
	T	71,154	11.38	70,093	8.34	136,802	4.37	102,520	2.76	79,894	2.03
TOTAL	M	382,857	61.24	482,580	57.42	1,607,779	51.37	1,880,870	50.71	2,000,602	50.82
	F	242,309	38.76	357,893	42.58	1,521,869	48.63	1,828,050	49.29	1,936,028	49.18
	T	625,166	100.00	840,473	100.00	3,129,648	100.00	3,708,920	100.00	3,936,630	100.00

3. WHOLE POPULATION BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUP BY SEX BY CENSUS DISTRICT

HONG KONG ISLAND

AGE GROUP	SEX	HONG KONG ISLAND											Sub-total
		Central	Sheung Wan	West	Mid-levels & Pok Fu Lam	Peak	Wan Chai	Tai Hang	North Point	Shau Kei Wan	Aberdeen	South	
0—4	M	756	2,099	6,262	1,884	333	5,582	3,724	7,355	6,579	6,556	925	42,055
	F	676	1,914	5,863	1,800	330	5,176	3,532	7,005	6,383	6,284	775	39,738
	T	1,432	4,013	12,125	3,684	663	10,758	7,256	14,360	12,962	12,840	1,700	81,793
5—9	M	880	2,943	8,113	1,956	430	6,387	4,246	8,933	10,992	8,397	1,100	54,377
	F	881	2,730	7,832	1,851	413	6,090	4,067	8,352	10,626	7,976	1,138	51,956
	T	1,761	5,673	15,945	3,807	843	12,477	8,313	17,285	21,618	16,373	2,238	106,333
10—14	M	1,364	3,971	9,555	2,188	328	7,653	4,811	10,299	13,146	8,095	1,218	62,628
	F	1,185	3,822	8,843	1,974	380	7,251	4,891	9,544	12,562	7,820	1,106	59,378
	T	2,549	7,793	18,398	4,162	708	14,904	9,702	19,843	25,708	15,915	2,324	122,006
15—19	M	1,580	4,728	9,022	1,893	175	8,675	4,884	9,960	10,587	6,359	1,674	59,537
	F	1,219	3,879	8,766	2,024	283	7,809	5,046	9,279	10,259	5,985	784	55,333
	T	2,799	8,607	17,788	3,917	458	16,484	9,930	19,239	20,846	12,344	2,458	114,870
20—24	M	1,613	4,047	8,023	1,809	133	8,305	4,241	9,601	7,370	4,450	996	50,588
	F	1,104	3,130	7,577	2,317	231	7,642	5,104	9,569	6,664	4,416	525	48,279
	T	2,717	7,177	15,600	4,126	364	15,947	9,345	19,170	14,034	8,866	1,521	98,867
25—29	M	811	2,018	3,802	1,352	193	4,912	2,836	5,249	3,529	2,345	627	27,674
	F	493	1,184	2,976	1,727	291	3,655	2,811	4,896	2,681	2,506	453	23,673
	T	1,304	3,202	6,778	3,079	484	8,567	5,647	10,145	6,210	4,851	1,080	51,347
30—34	M	790	1,861	4,159	1,648	259	5,199	3,089	5,790	3,700	2,768	777	30,040
	F	444	1,084	3,306	1,640	353	3,430	2,859	4,925	3,155	2,838	612	24,646
	T	1,234	2,945	7,465	3,288	612	8,629	5,948	10,715	6,855	5,606	1,389	54,686
35—39	M	856	2,321	4,377	1,644	336	5,468	3,193	5,716	4,364	3,228	934	32,437
	F	573	1,493	3,718	1,635	408	3,868	2,924	5,493	4,622	3,108	600	28,442
	T	1,429	3,814	8,095	3,279	744	9,336	6,117	11,209	8,986	6,336	1,534	60,879
40—44	M	836	2,661	4,500	1,455	386	5,083	2,941	5,460	5,236	3,139	999	32,696
	F	653	1,862	4,716	1,666	491	4,100	3,235	6,403	5,286	3,082	599	32,093
	T	1,489	4,523	9,216	3,121	877	9,183	6,176	11,863	10,522	6,221	1,598	64,789
45—49	M	797	2,354	4,141	1,322	337	4,150	2,614	4,689	4,895	2,598	826	28,723
	F	629	1,817	4,079	1,812	416	4,025	3,266	6,062	4,541	2,434	561	29,642
	T	1,426	4,171	8,220	3,134	753	8,175	5,880	10,751	9,436	5,032	1,387	58,365
50—54	M	745	2,408	3,908	1,151	279	4,147	2,503	4,437	4,568	2,294	564	27,004
	F	626	1,928	4,057	1,895	402	3,914	3,309	5,421	3,846	2,125	464	27,987
	T	1,371	4,336	7,965	3,046	681	8,061	5,812	9,858	8,414	4,419	1,028	54,991
55—59	M	598	2,108	3,248	968	197	3,432	2,047	3,274	3,311	1,704	470	21,357
	F	530	1,639	3,129	1,658	336	3,484	2,918	4,370	2,817	1,703	380	22,964
	T	1,128	3,747	6,377	2,626	533	6,916	4,965	7,644	6,128	3,407	850	44,321
60—64	M	472	1,769	2,210	770	107	2,498	1,442	2,297	2,099	1,140	303	15,107
	F	445	1,406	2,585	1,321	163	2,778	2,417	3,314	2,182	1,297	261	18,169
	T	917	3,175	4,795	2,091	270	5,276	3,859	5,611	4,281	2,437	564	33,276
65—69	M	271	991	1,245	502	55	1,384	864	1,303	1,131	710	140	8,596
	F	317	1,035	1,801	760	78	2,058	1,463	2,280	1,546	1,083	173	12,594
	T	588	2,026	3,046	1,262	133	3,442	2,327	3,583	2,677	1,793	313	21,190
70—74	M	177	614	753	302	37	834	527	785	618	416	89	5,152
	F	233	750	1,411	532	38	1,482	1,048	1,661	1,368	872	118	9,513
	T	410	1,364	2,164	834	75	2,316	1,575	2,446	1,986	1,288	207	14,665
75—79	M	72	288	327	131	12	340	227	341	308	202	34	2,282
	F	101	460	832	310	10	852	594	943	730	460	60	5,352
	T	173	748	1,159	441	22	1,192	821	1,284	1,038	662	94	7,634
80—84	M	33	107	121	75	3	164	125	184	129	95	18	1,054
	F	78	269	407	190	7	515	357	451	439	269	38	3,020
	T	111	376	528	265	10	679	482	635	568	364	56	4,074
85 AND OVER	M	9	57	60	26	2	74	52	61	62	52	6	461
	F	45	138	217	111	3	263	211	296	194	134	24	1,636
	T	54	195	277	137	5	337	263	357	256	186	30	2,097
TOTAL	M	12,660	37,345	73,826	21,076	3,602	74,287	44,366	85,734	82,624	54,548	11,700	501,768
	F	10,232	30,540	72,115	25,223	4,633	68,392	50,052	90,264	79,901	54,392	8,671	494,415
	T	22,892	67,885	145,941	46,299	8,235	142,679	94,418	175,998	162,525	108,940	20,371	996,183

3. WHOLE POPULATION BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUP BY SEX BY CENSUS DISTRICT—(Contd.)

AGE GROUP	SEX	KOWLOON						NEW KOWLOON						
		Tsim Sha Tsui	Yau Ma Tei	Mong Kok	Hung Hom	Ho Man Tin	Sub- total	Cheung Sha Wan	Shek Kip Mei	Kow- loon Tong	Kai Tak	Ngau Tau Kok	Lei Yue Mun	Sub- total
0—4	M	2,950	9,806	8,377	9,767	2,561	33,461	13,199	6,657	1,139	25,535	12,683	13,036	72,249
	F	2,801	9,079	8,078	9,280	2,372	31,610	12,452	6,468	966	24,040	11,999	12,360	68,285
	T	5,751	18,885	16,455	19,047	4,933	65,071	25,651	13,125	2,105	49,575	24,682	25,396	140,534
5—9	M	3,170	9,735	8,285	10,432	4,461	36,083	13,995	13,039	1,278	42,589	16,886	19,477	107,264
	F	2,994	9,269	8,050	10,072	4,231	34,616	13,331	12,340	1,208	41,021	16,267	18,809	102,976
	T	6,164	19,004	16,335	20,504	8,692	70,699	27,326	25,379	2,486	83,610	33,153	38,286	210,240
10—14	M	3,641	10,160	8,457	10,477	5,581	38,316	14,192	16,653	1,142	45,026	16,509	16,996	110,518
	F	3,482	9,707	7,946	10,068	5,382	36,585	13,278	16,085	1,049	43,301	15,785	16,507	106,005
	T	7,123	19,867	16,403	20,545	10,963	74,901	27,470	32,738	2,191	88,327	32,294	33,503	216,523
15—19	M	4,840	10,947	9,139	9,649	4,690	39,265	13,401	13,190	816	32,356	12,410	11,175	83,348
	F	3,541	10,107	8,382	9,179	4,702	35,911	12,561	12,800	807	31,328	11,963	11,247	80,706
	T	8,381	21,054	17,521	18,828	9,392	75,176	25,962	25,990	1,623	63,684	24,373	22,422	164,054
20—24	M	4,032	11,431	9,035	8,916	3,185	36,599	12,504	7,834	577	22,124	9,734	7,532	60,305
	F	3,738	10,869	9,065	8,976	3,479	36,127	12,112	6,561	840	20,151	9,797	7,054	56,515
	T	7,770	22,300	18,100	17,892	6,664	72,726	24,616	14,395	1,417	42,275	19,531	14,586	116,820
25—29	M	2,701	8,217	6,907	6,682	1,631	26,138	9,727	3,462	584	11,429	6,089	4,832	36,123
	F	2,182	5,866	5,045	5,283	1,698	20,074	6,954	2,432	783	9,022	5,433	4,127	28,751
	T	4,883	14,083	11,952	11,965	3,329	46,212	16,681	5,894	1,367	20,451	11,522	8,959	64,874
30—34	M	2,909	8,843	7,533	7,537	1,728	28,550	10,794	3,148	849	12,077	6,743	5,729	39,340
	F	2,182	5,189	4,599	5,344	2,155	19,469	6,802	2,897	849	11,952	6,028	5,711	34,239
	T	5,091	14,032	12,132	12,881	3,883	48,019	17,596	6,045	1,698	24,029	12,771	11,440	73,579
35—39	M	2,812	8,631	7,473	7,807	2,152	28,875	11,024	4,121	860	15,550	7,547	7,015	46,117
	F	2,123	5,497	4,935	5,753	2,745	21,053	7,751	5,299	788	17,133	6,931	7,105	45,007
	T	4,935	14,128	12,408	13,560	4,897	49,928	18,775	9,420	1,648	32,683	14,478	14,120	91,124
40—44	M	2,530	7,891	6,345	6,885	2,527	26,178	10,128	5,894	695	18,824	7,378	7,847	50,766
	F	2,316	5,567	4,709	5,774	2,842	21,208	7,478	6,834	757	17,963	6,777	6,859	46,668
	T	4,846	13,458	11,054	12,659	5,369	47,386	17,606	12,728	1,452	36,787	14,155	14,706	97,434
45—49	M	2,266	5,958	4,688	5,281	2,425	20,618	7,766	6,306	590	16,186	6,257	6,122	43,227
	F	2,389	5,301	4,334	5,012	2,626	19,662	6,366	5,960	714	14,907	5,694	4,998	38,639
	T	4,655	11,259	9,022	10,293	5,051	40,280	14,132	12,266	1,304	31,093	11,951	11,120	81,866
50—54	M	2,148	5,636	4,380	4,535	1,973	18,672	6,533	5,961	470	14,029	5,400	4,973	37,366
	F	2,227	5,308	4,262	4,740	2,305	18,842	5,904	5,028	757	12,220	4,925	4,036	32,870
	T	4,375	10,944	8,642	9,275	4,278	37,514	12,437	10,989	1,227	26,249	10,325	9,009	70,236
55—59	M	1,629	4,407	3,308	3,369	1,366	14,079	4,743	4,496	345	9,855	3,696	3,286	26,421
	F	1,911	4,403	3,813	3,798	1,955	15,880	5,248	3,533	687	9,316	3,764	3,002	25,550
	T	3,540	8,810	7,121	7,167	3,321	29,959	9,991	8,029	1,032	19,171	7,460	6,288	51,971
60—64	M	1,188	3,134	2,400	2,302	947	9,971	3,298	2,744	263	6,325	2,543	2,205	17,378
	F	1,560	3,834	3,273	3,331	1,499	13,497	4,766	2,643	516	7,742	3,130	2,546	21,343
	T	2,748	6,968	5,673	5,633	2,446	23,468	8,064	5,387	779	14,067	5,673	4,751	38,721
65—69	M	641	1,730	1,250	1,343	507	5,471	1,703	1,285	153	3,361	1,254	1,101	8,857
	F	962	2,648	2,167	2,365	1,053	9,195	3,494	1,863	320	5,976	2,265	2,036	15,954
	T	1,603	4,378	3,417	3,708	1,560	14,666	5,197	3,148	473	9,337	3,519	3,137	24,811
70—74	M	338	1,071	867	812	304	3,392	1,102	735	89	1,998	706	682	5,312
	F	635	1,960	1,816	1,667	752	6,830	2,708	1,538	213	4,932	1,809	1,686	12,886
	T	973	3,031	2,683	2,479	1,056	10,222	3,810	2,273	302	6,930	2,515	2,368	18,198
75—79	M	170	468	407	342	148	1,535	573	252	47	838	336	300	2,346
	F	349	1,086	1,103	954	459	3,951	1,577	985	104	2,982	1,009	887	7,544
	T	519	1,554	1,510	1,296	607	5,486	2,150	1,237	151	3,820	1,345	1,187	9,890
80—84	M	82	253	234	169	68	806	335	141	35	405	149	141	1,206
	F	205	650	595	473	269	2,192	920	491	70	1,625	526	433	4,065
	T	287	903	829	642	337	2,998	1,255	632	105	2,030	675	574	5,271
85 AND OVER	M	43	114	107	84	38	386	148	61	4	199	66	57	535
	F	111	337	328	253	146	1,175	419	235	45	762	226	213	1,900
	T	154	451	435	337	184	1,561	567	296	49	961	292	270	2,435
TOTAL	M	38,090	108,432	89,192	96,389	36,292	368,395	135,165	95,979	9,936	278,706	116,386	112,506	748,678
	F	35,708	96,677	82,500	92,322	40,670	347,877	124,121	93,992	11,473	276,373	114,328	109,616	729,903
	T	73,798	205,109	171,692	188,711	76,962	716,272	259,286	189,971	21,409	555,079	230,714	222,122	1,478,581

3. WHOLE POPULATION BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUP BY SEX BY CENSUS DISTRICT—(Contd.)

AGE GROUP	SEX	TSUEN WAN				YUEN LONG							
		Tsuen Wan	Tsing Yi	Ma Wan	Sub-total	Tuen Mun	Ha Tsuen	Ping Shan	Shap Pat Heung	San Tin	Kam Tin	Pat Heung	Sub-total
0—4	M	17,081	181	39	17,301	2,530	566	1,369	2,863	1,334	456	1,051	10,169
	F	16,324	189	32	16,545	2,470	575	1,387	2,619	1,235	406	1,030	9,722
	T	33,405	370	71	33,846	5,000	1,141	2,756	5,482	2,569	862	2,081	19,891
5—9	M	22,040	265	57	22,362	3,789	873	2,125	4,088	1,660	676	1,491	14,702
	F	21,333	260	75	21,668	3,539	817	2,112	3,818	1,742	681	1,511	14,220
	T	43,373	525	132	44,030	7,328	1,690	4,237	7,906	3,402	1,357	3,002	28,922
10—14	M	18,534	248	79	18,861	3,461	809	2,070	3,968	1,474	709	1,380	13,871
	F	17,777	237	71	18,085	3,398	739	1,957	3,794	1,380	621	1,349	13,238
	T	36,311	485	150	36,946	6,859	1,548	4,027	7,762	2,854	1,330	2,729	27,109
15—19	M	12,771	190	31	12,992	2,288	446	1,296	2,537	807	372	885	8,631
	F	11,902	162	40	12,104	2,082	515	1,317	2,553	870	398	793	8,528
	T	24,673	352	71	25,096	4,370	961	2,613	5,090	1,677	770	1,678	17,159
20—24	M	9,089	139	11	9,239	1,665	302	677	1,425	621	166	806	5,662
	F	8,550	101	19	8,670	1,223	239	604	1,495	460	167	405	4,593
	T	17,639	240	30	17,909	2,888	541	1,281	2,920	1,081	333	1,211	10,255
25—29	M	7,269	99	12	7,380	1,156	193	399	937	468	100	490	3,743
	F	6,556	52	6	6,614	747	131	323	811	311	95	270	2,688
	T	13,825	151	18	13,994	1,903	324	722	1,748	779	195	760	6,431
30—34	M	8,967	93	17	9,077	1,227	199	488	1,032	433	122	417	3,918
	F	7,722	64	8	7,794	1,011	162	496	976	374	165	350	3,534
	T	16,689	157	25	16,871	2,238	361	984	2,008	807	287	767	7,452
35—39	M	9,769	97	10	9,876	1,463	283	622	1,254	424	197	442	4,685
	F	8,372	83	22	8,477	1,358	297	685	1,350	508	206	500	4,904
	T	18,141	180	32	18,353	2,821	580	1,307	2,604	932	403	942	9,589
40—44	M	9,677	132	23	9,832	1,653	329	801	1,585	518	248	560	5,694
	F	7,691	86	24	7,801	1,391	289	823	1,526	530	274	529	5,362
	T	17,368	218	47	17,633	3,044	618	1,624	3,111	1,048	522	1,089	11,056
45—49	M	7,323	108	24	7,455	1,480	316	756	1,371	505	231	481	5,140
	F	5,563	84	25	5,672	1,126	273	659	1,245	521	206	416	4,446
	T	12,886	192	49	13,127	2,606	589	1,415	2,616	1,026	437	897	9,586
50—54	M	6,051	101	27	6,179	1,218	260	673	1,266	449	232	448	4,546
	F	4,581	70	19	4,670	899	193	535	1,078	353	158	338	3,554
	T	10,632	171	46	10,849	2,117	453	1,208	2,344	802	390	786	8,100
55—59	M	4,044	98	23	4,165	906	203	497	949	349	157	323	3,384
	F	3,542	38	9	3,589	700	156	366	800	297	121	275	2,715
	T	7,586	136	32	7,754	1,606	359	863	1,749	646	278	598	6,099
60—64	M	2,896	67	11	2,974	693	148	361	746	260	112	259	2,579
	F	3,349	56	10	3,415	688	157	364	664	248	108	219	2,448
	T	6,245	123	21	6,389	1,381	305	725	1,410	508	220	478	5,027
65—69	M	1,442	35	9	1,486	405	90	231	361	164	63	145	1,459
	F	2,302	32	9	2,343	440	103	233	543	176	80	169	1,744
	T	3,744	67	18	3,829	845	193	464	904	340	143	314	3,203
70—74	M	867	25	6	898	302	64	143	249	109	42	82	991
	F	1,969	19	6	1,994	443	88	199	428	176	71	160	1,565
	T	2,836	44	12	2,892	745	152	342	677	285	113	242	2,556
75—79	M	350	8	6	364	113	30	69	110	52	22	43	439
	F	986	14	2	1,002	218	50	157	271	86	33	74	889
	T	1,336	22	8	1,366	331	80	226	381	138	55	117	1,328
80—84	M	179	2	2	183	48	10	35	50	23	5	21	192
	F	499	9	5	513	129	40	94	144	50	20	49	526
	T	678	11	7	696	177	50	129	194	73	25	70	718
85 AND OVER ...	M	78	3	2	83	25	4	25	25	17	5	8	109
	F	225	3	1	229	77	11	39	98	40	9	27	301
	T	303	6	3	312	102	15	64	123	57	14	35	410
TOTAL	M	138,427	1,891	389	140,707	24,422	5,125	12,637	24,816	9,667	3,915	9,332	89,914
	F	129,243	1,559	383	131,185	21,939	4,835	12,350	24,213	9,357	3,819	8,464	84,977
	T	267,670	3,450	772	271,892	46,361	9,960	24,987	49,029	19,024	7,734	17,796	174,891

3. WHOLE POPULATION BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUP BY SEX BY CENSUS DISTRICT—(Contd.)

AGE GROUP	SEX	TAI PO							SAI KUNG			
		Sheung Shui	Ta Kwu Ling	Sha Tau Kok	Fanling	Tai Po	Sai Kung North	Sha Tin	Sub-total	Sai Kung South	Hang Hau	Sub-total
0—4	M	2,242	385	575	1,850	2,671	117	1,277	9,117	641	309	950
	F	2,136	351	535	1,782	2,522	111	1,295	8,732	604	323	927
	T	4,378	736	1,110	3,632	5,193	228	2,572	17,849	1,245	632	1,877
5—9	M	3,280	551	883	2,772	3,498	174	2,223	13,381	956	505	1,461
	F	3,008	535	833	2,633	3,351	190	2,149	12,699	936	463	1,399
	T	6,288	1,086	1,716	5,405	6,849	364	4,372	26,080	1,892	968	2,860
10—14	M	2,764	474	899	2,826	3,657	184	2,304	13,108	1,040	527	1,567
	F	2,796	439	953	2,724	3,384	202	2,276	12,774	1,016	539	1,555
	T	5,560	913	1,852	5,550	7,041	386	4,580	25,882	2,056	1,066	3,122
15—19	M	1,678	249	382	1,529	2,347	80	1,600	7,865	665	443	1,108
	F	1,783	300	501	1,618	2,432	118	1,561	8,313	804	355	1,159
	T	3,461	549	883	3,147	4,779	198	3,161	16,178	1,469	798	2,267
20—24	M	900	124	185	1,261	1,347	36	1,159	5,012	366	341	707
	F	956	107	222	940	1,420	40	956	4,641	401	250	651
	T	1,856	231	407	2,201	2,767	76	2,115	9,653	767	591	1,358
25—29	M	591	66	83	911	742	10	499	2,902	151	187	338
	F	617	62	109	520	697	17	470	2,492	151	121	272
	T	1,208	128	192	1,431	1,439	27	969	5,394	302	308	610
30—34	M	741	101	92	611	854	20	610	3,029	178	172	350
	F	763	126	183	677	862	40	609	3,260	223	157	380
	T	1,504	227	275	1,288	1,716	60	1,219	6,289	401	329	730
35—39	M	903	134	138	838	920	29	737	3,699	251	220	471
	F	1,080	170	260	889	1,099	56	795	4,349	331	190	521
	T	1,983	304	398	1,727	2,019	85	1,532	8,048	582	410	992
40—44	M	1,099	178	157	1,026	1,126	28	925	4,539	297	222	519
	F	1,222	186	337	1,096	1,258	55	962	5,116	372	187	559
	T	2,321	364	494	2,122	2,384	83	1,887	9,655	669	409	1,078
45—49	M	1,044	169	163	988	1,049	37	838	4,288	330	228	558
	F	959	195	299	871	1,142	78	732	4,276	364	180	544
	T	2,003	364	462	1,859	2,191	115	1,570	8,564	694	408	1,102
50—54	M	926	159	183	860	1,072	35	813	4,048	329	194	523
	F	798	140	261	667	1,065	71	689	3,691	335	167	502
	T	1,724	299	444	1,527	2,137	106	1,502	7,739	664	361	1,025
55—59	M	710	114	166	602	839	45	621	3,097	255	142	397
	F	586	127	240	502	861	63	521	2,900	233	115	348
	T	1,296	241	406	1,104	1,700	108	1,142	5,997	488	257	745
60—64	M	543	101	171	460	680	64	449	2,468	202	126	328
	F	549	96	237	540	747	72	520	2,761	252	90	342
	T	1,092	197	408	1,000	1,427	136	969	5,229	454	216	670
65—69	M	307	50	97	298	374	46	246	1,418	102	70	172
	F	416	76	195	383	582	54	405	2,111	174	86	260
	T	723	126	292	681	956	100	651	3,529	276	156	432
70—74	M	199	33	77	172	280	20	198	979	84	45	129
	F	357	76	140	302	447	43	385	1,750	140	63	203
	T	556	109	217	474	727	63	583	2,729	224	108	332
75—79	M	96	15	41	69	121	14	102	458	34	17	51
	F	195	43	87	215	239	27	279	1,085	106	31	137
	T	291	58	128	284	360	41	381	1,543	140	48	188
80—84	M	53	6	16	34	62	5	44	220	15	10	25
	F	100	18	47	105	161	14	126	571	62	17	79
	T	153	24	63	139	223	19	170	791	77	27	104
85 AND OVER ...	M	22	3	5	22	40	2	13	107	8	3	11
	F	61	15	35	47	92	11	90	351	28	20	48
	T	83	18	40	69	132	13	103	458	36	23	59
TOTAL	M	18,098	2,912	4,313	17,129	21,679	946	14,658	79,735	5,904	3,761	9,665
	F	18,382	3,062	5,474	16,511	22,361	1,262	14,820	81,872	6,532	3,354	9,886
	T	36,480	5,974	9,787	33,640	44,040	2,208	29,478	161,607	12,436	7,115	19,551

3. WHOLE POPULATION BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUP BY SEX BY CENSUS DISTRICT—(Contd.)

AGE GROUP	SEX	ISLANDS								Sub-total	Marine	Total
		Tai O	Tung Chung	Mui Wo	South Lantau	Peng Chau	Cheung Chau	North Lamma	South Lamma			
0—4	M	342	91	186	142	254	650	132	42	1,839	6,025	193,166
	F	383	88	151	152	221	697	120	46	1,858	5,608	183,025
	T	725	179	337	294	475	1,347	252	88	3,697	11,633	376,191
5—9	M	604	119	294	175	365	1,162	203	77	2,999	6,654	259,283
	F	602	109	269	168	400	1,131	164	64	2,907	6,389	248,830
	T	1,206	228	563	343	765	2,293	367	141	5,906	13,043	508,113
10—14	M	573	109	236	141	441	1,263	177	78	3,018	5,784	267,671
	F	541	103	254	147	376	1,280	147	68	2,916	5,393	255,929
	T	1,114	212	490	288	817	2,543	324	146	5,934	11,177	523,600
15—19	M	302	18	106	121	203	749	112	61	1,672	5,239	219,657
	F	210	52	94	30	273	857	101	51	1,668	4,465	208,187
	T	512	70	200	151	476	1,606	213	112	3,340	9,704	427,844
20—24	M	87	12	55	431	137	434	41	29	1,226	3,873	173,211
	F	126	15	42	46	145	461	52	28	915	2,751	163,142
	T	213	27	97	477	282	895	93	57	2,141	6,624	336,353
25—29	M	73	12	44	200	107	177	35	20	668	2,155	107,121
	F	115	18	38	42	62	227	40	10	552	1,487	86,603
	T	188	30	82	242	169	404	75	30	1,220	3,642	193,724
30—34	M	98	14	59	237	122	185	47	14	776	1,986	117,066
	F	121	26	76	43	83	272	39	12	672	1,565	95,559
	T	219	40	135	280	205	457	86	26	1,448	3,551	212,625
35—39	M	158	20	107	191	130	286	44	23	959	2,371	129,490
	F	160	39	87	60	118	394	68	29	955	1,923	115,631
	T	318	59	194	251	248	680	112	52	1,914	4,294	245,121
40—44	M	133	20	119	223	166	376	56	32	1,125	2,310	133,659
	F	214	50	92	64	151	488	50	28	1,137	1,946	121,890
	T	347	70	211	287	317	864	106	60	2,262	4,256	255,549
45—49	M	164	26	131	167	179	362	57	20	1,106	1,831	112,946
	F	212	37	96	47	158	427	61	28	1,066	1,477	105,424
	T	376	63	227	214	337	789	118	48	2,172	3,308	218,370
50—54	M	184	44	96	122	175	328	65	27	1,041	1,589	100,968
	F	212	42	81	50	112	385	53	17	952	1,227	94,295
	T	396	86	177	172	287	713	118	44	1,993	2,816	195,263
55—59	M	149	33	88	87	153	314	51	22	897	1,136	74,933
	F	186	40	68	38	99	313	28	22	794	931	75,671
	T	335	73	156	125	252	627	79	44	1,691	2,067	150,604
60—64	M	126	27	85	45	104	247	41	23	698	789	52,292
	F	208	27	65	30	81	264	31	23	729	705	63,409
	T	334	54	150	75	185	511	72	46	1,427	1,494	115,701
65—69	M	91	15	39	21	66	153	30	14	429	505	28,393
	F	175	35	33	34	51	195	33	19	575	491	45,267
	T	266	50	72	55	117	348	63	33	1,004	996	73,660
70—74	M	89	6	19	24	41	115	12	9	315	273	17,441
	F	157	23	49	22	44	170	23	14	502	368	35,611
	T	246	29	68	46	85	285	35	23	817	641	53,052
75—79	M	27	4	12	7	17	55	10	7	139	124	7,738
	F	90	12	21	12	38	105	13	4	295	209	20,464
	T	117	16	33	19	55	160	23	11	434	333	28,202
80—84	M	16	2	6	5	6	25	2	—	62	67	3,815
	F	33	9	16	13	15	63	12	7	168	148	11,282
	T	49	11	22	18	21	88	14	7	230	215	15,097
85 AND OVER	M	7	1	6	2	1	13	1	—	31	29	1,752
	F	29	7	2	5	12	33	7	3	98	71	5,809
	T	36	8	8	7	13	46	8	3	129	100	7,561
TOTAL	M	3,223	573	1,688	2,341	2,667	6,894	1,116	498	19,000	42,740	2,000,602
	F	3,774	732	1,534	1,003	2,439	7,762	1,042	473	18,759	37,154	1,936,028
	T	6,997	1,305	3,222	3,344	5,106	14,656	2,158	971	37,759	79,894	3,936,630

4. DENSITY OF POPULATION (LAND CENSUS) BY CENSUS DISTRICT COMPARED WITH 1961

CENSUS AREA/DISTRICT	1961			1971			
	No. of persons	Persons per sq. kilometre	Persons per sq. mile	No. of persons	Area in sq. kilometre	Persons per sq. kilometre	Persons per sq. mile
HONG KONG ISLAND	1,004,875	13,303	34,455	996,183	77.77	12,809	33,157
GENTRAL	47,799	47,326	122,574	22,892	1.05	21,802	56,467
SHEUNG WAN	142,815	238,025	616,482	67,885	0.69	98,384	254,814
WEST	158,847	109,550	283,733	145,941	1.52	96,014	248,675
MID-LEVELS AND POK FU LAM	43,263	9,147	23,691	46,299	5.00	9,260	23,983
PEAK	5,162	569	1,474	8,235	8.74	942	2,440
WAN CHAI	186,169	209,179	541,772	142,679	1.26	113,237	293,283
TAI HANG	97,342	33,336	86,340	94,418	3.54	26,672	69,080
NORTH POINT	132,994	42,355	109,699	175,998	4.04	43,564	112,830
SHAU KEI WAN	136,184	22,436	58,109	162,525	5.67	28,664	74,239
ABERDEEN	31,228	6,452	16,711	108,940	8.16	13,350	34,576
SOUTH	23,072	565	1,463	20,371	38.10	535	1,386
KOWLOON	725,177	84,816	219,671	716,272	9.10	78,711	203,861
TSIM SHA TSUI	87,845	56,674	146,775	73,798	1.96	37,652	97,518
YAU MA TEI	223,371	143,187	370,863	205,109	1.58	129,816	336,222
MONG KOK	159,028	145,897	377,918	171,692	1.11	154,677	400,612
HUNG HOM	182,584	95,096	246,302	188,711	2.02	93,421	241,959
HO MAN TIN	72,349	29,773	77,115	76,962	2.43	31,672	82,030
NEW KOWLOON	852,849	27,615	71,523	1,478,581	42.11	35,112	90,940
CHEUNG SHA WAN	264,680	59,465	154,014	259,286	5.99	43,286	112,110
SHEK KIP MEI	239,550	89,118	230,815	189,971	3.42	55,547	143,866
KOWLOON TONG	16,518	8,105	20,992	21,409	2.50	8,564	22,181
KAI TAK	250,808	28,982	75,063	555,079	13.93	39,848	103,206
NGAU TAU KOK	53,836	15,067	39,023	230,714	5.66	40,762	105,573
LEI YUE MUN	27,457	2,896	7,501	222,122	10.61	20,935	54,221
TSUEN WAN	84,823	1,251	3,240	271,892	73.56	3,696	9,573
TSUEN WAN	82,322	1,636	4,237	267,670	54.69	4,894	12,675
TSING YI	1,848	242	627	3,450	9.13	378	979
MA WAN	653	66	171	772	9.74	79	205
YUEN LONG	133,802	603	1,562	174,891	224.17	780	2,020
TUEN MUN	29,958	403	1,044	46,361	72.64	638	1,652
HA TSUEN	10,668	677	1,753	9,960	16.50	604	1,564
PING SHAN	17,083	785	2,033	24,987	22.03	1,134	2,937
SHAP PAT HEUNG	40,635	1,899	4,918	49,029	21.57	2,273	5,887
SAN TIN	14,562	362	938	19,024	42.15	451	1,168
KAM TIN	7,487	907	2,349	7,734	8.26	936	2,424
PAT HEUNG	13,409	333	862	17,796	41.02	434	1,124
TAI PO	136,962	411	1,064	161,607	333.59	484	1,254
SHEUNG SHUI	26,362	1,100	2,849	36,480	23.30	1,566	4,056
TA KWU LING	5,564	298	772	5,974	19.50	306	793
SHA TAU KOK	11,775	141	365	9,787	82.15	119	308
FANLING	26,282	974	2,523	33,640	25.45	1,322	3,424
TAI PO	34,627	551	1,427	44,040	64.80	680	1,761
SAI KUNG NORTH	4,240	80	207	2,208	55.18	40	104
SHA TIN	28,112	438	1,134	29,478	63.21	466	1,207
ISLANDS	38,969	230	596	37,759	165.55	228	591
TAI O	8,416	176	456	6,997	48.94	143	370
TUNG CHUNG	1,191	51	132	1,305	25.28	52	135
MUI WO	3,277	154	399	3,222	21.91	147	381
SOUTH LANTAO	3,119	72	186	3,344	36.03	93	241
PENG CHAU	4,437	338	875	5,106	12.78	400	1,036
CHEUNG CHAU	15,960	7,000	18,130	14,656	2.28	6,428	16,648
NORTH LAMMA	1,545	362	938	2,158	4.35	496	1,285
SOUTH LAMMA	1,024	75	194	971	13.98	69	179
SAI KUNG	15,389	125	324	19,551	118.76	165	427
SAI KUNG SOUTH	10,225	110	285	12,436	88.70	140	363
HANG HAU	5,164	170	440	7,115	30.06	237	614
TOTAL (ALL AREAS)	2,992,846	2,905	7,523	3,856,736	1,044.61	3,692	9,562

5. WHOLE POPULATION BY INDIVIDUAL YEAR OF AGE BY SEX

AGE	Male	Female	Total	AGE	Male	Female	Total
0	33,641	31,675	65,316	46	22,681	21,227	43,908
1	35,154	33,373	68,527	47	21,007	20,144	41,151
2	38,635	36,434	75,069	48	22,569	21,669	44,238
3	42,202	39,997	82,199	49	19,224	18,294	37,518
4	43,534	41,546	85,080	50	27,980	25,637	53,617
5	47,250	45,556	92,806	51	18,253	17,082	35,335
6	51,448	49,088	100,536	52	19,780	18,164	37,944
7	53,738	51,040	104,778	53	17,559	16,457	34,016
8	54,595	52,767	107,362	54	17,396	16,955	34,351
9	52,252	50,379	102,631	55	17,191	16,761	33,952
10	58,102	55,284	113,386	56	16,226	15,868	32,094
11	51,985	50,500	102,485	57	13,847	14,114	27,961
12	55,511	52,781	108,292	58	14,711	15,747	30,458
13	52,156	49,646	101,802	59	12,958	13,181	26,139
14	49,917	47,718	97,635	60	17,026	18,952	35,978
15	49,810	47,092	96,902	61	9,711	11,376	21,087
16	45,982	43,620	89,602	62	9,505	11,751	21,256
17	44,005	42,043	86,048	63	8,568	10,838	19,406
18	41,304	39,383	80,687	64	7,482	10,492	17,974
19	38,556	36,049	74,605	65	7,552	10,805	18,357
20	40,842	38,726	79,568	66	5,921	9,154	15,075
21	36,191	34,406	70,597	67	5,310	8,802	14,112
22	34,763	33,322	68,085	68	5,229	8,980	14,209
23	31,941	29,747	61,688	69	4,381	7,526	11,907
24	29,474	26,941	56,415	70	5,777	10,709	16,486
25	24,467	21,072	45,539	71	3,554	6,772	10,326
26	22,052	18,652	40,704	72	3,231	6,825	10,056
27	20,777	16,456	37,233	73	2,576	5,862	8,438
28	21,734	16,270	38,004	74	2,303	5,443	7,746
29	18,091	14,153	32,244	75	2,067	5,252	7,319
30	27,590	19,668	47,258	76	1,767	4,548	6,315
31	20,080	16,217	36,297	77	1,350	3,728	5,078
32	24,370	19,718	44,088	78	1,443	4,057	5,500
33	21,601	19,163	40,764	79	1,111	2,879	3,990
34	23,425	20,793	44,218	80	1,308	3,950	5,258
35	26,773	22,451	49,224	81	806	2,254	3,060
36	25,221	22,723	47,944	82	717	2,052	2,769
37	25,185	22,726	47,911	83	506	1,611	2,117
38	28,551	25,616	54,167	84	478	1,415	1,893
39	23,760	22,115	45,875	85	357	1,299	1,656
40	34,868	30,244	65,112	86	273	988	1,261
41	23,753	22,087	45,840	87	219	728	947
42	27,391	25,161	52,552	88	182	683	865
43	24,082	22,305	46,387	89	144	432	576
44	23,565	22,093	45,658	90 AND OVER	577	1,679	2,256
45	27,465	24,090	51,555	ALL AGES	2,000,602	1,936,028	3,936,630

6. WHOLE POPULATION BY PLACE OF ORIGIN BY SEX BY PLACE OF BIRTH

PLACE OF ORIGIN	SEX	Row No.	PLACE OF BIRTH							
			Hong Kong, Kowloon & New Territories	Canton, Macao & adjacent places	Size Yap	Chiu Chau	Elsewhere in Kwangtung Province	Shanghai, Taiwan & Central coast provinces	Elsewhere in China	India & Ceylon
HONG KONG, KOWLOON AND NEW TERRITORIES	M	1	87,803	461	33	46	43	30	9	20
	F		95,851	548	20	32	48	40	16	12
CANTON, MACAO AND ADJACENT PLACES	M		594,564	431,421	1,142	802	2,431	3,583	952	307
	F		574,921	438,622	1,147	774	2,315	4,191	1,054	330
SIZE YAP	M	5	186,086	20,205	135,119	92	823	691	232	338
	F		178,301	20,190	135,332	83	760	783	237	380
CHIU CHAU	M		113,011	3,173	63	91,041	327	641	90	42
	F		104,568	2,393	57	72,456	208	548	86	29
ELSEWHERE IN KWANGTUNG PROVINCE	M	10	71,603	7,331	410	372	52,212	572	178	139
	F		68,420	6,997	383	244	38,054	582	174	121
SHANGHAI, TAIWAN AND CENTRAL COAST PROVINCES	M		52,767	1,682	38	107	150	59,442	410	66
	F		51,270	1,875	34	160	156	63,861	466	76
ELSEWHERE IN CHINA	M		12,257	787	23	36	59	671	11,316	15
	F		12,125	893	26	31	65	642	9,514	31
INDIA AND CEYLON	M	15	709	33	—	—	—	21	13	2,530
	F		626	32	—	—	1	23	7	1,332
PAKISTAN	M		399	25	2	—	—	24	4	75
	F		344	21	3	—	—	15	5	22
SINGAPORE	M	20	125	13	—	—	—	4	1	7
	F		120	9	1	—	—	4	1	4
MALAYSIA AND BRUNEI	M		305	12	4	9	3	8	5	3
	F		250	22	3	3	1	9	2	1
OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES	M		642	18	—	3	3	39	17	84
	F		638	24	1	3	4	35	18	83
PACIFIC AND OCEANIA	M	25	229	8	2	1	1	15	2	1
	F		224	6	—	—	—	13	3	2
BRITAIN	M		3,522	111	4	23	15	215	30	222
	F		3,538	179	6	16	16	232	54	166
OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	M	30	844	217	—	2	5	107	16	6
	F		913	213	1	2	2	99	14	10
U.S.A.	M		199	16	10	—	1	30	10	9
	F		193	11	2	—	1	38	8	5
CANADA	M		36	5	11	—	1	1	2	—
	F		21	1	3	—	—	2	—	1
BRITISH COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES IN WEST INDIES, AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA	M	35	50	7	—	—	—	2	—	1
	F		53	7	—	—	1	1	—	1
MEXICO AND NON-COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES IN WEST INDIES, AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA	M		17	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F		26	3	—	—	—	2	1	—
BRITISH COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES IN AFRICA	M	40	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F		6	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
AFRICA, OTHER	M		6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F		10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNKNOWN	M		632	54	3	2	4	4	5	—
	F		679	91	1	4	1	3	3	—
TOTAL	M	45	1,125,813	465,583	136,864	92,536	56,078	66,101	13,292	3,865
	F		1,093,097	472,139	137,020	73,808	41,633	71,123	11,663	2,607
	T		2,218,910	937,722	273,884	166,344	97,711	137,224	24,955	6,472

Pakistan	Singapore	Malaysia and Brunei	Other Asian countries	Pacific and Oceania	Britain	Other European countries	U.S.A.	Canada	British Commonwealth countries in West Indies, and Central and South America	Mexico & Non-Commonwealth countries in West Indies, and Central and South America	British Commonwealth countries in Africa	Africa, other	Unknown	Total	Row No.
2 4	33 42	53 52	25 37	12 7	178 153	14 10	2 4	2 2	3 5		— —	1 1	19 19	88,791 96,908	1
5 8	1,701 1,631	1,517 1,023	2,315 2,289	369 362	294 232	135 121	193 196	35 48	152 125	164 149	50 48	65 59	133 108	1,042,330 1,029,753	
1 —	558 623	513 443	877 895	195 174	42 37	35 36	123 102	54 58	42 34	72 76	16 19	14 10	31 42	346,159 338,615	5
— 1	331 274	331 243	795 573	36 41	12 7	4 1	8 8	5 4	5 11	1 3	1 2	2 —	13 9	209,932 181,522	
— 2	316 250	388 254	444 388	74 64	16 12	16 15	14 12	7 3	17 18	9 9	16 14	11 5	29 20	134,174 116,041	10
2 3	292 351	491 408	634 660	120 121	23 23	14 13	38 44	8 3	8 8	9 8	5 1	2 3	8 12	116,316 119,556	
2 1	41 45	56 42	90 68	7 8	6 5	8 5	11 9	— —	1 6	2 1	2 1	2 1	4 6	25,396 23,525	
338 174	25 21	31 33	59 34	12 7	5 14	4 6	10 3	1 —	2 1	— —	11 4	7 4	— 1	3,811 2,323	15
1,380 253	— 1	3 3	7 2	— —	1 —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	2 1	— —	— —	1,923 670	
— 1	319 390	15 8	3 3	— 1	2 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	490 543	20
1 —	12 25	687 675	6 3	2 1	2 5	1 3	— —	— —	1 1	— —	— —	— —	— 1	1,061 1,005	
2 —	42 31	129 123	5,162 3,363	3 4	5 4	8 10	3 5	1 —	— —	— —	— —	1 2	1 —	6,163 4,348	
— —	9 7	9 5	7 12	1,051 1,122	14 14	7 14	6 3	1 5	— 1	— 1	5 1	3 —	— —	1,371 1,433	25
36 14	102 103	99 113	109 121	102 122	10,768 7,620	414 442	41 30	11 13	45 47	18 14	84 98	39 43	5 2	16,015 12,989	
1 —	2 7	18 12	38 62	23 26	14 13	1,305 1,206	9 6	1 6	3 11	10 12	13 11	6 9	2 1	2,642 2,636	30
2 1	— 5	6 5	44 59	16 16	16 17	33 30	1,705 1,624	6 7	4 3	8 7	4 6	5 1	3 2	2,127 2,041	
— —	— —	— —	5 3	2 3	8 4	14 12	5 10	166 189	2 2	1 2	— —	— —	— —	259 253	
— —	— —	— 1	1 3	— —	1 —	1 —	— —	— —	119 124	— —	— 1	— —	— —	182 192	35
— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— 1	1 2	2 1	— —	1 —	54 88	— —	— —	— —	80 124	
— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	1 —	1 —	— —	— 1	— —	— —	50 44	— —	— —	61 54	40
— —	— —	1 1	— —	— —	1 —	— 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 1	33 33	— —	41 46	
— —	2 6	— 3	9 5	— —	— —	— 1	— 2	— —	— 1	1 —	— —	— —	562 651	1,278 1,451	
1,772 462 2,234	3,785 3,812 7,597	4,348 3,447 7,795	10,630 8,580 19,210	2,025 2,079 4,104	11,409 8,162 19,571	2,015 1,928 3,943	2,171 2,059 4,230	298 339 637	405 398 803	351 375 726	259 252 511	191 171 362	811 874 1,685	2,000,602 1,936,028 3,936,630	45

7. WHOLE POPULATION BY PLACE OF ORIGIN BY BROAD AGE GROUP BY SEX BY USUAL LANGUAGE

PLACE OF ORIGIN		SEX	USUAL LANGUAGE							Total	
			Cantonese	Hakka	Hoklo	Size Yap	Any other language of China	English	Any other language		Dumb
HONG KONG, KOWLOON AND NEW TERRITORIES											
AGE GROUP											
14 AND BELOW	M		34,988	5,072	383	35	140	80	9	140	40,847
	F		34,034	5,030	337	36	126	85	10	127	39,785
15—24	M		15,885	1,682	157	16	49	30	1	43	17,863
	F		16,189	2,067	156	15	62	27	4	31	18,551
25—39	M		11,250	970	99	9	31	32	3	13	12,407
	F		12,556	1,577	109	10	36	34	4	11	14,337
40—54	M		9,074	1,288	98	7	36	35	2	19	10,555
	F		10,712	2,225	78	8	46	32	3	18	13,122
55 AND OVER	M		5,634	1,368	43	6	27	18	3	16	7,115
	F		8,468	2,511	46	11	33	19	1	24	11,113
	M		76,831	10,380	780	73	283	195	18	231	88,791
SUB-TOTAL	F		81,959	13,410	726	80	303	197	22	211	96,908
	T		158,790	23,790	1,506	153	586	392	40	442	185,699
CANTON, MACAO AND ADJACENT PLACES											
AGE GROUP											
14 AND BELOW	M		351,060	10,156	1,823	143	467	143	45	911	364,748
	F		335,032	9,857	1,644	139	447	129	33	807	348,088
15—24	M		202,037	4,140	1,063	111	379	120	27	207	208,084
	F		193,777	3,740	869	110	323	174	32	152	199,177
25—39	M		183,824	5,574	1,189	207	760	140	40	116	191,850
	F		157,318	4,353	869	170	618	179	33	80	163,620
40—54	M		170,677	6,596	1,185	292	937	55	20	58	179,820
	F		165,398	6,075	1,052	361	1,085	144	26	49	174,190
55 AND OVER	M		90,742	5,019	795	255	907	41	18	51	97,828
	F		133,507	7,154	1,050	783	2,028	75	19	62	144,678
	M		998,340	31,485	6,055	1,008	3,450	499	150	1,343	1,042,330
SUB-TOTAL	F		985,032	31,179	5,484	1,563	4,501	701	143	1,150	1,029,753
	T		1,983,372	62,664	11,539	2,571	7,951	1,200	293	2,493	2,072,083
SIZE YAP											
AGE GROUP											
14 AND BELOW	M		120,177	166	331	2,230	175	25	10	296	123,410
	F		115,343	156	320	2,073	139	21	11	242	118,305
15—24	M		64,600	84	196	1,882	150	43	6	66	67,027
	F		62,194	75	222	1,438	142	39	7	53	64,170
25—39	M		55,579	152	237	2,896	282	28	8	26	59,208
	F		46,295	109	208	2,547	272	36	1	19	49,487
40—54	M		58,253	232	350	5,031	500	7	6	23	64,402
	F		48,142	258	396	6,408	634	22	8	10	55,878
55 AND OVER	M		26,374	197	251	4,763	491	12	5	19	32,112
	F		35,217	384	609	13,078	1,457	11	5	14	50,775
	M		324,983	831	1,365	16,802	1,598	115	35	430	346,159
SUB-TOTAL	F		307,191	982	1,755	25,544	2,644	129	32	338	338,615
	T		632,174	1,813	3,120	42,346	4,242	244	67	768	684,774
CHIU CHAU											
AGE GROUP											
14 AND BELOW	M		66,312	734	15,073	99	1,425	27	12	246	83,928
	F		62,821	688	13,950	103	1,320	21	5	243	79,151
15—24	M		28,819	345	8,277	49	893	16	5	30	38,434
	F		25,008	221	6,980	51	709	15	9	24	33,017
25—39	M		23,011	535	10,766	127	1,536	18	16	12	36,021
	F		14,561	316	8,739	87	1,259	14	4	14	24,994
40—54	M		18,938	831	14,185	150	1,926	9	8	11	36,058
	F		11,404	537	12,561	116	1,727	16	8	6	26,375
55 AND OVER	M		6,595	510	7,092	88	1,191	5	2	8	15,491
	F		5,214	452	10,356	136	1,814	2	5	6	17,985
	M		143,675	2,955	55,393	513	6,971	75	43	307	209,932
SUB-TOTAL	F		119,008	2,214	52,586	493	6,829	68	31	293	181,522
	T		262,683	5,169	107,979	1,006	13,800	143	74	600	391,454
ELSEWHERE IN KWANGTUNG PROVINCE											
AGE GROUP											
14 AND BELOW	M		45,779	1,154	902	44	216	27	15	91	48,228
	F		43,861	1,102	797	43	202	30	4	113	46,152
15—24	M		22,587	548	479	26	169	15	5	26	23,855
	F		21,012	407	403	28	127	24	6	14	22,021
25—39	M		20,598	838	430	28	286	21	11	16	22,228
	F		14,791	533	343	29	205	21	15	9	15,946
40—54	M		23,074	1,495	455	46	418	16	6	2	25,512
	F		15,937	1,002	388	60	401	20	7	3	17,818
55 AND OVER	M		12,405	1,178	293	55	402	10	1	7	14,351
	F		12,171	1,003	320	102	490	8	4	6	14,104
	M		124,443	5,213	2,559	199	1,491	89	38	142	134,174
SUB-TOTAL	F		107,772	4,047	2,251	262	1,425	103	36	145	116,041
	T		232,215	9,260	4,810	461	2,916	192	74	287	250,215

7. WHOLE POPULATION BY PLACE OF ORIGIN BY BROAD AGE GROUP BY SEX BY USUAL LANGUAGE—(Contd.)

PLACE OF ORIGIN	SEX	USUAL LANGUAGE								Total
		Cantonese	Hakka	Hoklo	Sze Yap	Any other language of China	English	Any other language	Dumb	
ELSEWHERE IN CHINA										
AGE GROUP										
14 AND BELOW	M	40,790	179	3,978	33	3,523	57	41	134	48,735
	F	38,963	163	3,701	36	3,411	59	35	112	46,480
15—24	M	22,876	72	3,830	17	3,542	36	36	45	30,454
	F	22,894	44	2,711	37	3,560	67	26	29	29,368
25—39	M	12,928	115	2,386	39	4,232	71	55	25	19,851
	F	12,258	83	2,716	44	5,269	113	49	10	20,542
40—54	M	13,582	159	2,292	72	9,154	85	53	19	25,416
	F	11,179	126	7,529	67	10,879	82	52	8	29,922
55 AND OVER	M	6,620	157	1,921	64	8,401	48	37	8	17,256
	F	5,094	144	3,942	62	7,462	37	22	6	16,769
	M	96,796	682	14,407	225	28,852	297	222	231	141,712
	F	90,388	560	20,599	246	30,581	358	184	165	143,081
SUB-TOTAL	T	187,184	1,242	35,006	471	59,433	655	406	396	284,793
INDIA, CEYLON AND PAKISTAN										
AGE GROUP										
14 AND BELOW	M	237	2	7	—	17	303	596	3	1,165
	F	197	1	4	—	17	279	547	3	1,048
15—24	M	165	1	—	—	16	338	719	—	1,239
	F	127	1	1	1	12	165	267	—	574
25—39	M	193	—	3	—	18	570	1,408	1	2,193
	F	95	1	3	—	9	284	471	—	863
40—54	M	80	1	3	—	8	288	456	—	836
	F	55	2	5	—	18	98	169	—	347
55 AND OVER	M	66	—	2	—	9	84	139	1	301
	F	44	—	2	—	3	29	82	1	161
	M	741	4	15	—	68	1,583	3,318	5	5,734
	F	518	5	15	1	59	855	1,536	4	2,993
SUB-TOTAL	T	1,259	9	30	1	127	2,438	4,854	9	8,727
SINGAPORE, MALAYSIA AND BRUNEI										
AGE GROUP										
14 AND BELOW	M	269	9	10	—	3	62	38	2	393
	F	231	8	10	—	4	58	33	—	344
15—24	M	212	18	12	1	26	57	18	—	344
	F	183	10	6	—	8	45	29	1	282
25—39	M	286	16	14	—	18	76	42	—	452
	F	306	13	18	—	22	104	45	—	508
40—54	M	154	13	7	1	7	49	15	—	246
	F	178	16	8	—	3	26	22	—	253
55 AND OVER	M	69	2	7	1	—	23	14	—	116
	F	118	14	8	—	4	4	13	—	161
	M	990	58	50	3	54	267	127	2	1,551
	F	1,016	61	50	—	41	237	142	1	1,548
SUB-TOTAL	T	2,006	119	100	3	95	504	269	3	3,099
OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES										
AGE GROUP										
14 AND BELOW	M	256	1	16	1	22	100	1,081	1	1,478
	F	221	2	11	—	22	88	1,001	1	1,346
15—24	M	134	1	13	1	21	82	1,293	—	1,545
	F	147	1	14	—	14	113	667	1	957
25—39	M	189	1	22	—	37	158	2,080	1	2,488
	F	260	1	26	1	37	198	939	—	1,462
40—54	M	100	7	6	1	16	88	295	—	513
	F	154	7	12	3	13	63	162	—	414
55 AND OVER	M	43	—	6	—	7	43	40	—	139
	F	91	4	11	1	10	23	29	—	169
	M	722	10	63	3	103	471	4,789	2	6,163
	F	873	15	74	5	96	385	2,798	2	4,348
SUB-TOTAL	T	1,595	25	137	8	199	956	7,587	4	10,511
PACIFIC AND OCEANIA										
AGE GROUP										
14 AND BELOW	M	66	—	1	—	1	324	56	1	449
	F	77	—	—	—	4	348	48	2	479
15—24	M	23	1	—	—	1	69	24	—	118
	F	23	—	—	—	2	135	40	—	200
25—39	M	38	—	1	—	1	408	71	—	519
	F	36	1	1	—	5	444	77	—	564
40—54	M	16	1	1	—	1	174	32	—	225
	F	21	—	2	—	—	114	13	—	150
55 AND OVER	M	10	—	—	—	—	47	3	—	60
	F	8	2	—	—	—	27	3	—	40
	M	153	2	3	—	4	1,022	186	1	1,371
	F	165	3	3	—	11	1,068	181	2	1,433
SUB-TOTAL	T	318	5	6	—	15	2,090	367	3	2,804

7. WHOLE POPULATION BY PLACE OF ORIGIN BY BROAD AGE GROUP BY SEX BY USUAL LANGUAGE—(Contd.)

PLACE OF ORIGIN	SEX	USUAL LANGUAGE								Dumb	Total
		Cantonese	Hakka	Hoklo	Sze Yap	Any other language of China	English	Any other language			
BRITAIN											
AGE GROUP											
14 AND BELOW	M	603	37	6	—	2	4,030	29	14	4,721	
	F	585	42	3	—	3	4,018	22	5	4,678	
15—24	M	438	7	3	—	4	2,599	14	2	3,067	
	F	467	5	1	1	4	1,627	15	1	2,121	
25—39	M	364	3	3	1	10	4,229	32	—	4,642	
	F	321	4	3	—	9	3,279	25	1	3,642	
40—54	M	254	8	4	—	9	2,430	32	—	2,737	
	F	220	5	6	—	12	1,676	18	—	1,937	
55 AND OVER	M	150	8	3	—	12	654	21	—	848	
	F	155	3	4	—	10	422	17	—	611	
	M	1,809	63	19	1	37	13,942	128	16	16,015	
	F	1,748	59	17	1	38	11,022	97	7	12,989	
SUB-TOTAL	T	3,557	122	36	2	75	24,964	225	23	29,004	
OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES											
AGE GROUP											
14 AND BELOW	M	141	—	—	—	2	315	183	3	644	
	F	183	1	—	—	2	286	199	2	673	
15—24	M	89	—	1	—	—	161	50	—	301	
	F	110	—	1	—	4	183	65	—	363	
25—39	M	94	—	—	—	5	432	296	—	827	
	F	81	1	—	—	2	422	283	—	789	
40—54	M	71	—	—	—	3	308	135	—	517	
	F	46	1	—	—	2	247	120	1	417	
55 AND OBER	M	50	1	—	—	4	223	75	—	353	
	F	62	1	—	—	5	196	130	—	394	
	M	445	1	1	—	14	1,439	739	3	2,642	
	F	482	4	1	—	15	1,334	797	3	2,636	
SUB-TOTAL	T	927	5	2	—	29	2,773	1,536	6	5,278	
U.S.A. AND CANADA											
AGE GROUP											
14 AND BELOW	M	77	3	—	5	5	702	13	1	806	
	F	74	2	—	5	6	684	12	1	784	
15—24	M	12	1	—	—	—	193	2	—	208	
	F	16	—	—	—	1	193	4	—	214	
25—30	M	23	1	—	2	—	568	15	—	609	
	F	20	—	—	2	2	588	12	—	624	
40—54	M	18	—	—	—	3	476	7	—	504	
	F	23	—	—	—	—	416	6	—	445	
55 AND OVER	M	40	1	—	11	9	196	2	—	259	
	F	32	1	—	2	6	175	11	—	227	
	M	170	6	—	18	17	2,135	39	1	2,386	
	F	165	3	—	9	15	2,056	45	1	2,294	
SUB-TOTAL	T	335	9	—	27	32	4,191	84	2	4,680	
OTHERS AND UNKNOWN											
AGE GROUP											
14 AND BELOW	M	460	5	6	1	—	57	28	11	568	
	F	413	2	—	—	—	33	18	5	471	
15—24	M	285	2	—	—	—	22	10	10	329	
	F	256	4	4	—	3	25	16	6	314	
25—39	M	286	4	1	—	1	58	25	7	382	
	F	301	6	2	—	2	70	33	1	415	
40—54	M	166	1	1	2	3	41	14	—	228	
	F	275	9	5	—	3	38	10	1	341	
55 AND OVER	M	106	5	—	—	1	16	7	—	135	
	F	272	14	5	1	2	17	13	2	326	
	M	1,303	17	8	3	5	194	84	28	1,642	
	F	1,517	35	16	1	10	183	90	15	1,867	
SUB-TOTAL	T	2,820	52	24	4	15	377	174	43	3,509	
TOTAL											
AGE GROUP											
14 AND BELOW	M	661,215	17,518	22,536	2,591	5,998	6,252	2,156	1,854	720,120	
	F	632,035	17,054	20,777	2,435	5,703	6,139	1,978	1,663	687,784	
15—24	M	358,162	6,902	14,031	2,103	5,250	3,781	2,210	429	392,868	
	F	342,403	6,575	11,368	1,681	4,971	2,832	1,187	312	371,329	
25—39	M	308,663	8,209	15,151	3,309	7,217	6,809	4,102	217	353,677	
	F	259,199	6,998	13,037	2,890	7,747	5,786	1,991	145	297,793	
40—54	M	294,457	10,632	18,587	5,602	13,021	4,061	1,081	132	347,573	
	F	263,744	10,263	22,042	7,023	14,823	2,994	624	96	321,609	
55 AND OVER	M	148,904	8,446	10,413	5,243	11,461	1,420	367	110	186,364	
	F	200,453	11,687	16,353	14,176	13,324	1,045	354	121	257,513	
	M	1,771,401	51,707	80,718	18,848	42,947	22,323	9,916	2,742	2,000,602	
	F	1,697,834	52,577	83,577	28,205	46,568	18,796	6,134	2,337	1,936,028	
TOTAL PERSONS	T	3,469,235	104,284	164,295	47,053	89,515	41,119	16,050	5,079	3,936,630	
	M	45.00	1.31	2.05	0.48	1.09	0.57	0.25	0.07	50.82	
	F	43.13	1.34	2.12	0.72	1.18	0.47	0.16	0.06	49.18	
PERCENTAGE	T	88.13	2.65	4.17	1.20	2.27	1.04	0.41	0.13	100.00	

Chapter 4

Marriage and Fertility

4.1 Introduction

As can be seen from Tab. 3.2.1 in Chapter 3, the crude birth rate (i.e. number of live births per thousand population) in Hong Kong fell rapidly from 35.0 per thousand in 1961 to 19.7 per thousand in 1971—a decline of 43% in ten years. Although the crude birth rate started to fall in 1961, the absolute number of births still showed an increase in the period 1961–64. The recent trend of decreasing births therefore only became apparent in 1964. The following factors are relevant to this decrease in births:

- a change in the number of women of child-bearing age.
- a change in the proportion of the female population in the productive child-bearing years who were married.
- the postponement of child-bearing.
- a decline in the fertility of married women.

The results of the 1971 Census and the birth statistics of recent years show the existence of all these factors.

The following table shows the number of women in each child-bearing age-group and this number expressed as a percentage of the total population in 1961 and 1971:

Tab. 4.1.1 Distribution of women in each child-bearing age-group, 1961 and 1971

Age-group	1961		1971	
	No.	% of total population	No.	% of total population
15—19	74,857	2.4	208,187	5.3
20—24	91,499	2.9	163,142	4.2
25—29	116,780	3.7	86,603	2.2
30—34	122,236	3.9	95,559	2.4
35—39	111,621	3.6	115,631	2.9
40—44	95,717	3.1	121,890	3.1
45—49	80,715	2.6	105,424	2.7
15—49	693,425	22.2	896,436	22.8

It can be seen that the proportion of the female population in the age-group 25–29 dropped from 3.7% in 1961 to 2.2% in 1971. The same trend can be noted for the second most fertile age-group, i.e. age-group 30–34, where the percentage dropped from 3.9% in 1961 to 2.4% in 1971. Though there was an increase in the number of women in the age-group 20–24 during this period from 91,000 to 163,000, yet, as will be seen in the latter part of this chapter, there was at the same time a significant drop in the percentage of women in this group who were married. These changes in the age distribution of the female population had a definite effect on the decrease in births.

The following table shows the age-marital-specific fertility rates in 1961 and 1971:

Tab. 4.1.2 Age-marital-specific fertility rates, 1961 and 1971 (No. of births per 1,000 married women in each age-group)

Age-group	1961	1971
15—19	721	586
20—24	458	451
25—29	368	307
30—34	248	174
35—39	152	88
40—44	66	31
45—49	12	4

The above table indicates that there was a decline in the fertility of married women in the ten year period, particularly for married women aged 35 and over. This reflects the fact that a large number of married women had adopted birth control and family planning over the past years. The fact that there was only a slight decrease in the rates for married women aged 20–29 is because this is the most fertile age-group when married women usually give birth to their first or second child.

4.2 Marital Status

Table 8 shows the whole population by quinquennial age-group, sex, area and marital status. Since only 14 persons aged under 15 reported themselves as married in the 1961 Census, it was decided that in the 1971 Census, all persons aged under 15 should be recorded as never married, in order to minimise possible inaccurate reporting. The following table shows the percentage of ever-married persons in each age-group:

Tab. 4.2.1 Percentage of ever-married persons by age-groups, 1961 and 1971

Age-group	Male		Female	
	1961	1971	1961	1971
15—19	1.3 %	0.5 %	6.4 %	2.9 %
20—24	13.8	7.9	51.3	32.4
25—29	43.8	36.5	84.5	79.9
30—34	73.2	65.5	94.0	94.4
35—39	86.6	80.5	95.0	97.0
40—49	93.6	90.6	93.4	96.7
50—59	96.1	95.8	92.4	93.8
60 and over	97.4	97.1	95.8	93.4

Between 1961 and 1971 there were significant decreases in the proportions married in the age-groups 15–34 for males and 15–24 for females, which were attributable to postponement of marriage by young persons.

In 1971, when children and youths under 15 are excluded, 36.2% of the population had never married, as compared with 27.2% in 1961. This is another indication of the postponement of marriage by young persons. Moreover, more women were deferring their marriages in 1971 than ten years before; increasing education, modernisation and the presence of a greater number of females in the labour force (see Chapter 6) appear to be relevant factors in this trend.

Overall, the New Territories had the largest proportion of ever-married persons (68% of those aged 15 and over) as compared with 64% in New Kowloon, 63% in Kowloon and Marine and 62% on Hong Kong Island. However, for the age-group 20–34, the marine districts had the largest proportion of ever-married persons both male and female, while the New Territories had the second largest. The following tables show the percentage of ever-married persons aged 20–34 by census areas:

Tab. 4.2.1 Percentage of ever-married men in age-group 20–34 in 1971

Age-group			Hong Kong Island	Kowloon	New Kowloon	New Territories	Marine
20–24	...	...	6.8 %	8.0 %	6.6 %	12.4 %	16.2 %
25–29	...	...	35.2	34.2	34.5	44.5	57.6
30–34	...	...	65.6	61.5	65.6	70.3	80.9

Tab. 4.2.2 Percentage of ever-married women in age-group 20–34 in 1971

Age-group			Hong Kong Island	Kowloon	New Kowloon	New Territories	Marine
20–24	...	...	28.7 %	34.9 %	30.2 %	41.7 %	46.3 %
25–29	...	...	75.4	78.3	80.1	88.6	92.3
30–34	...	...	91.8	92.5	95.8	97.5	98.7

It can be seen that the percentage of ever-married persons in the marine districts and the New Territories was considerably higher than that for urban areas—Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and New Kowloon. The high percentage of married persons in the marine districts can well be understood as boat dwellers are comparatively less educated and tend to marry young. As regards the New Territories, the high percentage reflects the fact that the New Territories is still a partly agricultural area with a more traditional society and a greater tendency to marry young.

4.3 Age at first marriage

Table 9 and 10 give the total number of ever-married men and women by age at first marriage and year of marriage. The average age at marriage for people in Hong Kong is now higher compared with other countries in the region. From the age-at-marriage data recorded by the Registrar General in 1970/71, it was found that the average age for men was 29.2 years and for women was 23.6 years. The 1971 Census information on age at first marriage since 1966 shows that the average age at first marriage was about 28 years for men and nearly 23 years for women. The Census figures agree with the Registrar General's figures when marriages other than first marriage are excluded from the latter.

Nearly 20% of ever-married persons reported that they did not know their age at first marriage. The percentage of women who did not know their age at first marriage was slightly higher than for men. This correlates with the lower age of marriage for females and their lower educational attainment (see Chapter 5).

The following table shows the year of marriage and average age at first marriage reported in the 1971 Census:

Tab. 4.3.1 Average age at first marriage (years)

Year of Marriage			Males	Females	Difference
Before 1941	...	...	22.7	19.5	3.2
1941–1945	...	...	24.6	20.9	3.7
1946–1950	...	...	25.5	21.3	4.2
1951–1955	...	...	26.3	22.1	4.2
1956–1960	...	...	27.6	23.1	4.5
1961–1965	...	...	28.3	23.3	5.0
1966–1970	...	...	28.0	22.7	5.3

It is clear that there has been a definite change in the pattern of age at marriage for both sexes over the period covered by the table. The apparent lower average age at marriage for both sexes in 1966–1970 was due to the large number of marriages in the younger age-group 20–24 during this period. However, the proportion married in this age-group was still much lower than in the higher age-groups. In general, men tend to postpone their marriage to a greater extent than women, presumably for economic reasons. It appears that in the period 1966 to 1970, men were marrying women five years younger than themselves.

4.4 Marriage and Education

Table 11 shows all ever-married men and women by age at first marriage and educational attainment. The following tables summaries Table 11 by excluding those ever-married persons whose age at first marriage was unknown:

Tab. 4.4.1 Ever-married men by age at first marriage and educational attainment, 1971

Age at first marriage				No schooling and kindergarten	Private tutor and primary	Secondary	Post secondary and higher
15—19	...	...	...	11.5 %	8.9 %	7.0 %	3.7 %
20—24	...	...	...	36.5	35.4	33.9	24.3
25—29	...	...	...	29.4	32.9	36.2	40.3
30—34	...	...	...	16.1	16.8	17.1	22.1
35—39	...	...	...	4.5	4.5	4.4	6.7
40 and over	...	...	...	2.0	1.5	1.4	2.9
Total	...	...	...	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Average age at first marriage				26.1	26.4	26.6	28.2

Tab. 4.4.2 Ever-married women by age at first marriage and educational attainment, 1971

Age at first marriage				No schooling and kindergarten	Private tutor and primary	Secondary	Post secondary and higher
15—19	...	...	...	43.1 %	32.5 %	20.8 %	7.6 %
20—24	...	...	...	42.0	49.3	53.7	45.8
25—29	...	...	...	10.8	14.5	20.8	37.0
30—34	...	...	...	2.9	2.9	3.7	7.4
35—39	...	...	...	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.6
40 and over	...	...	...	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6
Total	...	...	...	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Average age at first marriage				21.4	22.0	23.0	25.1

From the above tables, it appears that there is a direct connection between the educational attainment of both men and women and their age at marriage. It can be seen that those with no schooling or only primary school education married earlier than those who were more highly educated. This is particularly true on the female side. The 1971 Census data show that, when persons of unknown age at first marriage are excluded, 43 % of ever-married women with no schooling married between ages 15–19, and only 8 % of ever-married women with post secondary or university education married at those ages.

4.5 Marriage and place of origin

Tables 12 and 13 show all ever-married men and women by age at first marriage and place of origin. The following tables summarise Tables 12 and 13 by excluding those ever-married persons whose age at first marriage was unknown:

Tab. 4.5.1 Ever-married men by age at first marriage and place of origin, 1971

Age at first marriage					Hong Kong, Kowloon and New Territories	Canton, Macao and adjacent places	Sze Yap	Chiu Chau	Elsewhere in China	Other countries
15—19	...	...	...	...	14.2%	7.5%	9.5%	7.9%	8.8%	8.5%
20—24	...	...	...	...	44.0	33.1	34.5	36.2	33.8	40.1
25—29	...	...	...	...	27.6	34.7	33.5	35.1	32.3	32.6
30—34	...	...	...	...	10.8	18.3	16.8	15.9	16.9	12.0
35—39	...	...	...	...	2.5	4.8	4.3	3.7	5.7	4.1
40 and over	...	...	...	...	0.9	1.6	1.4	1.2	2.5	2.7
Total	...	...	...	...	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Average age at first marriage					24.2	26.1	25.7	25.6	26.1	25.5

Tab. 4.5.2 Ever-married women by age at first marriage and place of origin, 1971

Age at first marriage					Hong Kong, Kowloon and New Territories	Canton, Macao and adjacent places	Sze Yap	Chiu Chau	Elsewhere in China	Other countries
15—19	...	...	...	...	41.7%	31.6%	40.7%	36.3%	37.7%	23.5%
20—24	...	...	...	...	45.3	47.8	43.6	49.9	45.1	48.3
25—29	...	...	...	...	10.1	16.0	12.4	11.0	13.4	20.2
30—34	...	...	...	...	2.0	3.5	2.5	2.1	2.8	5.7
35—39	...	...	...	...	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.4
40 and over	...	...	...	...	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.9
Total	...	...	...	...	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Average age at first marriage					20.7	21.7	21.0	21.0	21.2	22.8

It can be seen that ever-married persons who regard Hong Kong as their place of origin, most of whom live in New Territories villages and boats, married at a comparatively early age; 58% of men and 87% of women in this group were married before they reached the age of 25. Those whose place of origin was Chiu Chau were the next earliest to be married, 44% of men and 86% of women being married by 25. The earlier marrying habit of people of these two places of origin partially explains the fact that the average number of children born to ever-married women of these two groups was higher than any other. (See Tab. 4.9.1.)

4.6 Marriage and occupation

Table 14 shows the economically active ever-married persons by age at first marriage, sex and occupation. The following tables summarise Table 14 by excluding those ever-married persons whose age at first marriage was unknown:

Tab. 4.6.1 Economically active ever-married men by age at first marriage and occupation, 1971

					Pro- fessional and techno- logical workers and artists, draughts- men and technicians	Adminis- trative, executive and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers and services sport and recreation workers	Farmers fisherfolk etc.	Transport and Com- munication workers, craftsmen, production worker and labourers, miners, quarrymen etc.	Armed forces and un- classified	
Age at first marriage											
15—19	...	...	...	...	3.7%	7.3%	7.3%	15.0%	7.3%	11.8%
20—24	...	...	...	...	24.7	34.1	33.3	43.5	33.7	41.6
25—29	...	...	...	...	40.3	34.5	34.5	25.1	35.7	28.1
30—34	...	...	...	...	22.5	16.8	18.3	11.3	17.7	13.2
35—39	...	...	...	...	6.3	5.1	5.0	3.5	4.4	3.9
40 and over	...	...	...	...	2.5	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.4
Total	...	...	...	...	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Average age at first marriage					...	28.1	26.8	26.8	25.0	26.6	25.5

Tab. 4.6.2 Economically active ever-married women by age at first marriage and occupation, 1971

					Pro- fessional and techno- logical workers and artists, draughts- men and technicians	Adminis- trative, executive and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers and services sport and recreation workers	Farmers fisherfolk etc.	Transport and Com- munication workers, craftsmen, production worker and labourers miners, quarrymen etc.	Armed forces and un- classified
Age at first marriage										
15—19	...	...	...	...	7.0%	30.5%	33.9%	45.4%	34.4%	36.5%
20—24	...	...	...	...	43.1	47.0	45.6	43.2	47.5	45.7
25—29	...	...	...	...	40.1	16.7	15.1	7.9	14.1	13.3
30—34	...	...	...	...	7.8	4.2	3.9	2.5	3.0	3.2
35—39	...	...	...	...	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8
40 and over	...	...	...	...	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5
Total	...	...	...	...	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Average age at first marriage					...	25.3	22.5	22.2	21.0	21.9

These occupational groups are not entirely comparable because of difference in age-structure, for example, managers are likely to be older and reflect marriage patterns of an older age-group. It can be seen that farmers and fisherfolk usually married young, about 60% of ever-married men and nearly 90% of ever-married women in this group being married at an age under 25 (average age 25.0 for men and 21.0 for women). On the other hand, the professional and technological workers, artists, draughtsmen and technicians usually married at a later age than persons of other occupations, particularly on the female side (the average age being 28.1 for men and 25.3 for women). Of women working as professional and technological workers, artists, draughtsmen and technicians, 40% married in their late twenties i.e. 25-29 and this percentage was significantly higher than among females in other occupations.

In 1971, the labour force of Hong Kong was 1,654,907 and the proportion of males to females in the labour force was 1,096,900 to 558,007; 61.1% of males and 49.7% of females in the labour force were married.

4.7 Number of children born/living

Table 15 shows the total ever-married women by number of children born/living. Of the 879,633 married women recorded in the 1971 Census, 8.1% reported as not having given birth at the 1971 Census moment, while 1.2% had given birth to 10 or more children. The corresponding percentages in the 1966 By-Census were 8.0% and 1.8%. Moreover, on average, the number of children born to an ever-married woman declined from 3.38 in 1966 to 3.27 in 1971.

The average number of children born to ever-married women in various age-groups in 1966 and 1971 was as follows:

Tab. 4.7.1 Average number of children born to ever-married women, 1966 and 1971

Age-group	1966	1971
15—24	1.29	1.15
25—39	3.47	3.15
40—54	3.78	4.03
55 and over... ..	3.18	2.96
Average	3.38	3.27

The larger number of children recorded as born to ever-married women aged 40-54 is due to the effect of high fertility during the 1950's when these women were in the most fertile age-group.

In order to examine more closely the situation in 1971, the following table gives the information by quinquennial age-groups:

Tab. 4.7.2 Average number of children born to ever-married women, 1971

Age-group	Number
15—19	0.71
20—24	1.20
25—29	2.05
30—34	3.10
35—39	3.87
40—44	4.27
45—49	4.11
50—54	3.61
55—59	3.12
60—64	2.80
65 and over	2.94
15 and over	3.27

The average number of children born to women aged 40–44 is the highest because those women who had in 1971 completed or nearly completed their family were in the most fertile age-group in 1950's when high fertility prevailed. The lower average number of children born to women aged under 40 is because these young married women had not yet finished adding to their families. However the fact that for women aged 50 and over the average number of children born decreases as age increases deserves comment because those women were of the older generation who married young and preferred large families. The smaller number of children reported by this group may be due to the fact that these women were in the most fertile age-group 20–29 during the Second World War. As fecundity declines with age, they could not give birth to the normally desired number of children after the war; reporting might also be affected by lapses of memory.

Of those ever-married women who had given birth to 1–9 children, 92.9% had the same number of children living at the time of the 1971 Census. On the other hand, only 7,415 or 1% of ever-married women who had given birth to children were recorded as having none alive at the census moment.

4.8 Fertility and Education

Table 16 shows all ever-married women by quinquennial age-groups, number of children born and educational attainment. The following table summarises the relationship between educational attainment and number of children born to all ever-married women:

Tab. 4.8.1 Fertility and educational attainment, 1971

No. of children born	No schooling and kindergarten	Private tutor and primary	Secondary	Post secondary and higher
0–2	39.4%	41.8%	57.7%	64.6%
3–5	39.7	42.6	33.9	30.7
6 and over	20.9	15.6	8.4	4.7
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Average number of children born	3.54	3.25	2.53	2.19

It can be seen that there is a close relationship between the educational attainment of mothers and the number of children born to them. The percentage of women who had given birth to only 0–2 children increases with higher educational levels. On the other hand, the percentage of women who had given birth to six or more children decreases with higher education. In 1971, 21% of ever-married women with no schooling had given birth to six or more children, whereas only 5% of ever-married women with post secondary and higher education had given birth to more than five children.

4.9 Fertility and Place of Origin

Table 17 and 18 show all ever-married persons by quinquennial age-group, sex, place of origin and number of children born. Overall, those women whose place of origin was Hong Kong and Chiu Chau gave birth to more children than women of other places of origin. One-quarter of the ever-married women of these two places of origin had more than five children, whereas only 16% of women of other places of origin had given birth to six or more children.

However, in order to find out the prevalent family size for women of different places of origin, it is necessary to study the number of children born to ever-married women in the 45–49 age-group. Women of this age-group are normally past child-bearing age, but have not yet reached the age of high mortality. The following table summarises the relationship between place of origin and number of children for ever-married women aged 45–49:

Tab. 4.9.1 Fertility and place of origin for women aged 45–49, 1971

No. of children born						Hong Kong, Kowloon and New Territories	Canton, Macao and adjacent places	Sze Yap	Chiu Chau	Elsewhere in China	Other countries
0	...	...	...	...	...	2.7%	6.3%	4.3%	1.9%	4.8%	12.7%
1	...	...	...	...	...	6.5	12.8	12.0	6.3	14.0	17.5
2	...	...	...	...	...	9.1	12.5	12.4	10.1	16.4	26.6
3	...	...	...	...	...	9.4	12.1	13.0	10.4	15.6	19.1
4	...	...	...	...	...	11.8	13.8	14.9	12.9	15.6	9.9
5	...	...	...	...	...	13.4	13.4	14.4	15.7	12.5	5.9
6 and over	...	...	...	...	...	47.1	29.1	29.0	42.7	21.1	8.3
Total	...	...	...	...	...	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Average number of children born						5.25	4.05	4.12	4.97	3.66	2.56

It can be seen that ever-married women whose place of origin was the Canton region or Sze Yap were more or less equally distributed by number of children. On the other hand, ever-married women whose place of origin was Hong Kong or Chiu Chau were increasingly concentrated in the higher birth orders. In these two origin groups, more than 40% of the women with completed families had had five or more children. This is an interesting phenomenon which would repay further study. As regards countries other than Hong Kong and China, the average number of children born to ever-married women was two.

However, women aged 45–49 may be classified as of the older generation, and their levels of child bearing might be different from those of the younger generation of the same place of origin. In order to examine whether there has been a change in relative fertility, the average number of children born to married women age 25–34 of different places of origin is shown below:

Tab. 4.9.2 Fertility and place of origin for ever-married women aged 25–34 in 1971

	Hong Kong, Kowloon and New Territories	Canton, Macao and adjacent places	Sze Yap	Chiu Chau	Elsewhere in China	Other countries	All places
Average number of children born ...	3.37	2.58	2.66	3.18	2.43	1.78	2.65

While the average for this age group is 2.6 children, it is clear that those women whose place of origin is Chiu Chau and Hong Kong, regardless of their age, still tend to have larger than average families.

Although male fertility is of less interest than female fertility, it is believed that the correlation between fertility and place of origin might be derived from the male side, for example, married men whose place of origin was Chiu Chau might prefer a larger family, regardless of their wives' place of origin. The following table summarises the relationship between place of origin and number of children born for ever-married men aged 55–59 (the majority in this age-group have wives who are normally past the child-bearing age);

Tab. 4.9.3 Fertility and place of origin for ever-married men aged 55–59 in 1971

No. of children born to wives					Hong Kong, Kowloon and New Territories	Canton Macao and adjacent places	Sze Yap	Chiu Chau	Elsewhere in China	Other countries
0	...	...	...	...	3.8%	6.1%	4.7%	3.7%	6.1%	12.0%
1	...	...	...	...	7.8	12.1	12.1	8.6	13.1	20.5
2	...	...	...	...	12.0	14.2	14.2	12.7	16.6	24.1
3	...	...	...	...	11.7	13.6	14.3	12.7	14.9	14.0
4	...	...	...	...	13.6	14.2	15.3	14.5	14.5	12.8
5	...	...	...	...	14.6	12.6	13.3	13.8	12.5	5.8
6 and over	...	...	...	...	36.5	27.2	26.1	34.0	22.3	10.8
Total	...	...	...	...	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Average number of children born					4.69	3.98	3.98	4.46	3.71	2.69

The above table shows that as far as place of origin is concerned, the conclusions about female fertility are largely applicable to male fertility also. In other words, ever-married men whose place of origin was the Canton region or Sze Yap had equal preference for various family sizes. On the other hand, ever-married men whose place of origin was Hong Kong or Chiu Chau preferred a large family.

Definitions

Chapter 4

Fertility—the frequency of births in a population. The fundamental notion of fertility is an actual level of performance in a population, based on the numbers of live births that occur. It must be distinguished from *Fecundity*, the potential level of performance (or physical capacity for bearing children) of the population.

Crude birth rate—the ratio of the number of live births occurring in a population during a calendar year to the total population at the middle of that year.

Age-marital specific fertility rate—the number of live births occurring to mothers in a particular reproductive age-group during a calendar year to every thousand married women of that same age-group at the middle of that year.

Marital status—respondents were recorded as never married, married, widowed and divorced/separated. Enumerators were instructed to record the answers given, and not to distinguish registered from unregistered marriages, wives from concubines, legal from customary divorces or legal from voluntary separations. All persons below the age of 15 were automatically classified as never married.

Ever-married persons—included married, widowed and divorced/separated.

Educational attainment—see Chapter 5 for definition.

Place of origin—see Chapter 3 for definition.

Occupation—see Chapter 6 for definition.

Number of children born—for women, the number included any children born to her by a previous husband, but did not include adopted children or children born to her husband by a different wife or concubine; for men, the number included all children by him born to any previous wife or any concubine, but did not include adopted children or step-children.

Number of children living—the number of children born and alive at the 1971 Census moment.

8. WHOLE POPULATION BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUP BY SEX BY CENSUS AREA BY MARITAL STATUS

AGE GROUP	SEX	HONG KONG ISLAND					KOWLOON				
		Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Sub-total	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Sub-total
UNDER 15	M	159,060	—	—	—	159,060	107,860	—	—	—	107,860
	F	151,072	—	—	—	151,072	102,811	—	—	—	102,811
15—19	M	59,324	210	1	2	59,537	39,045	218	—	2	39,265
	F	54,020	1,306	5	2	55,333	34,547	1,358	4	2	35,911
20—24	M	47,172	3,404	3	9	50,588	33,658	2,924	4	13	36,599
	F	34,422	13,789	38	30	48,279	23,531	12,546	16	34	36,127
25—29	M	17,924	9,687	22	41	27,674	17,198	8,880	14	46	26,138
	F	5,819	17,757	54	43	23,673	4,352	15,619	45	58	20,074
30—34	M	10,321	19,564	60	95	30,040	10,997	17,392	61	100	28,550
	F	2,018	22,378	168	82	24,646	1,465	17,780	131	93	19,469
35—39	M	6,809	25,274	152	202	32,437	6,783	21,751	155	186	28,875
	F	1,298	26,541	467	136	28,442	909	19,664	318	162	21,053
40—44	M	4,195	27,891	389	221	32,696	3,944	21,718	301	215	26,178
	F	1,482	29,209	1,243	159	32,093	874	19,289	862	183	21,208
45—49	M	2,383	25,634	505	201	28,723	1,857	18,190	403	168	20,618
	F	1,700	25,661	2,097	184	29,642	970	17,084	1,445	163	19,662
50—54	M	1,387	24,729	716	172	27,004	1,053	16,904	571	144	18,672
	F	2,054	22,359	3,403	171	27,987	1,287	15,056	2,364	135	18,842
55—59	M	818	19,622	800	117	21,357	585	12,794	599	101	14,079
	F	2,199	16,428	4,199	138	22,964	1,295	11,417	3,064	104	15,880
60—64	M	487	13,638	924	58	15,107	335	8,984	582	70	9,971
	F	1,961	11,236	4,883	89	18,169	1,216	8,479	3,718	84	13,497
65 AND OVER	M	496	14,864	2,107	78	17,545	310	9,809	1,421	50	11,590
	F	2,171	16,240	13,605	99	32,115	1,288	12,581	9,387	87	23,343
TOTAL	M	310,376	184,517	5,679	1,196	501,768	223,625	139,564	4,111	1,095	368,395
	F	260,216	202,904	30,162	1,133	494,415	174,545	150,873	21,354	1,105	347,877
	T	570,592	387,421	35,841	2,329	996,183	398,170	290,437	25,465	2,200	716,272

AGE GROUP	SEX	NEW KOWLOON					NEW TERRITORIES				
		Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Sub-total	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Sub-total
UNDER 15	M	290,031	—	—	—	290,031	144,706	—	—	—	144,706
	F	277,266	—	—	—	277,266	139,245	—	—	—	139,245
15—19	M	83,042	305	1	—	83,348	32,042	223	3	—	32,268
	F	78,697	1,994	13	2	80,706	30,589	1,174	6	3	31,772
20—24	M	56,311	3,976	6	12	60,305	19,140	2,695	4	7	21,846
	F	39,455	17,018	27	15	56,515	11,343	8,106	14	7	19,470
25—29	M	23,666	12,392	31	34	36,123	8,342	6,660	12	17	15,031
	F	5,709	22,931	75	36	28,751	1,444	11,128	34	12	12,618
30—34	M	13,546	25,566	89	139	39,340	5,099	11,944	37	70	17,150
	F	1,453	32,466	264	56	34,239	394	15,095	122	29	15,640
35—39	M	8,162	37,466	286	203	46,117	3,214	16,251	112	113	19,690
	F	909	43,258	733	107	45,007	282	18,609	273	42	19,206
40—44	M	4,647	45,302	558	259	50,766	2,129	19,216	235	129	21,709
	F	884	43,835	1,790	159	46,668	320	18,976	610	69	19,975
45—49	M	2,502	39,778	706	241	43,227	1,306	16,806	306	129	18,547
	F	993	34,972	2,516	158	38,639	302	14,803	840	59	16,004
50—54	M	1,385	34,851	933	197	37,366	907	14,920	410	100	16,337
	F	1,310	27,502	3,910	148	32,870	443	11,496	1,367	63	13,369
55—59	M	740	24,561	986	134	26,421	514	10,860	484	82	11,940
	F	1,445	19,061	4,921	123	25,550	499	8,111	1,690	46	10,346
60—64	M	437	15,861	998	82	17,378	325	8,157	498	67	9,047
	F	1,414	13,601	6,235	93	21,343	612	6,521	2,524	38	9,695
65 AND OVER	M	395	15,545	2,218	98	18,256	385	8,966	1,328	71	10,750
	F	1,874	22,626	17,744	105	42,349	1,375	10,220	7,668	76	19,339
TOTAL	M	484,864	255,603	6,812	1,399	748,678	218,109	116,698	3,429	785	339,021
	F	411,409	279,264	38,228	1,002	729,903	186,848	124,239	15,148	444	326,679
	T	896,273	534,867	45,040	2,401	1,478,581	404,957	240,937	18,577	1,229	665,700

**8. WHOLE POPULATION BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUP BY SEX
BY CENSUS AREA BY MARITAL STATUS—(Contd.)**

AGE GROUP	SEX	MARINE					GRAND TOTAL				
		Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Sub- total	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Total
UNDER 15	M	18,463	—	—	—	18,463	720,120	—	—	—	720,120
	F	17,390	—	—	—	17,390	687,784	—	—	—	687,784
15—19	M	5,207	32	—	—	5,239	218,660	988	5	4	219,657
	F	4,258	207	—	—	4,465	202,111	6,039	28	9	208,187
20—24	M	3,244	629	—	—	3,873	159,525	13,628	17	41	173,211
	F	1,477	1,274	—	—	2,751	110,228	52,733	95	86	163,142
25—29	M	913	1,237	3	2	2,155	68,043	38,856	82	140	107,121
	F	114	1,372	1	—	1,487	17,438	68,807	209	149	86,603
30—34	M	380	1,602	4	—	1,986	40,343	76,068	251	404	117,066
	F	20	1,541	4	—	1,565	5,350	89,260	689	260	95,559
35—39	M	242	2,119	8	2	2,371	25,210	102,861	713	706	129,490
	F	16	1,892	14	1	1,923	3,414	109,964	1,805	448	115,631
40—44	M	139	2,156	10	5	2,310	15,054	116,283	1,493	829	133,659
	F	24	1,894	28	—	1,946	3,584	113,203	4,533	570	121,890
45—49	M	83	1,730	17	1	1,831	8,131	102,138	1,937	740	112,946
	F	19	1,426	32	—	1,477	3,984	93,946	6,930	564	105,424
50—54	M	53	1,512	23	1	1,589	4,785	92,916	2,653	614	100,968
	F	27	1,161	39	—	1,227	5,121	77,574	11,083	517	94,295
55—59	M	34	1,083	19	—	1,136	2,691	68,920	2,888	434	74,933
	F	12	859	59	1	931	5,450	55,876	13,933	412	75,671
60—64	M	14	741	34	—	789	1,598	47,381	3,036	277	52,292
	F	8	609	88	—	705	5,211	40,446	17,448	304	63,409
65 AND OVER	M	24	910	64	—	998	1,610	50,094	7,138	297	59,139
	F	12	1,005	269	1	1,287	6,720	62,672	48,673	368	118,433
TOTAL	M	28,796	13,751	182	11	42,740	1,265,770	710,133	20,213	4,486	2,000,602
	F	23,377	13,240	534	3	37,154	1,056,395	770,520	105,426	3,687	1,936,028
	T	52,173	26,991	716	14	79,894	2,322,165	1,480,653	125,639	8,173	3,936,630

9. EVER MARRIED MEN BY AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE BY YEAR OF MARRIAGE

AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE	YEAR OF MARRIAGE											Unknown	Total
	Before 1941	1941- 1945	1946- 1950	1951- 1955	1956- 1960	1961- 1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970*		
15	1,397	433	301	113	57	65	10	4	6	2	—	—	2,388
16	3,004	629	486	188	112	59	22	9	15	14	2	—	4,540
17	4,060	957	815	348	214	159	38	56	53	59	18	—	6,777
18	11,511	2,792	2,456	1,199	663	484	136	129	155	145	54	—	19,724
19	7,128	2,264	2,475	1,451	910	698	201	231	264	309	109	—	16,040
20	22,209	6,987	7,743	4,546	3,000	1,828	502	532	514	560	206	—	48,627
21	8,970	3,864	4,437	3,184	2,503	2,048	507	732	832	824	281	—	28,182
22	14,130	6,148	7,513	5,749	4,371	3,079	731	789	1,147	1,150	387	—	45,194
23	8,050	4,267	5,358	4,531	3,974	3,090	767	932	1,189	1,259	520	—	33,937
24	11,009	5,716	7,273	6,860	6,687	4,975	1,154	1,381	1,470	1,356	600	—	48,481
25	9,792	5,711	7,005	6,755	7,404	5,985	1,086	1,345	1,514	1,420	532	—	48,549
26	6,377	3,994	6,144	6,073	7,890	6,448	1,688	1,314	1,661	1,473	519	—	43,581
27	4,402	3,052	5,016	4,881	7,098	6,257	1,380	1,857	1,564	1,432	485	—	37,424
28	5,170	3,819	5,883	5,881	8,322	7,739	1,903	1,591	2,084	1,281	489	—	44,162
29	2,082	1,909	3,224	3,371	5,317	5,804	1,298	1,552	1,438	1,560	417	—	27,972
30	5,026	3,962	6,214	5,561	7,983	7,615	1,625	1,514	1,525	1,183	449	—	42,657
31	1,064	1,126	1,814	2,066	3,291	4,091	952	917	953	907	274	—	17,455
32	1,509	1,635	2,523	2,504	3,915	4,465	942	1,003	979	781	276	—	20,532
33	656	733	1,258	1,386	2,332	2,690	685	689	712	603	223	—	11,967
34	437	564	1,066	1,030	1,809	2,223	622	584	615	537	190	—	9,677
35	603	730	1,219	1,269	1,835	2,118	444	534	509	440	170	—	9,871
36	298	339	868	702	1,311	1,474	450	349	390	354	121	—	6,656
37	148	213	500	443	832	935	201	326	275	278	98	—	4,249
38	194	219	561	513	934	962	255	185	278	168	90	—	4,359
39	94	123	315	289	458	565	114	132	143	176	51	—	2,460
40	218	275	523	474	653	577	128	133	120	83	44	—	3,228
41	33	58	120	119	213	256	63	76	83	85	21	—	1,127
42	50	92	161	169	252	285	47	70	56	49	19	—	1,250
43	19	38	105	90	129	158	35	58	41	37	13	—	723
44	20	39	87	77	135	141	36	36	33	39	11	—	654
45	30	42	84	120	132	142	32	30	28	28	14	—	682
46	11	19	53	38	76	92	38	28	26	18	11	—	410
47	10	13	32	38	61	74	20	22	19	20	5	—	314
48	6	10	55	47	77	86	21	23	20	16	4	—	365
49	7	6	18	13	45	43	4	11	12	16	4	—	179
50	6	19	39	53	45	47	12	7	12	11	7	—	258
51	1	2	8	15	16	22	2	4	7	5	4	—	86
52	3	3	14	16	17	13	4	3	4	3	1	—	81
53	2	4	11	4	14	9	4	2	6	9	7	—	72
54	—	4	5	9	14	19	2	5	5	—	1	—	64
55	1	2	4	10	11	14	4	3	8	5	3	—	65
56	—	1	1	6	11	6	6	2	1	2	2	—	38
57	1	1	3	5	9	7	1	3	3	—	—	—	33
58	—	—	5	5	7	9	1	—	2	1	2	—	32
59	—	—	3	1	5	5	1	—	—	7	—	—	22
60	1	3	1	1	5	5	1	2	—	2	1	—	22
61	—	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	—	—	13
62	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	8
63	—	—	2	1	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	8
64	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
65 AND OVER	—	—	—	3	7	9	2	2	4	2	1	—	30
UNKNOWN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139,605	139,605
TOTAL	129,739	62,818	83,804	72,211	85,162	77,880	18,179	19,209	20,776	18,712	6,737	139,605	734,832

* Including the first two months of 1971.

10. EVER MARRIED WOMEN BY AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE BY YEAR OF MARRIAGE

AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE	YEAR OF MARRIAGE												Total
	Before 1941	1941- 1945	1946- 1950	1951- 1955	1956- 1960	1961- 1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970*	Unknown	
15	7,172	1,197	915	533	318	331	62	103	89	95	37	—	10,852
16	16,412	2,707	2,338	1,101	769	824	231	217	281	338	84	—	25,302
17	25,199	5,297	5,390	2,825	1,883	2,298	568	632	709	730	231	—	45,762
18	44,987	10,454	12,706	7,702	5,646	5,423	1,429	1,300	1,511	1,254	452	—	92,864
19	24,599	8,167	10,584	7,853	6,235	6,060	1,616	1,795	1,919	1,743	552	—	71,123
20	42,024	13,163	17,402	12,744	10,906	8,680	2,395	2,522	2,668	2,236	820	—	115,560
21	12,821	5,791	8,041	7,763	7,885	7,217	1,996	2,608	2,856	2,474	905	—	60,357
22	14,279	6,747	9,160	8,811	9,447	7,294	1,857	2,007	2,677	2,592	980	—	65,851
23	6,888	3,994	5,518	5,754	7,218	6,022	1,406	1,652	2,021	2,193	856	—	43,522
24	7,024	4,171	5,472	5,866	8,593	7,159	1,592	1,607	1,755	1,793	747	—	45,779
25	5,019	3,073	4,105	4,322	6,536	6,099	1,038	1,133	1,241	1,156	467	—	34,189
26	2,581	1,937	3,053	3,032	5,348	4,870	1,108	824	1,009	816	341	—	24,919
27	1,427	1,260	1,996	2,030	3,674	3,712	682	849	628	553	232	—	17,043
28	1,754	1,374	2,163	2,135	3,628	3,401	754	567	652	391	155	—	16,974
29	603	528	978	1,064	1,874	2,052	417	422	356	346	93	—	8,733
30	1,110	948	1,440	1,353	2,022	2,039	352	357	327	219	84	—	10,251
31	164	199	384	479	697	921	205	164	166	163	44	—	3,586
32	222	241	489	542	783	894	204	157	153	123	56	—	3,864
33	120	123	285	281	471	546	129	125	122	100	48	—	2,350
34	84	107	223	237	391	438	106	94	101	73	31	—	1,885
35	82	120	209	273	369	417	87	88	70	60	32	—	1,807
36	35	42	134	166	276	274	56	64	60	46	24	—	1,177
37	35	38	98	100	167	212	44	72	38	47	15	—	866
38	24	27	94	124	191	177	52	32	55	35	9	—	820
39	15	10	54	67	112	129	24	31	32	35	6	—	515
40	28	32	114	123	125	124	27	30	18	18	10	—	649
41	5	12	24	25	45	64	21	12	13	15	8	—	244
42	8	6	28	45	46	67	21	16	16	17	5	—	275
43	4	6	18	18	28	28	13	15	12	8	6	—	156
44	3	3	22	17	29	25	7	8	7	10	3	—	134
45	5	6	20	28	28	34	8	6	11	6	8	—	160
46	1	6	8	13	22	25	3	7	7	5	1	—	98
47	1	1	3	12	11	13	5	6	1	8	1	—	62
48	1	3	7	12	15	10	1	6	9	2	4	—	70
49	2	3	2	9	5	6	2	4	—	7	3	—	43
50	4	7	25	24	8	14	3	5	4	3	3	—	100
51	1	1	2	10	4	4	1	3	2	4	—	—	32
52	—	—	3	6	3	2	1	2	3	1	2	—	23
53	—	2	1	6	—	4	—	—	2	3	3	—	21
54	—	2	5	1	1	4	3	—	3	1	—	—	20
55	—	—	3	5	1	4	2	—	1	1	3	—	20
56	—	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	12
57	—	—	—	2	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	8
58	—	—	2	9	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	16
59	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	7
60	1	—	2	10	3	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	21
61	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
62	1	—	2	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	8
63	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
64	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
65 AND OVER	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	7
UNKNOWN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	171,493	171,493
TOTAL	214,745	71,806	93,526	77,544	85,822	77,922	18,532	19,546	21,608	19,725	7,364	171,493	879,633

* Including the first two months of 1971.

11. EVER MARRIED PERSONS BY AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE BY SEX BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE	SEX	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						Total
		No schooling and Kindergarten	Private tutor	Primary	Secondary	Post secondary	University (graduate)	
15—19	M	7,828	6,592	22,597	10,914	636	902	49,469
	F	131,116	13,587	78,089	21,834	846	431	245,903
20—24	M	24,885	21,333	95,107	53,008	4,229	5,859	204,421
	F	127,772	15,648	123,583	56,328	4,542	3,196	331,069
25—29	M	20,089	18,253	89,885	56,728	6,345	10,388	201,688
	F	32,718	4,583	36,427	21,867	3,355	2,908	101,858
30—34	M	11,026	10,176	45,123	26,787	3,243	5,933	102,288
	F	8,692	1,087	7,009	3,892	633	623	21,936
35—39	M	3,101	3,043	11,859	6,822	944	1,826	27,595
	F	2,423	283	1,464	752	153	110	5,185
40—44	M	976	901	2,650	1,635	244	576	6,982
	F	734	94	376	187	26	41	1,458
45—49	M	276	263	688	459	66	198	1,950
	F	230	17	100	62	10	14	433
50 AND OVER	M	115	128	278	176	29	108	834
	F	208	9	43	21	8	9	298
UNKNOWN	M	30,452	19,008	63,251	22,027	1,606	3,261	139,605
	F	110,615	9,169	39,304	10,863	779	763	171,493
TOTAL	M	98,748	79,697	331,438	178,556	17,342	29,051	734,832
	F	414,508	44,477	286,395	115,806	10,352	8,095	879,633
	T	513,256	124,174	617,833	294,362	27,694	37,146	1,614,465

12. EVER MARRIED MEN BY AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE BY PLACE OF ORIGIN

AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE	PLACE OF ORIGIN									Total
	Hong Kong, Kowloon and New Territories	Canton, Macao and adjacent places	Sze Yap	Chiu Chau	Elsewhere in Kwangtung Province	Elsewhere in China	Other Asian countries	Non-Asian countries	Unknown	
15	154	1,228	289	151	275	160	122	9	—	2,388
16	339	2,256	761	336	456	263	118	9	2	4,540
17	340	3,041	1,445	656	595	486	187	26	1	6,777
18	1,145	9,092	4,248	2,077	1,565	1,172	291	128	6	19,724
19	956	7,356	3,268	1,307	1,170	1,464	270	236	13	16,040
20	2,465	24,122	9,122	5,128	3,326	3,478	466	498	22	48,627
21	1,264	13,104	5,035	2,906	1,618	2,783	568	892	12	28,182
22	2,134	22,896	7,978	4,511	2,717	3,504	532	901	21	45,194
23	1,426	16,784	5,944	3,462	2,065	2,953	379	911	13	33,937
24	1,810	25,236	8,353	4,868	2,900	3,886	446	965	17	48,481
25	1,513	24,975	8,270	5,161	3,143	3,998	507	969	13	48,549
26	1,322	23,430	7,686	4,112	2,603	3,213	380	818	17	43,581
27	992	19,746	6,592	3,841	2,334	2,852	365	691	11	37,424
28	1,213	23,982	7,765	4,344	2,893	3,046	319	585	15	44,162
29	683	14,894	5,016	2,764	1,869	2,043	211	478	14	27,972
30	1,011	23,695	7,332	4,011	2,946	2,935	269	446	12	42,657
31	399	9,538	3,172	1,543	1,204	1,210	126	258	5	17,455
32	427	11,421	3,543	1,778	1,512	1,451	140	256	4	20,532
33	235	6,508	2,105	998	871	1,003	77	167	3	11,967
34	168	5,306	1,594	826	727	824	66	163	3	9,677
35	206	5,308	1,642	823	811	874	51	156	—	9,871
36	114	3,688	1,107	445	567	594	29	111	1	6,656
37	75	2,212	701	353	378	406	30	91	3	4,249
38	75	2,328	708	352	349	442	21	83	1	4,359
39	47	1,260	377	189	210	283	18	76	—	2,460
40	73	1,690	500	220	283	369	19	74	—	3,228
41	19	586	176	78	87	134	10	36	1	1,127
42	23	613	160	112	126	171	10	35	—	1,250
43	10	348	110	53	63	103	5	31	—	723
44	9	309	101	57	52	87	7	32	—	654
45	15	329	105	48	55	97	8	25	—	682
46	4	214	49	26	36	61	5	15	—	410
47	5	139	40	28	33	52	2	15	—	314
48	11	185	42	26	29	58	2	12	—	365
49	5	85	22	4	24	24	3	12	—	179
50 AND OVER	16	367	125	40	90	117	10	69	—	834
UNKNOWN	5,280	73,404	25,145	14,273	11,589	8,568	697	514	135	139,605
TOTAL	25,983	381,675	130,628	71,907	51,571	55,164	6,766	10,793	345	734,832

13. EVER MARRIED WOMEN BY AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE BY PLACE OF ORIGIN

AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE	PLACE OF ORIGIN									Total
	Hong Kong, Kowloon and New Territories	Canton, Macao and adjacent places	Sze Yap	Chiu Chau	Elsewhere in Kwangtung Province	Elsewhere in China	Other Asian countries	Non-Asian countries	Unknown	
15	967	5,489	1,682	614	970	863	222	31	14	10,852
16	1,740	12,354	4,891	1,829	1,798	2,333	252	85	20	25,302
17	2,391	21,242	10,270	3,971	2,899	4,411	309	242	27	45,762
18	5,107	45,948	19,089	8,905	5,094	7,726	399	533	63	92,864
19	3,640	35,567	15,346	5,233	3,940	6,237	317	791	52	71,123
20	5,918	61,982	20,409	10,748	5,891	9,087	446	990	89	115,560
21	2,751	32,267	10,155	5,354	3,029	5,312	331	1,123	35	60,357
22	2,914	37,696	10,299	5,261	3,212	5,078	372	981	38	65,851
23	1,754	24,252	6,940	3,483	2,224	3,664	318	872	15	43,522
24	1,693	26,713	7,011	3,357	2,267	3,602	331	783	22	45,779
25	1,146	20,155	5,281	2,228	1,790	2,652	264	658	15	34,189
26	814	14,843	3,804	1,566	1,308	1,898	187	485	14	24,919
27	530	10,341	2,588	1,001	835	1,252	152	335	9	17,043
28	572	10,444	2,548	966	927	1,127	95	281	14	16,974
29	268	5,293	1,352	474	429	626	51	234	6	8,733
30	326	6,310	1,532	551	555	694	64	213	6	10,251
31	92	2,198	496	183	183	271	38	122	3	3,586
32	126	2,374	559	212	195	260	35	102	1	3,864
33	67	1,442	310	120	131	176	24	79	1	2,350
34	61	1,161	245	105	102	121	18	71	1	1,885
35	58	1,117	233	103	100	131	12	52	1	1,807
36	42	692	181	48	69	101	4	38	2	1,177
37	46	514	113	50	53	59	9	22	—	866
38	33	506	102	48	38	63	7	23	—	820
39	26	298	65	26	33	46	6	15	—	515
40	22	380	95	39	22	65	3	22	1	649
41	11	138	31	15	18	15	4	11	1	244
42	15	143	48	11	14	32	2	10	—	275
43	8	84	25	9	7	15	1	7	—	156
44	3	67	16	9	8	23	1	7	—	134
45	7	81	23	12	13	12	1	11	—	160
46	2	52	14	6	4	11	2	7	—	98
47	4	33	9	4	1	5	—	6	—	62
48	3	37	7	4	6	7	1	5	—	70
49	—	30	7	1	1	2	—	1	1	43
50 AND OVER	16	161	46	17	16	28	1	13	—	298
UNKNOWN	8,541	92,997	31,874	15,522	10,336	10,761	549	549	364	171,493
TOTAL	41,714	475,401	157,696	72,085	48,518	68,766	4,828	9,810	815	879,633

14. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE EVER MARRIED PERSONS BY AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE (QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUP) BY SEX BY OCCUPATION (MAJOR GROUP)

		OCCUPATION (MAJOR GROUP)										
AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE	SEX	Professional and technological workers	Artists, draughtsmen and technicians	Administrative, executive and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	Farmers, fisherfolk, etc.	Miners, quarrymen, etc.	Transport and communication workers	Craftsmen, production workers and labourers	Services, sport and recreation workers	Armed forces and unclassified	Total
15—19	M	629	328	3,723	6,473	2,573	161	3,440	14,536	6,710	2,835	41,408
	F	461	552	1,842	7,150	5,560	187	717	35,182	17,215	4,412	73,278
20—24	M	3,581	2,806	17,307	31,647	7,454	651	18,195	65,291	28,743	9,991	185,666
	F	2,402	3,868	2,840	13,941	5,291	253	1,146	48,305	18,793	5,522	102,361
25—29	M	5,003	5,415	17,536	34,474	4,307	693	19,664	68,763	28,104	6,753	190,712
	F	2,212	3,615	1,009	5,523	961	56	412	14,281	5,360	1,606	35,035
30—34	M	2,733	3,084	8,541	18,682	1,935	360	9,744	34,078	14,587	3,160	96,904
	F	467	675	256	1,221	304	23	94	3,073	1,612	383	8,108
35—39	M	744	869	2,576	5,131	604	98	2,319	8,649	3,921	925	25,836
	F	89	128	73	277	87	7	23	762	447	100	1,993
40—44	M	176	259	767	1,275	184	26	434	1,853	945	233	6,152
	F	26	25	23	77	27	1	4	168	142	41	534
45—49	M	72	75	254	353	53	7	84	440	226	72	1,636
	F	7	6	3	26	8	—	2	49	44	10	155
50 AND OVER	M	31	40	83	96	27	2	28	115	98	32	552
	F	3	3	1	6	3	—	—	14	20	7	57
UNKNOWN	M	1,690	1,308	8,186	20,995	4,990	591	10,608	47,493	19,750	5,792	121,403
	F	646	771	1,319	6,256	3,154	189	449	24,890	15,086	3,306	56,066
TOTAL	M	14,659	14,184	58,973	119,126	22,127	2,589	64,516	241,218	103,084	29,793	670,269
	F	6,313	9,643	7,366	34,477	15,395	716	2,847	126,724	58,719	15,387	277,587
	T	20,972	23,827	66,339	153,603	37,522	3,305	67,363	367,942	161,803	45,180	947,856

15. EVER MARRIED WOMEN BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN LIVING

CHILDREN BORN	CHILDREN LIVING											Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over	
0.....	71,178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71,178
1.....	3,241	146,573	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	149,814
2.....	1,909	5,658	151,818	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	159,385
3.....	1,019	3,082	4,238	128,969	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137,308
4.....	571	1,821	2,495	3,805	112,276	—	—	—	—	—	—	120,968
5.....	310	994	1,377	1,928	3,239	84,321	—	—	—	—	—	92,169
6.....	157	616	796	1,155	1,691	2,820	57,897	—	—	—	—	65,132
7.....	84	358	499	696	913	1,364	1,883	33,873	—	—	—	39,670
8.....	51	192	341	433	588	747	1,019	1,331	17,767	—	—	22,469
9.....	23	94	176	235	345	417	491	634	652	7,752	—	10,819
10 AND OVER	50	169	265	394	487	662	657	769	725	687	5,856	10,721
TOTAL	78,593	159,557	162,005	137,615	119,539	90,331	61,947	36,607	19,144	8,439	5,856	879,633

16. EVER MARRIED WOMEN BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUP BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

AGE GROUP	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						Total
	No schooling and Kindergarten	Private tutor	Primary	Secondary	Post secondary	University (graduate)	
15—19							
CHILDREN BORN							
0	321	4	1,577	732	9	—	2,643
1	310	8	1,742	661	2	—	2,723
2	102	6	369	94	3	—	574
3	42	3	61	16	—	—	122
4	8	1	5	—	—	—	14
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 AND OVER	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SUB-TOTAL	783	22	3,754	1,503	14	—	6,076
20—24							
CHILDREN BORN							
0	1,244	58	6,614	5,521	304	181	13,922
1	1,985	147	11,288	7,340	203	104	21,067
2	1,716	101	7,509	3,332	52	24	12,734
3	814	50	2,497	722	5	4	4,092
4	231	20	518	111	1	1	882
5	59	3	78	14	—	—	154
6 AND OVER	27	1	31	4	—	—	63
SUB-TOTAL	6,076	380	28,535	17,044	565	314	52,914
25—29							
CHILDREN BORN							
0	762	79	3,370	3,593	511	396	8,711
1	1,430	187	7,076	6,530	752	484	16,459
2	2,390	278	10,336	6,563	511	275	20,353
3	2,758	288	7,857	2,845	138	70	13,956
4	1,997	150	3,558	941	34	10	6,690
5	864	56	1,009	226	8	—	2,163
6 AND OVER	409	22	339	58	5	—	833
SUB-TOTAL	10,610	1,060	33,545	20,756	1,959	1,235	69,165
30—34							
CHILDREN BORN							
0	778	92	1,852	1,669	282	233	4,906
1	1,422	193	3,833	3,637	574	463	10,122
2	2,513	416	8,050	6,559	890	696	19,124
3	4,046	621	10,865	4,865	459	283	21,139
4	5,013	636	9,066	2,502	108	84	17,409
5	3,988	373	4,927	977	34	11	10,310
6 AND OVER	3,543	287	2,865	487	11	6	7,199
SUB-TOTAL	21,303	2,618	41,458	20,696	2,358	1,776	90,209
35—39							
CHILDREN BORN							
0	1,258	156	1,785	945	117	111	4,372
1	2,479	377	3,643	1,879	215	188	8,781
2	3,712	553	6,224	3,760	504	401	15,154
3	5,667	819	9,517	3,830	373	287	20,493
4	7,844	1,091	10,733	2,826	171	138	22,803
5	7,853	926	7,901	1,547	60	48	18,335
6 AND OVER	11,935	1,016	7,941	1,329	38	20	22,279
SUB-TOTAL	40,748	4,938	47,744	16,116	1,478	1,193	112,217
40—44							
CHILDREN BORN							
0	1,954	232	1,745	664	75	98	4,768
1	4,468	601	4,093	1,406	146	145	10,859
2	5,295	650	4,757	2,129	270	277	13,378
3	6,276	811	5,823	2,341	241	216	15,708
4	8,470	1,007	7,450	2,133	161	151	19,372
5	9,297	1,041	6,945	1,453	89	51	18,876
6 AND OVER	20,379	1,775	11,264	1,800	76	51	35,345
SUB-TOTAL	56,139	6,117	42,077	11,926	1,058	989	118,306

16. EVER MARRIED WOMEN BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUP BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT—(Contd.)

AGE GROUP	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						Total
	No schooling and Kindergarten	Private tutor	Primary	Secondary	Post secondary	University (graduate)	
45—49							
CHILDREN BORN							
0	2,524	333	1,658	640	75	92	5,322
1	5,919	809	4,020	1,251	120	146	12,265
2	6,153	727	4,195	1,607	197	229	13,108
3	5,925	731	4,024	1,687	225	228	12,820
4	6,680	842	4,625	1,789	166	153	14,255
5	6,888	823	4,419	1,434	108	83	13,755
6 AND OVER	16,766	1,728	9,016	2,197	127	81	29,915
SUB-TOTAL	50,855	5,993	31,957	10,605	1,018	1,012	101,440
50—54							
CHILDREN BORN							
0	3,690	447	1,521	433	70	74	6,235
1	8,229	1,101	3,693	1,007	115	104	14,249
2	8,264	918	3,677	1,199	153	186	14,397
3	6,859	864	3,131	1,226	156	142	12,378
4	6,490	707	3,093	1,194	147	110	11,741
5	5,605	678	2,701	925	75	70	10,054
6 AND OVER	11,212	1,351	5,646	1,755	107	49	20,120
SUB-TOTAL	50,349	6,066	23,462	7,739	823	735	89,174
55—59							
CHILDREN BORN							
0	3,949	466	1,128	299	45	41	5,928
1	9,238	1,128	2,864	700	81	59	14,070
2	9,215	992	2,766	751	96	95	13,915
3	6,732	764	2,063	679	97	86	10,421
4	5,170	641	1,787	666	76	68	8,408
5	3,822	465	1,286	535	43	33	6,184
6 AND OVER	6,554	913	2,676	1,011	86	55	11,295
SUB-TOTAL	44,680	5,369	14,570	4,641	524	437	70,221
60—64							
CHILDREN BORN							
0	4,116	402	796	157	28	26	5,525
1	10,089	968	2,009	408	45	36	13,555
2	9,448	941	1,887	428	60	44	12,808
3	6,357	699	1,273	381	43	38	8,791
4	4,516	510	968	346	39	27	6,406
5	2,718	355	748	224	32	20	4,097
6 AND OVER	4,455	600	1,307	583	46	25	7,016
SUB-TOTAL	41,699	4,475	8,988	2,527	293	216	58,198
65 AND OVER							
CHILDREN BORN							
0	7,117	648	863	172	27	19	8,846
1	21,500	1,530	2,191	362	51	30	25,664
2	19,866	1,452	2,098	350	40	34	23,840
3	14,377	1,114	1,499	323	40	35	17,388
4	10,534	858	1,235	306	28	27	12,988
5	6,520	585	862	231	29	14	8,241
6 AND OVER	11,352	1,252	1,557	509	47	29	14,746
SUB-TOTAL	91,266	7,439	10,305	2,253	262	188	111,713
TOTAL							
CHILDREN BORN							
0	27,713	2,917	22,909	14,825	1,543	1,271	71,178
1	67,069	7,049	46,452	25,181	2,304	1,759	149,814
2	68,674	7,034	51,868	26,772	2,776	2,261	159,385
3	59,853	6,764	48,610	18,915	1,777	1,389	137,308
4	56,953	6,463	43,038	12,814	931	769	120,968
5	47,614	5,305	30,876	7,566	478	330	92,169
6 AND OVER	86,632	8,945	42,642	9,733	543	316	148,811
TOTAL	414,508	44,477	286,395	115,806	10,352	8,095	879,633

17. EVER MARRIED WOMEN BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUP BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN BY PLACE OF ORIGIN

AGE GROUP	PLACE OF ORIGIN									Total
	Hong Kong, Kowloon and New Territories	Canton, Macao and adjacent places	Size Yap	Chiu Chau	Elsewhere in Kwang-tung province	Elsewhere in China	Other Asian countries	Non-Asian countries	Unknown	
15—19										
CHILDREN BORN										
0	259	1,296	368	232	152	218	75	40	3	2,643
1	241	1,405	371	223	206	208	40	23	6	2,723
2	49	300	80	60	40	33	9	3	—	574
3	14	73	17	6	6	4	1	1	—	122
4	1	9	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	14
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 AND OVER	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SUB-TOTAL	564	3,083	838	522	405	463	125	67	9	6,076
20—24										
CHILDREN BORN										
0	844	7,302	2,006	1,058	750	1,217	280	443	22	13,922
1	1,265	11,323	3,031	1,768	1,181	1,773	308	386	32	21,067
2	997	6,680	1,784	1,192	751	964	144	208	14	12,734
3	481	2,053	529	470	232	266	30	24	7	4,092
4	127	428	116	103	42	50	8	5	3	882
5	26	75	21	14	8	9	—	1	—	154
6 AND OVER	10	30	12	8	2	1	—	—	—	63
SUB-TOTAL	3,750	27,891	7,499	4,613	2,966	4,280	770	1,067	78	52,914
25—29										
CHILDREN BORN										
0	299	4,780	1,160	548	446	815	213	440	10	8,711
1	549	9,134	2,286	1,193	919	1,568	341	447	22	16,459
2	868	11,220	2,748	1,709	1,121	1,777	290	607	13	20,353
3	936	7,670	1,819	1,438	823	950	117	193	10	13,956
4	693	3,562	736	858	392	345	52	47	5	6,690
5	287	1,066	231	327	130	100	10	9	3	2,163
6 AND OVER	125	390	91	146	41	27	8	2	3	833
SUB-TOTAL	3,757	37,822	9,071	6,219	3,872	5,582	1,031	1,745	66	69,165
30—34										
CHILDREN BORN										
0	136	2,783	771	222	275	381	114	218	6	4,902
1	293	5,620	1,760	589	525	850	157	317	11	10,126
2	566	10,671	3,291	1,110	951	1,507	308	706	14	19,124
3	806	11,749	3,873	1,690	1,035	1,395	150	423	18	21,139
4	980	9,258	3,180	1,903	925	942	80	129	12	17,409
5	887	5,118	1,745	1,483	557	433	46	25	16	10,310
6 AND OVER	865	3,357	1,002	1,262	436	226	30	13	8	7,199
SUB-TOTAL	4,533	48,556	15,622	8,259	4,704	5,734	885	1,831	85	90,209
35—39										
CHILDREN BORN										
0	116	2,649	740	154	240	299	59	109	6	4,372
1	240	5,093	1,546	370	442	792	79	211	8	8,781
2	412	8,512	2,694	758	796	1,289	165	522	6	15,154
3	641	11,657	3,997	1,158	1,051	1,475	124	378	12	20,493
4	840	12,856	4,491	1,728	1,203	1,432	83	159	11	22,803
5	974	9,955	3,605	1,782	978	913	49	58	21	18,335
6 AND OVER	2,155	11,408	3,693	2,866	1,296	758	47	26	30	22,279
SUB-TOTAL	5,378	62,130	20,766	8,816	6,006	6,958	606	1,463	94	112,217
40—44										
CHILDREN BORN										
0	99	2,965	711	157	267	396	38	126	9	4,768
1	233	5,859	2,007	493	596	1,427	48	188	8	10,859
2	388	6,906	2,247	734	723	1,889	107	373	11	13,378
3	464	8,314	2,811	927	845	2,001	76	261	9	15,708
4	594	10,513	3,745	1,346	1,105	1,858	56	144	11	19,372
5	724	10,202	3,666	1,694	1,089	1,388	39	64	10	18,876
6 AND OVER	2,536	18,405	6,115	4,375	2,089	1,682	74	44	25	35,345
SUB-TOTAL	5,038	63,164	21,302	9,726	6,714	10,641	438	1,200	83	118,306

17. EVER MARRIED WOMEN BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUP BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN BY PLACE OF ORIGIN—(Contd.)

AGE GROUP	PLACE OF ORIGIN									Total
	Hong Kong, Kowloon and New Territories	Canton, Macao and adjacent places	Size Yap	Chiu Chau	Elsewhere in Kwang-tung province	Elsewhere in China	Other Asian countries	Non-Asian countries	Unknown	
45—49										
CHILDREN BORN										
0	112	3,367	763	171	305	449	28	121	6	5,322
1	265	6,896	2,132	555	696	1,511	52	153	5	12,265
2	373	6,732	2,203	897	668	1,914	64	247	10	13,108
3	385	6,530	2,305	916	737	1,713	41	182	11	12,820
4	485	7,418	2,641	1,144	817	1,627	33	83	7	14,255
5	550	7,220	2,549	1,392	755	1,212	34	35	8	13,755
6 AND OVER	1,935	15,625	5,130	3,776	1,610	1,714	49	48	28	29,915
SUB-TOTAL	4,105	53,788	17,723	8,851	5,588	10,140	301	869	75	101,440
50—54										
CHILDREN BORN										
0	141	3,968	942	214	408	428	13	111	10	6,235
1	386	7,845	2,771	764	818	1,494	36	120	15	14,249
2	515	7,404	2,591	1,052	788	1,837	34	164	12	14,397
3	446	6,504	2,142	973	722	1,461	28	95	7	12,378
4	543	6,154	2,017	1,046	636	1,256	30	49	10	11,741
5	493	5,308	1,722	1,054	553	870	24	22	8	10,054
6 AND OVER	1,218	10,885	3,338	2,322	1,020	1,242	43	36	16	20,120
SUB-TOTAL	3,742	48,068	15,523	7,425	4,945	8,588	208	597	78	89,174
55—59										
CHILDREN BORN										
0	142	3,829	939	193	380	364	15	59	7	5,928
1	405	7,851	2,896	833	792	1,195	25	64	9	14,070
2	518	7,412	2,751	1,052	764	1,290	27	84	17	13,915
3	475	5,548	1,849	810	564	1,095	26	48	6	10,421
4	382	4,476	1,469	737	458	806	25	48	7	8,408
5	330	3,272	1,090	584	338	530	14	24	2	6,184
6 AND OVER	680	6,170	1,822	1,096	598	845	43	30	11	11,295
SUB-TOTAL	2,932	38,558	12,816	5,305	3,894	6,125	175	357	59	70,221
60—64										
CHILDREN BORN										
0	189	3,579	840	195	339	319	9	49	6	5,525
1	503	7,599	2,998	785	765	823	13	61	8	13,555
2	558	6,805	2,778	949	724	915	22	44	13	12,808
3	404	4,803	1,693	688	473	675	16	32	7	8,791
4	359	3,438	1,122	568	345	530	17	20	7	6,406
5	227	2,244	709	360	206	327	9	9	6	4,097
6 AND OVER	422	4,020	1,072	580	370	507	28	14	3	7,016
SUB-TOTAL	2,662	32,488	11,212	4,125	3,222	4,096	114	229	50	58,198
65 AND OVER										
CHILDREN BORN										
0	351	5,572	1,528	283	639	368	13	68	24	8,846
1	1,156	13,545	6,329	1,672	1,440	1,369	37	76	40	25,664
2	1,054	12,348	6,089	1,710	1,255	1,259	22	75	28	23,840
3	872	8,946	4,244	1,377	912	949	19	52	17	17,388
4	643	6,762	2,918	1,119	717	762	23	36	8	12,988
5	405	4,380	1,697	758	436	512	21	25	7	8,241
6 AND OVER	772	8,300	2,519	1,305	803	940	40	53	14	14,746
SUB-TOTAL	5,253	59,853	25,324	8,224	6,202	6,159	175	385	138	111,713
TOTAL										
CHILDREN BORN										
0	2,688	42,090	10,768	3,427	4,201	5,254	857	1,784	109	71,178
1	5,536	82,170	28,127	9,245	8,380	13,010	1,136	2,046	164	149,814
2	6,298	84,990	29,256	11,223	8,581	14,674	1,192	3,033	138	159,385
3	5,924	73,847	25,279	10,453	7,400	11,984	628	1,689	104	137,308
4	5,647	64,874	22,437	10,553	6,641	9,608	407	720	81	120,968
5	4,903	48,840	17,035	9,448	5,050	6,294	246	272	81	92,169
6 AND OVER	10,718	78,590	24,794	17,736	8,265	7,942	362	266	138	148,811
TOTAL	41,714	475,401	157,696	72,085	48,518	68,766	4,828	9,810	815	879,633

18. EVER MARRIED MEN BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUP BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN BY PLACE OF ORIGIN

AGE GROUP	PLACE OF ORIGIN									Total
	Hong Kong, Kowloon and New Territories	Canton, Macao and adjacent places	Size Yap	Chiu Chau	Elsewhere in Kwang-tung province	Elsewhere in China	Other Asian countries	Non-Asian countries	Unknown	
15—19										
CHILDREN BORN										
0	27	224	66	48	19	45	39	14	1	483
1	21	177	43	41	18	21	4	4	—	329
2	9	45	14	14	4	9	1	2	—	98
3	6	30	9	8	11	4	—	1	1	70
4	—	10	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	17
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 AND OVER	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SUB-TOTAL	63	486	136	114	52	79	44	21	2	997
20—24										
CHILDREN BORN										
0	285	2,244	619	486	251	474	743	337	9	5,448
1	341	2,722	724	647	296	557	161	259	4	5,711
2	149	897	259	208	109	157	30	95	1	1,905
3	60	200	57	47	25	30	6	10	2	437
4	13	49	17	11	8	4	—	3	—	105
5	1	30	4	8	1	1	—	—	—	45
6 AND OVER	2	19	4	5	2	2	—	—	1	35
SUB-TOTAL	851	6,161	1,684	1,412	692	1,225	940	704	17	13,686
25—29										
CHILDREN BORN										
0	351	5,056	1,341	961	609	838	698	485	5	10,344
1	473	7,255	1,794	1,611	806	1,152	523	462	9	14,085
2	446	4,752	1,142	1,190	534	686	259	401	12	9,422
3	274	1,752	384	533	203	250	82	95	5	3,578
4	134	607	121	169	54	52	10	15	1	1,163
5	42	171	40	57	18	14	8	4	—	354
6 AND OVER	23	60	18	15	8	4	2	2	—	132
SUB-TOTAL	1,743	19,653	4,840	4,536	2,232	2,996	1,582	1,464	32	39,078
30—34										
CHILDREN BORN										
0	260	5,638	1,730	922	675	576	207	381	13	10,402
1	442	10,170	3,369	1,840	1,092	1,196	336	418	20	18,883
2	583	11,313	3,716	2,115	1,246	1,409	411	719	8	21,520
3	570	7,332	2,280	1,750	735	808	214	349	9	14,047
4	463	3,741	1,070	991	395	344	96	94	1	7,195
5	336	1,457	372	438	155	124	28	17	3	2,930
6 AND OVER	280	831	203	266	97	49	11	6	3	1,746
SUB-TOTAL	2,934	40,482	12,740	8,322	4,395	4,506	1,303	1,984	57	76,723
35—39										
CHILDREN BORN										
0	159	4,527	1,591	594	626	433	94	195	6	8,225
1	262	7,345	2,714	994	905	770	163	302	4	13,459
2	446	12,530	4,499	1,690	1,504	1,404	310	677	10	23,070
3	558	12,438	4,639	1,898	1,548	1,401	191	382	10	23,065
4	661	9,234	3,459	1,843	1,183	959	100	153	3	17,595
5	640	5,235	1,971	1,252	663	503	54	57	5	10,380
6 AND OVER	1,011	4,170	1,257	1,109	583	301	35	17	3	8,486
SUB-TOTAL	3,737	55,479	20,130	9,380	7,012	5,771	947	1,783	41	104,280
40—44										
CHILDREN BORN										
0	123	3,745	1,274	475	588	393	71	180	10	6,859
1	165	5,601	2,062	805	830	830	86	231	6	10,616
2	299	8,909	3,384	1,271	1,224	1,332	189	521	5	17,134
3	383	11,057	4,398	1,643	1,535	1,591	134	368	8	21,117
4	484	11,584	4,727	2,171	1,586	1,505	113	176	2	22,348
5	554	9,005	3,641	2,175	1,232	1,041	50	63	11	17,772
6 AND OVER	1,747	11,326	3,838	3,345	1,506	872	63	47	15	22,759
SUB-TOTAL	3,755	61,227	23,324	11,885	8,501	7,564	706	1,586	57	118,605

**18. EVER MARRIED MEN BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUP
BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN BY PLACE OF ORIGIN—(Contd.)**

AGE GROUP	PLACE OF ORIGIN									Total
	Hong Kong, Kowloon and New Territories	Canton, Macao and adjacent places	Size Yap	Chiu Chau	Elsewhere in Kwang-tung province	Elsewhere in China	Other Asian countries	Non-Asian countries	Unknown	
45—49										
CHILDREN BORN										
0	97	2,924	868	392	463	435	45	153	7	5,384
1	168	4,937	1,744	716	703	923	51	207	6	9,455
2	237	6,357	2,223	1,055	918	1,249	104	350	2	12,495
3	230	7,502	2,828	1,267	1,032	1,344	85	276	3	14,567
4	348	9,148	3,504	1,645	1,261	1,485	58	123	1	17,573
5	381	8,267	3,251	1,914	1,173	1,144	40	48	2	16,220
6 AND OVER	1,596	14,465	5,121	4,405	2,033	1,416	40	42	3	29,121
SUB-TOTAL	3,057	53,600	19,539	11,394	7,583	7,996	423	1,199	24	104,815
50—54										
CHILDREN BORN										
0	113	2,971	769	313	491	464	33	123	9	5,286
1	190	5,231	1,706	674	853	1,067	41	154	5	9,921
2	278	6,199	2,085	1,066	1,040	1,336	56	212	5	12,277
3	304	6,600	2,286	1,120	998	1,373	54	148	5	12,888
4	356	7,306	2,698	1,307	1,005	1,326	36	80	3	14,117
5	383	6,943	2,553	1,490	1,000	1,062	34	44	2	13,511
6 AND OVER	1,309	14,611	4,758	3,914	1,866	1,626	55	38	6	28,183
SUB-TOTAL	2,933	49,861	16,855	9,884	7,253	8,254	309	799	35	96,183
55—59										
CHILDREN BORN										
0	87	2,329	570	245	390	372	8	78	9	4,088
1	179	4,575	1,472	566	725	922	32	115	2	8,588
2	274	5,362	1,728	841	925	1,163	44	129	—	10,466
3	267	5,165	1,738	839	805	1,058	27	74	—	9,973
4	310	5,366	1,859	957	799	1,018	31	61	5	10,406
5	333	4,788	1,627	909	704	862	18	24	4	9,269
6 AND OVER	834	10,300	3,185	2,243	1,408	1,395	35	43	9	19,452
SUB-TOTAL	2,284	37,885	12,179	6,600	5,756	6,790	195	524	29	72,242
60—64										
CHILDREN BORN										
0	107	1,877	434	183	255	313	15	65	2	3,251
1	211	3,597	1,180	435	564	784	19	65	1	6,856
2	299	4,288	1,417	650	674	939	21	71	2	8,361
3	258	3,808	1,343	613	604	791	23	46	2	7,488
4	274	3,630	1,236	579	516	739	24	23	1	7,022
5	221	3,007	943	548	401	553	13	13	2	5,701
6 AND OVER	579	6,529	1,871	1,205	839	933	29	26	4	12,015
SUB-TOTAL	1,949	26,736	8,424	4,213	3,853	5,052	144	309	14	50,694
65 AND OVER										
CHILDREN BORN										
0	143	2,006	567	175	447	339	17	82	12	3,788
1	402	4,680	1,880	581	681	785	26	86	4	9,125
2	464	5,420	2,237	715	746	911	30	93	6	10,622
3	397	4,530	1,768	640	627	777	26	56	6	8,827
4	415	3,925	1,456	582	544	649	20	38	1	7,630
5	264	3,029	958	449	392	518	20	24	4	5,658
6 AND OVER	592	6,515	1,911	1,025	805	952	34	41	4	11,879
SUB-TOTAL	2,677	30,105	10,777	4,167	4,242	4,931	173	420	37	57,529
TOTAL										
CHILDREN BORN										
0	1,752	33,541	9,829	4,794	4,814	4,682	1,970	2,093	83	63,558
1	2,854	56,290	18,688	8,910	7,473	9,007	1,442	2,303	61	107,028
2	3,484	66,072	22,704	10,815	8,924	10,595	1,455	3,270	51	127,370
3	3,307	60,414	21,730	10,358	8,123	9,427	842	1,805	51	116,057
4	3,458	54,600	20,151	10,258	7,351	8,081	488	766	18	105,171
5	3,155	41,932	15,360	9,240	5,739	5,822	265	294	33	81,840
6 AND OVER	7,973	68,826	22,166	17,532	9,147	7,550	304	262	48	133,808
TOTAL	25,983	381,675	130,628	71,907	51,571	55,164	6,766	10,793	345	734,832

Chapter 5

Educational Characteristics

5.1 Introduction

The educational structure in Hong Kong is broadly as follows:

- kindergarten or pre-primary courses;
- primary courses;
- secondary and matriculation courses;
- post-secondary courses including technical education and teacher training;
- university courses.

Enrolment figures maintained by the Education Department show that there has been a continuous increase in the number of students in all levels of education. According to the census data, the literacy rate for the population aged 10 and over had risen from 74.6% in 1961 to an estimated 82.6% in 1971, an increase of about 8% in ten years. Moreover, in the prime age-group 15–24 only 3.9% of people had no schooling in 1971 as compared with 10.2% in 1961.

5.2 Educational attainment

Table 19 shows the whole population by quinquennial age-group, sex and educational attainment. The improvement in educational attainment, especially among women, in the past decade can be seen from the following table

Tab. 5.2.1 Educational attainment of population aged 5 and over, 1961 and 1971

Educational attainment	Male		Female	
	1961	1971	1961	1971
No schooling and kindergarten	12.6%	11.7%	41.8%	30.5%
Private tutor	5.2	4.8	3.0	2.7
Primary	56.6	52.1	42.3	46.3
Secondary	21.9	27.1	11.5	18.5
Post secondary and higher	3.7	4.3	1.4	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The following table shows the proportion of persons in various age-groups who had no schooling or only kindergarten education out of the total population aged 10 and over in the 1971 Census:

Tab. 5.2.2 Number of persons with no schooling or only kindergarten education, 1971

Age-group	Male		Female	
	No. of persons	% of total in age-group	No. of persons	% of total in age-group
10–19	9,238	1.9	14,327	3.1
20–29	12,257	4.4	21,702	8.7
30–39	23,506	9.5	63,405	30.0
40 and over	86,256	16.2	354,367	61.2

The fact that the proportion of persons with no schooling and only kindergarten education increases with age indicates that children, particularly girls, nowadays have a better chance of receiving education than their parents. On the other hand, all persons without schooling are not automatically illiterate since they may have learnt to read and write by private study.

In the 1971 Census, among those with no schooling or only kindergarten education, there were more females than males in every age-group except for those under 10. This is a reflection of the former custom of sending boys to school but not girls. Another interesting fact is that for those in the age-group 15–24 with only primary education, there were more females than males. This is partly because, in some Hong Kong families, girls have to help with domestic work, particularly looking after young children, and are sent to primary school at a later age than boys. There are less females at the higher educational levels because more girls than boys leave school after primary education.

5.3 School attendance

Table 20 shows the number of persons attending school by single years of age, sex and educational level. This set of figures differs from the enrolment records kept by the Education Department. The following table shows the number of persons attending primary and secondary schools from the two sources:

Tab. 5.3.1 Number of persons attending primary and secondary schools and matriculation courses in 1971

	Primary schools		Secondary schools and matriculation courses	
	Aged 6–11	All ages	Aged 12–16	All ages
Education Department enrolment records on 31.3.71 (day school only) ...	550,000	740,000	161,000	231,000
1971 Census ...	537,000	744,000	174,000	269,000
Difference ...	–13,000	+4,000	+13,000	+38,000

It can be seen that the difference between these two sets of figures is not very great, but it is difficult to reconcile them entirely for the following reasons:

- reference date: Census figures refer to 9th March 1971 and Education Department records to 31st March 1971;
- coverage: Education Department records cover only full-time students whereas **Table 20** include both full-time and part-time students;
- bias in census age reporting (see Chapter 3).

The following table shows the number of persons attending school in 1971 by the broad age-groups normally used by the Education Department for the different educational levels:

Tab. 5.3.2 Number of persons attending school, 1971

Age-group	Male		Female	
	No. of persons	% of total in age-group	No. of persons	% of total in age-group
6–11 ...	307,471	95.5	291,790	94.4
12–16 ...	202,668	80.0	166,791	69.2
17–19 ...	46,823	37.8	36,336	30.9
20–23 ...	15,118	10.5	10,354	7.6

Again, the percentage of boys attending school is higher than that of girls. Overall, the proportion of children attending school had increased considerably over the ten years; for example, for children aged 6–11, 95% were attending school in 1971 compared to 83% in 1961.

5.4 School non-attendance

Table 21 shows the number of children not at school, by single years of age, working and not working, by sex and district. There were no children under 10 recorded as "working" because no census questions on economic activity were addressed to them. The following table shows the number and percentage of children not at school in the two censuses:

Tab. 5.4.1 Number of children not at school, 1961 and 1971

						1961		1971	
Age-group						No. of children	% of total in age-group	No. of children	% of total in age-group
6	...	...	...	...	...	30,588	34.4	8,804	8.8
7	...	...	...	...	...	16,008	19.0	5,719	5.5
8	...	...	...	...	...	10,871	13.6	4,686	4.4
9	...	...	...	...	...	8,133	10.4	4,025	3.9
10	...	...	...	...	...	7,786	9.7	4,347	3.8
11	...	...	...	...	...	7,303	9.5	4,336	4.2
12	...	...	...	...	...	8,797	11.9	7,191	6.6
13	...	...	...	...	...	11,179	17.0	13,709	13.5
14	...	...	...	...	...	14,118	26.0	24,975	25.6

Over the ten years, there was a significant decrease in the number of children not attending school, especially in the younger age-groups. This may be attributed to the lowering of primary school fees in Hong Kong, and the provision of sufficient places for all children of primary school age. In 1961 there were 423,000 places in government, aided and private primary schools representing 86.5% of the 6-11 age-group whereas in 1971, there were 862,000 places or 136.6% of the 6-11 age-group.

In 1971, for boys and girls aged 6-14, the percentage not at school was 6.4% and 10.2% respectively. The following table shows the percentage of children aged 6-14 not at school in each census area in 1971:

Tab. 5.4.2 Number of children aged 6-14 not at school, 1971

						Male		Female	
Area						No. of children	% of total number	No. of children	% of total number
Hong Kong Island	...	...	...	...	...	4,888	4.6	7,363	7.2
Kowloon	...	...	...	...	...	3,417	5.1	4,477	6.9
New Kowloon	...	...	...	...	...	10,111	5.1	18,281	9.6
Tsuen Wan	...	...	...	...	...	2,082	5.7	3,638	10.2
Rural New Territories	...	...	...	...	...	3,535	6.1	5,763	10.3
Marine...	...	...	...	...	...	6,767	61.2	7,470	71.9
Total	...	...	...	...	...	30,800	6.4	46,992	10.2

The lack of schooling among children of boat people is particularly significant.

In 1971, of those boys aged 10-16 not at school, 75.7% were working and the corresponding percentage for girls was 75.2%. The following table shows the facts by census area:

Tab. 5.4.3 Number of children aged 10–16 not at school and working, 1971

Area	Male			Female		
	No. not at school	No. of these working	Percent-age working	No. not at school	No. of these working	Percent-age working
Hong Kong Island	10,516	7,918	75.3	14,175	10,326	72.8
Kowloon	7,702	6,096	79.1	8,386	5,881	70.1
New Kowloon	21,748	17,320	79.6	35,488	28,513	80.3
Tsuen Wan	3,999	3,105	77.6	6,335	4,981	78.6
Rural New Territories	5,220	3,514	67.3	8,857	6,400	72.3
Marine	5,340	3,304	61.9	5,691	3,219	56.6
Total	54,525	41,257	75.7	78,932	59,320	75.2

It can be seen that a higher proportion of children not at school were working in the urban area than in the New Territories. This is probably because there were more employment opportunities in the urban area. Among all census areas, the percentage of children who were working was highest in New Kowloon. One reason for this is that households living in New Kowloon have lower incomes than in the rest of the urban area (see Chapter 8), and children tend to work for financial reasons. At the same time, there are a large number of factories in New Kowloon which offer jobs to younger persons. The total number of children aged 10–16 not at school and working was 100,577 which accounted for 6.4% of the total working population in 1971. Of these, 13,673 were aged under 14.

5.5 Ability to speak English

Table 22 shows the population aged 10 and over by usual language, sex and ability to speak English. With the improvement in education, the number of persons who are able to speak English has increased. In Hong Kong, many parents encourage children to learn English because of the better employment opportunities in this international commercial centre. In 1961, of the population aged 10 and over who claimed Chinese as their usual language, the percentages of men and women able to speak English were estimated as 13.6% and 6.4% respectively. But in 1971, the corresponding percentages were 30.3% for males and 20.1% for females. Among Chinese-speaking people, the ability to speak English was highest for those who claimed as their usual language a dialect other than the four main local dialects, namely, Cantonese, Hoklo, Hakka and Sze Yap.

Definitions

Chapter 5

Literacy rate—the ratio of persons in a particular age-group who can read and write to the total population of that age-group. No literacy question was asked in the 1971 Census, and the rate was estimated by assuming a certain proportion of people aged 20 and over who had no schooling but could read and write by means of private learning.

Educational attainment—for those still attending school, the class or year currently attended; for those no longer at school, the highest class reached. The claims of respondents regarding the status of the institution attended were not questioned. However, inconsistencies between reported age and education level were corrected according to logical rules.

Private tutor—included private study.

Primary—Primary I—VI in Hong Kong school system or its equivalent.

Secondary—included Form I—VI in English or Anglo-Chinese schools, Middle I—VI in Chinese schools, pre-vocational or pre-apprenticeship courses, craft courses and vocational training courses.

Post secondary—included College of Education certificate courses, Technical College diploma and certificate courses, and other Post Secondary College diploma Courses.

University, not graduated—included full-time courses in a University which did not lead to a degree, in Hong Kong or elsewhere. In some tables, this category was merged with “post secondary”.

University—included graduates with B.A. or higher degrees.

Educational level—the class currently attended by the respondent.

Student—a person aged under 40 who was still studying full-time, and had not worked for 15 hours or more during the seven days before enumeration.

Working—anyone aged 10 and over who was engaged in productive work for at least 15 hours during the seven days before enumeration.

Usual language—see Chapter 3 for definition.

19. WHOLE POPULATION BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUP BY SEX BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

AGE GROUP		SEX	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						Total
			No schooling and Kindergarten	Private tutor	Primary	Secondary	Post secondary	University (graduate)	
0—4	M	191,815	37	1,314	—	—	—	193,166	
	F	181,716	38	1,271	—	—	—	183,025	
5—9	M	81,066	88	178,129	—	—	—	259,283	
	F	80,716	93	168,021	—	—	—	248,830	
10—14	M	4,108	69	215,418	48,076	—	—	267,671	
	F	6,157	89	211,242	38,441	—	—	255,929	
15—19	M	5,130	283	75,750	133,595	4,899	—	219,657	
	F	8,170	250	92,682	103,808	3,277	—	208,187	
20—24	M	6,118	771	65,837	86,047	12,626	1,812	173,211	
	F	10,189	677	72,592	70,402	7,890	1,392	163,142	
25—29	M	6,139	1,510	45,280	45,240	4,761	4,191	107,121	
	F	11,513	1,151	39,552	28,929	3,334	2,124	86,603	
30—34	M	9,558	3,688	51,706	41,368	4,765	5,981	117,066	
	F	21,862	2,682	43,118	22,891	2,843	2,163	95,559	
35—39	M	13,948	7,201	64,824	34,930	3,419	5,168	129,490	
	F	41,543	5,034	48,793	17,218	1,656	1,387	115,631	
40—44	M	18,494	11,576	69,221	28,080	2,394	3,894	133,659	
	F	57,581	6,293	43,069	12,617	1,192	1,138	121,890	
45—49	M	15,699	11,865	56,138	23,106	2,045	4,093	112,946	
	F	52,825	6,266	32,948	11,130	1,136	1,119	105,424	
50—54	M	15,300	13,170	46,855	19,719	1,951	3,973	100,968	
	F	53,550	6,407	24,376	8,216	920	826	94,295	
55—59	M	12,314	12,321	31,894	13,755	1,425	3,224	74,933	
	F	48,476	5,731	15,387	4,967	609	501	75,671	
60—64	M	10,226	10,175	20,328	8,460	910	2,193	52,292	
	F	45,587	4,826	9,591	2,788	339	278	63,409	
65 AND OVER	M	14,223	14,215	19,527	7,989	882	2,303	59,139	
	F	96,348	7,863	11,041	2,554	372	255	118,433	
TOTAL	M	404,138	86,969	942,221	490,365	40,077	36,832	2,000,602	
	F	716,233	47,400	813,683	323,961	23,568	11,183	1,936,028	
	T	1,120,371	134,369	1,755,904	814,326	63,645	48,015	3,936,630	

20. PERSONS ATTENDING SCHOOL BY SINGLE YEAR OF AGE BY SEX BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

AGE	SEX	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL						Total
		Kinder- garten	Private tutor	Primary	Secondary	Post secondary	University (graduate)	
4 AND BELOW	M	34,379	29	800	—	—	—	35,208
	F	29,777	24	741	—	—	—	30,542
5	M	36,036	20	3,818	—	—	—	39,874
	F	33,447	22	3,614	—	—	—	37,083
6	M	22,286	18	25,041	—	—	—	47,345
	F	21,735	19	22,633	—	—	—	44,387
7	M	5,986	10	45,062	—	—	—	51,058
	F	5,951	11	42,039	—	—	—	48,001
8	M	1,635	7	50,727	—	—	—	52,369
	F	1,718	10	48,579	—	—	—	50,307
9	M	416	3	50,010	—	—	—	50,429
	F	509	6	47,662	—	—	—	48,177
10	M	—	10	55,871	210	—	—	56,091
	F	—	1	52,773	174	—	—	52,948
11	M	—	4	49,540	635	—	—	50,179
	F	—	6	47,403	561	—	—	47,970
12	M	—	6	48,827	3,995	—	—	52,828
	F	—	7	44,995	3,271	—	—	48,273
13	M	—	6	31,509	16,064	—	—	47,579
	F	—	6	27,163	13,345	—	—	40,514
14	M	—	4	15,767	25,255	—	—	41,026
	F	—	4	12,583	19,047	—	—	31,634
15	M	—	14	5,912	28,602	69	1	34,598
	F	—	5	4,584	21,510	27	2	26,128
16	M	—	6	2,107	24,378	141	5	26,637
	F	—	4	1,715	18,463	57	3	20,242
17	M	—	3	789	19,621	470	62	20,945
	F	—	9	724	15,348	314	33	16,428
18	M	—	10	302	13,551	1,120	219	15,202
	F	—	4	375	10,822	832	162	12,195
19	M	—	3	245	8,378	1,465	585	10,676
	F	—	5	251	6,046	1,025	386	7,713
20	M	—	4	—	4,606	1,415	999	7,024
	F	—	7	—	3,491	906	650	5,054
21	M	—	2	—	1,994	1,034	1,076	4,106
	F	—	1	—	1,515	588	612	2,716
22	M	—	1	—	945	587	933	2,466
	F	—	4	—	839	386	440	1,669
23	M	—	7	—	467	403	645	1,522
	F	—	1	—	507	177	230	915
24	M	—	1	—	322	217	342	882
	F	—	3	—	411	66	103	583
25	M	—	—	—	173	100	186	459
	F	—	2	—	323	48	41	414
26	M	—	—	—	195	69	94	358
	F	—	3	—	348	21	23	395
27	M	—	—	—	117	37	48	202
	F	—	1	—	247	11	14	273
28	M	—	1	—	46	18	41	106
	F	—	1	—	200	3	11	215
29	M	—	1	—	40	21	20	82
	F	—	1	—	201	6	11	219
30 AND OVER	M	—	6	—	360	37	73	476
	F	—	104	—	2,790	38	54	2,986
TOTAL	M	100,738	176	386,327	149,954	7,203	5,329	649,727
	F	93,137	271	357,834	119,459	4,505	2,775	577,981
	T	193,875	447	744,161	269,413	11,708	8,104	1,227,708

21. CHILDREN NOT AT SCHOOL BY SINGLE YEAR OF AGE BY WHETHER

		HONG KONG ISLAND												KOWLOON						
AGE	SEX																			
		Central	Sheung Wan	West	Mid-levels and Pok Fu Lam	Peak	Wan Chai	Tai Hang	North Point	Shau Kei Wan	Aberdeen	South	Sub-total	Tsim Sha Tsui	Yau Ma Tei	Mong Kok	Hung Hom	Ho Man Tin	Sub-total	
5	WORKING	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	NOT WORKING.....	M	5	45	125	28	7	117	87	150	227	285	1,095	68	260	148	155	57	688	
6		F	19	57	151	32	7	121	78	134	266	300	1,203	64	268	202	212	40	786	
	WORKING	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
7	NOT WORKING.....	M	4	39	52	18	2	63	56	70	104	116	531	29	121	95	95	34	374	
		F	12	34	72	18	—	66	53	71	136	174	647	42	175	128	115	26	486	
	WORKING	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
8		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	NOT WORKING.....	M	6	15	37	12	3	40	41	48	57	78	342	25	92	59	58	18	252	
		F	2	17	54	9	2	41	43	60	88	90	414	28	95	73	60	26	282	
9	WORKING	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	NOT WORKING.....	M	6	23	27	9	—	33	22	58	48	62	293	33	90	47	39	22	231	
10		F	6	18	36	8	1	35	37	55	57	70	326	27	84	51	50	20	232	
	WORKING	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
		F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
11	NOT WORKING.....	M	5	12	22	9	—	28	39	36	44	46	244	24	71	32	32	19	178	
		F	2	5	44	11	—	40	33	49	53	63	308	17	76	48	42	20	203	
	WORKING	M	2	6	5	2	—	5	1	4	14	12	51	6	10	2	7	1	26	
12		F	—	3	2	1	—	3	1	10	8	11	42	1	8	7	5	2	23	
	NOT WORKING.....	M	5	14	23	10	—	26	39	41	43	54	7	262	23	59	33	38	15	168
		F	8	14	32	8	—	30	41	51	58	72	5	319	21	64	43	43	18	189
13	WORKING	M	2	3	8	2	1	10	2	12	14	10	65	6	11	13	8	3	41	
		F	3	9	16	1	—	4	3	13	30	21	101	9	23	12	13	2	59	
	NOT WORKING.....	M	3	9	24	4	—	32	30	32	38	39	214	10	45	39	34	17	145	
14		F	3	20	22	9	2	35	35	24	57	56	269	17	72	30	42	16	177	
	WORKING	M	4	18	18	1	—	26	9	18	40	25	161	16	46	13	26	5	106	
		F	1	13	48	8	—	14	11	18	87	67	269	10	50	38	49	6	153	
15	NOT WORKING.....	M	2	16	27	7	1	27	29	39	43	49	8	248	15	62	32	39	16	164
		F	4	16	53	13	2	45	37	34	77	86	6	373	25	89	61	70	23	268
	WORKING	M	6	50	54	3	—	54	24	47	119	81	4	442	78	108	73	81	18	358
16		F	9	54	163	12	—	54	31	51	343	177	10	904	26	135	123	169	43	496
	NOT WORKING.....	M	3	28	56	10	—	41	24	45	71	60	10	348	24	66	51	57	21	219
		F	7	35	81	10	—	56	41	55	154	145	10	594	40	136	79	107	40	402
17	WORKING	M	36	115	165	13	—	195	49	111	361	172	10	1,227	196	258	181	209	60	904
		F	34	131	316	22	3	179	70	172	749	386	22	2,084	65	310	271	322	112	1,080
	NOT WORKING.....	M	6	30	51	10	1	56	29	56	123	78	20	460	20	101	50	59	21	251
18		F	21	40	79	17	—	71	68	76	190	138	13	713	39	159	80	101	48	427
	WORKING	M	72	238	327	14	—	383	116	264	722	333	34	2,503	374	621	461	469	103	2,028
		F	44	184	505	35	8	320	109	282	1,001	557	32	3,077	104	491	436	528	160	1,719
19	NOT WORKING.....	M	15	32	50	10	2	73	33	65	108	79	36	503	40	119	68	71	30	328
		F	16	66	98	11	3	114	68	89	163	149	10	787	54	168	130	134	45	531
	WORKING	M	85	329	512	42	2	604	172	371	858	463	31	3,469	446	807	597	635	148	2,633
20		F	63	212	668	38	8	430	133	412	1,199	638	48	3,849	140	754	538	692	227	2,351
	NOT WORKING.....	M	15	37	63	10	1	65	33	73	100	79	87	563	41	104	76	67	43	331
		F	16	57	102	26	—	96	70	118	155	139	15	794	43	177	141	101	49	511
TOTAL		M	207	759	1,089	77	3	1,277	373	827	2,128	1,096	82	7,918	1,122	1,861	1,340	1,435	338	6,096
	WORKING	F	154	606	1,718	117	19	1,004	358	958	3,417	1,857	118	10,326	355	1,771	1,425	1,778	552	5,881
		T	361	1,365	2,807	194	22	2,281	731	1,785	5,545	2,953	200	18,244	1,477	3,632	2,765	3,213	890	11,977
21	NOT WORKING.....	M	75	300	557	137	17	601	462	713	1,006	1,025	210	5,103	352	1,190	730	744	313	3,329
		F	116	379	824	172	17	750	604	816	1,454	1,482	133	6,747	417	1,563	1,066	1,077	371	4,494
		T	191	679	1,381	309	34	1,351	1,066	1,529	2,460	2,507	343	11,850	769	2,753	1,796	1,821	684	7,823
22	WORKING	M	282	1,059	1,646	214	20	1,878	835	1,540	3,134	2,121	292	13,021	1,474	3,051	2,070	2,179	651	9,425
		F	270	985	2,542	289	36	1,754	962	1,774	4,871	3,339	251	17,073	772	3,334	2,491	2,855	923	10,375
	TOTAL	T	552	2,044	4,188	503	56	3,632	1,797	3,314	8,005	5,460	543	30,094	2,246	6,385	4,561	5,034	1,574	19,800

WORKING BY SEX BY CENSUS DISTRICT

NEW KOWLOON							NEW TERRITORIES									
Cheung Sha Wan	Shek Kip Mei	Kowloon Tong	Kai Tak	Ngau Tau Kok	Lei Yue Mun	Sub-total	Tsuen Wan	Yuen Long	Tai Po	Islands	Sai Kung	Sub-total	Marine	Total	Row no.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
288	250	22	807	298	650	2,315	602	566	630	165	91	2,054	1,224	7,376		
323	331	14	996	379	746	2,789	722	665	742	182	118	2,429	1,266	8,473		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
143	118	6	362	133	335	1,097	272	245	333	86	73	1,009	1,092	4,103		
159	139	8	429	163	359	1,257	360	335	376	120	62	1,253	1,058	4,701		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	
109	76	6	223	98	154	666	169	106	180	35	29	519	901	2,680		
107	83	4	246	104	223	767	193	162	207	50	23	635	941	3,039		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	
91	64	8	193	91	127	574	122	95	121	17	7	362	766	2,226		
77	78	4	195	94	140	588	162	134	137	29	13	475	839	2,460		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	
73	53	5	167	71	107	476	114	85	81	17	7	304	621	1,823		
101	64	4	174	70	132	545	154	93	116	24	5	392	754	2,202		
12	12	—	35	8	19	86	16	14	10	1	1	42	118	323		
15	23	1	40	9	17	105	24	18	23	4	—	69	122	361		
74	56	3	153	71	106	463	91	78	77	19	7	272	523	1,688		
85	62	6	191	95	105	544	125	82	85	24	10	326	597	1,975		
14	23	1	58	17	23	136	35	18	15	5	4	77	183	502	25	
18	37	—	103	45	39	242	47	38	25	5	5	120	213	735		
75	55	1	112	56	71	370	71	60	64	14	7	216	359	1,304		
69	62	2	213	95	120	561	129	74	81	15	7	306	482	1,795		
39	76	3	136	49	58	361	75	41	43	10	2	171	274	1,073		
65	187	6	441	123	173	995	186	107	75	34	10	412	298	2,127	30	
89	75	1	164	64	96	489	101	78	88	24	7	298	411	1,610		
98	94	4	331	115	161	803	174	125	112	31	11	453	484	2,381		
118	211	1	401	163	179	1,073	184	123	76	17	11	411	367	2,651		
220	554	7	1,243	437	483	2,944	501	303	250	80	32	1,166	391	5,901		
103	126	4	213	88	115	649	139	80	100	35	9	363	347	1,926	35	
145	185	7	454	196	213	1,200	245	166	168	49	15	643	392	3,231		
320	606	11	1,118	375	447	2,877	547	292	228	43	32	1,142	522	6,672		
518	1,105	12	2,699	913	1,086	6,333	1,095	644	507	123	62	2,431	553	12,481		
117	160	4	265	106	142	794	146	120	122	30	13	431	283	2,219		
183	184	6	536	231	257	1,397	243	178	223	60	16	720	346	3,603	40	
680	1,055	18	2,191	753	827	5,524	956	532	406	105	46	2,045	858	12,958		
777	1,564	28	3,537	1,189	1,394	8,489	1,483	898	748	183	101	3,413	819	17,517		
125	176	6	328	103	114	852	172	169	120	34	17	512	59	2,254		
159	175	12	525	212	220	1,303	239	189	217	55	24	724	102	3,447		
967	1,319	16	2,830	1,012	1,119	7,263	1,292	718	560	90	71	2,731	982	17,078	45	
960	1,629	28	3,922	1,333	1,533	9,405	1,645	942	813	221	149	3,770	823	20,198		
130	134	2	296	121	128	811	174	149	141	30	14	508	54	2,267		
178	165	7	427	198	192	1,167	199	167	212	46	15	639	69	3,180		
2,150	3,302	50	6,769	2,377	2,672	17,320	3,105	1,738	1,338	271	167	6,619	3,304	41,257		
2,573	5,099	82	11,985	4,049	4,725	28,513	4,981	2,950	2,441	650	359	11,381	3,219	59,320	50	
4,723	8,401	132	18,754	6,426	7,397	45,833	8,086	4,688	3,779	921	526	18,000	6,523	100,577		
1,417	1,343	68	3,283	1,300	2,145	9,556	2,173	1,831	2,057	506	281	6,848	6,640	31,476		
1,684	1,622	78	4,717	1,952	2,868	12,921	2,945	2,370	2,676	685	319	8,995	7,330	40,487		
3,101	2,965	146	8,000	3,252	5,013	22,477	5,118	4,201	4,733	1,191	600	15,843	13,970	71,963		
3,567	4,645	118	10,052	3,677	4,817	26,876	5,278	3,569	3,395	777	448	13,467	9,944	72,733	55	
4,257	6,721	160	16,702	6,001	7,593	41,434	7,926	5,320	5,117	1,335	678	20,376	10,549	99,807		
7,824	11,366	278	26,754	9,678	12,410	68,310	13,204	8,889	8,512	2,112	1,126	33,843	20,493	172,540		

22. POPULATION AGED 10 AND OVER BY USUAL LANGUAGE (OTHER THAN ENGLISH) BY SEX BY ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

USUAL LANGUAGE	SEX	ABLE TO SPEAK ENGLISH	UNABLE TO SPEAK ENGLISH	TOTAL
CANTONESE	M	427,705	930,333	1,358,038
	F	281,143	1,021,879	1,303,022
HAKKA	M	5,483	35,043	40,526
	F	2,450	39,362	41,812
HOKLO.....	M	11,933	54,129	66,062
	F	5,864	64,001	69,865
SZE YAP	M	2,630	14,700	17,330
	F	1,172	25,569	26,741
ANY OTHER LANGUAGE OF CHINA.....	M	12,702	26,512	39,214
	F	7,176	35,868	43,044
ANY OTHER LANGUAGE	M	6,735	1,455	8,190
	F	3,047	1,463	4,510
TOTAL	M	467,188	1,062,172	1,529,360
	F	300,852	1,188,142	1,488,994
	T	768,040	2,250,314	3,018,354
	M	30.55	69.45	100.00
	F	20.21	79.79	100.00
	T	25.45	74.55	100.00

Chapter 6

Economic Characteristics

6.1 Introduction

As a result of changes in the age structure of the population in Hong Kong, the total economically active population or labour force increased from 1,211,999 in 1961 to 1,654,907 in 1971, an increase of 442,908 persons or 36.5% over the decade. The male economically active population increased by 232,105 or 26.8%, and the female by 210,803 or 60.7%. The proportion of males to females in the labour force was 1,096,900 to 558,007 or 66% to 34%.

The changes in the economically active population varied greatly in different age-groups as can be seen in the following table:

Tab. 6.1.1 Total Economically active population, 1961 & 1971

							No. of persons		% change*	
Age-group							Sex	1961	1971	1971/1961
14 and below	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	11,945	12,545	+ 5.0
							F	12,496	23,380	+ 87.1
15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	48,990	110,791	+ 126.2
							F	35,863	117,402	+ 227.4
20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	99,280	156,277	+ 57.4
							F	46,780	113,441	+ 142.5
25—34	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	271,879	220,518	— 18.9
							F	81,007	72,090	— 11.0
35—44	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	226,663	259,452	+ 14.5
							F	78,747	91,944	+ 16.8
45—54	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	142,043	206,670	+ 45.5
							F	60,853	77,693	+ 27.7
55—64	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	51,871	107,121	+ 106.5
							F	25,324	47,147	+ 86.2
65 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	12,124	23,526	+ 94.0
							F	6,134	14,910	+ 143.1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	864,795	1,096,900	+ 26.8
							F	347,204	558,007	+ 60.7

* Percentage change in absolute numbers between 1961 and 1971.

This shows that there was a substantial increase in the economically active population in the age-group 15—19, and a decrease in that of 25—34. Specifically in the age-group 15—19, the economically active population increased 2.3 times for males and 3.3 times for females. The economically active population in the older age-groups also increased considerably. In particular, the economically active population at age 55 and over was about double that of 1961 for both males and females.

6.2 Labour force participation rate

The labour force participation rate means that proportion of the population aged 10 and over who are economically active. The labour force participation rate of Hong Kong remained relatively stable at about 55% during the decade 1961—1971. However, participation in economic activity varied between male and female and from age to age. The overall male labour force participation rate fell from 76.5% in 1961 to 70.9% in 1971, while the female labour force participation rate rose from 32.3% in 1961 to 37.1% in 1971. The following table gives a comparison of age-sex-specific labour force participation rates in 1961 and 1971:

Tab. 6.2.1 Labour force participation rate (10 and over), 1961 & 1971

Age-group							1961		1971	
							Male	Female	Male	Female
10—14							6.0 %	7.1 %	4.7 %	9.1 %
15—19							54.3	47.9	50.4	56.4
20—24							89.2	51.1	90.2	69.5
25—34							97.8	33.9	98.4	39.6
35—44							98.3	38.0	98.6	38.7
45—54							96.9	42.1	96.6	38.9
55—64							85.3	28.2	84.2	33.9
65 and over							46.4	9.9	39.8	12.6
Overall							76.5	32.3	70.9	37.1

It can be seen that the labour force participation rates for men aged 20 to 64 remained more or less stable at the high level of 85–90 % between 1961 and 1971, while the rates for the age-groups 15–19 and 65 and over dropped substantially. The decrease from 54.3 % in 1961 to 50.4 % in 1971 in the younger age-group was attributable to the increasing educational opportunities for young persons. The number of male students aged 15–19 with no part-time employment increased considerably by 169.0 % during the 10 years. Such students in 1971 formed 48.0 % of the male population in that age-group compared with 43.4 % in 1961. The decrease in the labour force participation rate from 46.4 % in 1961 to 39.8 % in 1971 in the older age-group might be due to the increase in the number of older people in the population and in the number of retired persons. The number of male retired persons aged 65 and over increased by 159.7 % over the 10 years, and the proportion of these persons in the male age-group 65 and over rose from 43.3 % in 1961 to 49.6 % in 1971.

The labour force participation rates for women increased significantly between 1961 and 1971 in all age-groups except for the age-group 45–54. This increase in the female labour force participation rate was mainly due to the rapid growth of light industries in Hong Kong, such as the manufacture of metal products, wigs and electronics, which absorbed a large number of females, particularly those in the age-group 15–24. The increase in the rates for females aged 55 and over may be attributable to the fact that some of these older women, freed from the burden of looking after their children, were attracted by the relatively high wages offered by the growing economy of Hong Kong.

6.3 Activity status

Table 23 shows the economically active population by quinquennial age-group, activity status and sex.

The following table shows the changes in the composition of the working population by activity status between 1961 and 1971:

Tab. 6.3.1 Working population by activity status, 1961 & 1971

Activity status	No. of persons		% of total working population		% change * 1971/1961
	1961	1971	1961	1971	
Self-employed	123,861	130,729	10.4	8.3	+ 5.5
Employers	57,400	40,748	4.8	2.6	–29.0
Employed on commission	9,256	5,753	0.8	0.4	–37.8
Permanent in-workers	788,474	1,186,335	66.2	74.9	+50.5
Casual or seasonal in-workers (including secondary employment)	137,344	157,825	11.5	10.0	+14.9
Apprentices	11,172	21,376	1.0	1.3	+91.3
Out-workers	10,794	4,560	0.9	0.3	–57.8
Unpaid family workers... ..	52,798	35,523	4.4	2.2	–32.7
Total working population	1,191,099	1,582,849	100.0	100.0	+32.9

* Percentage change in absolute numbers between 1961 and 1971.

The substantial increase in the number of permanent in-workers and the decrease in the number of unpaid family workers, employers, workers on commission and out-workers is a striking reflexion of the economic development of Hong Kong. The increase in the number of apprentices, permanent and casual in-workers, and the decrease in the number of out-workers is attributable to industrial growth during the past 10 years.

Table 24 is the complementary table to **Table 23**. It shows the balance of the total population, i.e. the economically inactive population, by activity status, sex, and quinquennial age-group. The following table compares the composition of the economically inactive population, aged 15 and over, by activity status in 1961 and 1971:

Tab. 6.3.2 Economically inactive population, aged 15 and over, by activity status, 1961 & 1971

Activity status	No. of persons		% of total		% change*
	1961	1971	1961	1971	
Independent means (including inmates of institutions) ...	56,426	34,232	8.5	3.8	— 39.3
Home-maker ...	472,938	579,963	71.1	63.7	+ 22.6
Retired persons ...	44,459	79,328	6.7	8.7	+ 78.4
Student with no part-time employment ...	91,232	216,221	13.7	23.8	+ 137.0
Total ...	665,055	909,744	100.0	100.0	+ 36.8

* Percentage change in absolute numbers between 1961 and 1971.

As a result of the change in the age structure of the total population, the number of students aged 15 and over who had no part-time employment increased substantially from 91,232 in 1961 to 216,221 in 1971, an increase of 137.0% over the period. This indicates that increasing number of young people had the opportunity of attending school. Education Department records show that the enrolment in secondary schools had trebled over the 10 years concerned.

The rise in the number of retired persons from 44,459 in 1961 to 79,328 in 1971 was due to the increase of older people in the population. While the number of home-makers aged 15 and over only recorded a slight increase of 22.6% in the 10 years, there was a surprising increase in the number of male home-makers from 2,035 to 11,878. This may be due to the tendency for more women of working age to go out to work, leaving the young and older men to look after their homes; of the 11,878 male home-makers, 7,873 or 66.3% were either under the age of 20 or over 54.

6.4 Educational attainment

The following table compares the composition of the labour force by educational attainment in 1961 and 1971:

Tab. 6.4.1 Labour force by educational attainment, 1961 & 1971

Educational attainment	No. of persons		% of total labour force	
	1961	1971	1961	1971
No schooling and kindergarten ...	243,572	269,036	20.1	16.3
Private tutor ...	77,482	89,578	6.4	5.4
Primary ...	559,752	759,836	46.2	45.9
Secondary ...	279,279	455,892	23.0	27.5
Post secondary ...	16,793	39,145	1.4	2.4
University graduate ...	35,121	41,420	2.9	2.5
Total labour force ...	1,211,999	1,654,907	100.0	100.0

The educational standard of the economically active population in Hong Kong improved significantly over the decade. The proportion of persons who had no schooling dropped from 20.1% of the total economically active population in 1961 to 16.3% in 1971, while those with secondary or higher

education formed 32.4% of the labour force in 1971 against 27.3% in 1961. The number of persons claiming secondary education or above increased from 331,193 in 1961 to 536,457 in 1971, or 62.0% over the period.

Table 25 shows the economically active population by industry, broad age-group, sex and educational attainment. The correlation between industry and educational attainment in the labour force in 1971 is shown in the following table:

Tab. 6.4.2 Correlation between industry and educational attainment in the labour force, 1971

Industry	Educational attainment				Total
	No schooling and kindergarten	Primary and private tutor	Secondary	Post secondary and higher	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	56.9%	38.5%	4.2%	0.4%	100.0%
Mining and Unclassified ...	23.9	51.0	22.3	2.8	100.0
Manufacturing	14.6	62.4	21.5	1.5	100.0
Construction and engineering ...	12.2	57.5	26.3	4.0	100.0
Utilities	7.5	44.0	40.8	7.7	100.0
Commerce	11.9	39.4	41.4	7.3	100.0
Transport and communication...	14.3	50.2	32.1	3.4	100.0
Services	16.5	35.9	34.9	12.7	100.0
Total labour force	16.3	51.3	27.5	4.9	100.0

The educational standard of the workers in utilities, commerce and services was higher than that in other industrial sectors; nearly half of them attained secondary or higher education. On the other hand, the educational standard of the workers in agriculture, forestry and fishing was the lowest, 56.9% having no schooling. Over half of the workers in manufacturing, construction and engineering, transport and communication had only primary or private education.

Table 26 shows the economically active population by occupation, broad age-group, sex and educational attainment. The following table shows the correlation between occupation and educational attainment in the labour force in 1971:

Tab. 6.4.3 Correlation between occupation and educational attainment in the labour force, 1971

Occupation	Educational attainment				Total
	No schooling and kindergarten	Primary and private tutor	Secondary	Post secondary and higher	
Professional and technological workers	—	1.3%	34.6%	64.1%	100.0%
Artists, draughtsmen, and technicians	*	8.4	66.9	24.7	100.0
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	12.5	34.6	34.4	18.5	100.0
Clerical and sales workers ...	9.2	32.7	51.8	6.3	100.0
Farmers and fisherfolk	58.9	37.1	3.7	0.3	100.0
Miners and quarrymen	21.9	61.0	15.7	1.4	100.0
Transport and communication workers	15.1	56.1	27.2	1.6	100.0
Craftsmen, production workers and labourers	14.9	64.9	19.4	0.8	100.0
Service, sport and recreation workers	24.7	52.5	21.5	1.3	100.0
Armed forces and unclassified ...	20.5	49.7	26.6	3.2	100.0
Total labour force	16.3	51.3	27.5	4.9	100.0

* Percentage less than 0.05.

Over 90% of the artists, draughtsmen, technicians, professional and technological workers, and over half of the administrative, executive, managerial, clerical and sales workers had secondary or higher education, while nearly 60% of the farmers had no schooling or attended only kindergarten. More than half of the miners, quarrymen, transport and communication workers, craftsmen, production workers, labourers and services, sport and recreation workers had primary or private education.

6.5 Accommodation

Table 27 shows all economically active persons, excluding those living in institutions on land, by occupation, type of accommodation and area. The following table shows the distribution of these people by type of accommodation:

Tab. 6.5.1 Economically active persons by type of accommodation, 1971

Type of accommodation	No. of economically active persons						% of total
House/Stone structure	7.4
Whole self-contained flat	39.9
Whole tenement floor	1.8
Room/cubicle	38.7
Bedspace	0.8
Verandah, cockloft, basement, storeroom, corridor, etc.	1.7
Roof-shack	0.6
Temporary structure	3.3
Derelict boat	0.1
Other, land	3.2
Marine	2.5
Total...	100.00

The above table shows that 49.1% of all economically active persons lived in whole houses, self-contained flats and whole tenement floors, while only 3.9% lived in roof-shacks and temporary structures.

Table 27 also shows that professional, technological, administrative, executive and managerial workers, and artists, draughtsmen and technicians lived in better accommodation than other kind of workers as more than 60% of them lived in self-contained flats. In contrast, 62.3% of farmers and fisherfolk lived in floating boats and wooden shacks. Most of the economically active persons living in non self-contained accommodation such as rooms, cubicles, bedspaces, verandahs, cocklofts, basements, storerooms, corridors, roof-shacks, temporary structures and derelict boats were craftsmen, production workers and labourers.

6.6 Industrial structure

Table 28 shows the working population by industry, sex and activity status. The working population, i.e. those employed, increased from 1,191,099 in 1961 to 1,582,849 in 1971, an increase of 32.9%. The following table shows that the industrial structure of this working population had changed significantly over the 10 years:

Tab. 6.6.1 Working population by industry, 1961 & 1971

Industry	No. of persons		% of total working population		% change* 1971/1961
	1961	1971	1961	1971	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	87,581	62,975	7.4	4.0	-28.1
Mining and quarrying	8,869	4,518	0.7	0.3	-49.1
Manufacturing	475,520	677,498	39.9	42.8	+42.5
Construction and engineering...	100,181	168,773	8.4	10.7	+68.5
Utilities	12,617	8,870	1.1	0.5	-29.7
Commerce	131,279	208,604	11.0	13.2	+58.9
Transport and communication...	86,740	114,722	7.3	7.2	+32.3
Services	271,684	312,173	22.8	19.7	+14.9
Unclassified	16,628	24,716	1.4	1.6	+48.6
Total working population ...	1,191,099	1,582,849	100.0	100.0	+32.9

* Percentage change in absolute numbers between 1961 and 1971.

The industrial classification in the census tables follows the groupings adopted in the 1971 Census. However, for purposes of international comparison, a special table has been compiled at Annex A where the data have been regrouped according to the 1968 International Standard Industrial Classification (I.S.I.C.) of All Economic Activities.

While primary industries, such as agriculture, fishing and mining, recorded a substantial drop, manufacturing, construction and engineering, commerce, transport and communication, and services accounted for the bulk of the increase in the work force. Manufacturing in Hong Kong expanded rapidly during the 10 years, and continued to employ the largest share of the working population, 39.9% in 1961 and 42.8% in 1971.

As a result of the rapid economic development in the industrial and commercial sectors, the primary production sectors of agriculture, fishing and mining have become insignificant in Hong Kong. These industries only formed 4.3% of the total work force in 1971 as compared with 8.1% in 1961.

The following table shows the sex ratio of the working population by industry:

Tab. 6.6.2 Sex ratio of the working population by industry, 1971

Industry	No. of persons		Ratio of male/female
	Male	Female	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	40,855	22,120	65% : 35%
Mining and quarrying ...	3,404	1,114	75 : 25
Manufacturing ...	385,546	291,952	57 : 43
Construction and engineering ...	137,951	30,822	82 : 18
Utilities ...	8,143	727	92 : 8
Commerce ...	157,333	51,271	75 : 25
Transport and Communication	105,993	8,729	92 : 8
Services ...	198,029	114,144	63 : 37
Unclassified ...	12,735	11,981	52 : 48
Total ...	1,049,989	532,860	66 : 34

The number of females employed in the manufacturing, construction and engineering industries and commerce increased substantially over the 10 years; 86.9% in manufacturing, 268.7% in construction and engineering, and 140.0% in commerce. This was the result of the rapid expansion of light industries which absorbed a large number of female workers, and the change in social attitudes towards working women in recent years. On the other hand, utilities and the transport and communication industries were still dominated by male workers and only 8% of workers in these industries were females.

The following table shows the correlation between industry and activity status in the working population in 1971:

Tab. 6.6.3 Correlation between industry and activity status in the working population, 1971

Industry	Activity status			Unpaid family worker	Part-time worker	Total
	Self-employed	Employer	Full-time employee*			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	48.7%	1.3%	14.3%	34.4%	1.3%	100.0%
Mining and quarrying ...	2.8	1.8	92.0	0.3	3.1	100.0
Manufacturing ...	4.0	1.9	87.8	0.7	5.6	100.0
Construction and engineering...	1.8	1.3	95.5	0.2	1.2	100.0
Utilities ...	0.6	0.3	98.0	0.2	0.9	100.0
Commerce ...	25.2	8.2	62.5	2.2	1.9	100.0
Transport and communication...	5.8	1.4	90.2	1.8	0.8	100.0
Services ...	2.7	1.9	92.7	0.3	2.4	100.0
Unclassified ...	8.5	0.6	48.2	4.5	38.2	100.0
Total working population	8.3	2.6	82.9	2.2	4.0	100.0

* Included permanent and casual or seasonal worker, apprentice, out-worker, and those employed on commission.

It can be seen that the majority of the working population in all major industrial sectors were employees, except in agriculture, forestry and fishing where 48.7% of the workers were self-employed and 34.4% unpaid family workers.

The 1971 Census showed 755,534 persons employed in manufacturing industry (according to I.S.I.C. as shown in Annex A) as against 553,198 shown by the Labour Department records. The differences between the Census and the Labour Department figures are attributable to the following reasons:

- method: the Census data was obtained from questioning individuals, whereas the Labour Department obtained their employment data from registered and recorded industrial establishments, that is, those employing 20 or more workers or using power driven machinery.
- time reference period: the Census data referred to a period of seven days before the enumeration which took place on one of the days between 27th February to 9th March 1971, whereas the Labour Department figures referred to a fixed date, 15th March 1971.

6.7 Occupational structure

Table 29 shows the working population by occupation, sex and activity status. The following table summarises it and shows the changes in the occupational structure of the work force between 1961 and 1971:

Tab. 6.7.1 Working population by occupation, 1961 & 1971

Occupation	No. of persons		% of total working population		% change* 1971/1961
	1961	1971	1961	1971	
Professional and technological workers	38,029	40,258	3.2	2.5	+ 5.9
Artists, draughtsmen and technicians	21,269	39,720	1.8	2.5	+ 86.8
Administrative, executive and managerial workers ...	110,771	74,496	9.3	4.7	— 32.7
Clerical and sales workers ...	195,776	260,785	16.4	16.5	+ 33.2
Farmers and fisherfolk	50,201	51,259	4.2	3.2	+ 2.1
Miners and quarrymen	4,699	5,163	0.4	0.3	+ 9.9
Transport and communication workers	57,278	92,726	4.8	5.9	+ 61.9
Craftsmen, production workers and labourers	520,143	737,407	43.7	46.6	+ 41.8
Service, sport and recreation workers	179,742	238,987	15.1	15.1	+ 33.0
Armed forces and unclassified...	13,191	42,048	1.1	2.7	+218.8
Total working population ...	1,191,099	1,582,849	100.0	100.0	+ 32.9

* Percentage change in absolute numbers between 1961 and 1971.

The occupational classification in the census tables follows the groupings adopted in the 1971 Census. However, for purposes of international comparison, a special table has been compiled at Annex B, where the data have been regrouped according to the 1968 International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO).

As may be expected, the occupational structure of the working population is related to the industrial pattern. For example, the substantial increase in the manufacturing industry over the past decade caused the number of craftsmen, production workers and labourers to increase. Craftsmen, production workers and labourers continued to form the largest proportion of the work force, 43.7% in 1961 and 46.6% in 1971, and recorded an increase of 41.8% over the period. Although the number

of clerical, sales, service, sport and recreation workers increased by 33.1 % during the 10 years, the proportion of these workers to the total work force remained constant at 31.5 % in 1961 and 31.6 % in 1971. Administrative, executive and managerial workers were the only group which showed a drop of 36,275 persons or 32.7 % over the ten year period. This group formed 9.3 % of the work force in 1961 but only 4.7 % in 1971. This was due to the substantial decrease in the number of master farmers and master fishermen, which dropped from 37,274 in 1961 to 10,525 in 1971; and in the number of directors, managers and working proprietors in wholesale and retail trade which dropped from 36,867 in 1961 to 26,383 in 1971. This shows a shift of activity from the traditional to the modern sector during the 10 years concerned.

The following table extracted from **Table 29** shows the percentage distribution of the economically active population by occupation by the census areas in which they lived:

Tab. 6.7.2 Percentage distribution of the economically active population by occupation and census area, 1971

Occupation	Hong Kong Island	Kowloon	New Kowloon	Tsuen Wan	Rural New Territories	Marine	Total
Professional and technological workers ...	3.8 %	3.4 %	1.5 %	0.9 %	2.1 %	*	2.4 %
Artists, draughtsmen and technicians ...	3.4	3.5	1.6	1.0	1.4	*	2.4
Administrative, executive and managerial workers ...	6.3	5.7	2.5	1.7	7.8	9.3	4.6
Clerical and sales workers ...	23.7	18.8	12.9	9.9	8.8	1.7	16.0
Farmers and fisherfolk ...	0.8	0.1	0.4	1.7	17.9	53.4	3.3
Miners and quarrymen ...	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.3
Transport and communication workers ...	5.6	6.3	5.5	5.9	4.1	19.1	5.9
Craftsmen, production workers and labourers ...	32.8	42.1	56.9	62.1	37.0	13.0	45.5
Service, sport and recreation workers	18.6	15.5	13.5	10.6	10.6	1.3	14.5
Armed forces and unclassified ...	4.8	4.4	4.8	5.8	9.5	2.1	5.1
Total economically active population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Percentage less than 0.05.

It can be seen that craftsmen, production workers and labourers formed the largest proportion of the economically active population in all areas, except in Marine where, as expected, over half of the population were fisherfolk. The high percentage of residents, 56.9% in New Kowloon and 62.1% in Tsuen Wan, working as craftsmen, production workers and labourers was due to the large number of factories in those areas. Over one third (37.2%) of the workers living on Hong Kong Island were in white collar or higher occupations, nearly one quarter in clerical and sales work. In the New Territories, farmers only formed 17.9% of the economically active population as opposed to 37.0% working as craftsmen, production workers and labourers.

The following table shows the correlation between occupation and activity status in the working population in 1971:

Tab. 6.7.3 Correlation between occupation and activity status in the working population, 1971

Occupation	Activity Status					Total
	Self-employed	Employer	Full-time employee†	Unpaid family worker	Part-time worker	
Professional and technological workers	1.0%	1.9%	92.8%	*	4.3%	100.0%
Artists, draughtsmen and technicians	4.8	1.0	90.7	0.2	3.3	100.0
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	35.4	34.7	27.8	1.1	1.0	100.0
Clerical and sales workers	17.5	1.0	77.8	1.9	1.8	100.0
Farmers and fisherfolk	41.9	0.3	14.8	41.5	1.5	100.0
Miners and quarrymen	2.2	1.3	93.6	0.2	2.7	100.0
Transport and communication workers	5.9	0.7	90.5	2.1	0.8	100.0
Craftsmen, production workers and labourers	2.9	1.1	90.4	0.5	5.1	100.0
Service, sport and recreation workers	2.0	0.6	95.1	0.5	1.8	100.0
Armed forces and unclassified... ..	7.8	1.6	61.7	3.5	25.4	100.0
Total working population	8.3	2.6	82.9	2.2	4.0	100.0

* Percentage less than 0.05.

† Included permanent and casual or seasonal worker, apprentice, out-worker, and those employed on commission.

The majority of workers in all major occupational groups were employees, except for administrative, executive and managerial workers, and farmers and fisherfolk. Over 70% of the administrative, executive and managerial workers were employers or self-employed, while over 80% of the farmers and fisherfolk were self-employed or unpaid family workers.

6.8 Relationship between industry and occupation

Table 30 shows the economically active population by activity status, industry, sex and occupation. The following table shows the percentage distribution of the working population by industry and occupation:

Tab. 6.8.1 Percentage distribution of the working population by industry and occupation, 1971

Occupation	Industry												
	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing		Mining and unclassified	Manufacturing	Construction and engineering	Utilities	Commerce	Transport and communication	Services	Total			
Professional and technological workers	...	—	*	0.07%	0.10%	0.01%	0.07%	0.07%	2.22%	2.54%			
Artists, draughtsmen and technicians...	...	—	0.03	0.19	0.23	0.03	0.01	0.01	2.01	2.51			
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	...	0.67	0.01	0.62	0.12	*	2.44	0.18	0.67	4.71			
Clerical and sales workers	...	*	0.15	3.38	0.50	0.10	9.68	0.58	2.08	16.47			
Farmers and fisherfolk	...	3.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	3.24			
Miners and quarrymen	...	—	0.22	0.04	0.06	—	—	—	*	0.32			
Transport and communication workers	...	*	0.02	0.26	0.24	0.02	0.10	5.02	0.20	5.86			
Craftsmen, production workers and labourers	...	0.01	0.13	35.98	8.97	0.30	0.15	0.62	0.43	46.59			
Service, sport and recreation workers	0.03	0.14	1.89	0.28	0.08	0.59	0.72	11.37	15.10	
Armed forces and unclassified	...	0.03	1.15	0.37	0.16	0.02	0.14	0.05	0.74	2.66			
Total	3.98	1.85	42.80	10.66	0.56	13.18	7.25	19.72	100.00

* Percentage less than 0.005.

From the above table, it can be seen that over 80 % of the professional and technological workers, artists, draughtsmen and technicians were employed in services, and more than half of the administrative, executive, managerial, clerical and sales workers in commerce; while over 75 % of the craftsmen, production workers and labourers were employed in manufacturing.

6.9 Hours of work

Table 31 shows the average number of hours worked in the week preceding enumeration by those who worked 15 hours or more in that week. Enumeration took place on one of the days between 27th February to 9th March 1971. On the average, men worked 57.5 hours per week while women worked 53.3 hours.

The following table shows the average number of hours of work of both sexes in the working population by industry:

Tab. 6.9.1 Hours of work of the working population by industry, 1971

Industry							Average number of hours worked in week		
							Male	Female	Both sexes
Agriculture, forestry and fishing*	...	...	...	...	...	...	52.2	49.9	51.5
Mining and quarrying	...	...	...	...	...	...	57.1	53.7	56.3
Manufacturing	...	...	...	...	...	...	58.5	53.0	56.1
Construction and engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	56.3	51.6	55.4
Utilities	...	...	...	...	...	...	51.5	48.3	51.3
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	58.7	56.8	58.2
Transport and communication...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56.9	53.5	56.7
Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	56.6	54.6	55.8
Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	51.8	40.5	46.3
Total working population*	...	...	...	...	...	...	57.5	53.3	56.1

* Excluding those whose work is dictated by the weather or the time of the year.

This shows that the workers in commerce had the longest hours of work, while workers in utilities worked the least number of hours.

Table 32 shows the working population by occupation, number of hours worked and sex. The following table is an analysis of the working population by occupation, average number of hours worked and sex:

Tab. 6.9.2 Hours of work of the working population by occupation, 1971

Occupation							Average number of hours worked in week		
							Male	Female	Both sexes
Professional and technological workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	43.2	37.5	40.5
Artists, draughtsmen and technicians...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48.6	44.4	46.9
Administrative, executive and managerial workers*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56.7	58.5	56.9
Clerical and sales workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	57.3	54.1	56.4
Farmers and fisherfolk*...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52.0	49.5	51.1
Miners and quarrymen	...	...	...	...	...	...	57.4	54.2	56.7
Transport and communication workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	57.8	57.9	57.8
Craftsmen, production workers and labourers	...	...	...	...	...	...	58.0	52.7	55.9
Service, sport and recreation workers...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61.0	61.9	61.3
Armed forces	...	...	...	...	...	...	48.0	49.1	48.1
Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	52.7	40.9	47.5
Total working population*	...	...	...	...	...	...	57.5	53.3	56.1

* Excluding those whose work is dictated by the weather or the time of the year.

The above shows that the service, sport and recreation workers had the longest hours of work, while professional and technological workers worked the least number of hours.

6.10 Unemployment

Table 33 shows the number of persons unemployed (including job-seekers and with previous jobs) in the seven days before the enumeration which took place on one of the days between 27th February to 9th March 1971, by area and district, sex and quinquennial age-group.

The number of unemployed persons recorded an increase from 20,900 in 1961 to 72,058 in 1971. The overall unemployment rate in 1971 was 4.4% of the total labour force against 1.7% in 1961. The relatively higher unemployment rate in 1971 is attributable to the shorter time reference period in recording unemployment in the 1971 Census. In the 1961 Census, the time reference period was 20 days before enumeration while in the 1971 Census it was seven days. It is thus likely that more people would be classified as unemployed in the 1971 Census. The increase may also be due to short-term frictional unemployment which may increase during periods of labour shortage, because a tight labour market may encourage workers to move more freely and frequently from one job to another. Labour Department records show that there was in fact a labour shortage in early 1971 when manufacturing industry alone reported a total of over 23,000 vacancies.

Of the total unemployed persons, 48,061 had worked before and 23,997 were seeking jobs for the first time. 69.3% of the job-seekers were under the age of 25, as most of them were fresh from school, while 35.4% of the unemployed persons with previous jobs were aged 50 and over. The following table compares the composition of the unemployed persons by age-group between 1961 and 1971:

Tab. 6.10.1 Unemployed persons by age, 1961 & 1971

Age-group							No. of unemployed persons		% of total unemployed	
							1961	1971	1961	1971
15—19	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,129	15,728	15.0	21.8
20—24	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,134	12,122	15.0	16.8
25—34	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,783	8,147	22.9	11.3
35—44	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,896	9,713	18.6	13.5
45—54	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,901	12,817	18.7	17.8
55—64	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,057	13,531	9.8	18.8
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,900	72,058	100.0	100.0

The substantial increase in the number of unemployed persons aged 15—19, who formed 15.0% of the total unemployed in 1961 and 21.8% in 1971, is due to the increase in the number of job-seekers, 44% of whom were in this age-group. The number of unemployed persons aged 55—64 also increased from 9.8% of the total unemployed in 1961 to 18.8% in 1971. This is attributable at least in part to the increase in the number of older people in the population as a whole.

The following table shows the number and percentage of unemployed persons by census area in 1961 and 1971:

Tab. 6.10.2 Unemployed persons by area, 1961 & 1971

Area							No. of unemployed persons		Unemployment rate	
							1961	1971	1961	1971
Hong Kong Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,997	18,984	1.81 %	4.44 %
Kowloon	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,151	13,835	1.75	4.25
New Kowloon	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,687	25,822	1.79	4.20
Tsuen Wan	...	...	...	...	...	...	658	4,630	1.67	4.24
Rural New Territories	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,900	8,175	1.72	5.94
Marine	...	...	...	...	...	...	507	612	0.81	1.53
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,900	72,058	1.72	4.35

It can be seen that in both the 1961 and 1971 Censuses, there was no significant difference between the unemployment rates in the urban areas. In 1971, unemployment was slightly higher in the rural areas.

Table 34 shows the unemployed persons by educational attainment, sex and quinquennial age-group. While the educational standard of the labour force improved in 1971, the educational attainment of the unemployed was lower. This is reflected in the following table which shows the educational attainment of unemployed persons in 1961 and 1971:

Tab. 6.10.2 Unemployed persons by educational attainment, 1961 & 1971

Educational attainment	No. of unemployed persons		% of total unemployed	
	1961	1971	1961	1971
No schooling and kindergarten...	3,723	14,685	17.8	20.4
Private tutor ...	1,345	4,520	6.4	6.3
Primary ...	9,037	32,010	43.3	44.4
Secondary ...	5,936	18,895	28.4	26.2
Post secondary and higher ...	859	1,948	4.1	2.7
Total unemployed ...	20,900	72,058	100.0	100.0

The number of unemployed persons with no schooling increased from 17.8% of the total unemployed in 1961 to 20.4% in 1971, while those who had attained secondary or higher education dropped from 32.5% of the total unemployed in 1961 to 28.9% in 1971. Of the 14,685 unemployed persons with no schooling in 1971, 7,575 or 51.6% were aged 50 and over.

Table 28 also shows unemployed persons (excluding job-seekers) by sex and last industry. The largest number of unemployed with previous jobs came from the manufacturing industry, and formed 17.2% of the total. This was followed by 10.7% in services and 9.7% in transport and communication. The relatively higher unemployment rate in the transport and communication industry was due to the high unemployment rate of seamen in foreign-going ships, 10,340 seamen were at work and 2,684 were temporarily unemployed.

Annex A

Working population by industry, 1961 & 1971

Industry (according to 1968 ISIC)	No. of persons		% of total working population		% Change* 1971/1961
	1961	1971	1961	1971	
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	87,581	62,975	7.3	4.0	-28.1
Mining and quarrying	8,869	4,518	0.7	0.3	-49.1
Manufacturing	512,438	755,534	43.0	47.7	47.4
Electricity, gas and water	12,617	8,870	1.1	0.6	-29.7
Construction	58,209	83,158	4.9	5.3	42.9
Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels ...	171,206	253,925	14.4	16.0	48.3
Transport, storage and communication	86,740	114,722	7.3	7.2	32.3
Financing, insurance, real estate and business service	19,164	41,072	1.6	2.6	114.3
Community, social and personal services... ..	217,647	233,359	18.3	14.7	7.2
Activities not adequately defined	16,628	24,716	1.4	1.6	48.6
Total working population ...	1,191,099	1,582,849	100.0	100.0	32.9

* Percentage change in absolute numbers between 1961 and 1971.

Annex B

Working population by Occupation, 1961 & 1971

Occupation (according to 1968 ISCO)	No. of persons		% of total working population		% Change* 1971/1961
	1961	1971	1961	1971	
Professional, technical and related workers	60,907	79,978	5.1	5.0	31.3
Administrative and managerial workers	36,629	37,588	3.1	2.4	2.6
Clerical and related workers ...	69,644	128,474	5.8	8.1	84.5
Sales workers	162,984	165,486	13.7	10.4	1.5
Service workers	179,739	232,195	15.1	14.7	29.2
Farmers and fishermen	87,581	61,784	7.3	3.9	-29.4
Miners and quarrymen... ..	4,699	5,163	0.4	0.3	9.9
Production and related workers and labourers	520,071	737,407	43.7	46.6	41.8
Workers in transport and communication	55,654	92,726	4.7	5.9	66.6
Armed forces and unclassifiable	13,191	42,048	1.1	2.7	218.8
Total working population ...	1,191,099	1,582,849	100.0	100.0	32.9

* Percentage change in absolute numbers between 1961 and 1971.

The major differences between the classification given in this table and the classifications of ISCO are that "Miners and quarrymen" and "Workers in transport and communication" are shown separately.

Definitions

Chapter 6

Economically active population (labour force)—all persons aged 10 and over who were engaged in productive work for at least 15 hours during the seven days before enumeration, which took place on one of the days in the census period (i.e. 27th February to 9th March 1971 for the Land Census and 23rd January to 26th January 1971 for the Marine Census). This included persons aged 15 to 64 who would have been engaged in productive work but were currently unemployed, and those in the same age-group seeking work for the first time. According to the 1971 census, 1,654,907 persons were classified as economically active.

Working population—the economically active population excluding those unemployed with previous jobs and job-seekers. According to the 1971 Census, the size of the working population was 1,582,849 persons.

Unemployed persons—persons between 15 and 64 years of age and not of independent means, who had spent less than 15 hours in productive work during the seven days before enumeration, but were seeking work. Those on paid sick leave or paid holiday were not classified as unemployed. Special rules applied to farmers and fishermen. Farmers were classified as unemployed only if they had no land to farm and were not employed by someone to take part in farming operations during the reference period. Similarly, fishermen were classified as unemployed only if they had no fishing tackle to fish with and were not employed by someone to engage in fishing operations during the reference period.

Job-seekers—persons between 15 and 64 years of age with no previous job who were seeking work for the first time.

Economically inactive population—all persons who were not engaged in productive work for at least 15 hours during the seven days before enumeration. According to 1971 Census, 2,281,723 persons were classified as economically inactive.

Crude labour force participation rate—the ratio of the economically active population to the total population aged 10 and over.

Age-sex-specific labour force participation rate—the ratio of the economically active population in a specific age and sex group to the total population in that age-sex group.

Activity status—the relationship between a person and the organisation or branch of economic activity in which he worked, and his relationship to others within the organisation.

Full-time employee—a person principally engaged in productive work.

On commission—one whose sole or principal income was commission on turnover.

Casual or seasonal worker—one who worked for any employer irregularly on a daily or hourly contract or only at certain seasons of the year.

Apprentice, trainee or learner—a person under 25 years old who was learning a skilled trade.

Out-worker—an employee who was free to take his work home or anywhere he pleased.

Part-time worker—a person who was principally a home-maker, student or retired but who had spent at least 15 hours in productive work during the seven days before enumeration.

Self-employed—one who worked on his own account, neither employed by someone else nor employing others.

Employer—a working partner, director or proprietor of a concern employing at least one person other than an office attendant or messenger etc.

Unpaid family worker—anyone, whether or not a relative, who lived with a family and did work (not domestic work) as part of the family enterprise in return for food and lodging.

Home-maker—a man or woman who looked after the home while other members of the household were out at work.

Retired person—one who previously worked but because of age, disability or other reasons no longer did a regular full-time job. Anyone aged 65 and over who claimed to be unemployed was automatically classified as retired.

Student—a person aged under 40 who was still studying full-time.

Inmate of institution—included those in penal, mental and charitable institutions.

Educational attainment—see Chapter 5 for definitions.

Industry—the classification used followed closely the major divisions of the International Standard Industrial Classification which groups all branches of economic activity by type of product or type of service. A worker was classified according to the product he made or service he rendered.

Agriculture and forestry—included growing of rice, vegetables, flowers, fruits and other unspecified crops; keeping of cattle, pigs and poultry. Forestry, hunting and trapping were also included.

Fishing—included beam trawling, single-boat stern trawling, pair trawling, long lining, hand lining, purse seining, gill netting, stake netting, oyster and pond fish culture.

Mining, quarrying and unclassified—included metal ore and other mining, and ore processing; stone quarrying; and other industrial activities which could not be classified elsewhere.

Manufacturing (textiles)—included spinning of cotton and other yarn, weaving and knitting of cotton and other fabrics; bleaching, dyeing and finishing; manufacture of wearing apparel, knitwear and other made-up textile goods; manufacture of carpets, cordage, rope and twine.

Manufacturing (chemical products)—included manufacture of basic industrial chemicals, fertilizers, fireworks, paints, drugs and medicines, soaps, perfumes and cosmetics, products of petroleum and coal.

Manufacturing (metal products)—included manufacture of non-metallic mineral products, fabricated metal products, watches and clocks, photographic and optical goods; basic metal industries.

Manufacturing (plastic products)—included manufacture of plastic flowers and foliage, toys and other articles.

Manufacturing (other)—included food manufacturing, beverage industries, tobacco industries; manufacture of wood and cork products, furniture and fixtures, paper and paper products, leather and leather products, rubber products, footwear (except plastic footwear), hair products and wigs; printing, publishing and allied industries.

Construction and engineering—included building construction and civil engineering, manufacture of machinery and parts, electrical machinery and appliances, electronic equipment and parts, equipment for power-driven transport; motor vehicle repairing; aircraft engineering; shipbuilding and repairing; ship-breaking.

Utilities—included electricity, gas and water.

Commerce—included wholesale and retail trade, import and export trade, financial institutions, insurance and real estate.

Transport and communication—included land transport, water transport, air transport, services allied to transport; storage and warehousing; posts and tele-communications.

Services—included government services and defence, education services, medical and other health services, welfare institutions, religious organizations, trade and industrial organizations, business services, sanitary services, personal and household services, recreational services and sports, hotels and restaurants, photographic studios.

Occupation—the kind of work normally done by the person enumerated. The classification used followed closely the International Standard Classification of Occupations laid down by the International Labour Office.

Professional and technological workers—included qualified professional architects, engineers and surveyors, physical scientists, doctors and dentists, marine and aviation officers and engineers, university academic staff, qualified teachers, clergy and members of religious orders, lawyers, accountants, qualified librarians and social welfare workers, other qualified technologists.

Artists, draughtsmen and technicians—included artists, designers, writers, actors musicians and other creative workers; draughtsmen and inspectors of works; nurses, midwives and other medical workers; other technicians.

Administrative, executive and managerial workers—included administrative and executive officers in government service; consular staff; directors, managers and working proprietors in industry, commerce, transport and services; master farmers and fishermen.

Clerical and sales workers—included book-keepers, cashiers, stenographers and typists, clerks and other office workers, salesmen, shop assistants and hawkers.

Farmers, fisherfolk etc.—included farm hands, gardeners in parks, fishermen; unskilled workers in agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

Miners, quarrymen etc.—included miners and quarrymen, well drillers, workers in salt pans.

Transport and communication workers—included seamen on ocean-going and local vessels; drivers, conductors and inspectors of road and rail transport, air traffic controllers, telephone and telegraph operators, radio and television operators, postal workers and messengers, wharf labourers.

Craftsmen, production workers and labourers—included foremen and supervisors in industry, textile workers, tailors and other clothing workers; shoemakers and other leather workers; blacksmiths and other metal workers; goldsmiths, jewellers and related workers; tool-makers, fitters and machinists; radio and electrical workers; carpenters and other wood-workers; painters, building and construction workers; printing workers; pottery and ceramic workers; food and beverage workers; chemical workers, tobacco workers, other craftsmen and production workers; handling equipment operators; other unskilled labourers.

Service, sport and recreation workers—included police, fire and other disciplined services, government overseers and supervisors, domestic and hotel staff, barbers and hairdressers, laundry workers, photographic workers, undertakers; other service, sport and recreation workers.

Armed forces and unclassified—included members of the armed services of Britain and other countries; persons in occupations which were inadequately described or unclassifiable.

Type of accommodation—see Chapter 8 for definition.

Self-contained accommodation—see Chapter 9 for definition.

ISIC—abbreviation for “International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities” introduced by the United Nations in 1968 for purposes of international comparability.

ISCO—abbreviation for “International Standard Classification of Occupations” issued by the International Labour Organization in 1968 for purposes of international comparability.

Census area—see Chapter 3 for definitions and maps at Appendices C and D.

Master farmers—included heads of farming enterprises, i.e. owners and tenants of farms or managers, and not hired hands.

Master fishermen—included masters or skippers of fishing craft.

Working—anyone aged 10 and over who was engaged in productive work for 15 hours or more during the seven days before enumeration.

Hours worked—the number of hours a person actually worked during the seven days before enumeration.

Hours worked for agriculture, forestry and fishing industries—the great majority of persons employed in these industries worked as farmers and fishermen, for whom no set hours were laid down and who were not asked for their hours of work during the Census. A minority of persons in these industries worked at other occupations, and hours of work were recorded for them.

Unemployment rate—the percentage of the economically active population who were unemployed as defined above.

23. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUP

FULL-TIME WORKER

AGE GROUP	SEX	Row no.	Self-employed	Employer	On Commission	Permanent In-worker	Casual or Seasonal In-worker	Apprentice, Trainee or Learner
10—14	M	1	287	—	1	6,767	367	2,069
	F		281	—	4	16,830	1,581	1,146
15—19	M		2,083	193	155	76,649	4,026	12,275
	F		1,108	60	123	90,811	7,391	2,339
20—24	M	5	4,012	1,117	391	129,512	6,365	3,118
	F		1,186	180	105	94,534	5,301	429
25—29	M		5,130	2,159	303	87,136	5,349	—
	F		944	221	40	28,503	1,523	—
30—34	M		8,594	3,905	437	91,889	6,489	—
	F	10	1,972	311	37	21,782	1,499	—
35—39	M		12,746	5,441	486	96,384	8,207	—
	F		3,633	476	76	24,344	2,414	—
40—44	M		16,608	6,132	667	93,819	9,211	—
	F		4,727	576	111	27,378	2,863	—
45—49	M	15	15,596	5,544	663	75,453	7,678	—
	F		4,376	534	107	24,657	2,405	—
50—54	M		14,423	5,129	678	62,883	6,873	—
	F		3,574	410	98	22,769	2,269	—
55—59	M		10,756	3,826	555	40,737	4,805	—
	F	20	2,486	275	74	17,216	1,704	—
60—64	M		7,145	2,396	320	22,595	2,676	—
	F		1,727	118	47	12,024	1,342	—
65 AND OVER	M		5,662	1,635	221	13,230	1,514	—
	F		1,673	110	54	8,433	1,173	—
	M	25	103,042	37,477	4,877	797,054	63,560	17,462
TOTAL	F		27,687	3,271	876	389,281	31,465	3,914
	T		130,729	40,748	5,753	1,186,335	95,025	21,376

BY SEX BY ACTIVITY STATUS

PART-TIME WORKER					UNEMPLOYED PERSON			Total	Row no.
Out-worker	Unpaid Family Worker	Home-maker	Retired person	Student	Unpaid member of religious body	With previous job	With no previous job		
24	1,701	—	—	1,324	5	—	—	12,545	1
79	1,676	—	—	1,775	8	—	—	23,380	
157	4,837	130	—	2,605	20	2,753	4,908	110,791	
297	3,852	764	—	2,562	28	2,300	5,767	117,402	
237	3,619	149	—	1,093	67	3,691	2,906	156,277	5
227	2,562	2,334	—	972	86	2,476	3,049	113,441	
205	1,342	67	—	161	41	2,276	710	104,879	
107	1,267	3,380	—	54	80	789	462	37,370	
250	769	133	—	60	59	2,621	433	115,639	
126	1,544	6,444	—	36	113	581	275	34,720	
340	558	151	—	58	70	2,979	356	127,776	
215	2,126	9,346	—	64	97	725	247	43,763	
347	364	197	32	—	113	3,786	400	131,676	
226	2,202	8,702	70	—	106	987	233	48,181	
302	308	198	58	—	109	4,008	447	110,364	15
169	1,744	5,794	70	—	109	1,071	255	41,291	
341	313	165	116	—	103	4,745	537	96,306	
132	1,340	3,836	50	—	170	1,368	386	36,402	
241	334	120	204	—	110	4,446	653	66,787	
97	934	2,209	55	—	196	1,465	547	27,258	
139	320	118	265	—	104	3,584	672	40,334	
73	605	1,432	87	—	270	1,410	754	19,889	
104	466	120	434	—	140	—	—	23,526	
125	740	1,780	205	—	617	—	—	14,910	
2,687	14,931	1,548	1,109	5,301	941	34,889	12,022	1,096,900	25
1,873	20,592	46,021	537	5,463	1,880	13,172	11,975	558,007	
4,560	35,523	47,569	1,646	10,764	2,821	48,061	23,997	1,654,907	

24. ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE POPULATION BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUP BY SEX BY ACTIVITY STATUS

AGE GROUP	SEX	ACTIVITY STATUS										Total
		Income from subletting premises	Income from investments	Income from overseas remittances	Other independent means	Home-maker, no part-time work	Retired person, no part-time work	Student, no part-time work	10-14 not at school nor at work	Under 10 years not at school	Inmate of institution	
UNDER 10	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	276,283	—	176,166	—	452,449
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	258,497	—	173,358	—	431,855
10—14	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	246,379	8,432	—	315	255,126
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	219,564	12,821	—	164	232,549
15—19	M	6	4	162	84	2,178	—	105,453	—	—	979	108,866
	F	2	1	180	88	10,192	—	80,144	—	—	178	90,785
20—24	M	6	3	94	82	710	—	14,907	—	—	1,132	16,934
	F	18	2	180	78	39,286	—	9,965	—	—	172	49,701
25—29	M	4	5	50	80	347	—	1,046	—	—	710	2,242
	F	18	1	154	27	47,505	—	1,462	—	—	66	49,233
30—34	M	25	5	62	102	384	—	179	—	—	670	1,427
	F	36	1	238	44	59,150	—	1,267	—	—	103	60,839
35—39	M	39	14	77	88	541	—	179	—	—	776	1,714
	F	62	10	433	30	69,583	—	1,619	—	—	131	71,868
40—44	M	60	114	94	108	550	274	—	—	—	783	1,983
	F	129	1,499	688	55	71,027	198	—	—	—	113	73,709
45—49	M	76	201	88	130	635	845	—	—	—	607	2,582
	F	140	1,434	602	69	61,439	352	—	—	—	97	64,133
50—54	M	99	162	166	186	838	2,711	—	—	—	500	4,662
	F	192	1,134	534	105	54,806	1,001	—	—	—	121	57,893
55—59	M	141	194	218	148	1,119	5,967	—	—	—	359	8,146
	F	280	1,028	596	153	44,284	1,982	—	—	—	90	48,413
60—64	M	162	187	360	201	1,347	9,416	—	—	—	285	11,958
	F	294	863	625	222	37,613	3,772	—	—	—	131	43,520
65 AND OVER	M	547	531	897	470	3,229	29,361	—	—	—	578	35,613
	F	716	2,049	1,764	956	73,200	23,449	—	—	—	1,389	103,523
TOTAL	M	1,165	1,420	2,268	1,679	11,878	48,574	644,426	8,432	176,166	7,694	903,702
	F	1,887	8,022	5,994	1,827	568,085	30,754	572,518	12,821	173,358	2,755	1,378,021
	T	3,052	9,442	8,262	3,506	579,963	79,328	1,216,944	21,253	349,524	10,449	2,281,723

25. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY INDUSTRY (MAJOR GROUP) BY BROAD AGE GROUP BY SEX BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

INDUSTRY		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
AGE GROUP	SEX	No schooling and kindergarten	Private tutor	Primary	Secondary	Post secondary	University (graduate)	Total
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY								
10—14	M	15	—	113	13	—	—	141
	F	17	—	162	8	—	—	187
15—24	M	94	6	1,005	388	9	1	1,503
	F	149	7	792	112	1	—	1,061
25—39	M	693	240	2,444	510	24	21	3,932
	F	1,740	73	905	57	3	2	2,780
40—54	M	2,458	1,209	5,625	780	35	45	10,152
	F	4,168	164	859	53	2	3	5,249
55 AND OVER	M	1,855	1,255	2,886	403	28	49	6,476
	F	2,228	91	200	10	1	2	2,532
SUB-TOTAL	M	5,155	2,710	12,073	2,094	96	116	22,204
	F	8,302	335	2,918	240	7	7	11,809
	T	13,417	3,045	14,991	2,334	103	123	34,013
FISHING								
10—14	M	677	1	416	2	—	—	1,096
	F	774	1	180	1	—	—	956
15—24	M	3,345	15	2,184	151	1	2	5,698
	F	3,015	6	518	22	1	—	3,562
25—39	M	3,721	61	1,421	103	9	4	5,319
	F	2,515	7	137	5	—	1	2,665
40—54	M	4,019	225	1,084	82	10	11	5,431
	F	2,406	11	69	2	1	1	2,490
55 AND OVER	M	1,904	132	361	28	3	6	2,434
	F	1,043	4	18	1	—	—	1,066
SUB-TOTAL	M	13,666	434	5,466	366	23	23	19,978
	F	9,753	29	922	31	2	2	10,739
	T	23,419	463	6,388	397	25	25	30,717
MINING, QUARRYING AND UNCLASSIFIED								
10—14	M	7	—	786	224	—	—	1,017
	F	34	—	806	161	—	—	1,001
15—24	M	302	19	3,515	2,804	198	23	6,861
	F	314	17	2,775	2,105	89	17	5,317
25—39	M	850	231	3,435	2,333	183	178	7,210
	F	1,325	140	1,733	800	70	53	4,121
40—54	M	1,925	1,065	5,007	1,658	126	179	9,960
	F	3,062	318	1,407	344	22	23	5,176
55 AND OVER	M	1,579	1,250	2,908	926	72	168	6,903
	F	2,874	248	518	124	16	9	3,789
SUB-TOTAL	M	4,663	2,565	15,651	7,945	579	548	31,951
	F	7,609	723	7,239	3,534	197	102	19,404
	T	12,272	3,288	22,890	11,479	776	650	51,355
MANUFACTURING (TEXTILES)								
10—14	M	49	4	1,990	314	—	—	2,357
	F	311	5	9,033	743	—	—	10,092
15—24	M	1,471	240	29,650	17,189	386	61	48,997
	F	3,823	287	72,893	20,059	137	18	97,217
25—39	M	3,702	1,959	30,413	16,330	816	759	53,979
	F	7,660	1,393	22,533	5,051	135	96	36,868
40—54	M	3,746	3,605	20,422	7,688	406	640	36,507
	F	13,526	2,052	11,767	1,884	71	50	29,350
55 AND OVER	M	1,884	2,153	5,494	2,026	122	264	11,943
	F	8,086	897	2,140	306	16	14	11,459
SUB-TOTAL	M	10,852	7,961	87,969	43,547	1,730	1,724	153,783
	F	33,406	4,634	118,366	28,043	359	178	184,986
	T	44,258	12,595	206,335	71,590	2,089	1,902	338,769

**25. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY INDUSTRY (MAJOR GROUP)
BY BROAD AGE GROUP BY SEX BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT—(Contd.)**

INDUSTRY		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
AGE GROUP		SEX	No schooling and kindergarten	Private tutor	Primary	Secondary	Post secondary	University (graduate)	Total
MANUFACTURING (CHEMICALS, METAL OR PLASTIC PRODUCTS)									
10—14	M		111	1	1,842	248	—	—	2,202
	F		574	7	4,745	366	—	—	5,692
15—24	M		1,163	122	18,671	10,824	311	50	31,141
	F		2,487	71	16,495	4,941	81	24	24,099
35—39	M		3,292	1,626	19,952	10,496	583	757	36,706
	F		4,723	506	5,899	1,365	61	60	12,614
40—54	M		4,164	3,652	16,899	5,809	338	508	31,370
	F		10,325	1,071	5,241	685	24	27	17,373
55 AND OVER	M		1,718	2,083	4,293	1,514	134	222	9,964
	F		5,339	385	944	107	6	6	6,787
SUB-TOTAL	M		10,448	7,484	61,657	28,891	1,366	1,537	111,383
	F		23,448	2,040	33,324	7,464	172	117	66,565
	T		33,896	9,524	94,981	36,355	1,538	1,654	177,948
MANUFACTURING (OTHERS)									
10—14	M		68	6	1,378	231	—	—	1,683
	F		74	4	1,457	129	—	—	1,664
15—24	M		800	153	18,015	11,168	266	60	30,462
	F		710	52	12,454	6,296	104	38	19,654
25—39	M		2,956	1,835	20,813	10,420	585	644	37,253
	F		2,197	294	4,226	1,671	69	101	8,558
40—54	M		4,898	5,275	22,741	6,601	367	656	40,538
	F		4,940	661	3,260	622	44	47	9,574
55 AND OVER	M		2,443	3,632	7,372	2,178	150	346	16,121
	F		2,593	262	573	96	7	7	3,538
SUB-TOTAL	M		11,165	10,901	70,319	30,598	1,368	1,706	126,057
	F		10,514	1,273	21,970	8,814	224	193	42,988
	T		21,679	12,174	92,289	39,412	1,592	1,899	169,045
CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING									
10—14	M		49	2	1,133	205	—	—	1,389
	F		78	2	2,153	293	—	—	2,526
15—24	M		836	113	21,022	16,808	978	242	39,999
	F		507	31	11,250	7,336	113	31	19,268
25—39	M		4,248	1,831	23,455	12,405	1,583	1,897	45,419
	F		1,145	112	1,427	945	84	84	3,797
40—54	M		7,361	4,679	22,231	5,507	498	831	41,107
	F		2,939	180	929	183	17	24	4,272
55 AND OVER	M		2,759	2,405	5,664	1,564	145	275	12,812
	F		1,001	59	149	24	9	3	1,245
SUB-TOTAL	M		15,253	9,030	73,505	36,489	3,204	3,245	140,726
	F		5,670	384	15,908	8,781	223	142	31,108
	T		20,923	9,414	89,413	45,270	3,427	3,387	171,834
UTILITIES									
10—14	M		1	—	22	9	—	—	32
	F		2	—	11	—	—	—	13
15—24	M		24	1	702	1,355	128	18	2,228
	F		11	1	79	228	9	5	333
25—39	M		152	63	1,128	1,253	198	158	2,952
	F		29	8	56	101	8	5	207
40—54	M		236	213	1,197	535	61	67	2,309
	F		76	8	29	29	3	7	152
55 AND OVER	M		112	98	311	122	12	8	663
	F		25	4	4	9	—	—	42
SUB-TOTAL	M		525	375	3,360	3,274	399	251	8,184
	F		143	21	179	367	20	17	747
	T		668	396	3,539	3,641	419	268	8,931

**25. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY INDUSTRY (MAJOR GROUP)
BY BROAD AGE GROUP BY SEX BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT—(Contd.)**

INDUSTRY		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
AGE GROUP	SEX	No schooling and kindergarten	Private tutor	Primary	Secondary	Post secondary	University (graduate)	Total
COMMERCE								
10—14	M	48	1	664	156	—	—	869
	F	43	1	418	97	—	—	559
15—24	M	385	92	7,587	19,200	989	298	28,551
	F	265	20	3,196	15,812	666	138	20,097
25—39	M	2,386	1,446	14,482	22,309	2,218	3,232	46,073
	F	2,431	319	3,194	5,918	451	413	12,726
40—54	M	5,619	5,973	25,465	16,083	1,376	3,125	57,641
	F	7,026	787	3,516	1,576	145	215	13,265
55 AND OVER	M	3,130	5,209	9,883	6,186	573	1,623	26,604
	F	3,866	361	727	224	27	40	5,245
	M	11,568	12,721	58,081	63,934	5,156	8,278	159,738
SUB-TOTAL	F	13,631	1,488	11,051	23,627	1,289	806	51,892
	T	25,199	14,209	69,132	87,561	6,445	9,084	211,630
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION								
10—14	M	58	—	254	39	—	—	351
	F	50	—	173	3	—	—	226
15—24	M	848	70	7,391	10,267	449	67	19,092
	F	363	4	917	2,259	160	36	3,739
25—39	M	3,900	1,292	19,700	15,079	890	707	41,568
	F	657	19	419	1,099	85	89	2,368
40—54	M	6,848	3,717	19,296	7,751	494	657	38,763
	F	1,114	52	332	238	29	40	1,805
55 AND OVER	M	2,641	1,663	4,475	1,626	126	228	10,759
	F	555	19	93	28	3	3	701
	M	14,295	6,742	51,116	34,762	1,959	1,659	110,533
SUB-TOTAL	F	2,739	94	1,934	3,627	277	168	8,839
	T	17,034	6,836	53,050	38,389	2,236	1,827	119,372
SERVICES								
10—14	M	91	—	1,163	154	—	—	1,408
	F	53	3	353	55	—	—	464
15—24	M	623	133	16,863	23,958	2,360	785	44,722
	F	318	45	4,099	19,635	2,769	814	27,680
25—39	M	2,633	1,671	21,990	28,223	5,169	6,698	66,384
	F	3,584	530	4,901	11,885	4,523	2,742	28,165
40—54	M	5,657	6,020	27,464	16,520	2,521	5,002	63,184
	F	18,194	2,393	8,350	4,451	1,527	1,379	36,294
55 AND OVER	M	2,970	4,424	8,718	5,048	927	2,556	24,643
	F	18,149	1,783	2,936	833	332	319	24,352
	M	11,974	12,248	76,198	73,903	10,977	15,041	200,341
SUB-TOTAL	F	40,298	4,754	20,639	36,859	9,151	5,254	116,955
	T	52,272	17,002	96,837	110,762	20,128	20,295	317,296
JOB-SEEKERS								
10—14	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	M	689	31	3,288	3,593	150	63	7,814
	F	678	19	4,185	3,796	99	39	8,816
25—39	M	256	37	571	466	52	117	1,499
	F	227	16	340	333	31	37	984
40—54	M	363	156	622	215	8	20	1,384
	F	485	49	233	93	8	6	874
55 AND OVER	M	356	232	556	147	13	21	1,325
	F	945	92	196	59	6	3	1,301
	M	1,664	456	5,037	4,421	223	221	12,022
SUB-TOTAL	F	2,335	176	4,954	4,281	144	85	11,975
	T	3,999	632	9,991	8,702	367	306	23,997
TOTAL								
10—14	M	1,174	15	9,761	1,595	—	—	12,545
	F	2,010	23	19,491	1,856	—	—	23,380
15—24	M	10,580	995	129,893	117,705	6,225	1,670	267,068
	F	12,640	560	129,653	82,601	4,229	1,160	230,843
25—39	M	28,789	12,292	159,804	119,927	12,310	15,172	348,294
	F	28,233	3,417	45,770	29,230	5,520	3,683	115,853
40—54	M	47,294	35,789	168,053	69,229	6,240	11,741	338,346
	F	68,261	7,746	35,992	10,160	1,893	1,822	125,874
55 AND OVER	M	23,351	24,536	52,921	21,768	2,305	5,766	130,647
	F	46,704	4,205	8,498	1,821	423	406	62,057
	M	111,188	73,627	520,432	330,224	27,080	34,349	1,096,900
TOTAL	F	157,848	15,951	239,404	125,668	12,065	7,071	558,007
	T	269,036	89,578	759,836	455,892	39,145	41,420	1,654,907

26. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY OCCUPATION (MAJOR GROUP) BY BROAD AGE GROUP BY SEX BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

OCCUPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
AGE GROUP	SEX	No schooling and kindergarten	Private tutor	Primary	Secondary	Post secondary	University (graduate)	Total
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL WORKERS								
10—14	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	M	—	1	2	1,331	997	593	2,924
	F	—	—	18	3,919	1,605	506	6,048
25—39	M	—	9	10	2,040	2,822	5,059	9,940
	F	—	1	21	3,581	3,325	1,960	8,888
40—54	M	—	45	39	1,163	1,292	3,299	5,838
	F	—	19	67	1,221	1,004	1,002	3,313
55 AND OVER	M	—	88	46	484	389	1,634	2,641
	F	—	65	93	250	210	226	844
	M	—	143	97	5,018	5,500	10,585	21,343
SUB-TOTAL	F	—	85	199	8,971	6,144	3,694	19,093
	T	—	228	296	13,989	11,644	14,279	40,436
ARTISTS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND TECHNICIANS								
10—14	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	M	—	10	288	4,120	725	220	5,363
	F	—	6	185	6,902	798	153	8,044
25—39	M	1	127	541	5,523	1,539	1,806	9,537
	F	—	19	127	4,359	919	533	5,957
40—54	M	2	412	664	3,220	677	1,027	6,002
	F	—	36	123	1,427	358	245	2,189
55 AND OVER	M	3	473	320	1,231	269	551	2,847
	F	—	27	23	218	84	49	401
	M	6	1,022	1,813	14,094	3,210	3,604	23,749
SUB-TOTAL	F	—	88	458	12,906	2,159	980	16,591
	T	6	1,110	2,271	27,000	5,369	4,584	40,340
ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS								
10—14	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	M	133	11	735	1,714	240	225	3,058
	F	63	6	323	417	51	73	933
25—39	M	1,558	468	4,589	8,805	1,723	3,546	20,689
	F	573	69	767	817	134	267	2,627
40—54	M	3,025	2,221	9,340	9,605	1,405	3,807	29,403
	F	1,583	179	927	704	101	175	3,669
55 AND OVER	M	1,622	2,307	3,911	3,885	481	1,730	13,936
	F	860	101	201	109	19	40	1,330
	M	6,338	5,007	18,575	24,009	3,849	9,308	67,086
SUB-TOTAL	F	3,079	355	2,218	2,047	305	555	8,559
	T	9,417	5,362	20,793	26,056	4,154	9,863	75,645
CLERICAL AND SALES WORKERS								
10—14	M	57	2	735	175	—	—	969
	F	45	2	520	133	—	—	700
15—24	M	422	112	8,492	32,484	1,912	350	43,772
	F	278	26	4,329	30,197	1,264	305	36,399
25—39	M	2,365	1,611	15,308	32,828	2,782	2,556	57,450
	F	2,468	319	3,446	10,688	832	653	18,406
40—54	M	5,296	6,105	25,514	20,300	1,393	2,136	60,744
	F	6,893	780	3,509	2,471	258	283	14,194
55 AND OVER	M	2,848	5,009	9,477	7,074	650	1,129	26,187
	F	3,638	330	680	287	38	49	5,022
	M	10,988	12,839	59,526	92,861	6,737	6,171	189,122
SUB-TOTAL	F	13,322	1,457	12,484	43,776	2,392	1,290	74,721
	T	24,310	14,296	72,010	136,637	9,129	7,461	263,843

**26. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY OCCUPATION (MAJOR GROUP)
BY BROAD AGE GROUP BY SEX BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT—(Contd.)**

OCCUPATION		SEX	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						Total
AGE GROUP			No schooling and kindergarten	Private tutor	Primary	Secondary	Post secondary	University (graduate)	
FARMERS, FISHERFOLK, ETC.									
10—14	M	688	1	519	12	—	—	1,220	
	F	786	1	326	9	—	—	1,122	
15—24	M	3,319	18	2,914	444	6	—	6,701	
	F	3,116	12	1,200	108	—	—	4,436	
25—39	M	3,276	216	2,946	427	18	14	6,897	
	F	3,922	67	875	40	3	2	4,909	
40—54	M	4,521	1,082	4,858	585	30	20	11,096	
	F	5,741	140	733	38	1	4	6,657	
55 AND OVER	M	2,829	1,006	2,421	282	16	32	6,586	
	F	2,838	70	174	10	1	2	3,095	
SUB-TOTAL	M	14,633	2,323	13,658	1,750	70	66	32,500	
	F	16,403	290	3,308	205	5	8	20,219	
	T	31,036	2,613	16,966	1,955	75	74	52,719	
MINERS, QUARRYMEN, ETC.									
10—14	M	1	—	51	8	—	—	60	
	F	13	—	60	5	—	—	78	
15—24	M	50	3	574	258	4	2	891	
	F	48	3	296	71	3	—	421	
25—39	M	158	44	649	236	13	21	1,121	
	F	113	8	98	21	1	—	241	
40—54	M	325	153	829	179	7	12	1,505	
	F	239	21	96	9	—	—	365	
55 AND OVER	M	111	75	229	42	4	5	466	
	F	95	6	15	1	—	—	117	
SUB-TOTAL	M	645	275	2,332	723	28	40	4,043	
	F	508	38	565	107	4	—	1,222	
	T	1,153	313	2,897	830	32	40	5,265	
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION WORKERS									
10—14	M	59	—	249	37	—	—	345	
	F	46	—	162	5	—	—	213	
15—24	M	805	67	7,237	7,042	238	20	15,409	
	F	326	4	804	628	44	7	1,813	
25—39	M	3,506	1,215	18,521	11,768	424	227	35,661	
	F	547	17	326	334	14	10	1,248	
40—54	M	5,914	3,164	17,360	5,539	247	180	32,404	
	F	842	40	191	79	7	9	1,168	
55 AND OVER	M	2,171	1,283	3,602	941	46	54	8,097	
	F	431	7	49	9	—	1	497	
SUB-TOTAL	M	12,455	5,729	46,969	25,327	955	481	91,916	
	F	2,192	68	1,532	1,055	65	27	4,939	
	T	14,647	5,797	48,501	26,382	1,020	508	96,855	
CRAFTSMEN, PRODUCTION WORKERS AND LABOURERS									
10—14	M	253	12	5,848	915	—	—	7,028	
	F	1,017	17	16,704	1,449	—	—	19,187	
15—24	M	4,048	567	82,003	46,312	1,237	116	134,283	
	F	7,319	426	109,731	29,705	146	12	147,339	
25—39	M	13,510	6,552	87,263	37,000	1,695	1,084	147,104	
	F	14,743	2,150	32,305	6,272	98	69	55,637	
40—54	M	19,003	15,123	72,456	16,414	619	663	124,278	
	F	28,595	3,568	19,225	2,442	79	29	53,938	
55 AND OVER	M	7,832	8,038	18,593	3,936	211	256	38,866	
	F	14,709	1,408	3,313	409	22	10	19,871	
SUB-TOTAL	M	44,646	30,292	266,163	104,577	3,762	2,119	451,559	
	F	66,383	7,569	181,278	40,277	345	120	295,972	
	T	111,029	37,861	447,441	144,854	4,107	2,239	747,531	

26. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY OCCUPATION (MAJOR GROUP) BY BROAD AGE GROUP BY SEX BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT—(Contd.)

OCCUPATION		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
AGE GROUP	SEX	No schooling and kindergarten	Private tutor	Primary	Secondary	Post secondary	University (graduate)	Total
SERVICE, SPORT AND RECREATION WORKERS								
10—14	M	97	—	1,449	193	—	—	1,739
	F	67	3	817	53	—	—	940
15—24	M	797	152	18,994	15,175	379	49	35,546
	F	469	43	5,177	4,471	118	43	10,321
25—39	M	3,247	1,778	24,514	16,171	809	464	46,983
	F	4,205	599	5,472	1,930	100	89	12,395
40—54	M	6,790	6,291	30,294	9,949	366	348	54,038
	F	20,690	2,603	9,333	1,300	53	45	34,024
55 AND OVER	M	3,916	4,822	10,566	2,773	152	188	22,417
	F	19,932	1,848	3,229	339	25	16	25,389
SUB-TOTAL	M	14,847	13,043	85,817	44,261	1,706	1,049	160,723
	F	45,363	5,096	24,028	8,093	296	193	83,069
	T	60,210	18,139	109,845	52,354	2,002	1,242	243,792
ARMED FORCES AND UNCLASSIFIED								
10—14	M	19	—	910	255	—	—	1,184
	F	36	—	902	202	—	—	1,140
15—24	M	317	23	5,366	5,232	337	32	11,307
	F	343	15	3,405	2,387	101	22	6,273
25—39	M	912	235	4,892	4,663	433	278	11,413
	F	1,435	152	1,993	855	63	63	4,561
40—54	M	2,055	1,037	6,077	2,060	196	229	11,654
	F	3,193	311	1,555	376	24	24	5,483
55 AND OVER	M	1,663	1,203	3,200	973	74	166	7,279
	F	3,256	251	525	130	18	10	4,190
SUB-TOTAL	M	4,966	2,498	20,445	13,183	1,040	705	42,837
	F	8,263	729	8,380	3,950	206	119	21,647
	T	13,229	3,227	28,825	17,133	1,246	824	64,484
JOB-SEEKERS								
10—14	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	M	689	31	3,288	3,593	150	63	7,814
	F	678	19	4,185	3,796	99	39	8,816
25—39	M	256	37	571	466	52	117	1,499
	F	227	16	340	333	31	37	984
40—54	M	363	156	622	215	8	20	1,384
	F	485	49	233	93	8	6	874
55 AND OVER	M	356	232	556	147	13	21	1,325
	F	945	92	196	59	6	3	1,301
SUB-TOTAL	M	1,664	456	5,037	4,421	223	221	12,022
	F	2,335	176	4,954	4,281	144	85	11,975
	T	3,999	632	9,991	8,702	367	306	23,997
TOTAL								
10—14	M	1,174	15	9,761	1,595	—	—	12,545
	F	2,010	23	19,491	1,856	—	—	23,380
15—24	M	10,580	995	129,893	117,705	6,225	1,670	267,068
	F	12,640	560	129,653	82,601	4,229	1,160	230,843
25—39	M	28,789	12,292	159,804	119,927	12,310	15,172	348,294
	F	28,233	3,417	45,770	29,230	5,520	3,683	115,853
40—54	M	47,294	35,789	168,053	69,229	6,240	11,741	338,346
	F	68,261	7,746	35,992	10,160	1,893	1,822	125,874
55 AND OVER	M	23,351	24,536	52,921	21,768	2,305	5,766	130,647
	F	46,704	4,205	8,498	1,821	423	406	62,057
TOTAL	M	111,188	73,627	520,432	330,224	27,080	34,349	1,096,900
	F	157,848	15,951	239,404	125,668	12,065	7,071	558,007
	T	269,036	89,578	759,836	455,892	39,145	41,420	1,654,907

27. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION BY OCCUPATION (MAJOR GROUP) BY CENSUS AREA

TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION OCCUPATION	Hong Kong Island	Kowloon	New Kowloon	Tsuen Wan	Yuen Long	Tai Po	Islands	Sai Kung	Marine	Total
WHOLE HOUSE										
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL WORKERS	353	96	607	113	647	476	242	113	—	2,647
ARTISTS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND TECHNICIANS...	241	63	545	127	449	341	99	102	—	1,967
ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS	642	109	1,026	205	2,758	1,028	853	201	—	6,822
CLERICAL AND SALES WORKERS	1,967	227	3,047	714	2,426	1,828	658	392	—	11,259
FARMERS, FISHERFOLK, ETC.	231	19	270	501	6,046	3,934	1,225	730	—	12,956
MINERS, QUARRYMEN, ETC.	47	5	130	29	220	261	25	13	—	730
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION WORKERS...	771	137	1,268	421	1,285	968	334	241	—	5,425
CRAFTSMEN, PRODUCTION WORKERS AND LABOURERS	5,876	729	14,864	5,367	10,715	7,676	3,058	2,342	—	50,627
SERVICE, SPORT AND RECREATION WORKERS...	3,945	522	4,291	880	3,229	2,580	828	630	—	16,905
ARMED FORCES AND UNCLASSIFIED	845	92	1,510	648	3,323	2,826	469	377	—	10,090
SUB-TOTAL	14,918	1,999	27,558	9,005	31,098	21,918	7,791	5,141	—	119,428
WHOLE SELF-CONTAINED FLAT										
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL WORKERS	12,473	8,109	5,917	571	235	478	29	27	—	27,839
ARTISTS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND TECHNICIANS...	9,826	7,002	5,886	672	122	230	10	6	—	23,754
ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS	19,433	13,123	8,243	842	187	381	33	24	—	42,266
CLERICAL AND SALES WORKERS	55,466	29,593	36,218	5,944	881	765	46	17	—	128,930
FARMERS, FISHERFOLK, ETC.	1,205	123	510	240	101	53	4	1	—	2,237
MINERS, QUARRYMEN, ETC.	351	193	814	254	14	15	3	—	—	1,644
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION WORKERS...	10,101	6,541	15,372	3,892	231	171	18	14	—	36,340
CRAFTSMEN, PRODUCTION WORKERS AND LABOURERS	47,945	39,291	127,567	33,039	1,497	989	55	16	—	250,399
SERVICE, SPORT AND RECREATION WORKERS...	36,916	19,235	33,733	6,282	803	775	145	49	—	97,938
ARMED FORCES AND UNCLASSIFIED	9,810	6,151	11,830	3,185	356	454	12	5	—	31,803
SUB-TOTAL	203,526	129,361	246,090	54,921	4,427	4,311	355	159	—	643,150
WHOLE TENEMENT FLOOR										
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL WORKERS	481	153	104	12	26	36	9	6	—	827
ARTISTS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND TECHNICIANS...	586	194	156	10	26	27	6	6	—	1,011
ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND MAGAGERIAL WORKERS	1,183	392	322	15	65	103	29	18	—	2,127
CLERICAL AND SALES WORKERS	4,577	1,435	814	51	112	189	66	27	—	7,271
FARMERS, FISHERFOLK, ETC.	28	6	—	2	51	14	8	—	—	109
MINERS, QUARRYMEN, ETC.	38	10	6	1	3	7	1	—	—	66
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION WORKERS...	680	361	207	12	46	27	4	8	—	1,345
CRAFTSMEN, PRODUCTION WORKERS AND LABOURERS	4,206	2,317	2,395	103	211	193	106	49	—	9,580
SERVICE, SPORT AND RECREATION WORKERS...	2,749	836	509	48	96	100	52	24	—	4,414
ARMED FORCES AND UNCLASSIFIED	797	331	250	15	53	107	35	16	—	1,604
SUB-TOTAL	15,325	6,035	4,763	269	689	803	316	154	—	28,354

27. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION BY OCCUPATION (MAJOR GROUP) BY CENSUS AREA—(Contd.)

TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION OCCUPATION	Hong Kong Island	Kowloon	New Kowloon	Tsuen Wan	Yuen Long	Tai Po	Islands	Sai Kung	Marine	Total
ROOMS/CUBICLES										
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL WORKERS	2,218	2,304	2,118	148	63	82	7	16	—	6,956
ARTISTS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND TECHNICIANS...	3,062	3,455	3,134	243	20	41	3	29	—	9,987
ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS	3,622	3,559	4,344	408	39	109	23	16	—	12,120
CLERICAL AND SALES WORKERS	30,844	25,394	34,196	2,923	134	333	43	19	—	93,886
FARMERS, FISHERFOLK, ETC.	478	162	700	275	45	50	8	2	—	1,720
MINERS, QUARRYMEN, ETC.	359	347	998	103	2	9	—	—	—	1,818
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION WORKERS...	9,439	11,641	14,735	1,713	70	126	31	8	—	37,763
CRAFTSMEN, PRODUCTION WORKERS AND LABOURERS	57,949	80,702	177,224	21,807	448	779	99	49	—	339,057
SERVICE, SPORT AND RECREATION WORKERS...	25,698	24,361	37,746	3,140	154	275	59	69	—	91,502
ARMED FORCES AND UNCLASSIFIED	6,655	6,757	13,280	1,691	77	224	29	9	—	28,722
SUB-TOTAL	140,324	158,682	288,475	32,451	1,052	2,028	302	217	—	623,531
BED-SPACE										
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL WORKERS	4	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
ARTISTS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND TECHNICIANS...	19	20	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS	33	33	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	78
CLERICAL AND SALES WORKERS	736	603	195	2	—	2	—	—	—	1,538
FARMERS, FISHERFOLK, ETC.	22	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
MINERS, QUARRYMEN, ETC.	20	11	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION WORKERS...	420	594	62	1	—	—	—	—	—	1,077
CRAFTSMEN, PRODUCTION WORKERS AND LABOURERS	2,657	3,120	1,568	51	—	—	1	—	—	7,397
SERVICE, SPORT AND RECREATION WORKERS...	1,282	1,334	391	6	—	—	—	—	—	3,013
ARMED FORCES AND UNCLASSIFIED	262	194	78	2	—	—	—	—	—	536
SUB-TOTAL	5,455	5,921	2,333	63	—	2	1	—	—	13,775
VERANDAH, COCKLOFT, BASEMENT, STORE-ROOM, CORRIDOR ETC.										
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL WORKERS	99	87	62	15	9	21	26	3	—	322
ARTISTS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND TECHNICIANS...	132	114	71	16	12	8	1	1	—	355
ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS	606	645	572	117	62	48	19	10	—	2,079
CLERICAL AND SALES WORKERS	1,863	1,402	997	255	75	86	14	6	—	4,698
FARMERS, FISHERFOLK, ETC.	85	4	17	10	45	40	9	4	—	214
MINERS, QUARRYMEN, ETC.	17	22	19	4	5	1	—	—	—	68
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION WORKERS...	329	404	186	47	26	11	3	—	—	1,006
CRAFTSMEN, PRODUCTION WORKERS AND LABOURERS	3,202	3,821	3,493	775	269	210	42	35	—	11,847
SERVICE, SPORT AND RECREATION WORKERS...	2,073	1,762	1,249	215	96	66	25	19	—	5,505
ARMED FORCES AND UNCLASSIFIED	354	267	255	81	70	54	85	—	—	1,166
SUB-TOTAL	8,760	8,528	6,921	1,535	669	545	224	78	—	27,260

27. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION BY OCCUPATION (MAJOR GROUP) BY CENSUS AREA—(Contd.)

TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION OCCUPATION	Hong Kong Island	Kowloon	New Kowloon	Tsuen Wan	Yuen Long	Tai Po	Islands	Sai Kung	Marine	Total
ROOF-SHACK										
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL WORKERS	15	7	6	1	2	—	—	—	—	31
ARTISTS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND TECHNICIANS...	39	37	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	91
ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS	31	32	22	—	2	—	—	—	—	87
CLERICAL AND SALES WORKERS	525	476	182	5	6	3	—	—	—	1,197
FARMERS, FISHERFOLK, ETC.	8	7	7	1	4	—	—	1	—	28
MINERS, QUARRYMEN, ETC.	13	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION WORKERS...	175	212	69	3	2	—	—	1	—	462
CRAFTSMEN, PRODUCTION WORKERS AND LABOURERS	1,695	2,024	1,148	34	4	9	—	1	—	4,915
SERVICE, SPORT AND RECREATION WORKERS...	835	681	299	19	3	5	—	—	—	1,842
ARMED FORCES AND UNCLASSIFIED	197	172	98	1	6	—	—	1	—	475
SUB-TOTAL	3,533	3,656	1,852	64	30	17	—	4	—	9,156
TEMPORARY STRUCTURE										
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL WORKERS	42	1	57	54	22	19	1	—	—	196
ARTISTS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND TECHNICIANS...	137	1	184	15	23	23	—	1	—	384
ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS	273	33	506	73	211	116	4	6	—	1,222
CLERICAL AND SALES WORKERS	1,825	122	2,344	285	435	265	7	8	—	5,291
FARMERS, FISHERFOLK, ETC.	646	—	844	143	268	367	57	10	—	2,335
MINERS, QUARRYMEN, ETC.	74	2	137	5	22	14	1	1	—	256
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION WORKERS...	1,039	31	1,273	90	201	102	8	5	—	2,749
CRAFTSMEN, PRODUCTION WORKERS AND LABOURERS	10,881	470	15,157	2,106	1,753	1,120	56	24	—	31,567
SERVICE, SPORT AND RECREATION WORKERS...	2,705	126	3,110	222	268	239	11	7	—	6,688
ARMED FORCES AND UNCLASSIFIED	826	23	1,500	192	408	244	10	5	—	3,208
SUB-TOTAL	18,448	809	25,112	3,185	3,611	2,509	155	67	—	53,896
DERELICT BOAT										
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL WORKERS	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3
ARTISTS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND TECHNICIANS...	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	5
ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS	1	—	—	4	5	11	13	—	—	34
CLERICAL AND SALES WORKERS	25	—	—	3	1	32	3	—	—	64
FARMERS, FISHERFOLK, ETC.	25	—	—	7	19	58	46	1	—	156
MINERS, QUARRYMEN, ETC.	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION WORKERS...	22	—	—	2	4	21	3	—	—	52
CRAFTSMEN, PRODUCTION WORKERS AND LABOURERS	207	—	1	20	35	427	64	—	—	754
SERVICE, SPORT AND RECREATION WORKERS...	43	—	—	18	5	17	7	—	—	90
ARMED FORCES AND UNCLASSIFIED	12	—	1	2	4	61	5	—	—	85
SUB-TOTAL	338	—	2	57	74	633	141	1	—	1,246

27. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION BY OCCUPATION (MAJOR GROUP) BY CENSUS AREA—(Contd.)

TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION OCCUPATION	Hong Kong Island	Kowloon	New Kowloon	Tsuen Wan	Yuen Long	Tai Po	Islands	Sai Kung	Marine	Total
OTHER, LAND										
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL WORKERS	9	—	10	10	88	78	18	1	—	214
ARTISTS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND TECHNICIANS...	19	1	12	18	95	145	8	3	—	301
ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS	81	15	123	148	1,929	1,727	201	18	—	4,242
CLERICAL AND SALES WORKERS	405	35	345	306	1,079	1,356	133	32	—	3,691
FARMERS, FISHERFOLK, ETC.	327	1	84	626	4,626	4,741	619	225	—	11,249
MINERS, QUARRYMEN, ETC.	9	—	25	24	228	166	14	—	—	466
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION WORKERS...	197	6	97	118	650	701	99	28	—	1,896
CRAFTSMEN, PRODUCTION WORKERS AND LABOURERS	1,355	112	1,378	2,396	7,272	7,580	1,039	269	—	21,401
SERVICE, SPORT AND RECREATION WORKERS...	897	48	298	375	1,293	1,702	199	56	—	4,868
ARMED FORCES AND UNCLASSIFIED	205	5	170	290	1,412	1,576	144	44	—	3,846
SUB-TOTAL	3,504	223	2,542	4,311	18,672	19,772	2,474	676	—	52,174
MARINE										
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL WORKERS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
ARTISTS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND TECHNICIANS...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,708	3,708
CLERICAL AND SALES WORKERS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	699	699
FARMERS, FISHERFOLK, ETC.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,413	21,413
MINERS, QUARRYMEN, ETC.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	43
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION WORKERS...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,676	7,676
CRAFTSMEN, PRODUCTION WORKERS AND LABOURERS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,211	5,211
SERVICE, SPORT AND RECREATION WORKERS...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	530	530
ARMED FORCES AND UNCLASSIFIED	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	837	837
SUB-TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,126	40,126
TOTAL										
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL WORKERS	15,694	10,761	8,886	925	1,092	1,192	332	166	5	39,053
ARTISTS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND TECHNICIANS...	14,063	10,887	10,013	1,101	748	818	127	148	4	37,909
ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS	25,905	17,941	15,169	1,813	5,258	3,523	1,175	293	3,708	74,785
CLERICAL AND SALES WORKERS	98,233	59,287	78,338	10,488	5,149	4,859	970	501	699	258,524
FARMERS, FISHERFOLK, ETC.	3,055	330	2,435	1,805	11,205	9,257	1,976	974	21,413	52,450
MINERS, QUARRYMEN, ETC.	929	598	2,145	420	495	474	44	14	43	5,162
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION WORKERS...	23,173	19,927	33,269	6,299	2,515	2,127	500	305	7,676	95,791
CRAFTSMEN, PRODUCTION WORKERS AND LABOURERS	135,973	132,586	344,795	65,698	22,204	18,983	4,520	2,785	5,211	732,755
SERVICE, SPORT AND RECREATION WORKERS...	77,143	48,905	81,626	11,205	5,947	5,759	1,326	854	530	233,295
ARMED FORCES AND UNCLASSIFIED	19,963	13,992	28,972	6,107	5,709	5,546	789	457	837	82,372
TOTAL	414,131	315,214	605,648	105,861	60,322	52,538	11,759	6,497	40,126	1,612,096

*Note: Economically active population for LAND excludes those who live in institutions or collective households.

28. WORKING POPULATION (INCLUDING UNEMPLOYED WITH PREVIOUS JOB) BY INDUSTRY (SUB-GROUP) BY SEX BY ACTIVITY STATUS

INDUSTRY	SEX	ACTIVITY STATUS					Unem- ployed worker with previous job	Total
		Self- employed	Employer	Full-time worker	Unpaid family worker	Part-time worker		
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY								
FARMING, CROP UNSPECIFIED	M	878	16	248	35	2	45	1,224
	F	435	2	130	126	21	19	733
FARMING, RICE	M	750	8	40	55	4	44	901
	F	712	1	20	313	36	21	1,103
FARMING, VEGETABLES	M	7,961	76	1,552	381	24	403	10,397
	F	3,445	27	662	1,305	214	195	5,848
FARMING, FLOWERS	M	484	17	454	22	4	47	1,028
	F	154	3	74	54	20	9	314
FARMING, ORCHARDMEN AND FRUIT GROWERS	M	126	5	76	7	1	5	220
	F	53	—	9	19	1	2	84
FARMING, CATTLE-KEEPERS	M	384	18	180	18	1	12	613
	F	100	5	16	28	7	6	162
FARMING, PIG-KEEPERS	M	2,302	37	321	125	23	164	2,972
	F	929	32	75	493	221	76	1,826
FARMING, POULTRY-KEEPERS	M	3,238	110	587	131	28	156	4,250
	F	769	36	83	494	184	36	1,602
FORESTRY, TEA, BAMBOO, FODDER GRASSES, ETC.	M	31	1	396	—	1	9	438
	F	8	—	31	5	1	4	49
HUNTING AND TRAPPING	M	36	—	109	8	—	8	161
	F	11	—	64	11	—	2	88
SUB-TOTAL	M	16,190	288	3,963	782	88	893	22,204
	F	6,616	106	1,164	2,848	705	370	11,809
	T	22,806	394	5,127	3,630	793	1,263	34,013
FISHING								
BEAM TRAWLING	M	1,228	63	400	1,924	—	30	3,645
	F	53	1	42	2,124	—	4	2,224
SINGLE-BOAT STERN TRAWLING	M	680	83	761	908	—	153	2,585
	F	44	2	66	991	—	18	1,121
PAIR-TRAWLING, DEEP SEA	M	309	56	472	592	—	50	1,479
	F	13	1	32	590	—	7	643
PAIR-TRAWLING, INSHORE	M	291	31	223	463	—	23	1,031
	F	21	—	20	499	—	3	543
LONG LINING, GOLDEN THREAD, LARGE	M	129	10	107	217	—	5	468
	F	5	1	6	257	—	2	271
LONG LINING, GOLDEN THREAD, SMALL	M	281	14	87	468	—	10	860
	F	9	1	15	465	—	1	491
LONG LINING, OTHERS	M	149	14	86	245	—	7	501
	F	11	—	6	240	—	2	259
HAND LINING	M	966	23	150	971	—	11	2,121
	F	74	—	24	1,293	—	2	1,393
PURSE SEINING	M	1,430	69	463	1,482	—	39	3,483
	F	131	13	167	1,854	—	9	2,174
GILL NETTING	M	738	14	89	888	—	8	1,737
	F	27	—	11	1,052	—	1	1,091
POND FISH AND OYSTER CULTURE	M	746	—	233	50	—	48	1,077
	F	132	—	40	54	1	8	235
STAKE-NETTING AND N.E.C.	M	388	13	338	202	—	50	991
	F	41	2	37	213	—	1	294
SUB-TOTAL	M	7,335	390	3,409	8,410	—	434	19,978
	F	561	21	466	9,632	1	58	10,739
	T	7,896	411	3,875	18,042	1	492	30,717

**28. WORKING POPULATION (INCLUDING UNEMPLOYED WITH PREVIOUS JOB)
BY INDUSTRY (SUB-GROUP) BY SEX BY ACTIVITY STATUS—(Contd.)**

INDUSTRY	SEX	ACTIVITY STATUS						Unem- ployed worker with previous job	Total
		Self- employed	Employer	Full-time worker	Unpaid family worker	Part-time worker			
MINING AND QUARRYING									
METAL MINING	M	77	47	1,921	5	21	37	2,108	
	F	12	3	732	6	89	6	848	
STONE QUARRYING	M	5	10	579	1	—	9	604	
	F	—	1	30	—	1	4	36	
NON-METAL MINING	M	11	12	209	—	2	23	257	
	F	4	1	73	—	15	25	118	
MINING, QUARRYING, N.E.C.	M	15	5	480	1	3	20	524	
	F	2	1	135	1	8	3	150	
SUB-TOTAL	M	108	74	3,189	7	26	89	3,493	
	F	18	6	970	7	113	38	1,152	
	T	126	80	4,159	14	139	127	4,645	
MANUFACTURING (TEXTILES)									
TEXTILES, SPINNING OF COTTON YARN	M	162	216	12,921	23	284	130	13,736	
	F	38	16	10,028	26	351	54	10,513	
TEXTILES, SPINNING OF OTHER YARNS	M	143	175	13,873	34	121	156	14,502	
	F	32	18	12,058	24	391	74	12,597	
TEXTILES, WEAVING OF COTTON FABRICS ...	M	387	253	11,324	26	91	144	12,225	
	F	80	27	15,116	52	1,138	132	16,545	
TEXTILES, WEAVING OF OTHER FABRICS	M	77	69	2,759	7	13	33	2,958	
	F	10	3	2,135	16	93	14	2,271	
TEXTILES, KNITTING OF COTTON FABRICS ...	M	88	82	2,100	13	14	33	2,330	
	F	20	6	1,748	13	137	18	1,942	
TEXTILES, KNITTING OF WOOL FABRICS	M	907	649	20,460	59	136	298	22,509	
	F	151	60	20,223	111	1,574	169	22,288	
TEXTILES, KNITTING OF OTHER FABRICS	M	91	99	2,253	16	17	31	2,507	
	F	21	14	2,088	14	176	20	2,333	
TEXTILES, BLEACHING, DYEING AND FINISHING	M	59	83	5,098	15	23	38	5,316	
	F	8	7	851	17	54	5	942	
GARMENTS AND WEARING APPAREL OTHER THAN KNITWEAR	M	4,007	2,284	60,355	341	497	1,164	68,648	
	F	900	270	88,153	589	12,478	940	103,330	
KNITTING FROM YARN	M	176	118	2,827	18	27	55	3,221	
	F	60	17	3,745	44	539	47	4,452	
MADE-UP TEXTILE GOODS	M	491	199	3,586	33	50	95	4,454	
	F	165	23	5,013	76	1,413	98	6,788	
ROPE, NETS, CARPETS, ETC.	M	143	74	1,090	17	24	29	1,377	
	F	29	4	782	24	139	7	985	
SUB-TOTAL	M	6,731	4,301	138,646	602	1,297	2,206	153,783	
	F	1,514	465	161,940	1,006	18,483	1,578	184,986	
	T	8,245	4,766	300,586	1,608	19,780	3,784	338,769	

**28. WORKING POPULATION (INCLUDING UNEMPLOYED WITH PREVIOUS JOB)
BY INDUSTRY (SUB-GROUP) BY SEX BY ACTIVITY STATUS—(Contd.)**

INDUSTRY	SEX	ACTIVITY STATUS					Unem- ployed worker with previous job	Total
		Self- employed	Employer	Full-time worker	Unpaid family worker	Part-time worker		
MANUFACTURING (CHEMICALS, METAL OR PLASTIC PRODUCTS)								
CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	M	346	240	6,573	40	47	55	7,301
	F	46	11	2,177	32	175	17	2,458
NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	M	308	148	6,191	53	41	95	6,836
	F	25	15	1,455	42	136	10	1,683
NON-FERROUS METALS	M	201	171	4,012	25	40	58	4,507
	F	21	13	1,763	39	216	14	2,066
ENAMELWARE.....	M	57	35	1,343	8	5	32	1,480
	F	14	4	215	9	27	4	273
PHOTOGRAPHIC AND OPTICAL GOODS	M	56	53	1,534	3	18	16	1,680
	F	3	5	932	7	32	3	982
IRON AND STEEL	M	262	215	5,789	36	21	82	6,405
	F	8	6	378	9	39	4	444
METAL PRODUCTS EXCEPT MACHINERY	M	1,669	1,159	31,399	171	276	428	35,102
	F	130	57	14,321	169	1,844	98	16,619
WATCHES AND CLOCKS	M	493	148	5,710	24	55	71	6,501
	F	27	8	2,380	24	355	13	2,807
PLASTIC TOYS.....	M	470	549	16,391	68	170	207	17,855
	F	113	42	17,179	89	2,689	141	20,253
PLASTIC FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE	M	422	339	13,855	52	245	212	15,125
	F	81	31	9,611	85	4,475	166	14,449
OTHER PLASTIC ARTICLES	M	372	363	7,647	41	75	93	8,591
	F	59	29	3,683	59	675	26	4,531
SUB-TOTAL	M	4,656	3,420	100,444	521	993	1,349	111,383
	F	527	221	54,094	564	10,663	496	66,565
	T	5,183	3,641	154,538	1,085	11,656	1,845	177,948
MANUFACTURING (OTHERS)								
FOOD MANUFACTURING	M	4,112	700	23,924	350	151	484	29,721
	F	1,149	76	3,687	397	637	78	6,024
BEVERAGE MANUFACTURING.....	M	236	69	3,334	21	20	62	3,742
	F	71	11	475	27	48	13	645
TOBACCO INDUSTRIES	M	51	14	925	2	5	9	1,006
	F	14	2	370	2	25	1	414
WOOD AND CORK	M	1,525	582	14,084	167	128	398	16,884
	F	136	19	1,618	85	1,081	36	2,975
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	M	576	323	7,133	66	42	184	8,3-4
	F	27	10	363	29	52	4	485
PAPER AND PAPER ARTICLES	M	549	242	5,166	77	69	91	6,194
	F	117	31	1,531	95	641	23	2,438
PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND ALLIED IN- DUSTRIES	M	976	629	20,705	78	146	243	22,777
	F	161	36	3,197	95	306	19	3,814
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS EXCEPT FOOTWEAR	M	281	182	2,971	43	22	63	3,562
	F	19	11	1,253	46	229	10	1,568
RUBBER PRODUCTS	M	127	103	2,739	11	24	31	3,035
	F	23	5	1,349	13	165	14	1,569
FOOTWEAR, EXCEPT RUBBER AND PLASTIC FOOTWEAR	M	1,553	368	10,354	61	84	218	12,638
	F	158	30	5,395	103	1,309	91	7,086
HAIR PRODUCTS AND WIGS	M	62	153	3,196	3	23	56	3,493
	F	10	33	11,449	8	342	172	12,014
MANUFACTURING, N.E.C.	M	1,444	998	11,752	91	113	283	14,681
	F	147	62	2,988	80	627	52	3,956
SUB-TOTAL	M	11,492	4,363	106,283	970	827	2,122	126,057
	F	2,032	326	33,675	980	5,462	513	42,988
	T	13,524	4,689	139,958	1,950	6,289	2,635	169,045

**28. WORKING POPULATION (INCLUDING UNEMPLOYED WITH PREVIOUS JOB)
BY INDUSTRY (SUB-GROUP) BY SEX BY ACTIVITY STATUS—(Contd.)**

INDUSTRY	SEX	ACTIVITY STATUS					Unem- ployed worker with previous job	Total
		Self- employed	Employer	Full-time worker	Unpaid family worker	Part-time worker		
CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING								
BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING	M	1,125	982	65,011	70	194	2,010	69,392
	F	44	34	5,638	25	257	135	6,133
PLUMBING, ELECTRIC WIRING AND AIR- CONDITIONING INSTALLATION	M	461	204	8,764	32	61	121	9,643
	F	9	3	217	10	17	4	260
MACHINERY AND PARTS	M	538	431	23,779	79	142	264	25,233
	F	14	10	807	19	45	2	897
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	M	176	130	5,709	10	38	67	6,130
	F	7	2	1,283	15	79	3	1,389
ELECTRONICS AND PARTS	M	337	226	13,621	35	234	117	14,570
	F	12	11	20,831	15	821	140	21,830
MOTOR VEHICLE REPAIRING	M	141	132	7,082	16	33	76	7,480
	F	2	1	164	—	8	2	177
AIRCRAFT ENGINEERING	M	3	3	935	—	11	5	957
	F	—	—	57	—	2	—	59
SHIP-BUILDING, REPAIRING AND BREAKING...	M	23	67	5,727	5	19	104	5,945
	F	1	—	295	8	7	—	311
NON-POWERED TRANSPORT MANUFACTURE AND REPAIR	M	106	10	316	6	1	6	445
	F	3	2	17	1	4	—	27
EQUIPMENT FOR POWER-DRIVEN TRANSPORT	M	21	8	895	—	2	5	931
	F	—	—	24	1	—	—	25
SUB-TOTAL	M	2,931	2,193	131,839	253	735	2,775	140,726
	F	92	63	29,333	94	1,240	286	31,108
	T	3,023	2,256	161,172	347	1,975	3,061	171,834
UTILITIES								
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER	M	41	23	5,824	3	36	21	5,948
	F	2	2	508	17	27	17	573
GAS MANUFACTURE AND DISTRIBUTION	M	1	3	712	—	5	11	732
	F	—	—	92	1	—	1	94
WATER SUPPLY	M	4	1	1,480	—	10	9	1,504
	F	1	—	77	—	—	2	80
SUB-TOTAL	M	46	27	8,016	3	51	41	8,184
	F	3	2	677	18	27	20	747
	T	49	29	8,693	21	78	61	8,931
COMMERCE								
RETAIL TRADE ONLY	M	30,532	4,112	36,462	1,380	444	1,445	74,375
	F	12,890	536	8,990	2,488	2,408	463	27,775
RETAIL AND WHOLESALE TRADE	M	5,714	6,472	13,304	232	122	371	26,215
	F	943	480	2,530	303	383	61	4,700
WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY	M	555	483	4,612	33	21	55	5,759
	F	82	33	822	52	55	5	1,049
IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE	M	1,313	4,071	27,355	49	225	292	33,305
	F	73	197	11,451	65	212	71	12,069
BANK AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS...	M	175	388	14,005	2	89	102	14,761
	F	7	13	5,129	6	66	6	5,227
INSURANCE.....	M	15	49	1,917	—	10	23	2,014
	F	—	2	566	—	6	8	582
REAL ESTATE	M	71	146	1,007	2	8	19	1,253
	F	3	11	218	1	10	4	247
BROKERS AND COMMERCIAL AGENTS	M	161	23	1,760	2	12	98	2,056
	F	5	2	220	1	12	3	243
SUB-TOTAL	M	38,536	15,744	100,422	1,700	931	2,405	159,738
	F	14,003	1,274	29,926	2,916	3,152	621	51,892
	T	52,539	17,018	130,348	4,616	4,083	3,026	211,630

**28. WORKING POPULATION (INCLUDING UNEMPLOYED WITH PREVIOUS JOB)
BY INDUSTRY (SUB-GROUP) BY SEX BY ACTIVITY STATUS—(Contd.)**

		ACTIVITY STATUS					Unem- ployed worker with previous job	Total
INDUSTRY	SEX	Self- employed	Employer	Full-time worker	Unpaid family worker	Part-time worker		
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS								
RAILWAY	M	8	3	2,315	—	9	31	2,366
	F	—	—	113	1	7	3	124
TRAMWAY AND BUSES	M	114	16	6,765	—	8	51	6,954
	F	2	—	127	1	5	1	136
AIR TRANSPORT	M	9	37	3,393	—	9	18	3,466
	F	—	—	1,061	—	17	17	1,095
TAXIS AND PUBLIC HIRED CARS	M	2,181	183	10,256	7	21	255	12,903
	F	21	5	138	5	16	7	192
NON-POWER DRIVEN TRANSPORT	M	99	11	651	1	2	32	796
	M	1	—	29	2	5	—	37
OCEAN AND WATER TRANSPORT	M	1,008	696	21,833	960	137	3,024	27,658
	F	462	85	1,679	997	436	26	3,685
LAND TRANSPORT, N.E.C.	M	2,318	236	21,701	25	45	505	24,830
	F	43	7	355	7	21	10	443
SERVICES INCIDENTAL TO TRANSPORT	M	373	217	18,734	27	52	523	19,926
	F	21	22	1,529	23	54	32	1,681
STORAGE AND WAREHOUSES	M	23	16	4,598	4	19	74	4,734
	F	3	—	197	2	6	6	214
COMMUNICATIONS	M	10	8	6,779	—	76	27	6,900
	F	3	3	1,193	—	25	8	1,232
SUB-TOTAL	M	6,143	1,423	97,025	1,024	378	4,540	110,533
	F	556	122	6,421	1,038	592	110	8,839
	T	6,699	1,545	103,446	2,062	970	4,650	119,372
SERVICES								
GOVERNMENT SERVICES AND ARMED FORCES...	M	11	7	45,859	1	85	222	46,185
	F	1	—	4,845	2	68	47	4,963
EDUCATION SERVICES	M	59	143	18,808	1	283	168	19,462
	F	33	83	23,606	3	738	115	24,578
MEDICAL, DENTAL AND HEALTH SERVICES ...	M	1,897	609	8,721	33	63	110	11,433
	F	167	80	12,551	45	771	81	13,695
RELIGIOUS, WELFARE AND SOCIAL ORGANISA- TIONS	M	15	11	3,265	7	754	36	4,088
	F	9	9	2,313	7	1,390	24	3,752
LAWYERS, ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, ETC....	M	34	211	7,383	1	63	51	7,743
	F	1	11	2,133	4	30	8	2,187
TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS.....	M	43	37	4,909	2	36	47	5,074
	F	1	1	2,202	3	45	13	2,265
PERSONAL SERVICES	M	1,744	726	18,915	69	124	358	21,936
	F	282	118	36,512	232	1,480	2,206	40,830
SANITARY SERVICES	M	104	44	7,977	12	32	94	8,263
	F	49	7	5,272	7	354	56	5,745
RECREATION AND SPORTS	M	262	189	8,687	6	46	256	9,446
	F	38	24	2,154	7	68	66	2,357
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	M	1,130	1,240	51,790	185	255	773	55,373
	F	276	161	13,227	276	703	166	14,809
PHOTOGRAPHIC	M	261	140	1,385	20	14	29	1,849
	F	13	5	202	20	19	2	261
SERVICES, N.E.C.	M	1,825	1,771	5,647	36	42	168	9,489
	F	287	139	874	56	130	27	1,513
SUB-TOTAL	M	7,385	5,128	183,346	373	1,797	2,312	200,341
	F	1,157	638	105,891	662	5,796	2,811	116,955
	T	8,542	5,766	289,237	1,035	7,593	5,123	317,296
UNCLASSIFIED	M	1,489	126	9,058	286	1,776	15,723	28,458
	F	608	27	2,852	827	7,667	6,271	18,252
	T	2,097	153	11,910	1,113	9,443	21,994	46,710
TOTAL	M	103,042	37,477	885,640	14,931	8,899	34,889	1,084,878
	F	27,687	3,271	427,409	20,592	53,901	13,172	546,032
	T	130,729	40,748	1,313,049	35,523	62,800	48,061	1,630,910

29. WORKING POPULATION (INCLUDING UNEMPLOYED WITH PREVIOUS JOB) BY OCCUPATION (SUB-GROUP) BY SEX BY ACTIVITY STATUS

OCCUPATION	SEX	ACTIVITY STATUS					Unem- ployed worker with previous job	Total
		Self- employed	Employer	Full-time worker	Unpaid family worker	Part-time worker		
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL WORKERS								
ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS ...	M	—	67	2,086	—	1	12	2,166
	F	—	2	29	—	2	—	33
AGRONOMISTS, CHEMISTS, PHYSICALSCIENTISTS	M	7	13	245	—	1	2	268
	F	—	—	53	—	4	—	57
PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND DENTISTS	M	363	384	870	—	7	6	1,630
	F	40	46	230	5	3	2	326
DECK AND ENGINE OFFICERS	M	—	—	769	—	2	27	798
	F	—	—	16	—	—	—	16
QUALIFIED TEACHERS, PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND KINDERGARTENS	M	—	26	4,643	—	9	13	4,691
	F	—	25	10,813	—	157	30	11,025
QUALIFIED TEACHERS, SECONDARY SCHOOLS	M	—	18	5,131	—	53	21	5,223
	F	—	10	4,579	—	93	11	4,693
PROFESSORS, LECTURERS, ETC.	M	—	—	1,229	—	4	10	1,243
	F	—	—	361	—	10	1	372
CLERGY AND MEMBERS OF RELIGIOUS ORDERS	M	—	—	667	—	663	14	1,344
	F	—	—	752	—	691	13	1,456
JUDGES, JURISTS, LAWYERS, ETC.	M	—	93	318	—	2	1	414
	F	—	4	34	—	—	1	39
QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS ...	M	—	37	2,514	—	4	10	2,565
	F	—	2	639	—	8	2	651
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL STAFF, QUALIFIED	M	—	10	987	—	3	1	1,001
	F	—	—	402	—	22	1	425
SUB-TOTAL	M	370	648	19,459	—	749	117	21,343
	F	40	89	17,908	5	990	61	19,093
	T	410	737	37,367	5	1,739	178	40,436
ARTISTS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND TECHNICIANS								
DRAUGHTSMEN AND TECHNOLOGICAL ASSIS- TANTS	M	—	—	6,939	—	45	71	7,055
	F	—	—	546	—	20	6	572
NURSES, MID-WIVES AND SUB-PROFESSIONAL MEDICAL WORKERS	M	1,328	186	3,109	23	29	77	4,752
	F	107	32	8,376	33	588	53	9,189
TECHNICIANS, N.E.C.	M	62	15	1,109	—	16	11	1,213
	F	2	1	274	—	17	2	296
JUNIOR TECHNICIANS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE	M	—	—	796	—	—	9	805
	F	—	—	91	—	—	—	91
ARTISTS, DESIGNERS, WRITERS, ETC.	M	374	92	4,488	8	33	211	5,206
	F	49	8	897	3	56	31	1,044
ATHLETIC TRAINERS AND PROFESSIONAL JOCKEYS	M	—	2	265	—	4	8	279
	F	—	1	64	—	1	1	67
LIBRARIANS, TEACHERS AND WELFARE WORKERS, NOT PROFESSIONALLY QUALIFIED	M	—	49	4,138	—	162	90	4,439
	F	—	24	4,936	—	322	50	5,332
SUB-TOTAL	M	1,764	344	20,844	31	289	477	23,749
	F	158	66	15,184	36	1,004	143	16,591
	T	1,922	410	36,028	67	1,293	620	40,340
ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS								
DIRECTORS, MANAGERS AND WORKING PRO- PRIETORS	M	15,377	23,558	15,552	167	148	797	55,599
	F	2,044	1,674	1,358	395	603	111	6,185
MASTER FARMERS	M	4,445	158	248	39	—	151	5,041
	F	1,297	84	128	183	—	54	1,746
MASTER FISHERMEN	M	3,061	386	221	37	—	30	3,735
	F	109	19	81	29	—	1	239
SENIOR OFFICIALS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE...	M	—	—	2,270	—	2	2	2,274
	F	—	—	298	—	—	—	298
NON-LOCAL OFFICIALS IN FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH SERVICES	M	—	—	434	—	—	3	437
	F	—	—	91	—	—	—	91
SUB-TOTAL	M	22,883	24,102	18,725	243	150	983	67,086
	F	3,450	1,777	1,956	607	603	166	8,559
	T	26,333	25,879	20,681	850	753	1,149	75,645

**29. WORKING POPULATION (INCLUDING UNEMPLOYED WITH PREVIOUS JOB)
BY OCCUPATION (SUB-GROUP) BY SEX BY ACTIVITY STATUS—(Contd.)**

OCCUPATION	SEX	ACTIVITY STATUS					Unem- ployed worker with previous job	Total
		Self- employed	Employer	Full-time worker	Unpaid family worker	Part-time worker		
CLERICAL AND SALES WORKERS								
BOOK-KEEPERS, CASHIERS, ETC.	M	—	—	18,379	24	105	119	18,627
	F	—	—	7,500	76	168	38	7,782
STENOGRAPHERS, TYPISTS, OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS.....	M	—	—	2,710	3	31	10	2,754
	F	—	—	5,421	6	100	16	5,543
CLERICAL WORKERS	M	—	—	59,428	52	424	257	60,161
	F	—	—	26,865	65	325	86	27,341
SALESMEN, AUCTIONEERS AND ADVERTISING AGENTS	M	220	52	3,135	4	19	148	3,578
	F	6	1	255	1	11	10	284
DEMONSTRATORS, COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS AND AGENTS	M	702	396	5,756	18	34	136	7,042
	F	48	22	421	17	35	9	552
SALES WORKERS, N.E.C.	M	30,792	1,916	60,162	1,775	609	1,706	96,960
	F	13,784	343	12,934	2,801	2,834	523	33,219
SUB-TOTAL	M	31,714	2,364	149,570	1,876	1,222	2,376	189,122
	F	13,838	366	53,396	2,966	3,473	682	74,721
	T	45,552	2,730	202,966	4,842	4,695	3,058	263,843
FARMERS, FISHERFOLK, ETC.								
FARM HANDS	M	8,345	123	2,227	495	82	519	11,791
	F	3,537	21	470	1,742	672	232	6,674
FISHERMEN	M	4,153	—	2,861	7,790	—	387	15,191
	F	440	—	320	8,601	—	54	9,415
TRAPPERS	M	35	—	70	8	—	7	120
	F	10	—	55	11	—	2	78
UNSKILLED/MANUAL WORKERS, FARMING, FORESTRY AND FISHING	M	3,262	—	1,159	784	—	193	5,398
	F	1,695	—	452	1,839	—	66	4,052
SUB-TOTAL	M	15,795	123	6,317	9,077	82	1,106	32,500
	F	5,682	21	1,297	12,193	672	354	20,219
	T	21,477	144	7,614	21,270	754	1,460	52,719
MINES, QUARRYMEN, ETC.	M	101	64	3,751	5	29	93	4,043
	F	15	3	1,080	4	111	9	1,222
	T	116	67	4,831	9	140	102	5,265
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION WORKERS								
SEAMEN, FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS	M	—	—	10,127	—	29	2,675	12,831
	F	—	—	179	—	5	9	193
SEAMEN, LOCAL CRAFT	M	469	180	4,999	153	22	111	5,934
	F	238	31	163	151	65	5	653
LIGHTER CREWS.....	M	—	—	2,037	—	9	62	2,108
	F	—	—	419	—	66	3	488
DRIVERS, CONDUCTORS, ROAD TRANSPORT...	M	3,824	231	32,924	24	56	555	37,614
	F	33	3	289	3	22	7	357
DRIVERS, CONDUCTORS, ETC. RAILWAY	M	—	—	1,808	—	6	25	1,839
	F	—	—	88	—	6	3	97
SUPERVISORY STAFF, TRANSPORT SERVICES...	M	—	—	1,780	—	9	10	1,799
	F	—	—	146	—	5	1	152
TELECOMMUNICATION OPERATORS	M	—	—	2,384	—	31	23	2,438
	F	—	—	609	—	14	5	628
POSTMASTERS	M	—	—	127	—	—	1	128
	F	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
POSTMEN AND MESSENGERS	M	—	—	1,797	3	15	4	1,819
	F	—	—	30	2	—	—	32
STEVEDORES AND WHARF LABOURERS	M	357	99	14,891	636	48	446	16,477
	F	44	29	561	595	221	19	1,469
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS, N.E.C.	M	327	68	8,133	190	60	151	8,929
	F	148	6	403	198	98	14	867
SUB-TOTAL	M	4,977	578	81,007	1,006	285	4,063	91,916
	F	463	69	2,890	949	502	66	4,939
	T	5,440	647	83,897	1,955	787	4,129	96,855

**29. WORKING POPULATION (INCLUDING UNEMPLOYED WITH PREVIOUS JOB)
BY OCCUPATION (SUB-GROUP) BY SEX BY ACTIVITY STATUS—(Contd.)**

OCCUPATION	SEX	ACTIVITY STATUS					Unem- ployed worker with previous job	Total	
		Self- employed	Employer	Full-time worker	Unpaid family worker	Part-time worker			
CRAFTSMEN, PRODUCTION WORKERS AND LABOURERS									
FOREMEN AND INSPECTORS, INDUSTRY	M	452	711	13,742	33	53	161	15,152	
	F	94	62	2,693	53	171	19	3,092	
TEXTILE WORKERS	M	1,648	809	57,116	166	639	732	61,110	
	F	331	89	57,028	261	3,723	443	61,875	
GARMENT WORKERS	M	3,678	1,535	49,527	312	433	1,057	56,542	
	F	849	198	83,801	577	13,230	960	99,615	
LEATHER PRODUCT WORKERS	M	1,584	361	10,689	81	91	240	13,046	
	F	155	26	5,586	119	1,367	91	7,344	
METAL MAKING AND TREATING WORKERS...	M	834	412	16,384	97	97	219	18,043	
	F	45	17	4,038	67	504	25	4,696	
PRECISION INSTRUMENT WORKERS AND JEWELLERS	M	926	238	9,994	53	64	147	11,422	
	F	43	10	2,898	35	377	15	3,378	
METAL WORKERS	M	1,112	491	38,798	154	275	441	41,271	
	F	65	16	7,787	93	875	42	8,878	
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC WORKERS.....	M	868	350	27,467	69	319	290	29,363	
	F	21	10	14,614	18	541	111	15,315	
WOOD WORKERS	M	1,539	524	21,879	178	84	618	24,822	
	F	70	12	608	37	107	15	849	
PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS	M	215	51	8,790	10	27	322	9,415	
	F	9	2	318	9	36	1	375	
BUILDING WORKERS	M	542	167	35,200	36	74	1,146	37,165	
	F	18	4	3,715	6	155	96	3,994	
PRINTING WORKERS	M	661	292	14,807	65	97	157	16,079	
	F	54	10	1,580	57	181	10	1,892	
GLASS AND CERAMIC WORKERS	M	209	73	4,308	32	30	65	4,717	
	F	9	10	1,026	39	99	10	1,193	
FOOD AND BEVERAGE WORKERS	M	1,205	285	11,388	138	66	223	13,305	
	F	196	27	1,121	136	199	19	1,698	
CHEMICAL WORKERS	M	155	51	2,072	11	18	20	2,327	
	F	13	1	875	4	76	5	974	
TOBACCO WORKERS	M	7	3	230	—	3	1	244	
	F	—	1	182	1	14	—	198	
CRAFTSMEN AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, N.E.C.	M	2,248	792	45,270	283	661	730	49,984	
	F	394	76	41,923	359	10,082	515	53,349	
PACKERS.....	M	89	14	4,521	12	80	66	4,782	
	F	22	10	12,041	26	876	79	13,054	
STATIONARY ENGINE OPERATORS	M	95	62	8,810	11	39	97	9,114	
	F	5	2	326	3	26	4	366	
FREIGHT HANDLERS	M	51	21	3,719	12	9	99	3,911	
	F	11	3	217	12	17	5	265	
UNSKILLED AND MANUAL WORKERS, N.E.C....	M	844	115	27,762	122	218	684	29,745	
	F	166	22	11,606	126	1,508	144	13,572	
SUB-TOTAL	M	18,962	7,357	412,473	1,875	3,377	7,515	451,559	
	F	2,570	608	253,983	2,038	34,164	2,609	295,972	
	T	21,532	7,965	666,456	3,913	37,541	10,124	747,531	

**29. WORKING POPULATION (INCLUDING UNEMPLOYED WITH PREVIOUS JOB)
BY OCCUPATION (SUB-GROUP) BY SEX BY ACTIVITY STATUS—(Contd.)**

OCCUPATION	SEX	ACTIVITY STATUS					Unem- ployed worker with previous job	Total
		Self- employed	Employer	Full-time worker	Unpaid family worker	Part-time worker		
SERVICE, SPORT AND RECREATION WORKERS								
DISCIPLINED SERVICES, INSPECTORATE.....	M	—	—	2,879	—	—	14	2,893
	F	—	—	196	—	—	3	199
DISCIPLINED SERVICES, LOWER RANKS	M	—	—	13,726	—	7	59	13,792
	F	—	—	600	—	—	12	612
MINOR SUPERVISORY STAFF, GOVERNMENT SERVICES.....	M	—	—	6,353	—	9	26	6,388
	F	—	—	430	—	—	1	431
DOMESTIC/OFFICE SERVANTS	M	1,739	306	87,970	282	619	1,436	92,352
	F	342	77	64,123	513	2,903	2,471	70,429
HOTEL-KEEPERS AND STAFF	M	361	315	16,929	45	61	211	17,922
	F	92	57	2,681	78	187	35	3,130
PERSONAL SERVICES	M	1,061	419	10,057	32	25	106	11,700
	F	89	48	1,973	57	90	20	2,277
LAUNDRY WORKERS	M	147	64	4,281	17	30	50	4,589
	F	66	9	2,297	30	286	32	2,720
PHOTOGRAPHERS	M	239	102	1,759	18	10	37	2,165
	F	10	4	200	18	12	2	246
EMBALMERS AND UNDERTAKERS	M	7	6	352	—	—	8	373
	F	—	—	48	1	6	—	55
SERVICE, SPORT AND RECREATION WORKERS, N.E.C.	M	418	77	7,800	16	53	185	8,549
	F	92	14	2,636	22	109	97	2,970
SUB-TOTAL	M	3,972	1,289	152,106	410	814	2,132	160,723
	F	691	209	75,184	719	3,593	2,673	83,069
	T	4,663	1,498	227,290	1,129	4,407	4,805	243,792
ARMED FORCES	M	—	—	7,428	—	—	62	7,490
	F	—	—	215	—	—	25	240
	T	—	—	7,643	—	—	87	7,730
UNCLASSIFIED	M	2,504	608	13,960	408	1,902	15,965	35,347
	F	780	63	4,316	1,075	8,789	6,384	21,407
	T	3,284	671	18,276	1,483	10,691	22,349	56,754
TOTAL	M	103,042	37,477	885,640	14,931	8,899	34,889	1,084,878
	F	27,687	3,271	427,409	20,592	53,901	13,172	546,032
	T	130,729	40,748	1,313,049	35,523	62,800	48,061	1,630,910

30. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY ACTIVITY STATUS BY INDUSTRY

		OCCUPATION				
ACTIVITY STATUS	SEX					
INDUSTRY		Row no.	Professional and technological workers	Artists, draughtsmen and technicians	Administrative, executive and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers
SELF-EMPLOYED						
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	M	1	—	—	4,445	—
	F		—	—	1,297	—
FISHING	M		—	—	3,061	—
	F		—	—	109	—
MINING, QUARRYING AND UNCLASSIFIED	M	5	1	65	18	500
	F		—	4	—	240
MANUFACTURING (TEXTILES)	M		—	1	473	552
	F		—	1	48	160
MANUFACTURING (CHEMICALS, METAL OR PLASTIC PRODUCTS)	M		4	21	495	545
	F	10	—	—	24	122
MANUFACTURING (OTHERS)	M		—	69	931	3,187
	F		—	4	92	1,059
CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING	M		—	1	283	70
	F		—	—	6	5
UTILITIES	M	15	—	—	4	—
	F		—	—	—	—
COMMERCE	M		—	2	11,182	26,404
	F		—	—	1,618	12,079
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	M		—	6	399	—
	F	20	—	—	48	—
SERVICES	M		365	1,599	1,592	456
	F		40	149	208	173
SUB-TOTAL	M		370	1,764	22,883	31,714
	F		40	158	3,450	13,838
	T	25	410	1,922	26,333	45,552
EMPLOYER						
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	M		—	—	158	—
	F		—	—	84	—
FISHING	M		—	—	386	—
	F		—	—	19	—
MINING, QUARRYING AND UNCLASSIFIED	M	30	—	4	32	17
	F		—	—	2	4
MANUFACTURING (TEXTILES)	M		2	—	1,488	117
	F		—	1	118	8
MANUFACTURING (CHEMICALS, METAL OR PLASTIC PRODUCTS)	M		7	16	1,571	148
	F	35	—	—	85	9
MANUFACTURING (OTHERS)	M		2	23	1,805	337
	F		—	3	127	49
CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING	M		57	4	1,020	18
	F		2	—	32	—
UTILITIES	M	40	—	1	7	—
	F		—	—	1	—
COMMERCE	M		5	1	13,820	1,679
	F		1	—	969	282
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	M		—	1	801	—
	F	45	—	1	39	—
SERVICES	M		575	294	3,014	48
	F		86	61	301	14
SUB-TOTAL	M		648	344	24,102	2,364
	F		89	66	1,777	366
	T	50	737	410	25,879	2,730

(MAJOR GROUP) BY SEX BY OCCUPATION (MAJOR GROUP)

Farmers, fisherfolk, etc.	Miners, quarrymen, etc.	Transport and communication workers	Craftsmen, pro- duction workers and labourers	Service, sport and recreation workers	Armed forces	Unclassified and job-seekers	Total	Row no.
11,553	—	2	21	4	—	165	16,190	1
5,231	—	—	11	—	—	77	6,616	
4,242	—	1	—	3	—	28	7,335	
451	—	—	—	—	—	1	561	
—	73	9	102	45	—	784	1,597	5
—	8	1	19	8	—	346	626	
—	—	2	5,631	32	—	40	6,731	
—	—	5	1,275	11	—	14	1,514	
—	25	6	3,456	30	—	74	4,656	
—	3	—	352	7	—	19	527	10
—	—	15	6,826	269	—	195	11,492	
—	—	6	760	61	—	50	2,032	
—	3	53	2,420	20	—	81	2,931	
—	4	1	70	4	—	2	92	
—	—	3	38	—	—	1	46	15
—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	
—	—	23	135	179	—	611	38,536	
—	—	—	40	77	—	189	14,003	
—	—	4,817	137	728	—	56	6,143	
—	—	446	19	30	—	13	556	20
—	—	46	196	2,662	—	469	7,385	
—	—	4	22	492	—	69	1,157	
15,795	101	4,977	18,962	3,972	—	2,504	103,042	
5,682	15	463	2,570	691	—	780	27,687	
21,477	116	5,440	21,532	4,663	—	3,284	130,729	25
123	—	1	1	2	—	3	288	
21	—	—	—	—	—	1	106	
—	—	—	—	—	—	4	390	
—	—	—	2	—	—	—	21	
—	44	2	16	9	—	76	200	30
—	2	—	1	3	—	21	33	
—	—	1	2,623	28	—	42	4,301	
—	—	—	324	7	—	7	465	
—	18	4	1,590	11	—	55	3,420	
—	1	—	118	3	—	5	221	35
—	—	2	2,046	64	—	84	4,363	
—	—	—	127	14	—	6	326	
—	2	9	999	4	—	80	2,193	
—	—	—	24	3	—	2	63	
—	—	1	17	—	—	1	27	40
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	
—	—	8	12	37	—	182	15,744	
—	—	1	1	9	—	11	1,274	
—	—	542	27	44	—	8	1,423	
—	—	68	10	3	—	1	122	45
—	—	8	26	1,090	—	73	5,128	
—	—	—	—	167	—	9	638	
123	64	578	7,357	1,289	—	608	37,477	
21	3	69	608	209	—	63	3,271	
144	67	647	7,965	1,498	—	671	40,748	50

30. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY ACTIVITY STATUS BY INDUSTRY

ACTIVITY STATUS			OCCUPATION				
INDUSTRY	SEX	Row no.	Professional and technological workers	Artists, draughtsmen and technicians	Administrative, executive and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	
FULL-TIME WORKER—ON COMMISSION							
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	M	1	—	—	1	—	
	F		—	—	—	—	
FISHING	M		—	—	2	—	
	F		—	—	—	—	
MINING, QUARRYING AND UNCLASSIFIED	M	5	—	1	—	59	
	F		—	—	—	16	
MANUFACTURING (TEXTILES)	M		—	—	4	155	
	F		—	—	1	9	
MANUFACTURING (CHEMICALS, METAL OR PLASTIC PRODUCTS)	M		—	—	6	223	
	F	10	—	—	—	19	
MANUFACTURING (OTHERS)	M		—	6	9	361	
	F		—	—	1	57	
CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING	M		—	1	1	91	
	F		—	—	—	1	
UTILITIES	M	15	—	—	—	—	
	F		—	—	—	—	
COMMERCE	M		—	—	89	2,614	
	F		—	1	10	345	
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	M		—	—	7	—	
	F	20	—	—	—	—	
SERVICES	M		—	12	19	35	
	F		—	8	1	7	
	M		—	20	138	3,538	
SUB-TOTAL	F		—	9	13	454	
	T	25	—	29	151	3,992	
FULL-TIME WORKER—PERMANENT IN-WORKER							
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	M		—	—	214	53	
	F		—	—	114	8	
FISHING	M		—	—	200	5	
	F		—	—	76	1	
MINING, QUARRYING AND UNCLASSIFIED	M	30	29	197	25	1,037	
	F		6	35	—	363	
MANUFACTURING (TEXTILES)	M		237	266	628	8,416	
	F		83	81	69	4,317	
MANUFACTURING (CHEMICALS, METAL OR PLASTIC PRODUCTS)	M		397	536	648	9,066	
	F	35	62	90	39	2,630	
MANUFACTURING (OTHERS)	M		165	1,623	886	15,794	
	F		57	201	96	3,933	
CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING	M		1,486	3,294	505	5,218	
	F		87	164	20	2,281	
UTILITIES	M	40	213	438	37	1,207	
	F		4	20	2	297	
COMMERCE	M		892	149	9,015	75,051	
	F		238	70	758	26,204	
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	M		991	174	1,365	6,929	
	F	45	48	14	76	2,184	
SERVICES	M		15,005	13,332	4,796	21,288	
	F		17,299	14,328	638	10,120	
	M		19,415	20,009	18,319	144,064	
SUB-TOTAL	F		17,884	15,003	1,888	52,338	
	T	50	37,299	35,012	20,207	196,402	

(MAJOR GROUP) BY SEX BY OCCUPATION (MAJOR GROUP)—(Contd.)

Farmers, fisherfolk, etc.	Miners, quarrymen, etc.	Transport and communication workers	Craftsmen, pro- duction workers and labourers	Service, sport and recreation workers	Armed forces	Unclassified and job-seekers	Total	Row no.
7	—	—	2	—	—	—	10	1
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
11	—	—	2	—	—	—	15	
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
—	8	—	11	6	—	73	158	5
—	2	1	2	3	—	12	36	
—	—	—	170	17	—	11	357	
—	—	—	130	8	—	2	150	
—	1	1	98	4	—	13	346	
—	2	—	47	4	—	2	74	10
—	—	1	125	34	—	14	550	
—	—	—	29	6	—	2	95	
—	4	2	144	5	—	8	256	
—	—	—	20	—	—	1	22	
—	—	1	6	1	—	1	9	15
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
—	—	4	4	25	—	81	2,817	
—	—	—	—	4	—	4	364	
—	—	17	16	35	—	7	82	
—	—	1	—	2	—	—	3	20
—	—	4	10	181	—	16	277	
—	—	—	1	111	—	—	128	
18	13	30	588	308	—	224	4,877	
3	4	2	229	139	—	23	876	
21	17	32	817	447	—	247	5,753	25
2,700	—	19	72	306	—	39	3,403	
588	—	—	10	59	—	6	785	
2,611	—	8	21	29	—	43	2,917	
287	—	2	3	19	—	1	389	
—	2,079	241	1,018	1,264	—	4,014	9,904	30
—	719	13	321	599	—	941	2,997	
—	—	557	106,379	6,237	—	656	123,376	
—	—	28	131,656	4,773	—	576	141,583	
—	419	1,707	72,609	3,763	—	680	89,825	
—	112	77	43,225	1,902	—	292	48,429	35
—	—	1,418	65,880	7,576	—	1,046	94,388	
—	—	25	22,739	2,023	—	564	29,638	
—	518	3,276	85,324	3,124	—	1,813	104,558	
—	105	92	22,719	819	—	193	26,480	
—	—	351	4,024	1,063	—	276	7,609	40
—	—	6	179	125	—	26	659	
—	—	1,375	1,574	7,077	—	710	95,843	
—	—	49	285	1,334	—	127	29,065	
—	—	61,089	7,328	8,736	—	615	87,227	
—	—	2,178	427	1,144	—	33	6,104	45
60	21	2,829	5,061	106,508	7,428	1,676	178,004	
6	1	178	842	58,866	215	659	103,152	
5,371	3,037	72,870	349,290	145,683	7,428	11,568	797,054	
881	937	2,648	222,406	71,663	215	3,418	389,281	
6,252	3,974	75,518	571,696	217,346	7,643	14,986	1,186,335	50

30. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY ACTIVITY STATUS BY INDUSTRY

ACTIVITY STATUS		OCCUPATION				
INDUSTRY	SEX	Row no.	Professional and technological workers	Artists, draughtsmen and technicians	Administrative, executive and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers
FULL-TIME WORKER—CASUAL OR SEASONAL IN-WORKER						
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	M	1	—	—	29	—
	F		—	—	14	—
FISHING	M		—	—	18	—
	F		—	—	5	—
MINING, QUARRYING AND UNCLASSIFIED	M	5	—	33	—	40
	F		—	6	—	8
MANUFACTURING (TEXTILES)	M		1	—	3	78
	F		—	1	1	44
MANUFACTURING (CHEMICALS, METAL OR PLASTIC PRODUCTS)	M		1	12	7	74
	F	10	—	—	—	31
MANUFACTURING (OTHERS)	M		1	36	13	246
	F		—	4	—	65
CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING	M		13	35	10	23
	F		1	2	1	11
UTILITIES	M	15	—	1	2	6
	F		—	—	—	—
COMMERCE	M		—	2	139	1,004
	F		—	1	27	342
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	M		2	1	13	18
	F	20	—	—	1	3
SERVICES	M		21	371	22	123
	F		22	93	2	47
SUB-TOTAL	M		39	491	256	1,612
	F		23	107	51	551
	T	25	62	598	307	2,163
FULL-TIME WORKER—APPRENTICE, TRAINEE OR LEARNER						
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	M		—	—	4	—
	F		—	—	—	—
FISHING	M		—	—	1	—
	F		—	—	—	—
MINING, QUARRYING AND UNCLASSIFIED	M	30	—	4	—	8
	F		—	—	—	—
MANUFACTURING (TEXTILES)	M		—	1	—	21
	F		—	1	—	7
MANUFACTURING (CHEMICALS, METAL OR PLASTIC PRODUCTS)	M		—	6	—	26
	F	35	—	—	—	5
MANUFACTURING (OTHERS)	M		—	9	—	30
	F		—	—	—	2
CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING	M		1	19	1	9
	F		—	1	—	—
UTILITIES	M	40	—	3	—	1
	F		—	—	—	—
COMMERCE	M		—	—	4	223
	F		—	—	4	36
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	M		1	—	—	3
	F	45	—	—	—	—
SERVICES	M		3	71	2	29
	F		1	34	—	3
SUB-TOTAL	M		5	113	12	350
	F		1	36	4	53
	T	50		149	16	403

(MAJOR GROUP) BY SEX BY OCCUPATION (MAJOR GROUP)—(Contd.)

Farmers, fisherfolk, etc.	Miners, quarrymen, etc.	Transport and communication workers	Craftsmen, pro- duction workers and labourers	Service, sport and recreation workers	Armed forces	Unclassified and job-seekers	Total	Row no.
476	—	2	3	7	—	7	524	1
342	—	—	3	6	—	3	368	
434	—	1	5	3	—	1	462	5
64	—	—	—	3	—	—	72	
—	343	52	282	89	—	785	1,624	
—	74	1	90	65	—	337	581	
—	—	17	9,409	567	—	33	10,108	
—	—	4	15,615	543	—	78	16,286	10
—	73	50	6,452	187	—	61	6,917	
—	12	4	4,686	181	—	35	4,949	
—	—	39	7,138	304	—	79	7,856	
—	—	3	3,015	150	—	73	3,310	
—	188	270	19,950	357	—	160	21,006	15
—	36	7	2,565	56	—	18	2,697	
—	—	5	205	24	—	6	249	
—	—	—	6	5	—	1	12	
—	—	32	87	102	—	39	1,405	
—	—	—	23	41	—	5	439	20
—	—	7,358	1,494	485	—	51	9,422	
—	—	213	64	26	—	2	309	
2	—	80	288	2,981	—	99	3,987	
—	—	2	63	2,174	—	39	2,442	
912	604	7,906	45,313	5,106	—	1,321	63,560	25
406	122	234	26,130	3,250	—	591	31,465	
1,318	726	8,140	71,443	8,356	—	1,912	95,025	
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	30
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
9	—	1	1	—	—	2	14	
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
—	75	—	36	10	—	197	330	
—	14	—	6	1	—	87	108	35
—	—	3	4,131	60	—	39	4,255	
—	—	—	3,054	19	—	35	3,116	
—	18	9	2,862	43	—	49	3,013	
—	2	—	173	3	—	3	186	
—	—	1	2,657	80	—	50	2,827	40
—	—	—	226	9	—	10	247	
—	4	67	5,160	72	—	167	5,500	
—	1	2	93	1	—	6	104	
—	—	3	125	4	—	4	140	
—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	45
—	—	2	22	63	—	5	319	
—	—	—	3	2	—	1	46	
—	—	111	95	14	—	10	234	
—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	
—	—	4	78	597	—	35	819	50
—	—	—	2	46	—	7	93	
16	97	201	15,167	943	—	558	17,462	
7	17	6	3,559	82	—	149	3,914	
23	114	207	18,726	1,025	—	707	21,376	

30. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY ACTIVITY STATUS BY INDUSTRY

			OCCUPATION			
ACTIVITY STATUS	SEX		Professional and technological workers	Artists, draughtsmen and technicians	Administrative, executive and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers
INDUSTRY		Row no.				
FULL-TIME WORKER—OUT-WORKER						
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	M	1	—	—	—	—
	F		—	—	—	—
FISHING	M		—	—	—	—
	F		—	—	—	—
MINING, QUARRYING AND UNCLASSIFIED	M	5	—	37	—	—
	F		—	1	—	—
MANUFACTURING (TEXTILES)	M		—	—	—	—
	F		—	—	—	—
MANUFACTURING (CHEMICALS, METAL OR PLASTIC PRODUCTS)	M		—	2	—	—
	F	10	—	1	—	—
MANUFACTURING (OTHERS)	M		—	26	—	—
	F		—	3	—	—
CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING	M		—	10	—	—
	F		—	—	—	—
UTILITIES	M	15	—	—	—	—
	F		—	—	—	—
COMMERCE	M		—	1	—	3
	F		—	—	—	—
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	M		—	1	—	—
	F	20	—	—	—	—
SERVICES	M		—	134	—	3
	F		—	24	—	—
SUB-TOTAL	M		—	211	—	6
	F		—	29	—	—
	T	25	—	240	—	6
FULL-TIME WORKER—UNPAID FAMILY WORKER						
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	M		—	—	39	—
	F		—	—	183	—
FISHING	M		—	—	37	—
	F		—	—	29	—
MINING, QUARRYING AND UNCLASSIFIED	M	30	—	1	—	12
	F		—	—	—	18
MANUFACTURING (TEXTILES)	M		—	—	3	54
	F		—	1	22	45
MANUFACTURING (CHEMICALS, METAL OR PLASTIC PRODUCTS)	M		—	—	7	80
	F	35	—	1	10	90
MANUFACTURING (OTHERS)	M		—	1	16	209
	F		—	—	21	280
CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING	M		—	—	1	13
	F		—	—	2	17
UTILITIES	M	40	—	—	—	—
	F		—	—	—	1
COMMERCE	M		—	—	120	1,457
	F		—	—	303	2,426
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	M		—	—	5	8
	F	45	—	—	6	6
SERVICES	M		—	29	15	43
	F		5	34	31	83
SUB-TOTAL	M		—	31	243	1,876
	F		5	36	607	2,966
	T	50	5	67	850	4,842

(MAJOR GROUP) BY SEX BY OCCUPATION (MAJOR GROUP)—(Contd.)

Farmers, fisherfolk, etc.	Miners, quarrymen, etc.	Transport and communication workers	Craftsmen, pro- duction workers and labourers	Service, sport and recreation workers	Armed forces	Unclassified and job-seekers	Total	Row no.
—	—	—	11	—	—	4	15	1
—	—	—	5	—	—	1	6	
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	22	3	—	169	231	5
—	—	—	11	3	—	85	100	
—	—	—	545	1	—	4	550	
—	—	—	784	8	—	13	805	
—	—	—	330	—	—	11	343	10
—	—	—	447	—	—	8	456	
—	—	—	619	2	—	15	662	
—	—	—	371	—	—	11	385	
—	—	—	495	—	—	14	519	
—	—	—	30	—	—	—	30	
—	—	—	9	—	—	—	9	15
—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	
—	—	—	11	—	—	23	38	
—	—	—	7	—	—	5	12	
—	—	—	42	4	—	13	60	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	20
—	—	—	30	56	—	36	259	
—	—	—	2	39	—	11	76	
—	—	—	2,115	66	—	289	2,687	
—	—	—	1,659	50	—	135	1,873	
—	—	—	3,774	116	—	424	4,560	25
727	—	—	2	—	—	14	782	
2,612	—	—	3	1	—	49	2,848	
8,350	—	2	1	—	—	20	8,410	
9,581	—	—	—	2	—	20	9,632	
—	4	2	5	2	—	267	293	30
—	4	1	8	13	—	790	834	
—	—	—	528	12	—	5	602	
—	—	1	905	12	—	20	1,006	
—	1	6	405	16	—	6	521	35
—	—	—	429	18	—	16	564	
—	—	8	650	54	—	32	970	
—	—	1	565	76	—	37	980	
—	—	1	231	3	—	4	253	
—	—	1	62	8	—	4	94	
—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	40
—	—	—	—	—	—	17	18	
—	—	11	21	60	—	31	1,700	
—	—	3	16	98	—	70	2,916	
—	—	975	21	4	—	11	1,024	
—	—	942	36	20	—	28	1,038	45
—	—	1	8	259	—	18	373	
—	—	—	14	471	—	24	662	
9,077	5	1,006	1,875	410	—	408	14,931	
12,193	4	949	2,038	719	—	1,075	20,592	
21,270	9	1,955	3,913	1,129	—	1,483	35,523	50

30. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY ACTIVITY STATUS BY INDUSTRY

ACTIVITY STATUS		SEX	Row no.	OCCUPATION				
				Professional and technological workers	Artists, draughtsmen and technicians	Administrative, executive and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers	
PART-TIME WORKER—HOME-MAKER								
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	M		1	—	—	—	—	—
	F			—	—	—	—	—
FISHING	M			—	—	—	—	—
	F			—	—	—	—	—
MINING, QUARRYING AND UNCLASSIFIED	M		5	—	—	—	4	
	F			—	3	—	54	
MANUFACTURING (TEXTILES)	M			—	1	5	4	
	F			2	2	25	93	
MANUFACTURING (CHEMICALS, METAL OR PLASTIC PRODUCTS)	M			—	1	3	12	
	F		10	1	2	26	109	
MANUFACTURING (OTHERS)	M			—	—	3	30	
	F			1	3	32	322	
CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING	M			—	5	2	4	
	F			2	3	5	25	
UTILITIES	M		15	—	—	—	—	
	F			—	—	—	1	
COMMERCE	M			1	—	57	128	
	F			2	1	439	2,206	
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	M			1	—	1	4	
	F		20	2	—	14	16	
SERVICES	M			4	18	9	30	
	F			195	304	57	163	
SUB-TOTAL	M			6	25	80	216	
	F			205	318	598	2,989	
	T		25	211	343	678	3,205	
PART-TIME WORKER—RETIRED PERSON								
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	M			—	—	—	—	
	F			—	—	—	—	
FISHING	M			—	—	—	—	
	F			—	—	—	—	
MINING, QUARRYING AND UNCLASSIFIED	M		30	—	2	—	3	
	F			—	—	—	—	
MANUFACTURING (TEXTILES)	M			—	—	2	4	
	F			—	—	—	2	
MANUFACTURING (CHEMICALS, METAL OR PLASTIC PRODUCTS)	M			—	—	4	9	
	F		35	—	—	—	1	
MANUFACTURING (OTHERS)	M			—	1	3	25	
	F			—	—	—	6	
CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING	M			3	2	2	2	
	F			—	—	—	—	
UTILITIES	M		40	—	—	—	—	
	F			—	—	—	—	
COMMERCE	M			—	—	40	102	
	F			—	—	3	17	
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	M			—	—	5	4	
	F		45	—	—	—	—	
SERVICES	M			26	40	14	25	
	F			6	11	2	1	
SUB-TOTAL	M			29	45	70	174	
	F			6	11	5	27	
	T		50	35	56	75	201	

(MAJOR GROUP) BY SEX BY OCCUPATION (MAJOR GROUP)—(Contd.)

Farmers, fisherfolk, etc.	Miners, quarrymen, etc.	Transport and communication workers	Craftsmen, pro- duction workers and labourers	Service, sport and recreation workers	Armed forces	Unclassified and job-seekers	Total	Row no.
44	—	—	—	—	—	3	47	1
652	—	—	2	1	—	25	680	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
—	2	—	4	4	—	198	212	5
—	79	1	101	84	—	5,955	6,277	
—	—	—	282	8	—	9	309	
—	—	1	16,384	222	—	147	16,876	
—	1	1	197	10	—	4	229	
—	13	4	9,257	133	—	237	9,782	10
—	—	2	151	8	—	7	201	
—	—	3	4,390	124	—	126	5,001	
—	6	4	68	5	—	4	98	
—	9	2	543	23	—	6	618	
—	—	2	2	—	—	1	5	15
—	—	1	5	3	—	11	21	
—	—	2	1	11	—	2	202	
—	—	5	53	99	—	55	2,860	
—	—	63	6	9	—	1	85	
—	—	435	23	41	—	7	538	20
—	—	1	5	91	—	2	160	
—	—	8	71	2,488	—	81	3,367	
44	9	75	716	146	—	231	1,548	
652	101	460	30,829	3,218	—	6,651	46,021	
696	110	535	31,545	3,364	—	6,882	47,569	25
19	—	—	—	—	—	2	21	
4	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	1	—	4	4	—	160	174	30
—	—	—	5	2	—	67	74	
—	—	1	90	3	—	1	101	
—	—	—	128	8	—	—	138	
—	—	3	130	8	—	3	157	
—	1	—	124	—	—	3	129	35
—	—	—	82	6	—	4	121	
—	—	—	49	1	—	5	61	
—	—	2	60	5	—	9	85	
—	—	—	4	1	—	—	5	
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	40
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
—	—	—	1	9	—	2	154	
—	—	—	2	2	—	1	25	
—	—	41	11	7	—	—	68	
—	—	6	—	1	—	—	7	45
—	—	2	6	102	—	12	227	
—	—	—	—	69	—	3	92	
19	1	49	384	145	—	193	1,109	
4	1	6	313	84	—	80	537	
23	2	55	697	229	—	273	1,646	50

30. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY ACTIVITY STATUS BY INDUSTRY

		OCCUPATION				
ACTIVITY STATUS	SEX	Row no.	Professional and technological workers	Artists, draughtsmen and technicians	Administrative, executive and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers
PART-TIME WORKER—STUDENT						
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	M	1	—	—	—	—
	F		—	—	—	—
FISHING	M		—	—	—	—
	F		—	—	—	—
MINING, QUARRYING AND UNCLASSIFIED	M	5	—	6	—	7
	F		—	1	—	5
MANUFACTURING (TEXTILES)	M		—	—	—	42
	F		—	—	—	32
MANUFACTURING (CHEMICALS, METAL OR PLASTIC PRODUCTS)	M		—	2	—	42
	F	10	—	2	—	27
MANUFACTURING (OTHERS)	M		—	3	—	88
	F		—	2	—	56
CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING	M		—	20	—	33
	F		—	4	—	20
UTILITIES	M	15	—	5	—	5
	F		—	—	—	1
COMMERCE	M		—	3	—	454
	F		—	7	—	236
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	M		—	1	—	28
	F	20	—	1	—	9
SERVICES	M		—	173	—	107
	F		—	567	—	63
SUB-TOTAL	M		—	213	—	806
	F		—	584	—	449
	T	25	—	797	—	1,255
PART-TIME WORKER—UNPAID MEMBER OF RELIGIOUS BODY						
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	M		—	—	—	—
	F		—	—	—	—
FISHING	M		—	—	—	—
	F		—	—	—	—
MINING, QUARRYING AND UNCLASSIFIED	M	30	—	—	—	—
	F		—	—	—	—
MANUFACTURING (TEXTILES)	M		—	—	—	1
	F		—	—	—	—
MANUFACTURING (CHEMICALS, METAL OR PLASTIC PRODUCTS)	M		1	—	—	—
	F	35	1	—	—	—
MANUFACTURING (OTHERS)	M		—	—	—	3
	F		—	—	—	2
CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING	M		—	—	—	—
	F		—	—	—	—
UTILITIES	M	40	—	—	—	—
	F		—	—	—	—
COMMERCE	M		—	—	—	4
	F		—	—	—	3
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	M		1	—	—	—
	F	45	—	—	—	—
SERVICES	M		712	6	—	18
	F		778	91	—	3
SUB-TOTAL	M		714	6	—	26
	F		779	91	—	8
	T	50	1,493	97	—	34

(MAJOR GROUP) BY SEX BY OCCUPATION (MAJOR GROUP)—(Contd.)

Farmers, fisherfolk, etc.	Miners, quarrymen, etc.	Transport and communication workers	Craftsmen, pro- duction workers and labourers	Service, sport and recreation workers	Armed forces	Unclassified and job-seekers	Total	Row no.
17	—	—	—	—	—	1	18	1
16	—	—	1	—	—	3	20	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	17	1	12	13	—	1,258	1,314	5
—	8	—	14	2	—	1,102	1,132	
—	—	3	793	33	—	7	878	
—	—	—	1,394	24	—	7	1,457	
—	1	5	525	21	—	8	604	
—	—	4	693	8	—	12	746	10
—	—	5	363	31	—	9	499	
—	—	—	312	16	—	10	396	
—	1	7	458	10	—	13	542	
—	1	—	574	10	—	6	615	
—	—	—	31	3	—	1	45	15
—	—	—	3	—	—	1	5	
—	—	7	14	85	—	7	570	
—	—	—	3	6	—	11	263	
—	—	121	43	25	—	3	221	
—	—	31	3	2	—	—	46	20
—	—	9	16	280	—	25	610	
—	—	—	2	121	—	30	783	
17	19	158	2,255	501	—	1,332	5,301	
16	9	35	2,999	189	—	1,182	5,463	
33	28	193	5,254	690	—	2,514	10,764	25
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	2	—	100	102	30
—	—	—	—	—	—	297	297	
—	—	—	8	—	—	—	9	
—	—	—	11	1	—	—	12	
—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	
—	—	—	5	—	—	—	6	35
—	—	—	2	—	—	1	6	
—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	
—	—	—	10	—	—	—	10	
—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	
—	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	45
—	—	—	—	20	—	44	800	
—	—	—	3	101	—	578	1,554	
2	—	3	22	22	—	146	941	
—	—	1	23	102	—	876	1,880	
2	—	4	45	124	—	1,022	2,821	50

30. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY ACTIVITY STATUS BY INDUSTRY

		OCCUPATION				
ACTIVITY STATUS	SEX		Professional and technological workers	Artists, draughtsmen and technicians	Administrative, executive and managerial workers	Clerical and sales workers
INDUSTRY		Row no.				
UNEMPLOYED WORKER WITH PREVIOUS JOB						
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	M	1	—	—	151	—
	F		—	—	54	—
FISHING	M		—	—	30	—
	F		—	—	1	—
MINING, QUARRYING AND UNCLASSIFIED	M	5	1	35	2	42
	F		—	2	—	10
MANUFACTURING (TEXTILES)	M		1	4	39	90
	F		1	1	4	28
MANUFACTURING (CHEMICALS, METAL OR PLASTIC PRODUCTS)	M	10	2	8	31	95
	F		—	1	2	24
MANUFACTURING (OTHERS)	M		3	40	61	288
	F		1	3	4	61
CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING	M		6	33	21	35
	F		—	2	—	6
UTILITIES	M	15	—	1	1	3
	F		—	—	—	1
COMMERCE	M		5	3	507	1,695
	F		1	—	74	509
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	M	20	27	2	41	22
	F		—	—	9	6
SERVICES	M		72	351	99	106
	F		58	134	18	37
SUB-TOTAL	M	25	117	477	983	2,376
	F		61	143	166	682
	T		178	620	1,149	3,058
JOB-SEEKERS	M		—	—	—	—
	F		—	—	—	—
	T		—	—	—	—
TOTAL						
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	M	30	—	—	5,041	53
	F		—	—	1,746	8
FISHING	M		—	—	3,735	5
	F		—	—	239	1
MINING, QUARRYING AND UNCLASSIFIED	M		31	385	77	1,729
	F		6	52	2	718
MANUFACTURING (TEXTILES)	M	35	241	273	2,645	9,534
	F		86	89	288	4,745
MANUFACTURING (CHEMICALS, METAL OR PLASTIC PRODUCTS)	M		412	604	2,772	10,320
	F		64	97	186	3,067
MANUFACTURING (OTHERS)	M	40	171	1,837	3,727	20,598
	F		59	223	373	5,892
CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING	M		1,566	3,424	1,846	5,516
	F		92	176	66	2,366
UTILITIES	M		213	449	51	1,222
	F		4	20	3	301
COMMERCE	M	45	903	161	34,973	110,818
	F		242	80	4,205	44,685
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	M		1,023	186	2,637	7,016
	F		50	16	193	2,224
SERVICES	M	50	16,783	16,430	9,582	22,311
	F		18,490	15,838	1,258	10,714
JOB-SEEKERS	M		—	—	—	—
	F		—	—	—	—
TOTAL	M	55	21,343	23,749	67,086	189,122
	F		19,093	16,591	8,559	74,721
	T		40,436	40,340	75,645	263,843

(MAJOR GROUP) BY SEX BY OCCUPATION (MAJOR GROUP)—(Contd.)

Farmers, fisherfolk, etc.	Miners, quarrymen, etc.	Transport and communication workers	Craftsmen, pro- duction workers and labourers	Service, sport and recreation workers	Armed forces	Unclassified and job-seekers	Total	Row no.
707	—	—	5	16	—	14	893	1
300	—	—	—	2	—	14	370	
399	—	—	1	—	—	4	434	
54	—	—	—	—	—	3	58	
—	55	10	66	42	—	15,559	15,812	5
—	6	1	14	41	—	6,235	6,309	
—	—	2	1,946	95	—	29	2,206	
—	—	—	1,476	46	—	22	1,578	
—	12	15	1,110	50	—	26	1,349	10
—	1	—	439	14	—	15	496	
—	—	12	1,523	120	—	75	2,122	
—	—	2	393	23	—	26	513	
—	26	65	2,473	62	—	54	2,775	15
—	2	1	264	6	—	5	286	
—	—	2	19	7	—	8	41	
—	—	—	1	—	—	18	20	
—	—	12	26	85	—	72	2,405	20
—	—	—	1	17	—	19	621	
—	—	3,916	245	228	—	59	4,540	
—	—	61	3	31	—	—	110	
—	—	29	101	1,427	62	65	2,312	25
—	—	1	18	2,493	25	27	2,811	
1,106	93	4,063	7,515	2,132	62	15,965	34,889	
354	9	66	2,609	2,673	25	6,384	13,172	
1,460	102	4,129	10,124	4,805	87	22,349	48,061	
—	—	—	—	—	—	12,022	12,022	
—	—	—	—	—	—	11,975	11,975	
—	—	—	—	—	—	23,997	23,997	
16,382	—	24	117	335	—	252	22,204	30
9,771	—	—	36	69	—	179	11,809	
16,056	—	13	32	35	—	102	19,978	
10,442	—	2	5	24	—	26	10,739	
—	2,701	317	1,578	1,493	—	23,640	31,951	35
—	916	19	592	824	—	16,275	19,404	
—	—	586	132,535	7,093	—	876	153,783	
—	—	39	173,136	5,682	—	921	184,986	
—	569	1,807	89,766	4,143	—	990	111,383	40
—	147	89	59,995	2,273	—	647	66,565	
—	—	1,503	88,062	8,548	—	1,611	126,057	
—	—	40	32,978	2,503	—	920	42,988	
—	752	3,756	117,792	3,667	—	2,407	140,726	45
—	158	106	26,970	931	—	243	31,108	
—	—	368	4,479	1,103	—	299	8,184	
—	—	7	201	136	—	75	747	
—	—	1,476	1,908	7,733	—	1,766	159,738	50
—	—	58	434	1,689	—	499	51,892	
—	—	79,053	9,465	10,319	—	834	110,533	
—	—	4,386	585	1,300	—	85	8,839	
62	21	3,013	5,825	116,254	7,490	2,570	200,341	55
6	1	193	1,040	67,638	240	1,537	116,955	
—	—	—	—	—	—	12,022	12,022	
—	—	—	—	—	—	11,975	11,975	
32,500	4,043	91,916	451,559	160,723	7,490	47,369	1,096,900	
20,219	1,222	4,939	295,972	83,069	240	33,382	558,007	
52,719	5,265	96,855	747,531	243,792	7,730	80,751	1,654,907	

31. WORKING POPULATION BY INDUSTRY (SUB-GROUP) BY SEX BY NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK

		NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK										105 and over	Not ap- plicable	Total
INDUSTRY	SEX	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85-94	95-104				
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY														
FARMING, CROP UNSPECIFIED ...	M	17	3	11	30	25	16	9	—	3	1	1,064	1,179	
	F	13	—	2	14	10	7	1	—	—	—	667	714	
FARMING, RICE	M	13	—	6	10	3	1	—	—	—	—	824	857	
	F	3	—	1	14	5	3	—	—	—	1	1,055	1,082	
FARMING, VEGETABLES	M	118	11	31	157	116	127	61	5	5	3	9,360	9,994	
	F	61	8	17	87	43	42	28	6	6	4	5,351	5,653	
FARMING, FLOWERS	M	22	—	6	48	52	26	16	3	2	—	806	981	
	F	5	—	—	11	9	4	3	—	—	—	273	305	
FARMING, ORCHARDMEN AND FRUIT GROWERS	M	5	2	2	8	8	4	—	—	1	—	185	215	
	F	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	78	82	
FARMING, CATTLE-KEEPERS	M	42	4	34	382	69	45	18	2	5	—	—	601	
	F	11	—	4	114	11	7	4	2	1	2	—	156	
FARMING, PIG-KEEPERS	M	239	20	52	1,832	197	266	140	24	14	24	—	2,808	
	F	210	40	72	1,090	91	127	69	15	14	22	—	1,750	
FARMING, POULTRY-KEEPERS ...	M	257	21	71	2,841	304	287	205	31	38	39	—	4,094	
	F	128	28	63	1,108	88	82	49	10	6	4	—	1,566	
FORESTRY, TEA, BAMBOO, FODDER GRASSES, ETC.	M	—	3	7	37	36	20	7	—	1	2	316	429	
	F	1	1	1	5	3	3	—	—	1	1	29	45	
HUNTING AND TRAPPING	M	1	—	1	9	7	9	6	1	1	1	117	153	
	F	—	—	—	3	2	2	2	—	—	—	77	86	
	M	714	64	221	5,354	817	801	462	66	70	70	12,672	21,311	
SUB-TOTAL	F	432	77	160	2,449	262	277	156	34	28	34	7,530	11,439	
	T	1,146	141	381	7,803	1,079	1,078	618	100	98	104	20,202	32,750	
FISHING														
BEAM TRAWLING	M	2	—	3	15	9	3	1	—	—	—	3,582	3,615	
	F	2	1	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	2,211	2,220	
SINGLE-BOAT STERN TRAWLING	M	2	1	—	17	1	8	—	1	—	1	2,401	2,432	
	F	—	—	—	9	3	1	—	1	—	—	1,089	1,103	
PAIR-TRAWLING, DEEP SEA	M	3	1	—	17	3	1	3	—	—	1	1,400	1,429	
	F	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	632	636	
PAIR-TRAWLING, INSHORE	M	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	1,002	1,008	
	F	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	538	540	
LONG LINING, GOLDEN THREAD, LARGE	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	462	463	
	F	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	267	269	
LONG LINING, GOLDEN THREAD, SMALL.....	M	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	846	850	
	F	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	487	490	
LONG LINING, OTHERS	M	1	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	488	494	
	F	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	255	257	
HAND LINING.....	M	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	2,105	2,110	
	F	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1,390	1,391	
PURSE SEINING	M	1	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,435	3,444	
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,162	2,165	
GILL NETTING	M	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,728	1,729	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,090	1,090	
POND FISH AND OYSTER CULTURE	M	2	2	3	16	5	4	6	—	—	—	991	1,029	
	F	—	—	3	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	218	227	
STAKE-NETTING AND N.E.C.	M	2	—	1	4	6	3	—	—	1	2	922	941	
	F	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	287	293	
	M	14	4	7	93	27	21	10	1	1	4	19,362	19,544	
SUB-TOTAL	F	5	1	3	28	8	3	4	1	—	2	10,626	10,681	
	T	19	5	10	121	35	24	14	2	1	6	29,988	30,225	
MINING AND QUARRYING														
METAL MINING	M	67	18	102	697	661	350	138	17	15	6	—	2,071	
	F	55	19	45	331	244	105	36	3	2	2	—	842	
STONE QUARRYING	M	14	4	27	206	221	84	31	4	2	2	—	595	
	F	1	—	4	11	9	6	1	—	—	—	—	32	
NON-METAL MINING	M	12	5	9	78	56	36	27	6	4	1	—	234	
	F	9	4	5	33	25	10	6	—	1	—	—	93	
MINING, QUARRYING, N.E.C.	M	26	12	36	145	167	67	39	6	2	4	—	504	
	F	9	4	13	42	47	22	9	—	—	1	—	147	
	M	119	39	174	1,126	1,105	537	235	33	23	13	—	3,404	
SUB-TOTAL	F	74	27	67	417	325	143	52	3	3	3	—	1,114	
	T	193	66	241	1,543	1,430	680	287	36	26	16	—	4,518	

31. WORKING POPULATION BY INDUSTRY (SUB-GROUP) BY SEX BY NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK—(Contd.)

INDUSTRY		SEX	NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK										105 and over	Not ap- plicable	Total
			15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85-94	95-104				
MANUFACTURING (TEXTILES)															
TEXTILES, SPINNING OF COTTON															
YARN		M	175	32	531	7,104	3,991	1,157	533	32	28	23	—	13,606	
		F	194	48	267	6,137	2,939	624	220	9	15	6	—	10,459	
TEXTILES, SPINNING OF OTHER															
YARNS		M	205	45	375	6,861	4,705	1,365	676	56	28	30	—	14,346	
		F	210	71	341	6,704	4,003	835	312	19	14	14	—	12,523	
TEXTILES, WEAVING OF COTTON															
FABRICS		M	233	60	351	4,890	3,726	1,762	908	66	55	30	—	12,081	
		F	689	314	712	7,786	4,872	1,494	458	46	30	12	—	16,413	
TEXTILES, WEAVING OF OTHER															
FABRICS		M	57	13	68	1,172	915	429	238	16	12	5	—	2,925	
		F	57	21	73	1,074	734	228	55	11	1	3	—	2,257	
TEXTILES, KNITTING OF COTTON															
FABRICS		M	41	10	76	910	712	366	138	16	22	6	—	2,297	
		F	77	28	95	861	580	218	53	7	2	3	—	1,924	
TEXTILES, KNITTING OF WOOL															
FABRICS		M	425	98	646	7,951	7,470	3,858	1,510	114	78	61	—	22,211	
		F	858	394	915	8,729	7,109	2,901	1,058	99	41	15	—	22,119	
TEXTILES, KNITTING OF OTHER															
FABRICS		M	49	20	67	966	748	376	214	11	15	10	—	2,476	
		F	82	36	110	1,085	680	219	83	8	6	4	—	2,313	
TEXTILES, BLEACHING, DYEING															
AND FINISHING		M	61	18	114	1,287	1,328	1,415	962	45	30	18	—	5,278	
		F	20	12	47	390	294	114	45	4	6	5	—	937	
GARMENTS AND WEARING															
APPAREL OTHER THAN KNIT-															
WEAR		M	1,909	402	2,333	21,543	18,997	13,318	6,784	1,039	716	443	—	67,484	
		F	5,806	3,214	5,499	44,274	28,818	11,097	3,041	298	211	132	—	102,390	
KNITTING FROM YARN		M	89	16	110	1,085	971	551	280	23	25	16	—	3,166	
		F	253	149	255	1,843	1,221	489	158	14	13	10	—	4,405	
MADE-UP TEXTILE GOODS		M	142	37	176	1,233	1,165	959	523	73	31	20	—	4,359	
		F	666	379	572	2,342	1,663	776	236	31	8	17	—	6,690	
ROPE, NETS, CARPETS, ETC.		M	56	23	69	455	351	232	128	22	6	6	—	1,348	
		F	68	38	84	391	238	101	52	3	2	1	—	978	
SUB-TOTAL		M	3,442	774	4,916	55,457	45,079	25,788	12,894	1,513	1,046	668	—	151,577	
		F	8,980	4,704	8,970	81,616	53,151	19,096	5,771	549	349	222	—	183,408	
		T	12,422	5,478	13,886	137,073	98,230	44,884	18,665	2,062	1,395	890	—	334,985	
MANUFACTURING (CHEMICALS, METAL OR PLASTIC PRODUCTS)															
CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL															
PRODUCTS		M	150	58	867	2,684	1,642	1,016	573	108	110	38	—	7,246	
		F	74	49	276	1,185	532	220	70	16	10	9	—	2,441	
NON-METALLIC MINERAL PROD-															
UCTS		M	162	35	387	2,367	2,027	1,096	512	73	50	32	—	6,741	
		F	76	29	84	625	526	233	83	6	8	3	—	1,673	
NON-FERROUS METALS		M	91	22	148	1,438	1,471	876	328	38	21	16	—	4,449	
		F	77	51	108	899	605	234	63	7	5	3	—	2,052	
ENAMELWARE.....		M	31	10	59	330	439	352	193	19	13	2	—	1,448	
		F	11	7	13	104	80	28	18	4	4	—	—	269	
PHOTOGRAPHIC AND OPTICAL															
GOODS		M	18	3	118	677	423	275	132	11	3	4	—	1,664	
		F	5	7	55	604	222	62	22	1	1	—	—	979	
IRON AND STEEL		M	123	27	185	2,184	2,153	1,095	442	60	29	25	—	6,323	
		F	15	9	26	185	135	51	15	2	1	1	—	440	
METAL PRODUCTS EXCEPT MA-															
CHINERY		M	655	190	1,063	12,329	11,155	6,414	2,327	281	166	94	—	34,674	
		F	685	439	781	7,326	4,868	1,823	489	53	34	23	—	16,521	
WATCHES AND CLOCKS		M	140	30	288	2,145	1,860	1,258	565	85	41	18	—	6,430	
		F	140	74	175	1,274	781	270	62	8	4	6	—	2,794	
PLASTIC TOYS.....		M	375	110	650	6,752	5,412	2,873	1,199	128	79	70	—	17,648	
		F	1,234	622	993	9,143	5,636	1,910	453	70	33	18	—	20,112	
PLASTIC FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE															
		M	346	120	583	5,256	4,954	2,306	1,094	108	87	59	—	14,913	
		F	2,020	1,043	1,249	4,523	3,536	1,400	365	53	47	47	—	14,283	
OTHER PLASTIC ARTICLES		M	167	58	283	3,090	2,564	1,483	702	94	35	22	—	8,498	
		F	295	165	289	1,856	1,196	530	141	13	11	9	—	4,505	
SUB-TOTAL		M	2,258	663	4,631	39,252	34,100	19,044	8,067	1,005	634	380	—	110,034	
		F	4,632	2,495	4,049	27,724	18,117	6,761	1,781	233	158	119	—	66,069	
		T	6,890	3,158	8,680	66,976	52,217	25,805	9,848	1,238	792	499	—	176,103	

31. WORKING POPULATION BY INDUSTRY (SUB-GROUP) BY SEX BY NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK—(Contd.)

		NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK										105 and over	Not ap- plicable	Total
INDUSTRY	SEX	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85-94	95-104				
MANUFACTURING (OTHERS)														
FOOD MANUFACTURING	M	838	240	1,275	6,024	6,710	6,313	5,382	1,115	796	544	—	29,237	
	F	366	159	478	1,551	1,327	961	727	148	123	106	—	5,946	
BEVERAGE MANUFACTURING.....	M	85	20	268	1,274	813	586	418	90	73	53	—	3,680	
	F	24	15	87	215	103	77	70	19	11	11	—	632	
TOBACCO INDUSTRIES	M	17	6	117	436	197	117	82	6	11	8	—	997	
	F	9	8	46	246	66	28	6	2	1	1	—	413	
WOOD AND CORK	M	556	175	664	4,700	5,533	3,060	1,366	190	142	100	—	16,486	
	F	405	229	381	612	674	407	174	22	16	19	—	2,939	
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	M	255	83	340	2,293	2,801	1,453	743	98	48	26	—	8,140	
	F	36	13	39	154	129	61	40	4	5	—	—	481	
PAPER AND PAPER ARTICLES.....	M	156	25	218	1,932	1,949	1,153	491	81	47	51	—	6,103	
	F	285	146	240	669	573	296	131	23	33	19	—	2,415	
PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	M	532	277	1,718	11,301	5,086	2,324	986	130	106	74	—	22,534	
	F	163	81	477	1,877	732	269	133	20	20	23	—	3,795	
LEATHER AND LEATHER PROD- UCTS EXCEPT FOOTWEAR	M	65	19	111	905	988	873	428	62	29	19	—	3,499	
	F	81	59	82	552	449	239	80	6	8	2	—	1,558	
RUBBER PRODUCTS	M	44	12	103	998	944	615	240	26	13	9	—	3,004	
	F	77	41	73	533	498	252	60	5	11	5	—	1,555	
FOOTWEAR, EXCEPT RUBBER AND PLASTIC FOOTWEAR	M	369	55	331	2,974	3,550	2,964	1,736	222	129	90	—	12,420	
	F	531	296	547	2,252	1,955	950	373	45	26	20	—	6,995	
HAIR PRODUCTS AND WIGS	M	57	19	197	1,770	895	352	117	13	9	8	—	3,437	
	F	394	209	520	6,497	3,168	815	202	22	10	5	—	11,842	
MANUFACTURING, N.E.C.	M	465	141	1,100	5,148	3,748	2,380	1,069	154	123	70	—	14,398	
	F	363	184	430	1,381	875	424	180	30	24	13	—	3,904	
SUB-TOTAL	M	3,439	1,072	6,442	39,755	33,214	22,190	13,058	2,187	1,526	1,052	—	123,935	
	F	2,734	1,440	3,400	16,539	10,549	4,779	2,176	346	288	224	—	42,475	
	T	6,173	2,512	9,842	56,294	43,763	26,969	15,234	2,533	1,814	1,276	—	166,410	
CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING														
BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEER- ING	M	2,457	714	4,282	19,874	24,806	10,704	3,748	416	226	155	—	67,382	
	F	282	131	477	1,734	2,016	994	305	32	15	12	—	5,998	
PLUMBING, ELECTRIC WIRING AND AIR-CONDITIONING IN- STALLATION	M	190	42	469	3,889	2,957	1,230	593	57	55	40	—	9,522	
	F	9	7	40	114	49	21	10	1	5	—	—	256	
MACHINERY AND PARTS	M	426	83	1,061	9,811	7,465	3,909	1,749	292	121	52	—	24,969	
	F	30	13	96	405	223	90	29	4	1	4	—	895	
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	M	128	26	446	2,573	1,623	803	388	40	23	13	—	6,063	
	F	32	20	135	831	248	81	30	7	2	—	—	1,386	
ELECTRONICS AND PARTS	M	222	67	1,427	8,018	2,837	1,155	548	106	49	24	—	14,453	
	F	274	119	1,911	15,332	3,345	548	114	27	14	6	—	21,690	
MOTOR VEHICLE REPAIRING	M	150	27	296	2,986	2,136	1,212	507	42	25	23	—	7,404	
	F	6	3	23	77	37	16	11	2	—	—	—	175	
AIRCRAFT ENGINEERING	M	9	4	198	463	170	88	17	2	—	1	—	952	
	F	1	2	15	27	7	6	1	—	—	—	—	59	
SHIP-BUILDING, REPAIRING AND BREAKING	M	115	58	506	2,692	1,797	434	181	21	21	16	—	5,841	
	F	8	2	60	146	68	13	8	4	2	—	—	311	
NON-POWERED TRANSPORT MAN- UFACTURE AND REPAIR.....	M	11	2	17	115	130	92	44	13	11	4	—	439	
	F	1	—	—	11	9	3	2	—	1	—	—	27	
EQUIPMENT FOR POWER-DRIVEN TRANSPORT	M	28	1	41	349	268	159	63	10	6	1	—	926	
	F	1	—	9	9	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	25	
SUB-TOTAL	M	3,736	1,024	8,743	50,770	44,189	19,786	7,838	999	537	329	—	137,951	
	F	644	297	2,766	18,686	6,005	1,774	511	77	40	22	—	30,822	
	T	4,380	1,321	11,509	69,456	50,194	21,560	8,349	1,076	577	351	—	168,773	

31. WORKING POPULATION BY INDUSTRY (SUB-GROUP) BY SEX BY NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK—(Contd.)

		NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK										105 and over	Not ap- plicable	Total
INDUSTRY	SEX	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85-94	95-104				
UTILITIES														
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER ...	M	67	21	904	3,197	1,186	378	148	11	9	6	—	5,927	
	F	39	6	142	238	86	29	13	1	2	—	—	556	
GAS MANUFACTURE AND DISTRIBUTION	M	5	4	111	422	114	46	15	3	1	—	—	721	
	F	—	1	29	41	13	6	3	—	—	—	—	93	
WATER SUPPLY	M	7	7	198	995	223	33	24	4	3	1	—	1,495	
	F	2	2	18	46	7	2	1	—	—	—	—	78	
SUB-TOTAL	M	79	32	1,213	4,614	1,523	457	187	18	13	7	—	8,143	
	F	41	9	189	325	106	37	17	1	2	—	—	727	
	T	120	41	1,402	4,939	1,629	494	204	19	15	7	—	8,870	
COMMERCE														
RETAIL TRADE ONLY	M	3,082	759	3,922	11,347	13,474	16,215	14,878	3,605	3,052	2,596	—	72,930	
	F	1,752	649	1,997	4,284	4,759	5,572	4,997	1,093	1,142	1,067	—	27,312	
RETAIL AND WHOLESALE TRADE	M	933	255	2,335	6,806	5,389	4,836	3,537	719	573	461	—	25,844	
	F	229	78	535	1,256	886	707	588	120	126	114	—	4,639	
WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY	M	174	68	680	1,955	1,222	873	539	86	61	46	—	5,704	
	F	50	25	199	418	187	79	60	13	9	4	—	1,044	
IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE.....	M	593	330	10,699	15,817	3,696	1,213	493	65	60	47	—	33,013	
	F	196	108	4,479	5,970	909	224	83	10	13	6	—	11,998	
BANK AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	M	241	124	5,964	6,263	1,359	400	245	24	23	16	—	14,659	
	F	60	44	2,575	2,189	271	55	18	1	6	2	—	5,221	
INSURANCE.....	M	73	33	870	802	155	35	19	—	2	2	—	1,991	
	F	10	7	280	234	36	3	2	1	1	—	—	574	
REAL ESTATE	M	48	32	355	501	169	67	44	2	5	11	—	1,234	
	F	10	8	91	90	20	10	8	2	2	2	—	243	
BROKERS AND COMMERCIAL AGENTS	M	171	50	354	763	373	151	68	10	9	9	—	1,958	
	F	11	2	62	122	30	9	4	—	—	—	—	240	
SUB-TOTAL	M	5,315	1,651	25,179	44,254	25,837	23,790	19,823	4,511	3,785	3,188	—	157,333	
	F	2,318	921	10,218	14,563	7,098	6,659	5,760	1,240	1,299	1,195	—	51,271	
	T	7,633	2,572	35,397	58,817	32,935	30,449	25,583	5,751	5,084	4,383	—	208,604	
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION														
RAILWAY	M	60	8	123	941	744	292	122	14	18	13	—	2,335	
	F	1	1	10	66	29	8	5	—	1	—	—	121	
TRAMWAY AND BUSES	M	90	20	228	2,816	2,368	984	311	37	29	20	—	6,903	
	F	3	2	32	56	24	13	4	—	—	1	—	135	
AIR TRANSPORT	M	103	41	1,019	1,612	446	140	70	6	5	6	—	3,448	
	F	76	31	489	371	75	24	8	1	2	1	—	1,078	
TAXIS AND PUBLIC HIRED CARS...	M	359	90	468	2,994	4,653	2,731	1,081	120	90	62	—	12,648	
	F	10	10	29	51	45	21	14	2	2	1	—	185	
NON-POWER DRIVEN TRANSPORT	M	53	14	42	159	229	158	82	11	11	5	—	764	
	F	1	1	2	10	15	6	2	—	—	—	—	37	
OCEAN AND WATER TRANSPORT	M	1,403	394	2,288	6,727	6,890	3,518	2,298	322	369	425	—	24,634	
	F	178	114	461	690	802	670	449	91	120	84	—	3,659	
LAND TRANSPORT, N.E.C.	M	878	216	1,091	6,380	7,307	5,150	2,599	353	213	138	—	24,325	
	F	29	14	52	141	103	57	30	2	1	4	—	433	
SERVICES INCIDENTAL TO TRANS- PORT	M	977	276	1,788	6,088	5,302	2,966	1,526	193	178	109	—	19,403	
	F	57	20	361	671	341	122	58	9	4	6	—	1,649	
STORAGE AND WAREHOUSES	M	129	40	408	2,023	1,138	535	271	32	41	43	—	4,660	
	F	10	1	40	88	37	19	11	1	—	1	—	208	
COMMUNICATIONS	M	91	31	1,643	3,931	913	170	64	15	9	6	—	6,873	
	F	14	10	452	601	110	29	4	2	—	2	—	1,224	
SUB-TOTAL	M	4,143	1,130	9,098	33,671	29,990	16,644	8,424	1,103	963	827	—	105,993	
	F	379	204	1,928	2,745	1,581	969	585	108	130	100	—	8,729	
	T	4,522	1,334	11,026	36,416	31,571	17,613	9,009	1,211	1,093	927	—	114,722	

31. WORKING POPULATION BY INDUSTRY (SUB-GROUP) BY SEX BY NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK—(Contd.)

INDUSTRY		SEX	NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK										105 and over	Not ap- plicable	Total
			15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85-94	95-104				
SERVICES															
GOVERNMENT SERVICES AND ARMED FORCES	M	645	259	11,276	26,413	4,272	1,813	825	97	219	144	—	45,963		
	F	108	98	1,994	2,129	379	101	89	7	7	4	—	4,916		
EDUCATION SERVICES	M	1,452	3,735	5,751	5,124	1,839	846	364	79	46	58	—	19,294		
	F	2,635	7,940	6,982	4,766	1,303	513	232	23	20	49	—	24,463		
MEDICAL, DENTAL AND HEALTH SERVICES.....	M	350	200	2,089	5,289	1,808	822	509	90	101	65	—	11,323		
	F	424	237	2,608	7,724	1,720	549	257	29	28	38	—	13,614		
RELIGIOUS, WELFARE AND SOCIAL ORGANISATIONS	M	341	135	930	1,405	633	295	197	33	17	66	—	4,052		
	F	659	203	1,009	1,040	438	233	87	19	9	31	—	3,728		
LAWYERS, ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, ETC.....	M	180	110	2,852	3,210	872	274	151	18	16	9	—	7,692		
	F	43	48	942	884	186	53	16	1	2	4	—	2,179		
TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS	M	99	45	902	2,157	926	462	323	34	36	43	—	5,027		
	F	51	23	641	1,034	292	117	66	10	5	13	—	2,252		
PERSONAL SERVICES	M	650	198	701	3,970	5,032	6,546	3,576	383	305	217	—	21,578		
	F	2,683	604	1,497	4,962	7,110	9,369	6,935	1,304	1,791	2,369	—	38,624		
SANITARY SERVICES	M	192	80	651	4,176	1,881	665	371	60	48	45	—	8,169		
	F	302	239	554	1,831	1,419	699	463	82	55	45	—	5,689		
RECREATION AND SPORTS	M	620	305	1,508	2,956	1,609	1,076	834	121	97	64	—	9,190		
	F	261	109	427	614	344	295	175	26	22	18	—	2,291		
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	M	1,122	312	1,662	8,560	10,301	12,417	13,074	3,942	1,949	1,261	—	54,600		
	F	494	269	972	2,762	3,151	2,905	2,755	698	347	290	—	14,643		
PHOTOGRAPHIC	M	52	23	133	450	410	360	302	48	24	18	—	1,820		
	F	4	9	14	81	62	49	32	1	7	—	—	259		
SERVICES, N.E.C.	M	465	186	1,031	2,529	1,833	1,518	1,223	189	173	174	—	9,321		
	F	115	70	210	344	275	215	161	37	27	32	—	1,486		
SUB-TOTAL	M	6,168	5,588	29,486	66,239	31,416	27,094	21,749	5,094	3,031	2,164	—	198,029		
	F	7,779	9,849	17,850	28,171	16,679	15,098	11,268	2,237	2,320	2,893	—	114,144		
	T	13,947	15,437	47,336	94,410	48,095	42,192	33,017	7,331	5,351	5,057	—	312,173		
UNCLASSIFIED	M	1,577	629	1,754	3,420	2,330	1,562	1,048	153	134	128	—	12,735		
	F	4,998	835	1,028	1,919	1,289	885	667	100	112	148	—	11,981		
	T	6,575	1,464	2,782	5,339	3,619	2,447	1,715	253	246	276	—	24,716		
TOTAL	M	31,004	12,670	91,864	344,005	249,627	157,714	93,795	16,683	11,763	8,830	32,034	1,049,989		
	F	33,016	20,859	50,628	195,182	115,170	56,481	28,748	4,929	4,729	4,962	18,156	532,860		
	T	64,020	33,529	142,492	539,187	364,797	214,195	122,543	21,612	16,492	13,792	50,190	1,582,849		

32. WORKING POPULATION BY OCCUPATION (SUB-GROUP) BY SEX BY NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK

		NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK												
OCCUPATION	SEX										105 and over	Not ap- plicable	Total	
		15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85-94	95-104				
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL WORKERS														
ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.....	M	27	17	947	874	191	71	16	3	8	—	—	2,154	
	F	3	2	9	16	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	33	
AGRONOMISTS, CHEMISTS, PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS.....	M	8	6	96	111	30	10	3	—	1	1	—	266	
	F	2	3	28	21	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	57	
PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND DENTISTS	M	66	63	456	550	237	138	53	7	43	11	—	1,624	
	F	33	13	111	101	32	16	7	2	6	3	—	324	
DECK AND ENGINE OFFICERS.....	M	70	27	231	273	96	42	20	3	6	3	—	771	
	F	2	3	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	
QUALIFIED TEACHERS, PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND KINDERGARTENS	M	326	1,825	1,388	870	202	40	21	1	3	2	—	4,678	
	F	1,147	4,746	2,992	1,691	329	66	17	1	—	6	—	10,995	
QUALIFIED TEACHERS, SECON- DARY SCHOOLS	M	374	1,108	1,999	1,295	295	73	32	15	6	5	—	5,202	
	F	430	1,498	1,760	805	140	35	11	—	1	2	—	4,682	
PROFESSORS, LECTURERS, ETC. ...	M	190	125	518	282	81	23	6	3	2	3	—	1,233	
	F	62	73	144	71	12	4	4	—	1	—	—	371	
CLERGY AND MEMBERS OF RE- LIGIOUS ORDERS	M	243	83	223	288	224	134	78	9	5	43	—	1,330	
	F	283	120	245	439	210	99	37	7	1	2	—	1,443	
JUDGES, JURISTS, LAWYERS, ETC.	M	12	12	174	161	38	11	4	1	—	—	—	413	
	F	—	4	16	12	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	38	
QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS	M	44	22	976	1,101	266	92	47	2	4	1	—	2,555	
	F	11	7	219	310	81	13	4	4	—	—	—	649	
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL STAFF, QUALIFIED														
	M	15	10	458	406	78	20	8	1	2	2	—	1,000	
	F	15	10	213	139	25	13	7	—	1	1	—	424	
SUB-TOTAL	M	1,375	3,298	7,466	6,211	1,738	654	288	45	80	71	—	21,226	
	F	1,988	6,479	5,742	3,611	836	249	87	14	12	14	—	19,032	
	T	3,363	9,777	13,208	9,822	2,574	903	375	59	92	85	—	40,258	
ARTISTS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND TECHNICIANS														
DRAUGHTSMEN AND TECHNO- LOGICAL ASSISTANTS.....	M	145	71	2,408	3,053	899	255	121	12	11	9	—	6,984	
	F	23	34	196	233	62	12	5	—	—	1	—	566	
NURSES, MID-WIVES AND SUB- PROFESSIONAL MEDICAL WORKERS	M	191	106	958	1,666	801	460	349	65	47	32	—	4,675	
	F	286	162	1,969	5,284	946	309	126	20	13	21	—	9,136	
TECHNICIANS N.E.C.	M	34	19	341	584	139	50	22	3	4	6	—	1,202	
	F	10	7	113	137	20	5	2	—	—	—	—	294	
JUNIOR TECHNICIANS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE	M	8	7	162	470	106	25	11	5	2	—	—	796	
	F	1	1	30	45	12	1	1	—	—	—	—	91	
ARTISTS, DESIGNERS, WRITERS, ETC.	M	501	298	1,043	1,677	854	363	175	34	30	20	—	4,995	
	F	199	119	255	289	95	30	18	2	3	3	—	1,013	
ATHLETIC TRAINERS AND PRO- FESSIONAL JOCKEYS	M	32	27	51	76	31	12	38	1	2	1	—	271	
	F	3	21	21	11	7	2	—	1	—	—	—	66	
LIBRARIANS, TEACHERS AND WELFARE WORKERS, NOT PROFESSIONALLY QUALIFIED ...														
	M	423	604	1,125	1,286	526	234	106	14	16	15	—	4,349	
	F	815	1,437	1,431	1,190	301	55	44	2	1	6	—	5,282	
SUB-TOTAL	M	1,334	1,132	6,088	8,812	3,356	1,399	822	134	112	83	—	23,272	
	F	1,337	1,781	4,015	7,189	1,443	414	196	25	17	31	—	16,448	
	T	2,671	2,913	10,103	16,001	4,799	1,813	1,018	159	129	114	—	39,720	

32. WORKING POPULATION BY OCCUPATION (SUB-GROUP) BY SEX BY NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK—(Contd.)

		NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK										105 and over	Not ap- plicable	Total
OCCUPATION	SEX	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85-94	95-104				
ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS														
DIRECTORS, MANAGERS AND WORKING PROPRIETORS	M	2,333	818	9,169	15,966	9,348	7,212	5,853	1,403	1,380	1,320	—	54,802	
	F	410	136	768	1,323	940	881	867	239	267	243	—	6,074	
MASTER FARMERS	M	248	19	60	1,721	232	265	151	14	28	19	2,133	4,890	
	F	105	12	32	551	69	70	45	7	9	12	780	1,692	
MASTER FISHERMEN	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,705	3,705	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	238	238	
SENIOR OFFICIALS IN GOVERN- MENT SERVICE	M	25	10	1,299	799	85	26	11	6	2	9	—	2,272	
	F	7	2	181	101	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	298	
NON-LOCAL OFFICIALS IN FOREIGN AND COMMON- WEALTH SERVICES	M	7	9	289	105	16	5	—	1	—	2	—	434	
	F	2	1	74	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	91	
SUB-TOTAL	M	2,613	856	10,817	18,591	9,681	7,508	6,015	1,424	1,410	1,350	5,838	66,103	
	F	524	151	1,055	1,988	1,016	952	912	246	276	255	1,018	8,393	
	T	3,137	1,007	11,872	20,579	10,697	8,460	6,927	1,670	1,686	1,605	6,856	74,496	
CLERICAL AND SALES WORKERS														
BOOK-KEEPERS, CASHIERS, ETC....	M	276	131	3,506	7,619	3,160	2,059	1,236	271	154	96	—	18,508	
	F	126	62	1,599	3,645	1,324	629	280	42	19	18	—	7,744	
STENOGRAPHERS, TYPISTS, OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS	M	30	18	761	1,326	403	140	50	7	6	3	—	2,744	
	F	77	38	2,346	2,587	384	75	13	3	2	2	—	5,527	
CLERICAL WORKERS	M	642	350	19,829	29,252	6,594	2,150	847	109	75	56	—	59,904	
	F	346	219	10,337	13,463	2,207	477	166	18	16	6	—	27,255	
SALESMEN, AUCTIONEERS AND ADVERTISING AGENTS	M	285	108	823	1,352	542	193	98	9	13	7	—	3,430	
	F	17	9	97	118	19	10	4	—	—	—	—	274	
DEMONSTRATORS, COMMERICAL TRAVELLERS AND AGENTS.....	M	302	99	1,189	2,734	1,277	717	411	64	60	53	—	6,906	
	F	30	13	124	226	61	40	32	7	4	6	—	543	
SALES WORKERS, N.E.C.....	M	3,548	984	5,308	17,706	19,258	21,219	17,873	3,927	3,105	2,326	—	95,254	
	F	2,016	811	2,377	5,855	6,193	6,509	5,586	1,147	1,135	1,067	—	32,696	
SUB-TOTAL	M	5,083	1,690	31,416	59,989	31,234	26,478	20,515	4,387	3,413	2,541	—	186,746	
	F	2,612	1,152	16,880	25,894	10,188	7,740	6,081	1,217	1,176	1,099	—	74,039	
	T	7,695	2,842	48,296	85,883	41,422	34,218	26,596	5,604	4,589	3,640	—	260,785	

32. WORKING POPULATION BY OCCUPATION (SUB-GROUP) BY SEX BY NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK—(Contd.)

		NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK										105 and over	Not ap- plicable	Total
OCCUPATION	SEX	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85-94	95-104				
FARMERS, FISHERFOLK, ETC.														
FARM HANDS	M	334	23	98	2,402	361	357	218	39	30	39	7,371	11,272	
	F	239	40	92	1,311	134	149	85	21	13	16	4,342	6,442	
FISHERMEN	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,804	14,804	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,361	9,361	
TRAPPERS	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113	113	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	76	
UNSKILLED/MANUAL WORKERS, FARMING, FORESTRY AND FISHING														
	M	79	8	26	984	61	73	48	6	2	10	3,908	5,205	
	F	56	19	25	444	23	33	15	4	3	5	3,359	3,986	
SUB-TOTAL	M	413	31	124	3,386	422	430	266	45	32	49	26,196	31,394	
	F	295	59	117	1,755	157	182	100	25	16	21	17,138	19,865	
	T	708	90	241	5,141	579	612	366	70	48	70	43,334	51,259	
MINERS, QUARRYMEN, ETC.	M	142	39	178	1,233	1,370	649	268	32	26	13	—	3,950	
	F	68	28	60	475	356	163	52	5	4	2	—	1,213	
	T	210	67	238	1,708	1,726	812	320	37	30	15	—	5,163	
TRANSPORT AND COM- MUNICATION WORKERS														
SEAMEN, FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS...	M	809	63	658	3,153	3,316	1,159	671	77	95	155	—	10,156	
	F	16	5	14	57	45	34	5	3	2	3	—	184	
SEAMEN, LOCAL CRAFT	M	218	87	297	1,724	1,786	855	580	77	114	85	—	5,823	
	F	40	17	56	114	168	136	69	17	21	10	—	648	
LIGHTER CREWS.....	M	63	107	87	441	549	417	250	47	35	50	—	2,046	
	F	16	22	39	84	118	107	56	9	12	22	—	485	
DRIVERS, CONDUCTORS, ROAD TRANSPORT	M	939	185	1,361	10,681	12,137	7,513	3,390	400	287	166	—	37,059	
	F	18	7	27	118	97	42	32	4	2	3	—	350	
DRIVERS, CONDUCTORS, ETC. RAILWAY	M	49	5	55	651	647	261	106	14	13	13	—	1,814	
	F	1	1	8	49	23	7	5	—	—	—	—	94	
SUPERVISORY STAFF, TRANSPORT SERVICES.....	M	35	15	375	794	389	128	39	4	6	4	—	1,789	
	F	8	3	54	67	17	1	—	—	1	—	—	151	
TELECOMMUNICATION OPERATORS.....	M	35	18	723	1,206	354	56	18	2	2	1	—	2,415	
	F	10	8	208	308	69	14	5	—	—	1	—	623	
POSTMASTERS	M	1	2	51	54	14	4	1	—	—	—	—	127	
	F	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
POSTMEN AND MESSENGERS	M	28	8	307	1,062	271	94	32	6	4	3	—	1,815	
	F	1	—	3	18	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	32	
STEVEDORES AND WHARF LABOURERS	M	882	312	920	4,058	4,522	3,044	1,685	249	212	147	—	16,031	
	F	55	43	83	246	311	320	243	48	67	34	—	1,450	
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICA- TION WORKERS, N.E.C.	M	352	88	667	3,038	2,280	1,388	730	88	85	62	—	8,778	
	F	59	38	68	215	224	134	86	9	11	9	—	853	
SUB-TOTAL	M	3,411	890	5,501	26,862	26,265	14,919	7,502	964	853	686	—	87,853	
	F	224	144	561	1,278	1,081	796	501	90	116	82	—	4,873	
	T	3,635	1,034	6,062	28,140	27,346	15,715	8,003	1,054	969	768	—	92,726	

32. WORKING POPULATION BY OCCUPATION (SUB-GROUP) BY SEX BY NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK—(Contd.)

OCCUPATION		SEX	NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK										105 and over	Not ap- plicable	Total
			15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85-94	95-104				
CRAFTSMEN, PRODUCTION WORKERS AND LABOURERS															
FOREMEN AND INSPECTORS, INDUSTRY	M	213	47	840	6,463	4,184	2,108	890	108	79	59	—	14,991		
	F	63	27	166	1,683	757	251	90	16	13	7	—	3,073		
TEXTILE WORKERS	M	1,013	224	1,493	24,453	19,315	8,845	4,403	296	210	126	—	60,378		
	F	2,095	898	2,248	28,904	18,911	5,952	2,078	179	113	54	—	61,432		
GARMENT WORKERS	M	1,742	338	1,601	16,316	15,874	11,694	6,006	927	615	372	—	55,485		
	F	6,151	3,400	5,529	41,991	27,501	10,641	2,849	284	183	126	—	98,655		
LEATHER PRODUCT WORKERS ...	M	351	57	329	3,049	3,706	3,105	1,782	216	128	83	—	12,806		
	F	561	316	558	2,349	2,041	975	374	34	29	16	—	7,253		
METAL MAKING AND TREATING WORKERS	M	331	101	480	6,067	6,056	3,259	1,229	163	85	53	—	17,824		
	F	204	117	221	1,930	1,468	564	145	14	2	6	—	4,671		
PRECISION INSTRUMENT WORKERS AND JEWELLERS	M	275	56	518	4,109	3,225	2,090	811	104	56	31	—	11,275		
	F	153	82	201	1,767	815	263	69	3	4	6	—	3,363		
METAL WORKERS	M	648	162	1,300	15,817	12,930	6,781	2,564	368	172	88	—	40,830		
	F	305	202	418	4,082	2,539	982	241	28	23	16	—	8,836		
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC WORKERS	M	498	121	1,807	14,408	7,253	3,154	1,475	194	106	57	—	29,073		
	F	206	86	1,177	10,720	2,451	429	94	24	13	4	—	15,204		
WOOD WORKERS	M	843	253	958	7,192	9,004	3,950	1,644	180	113	67	—	24,204		
	F	46	18	43	238	271	138	62	9	5	4	—	834		
PAINTERS AND PAPERHANGERS...	M	365	131	473	3,261	3,422	1,022	346	49	17	7	—	9,093		
	F	22	18	14	161	112	39	7	1	—	—	—	374		
BUILDING WORKERS	M	1,408	390	1,387	9,603	14,267	6,423	2,119	239	118	65	—	36,019		
	F	200	79	190	1,015	1,415	743	215	25	10	6	—	3,898		
PRINTING WORKERS	M	288	143	809	8,187	3,861	1,767	690	78	72	27	—	15,922		
	F	73	46	111	993	427	155	62	5	4	6	—	1,882		
GLASS AND CERAMIC WORKERS...	M	101	22	147	1,570	1,510	829	379	53	28	13	—	4,652		
	F	50	23	51	450	385	163	52	3	4	2	—	1,183		
FOOD AND BEVERAGE WORKERS	M	323	90	502	2,864	3,213	2,723	2,401	431	322	213	—	13,082		
	F	91	42	122	521	400	244	180	35	22	22	—	1,679		
CHEMICAL WORKERS	M	55	16	173	878	634	347	158	21	12	13	—	2,307		
	F	31	20	54	486	260	93	18	3	1	3	—	969		
TOBACCO WORKERS	M	6	—	18	132	55	12	15	2	1	2	—	243		
	F	5	6	16	129	32	7	3	—	—	—	—	198		
CRAFTSMEN AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, N.E.C.	M	1,168	356	1,618	16,919	15,734	8,643	3,839	477	289	211	—	49,254		
	F	4,560	2,490	3,719	21,407	13,860	4,997	1,362	190	145	104	—	52,834		
PACKERS.....	M	84	31	158	1,918	1,472	700	301	22	11	19	—	4,716		
	F	333	210	503	6,633	3,742	1,211	295	23	15	10	—	12,975		
STATIONARY ENGINE OPERATORS	M	169	20	295	3,606	2,765	1,388	622	96	41	15	—	9,017		
	F	16	10	21	167	85	41	20	—	—	2	—	362		
FREIGHT HANDLERS	M	163	46	222	1,277	1,180	569	259	39	28	29	—	3,812		
	F	12	5	18	96	68	35	17	4	1	4	—	260		
UNSKILLED AND MANUAL WORKERS, N.E.C.	M	940	282	1,179	9,877	8,783	4,921	2,351	334	225	169	—	29,061		
	F	806	391	683	5,524	3,808	1,475	569	73	54	45	—	13,428		
SUB-TOTAL	M	10,984	2,886	16,307	157,966	138,443	74,330	34,284	4,397	2,728	1,719	—	444,044		
	F	15,983	8,486	16,063	131,246	81,348	29,398	8,802	953	641	443	—	293,363		
	T	26,967	11,372	32,370	289,212	219,791	103,728	43,086	5,350	3,369	2,162	—	737,407		

32. WORKING POPULATION BY OCCUPATION (SUB-GROUP) BY SEX BY NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK—(Contd.)

OCCUPATION	SEX	NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK										105 and over	Not ap- plicable	Total
		15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85-94	95-104				
SERVICE, SPORT AND RECREATION WORKERS														
DISCIPLINED SERVICES, INSPECTORATE	M	43	12	880	1,360	272	133	115	13	21	30	—	2,879	
	F	8	5	73	76	19	10	3	1	1	—	—	196	
DISCIPLINED SERVICES, LOWER RANKS	M	248	52	1,736	8,771	1,327	981	401	36	140	41	—	13,733	
	F	12	3	119	379	66	9	12	—	—	—	—	600	
MINOR SUPERVISORY STAFF, GOVERNMENT SERVICES	M	63	33	1,017	3,810	1,027	244	128	16	11	13	—	6,362	
	F	15	7	100	219	55	22	9	2	—	1	—	430	
DOMESTIC/OFFICE SERVANTS	M	2,005	598	4,472	25,638	20,584	16,857	14,024	3,319	1,893	1,526	—	90,916	
	F	3,406	1,105	3,216	14,906	14,452	13,676	10,184	2,058	2,209	2,746	—	67,958	
HOTEL-KEEPERS AND STAFF	M	352	73	610	3,453	3,446	3,732	3,853	1,204	603	385	—	17,711	
	F	143	67	266	729	659	527	430	107	72	95	—	3,095	
PERSONAL SERVICES	M	176	39	162	1,540	2,623	4,588	2,213	141	81	31	—	11,594	
	F	59	27	134	687	517	545	245	21	16	6	—	2,257	
LAUNDRY WORKERS	M	115	28	179	1,701	1,412	721	291	50	34	8	—	4,539	
	F	256	133	244	780	657	355	204	30	20	9	—	2,688	
PHOTOGRAPHERS	M	58	19	181	629	451	363	330	47	25	25	—	2,128	
	F	7	4	14	115	52	24	20	—	4	4	—	244	
EMBALMERS AND UNDERTAKERS	M	23	16	26	118	75	40	51	9	—	7	—	365	
	F	6	4	5	23	7	5	5	—	—	—	—	55	
SERVICE, SPORT AND RECREATION WORKERS, N.E.C.	M	471	189	901	2,620	1,701	1,221	923	162	101	75	—	8,364	
	F	326	134	561	762	472	354	204	22	20	18	—	2,873	
SUB-TOTAL	M	3,554	1,059	10,164	49,640	32,918	28,880	22,329	4,997	2,909	2,141	—	158,591	
	F	4,238	1,489	4,732	18,676	16,956	15,527	11,316	2,241	2,342	2,879	—	80,396	
	T	7,792	2,548	14,896	68,316	49,874	44,407	33,645	7,238	5,251	5,020	—	238,987	
ARMED FORCES	M	125	46	1,486	5,275	314	99	40	6	14	23	—	7,428	
	F	18	5	12	143	16	15	4	1	—	1	—	215	
	T	143	51	1,498	5,418	330	114	44	7	14	24	—	7,643	
UNCLASSIFIED	M	1,970	743	2,317	6,040	3,886	2,368	1,466	252	186	154	—	19,382	
	F	5,729	1,085	1,391	2,927	1,773	1,045	697	112	129	135	—	15,023	
	T	7,699	1,828	3,708	8,967	5,659	3,413	2,163	364	315	289	—	34,405	
TOTAL	M	31,004	12,670	91,864	344,005	249,627	157,714	93,795	16,683	11,763	8,830	32,034	1,049,989	
	F	33,016	20,859	50,628	195,182	115,170	56,481	28,748	4,929	4,729	4,962	18,156	532,860	
	T	64,020	33,529	142,492	539,187	364,797	214,195	122,543	21,612	16,492	13,792	50,190	1,582,849	

33. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (JOB-SEEKERS AND PERSONS WITH PREVIOUS JOB) BY CENSUS AREA AND DISTRICT BY SEX BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUP

CENSUS AREA/DISTRICT	SEX	AGE GROUP										Total
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	
HONG KONG ISLAND												
CENTRAL	M	44	33	15	12	13	11	14	24	30	16	212
	F	42	50	5	5	8	5	4	8	13	22	162
SHEUNG WAN	M	125	130	52	57	56	67	65	89	100	87	828
	F	157	110	25	11	13	21	24	33	56	71	521
WEST	M	240	312	119	100	123	172	200	195	212	153	1,826
	F	304	318	44	28	18	37	28	52	63	76	968
MID-LEVELS AND POK FU LAM	M	31	66	19	17	18	15	17	25	22	27	257
	F	57	59	35	16	21	27	27	43	35	41	361
PEAK	M	4	4	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	16
	F	5	9	3	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	30
WAN CHAI	M	301	298	144	159	165	180	171	195	192	165	1,970
	F	352	301	60	39	37	58	59	90	127	122	1,245
TAI HANG	M	118	188	94	71	91	78	79	93	110	89	1,011
	F	166	232	78	43	42	73	80	143	151	145	1,153
NORTH POINT	M	261	382	136	136	123	149	133	146	146	114	1,726
	F	317	368	92	57	58	67	86	133	163	144	1,485
SHAU KEI WAN	M	410	257	94	84	98	114	146	202	206	156	1,767
	F	428	222	42	30	29	34	34	48	38	57	962
ABERDEEN	M	296	186	71	76	81	114	120	163	144	135	1,386
	F	304	179	37	9	26	30	32	50	43	51	761
SOUTH	M	43	25	5	10	12	23	20	24	22	27	211
	F	39	18	5	6	8	12	7	12	7	12	126
SUB-TOTAL	M	1,873	1,881	752	725	780	923	966	1,156	1,184	970	11,210
	F	2,171	1,866	426	246	262	366	384	613	697	743	7,774
	T	4,044	3,747	1,178	971	1,042	1,289	1,350	1,769	1,881	1,713	18,984
KOWLOON												
TSIM SHA TSUI	M	161	142	85	72	69	50	71	65	62	55	832
	F	177	167	52	27	21	35	42	47	44	45	657
YAU MA TEI	M	410	447	295	288	332	297	277	343	349	257	3,295
	F	444	390	101	68	62	79	84	130	152	138	1,648
MONG KOK	M	274	339	172	190	185	229	182	207	149	146	2,073
	F	353	267	58	40	42	56	54	83	107	93	1,153
HUNG HOM	M	293	301	152	158	160	154	156	211	198	179	1,962
	F	317	274	60	40	40	42	54	66	70	79	1,042
HO MAN TIN	M	114	130	54	37	39	54	56	55	61	55	655
	F	142	144	33	18	13	20	38	30	43	37	518
SUB-TOTAL	M	1,252	1,359	758	745	785	784	742	881	819	692	8,817
	F	1,433	1,242	304	193	178	232	272	356	416	392	5,018
	T	2,685	2,601	1,062	938	963	1,016	1,014	1,237	1,235	1,084	13,835

**33. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (JOB-SEEKERS AND PERSONS WITH PREVIOUS JOB)
BY CENSUS AREA AND DISTRICT BY SEX BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUP**
—(Contd.)

CENSUS AREA/DISTRICT	SEX	AGE GROUP										Total
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	
NEW KOWLOON												
CHEUNG SHA WAN	M	428	379	220	249	236	298	270	305	275	259	2,919
	F	435	346	73	59	69	77	73	110	126	163	1,531
SHEK KIP MEI	M	458	308	101	94	103	183	262	336	346	247	2,438
	F	466	220	56	32	61	67	68	84	76	86	1,216
KOWLOON TONG	M	16	17	11	9	8	8	10	8	16	12	115
	F	21	26	9	18	11	20	28	26	27	21	207
KAI TAK	M	1,142	824	290	297	350	580	641	784	780	650	6,338
	F	1,154	613	102	81	82	110	135	182	228	207	2,894
NGAU TAU KOK	M	421	361	181	185	184	229	267	340	327	262	2,757
	F	476	353	79	42	59	47	55	73	93	133	1,410
LEI YUE MUN	M	446	343	136	173	203	280	290	347	356	262	2,836
	F	470	214	54	34	54	46	59	63	74	93	1,161
SUB-TOTAL	M	2,911	2,232	939	1,007	1,084	1,578	1,740	2,120	2,100	1,692	17,403
	F	3,022	1,772	373	266	336	367	418	538	624	703	8,419
	T	5,933	4,004	1,312	1,273	1,420	1,945	2,158	2,658	2,724	2,395	25,822
TSUEN WAN	M	501	363	191	202	252	323	352	395	347	306	3,232
	F	461	213	74	76	86	89	97	102	83	117	1,398
	T	962	576	265	278	338	412	449	497	430	423	4,630
YUEN LONG	M	353	237	120	130	149	217	213	260	228	217	2,124
	F	322	137	28	30	49	74	63	55	79	81	918
	T	675	374	148	160	198	291	276	315	307	298	3,042
TAI PO	M	477	332	143	149	174	240	282	288	277	249	2,611
	F	435	203	32	37	48	74	73	56	85	96	1,139
	T	912	535	175	186	222	314	355	344	362	345	3,750
ISLANDS	M	105	102	41	54	66	57	73	65	58	45	666
	F	75	35	6	1	4	2	5	9	10	16	163
	T	180	137	47	55	70	59	78	74	68	61	829
SAI KUNG	M	49	45	27	30	31	32	50	69	43	51	427
	F	45	27	5	4	6	12	4	11	8	5	127
	T	94	72	32	34	37	44	54	80	51	56	554
MARINE	M	140	46	15	12	14	32	37	48	43	34	421
	F	103	30	3	3	3	4	10	14	10	11	191
	T	243	76	18	15	17	36	47	62	53	45	612
TOTAL	M	7,661	6,597	2,986	3,054	3,335	4,186	4,455	5,282	5,099	4,256	46,911
	F	8,067	5,525	1,251	856	972	1,220	1,326	1,754	2,012	2,164	25,147
	T	15,728	12,122	4,237	3,910	4,307	5,406	5,781	7,036	7,111	6,420	72,058

34. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (JOB-SEEKERS AND PERSONS WITH PREVIOUS JOB) BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUP BY SEX BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

		EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
AGE GROUP		SEX	No schooling and kindergarten	Private tutor	Primary	Secondary	Post secondary	University (graduate)	Total
15—19	.....	M	575	22	4,305	2,704	55	—	7,661
		F	634	18	4,821	2,568	26	—	8,067
20—24	.....	M	421	32	2,708	3,193	165	78	6,597
		F	320	20	2,166	2,858	109	52	5,525
25—29	.....	M	296	60	1,366	1,064	80	120	2,986
		F	141	12	526	482	44	46	1,251
30—34	.....	M	437	113	1,421	904	74	105	3,054
		F	218	25	324	249	20	20	856
35—39	.....	M	531	185	1,758	724	63	74	3,335
		F	403	34	349	158	11	17	972
40—44	.....	M	842	388	2,110	719	53	74	4,186
		F	647	66	370	117	13	7	1,220
45—49	.....	M	883	473	2,222	749	61	67	4,455
		F	762	93	350	102	11	8	1,326
50—54	.....	M	1,123	723	2,410	861	63	102	5,282
		F	1,162	144	331	103	8	6	1,754
55—59	.....	M	1,121	929	2,223	677	54	95	5,099
		F	1,428	164	322	81	12	5	2,012
60—64	.....	M	1,050	860	1,676	530	42	98	4,256
		F	1,691	159	252	52	7	3	2,164
TOTAL	.....	M	7,279	3,785	22,199	12,125	710	813	46,911
		F	7,406	735	9,811	6,770	261	164	25,147
		T	14,685	4,520	32,010	18,895	971	977	72,058

Chapter 7

Agriculture and Fisheries Characteristics

7.1 Labour force in agriculture and fisheries

No special questions were directed to the agricultural and fishing population in the 1971 census, and no attempt was made to ascertain production, land holdings etc. This chapter, based on limited information obtained from other census questions, can therefore only give a general view of the agriculture and fisheries sector through analysis of the characteristics of the labour force engaged.

The labour force engaged in agriculture and fishing industries decreased by 26.3% over the decade 1961 to 1971, in spite of a general increase of 36.5% in the economically active population as a whole. In 1961, the total number of persons engaged in agriculture and fishing was 87,795 (including 1,323 persons with unknown personal characteristics), representing 7.24% of the total economically active population. This number dropped to 64,730 in 1971, representing only 3.91%.

A very large proportion of those engaged in farming and fishing were born locally or in adjacent places. 30.5% of the farmers and 73.2% of the fisherfolk were born in Hong Kong. Including those born in Canton, Macao and adjacent places, these percentages increased to 76.2% and 92.0% respectively.

7.2 Distribution of the labour force

Table 35 shows all farmers by age-group by sex by census area. It can be seen that only a small proportion of farmers on land lived in the urban areas of Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, New Kowloon and Tsuen Wan; while over 71.9% lived in the Yuen Long and Tai Po areas.

Table 36 shows all fisherfolk by age-group by sex and by marine census district. Other than the 5,833 fisherfolk living on land, most of the 24,884 marine fisherfolk lived in the marine census districts of Aberdeen, Shau Kei Wan and North Lantau; the percentages being 31.5%, 15.9% and 10.9% respectively.

There were almost equal numbers of persons engaged in the two industries, and almost twice as many males as females in each.

Maps showing boundaries of land census areas and marine census districts can be found in Appendices C and D.

7.3 Age structure of farmers and fisherfolk

Comparison of the age structures of those engaged in farming in 1961 and 1971 is given below:

Tab. 7.3.1 Age structure of farmers, 1961 & 1971

Age group	1961		1971	
	No.	%	No.	%
24 and below	5,593	11.9	2,892	8.5
25—39	17,772	37.6	6,712	19.7
40—54	16,493	34.9	15,401	45.3
55 and over	7,365	15.6	9,008	26.5
Total	47,223	100.0	34,013	100.0

In comparing these sets of figures, it should be noted that:—

- the minimum age for a person to be classified as a farmer or fisherman (i.e. economically active) was 6 in 1961, but 10 in 1971.
- persons engaged in pond fish culture, oyster culture and stake-net fishing were classified as farmers in 1961 but as fisherfolk in 1971.

Due to these differences, the figures in the above table may not be strictly comparable. However, the fact that the mode of the age-distribution of farmers changed from age-group 25–39 in 1961 to age-group 40–54 in 1971 shows that the agricultural population in 1971 was considerably older than in 1961. This change in age structure appears to indicate that a large number of young persons had left the agricultural sector in the last decade.

The age-distribution of farmers in 1971 followed a completely different pattern to that of the economically active population as a whole. In the whole economically active population described in Chapter 6, the highest percentage (32.2%) was in the youngest age-group (i.e. 10–24), with equal percentages of 28% in the age-groups 25–39 and 40–54 and a drop to approximately 12% in age-group 55 and over. In contrast, farmers had a very low percentage in the youngest age-group and a peak at age-group 40–54. This shows that the agricultural population was considerably older than the economically active population as a whole. Median ages were calculated as 47.2 for the agricultural population as opposed to 34.5 for the whole economically active population.

The table below shows the age-distribution of fisherfolk in 1961 and 1971. Once again the same limitations to strict comparison stated above should be noted.

Tab. 7.3.2 Age structure of fisherfolk, 1961 & 1971

Age-group	1961			1971		
	No.	%		No.	%	
24 and below	14,404	36.7		11,312	36.8	
25–39	13,048	33.2		7,984	26.0	
40–54	8,146	20.8		7,921	25.8	
55 and over	3,651	9.3		3,500	11.4	
Total	39,249	100.0		30,717	100.0	

The age structure of fisherfolk in 1971 did not show any significant change from that of 1961, and followed very closely the general age pattern of the economically active population as a whole. With a slightly higher percentage in the youngest age-group, the fisherfolk population was relatively younger. Median age was calculated as 32.6 years. However, the age structures of fisherfolk living on land and on boats differed significantly. A breakdown by broad age-groups is given as follows:

Tab. 7.3.3 Age structure of fisherfolk, marine and land, 1971

Age-group	Marine			Land		
	No.	%		No.	%	
10–24	10,388	41.7		924	15.8	
25–39	6,434	25.9		1,550	26.6	
40–54	5,571	22.4		2,350	40.3	
55 and over	2,491	10.0		1,009	17.3	
Total	24,884	100.0		5,833	100.0	

It can be seen that the highest percentage of fisherfolk living on boats was in the youngest age-group (i.e. 10–24) while that for fisherfolk on land was in the age-group 40–54. Median ages were calculated as 29.8 and 42.8 respectively. This is not surprising since pond-fish culture, oyster culture and stake-net fishing are traditionally land farming industries; households engaged in these industries accounted for 38.6% of all fisherfolk households on land in 1971, and hence the age-structure of this group would tend to be similar to that of farmers. (c.f. Table 7.3.1).

7.4 Educational attainment

Table 37 shows the educational attainment of farmers and fisherfolk by age-group and sex in the 1971 census. The table below summarizes this table and compares the educational attainment of these two groups with that of the economically active population as a whole:

Tab. 7.4.1 Educational attainment of farmers, fisherfolk and economically active population, 1971

Educational attainment	Farmers		Fisherfolk		Economically active population	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No schooling and kindergarten...	13,417	39.4	23,419	76.2	269,036	16.3
Private tutor and primary ...	18,036	53.0	6,851	22.3	849,414	51.3
Secondary	2,334	6.9	397	1.3	455,892	27.5
Post secondary and higher ...	226	0.7	50	0.2	80,565	4.9
Total	34,013	100.0	30,717	100.0	1,654,907	100.0

It can be seen that the education levels of both farmers and fisherfolk were considerably lower than those of the economically active population in general. The percentages of those having no schooling or only kindergarten education were 39.4% and 76.2% respectively, as compared with only 16.3% for the whole economically active population. The cause of this high percentage among fisherfolk may be that many of them lived on boats as children and accompanied their parents to sea, and thus did not have the opportunity of attending school. The high percentage among farmers may be explained by the fact that the proportion of persons with little or no education increases with age (see Chapter 5), and farmers were on the average considerably older than the general economically active population.

The table that follows gives a break-down of the educational attainment of farmers and fisherfolk by sex.

Tab. 7.4.2 Educational attainment of farmer and fisherfolk by sex, 1971

Educational attainment	Farmers				Fisherfolk			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No schooling and kindergarten	5,115	23.0	8,302	70.3	13,666	68.4	9,753	90.8
Private tutor and primary...	14,783	66.6	3,253	27.6	5,900	29.6	951	8.9
Secondary	2,094	9.4	240	2.0	366	1.8	31	0.3
Post secondary and higher...	212	1.0	14	0.1	46	0.2	4	*
Total	22,204	100.0	11,809	100.0	19,978	100.0	10,739	100.0

* Less than 0.05%.

Comparison of the percentages for males and females in the farming population shows that males had better education than females. Over 70% of females had no schooling or only kindergarten education, while the figure for males was only 23%. This was even more marked among fisherfolk. More than 90% of the females had no schooling or had only kindergarten education as compared with 68.4% of males. The corresponding percentages for the whole economically active population were 10.1% and 28.3% respectively. The fact that there were many more females in the category of "no schooling and kindergarten" may be the result of the long existing custom of sending boys to school and keeping girls as helping-hands in the household. This tendency is usually more marked in the primary sector.

7.5 Activity status

The table below, abstracted from **Table 30** in Chapter 6, shows the activity status of farmers and fisherfolk as compared with the economically active population as a whole.

Tab. 7.5.1 Activity status of farmers, fisherfolk and economically active population (excluding unemployed), 1971

Activity status	Farmers		Fisherfolk		Economically active population	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Self-employed	22,806	69.6	7,896	26.1	130,729	8.3
Employer	394	1.2	411	1.4	40,748	2.6
Full-time employee	5,127	15.7	3,875	12.8	1,313,049	82.9
Part-time worker	793	2.4	1	*	62,800	4.0
Unpaid family worker	3,630	11.1	18,042	59.7	35,523	2.2
Total	32,750	100.0	30,225	100.0	1,582,849	100.0

* Less than 0.05%.

A peculiarity about the agriculture and fishing sector was the very high percentages of self-employed and unpaid family workers.

Of the 32,750 working farmers, as many as 22,806 (69.6%) were self-employed. These farmers were supported by 3,630 unpaid family workers. Employers and full-time employees only accounted for 1.2% and 15.7% respectively, as compared with 2.6% and 82.9% in the economically active population as a whole. This shows that small-scale farming operations still dominated the agricultural sector in Hong Kong.

On the other hand, 26.1% of the working fisherfolk were self-employed while 59.7% were unpaid family workers. These high percentages indicate that the fishing industry was still being run on a family basis.

7.6 Agricultural households

The number of agricultural households, defined as households of which the heads were engaged in farming industries, decreased from 28,610 to 20,146 between 1961 and 1971. However, the average number of persons engaged in agriculture in each agricultural household remained relatively constant.

7.7 Distribution of agricultural households

Table 38 shows agricultural households by type of farming by land census area. Of the 20,146 farm households in 1971, 20,130 were enumerated on land while 16 were enumerated in the marine census as living on boats. (These latter are not included in **Table 38**). The table below summarizes **Table 38** and gives a comparison between the number of households in each land census area in 1961 and 1971:

Tab. 7.7.1 Agricultural households by land census area, 1961 & 1971

Area	1961		1971	
	No.	%	No.	%
Hong Kong Island	1,123	3.9	1,068	5.3
Kowloon	42	0.1	260	1.3
New Kowloon	1,636	5.7	1,239	6.2
Tsuen Wan	1,519	5.3	1,008	5.0
Yuen Long	10,988	38.4	8,664	43.0
Tai Po	10,201	35.7	6,318	31.4
Sai Kung	1,512	5.3	507	2.5
Islands	1,589	5.6	1,066	5.3
Total	28,610	100.0	20,130	100.0

From the above table, it can be seen that there was no significant change in the geographical distribution of agricultural households over the ten years. The percentage of farm households increased slightly in the urban areas of Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and New Kowloon. In 1971 as in 1961, the Yuen Long and Tai Po areas still contained approximately 74 % of the farm households.

7.8 Living conditions of farm households

Excluding the 16 marine farm households, 8,585 (42.6 %) of the 20,130 farm households on land lived in simple stone structures, normally village type houses etc., while 9,454 (47.0 %) lived in marginal housing units or rustic dwellings, such as squatter huts, farmers' wooden shacks, derelict boats, etc. Very few lived in living quarters with modern facilities such as toilets and bathrooms.

7.9 Agricultural households by type of farming, 1961 & 1971

Table 38 also shows farm households by type of farming and household size. The table below gives a comparison between the distribution of agricultural households by type of farming in 1961 and 1971. It should be noted that the figures for 1961 have been adjusted for the differences in industrial classification in the two censuses to facilitate comparison; households engaged in pond fish and oyster culture have been omitted. The category "hunting and trapping" in 1961 included stake-net fisherfolk who were classified as engaged in fishing in 1971 Census.

Tab. 7.9.1 Agricultural households by type of farming, 1961 & 1971

Type of farming	1961		1971		% Change* 1971/1961
	No.	%	No.	%	
Principal crop, unspecified ...	650	2.3	1,140	5.7	+75.4
Principal crop, rice ...	8,486	30.1	1,070	5.3	-87.4
Principal crop, vegetables ...	10,269	36.4	9,481	47.1	- 7.7
Principal crop, flowers ...	557	2.0	799	4.0	+43.5
Orchardmen and fruit growers...	175	0.6	197	1.0	+12.6
Cattle keepers ...	374	1.3	501	2.5	+34.0
Pig keepers ...	4,063	14.4	2,809	13.9	-30.9
Poultry keepers ...	3,229	11.4	3,719	18.5	+15.2
Forestry, including growing of tea, bamboo and fodder grasses	204	0.7	302	1.5	+48.0
Hunting and trapping ...	225	0.8	112	0.5	-50.2
Total ...	28,232	100.0	20,130	100.0	-28.7

* Percentage change in absolute numbers between 1961 and 1971.

From the above table, it can be seen that the total number of farm households (excluding household engaged in pond-fish and oyster culture) decreased by 28.7 % over the last decade. This decrease was mainly due to the sharp decline in the number of rice-growing households from 8,486 to 1,070, representing a decrease of over 87 %. Other types of farming which also experienced considerable decreases were pig-keeping, hunting and trapping. The decrease in vegetable-growing households was relatively insignificant.

On the other hand, households engaged in cattle-keeping, poultry-keeping, forestry, and the growing of flowers and other unspecified crops experienced an increase ranging from 15.2 % to 75.4 %.

In 1961, the most important types of farming, in order of importance as assessed by the number of households engaged in them, were vegetable-growing, rice-growing, pig-keeping and poultry-keeping. However, this pattern changed during the ten year period. Although the most important type of farming was still vegetable-growing, the number of household engaged in it decreased slightly from 10,269 to 9,481. The most remarkable change, however was the sharp decrease in both the number and percentage of rice-growing households from 30.1 % of all types of farming in 1961 to only 5.3 %. This change in farming pattern was the result of the increasing demand from the urban population for fresh vegetables and pond-fish. Because of the higher prices for these products as compared with rice, many farmers converted their paddy fields into land suitable for market gardening.

With the slight decrease in pig-keeping households and increase in poultry keeping households, the most important types of farming in 1971 were, in order of importance, vegetable-growing, poultry-keeping and pig-keeping.

7.10 Household income and household size

Table 39 shows the number of farm households on land by type of farming and household income. Median household income and mean household size by type of farming, calculated from Tables 38 and 39, are given below:

Tab. 7.10.1 Type of farming by household income and household size, 1971

Type of farming	Median household income (HK\$ per month)	Mean household size (persons)
Principal crop, unspecified	455	5.1
Principal crop, rice	324	4.8
Principal crop, vegetables	463	5.1
Principal crop, flowers	525	4.9
Orchardmen and fruit growers... ..	431	4.1
Cattle keepers	519	4.9
Pig keepers	500	4.7
Poultry keepers	503	4.3
Forestry, including growing of tea, bamboo and fodder grasses	594	5.2
Hunting and trapping	573	4.6
Overall	474	4.9

In interpreting the household income figures, three points should be borne in mind.

- household income covered income from all sources for all members of the household. Some members may not have been working in the same industry (i.e. farming) in which the head of household was engaged. The household income may not, therefore, be entirely derived from the type of farming in which the head of household was engaged.
- farm households usually have seasonal incomes. The figures given in Table 39 refer only to the calendar month prior to the census period (i.e. January, 1971 for those enumerated on land) and thus do not give a representative picture of the income pattern of farming households.
- farm households often have additional income in kind, and this was not covered by the Census.

Median incomes calculated on the basis of these figures can, therefore, only give an idea of the income level of farm households as at the reference period. However, it is worth pointing out that the median monetary income of \$474 per month for all domestic farm households was considerably lower than the overall Hong Kong figure of \$708.

On the other hand, agricultural households had a larger than average household size. Mean household size was calculated as 4.9 as compared with 4.5 for all Hong Kong households.

7.11 Fishing vessels

Table 40 shows the total number of occupied vessels enumerated in the Marine Census on 23rd January 1971, by marine census districts. Of the 10,618 vessels, 5,471 (or 53%) were fishing vessels which were distributed mainly in Aberdeen, Shau Kei Wan and Lantau Island.

A breakdown of fishing vessels by type of fishing of the household head and engine horse-power of the vessel is given in **Table 41**, and summarized below:

Tab. 7.11.1 Percentage of mechanized fishing vessels by type of fishing, 1971

Type of fishing											Percentage mechanized
Beam trawling ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95.7
Single-boat stern trawling ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94.2
Pair trawling, deep sea ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98.5
Pair trawling, inshore ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97.5
Long lining, golden thread, large... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99.1
Long lining, golden thread, small ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95.8
Long lining, other ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92.1
Hand lining ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80.2
Purse seining ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87.1
Gill netting ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91.2
Pond fish and oyster culture ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60.0
Stake-netting and other ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85.9
All types ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91.0

It can be seen that 4,980 or 91 % of fishing vessels were mechanized. Of the remaining 491 non-mechanized vessels, most of them were engaged in hand lining and purse seining.

7.12 Fisherfolk households

Fisherfolk households, defined as households of which the heads were engaged in fishing industries, decreased from 11,479 in 1961 to 9,233 in 1971. It is interesting to note that while 6,228 (67.5 %) were enumerated as living on boats, 3,005 or 32.5 % were enumerated on land.

Fisherfolk households accounted for 60.2 % of all households living on boats enumerated during the 1971 Marine Census.

7.13 Fisherfolk household by type of fishing, marine and land

The following table gives a comparison of fisherfolk households living on boats and on land by type of fishing:

Tab. 7.13.1 Fisherfolk household by type of fishing, 1971

Type of Fishing	Marine		Land	
	No.	%	No.	%
Beam trawling	1,327	21.3	174	5.8
Single-boat stern trawling	615	9.9	484	16.1
Pair trawling, deep sea	373	6.0	165	5.5
Pair trawling, inshore	271	4.4	136	4.5
Long lining, golden thread, large	127	2.0	43	1.4
Long lining, golden thread, small	303	4.9	22	0.7
Long lining, other	139	2.2	60	2.0
Hand lining	918	14.7	134	4.5
Purse seining	1,259	20.2	541	18.0
Gill netting	694	11.1	87	2.9
Pond fish and oyster culture	16	0.3	801	26.7
Stake-netting and others	186	3.0	358	11.9
Total	6,228	100.0	3,005	100.0

It can be seen that, while fisherfolk households living on boats were mainly engaged in beam trawling, purse seining, hand lining and gill netting, fisherfolk households on land were mainly engaged in pond fish and oyster culture, purse seining, single-boat stern trawling and stake-netting.

7.14 Distribution of marine fisherfolk households

Table 42 shows the number of marine fisherfolk households by type of fishing by marine census districts. As expected, the main concentrations of fishing households were found in Aberdeen, Shau Kei Wan and North Lantau, comprising 29.8%, 14.7% and 9.3% of the total respectively. Aberdeen had the highest proportion of households engaged in all types of fishing except hand lining which was concentrated in Shau Kei Wan. After Aberdeen, Shau Kei Wan had the largest percentage of deep sea pair trawling and long lining of all kinds, while North Lantau had the largest number engaged in beam trawling and in-shore pair trawling.

7.15 Household income and household size by type of fishing

Table 43 shows domestic fisherfolk households by type of fishing and size, and **Table 44** by household income. Median household income and mean household size for marine fisherfolk households, calculated from **Tables 43 and 44** are summarized in the table below. Pond fish and oyster culture and stake-net fishing, which are basically land industries, have been omitted.

Tab. 7.15.1 Household income and household size of marine fisherfolk households by type of fishing, 1971

Type of fishing	Median household income (HK\$ per month)	Mean household size (persons)
Beam Trawling	1,139	8.0
Single-boat stern trawling	1,065	7.8
Pair trawling, Deep sea	2,318	7.7
Pair trawling, inshore	1,367	8.2
Long lining, golden thread, large	1,200	8.3
Long lining, golden thread, small	1,143	7.8
Long lining, other	1,083	7.9
Hand lining	619	6.7
Purse seining	748	7.2
Gill netting	776	7.2
Overall	983	7.5

Marine fisherfolk households had a median household income of \$983 per month. This was higher than the overall Hong Kong figure of \$708. This difference in household income may be explained by the larger number of economically active persons (excluding job-seekers with no previous job) in each marine fisherfolk household. The average number of economically active persons per each domestic household in Hong Kong was 1.9 while the average number of fisherfolk in each marine fisherfolk household was 4.0.

On the other hand, the marine fisherfolk household size of 7.5 persons per household was considerably higher than the mean household size of 4.5 persons for all Hong Kong households. Taking this fact into account, the per capital income of marine fisherfolk households was actually lower than that of the average household in Hong Kong.

Definitions

Chapter 7

Agriculture—or farming, included growing of rice, vegetables, flowers, fruits and other unspecified crops; keeping of cattle, pigs and poultry; forestry, hunting and trapping.

Fishing—included beam trawling, single-boat stern trawling, pair trawling, long lining, hand lining, purse seining, gill netting, stake netting, oyster and pond fish culture. Persons engaged in pond fish culture, oyster culture and stake-net fishing were classified as farmers in 1961 but as fisherfolk in 1971.

Labour force—see Chapter 6 for definition.

Land census area—see Chapter 3 for definition and maps at Appendix C.

Marine census district—see map at Appendix D.

Farmers—in this chapter, refers to all those who were engaged in agriculture, forestry and hunting industries.

Fisherfolk—in this chapter, refers to all those who engaged in fishing industries.

Economically active—see Chapter 6 for definition.

Educational attainment—see Chapter 5 for definition.

Activity status—see Chapter 6 for definition.

Household—see Chapter 8 for definition.

Living quarter—see Chapter 9 for definition.

Industry—see Chapter 6 for definition.

Type of farming—the industry of agriculture was sub-divided into the following ten sub-groups and farmers were classified by the type in which they were principally engaged:

- principal crop, unspecified
- principal crop, rice
- principal crop, vegetables
- principal crop, flowers
- orchardmen and fruit growers
- cattle keepers
- pig keepers
- poultry keepers
- forestry, including growing of bamboo and fodder grasses
- hunting and trapping

Marine census—taken from Saturday, 23rd January 1971 to Tuesday, 26th January 1971; the census moment was fixed at 2.00 a.m. on 23rd January 1971.

Fishing vessel—a water-borne construction primarily built for fishing, which was occupied and used as such during the census period.

Beam trawling—fishing with trawl nets kept open by beams, mainly for shrimps and prawns; the vessel so used is called a “Ha Tor (蝦拖)” or “Ha Teng (蝦艇)” ; a characteristic of the vessels is the two outriggers on the sides.

Single-boat stern trawling—one vessel fishing with a trawl net kept open by a pair of divertors; the vessel is called a “Dan Tor (單拖)” ; a characteristic is the two gallows on the sides at the stern of the vessel.

Pair trawling, deep sea—two vessels fishing as a pair with a trawl net, normally in waters deeper than 40 fathoms and for more than four days a trip; each vessel is called a “Tor Shuen (拖船)”.

Pair trawling, inshore—two vessels fishing as a pair with a trawl net, normally in waters less than 40 fathoms deep, or for less than four days a trip.

Long lining, golden thread, large—fishing with long lines and baited hooks mainly for golden thread from a vessel called “Hung Sam Diu Teng (紅衫釣艇)” which carries one or more sampans (舢板).

Long lining, golden thread, small—fishing with long lines and baited hooks mainly for golden thread from a vessel which does not carry any sampan.

Long lining, other than golden thread—fishing with long lines and baited hooks mainly for fishes other than gold thread, such as conger pike, garoupa and shark; the vessel may, or may not, carry any sampan.

Hand lining—fishing with lines and baited hooks constantly attended by the fishermen; the vessel is called a “Ta Yu Teng” (他魚艇).

Purse seining—fishing with a seine net (罟仔網).

Gill netting—fishing with gill nets (刺網).

Monthly household income—see Chapter 8 for definition.

Median household income—see Chapter 8 for definition.

Household size—see Chapter 8 for definition.

Mean household size—see Chapter 8 for definition.

35. ALL FARMERS, FORESTERS AND HUNTERS BY AGE GROUP BY SEX BY CENSUS AREA

AGE GROUP	SEX	Hong Kong Island	Kowloon	New Kowloon	Tsuen Wan	Yuen Long	Tai Po	Islands	Sai Kung	Land Total	Marine	Total
10—13	M	8	1	3	7	20	12	12	1	64		
	F	5	—	11	10	42	24	11	4	107		
14—17	M	37	8	68	30	197	108	36	20	504	M 12	1,644
	F	20	3	37	21	155	147	47	15	445		
18—19	M	28	10	33	16	108	80	16	8	299	F 9	1,248
	F	15	5	16	12	77	87	15	9	236		
20—24	M	85	18	88	43	303	175	34	19	765		
	F	26	17	37	16	157	138	37	23	451		
25—29	M	48	19	71	35	287	172	35	13	680		
	F	17	8	23	20	163	108	23	8	370		
30—34	M	72	38	108	70	524	346	53	19	1,230	M 5	3,932
	F	22	13	31	40	374	300	54	31	865		
35—39	M	140	42	143	81	911	568	89	43	2,017	F 13	2,780
	F	60	6	86	60	666	502	97	55	1,532		
40—44	M	171	37	238	165	1,425	973	148	73	3,230		
	F	84	15	127	104	761	669	110	63	1,933		
45—49	M	195	42	276	177	1,503	1,044	159	89	3,485	M 8	10,152
	F	76	12	89	104	714	601	110	75	1,781		
50—54	M	210	40	228	190	1,452	1,054	162	93	3,429	F 17	5,249
	F	78	8	106	78	559	507	105	77	1,518		
55—59	M	185	53	202	185	1,158	804	145	65	2,797	M 6	6,476
	F	48	7	94	54	430	380	75	33	1,121		
60 AND OVER	M	206	38	233	216	1,575	1,109	200	96	3,673	F 4	2,532
	F	80	13	95	64	486	516	105	48	1,407		
TOTAL	M	1,385	346	1,691	1,215	9,463	6,445	1,089	539	22,173		22,204
	F	531	107	752	583	4,584	3,979	789	441	11,766		11,809
	T	1,916	453	2,443	1,798	14,047	10,424	1,878	980	33,939		34,013

36. ALL FISHERFOLK LIVING AFLOAT BY AGE GROUP BY SEX BY MARINE

AGE GROUP	SEX	Row no.	Yau Ma Tei	Victoria	Shau Kei Wan	Aberdeen	Deep Bay	North Lantau	West Lantau
10—13	M	1	46	17	176	197	11	95	—
	F		61	14	176	172	4	77	—
14—17	M		114	49	342	703	8	247	32
	F		96	25	293	502	6	220	24
18—19	M	5	54	30	165	347	1	120	16
	F		42	15	123	244	6	94	10
20—24	M		96	58	347	833	5	214	40
	F		77	22	187	385	6	160	18
25—29	M		66	27	206	480	6	132	20
	F		34	10	96	223	6	98	13
30—34	M		83	27	188	435	8	126	25
	F		58	13	106	226	10	111	14
35—39	M		103	35	215	521	11	114	29
	F		70	28	110	248	12	109	28
40—44	M	15	98	28	212	496	17	124	16
	F		69	25	133	219	17	120	19
45—49	M		85	33	185	334	14	120	22
	F		52	26	96	174	4	78	14
50—54	M		75	34	168	320	7	72	18
	F		37	23	67	138	2	64	11
55—59	M		49	24	116	202	4	50	13
	F		32	18	53	93	3	46	11
60 AND OVER	M		64	36	134	243	5	64	17
	F		44	21	71	109	3	70	14
TOTAL	M	25	933	398	2,454	5,111	97	1,478	248
	F		672	240	1,511	2,733	79	1,247	176
	T		1,605	638	3,965	7,844	176	2,725	424

Note: In addition there are 5,833 persons (4,867 male and 966 female) engaged in fishing living on land.

CENSUS DISTRICT

MARINE CENSUS DISTRICT										Row no.
Cheung Chau	Ma Wan	Lamma	Junk Bay	Port Shelter	Tolo	Mirs Bay	Tsuen Wan	Tai Tam Bay	Total	
1	—	4	1	64	59	11	5	1	688	1
1	—	3	3	80	40	11	5	2	649	
147	1	17	4	165	167	36	60	2	2,094	
138	4	6	5	116	125	37	52	4	1,653	
91	2	3	1	75	79	15	43	—	1,042	5
68	2	9	2	49	51	11	30	2	758	
212	7	22	4	175	139	29	68	2	2,251	
112	2	15	3	91	99	20	54	2	1,253	
122	6	9	3	88	116	9	34	—	1,324	10
59	13	4	4	52	65	11	24	—	712	
79	9	7	4	94	84	19	41	1	1,230	
71	3	1	1	63	73	20	37	1	808	
112	8	9	7	97	106	37	44	1	1,449	
75	5	8	3	78	69	31	37	—	911	
90	6	8	3	104	107	32	50	3	1,394	15
79	8	10	—	54	81	20	38	2	894	
89	4	9	4	74	75	24	49	1	1,122	
63	3	8	4	50	54	14	37	—	677	
70	4	9	2	70	69	14	32	—	964	
49	6	3	4	54	23	15	24	—	520	
50	1	3	6	56	54	8	34	—	670	
46	1	4	4	29	27	9	16	—	392	
86	8	8	5	84	59	19	50	1	883	
72	7	4	4	61	25	9	32	—	546	
1,149	56	108	44	1,146	1,114	253	510	12	15,111	25
833	54	75	37	777	732	208	386	13	9,773	
1,982	110	183	81	1,923	1,846	461	896	25	24,884	

37. PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY AGE GROUP BY SEX

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY			PERSONS ENGAGED IN FISHING		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
AGE GROUP						
NO SCHOOLING AND KINDERGARTEN						
10—14	15	17	32	677	774	1,451
15—24	94	149	243	3,345	3,015	6,360
25—39	693	1,740	2,433	3,721	2,515	6,236
40—54	2,458	4,168	6,626	4,019	2,406	6,425
55 AND OVER	1,855	2,228	4,083	1,904	1,043	2,947
SUB-TOTAL	5,115	8,302	13,417	13,666	9,753	23,419
PRIVATE TUTOR						
10—14	—	—	—	1	1	2
15—24	6	7	13	15	6	21
25—39	240	73	313	61	7	68
40—54	1,209	164	1,373	225	11	236
55 AND OVER	1,255	91	1,346	132	4	136
SUB-TOTAL	2,710	335	3,045	434	29	463
PRIMARY						
10—14	113	162	275	416	180	596
15—24	1,005	792	1,797	2,184	518	2,702
25—39	2,444	905	3,349	1,421	137	1,558
40—54	5,625	859	6,484	1,084	69	1,153
55 AND OVER	2,886	200	3,086	361	18	379
SUB-TOTAL	12,073	2,918	14,991	5,466	922	6,388
SECONDARY						
10—14	13	8	21	2	1	3
15—24	388	112	500	151	22	173
25—39	510	57	567	103	5	108
40—54	780	53	833	82	2	84
55 AND OVER	403	10	413	28	1	29
SUB-TOTAL	2,094	240	2,334	366	31	397
POST SECONDARY						
10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	9	1	10	1	1	2
25—39	24	3	27	9	—	9
40—54	35	2	37	10	1	11
55 AND OVER	28	1	29	3	—	3
SUB-TOTAL	96	7	103	23	2	25
UNIVERSITY (GRADUATE)						
10—14	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	1	—	1	2	—	2
25—39	21	2	23	4	1	5
40—54	45	3	48	11	1	12
55 AND OVER	49	2	51	6	—	6
SUB-TOTAL	116	7	123	23	2	25
TOTAL						
10—14	141	187	328	1,096	956	2,052
15—24	1,503	1,061	2,564	5,698	3,562	9,260
25—39	3,932	2,780	6,712	5,319	2,665	7,984
40—54	10,152	5,249	15,401	5,431	2,490	7,921
55 AND OVER	6,476	2,532	9,008	2,434	1,066	3,500
TOTAL	22,204	11,809	34,013	19,978	10,739	30,717

38. FARMERS, FORESTERS AND HUNTERS (HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS) BY DESCRIPTION OF FARMING BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY CENSUS AREA

DESCRIPTION OF FARMING HOUSEHOLD SIZE (PERSONS)	Hong Kong Island	Kowloon	New Kowloon	Tsuen Wan	Yuen Long	Tai Po	Islands	Sai Kung	Total
PRINCIPAL CROP, UNSPECIFIED									
1	2	3	6	—	57	64	7	1	140
2	3	2	5	3	51	46	3	—	113
3	3	2	11	4	41	57	6	1	125
4	4	—	7	3	42	56	6	—	118
5	5	2	1	2	46	63	1	3	123
6	3	—	7	5	62	56	3	5	141
7	2	1	6	5	59	52	—	1	126
8	3	1	6	3	37	44	3	2	99
9	—	2	4	2	37	32	1	2	80
10 AND OVER	—	—	5	3	34	31	1	1	75
SUB-TOTAL	25	13	58	30	466	501	31	16	1,140
PRINCIPAL CROP, RICE									
1	2	1	3	—	14	40	35	4	99
2	—	—	1	—	10	68	45	3	127
3	1	1	4	2	18	61	47	8	142
4	2	1	2	1	20	72	31	12	141
5	—	—	2	—	25	63	45	7	142
6	2	—	2	1	27	69	29	5	135
7	—	1	—	2	26	42	30	4	105
8	—	—	—	2	25	32	23	2	84
9	—	—	—	1	21	15	7	3	47
10 AND OVER	—	—	2	3	17	17	8	1	48
SUB-TOTAL	7	4	16	12	203	479	300	49	1,070
PRINCIPAL CROP, VEGETABLES									
1	66	19	59	62	440	517	94	27	1,284
2	40	14	48	51	367	417	60	19	1,016
3	53	12	67	56	324	347	69	13	941
4	67	12	69	49	345	321	46	25	934
5	51	19	63	40	362	355	60	21	971
6	65	5	58	75	455	383	49	28	1,118
7	47	6	64	49	459	376	47	22	1,070
8	58	8	54	51	382	304	44	25	926
9	40	5	42	35	268	185	15	12	602
10 AND OVER	31	5	54	37	291	174	18	9	619
SUB-TOTAL	518	105	578	505	3,693	3,379	502	201	9,481
PRINCIPAL CROP, FLOWERS									
1	8	7	8	7	21	68	3	8	130
2	11	3	9	3	12	41	2	3	84
3	6	3	11	3	13	34	1	1	72
4	13	4	12	2	6	32	1	3	73
5	14	4	9	9	9	32	—	6	83
6	13	1	15	2	9	57	2	2	101
7	14	4	18	3	11	40	1	2	93
8	10	4	10	—	8	38	—	3	73
9	8	1	5	3	2	21	1	2	43
10 AND OVER	3	2	4	3	2	31	—	2	47
SUB-TOTAL	100	33	101	35	93	394	11	32	799

38. FARMERS, FORESTERS AND HUNTERS (HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS) BY DESCRIPTION OF FARMING BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY CENSUS AREA—(Contd.)

DESCRIPTION OF FARMING HOUSEHOLD SIZE (PERSONS)	Hong Kong Island	Kowloon	New Kowloon	Tsuen Wan	Yuen Long	Tai Po	Islands	Sai Kung	Total
ORCHARDMEN AND FRUIT GROWERS									
1	1	1	2	—	8	17	11	—	40
2	—	—	—	1	6	15	10	1	33
3	—	—	4	1	4	10	6	—	25
4	1	2	—	2	5	7	1	1	19
5	2	—	1	—	1	12	5	—	21
6	—	1	1	3	3	10	4	—	22
7	2	—	1	—	5	6	1	1	16
8	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	6
9	1	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	7
10 AND OVER	—	—	1	—	2	5	—	—	8
SUB-TOTAL	8	4	11	8	35	88	40	3	197
CATTLE KEEPERS									
1	5	—	—	2	44	12	2	2	67
2	7	—	—	—	47	9	1	4	68
3	3	1	—	2	23	8	—	2	39
4	7	4	6	—	29	7	—	2	55
5	15	1	3	2	24	5	1	1	52
6	5	4	4	2	32	9	2	2	60
7	9	1	2	2	29	11	1	3	58
8	9	2	3	1	20	2	—	6	43
9	5	—	1	—	11	8	—	5	30
10 AND OVER	5	1	3	2	14	1	—	3	29
SUB-TOTAL	70	14	22	13	273	72	7	30	501
PIG KEEPERS									
1	30	—	29	32	211	98	11	25	436
2	22	1	20	33	177	63	12	15	343
3	32	1	22	29	156	49	11	15	315
4	20	1	27	27	122	57	16	10	280
5	23	4	30	33	152	52	4	16	314
6	35	1	30	31	150	43	11	20	321
7	22	1	26	21	131	46	11	11	269
8	14	2	25	26	106	30	3	13	219
9	10	—	21	18	65	26	2	5	147
10 AND OVER	8	—	24	26	68	22	4	13	165
SUB-TOTAL	216	11	254	276	1,338	486	85	143	2,809
POULTRY KEEPERS									
1	13	4	9	21	444	187	26	5	709
2	7	3	9	6	356	137	12	6	536
3	4	4	13	12	301	100	11	2	447
4	5	7	14	7	253	69	7	2	364
5	7	7	14	9	240	105	7	—	389
6	8	8	15	12	266	65	5	1	380
7	3	5	13	2	229	60	4	1	317
8	9	5	3	4	191	44	2	1	259
9	1	2	3	3	125	27	2	—	163
10 AND OVER	5	3	8	5	102	29	2	1	155
SUB-TOTAL	62	48	101	81	2,507	823	78	19	3,719

38. FARMERS, FORESTERS AND HUNTERS (HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS) BY DESCRIPTION OF FARMING BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY CENSUS AREA—(Contd.)

DESCRIPTION OF FARMING HOUSEHOLD SIZE (PERSONS)	Hong Kong Island	Kowloon	New Kowloon	Tsuen Wan	Yuen Long	Tai Po	Islands	Sai Kung	Total
FORESTRY, INCLUDING GROWING OF TEA, BAMBOO AND FODDER GRASSES									
1	6	1	6	5	6	8	1	2	35
2	8	1	4	—	3	12	—	1	29
3	—	1	6	1	4	7	—	3	22
4	5	3	6	3	5	9	5	2	38
5	3	3	11	6	1	8	—	1	33
6	8	1	10	8	2	10	—	—	39
7	11	4	8	5	5	8	2	1	44
8	3	—	6	4	6	10	3	—	32
9	3	1	2	2	2	3	—	2	15
10 AND OVER	2	—	5	2	1	3	—	2	15
SUB-TOTAL	49	15	64	36	35	78	11	14	302
HUNTING AND TRAPPING									
1	2	4	4	1	4	2	—	—	17
2	—	2	4	1	2	4	—	—	13
3	2	3	6	2	2	—	1	—	16
4	3	1	3	1	3	3	—	—	14
5	2	2	7	4	1	1	—	—	17
6	1	—	3	1	2	1	—	—	8
7	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	6
8	1	—	2	1	1	3	—	—	8
9	—	1	1	—	3	1	—	—	6
10 AND OVER	—	—	2	1	1	3	—	—	7
SUB-TOTAL	13	13	34	12	21	18	1	—	112
TOTAL									
1	135	40	126	130	1,249	1,013	190	74	2,957
2	98	26	100	98	1,031	812	145	52	2,362
3	104	28	144	112	886	673	152	45	2,144
4	127	35	146	95	830	633	113	57	2,036
5	122	42	141	105	861	696	123	55	2,145
6	140	21	145	140	1,008	703	105	63	2,325
7	112	23	140	89	956	641	97	46	2,104
8	108	22	110	93	777	509	78	52	1,749
9	68	12	79	64	534	322	30	31	1,140
10 AND OVER	54	11	108	82	532	316	33	32	1,168
TOTAL	1,068	260	1,239	1,008	8,664	6,318	1,066	507	20,130

39. FARMERS, FORESTERS AND HUNTERS (HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS) BY DESCRIPTION OF FARMING BY MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME

DESCRIPTION OF FARMING	MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (HK\$)											Total
	Less than 200	200- 399	400- 599	600- 799	800- 999	1,000- 1,199	1,200- 1,499	1,500- 1,999	2,000- 2,499	2,500- 4,499	4,500 and over	
PRINCIPAL CROP, UNSPECIFIED	174	310	313	143	54	75	27	12	14	11	7	1,140
PRINCIPAL CROP, RICE	294	390	229	84	24	21	14	5	7	2	—	1,070
PRINCIPAL CROP, VEGETABLES	1,292	2,574	2,760	1,388	539	464	227	122	67	34	14	9,481
PRINCIPAL CROP, FLOWERS ...	78	173	237	137	47	48	39	19	12	4	5	799
ORCHARDMEN AND FRUIT GROWERS	47	43	55	22	8	9	4	2	3	2	2	197
CATTLE KEEPERS	52	115	140	67	27	47	20	16	10	4	3	501
PIG KEEPERS	395	605	810	413	193	217	66	52	35	16	7	2,809
POULTRY KEEPERS	460	848	1,075	493	243	266	130	97	53	38	16	3,719
FORESTRY, INCLUDING GROWING OF TEA, BAMBOO AND FODDER GRASSES	16	35	103	64	26	19	17	12	4	5	1	302
HUNTING AND TRAPPING	10	20	30	20	9	8	10	3	2	—	—	112
TOTAL	2,818	5,113	5,752	2,831	1,170	1,174	554	340	207	116	55	20,130

40. NUMBER OF OCCUPIED CRAFT BY MARINE CENSUS DISTRICT BY TYPE OF CRAFT

MARINE CENSUS DISTRICT	TYPE OF CRAFT						Total
	Stationary boat or houseboat	Passenger sampan	Cargo boat lighter or trading boat	Ferry, launch, tug or pleasure craft	Miscel- laneous non-fishing boats	Fishing vessel	
YAU MA TEI	459	135	657	37	43	432	1,763
VICTORIA	121	94	747	50	22	201	1,235
SHAU KEI WAN	540	43	122	3	35	764	1,507
ABERDEEN	696	15	39	3	32	1,530	2,315
DEEP BAY	14	—	3	—	—	70	87
NORTH LANTAO	140	5	46	8	7	563	769
WEST LANTAO	9	—	2	—	2	104	117
CHEUNG CHAU.....	44	12	20	—	—	454	530
MA WAN	4	2	—	1	—	43	50
LAMMA	8	1	2	—	—	37	48
JUNK BAY	15	—	2	—	—	15	32
PORT SHELTER	197	12	7	—	7	369	592
TOLO.....	293	2	10	2	3	496	806
MIRS BAY	5	—	2	1	7	119	134
TSUEN WAN	289	2	59	3	3	268	624
TAI TAM BAY	2	—	1	—	—	6	9
TOTAL	2,836	323	1,719	108	161	5,471	10,618

41. NUMBER OF OCCUPIED FISHING VESSELS BY ENGINE HORSEPOWER BY DESCRIPTION OF FISHING OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

DESCRIPTION OF FISHING	ENGINE HORSEPOWER							Total
	Under 11	11-48	49-114	115-152	153-200	over 200	Non-mechanized	
BEAM TRAWLING	176	315	329	247	35	32	51	1,185
SINGLE-BOAT STERN TRAWLING	127	139	114	65	24	47	32	548
PAIR TRAWLING, DEEP SEA	24	54	60	69	30	93	5	335
PAIR TRAWLING, INSHORE	29	37	49	51	17	48	6	237
LONG LINING, GOLDEN THREAD, LARGE	16	43	36	5	1	6	1	108
LONG LINING, GOLDEN THREAD, SMALL	66	110	81	11	1	2	12	283
LONG LINING, OTHER	30	41	29	12	4	1	10	127
HAND LINING	341	186	97	12	6	1	159	802
PURSE SEINING	414	367	123	20	3	3	138	1,068
GILL NETTING	240	225	98	22	1	2	57	645
POND FISH AND OYSTER CULTURE	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	5
STAKE-NETTING AND N.E.C.	39	44	15	6	1	5	18	128
TOTAL	1,504	1,562	1,031	520	123	240	491	5,471

42. HEADS OF FISHING HOUSEHOLDS LIVING AFLOAT BY MARINE CENSUS DISTRICT BY DESCRIPTION OF FISHING

MARINE CENSUS DISTRICT	DESCRIPTION OF FISHING												
	Beam Trawling	Single-boat Stern Trawling	Pair Trawling, Deep Sea	Pair Trawling, Inshore	Long Lining, Golden Thread, Large	Long Lining, Golden Thread, Small	Long Lining, Other	Hand Lining	Purse Seining	Gill Netting	Pond Fish and Oyster Culture	Stake-netting and n.e.c.	Total
YAU MA TEI	104	55	24	14	2	8	18	52	113	69	1	9	469
VICTORIA	73	14	9	2	2	6	1	35	26	37	1	4	210
SHAU KEI WAN	98	62	71	29	40	60	36	251	113	74	4	76	914
ABERDEEN	586	222	180	128	58	121	60	134	227	96	2	45	1,859
DEEP BAY	7	2	—	—	—	—	1	11	14	35	4	—	74
NORTH LANTAO	222	73	41	64	3	2	—	19	105	45	—	5	579
WEST LANTAO	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	10	7	93	—	1	114
CHEUNG CHAU	65	37	22	5	3	21	13	48	174	72	—	9	469
MA WAN	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	31	10	1	—	—	46
LAMMA	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	11	18	3	1	41
JUNK BAY	2	1	—	—	—	—	4	4	10	—	—	—	21
PORT SHELTER	16	19	8	22	8	43	—	82	176	61	—	17	452
TOLO	90	105	10	6	8	33	2	84	146	60	—	8	552
MIRS BAY	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	43	64	13	—	2	125
TSUEN WAN	62	24	7	—	2	1	2	109	60	19	1	9	296
TAI TAM BAY	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	1	—	—	7
TOTAL	1,327	615	373	271	127	303	139	918	1,259	694	16	186	6,228

43. HEADS OF FISHING HOUSEHOLDS LIVING AFLOAT BY DESCRIPTION OF FISHING BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE

DESCRIPTION OF FISHING	HOUSEHOLD SIZE (PERSONS)										Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over	
BEAM TRAWLING	8	15	37	57	83	109	159	182	201	476	1,327
SINGLE-BOAT STERN TRAWLING	4	8	15	33	39	56	88	79	90	203	615
PAIR TRAWLING, DEEP SEA	12	14	12	22	24	19	41	31	50	148	373
PAIR TRAWLING, INSHORE	1	2	4	7	20	23	34	33	27	120	271
LONG LINING, GOLDEN THREAD, LARGE...	1	3	5	1	8	10	8	14	15	62	127
LONG LINING, GOLDEN THREAD, SMALL...	2	6	11	20	19	29	25	47	36	108	303
LONG LINING, OTHER	1	—	5	10	10	11	16	13	15	58	139
HAND LINING	30	66	61	75	81	94	100	102	94	215	918
PURSE SEINING	36	52	53	72	118	133	126	158	128	383	1,259
GILL NETTING	8	25	34	61	58	77	76	74	87	194	694
POND FISH AND OYSTER CULTURE	2	4	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	16
STAKE-NETTING AND N.E.C.	2	7	8	9	16	25	22	25	19	53	186
TOTAL	107	202	246	368	477	588	696	760	763	2,021	6,228

44. HEADS OF FISHING HOUSEHOLDS LIVING AFLOAT BY DESCRIPTION OF FISHING BY MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME*

DESCRIPTION OF FISHING	MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (HK\$)											Total
	Less than 200	200- 399	400- 599	600- 799	800- 999	1,000- 1,199	1,200- 1,499	1,500- 1,999	2,000- 2,499	2,500- 4,499	4,500 and over	
BEAM TRAWLING	51	97	149	121	105	201	75	73	141	126	186	1,325
SINGLE-BOAT STERN TRAWLING	28	47	92	69	44	78	34	40	64	44	71	611
PAIR TRAWLING, DEEP SEA ...	15	25	25	10	16	39	16	12	33	45	122	358
PAIR TRAWLING, INSHORE	7	21	27	19	18	33	18	14	32	30	51	270
LONG LINING, GOLDEN THREAD, LARGE	4	7	10	11	7	24	5	12	18	7	21	126
LONG LINING, GOLDEN THREAD, SMALL	14	26	39	20	16	49	21	19	35	36	25	300
LONG LINING, OTHER	8	10	17	12	12	24	7	8	15	11	14	138
HAND LINING	96	169	183	111	66	95	34	50	59	27	27	917
PURSE SEINING	115	192	203	159	105	168	73	57	100	59	24	1,255
GILL NETTING	35	104	130	88	81	91	34	29	50	22	29	693
POND FISH AND OYSTER CULTURE	—	5	7	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	16
STAKE-NETTING AND N.E.C. ...	14	34	35	19	11	26	8	9	12	11	5	184
TOTAL	387	737	917	642	481	829	325	323	559	418	575	6,193

* This table does not include 35 collective fishing households.

Chapter 8

Household Characteristics

8.1 Introduction

There are two ways in which a group of persons, either related or unrelated, who are living together under the same roof may be described. One is "family" in which only persons related by kinship are included; the other is "household" which includes both the related family members and unrelated persons living with them. These two terms are therefore conceptually different, and, although in most instances the family composition will coincide with that of the household, they are not interchangeable. In the 1971 Census, in accordance with United Nations recommendations, the household concept was adopted. Households could be single-person or multi-person defined as follows:

- a single-person household was a person who made provision for his own food or other essentials for living, without combining with other persons to form part of a multi-person household;
- a multi-person household was a group of two or more persons who made common provision for food or other essentials for living, the persons in the group might pool their income and have a common budget to a greater or lesser extent; they might be related or unrelated persons or a combination of both.

Two broad categories of households were classified in the Census, namely, domestic households and collective households. These were defined as follows:

- a domestic household included the related family members and unrelated persons, if any, such as friends, servants or hired hands, who lived together under the same roof and shared the household food;
- a collective household included unrelated persons who occupied the same living accommodation and shared the same form of communal catering; for example old people's homes, staff quarters in factories and workshops etc. For collective households of 20 or more persons no household questions were asked.

A breakdown of domestic and collective households by their population in 1971 is shown below:

Tab. 8.1.1 Number of households by type by population, 1971

					Estimated No. of persons in domestic households	Estimated No. of Persons in collective households		
					No. of domestic households	No. of collective households	less than 20 persons	20 or more persons
Land	...	...	...	...	846,670	3,791,878	8,423	26,268
Marine	...	...	...	...	10,338	72,897	400	1,764
Total	...	...	...	...	857,008	3,864,775	8,823	28,032
								43,823

Because of the definitional difference, certain household questions such as that relating to income were only relevant to domestic households. The analysis in the following tables therefore refers only to domestic households or persons in domestic households. The effect of exclusion from the analysis of collective households and persons in collective households is insignificant, since these represent only about 1% of the total households containing 71,855 persons or less than 2% of the total population.

8.2 Household size

Table 45 shows domestic households by district by household size. The following table compares the distribution of household size in 1961 and 1971:

Tab. 8.2.1 Comparison of household size in 1961 & 1971

								No. of domestic households			
								1961		1971	
Household size (persons)								No.	%	No.	%
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104,139	15.1	126,247	14.7
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,951	14.6	110,497	12.9
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,356	14.2	103,994	12.1
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92,502	13.5	109,342	12.8
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,542	12.0	107,473	12.6
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,203	10.4	99,758	11.6
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,684	7.8	79,169	9.2
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,859	5.1	54,662	6.4
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,159	3.1	32,270	3.8
10 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,814	4.2	33,596	3.9
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	687,209	100.0	857,008	100.0

Although the absolute number of domestic households increased by 169,799 during the ten years, in general both 1961 and 1971 show a similar pattern of percentage distribution of household size. Apart from single-person households, the majority of households consisted of two to six persons in almost equal numbers. The average household size was 4.5 persons, or 5.1 persons when single-person households are excluded.

However, a peculiarity of the distribution of household size in Hong Kong is the presence of an exceptionally large number of single-person households (104,139 in 1961 and 126,247 in 1971). These constituted about 15% of the total domestic households in both 1961 and 1971. A study of their geographical distribution indicates that most of these people, living away from their families, tended to concentrate in the urban areas, especially in manufacturing and commercial districts where they lived in order to be close to their places of work. These included 1,168 students living apart from their families and living-in domestic servants who prepared their own food.

8.3 Household size by district

Table 45 also shows the sizes of domestic households by census district, and the following table summarizes the geographical distribution of households by census area in 1961 and 1971:

Tab. 8.3.1 Distribution of domestic households by area, 1961 & 1971

										No. of domestic households	
Area										1961	1971
Hong Kong Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220,423	222,940
Kowloon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173,768	184,935
New Kowloon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186,886	303,024
New Territories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,560	135,771
Marine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,572	10,338
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	687,209	857,008

Since domestic households are linked with population, the geographical distribution of the domestic households was similar to that of the whole population which is discussed in detail in Chapter 3. It is therefore not necessary to repeat it here.

However, it is interesting to note from **Table 45** that, while the proportion of households of two to six persons was fairly constant throughout all districts, ranging from 60 % to 70 %, there were more single-person households in Kowloon than in any other area, and more large households of seven or more persons in New Kowloon and the New Territories. Specifically, more single-person households were found in the old urban districts of Central, Sheung Wan, and Wan Chai on Hong Kong Island, all districts except Ho Man Tin in Kowloon; and Cheung Sha Wan (Sham Shui Po) in New Kowloon. Altogether 68,053 single-person households or 53 % of these households were recorded in these districts. One reason may be that these districts had an extremely high density of population and, except for Tsim Sha Tsui, still had many old tenement floors in which bed-spaces, usually designed for one person, were common (see Chapter 9). The 1971 Census recorded a total of 12,659 single-person households living in bed-spaces, and 8,156 in verandahs, cocklofts etc. On the other hand, the relatively small number of single-person households in New Kowloon districts except Cheung Sha Wan may be a result of the concentration there of a large number of resettlement and government low cost housing estates, in which accommodation for single persons is rarely provided. This is also true in Shau Kei Wan (Chai Wan).

Another interesting fact is that marine households are generally larger in size. This was true in both 1961 and 1971. In 1961, the average land household contained 4.4 persons as against 6.6 for marine households, while the corresponding figures for 1971 were 4.5 and 7.0 respectively. The larger size of marine households may be due to the traditional fishing industry in which unpaid family workers are very common (see Chapter 7). This contrast is illustrated in the following table:

Tab. 8.3.1 Comparison of household size in land and marine households, 1971

No. of persons										Land households	Marine households
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.9 %	4.7 %
2—6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61.3	35.0
7 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.8	60.3
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	100.0

The above table also shows that in 1971, although the average size for marine households was 7.0, 60.3 % of households contained 7 persons or more, of which 26 % or 2,726 contained 10 or more persons.

8.4 Household composition

Since household was defined as a group of persons who might be related or unrelated, household composition was not that of the traditional family. It is not possible to obtain data on the composition of individual households, but **Table 46** gives a breakdown of the whole population by relationship of household members to the head of the household. The following table is extracted from **Table 46** by excluding the 71,855 persons who lived in collective households:

Tab. 8.4.1 No. of persons in domestic household by relationship to head of household, 1971

Relationship										No. of Persons	
Head	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	857,008	
Spouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	535,037	
Child	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,947,472	
Other relatives...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	433,985	
Domestic servant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,117	
Others in domestic households	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,111	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,864,730	

As expected, there were many more males than females recorded as heads of household; the ratio was about three men to one woman. The 1971 census data showed that about 50 % of female heads of household were aged 50 and over. It should be remembered that 126,247 heads of household were persons living alone.

Overall, about half of the persons in households were children of the heads, and 1,282,121 or 66% of these were under 15. It is interesting to note that there were also 16,953 persons aged 40 and over reported to be children of heads of household; these would be mainly in households containing three generation families.

For those who claimed to be other relatives of the head of household, i.e. other than spouse or children, 19.3% were aged 65 and over. On average, there were 659 males to 1,000 females in this other relative group, which would also include grandchildren. It is also of interest that 25,117 persons within households were recorded as domestic servants, 90% of them females. These would be persons sharing the household food, rather than doing their own cooking, in which case they would have been recorded as heads of single-person households.

8.5 Industry and occupation of heads of household

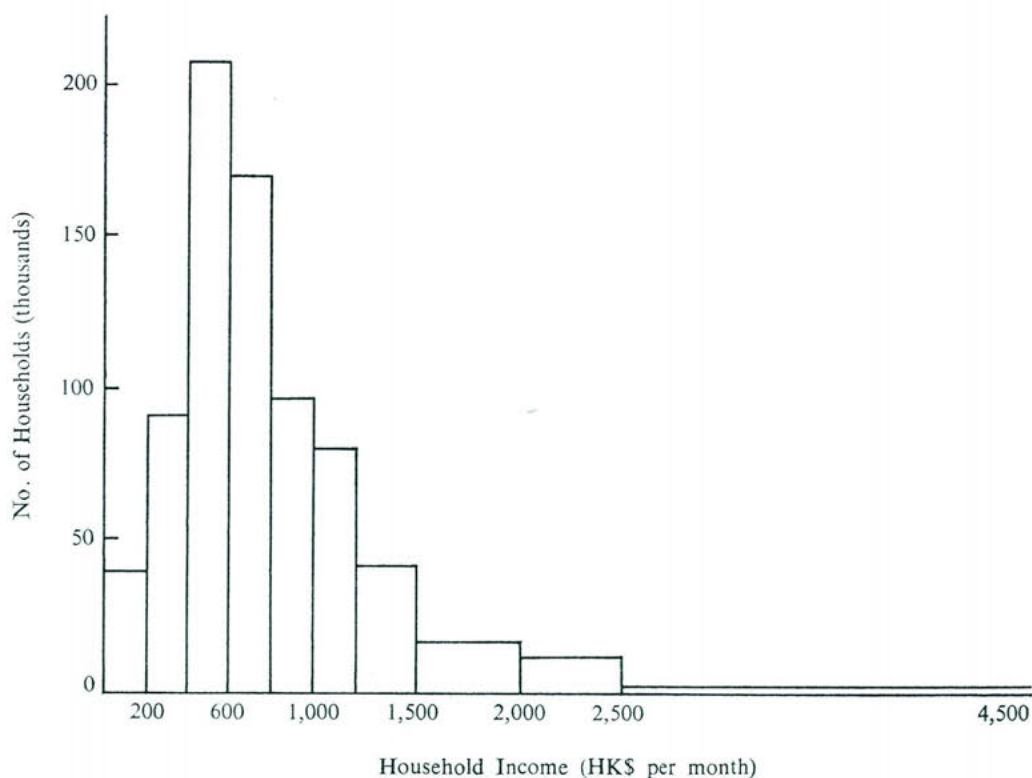
Table 47 shows heads of domestic households by industry sub-groups by sex and household income and **Table 48** shows heads of domestic households by occupation sub-groups by sex and household income.

Of the 857,008 heads of households, 695,544 or 81% were working, 3,205 or 1% were seeking jobs, and 158,259 or 18% were economically inactive or working less than 15 hours in the week before enumeration. On average, each domestic household contained 1.9 economically active persons, including those working and seeking jobs at the time of the Census.

8.6 Household income

Table 49 shows domestic households by household income by household size by district. The household income recorded in the 1971 Census referred to the total receipts from all sources for all members of the household combined, in respect of the calendar month prior to the census period, i.e. January, 1971. This did not include Chinese New Year bonus (see definition). A graphical illustration of the overall income distribution in Hong Kong in January, 1971 is shown below:

Tab. 8.6.1 Household income distribution, January 1971



From this graph, it can be seen that the majority of households are clustered around the income bracket \$400–\$800 and that the number of households diminishes towards the higher income groups.

For 1971, the three different measurements of average household income, viz. arithmetic mean, median and mode, were calculated to be \$995, \$708 and \$552 respectively. For most purposes, it is suggested that the median income should be used as the average household income since, unlike the arithmetic mean, it is not affected by the extremely high and low values which are common in the distribution of household incomes; it also has theoretically wider application than the modal income. Thus, using the median value, half of the total domestic households had incomes below \$708 and half above it.

The percentage distribution of household income in 1966 and 1971 is shown in the table below:

Tab. 8.6.2 Percentage distribution of household income, 1966 & 1971

Household income	% of total domestic households in 1966						% of total domestic households in 1971
Less than \$ 400	45.1 15.3
\$ 400 — \$ 599	27.8 24.1
\$ 600 — \$ 799	10.6 19.8
\$ 800 — \$ 999	4.5 11.4
\$1,000 — \$1,199	2.1 9.5
\$1,200 — \$1,499	1.5 7.3
\$1,500 — \$1,999	1.6 4.7
\$2,000 and over	6.8 7.9
Total	100.0 100.0

Although this comparison of household income makes no allowance for inflation over the period, it still shows an overall improvement of household income during the five years. Most notably is the considerable decrease of poorer households with incomes of less than \$400. In 1966, 45.1% of the recorded households had incomes less than \$400 whereas by 1971 the percentage had dropped to 15.3%. This is counterbalanced by the larger proportion of households with monthly incomes of \$800 to \$1,999 in 1971; in 1966, only 6.6% of the total respondent households fell within this income bracket, but this rose to 20.9% in 1971. Although in 1971 the proportion of households with incomes of more than \$2,000 a month was similar to 1966, yet the absolute number of these households doubled from 32,500 to 67,800.

8.7 Distribution of total household income

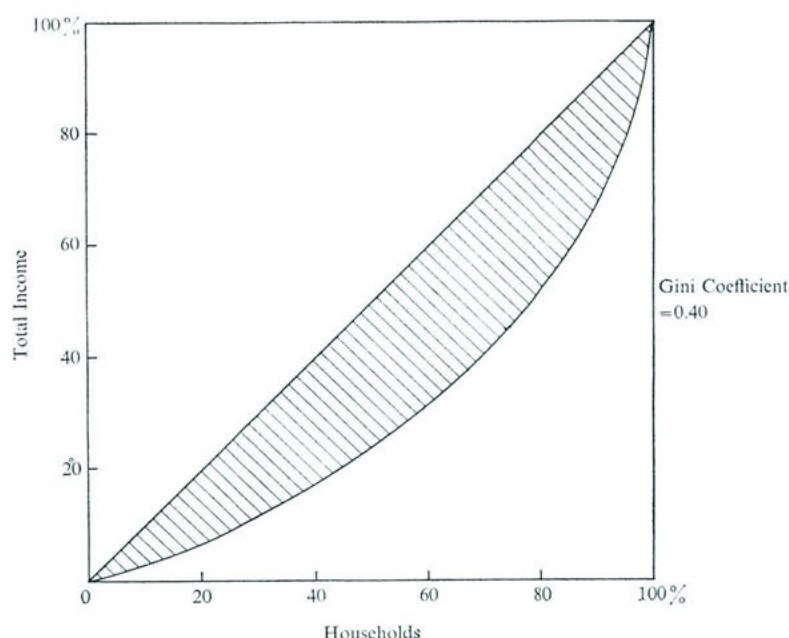
The distribution of household income in Hong Kong can be illustrated by a Lorenz curve, which is often used in describing the income distribution of a country. From the curve, one can tell the percentage of income received by the lowest 10% of income-earners, the lowest 20% and so on. If income were exactly equally distributed so that everyone had the same income, the Lorenz curve would follow a diagonal straight line across the graph. The extent to which the actual curve diverges from this diagonal illustrates the degree of inequality of income distribution. This degree of inequality is measured numerically by a ratio known as the Gini coefficient which is calculated by relating the area between the diagonal line and the actual curve of the graph. If incomes were exactly equally distributed between households, the Gini coefficient would be equal to zero; if all the incomes were earned by one household, the Gini coefficient would be equal to one.

The Lorenz curve associated with the income distribution of domestic households recorded in the 1971 Census is compiled from the last two columns of the following table:

Tab. 8.7.1 Disparity of household income, January 1971

Household income	No. of households	Estimated total income	Cumulative % of households	Cumulative % of total income
Less than \$ 200	41,457	6,218,550	4.8	0.7
\$ 200 — \$ 399	90,113	27,033,900	15.3	3.9
\$ 400 — \$ 599	205,511	102,755,500	39.3	15.9
\$ 600 — \$ 799	169,023	118,316,100	59.0	28.8
\$ 800 — \$ 999	96,973	87,275,700	70.3	40.4
\$1,000 — \$1,199	81,302	89,432,200	79.8	50.5
\$1,200 — \$1,499	62,249	84,036,150	87.1	60.4
\$1,500 — \$1,999	40,384	70,672,000	91.8	68.7
\$2,000 — \$2,499	28,333	63,749,250	95.1	76.1
\$2,500 — \$4,499	27,215	95,252,500	98.3	87.3
\$4,500 and over	14,448	108,360,000	100.0	100.0
Total	857,008	853,101,850		

Tab. 8.7.2 Lorenz Curve



It can be seen that the lowest 4.8% of income-earning households earned between them 0.7% of the overall income, whereas 95.1% of income-earning households earned 76.1% of the overall income. This latter figure implies that 4.9% of the highest income-earning households earned 23.9% of the overall income. Moreover, the Gini coefficient is found to be 0.43 for the distribution of income in Hong Kong in 1971, which indicates a slight disparity of income.

8.8 Household income by district

Table 49 also shows that most of the households in each district, except in Mid-levels and Pok Fu Lam and Peak, had incomes of \$400–\$800 a month in 1971. However, some districts had, in addition to this general concentration, another concentration at higher income brackets. Examples of this bimodal income distribution are found in the districts of Tai Hang (\$2,500–\$4,499) and Hong Kong South (\$4,500 and over), Kowloon Tong (\$2,500–\$4,499) in New Kowloon and Marine (\$2,000–\$2,499). This suggests that two distinct groups of households lived in these districts.

The following table shows the median household income for each of the census districts in the urban areas and for each of the census areas in the New Territories. The table also shows the district income index, which is defined as the ratio of the median income of a district to the overall median income. Such an income index measures broadly the income level of a district in relation to the overall level, showing whether it is above or below the average, and by how much it deviates from the average.

Tab. 8.8.1 Median income and income index by census district, 1971

District	Median income (HK\$ per month)								Income index
Central	839	119
Sheung Wan	727	103
West	758	107
Mid-levels and Pok Fu Lam	2,489	352
Peak	4,972	702
Wan Chai	788	111
Tai Hang	1,175	166
North Point	1,010	143
Shau Kei Wan	670	95
Aberdeen	690	97
South	1,200	169
HONG KONG ISLAND	830	117
Tsim Sha Tsui	1,146	162
Yau Ma Tei	738	104
Mong Kok	728	103
Hung Hom	762	108
Ho Man Tin	1,417	200
KOWLOON	792	112
Cheung Sha Wan	641	91
Shek Kip Mei	668	94
Kowloon Tong	2,406	340
Kai Tak	655	93
Ngau Tau Kok	775	109
Lei Yue Mun	588	83
NEW KOWLOON	666	94
Tsuen Wan	651	92
Yuen Long	520	73
Tai Po	518	73
Islands	435	61
Sai Kung	527	74
NEW TERRITORIES	567	80
MARINE	785	111
ALL DISTRICTS	708	100

As expected, districts like Peak, Mid-levels and Pok Fu Lam and Kowloon Tong had the highest average household incomes. The incomes in these districts were several times greater than in the other districts. The moderately wealthy districts were Ho Man Tin, Hong Kong South, Tai Hang, Tsim Sha Tsui and North Point; the average household income in these districts ranged from \$1,000 to \$1,500 a month. It can also be seen that incomes in all the rural districts except Tsuen Wan, at about \$500 a month, were below the overall average level. Generally speaking, households living on Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon were wealthier than those living in New Kowloon and in the New Territories and Marine.

8.9 Household income and household size

The following table gives information further to **Table 49** and shows the average household size against each income group:

Tab. 8.9.1 Average household size by income, 1971

Household income									Average household size (persons)
Less than \$ 200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.2
\$ 200 — \$ 399	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.0
\$ 400 — \$ 599	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.1
\$ 600 — \$ 799	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.8
\$ 800 — \$ 999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.0
\$1,000 — \$1,199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.4
\$1,200 — \$1,499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.2
\$1,500 — \$1,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.4
\$2,000 — \$2,499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.4
\$2,500 — \$4,499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.2
\$4,500 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.0
Overall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.5

From this table it appears that, for households with incomes of under \$1,200 a month, the household size increases as the household becomes richer. For this group of households, the average size ranges from 2.4 persons to 5.4 persons. However, the reverse is true for households with incomes of more than \$1,200, and here the size of the household declines slowly as income rises. On the whole, the average size of households with incomes of over \$600 a month is slightly larger than the overall average of 4.5.

8.10 Car ownership of households

Table 50 shows land domestic households by car ownership, household income and area. Car ownership of land domestic households recorded in the 1971 Census included cars owned by members of the household, and other cars available for the exclusive use of the members of the household, but it excluded taxis, hire cars and pool cars. From the 1971 Census data, the number of privately owned cars recorded in Hong Kong was 73,200, which however shows a difference of some 20,000 when compared to the 95,980 private cars registered with the Transport Department at the end of March, 1971. The difference between the Transport Department and Census figures are attributable to the following factors:

- the Transport Department figure includes hire cars not registered as such and pool cars not owned by the government.
- the time difference between Census Day 9th March and the date of the registration records.

Table 50 also shows that in 1971, there were 45,343 households who owned one car and 5,425 who owned two or more cars; these together represented only 6% of the total land households. While private cars are considered as luxuries by ordinary households in Hong Kong, there were 5,150 households with incomes of less than \$800 a month who claimed to have one or more cars. But, on the other hand, some 20,000 households with incomes of more than \$2,500 a month possessed no car at the census time. 40% of the 45,343 car-owning households were on Hong Kong Island while Kowloon and New Kowloon together shared about 50%.

8.11 Accommodation of Households

The living accommodation of households can be described externally by the types of living quarters, i.e. apartment blocks, whole houses etc., in which the households were living; and internally by the types of living spaces, such as whole flats, rooms, cubicles etc., which the households were actually occupying. While the characteristics of living quarters will be discussed in Chapter 9, this chapter deals only with the internal aspect of the living accommodation.

Table 51 shows land domestic households by type of accommodation by household income and household size. A summary table showing the situation in 1961 and 1971 is given below:

Tab. 8.11.1 Distribution of domestic households by type of accommodation, 1961 & 1971

Type of accommodation	1961		1971	
	No.	%	No.	%
House/stone structure	57,419	8.6	68,037	8.0
Whole self-contained flat	75,958	11.4	327,767	38.7
Whole tenement floor				
Room/cubicle	313,912	47.1	356,317	42.1
Bed-space	57,841	8.7	14,099	1.7
Verandah etc.	21,368	3.2	17,161	2.0
Roof-shack	12,283	1.9	4,982	0.6
Temporary structure	114,259	17.1	27,507	3.3
Derelict boat				
Other land, i.e. matshed, nissen hut etc. ...	13,597	2.0	30,800	3.6
Total	666,637	100.0	846,670	100.0

In general, the living conditions of households in terms of type of accommodation in 1971 had much improved since 1961, as a result of the substantial increase in better living quarters, especially through public housing schemes. The most striking improvement was in the number of households occupying whole self-contained flats and whole tenement floors, which increased from 76,000 to 328,000 or 39% of all households. Some 157,000 of these households were housed in blocks of Housing Authority, Housing Society and government low cost housing accommodation. While the number of households living in rooms/cubicles remained fairly constant, there was a significant reduction in the number living in temporary accommodation. Between 1961 and 1971 the number of households living in temporary accommodation, roof shacks, squatter huts, derelict boats etc. fell from about 140,000 to about 63,000, enumerated mainly in the rural areas. The number of households (mainly single-person households) living in bedspaces, cocklofts, verandahs, and other unsatisfactory accommodation also declined substantially from about 80,000 in 1961 to 30,000 in 1971. The number of households, 68,000, living in whole houses or stone structures did not increase significantly over the 10 years; in fact most of these units were in the rural New Territories.

8.12 Type of accommodation and household size

The following table summarizes **Table 51** and shows the percentage distribution of household size between different types of accommodation in 1971:

Tab. 8.12.1 Percentage distribution of household size and type of accommodation, 1971

Type of accommodation				No. of persons per household								Total
				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	
House/stone structure	...	...	...	13%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	10%	17%	100%
Whole self-contained flat	...	...	...	5	8	11	15	17	15	12	17	100
Whole tenement floor	...	...	...	12	11	11	12	12	12	10	20	100
Room/cubicle	...	...	...	20	18	14	12	10	9	7	10	100
Bed-space	...	...	...	90	6	2	1	*	*	*	*	100
Verandah etc.	...	...	...	48	14	9	7	6	5	4	7	100
Roof shack	...	...	...	19	14	12	11	12	11	9	12	100
Temporary structure	...	...	...	14	11	11	12	12	12	10	18	100
Derelict boat	...	...	...	9	8	8	8	11	12	11	33	100
Other land	...	...	...	17	12	10	10	11	12	11	17	100
Boat	...	...	...	5	5	5	7	8	10	11	49	100
Total	...	...	...	15	13	12	13	12	12	9	14	100

* less than 0.5%.

It can be seen that, in general, the larger households were housed in larger units of accommodations such as houses, flats and whole tenement floors, while smaller households occupied smaller units such as rooms, cubicles or bed-spaces. A large proportion (44.5%) of households living in derelict boats had more than 6 persons per household, probably because they were former marine households

8.13 Tenure of accommodation

Table 52 shows land domestic households by type of accommodation by rent by tenure; By 'tenure' is meant the terms or conditions under which the accommodation occupied by a household is held, i.e. owned, rented or rent free. The following table shows the distribution of land domestic households by tenure in 1961 and 1971:

Tab. 8.13.1 Distribution of land domestic households by tenure, 1961 & 1971

Tenure				1961		1971	
				No.	%	No.	%
Owens the premises	...	...	...	134,186	20.1	152,874	18.1
Sole tenant	}	...	...	491,614	73.7	384,897	45.5
Main tenant						50,160	5.9
Sub-tenant						170,992	20.2
Co-tenant						34,866	4.1
No rent	...	...	...	40,837	6.2	52,881	6.2
Total	...	...	...	666,637	100.0	846,670	100.0

In the 1961 Census, 20.1% of households owned their premises, but in the 1971 Census, only 152,874 households or 18.1% did so. This decrease in the percentage of owner-occupiers was due to a decrease in the 66,975 households in temporary squatter huts who in 1961 owned their accommodation. In 1971, 14.7% of households owned permanent accommodation, the majority in self-contained flats. The great increase in the number of flat-owning households (from 17,734 in 1961 to 79,221 in 1971) is another indication of changed housing conditions over the ten-year period.

8.14 Household rent

The household rent reported in the 1971 Census referred to the amount paid periodically for the accommodation occupied by a household. For the purpose of the Census, the monthly rent for January 1971 was obtained from land domestic households only.

The table below summarises **Table 52** and shows the overall distribution of rent paid by land domestic households in January 1971:

Tab. 8.14.1 Distribution of land domestic households by rent, 1971

Rent							No. of domestic households	% of total households	% of total households excluding 'no rent'
No rent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205,755	24	N.A.
Less than \$50 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238,812	28	37
\$ 50—\$ 99 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134,023	16	21
\$100—\$199 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124,564	15	20
\$200—\$399 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,779	9	12
\$400—\$599 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,608	5	7
\$600—\$799 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,962	1	1
\$800—\$999 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,537	*	1
\$1,000 and over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,630	1	1
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	846,670	100	100

* less than 0.5%.

It is interesting to note that 24% or about one quarter of the total of land domestic households paid no rent for their accommodation. These were either owner-occupiers or residents of staff quarters provided by employers. Excluding those paying no rent, about 60% of households paid less than \$100, and about 20% between \$100–\$199 a month. This high proportion of low-rent households in Hong Kong was mainly the result of the government public housing programme and to a lesser extent of sharing of living quarters.

8.15 Household rent by district

Table 53 gives a breakdown of the distribution of monthly rent paid by land domestic households by census district, and the following table summarises the percentage distribution of rent by census areas:

Tab. 8.15.1 Percentage distribution of rent by area, 1971

Rent					Hong Kong Island	Kowloon	New Kowloon	New Territories	Overall
No rent ...	...	...	...	...	25.3%	23.5%	15.5%	43.3%	24.3%
Less than 50 ...	...	...	...	...	17.4	12.1	45.7	28.8	28.2
\$ 50—\$ 99 ...	...	...	...	...	13.2	16.2	18.0	14.7	15.8
\$100—\$199 ...	...	...	...	...	18.9	21.3	11.5	6.1	14.7
\$200—\$399 ...	...	...	...	...	13.7	15.7	4.8	3.4	9.3
\$400—\$599 ...	...	...	...	...	7.4	7.0	3.6	3.1	5.3
\$600—\$799 ...	...	...	...	...	1.6	2.2	0.3	0.3	1.1
\$800—\$999 ...	...	...	...	...	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.4
\$1,000 and over ...	...	...	...	...	1.9	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.9
Total ...	...	...	...	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

On Hong Kong Island, 56,419 households or 25.3% paid no rent. These were mainly found in the residential districts of North Point, Shau Kei Wan and Tai Hang. Of the 166,521 households paying rent, 68,177 or 40.9% paid less than \$100 a month. These low rent households were mainly in the Shau Kei Wan district, which includes the Chai Wan resettlement estate. The other low rent households were found in Aberdeen, Wan Chai and Western districts. In Aberdeen and Western the rents were affected by the presence of low-rent public and aided housing and pre-war controlled rent tenement blocks; the latter reason only applied to Wan Chai. It is also apparent that Hong Kong Island possessed a larger proportion of households paying higher rents than other areas.

In Kowloon, it can be seen that the percentage distribution of rent paid by households was very similar to that on Hong Kong Island, probably because the land development in these two areas was more or less on the same lines. In general, 20% of the households in each Kowloon district paid no rent, although, in absolute numbers, there were more such households in Yau Ma Tei, Mong Kok and Hung Hom. As expected, higher rents paid by households were recorded in the commercial district of Tsim Sha Tsui and residential district of Ho Man Tin.

In New Kowloon, because of the large number of low-rent resettlement estates and government low-cost housing estates in Kai Tak (Wong Tai Sin), Lei Yue Mun (Kwun Tong) and Shek Kip Mei, rents paid by households were considerably lower than in other areas, mostly under \$50 a month. Kowloon Tong was the only district in this area where garden houses and flats with full facilities are concentrated and therefore rents were considerably higher.

In the New Territories which, except for Tsuen Wan, is largely rural, many of the households owned their premises and therefore paid no rent. Even those households who paid rent paid a small amount, usually less than \$50 a month. In Tsuen Wan, a smaller proportion (13%) paid no rent than in the rest of the New Territories. 38,457 or 70.2% of households in Tsuen Wan paid less than \$100 a month, probably due to the public housing in Kwai Chung and the aided housing in the city proper.

8.16 Median rent by district

It is obvious that, apart from the type and floor area of living quarters and the facilities available in them, rent is also affected by geographical location. From **Table 53**, median rents for the various census districts have been calculated in the following table. These merely show the average amount of rent paid by households, irrespective of the type and floor area of the accommodation occupied. District rent indices, analogous to the district income index mentioned in section 8.8, have also been calculated. These show the median rent of a particular district as a percentage of overall median rent. These indices do not show extreme values but, nevertheless, do give a general picture of the rent situation in Hong Kong.

Tab. 8.16.1 Median rent and rent index by census district, 1971

District	Median rent (HK\$ per month)	Rent index
Central...	141	176
Sheung Wan	112	140
West	128	160
Mid-levels and Pok Fu Lam	511	639
Peak	1,347	1,684
Wan Chai	153	191
Tai Hang	257	321
North Point	182	228
Shau Kei Wan	51	64
Aberdeen	71	89
South	416	520
HONG KONG ISLAND	136	170

District	Median rent (HK\$ per month)								Rent index
Tsim Sha Tsui	289	361
Yau Ma Tei	146	183
Mong Kok	138	173
Hung Hom	128	160
Ho Man Tin	145	181
KOWLOON	147	184
Cheung Sha Wan	94	118
Shek Kip Mei	36	45
Kowloon Tong	359	449
Kai Tak	87	109
Ngau Tau Kok	78	98
Lei Yue Mun	33	41
NEW KOWLOON	46	58
Tsuen Wan	51	64
Yuen Long	43	54
Tai Po	62	78
Sai Kung	75	94
Islands	45	56
NEW TERRITORIES	49	61
ALL LAND DISTRICTS	80	100

The above table shows that rents on the Peak were considerably higher than in all other districts. This was however due not so much to the central location of the district, as to the better and larger accommodation occupied without sharing. Similar factors affected the districts of Mid-levels and Pok Fu Lam, Hong Kong South and Kowloon Tong. In these districts, rents were about five times the average. The next highest rental districts, about three times the average, were Tsim Sha Tsui, Tai Hang, and North Point, a result of better housing and better location, as well as the low degree of sharing. Despite the fact of central location, the rental levels in the districts of Wan Chai, West, Sheung Wan, Yau Ma Tei, Mong Kok, Hung Hom and Cheung Sha Wan were only just above the average. This was mainly because households in these districts were subject to a greater degree of sharing—see Chapter 9. Those districts where rents were below the average were either dominated by public housing, i.e. Lei Yue Mun, Shek Kip Mei and Shau Kei Wan, or situated in rural areas in the New Territories.

8.17 Household rent and type of accommodation

Table 54 shows land domestic households by type of accommodation, household income and rent.

The amount of rent payable for a dwelling unit usually depends on the type and the size of the unit. Since the size of living quarters was not recorded in the 1971 Census, an analysis of rent related only to type of accommodation is not entirely meaningful.

Nevertheless, it can be seen from **Table 54** that in unsatisfactory accommodation such as bed-spaces, temporary structures etc. the rent was usually lower; nearly 60% of the households in this type of accommodation paid no rent. In other types of accommodation, such as self-contained flats and whole tenement floors, higher rents were more common, though these varied from less than \$50 to over \$1,000 a month.

From **Table 52**, it can be seen that, of the 205,755 households paying no rent, 152,874 or 74 % owned their premises and 52,881 or 26 % occupied the premises without rent. However, it should be noted that some of the households who owned the premises were in fact paying off mortgages or housing loans. On average, sole tenants, which included tenants in public and aided housing, paid about \$60 a month, main tenants paid \$296, sub-tenants paid \$89 and co-tenants \$83.

8.18 Household rent and household income

Table 55 shows the number of land domestic households by income, household size and rent. The table below summarizes this and shows the percentage distribution of each rent bracket within each income group:

Tab. 8.18.1 Percentage distribution of household income and rent, 1971

Household income	< \$50	\$50-\$99	\$100-\$199	\$200-\$399	\$400-\$599	\$600+	Total
less than \$ 200 ...	80.1	19.9	—	—	—	—	100 %
\$ 200—\$ 399 ...	63.8	22.9	13.3	—	—	—	100 %
\$ 400—\$ 599 ...	51.3	27.2	21.5	—	—	—	100 %
\$ 600—\$ 799 ...	39.7	25.0	23.6	11.7	—	—	100 %
\$ 800—\$ 999 ...	25.6	19.4	22.0	33.0	—	—	100 %
\$1,000—\$1,199 ...	22.8	18.5	25.0	22.7	11.0	—	100 %
\$1,200—\$1,499 ...	10.3	10.1	14.5	14.5	50.6	—	100 %
\$1,500—\$1,999 ...	10.4	12.5	18.9	24.6	15.4	18.2	100 %
\$2,000—\$2,499 ...	5.6	7.8	15.1	25.3	20.5	25.7	100 %
\$2,500—\$4,499 ...	2.2	4.0	10.8	23.3	21.4	38.3	100 %
\$4,500 and over ...	0.6	1.3	3.4	11.6	17.4	65.7	100 %
Overall ...	37.2 %	20.9 %	19.4 %	12.3 %	7.0 %	3.2 %	100 %

From **Table 55** it is interesting to note that not only low income households, but also some of the higher income households, paid only a very small amount of rent. This table also indicates that many households in the same income groups, especially the higher income groups, paid very different amounts of rent.

The following table shows the average proportion of income paid on rent by households within each income group:

Tab. 8.18.2 Proportion of income on rent by income groups, 1971

Household income	Average proportion of income on rent
less than \$ 200 ...	20.8 %
\$ 200—\$ 399 ...	13.1
\$ 400—\$ 599 ...	9.7
\$ 600—\$ 799 ...	10.1
\$ 800—\$ 999 ...	13.6
\$1,000—\$1,199 ...	12.3
\$1,200—\$1,499 ...	29.8
\$1,500—\$1,999 ...	15.2
\$2,000—\$2,499 ...	16.4
\$2,500—\$4,499 ...	14.0
\$4,500 and over...	13.1
Overall ...	11.4

In general, within each income group, the majority of households paid on average less than 20 % of their household income on rent. The only exception occurs in the income group \$1,200–\$1,499 in which over 50 % of households were paying rent of more than a quarter of their household income.

8.19 Household rent by type of housing

The distribution of income and rent by type of housing is shown in **Table 56**. To make a meaningful analysis of these figures, it is necessary to relate the rent not only to the type of accommodation, but also to whether this is situated in public, private or temporary housing. The three categories, dealt with in more detail in Chapter 9, have been grouped in **Table 56** accordingly.

Of the 263,174 land domestic households in public and aided housing in 1971, 226,026 or 86 % paid less than \$100 monthly on rent; of these, 172,155 were in resettlement estates, 28,994 in government low-cost housing and 24,877 in Housing Authority or Housing Society blocks. The remaining households in this group paid between \$100–\$400 a month; these were usually the occupants of larger domestic units in Housing Authority or Housing Society estates. The median rent in public housing was calculated as \$41 per month.

In private housing, the range of rent paid by households was wider than in public housing, ranging from less than \$50 to over \$1,000. The median rent was \$152. Of the 132,831 households in the group paying rents of less than \$100, most were sharing their living quarters with other households, and living mainly in rooms, cubicles and bed-spaces, usually in pre-war or post-war rent-controlled premises. Only a small proportion (5.5 %) of households paid rent of more than \$600.

In temporary housing, the distribution of rent was similar to that in public housing in the sense that the majority of households also paid less than \$100 a month in rent. Moreover, the high rents of over \$200 paid by 3,247 of these households may not represent entirely domestic rentals, since quite a number of temporary structures were also used for commercial purposes. As a result of this, the median rent, \$44 is perhaps slightly high.

The following table compares the relationship of income and rent by the different types of housing:

Tab. 8.19.1 Average rent and proportion of income on rent by types of housing, 1971

Type of housing	Median income	Median rent	Proportion of income on rent
Public and aided	\$655	\$ 41	6 %
Private	\$788	\$152	19 %
Temporary	\$522	\$ 44	8 %

The median rent has been calculated for each income group. In public and temporary housing, the percentage of income paid on rent is fairly constant at 6–8 %, except for the income bracket under \$200. However, in private housing, the ratio rises in proportion to increase in income. Over \$1,200, rent is as much as 33 % of household income.

Broadly calculated, the number of households paying rent of more than 25 % of household income was as follows:

- in public and aided housing, 6,527 households or 2 %
- in private housing, 156,615 or 44 %
- in temporary housing, 4,459 or 23 %.

Thus, the proportion of income paid in rent was very much higher in private housing.

Definitions

Chapter 8

Single-person household—any person who was living alone and responsible for producing his or her own meals and no-one else's meals.

Multi-person household—any group of persons, whether related or not, who lived together in the same living quarters and shared the food of the household.

Domestic household—the related family members and unrelated persons, if any, such as friends, servants and hired hands, who lived together under the same roof and shared the household food.

Collective household—unrelated persons who occupied the same living accommodation and shared some form of communal catering; for example old people's homes, staff quarters in factories and workshops etc.

Household size—the number of persons who usually lived in the household and were residing there during the enumeration period. Anyone who had left Hong Kong, whether temporarily or permanently, was excluded.

Mean household size—an average obtained by dividing the total number of persons in households by the total number of households.

Land census area and district—see Chapter 3 for definition and also map at Appendices A and C.

Monthly household income—the total monthly receipts of all members of the household from all sources, whether earned (salaries, commissions and earnings from part-time work, but excluding annual bonuses), unearned payments (dividends, interest, rent, remittances, pensions, etc.) or profits from the household's own business. The figures for household income refer to the month of January 1971 (December 1970 for those enumerated in the marine census). Households without income for that month were recorded as less than \$200.00.

Arithmetic mean—an average indicating the value each item would have if the total value of all items were shared out equally.

Median—an average indicating the value of the middle item. There will be as many items below this value as above it.

Mode—the item value which occurs most frequently.

Median household income—the average household income so calculated that 50% of the total number of households have incomes above this figure while the other 50% have incomes below it.

Income index—a figure obtained by expressing as a ratio to 100 the median household income of each district to that for all districts taken together. The purpose of these indices is to facilitate comparison of median household incomes between districts and between individual districts and the overall figure.

Lorenz curve—a mathematical curve showing the cumulative percentage of one category against that of another. In this chapter, the cumulative percentage of total income is plotted against the cumulative percentage of total households. The purpose of this curve is to show the degree of inequality of income distribution; this is illustrated by the extent to which the actual curve diverges from the diagonal.

Gini coefficient—a figure showing the degree of inequality of distribution in mathematical terms by expressing the area between the Lorenz curve and the diagonal, as a proportion of the total area under the diagonal. In this chapter, it shows the degree of inequality of income distribution. This coefficient is equal to zero when incomes are exactly equally distributed, and equal to one when all incomes are earned by one household.

Living quarter—see Chapter 9 for definition.

Type of accommodation—a sub-unit of living space, whether inside a living quarter or not, actually occupied by a household during the census period.

House/stone structure—included modern houses of one or two storeys (e.g. bungalows and villas) with full facilities, resettlement cottages, village type houses and detached servants' quarters.

Whole self-contained flat—a complete unit of residence with its own entrance, water supply, kitchen, toilet and/or bathroom and occupied by one household.

Whole tenement floor—a complete floor occupied by one household not self-contained as defined above; it might have an internal kitchen and piped water, but no bathroom or water closet.

Room—a space enclosed by a permanent partition reaching the ceiling; it might be sub-divided into cubicles.

Cubicle—a space enclosed by a partition not reaching the ceiling; this did not include spaces divided by curtains or portable screens.

Verandah—a space on the exterior of a building which was not completely enclosed, otherwise it was classified as a room or cubicle.

Cockloft—a raised platform or gallery inside a shop or house normally intended for storage but used for living during the census period.

Roof-shack—a structure of non-permanent or semi-permanent materials on the roof of a permanent building.

Temporary structure—a structure in the urban area or in a developed area of the New Territories built of non-permanent or semi-permanent materials.

Derelict boat—a boat which no longer floats.

Other, land—included tent, nissen hut, matshed, caravan, farmer's wooden shack and wooden or thatched shop in the rural area.

Tenure—the terms or conditions under which the accommodation was occupied by a household.

Sole tenant—one who rented a whole living quarter which was occupied by his household without sub-letting.

Main tenant—one who rented from a person, who did not live in the premises, a whole living quarter, part of which was occupied by his household and part of which he sub-let to one or more other households.

Sub-tenant—one who rented any sub-unit of accommodation from a person who lived in the same premises.

Co-tenant—one who rented part of a living quarter, for the use of his household only, from a person who did not live in the same premises. A co-tenant had to share the living quarter with at least one other co-tenant.

Monthly household rent—the amount paid monthly for the accommodation occupied by a tenant household. Where rates, water, electricity and communal cleaning were charged in addition, such payments were included in the rent total. The reference period was the month of January, 1971. No question on rent was asked in the Marine Census.

Median rent—the average amount of rent so calculated such that 50% of the total number of households paid more than this amount while the other 50% paid less.

Rent index—a figure obtained by expressing as a ratio to 100 the median rent paid by households in each district to that for all districts taken together. The purpose of these indices is to facilitate comparison between districts and between individual districts and the overall figure

Car ownership—in the Census, this question referred to cars actually owned by members of the household, while other *cars available* referred to cars available for the exclusive use of the members of the household in addition to the cars owned by household members. In both cases, taxis, public and private hire cars and pool cars were excluded.

Type of housing—living accommodation was classified broadly into the following three categories according to whether it was situated in public, private or temporary housing:

Public and aided housing—resettlement estates, government low cost housing estates, and Housing Authority/Housing Society estates.

Private housing—houses, simple stone structures, whole self-contained flats, whole tenement floors, rooms, cubicles, bedspaces etc. in apartment and tenement blocks, and quarters provided by Government and private firms.

Temporary housing—structures of non-permanent materials such as roof-shacks, temporary structures, farmers' shacks, derelict boats and parts of buildings not intended for domestic use (e.g. storerooms, workshops, corridors, landings and staircases).

45. NUMBER OF DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLDS BY CENSUS AREA AND DISTRICT BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE

CENSUS AREA/DISTRICT	HOUSEHOLD SIZE (PERSONS)									10 and over	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
HONG KONG ISLAND											
CENTRAL	1,282	810	698	690	548	496	392	268	142	145	5,471
SHEUNG WAN	3,849	2,436	2,045	1,774	1,604	1,357	1,205	852	488	583	16,193
WEST	5,111	4,196	4,109	3,967	4,026	3,682	3,072	2,038	1,189	1,138	32,528
MID-LEVELS AND POK FU LAM	1,222	1,525	1,612	1,688	1,446	1,088	687	467	244	272	10,251
PEAK.....	429	380	351	412	321	179	83	51	24	32	2,262
WAN CHAI	8,011	5,951	5,058	4,596	3,881	3,200	2,450	1,633	917	985	36,682
TAI HANG	2,980	3,264	3,187	3,251	2,942	2,317	1,630	1,067	553	617	21,808
NORTH POINT	5,216	6,332	6,049	6,328	5,555	4,609	3,355	1,996	1,050	996	41,486
SHAU KEI WAN	3,754	3,323	3,713	4,108	4,348	4,425	3,769	2,618	1,455	1,436	32,949
ABERDEEN	1,150	1,111	1,760	3,062	3,369	3,123	2,399	1,678	924	952	19,528
SOUTH	415	537	526	612	550	408	305	198	114	117	3,782
SUB-TOTAL	33,419	29,865	29,108	30,488	28,590	24,884	19,347	12,866	7,100	7,273	222,940
KOWLOON											
TSIM SHA TSUI	4,397	3,629	2,862	2,546	2,101	1,544	1,103	689	380	441	19,692
YAU MA TEI	13,795	10,015	7,809	6,554	5,239	4,154	3,006	2,026	1,368	1,494	55,460
MONG KOK	10,823	8,317	6,582	5,595	4,552	3,735	2,624	1,851	1,057	1,217	46,353
HUNG HOM	9,988	8,288	6,717	6,417	5,771	4,636	3,085	1,869	1,085	1,093	48,949
HO MAN TIN	765	1,140	1,370	2,039	2,479	2,497	1,907	1,151	629	504	14,481
SUB-TOTAL	39,768	31,389	25,340	23,151	20,142	16,566	11,725	7,586	4,519	4,749	184,935
NEW KOWLOON											
CHEUNG SHA WAN	15,908	11,695	8,544	7,978	7,101	5,895	4,294	2,886	1,596	1,626	67,523
SHEK KIP MEI	3,500	3,853	4,122	4,683	4,904	5,161	4,379	3,234	1,968	1,702	37,506
KOWLOON TONG	287	525	643	840	711	571	400	262	121	142	4,502
KAI TAK	9,136	9,924	11,368	12,548	14,032	15,068	13,108	9,505	5,641	5,635	105,965
NGAU TAU KOK	3,905	4,303	4,874	6,548	6,787	6,437	5,126	3,498	2,110	1,992	45,580
LEI YUE MUN	2,706	3,331	4,250	5,197	6,520	6,930	5,572	3,643	2,080	1,719	41,948
SUB-TOTAL	35,442	33,631	33,801	37,794	40,055	40,062	32,879	23,028	13,516	12,816	303,024
NEW TERRITORIES											
TSUEN WAN	5,682	5,240	5,899	7,732	8,303	7,628	5,938	3,976	2,245	2,147	54,790
YUEN LONG	4,904	4,314	3,889	3,949	3,963	4,182	3,689	2,760	1,837	1,834	35,321
TAI PO	4,632	4,063	3,969	4,066	4,169	4,055	3,335	2,426	1,461	1,536	33,712
ISLANDS	1,400	1,069	1,008	949	895	888	739	509	293	295	8,045
SAI KUNG	516	450	466	498	483	453	352	276	189	220	3,903
SUB-TOTAL	17,134	15,136	15,231	17,194	17,813	17,206	14,053	9,947	6,025	6,032	135,771
MARINE	484	476	514	715	873	1,040	1,165	1,235	1,110	2,726	10,338
TOTAL	126,247	110,497	103,994	109,342	107,473	99,758	79,169	54,662	32,270	33,596	857,008

46. WHOLE POPULATION BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUP BY SEX BY RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

AGE GROUP	SEX	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD						Total
		Head	Spouse	Child	Other Relative	Domestic Servant	Other	
0—4	M	—	—	167,820	22,609	—	2,737	193,166
	F	—	—	159,411	21,043	—	2,571	183,025
5—9	M	—	—	239,905	17,598	—	1,780	259,283
	F	—	—	230,509	16,700	—	1,621	248,830
10—14	M	—	—	246,574	17,157	51	3,889	267,671
	F	—	—	237,902	15,933	42	2,052	255,929
15—19	M	7,967	30	180,774	18,272	249	12,365	219,657
	F	3,879	3,514	177,759	19,077	307	3,651	208,187
20—24	M	24,279	330	113,533	19,766	225	15,078	173,211
	F	7,746	35,309	90,483	23,914	394	5,296	163,142
25—29	M	45,476	1,246	36,990	13,065	171	10,173	107,121
	F	7,719	50,805	14,488	11,435	215	1,941	86,603
30—34	M	75,362	3,505	17,590	11,832	152	8,625	117,066
	F	12,816	68,701	4,876	7,460	257	1,449	95,559
35—39	M	95,338	6,817	9,024	9,620	202	8,489	129,490
	F	20,926	83,765	2,881	5,979	685	1,395	115,631
40—44	M	104,429	9,901	4,009	7,361	263	7,696	133,659
	F	28,406	82,058	1,890	6,345	1,610	1,581	121,890
45—49	M	91,136	8,868	1,822	5,206	242	5,672	112,946
	F	27,176	64,735	1,288	7,593	2,851	1,781	105,424
50—54	M	81,634	7,733	886	5,192	289	5,234	100,968
	F	26,652	47,181	1,066	12,886	4,274	2,236	94,295
55—59	M	60,103	5,173	482	5,108	256	3,811	74,933
	F	21,721	27,274	925	18,586	4,795	2,370	75,671
60—64	M	39,774	3,187	347	5,765	219	3,000	52,292
	F	17,685	13,314	914	24,802	4,096	2,598	63,409
65 AND OVER	M	38,295	2,448	866	13,875	214	3,441	59,139
	F	27,312	9,143	2,458	69,806	3,058	6,656	118,433
TOTAL	M	663,793	49,238	1,020,622	172,426	2,533	91,990	2,000,602
	F	202,038	485,799	926,850	261,559	22,584	37,198	1,936,028
	T	865,831	535,037	1,947,472	433,985	25,117	129,188	3,936,630

47. HEADS OF DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLDS BY INDUSTRY (SUB-GROUP) BY SEX

INDUSTRY	SEX	Row no.	Less than 200	200-399	400-599	600-799
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY						
FARMING, CROP UNSPECIFIED	M	1	125	246	274	123
	F		49	64	39	20
FARMING, RICE	M		165	260	160	56
	F		129	130	69	28
FARMING, VEGETABLES	M	5	953	2,209	2,492	1,264
	F		340	370	271	128
FARMING, FLOWERS	M		66	160	226	134
	F		12	13	11	3
FARMING, ORCHARDMEN AND FRUIT GROWERS ...	M		24	42	46	21
	F	10	23	1	9	1
FARMING, CATTLE-KEEPERS	M		40	100	137	66
	F		12	15	3	1
FARMING, PIG-KEEPERS	M		281	487	699	365
	F		114	118	111	48
FARMING, POULTRY-KEEPERS	M	15	358	741	983	464
	F		102	107	92	29
FORESTRY, TEA, BAMBOO, FODDER GRASSES, ETC.	M		10	32	101	59
	F		6	3	2	5
HUNTING AND TRAPPING	M		4	15	27	20
	F	20	6	5	3	—
SUB-TOTAL	M		2,026	4,292	5,145	2,572
	F		793	826	610	263
	T		2,819	5,118	5,755	2,835
FISHING						
BEAM TRAWLING	M		55	121	211	143
	F	25	3	3	6	7
SINGLE-BOAT STERN TRAWLING	M		54	114	246	164
	F		4	6	14	6
PAIR-TRAWLING, DEEP SEA	M		17	53	69	42
	F		1	1	4	2
PAIR-TRAWLING, INSHORE	M	30	18	51	66	40
	F		—	1	5	—
LONG LINING, GOLDEN TREAD, LARGE	M		5	14	21	19
	F		3	3	—	—
LONG LINING, GOLDEN TREAD, SMALL	M		14	31	40	23
	F	35	—	1	3	1
LONG LINING, OTHERS	M		12	18	32	21
	F		3	2	3	2
HAND LINING	M		112	204	200	126
	F		14	9	10	2
PURSE SEINING	M	40	130	253	332	231
	F		23	25	25	14
GILL NETTING	M		44	120	146	100
	F		4	2	8	2
POND FISH AND OYSTER CULTURE	M		44	152	240	125
	F	45	4	9	11	4
STAKE-NETTING AND N.E.C.	M		46	96	151	81
	F		—	3	5	2
SUB-TOTAL	M		551	1,227	1,754	1,115
	F		59	65	94	42
	T	50	610	1,292	1,848	1,157
MINING AND QUARRYING						
METAL MINING	M		32	125	310	239
	F		19	32	44	31
STONE QUARRYING	M		7	38	85	69
	F		—	1	3	—
NON-METAL MINING	M	55	6	12	39	33
	F		1	6	4	1
MINING, QUARRYING, N.E.C.	M		18	68	104	69
	F		6	7	11	2
SUB-TOTAL	M		63	243	538	410
	F	60	26	46	62	34
	T		89	289	600	444

BY MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME

MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (HK \$)

800-999	1,000-1,199	1,200-1,499	1,500-1,999	2,000-2,499	2,500-4,499	4,500 and over	Total	Row no.
46	71	26	12	13	11	7	954	1
8	4	1	—	1	—	—	186	
20	19	10	5	6	1	—	702	
4	2	4	—	1	1	—	368	
506	432	209	114	64	31	14	8,288	5
34	33	18	8	4	3	—	1,209	
46	46	36	18	12	4	5	753	
1	2	3	1	—	—	—	46	
7	9	3	2	3	2	2	161	
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	36	10
26	47	17	15	10	4	3	465	
1	—	3	1	—	—	—	36	
179	203	60	45	33	15	7	2,374	
14	14	6	7	2	1	—	435	
222	255	123	94	52	36	16	3,344	15
21	11	7	3	1	2	—	375	
26	19	16	12	4	5	1	285	
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	17	
8	7	10	3	2	—	—	96	
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	16	20
1,086	1,108	510	320	199	109	55	17,422	
85	67	44	20	9	7	—	2,724	
1,171	1,175	554	340	208	116	55	20,146	
118	204	77	75	141	127	183	1,455	
5	10	1	2	3	—	4	44	25
79	99	56	51	68	45	71	1,047	
4	6	3	1	2	—	2	48	
40	45	24	17	33	45	122	507	
1	2	1	—	—	3	1	16	
32	40	26	14	29	30	50	396	30
—	—	—	—	3	—	1	10	
11	26	5	14	20	7	21	163	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
17	51	21	20	34	36	26	313	
1	—	1	1	1	—	—	9	35
18	25	10	9	15	11	14	185	
1	—	—	2	—	—	—	13	
70	100	38	51	59	27	27	1,014	
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	
147	207	95	74	109	76	26	1,680	40
9	8	7	2	3	—	—	116	
86	97	34	31	50	24	29	761	
1	—	—	2	—	—	—	19	
74	80	26	12	15	12	2	782	
1	3	3	—	—	—	—	35	45
38	52	12	15	16	15	6	528	
—	3	—	—	1	—	—	14	
730	1,026	424	383	589	455	577	8,831	
25	32	16	10	13	3	8	367	
755	1,058	440	393	602	458	585	9,198	50
120	95	65	49	26	21	8	1,090	
7	8	4	2	2	—	—	149	
28	39	74	11	15	8	2	376	
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	
20	12	8	6	4	1	2	143	55
1	2	4	—	—	—	—	19	
30	21	18	8	2	5	4	347	
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	
198	167	165	74	47	35	16	1,956	
14	10	9	2	2	—	—	205	60
212	177	174	76	49	35	16	2,161	

47. HEADS OF DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLDS BY INDUSTRY (SUB-GROUP) BY SEX

INDUSTRY	SEX	Row no.	Less than 200	200-399	400-599	600-799
MANUFACTURING (TEXTILES)						
TEXTILES, SPINNING OF COTTON YARN	M	1	90	554	1,869	1,330
	F		101	335	403	312
TEXTILES, SPINNING OF OTHER YARNS	M		89	736	2,188	1,493
	F		153	462	549	461
TEXTILES, WEAVING OF COTTON FABRICS	M	5	97	520	1,845	1,277
	F		251	505	576	378
TEXTILES, WEAVING OF OTHER FABRICS	M		23	132	473	375
	F		46	93	92	78
TEXTILES, KNITTING OF COTTON FABRICS	M		23	109	343	235
	F	10	31	80	97	69
TEXTILES, KNTTING OF WOOL FABRICS	M		130	901	3,074	2,057
	F		294	840	887	567
TEXTILES, KNITTING OF OTHER FABRICS	M		10	117	317	269
	F		68	78	101	59
TEXTILES, BLEACHING, DYEING AND FINISHING ...	M	15	33	177	841	599
	F		17	31	34	35
GARMENTS AND WEARING APPAREL OTHER THEN KNITWEAR	M		599	2,971	9,063	8,079
	F		1,534	3,294	3,770	2,429
KNITTING FROM YARN	M		18	132	439	340
	F	20	96	160	200	113
MADE-UP TEXTILE GOODS	M		48	233	571	500
	F		144	236	306	187
ROPE, NETS, CARPETS, ETC.	M		24	65	171	167
	F		51	37	38	25
SUB-TOTAL	M	25	1,184	6,647	21,194	16,721
	F		2,786	6,151	7,053	4,713
	T		3,970	12,798	28,247	21,434
MANUFACTURING (CHEMICALS, METAL AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS)						
CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	M		42	229	859	767
	F		66	109	81	64
NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	M	30	74	296	917	819
	F		22	63	58	36
NON-FERROUS METALS	M		37	208	611	504
	F		49	94	76	77
ENAMELWARE	M		9	98	247	226
	F	35	4	10	10	6
PHOTOGRAPHIC AND OPTICAL GOODS	M		9	48	124	146
	F		3	10	20	10
IRON AND STEEL	M		65	300	962	792
	F		8	18	24	18
METAL PRODUCTS EXCEPT MACHINERY	M	40	288	1,529	4,783	3,938
	F		354	858	926	598
WATCHES AND CLOCKS	M		39	187	684	690
	F		22	56	75	71
PLASTIC TOYS	M		175	919	3,008	2,107
	F	45	409	802	848	637
PLASTIC FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE	M		212	931	2,811	1,898
	F		566	776	937	574
OTHER PLASTIC ARTICLES	M		57	414	1,414	1,011
	F		96	226	210	183
SUB-TOTAL	M	50	1,007	5,159	16,420	12,898
	F		1,599	3,022	3,265	2,274
	T		2,606	8,181	19,685	15,172

BY MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME—(Contd.)

MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (HK \$)

800-999	1,000-1,199	1,200-1,499	1,500-1,999	2,000-2,499	2,500-4,499	4,500 and over	Total	Row no.
760	614	515	244	177	154	88	6,395	1
172	118	126	27	10	7	—	1,611	
814	664	533	246	160	107	54	7,084	5
201	138	129	41	12	4	—	2,150	
710	563	431	221	129	87	28	5,908	5
200	125	121	32	13	4	1	2,206	
199	160	115	52	34	25	6	1,594	10
39	23	21	4	2	1	—	399	
164	144	89	51	32	32	13	1,235	10
33	14	23	4	2	3	—	356	
1,238	814	683	324	176	94	35	9,526	15
285	156	124	41	22	11	3	3,230	
175	133	91	62	36	26	19	1,255	15
38	22	21	3	7	—	1	398	
305	274	186	114	69	53	22	2,673	15
16	10	13	1	1	—	—	158	
4,628	3,580	2,648	1,634	814	561	183	34,760	20
1,351	740	588	205	90	27	10	14,038	
187	184	122	83	30	25	8	1,568	20
58	38	22	8	2	2	—	699	
313	288	207	157	74	57	17	2,465	25
117	43	44	17	8	6	1	1,109	
78	78	57	39	27	25	7	738	25
10	4	9	1	1	1	—	177	
9,571	7,496	5,677	3,227	1,758	1,246	480	75,201	25
2,520	1,431	1,241	384	170	66	16	26,531	
12,091	8,927	6,918	3,611	1,928	1,312	496	101,732	
524	455	336	296	213	228	154	4,103	30
35	26	25	14	9	5	3	437	
420	363	291	164	118	112	36	3,610	30
21	17	9	6	4	2	1	239	
261	244	190	93	60	44	14	2,266	35
25	24	28	5	3	1	—	382	
123	98	87	33	18	20	7	966	35
6	3	4	—	—	—	—	43	
121	95	69	43	33	21	12	721	40
4	7	1	1	—	1	—	57	
393	277	255	134	64	57	23	3,322	40
8	6	4	2	1	3	—	92	
2,189	1,650	1,190	663	408	284	110	17,032	40
279	157	122	40	18	6	4	3,362	
373	334	233	130	73	57	20	2,820	45
30	18	13	6	2	2	—	295	
1,117	888	605	350	207	149	62	9,587	45
273	175	142	50	16	7	1	3,360	
957	674	507	238	145	73	28	8,474	50
258	152	117	35	13	8	1	3,437	
567	471	320	193	119	82	26	4,674	50
83	40	38	13	5	3	—	897	
7,045	5,549	4,083	2,337	1,458	1,127	492	57,575	50
1,022	625	503	172	71	38	10	12,601	
8,067	6,174	4,586	2,509	1,529	1,165	502	70,176	

47. HEADS OF DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLDS BY INDUSTRY (SUB-GROUP) BY SEX

INDUSTRY	SEX	Row no.	Less than 200	200-399	400-599	600-799
MANUFACTURING (OTHERS)						
FOOD MANUFACTURING	M	1	321	1,638	5,238	3,889
	F		172	296	291	248
BEVERAGE MANUFACTURING	M		23	203	601	444
	F		13	25	29	21
TOBACCO INDUSTRIES	M	5	11	52	145	127
	F		5	13	9	10
WOOD AND CORK	M		302	1,203	3,051	2,403
	F		161	157	235	123
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	M		71	372	1,189	1,193
	F	10	7	13	20	21
PAPER AND PAPER ARTICLES	M		72	318	826	643
	F		95	93	124	77
PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES...	M		131	797	2,805	2,582
	F		35	80	100	89
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS EXCEPT FOOT- WEAR	M	15	20	156	523	400
	F		18	61	68	45
RUBBER PRODUCTS	M		33	145	509	374
	F		29	63	72	49
FOOTWEAR EXCEPT RUBBER AND PLASTIC FOOT- WEAR	M		188	860	2,386	1,559
	F	20	87	227	295	238
HAIR PRODUCTS AND WIGS	M		19	106	327	292
	F		47	216	300	199
MANUFACTURING, N.E.C.	M		112	380	1,332	1,357
	F		87	118	166	98
SUB-TOTAL	M	25	1,303	6,230	18,932	15,263
	F		756	1,362	1,709	1,218
	T		2,059	7,592	20,641	16,481
CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING						
BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING	M		1,079	4,823	12,619	10,273
	F		174	481	474	314
PLUMBING, ELECTRIC WIRING AND AIR-CONDI- TIONING INSTALLATION	M	30	50	282	1,168	1,141
	F		2	3	9	9
MACHINERY AND PARTS	M		116	609	2,811	3,002
	F		9	20	36	25
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	M		37	166	619	622
	F	35	3	35	35	27
ELECTRONICS AND PARTS	M		46	319	1,000	935
	F		42	249	223	210
MOTOR VEHICLE REPAIRING	M		55	132	643	635
	F		1	3	7	7
AIRCRAFT ENGINEERING	M	40	1	11	65	113
	F		—	—	1	2
SHIP-BUILDING, REPAIRING AND BREAKING	M		46	263	777	702
	F		6	14	13	9
NON-POWERED TRANSPORT MANUFACTURE AND REPAIR	M		13	28	72	63
	F	45	—	2	—	1
EQUIPMENT FOR POWERDRIVEN TRANSPORT	M		4	31	136	127
	F		—	1	1	2
SUB-TOTAL	M		1,447	6,664	19,910	17,613
	F		237	808	799	606
	T	50	1,684	7,472	20,709	18,219

BY MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME—(Contd.)

MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (HK \$)

800-999	1,000-1,199	1,200-1,499	1,500-1,999	2,000-2,499	2,500-4,499	4,500 and over	Total	Row no.
2,029 132	1,637 86	1,428 96	663 28	323 12	227 10	96 3	17,489 1,374	1
264 13	242 7	167 12	88 5	67 4	61 3	17 1	2,177 133	
79 8	73 4	67 5	40 3	23 —	20 —	14 1	651 58	5
1,130 57	862 32	713 18	352 12	180 3	147 4	32 4	10,375 806	
578 6	421 5	346 4	188 1	109 2	79 1	24 —	4,570 80	10
406 48	337 29	253 20	140 9	88 4	54 2	17 —	3,154 501	
1,495 46	1,309 46	940 28	672 16	399 16	347 16	153 3	11,630 475	
254 25	198 10	146 16	94 3	47 3	41 —	6 1	1,885 250	15
215 28	165 11	129 10	65 5	36 2	32 1	11 1	1,714 271	
843 96	590 75	444 62	204 17	111 5	61 3	15 3	7,261 1,108	20
164 110	205 85	118 36	94 25	65 8	60 12	26 —	1,476 1,038	
981 50	982 34	664 49	543 23	388 19	395 8	209 7	7,343 659	
8,438 619 9,057	7,021 424 7,445	5,415 356 5,771	3,143 147 3,290	1,836 78 1,914	1,524 60 1,584	620 24 644	69,725 6,753 76,478	25
4,771 140	3,542 102	2,636 60	1,435 32	866 13	812 9	483 10	43,339 1,809	
585 8	439 2	286 2	167 1	79 1	55 —	22 —	4,274 37	30
1,523 18	1,131 6	1,001 7	442 5	246 7	169 2	117 —	11,167 135	
356 12	273 8	198 6	116 1	81 1	87 3	50 —	2,605 131	35
548 107	528 70	449 65	300 17	223 7	209 8	148 —	4,705 998	
306 4	255 2	190 1	116 —	56 —	50 —	15 —	2,453 25	
79 —	78 1	49 —	32 3	31 —	45 —	21 —	525 7	40
363 8	300 9	504 30	146 4	82 1	126 1	64 1	3,373 96	
34 —	21 —	18 —	7 —	7 —	1 —	3 1	267 4	45
70 1	47 1	28 —	21 1	8 —	7 —	2 —	481 7	
8,635 298 8,933	6,614 201 6,815	5,359 171 5,530	2,782 64 2,846	1,679 30 1,709	1,561 23 1,584	925 12 937	73,189 3,249 76,438	50

47. HEADS OF DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLDS BY INDUSTRY (SUB-GROUP) BY SEX

INDUSTRY	SEX	Row no.	Less than 200	200-399	400-599	600-799
UTILITIES						
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER	M	1	33	226	937	636
	F		5	12	17	15
GAS MANUFACTURE AND DISTRIBUTION	M		4	26	99	94
	F		1	3	2	1
WATER SUPPLY	M	5	1	28	317	206
	F		1	2	2	3
	M		38	280	1,353	936
SUB-TOTAL	F		7	17	21	19
	T		45	297	1,374	955
COMMERCE						
RETAIL TRADE ONLY	M	10	1,403	5,262	12,325	10,113
	F		780	1,182	1,436	1,059
RETAIL AND WHOLESALE TRADE	M		155	758	2,392	2,624
	F		48	113	143	122
WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY	M		34	175	633	682
	F	15	7	16	19	28
IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE	M		83	496	1,821	2,515
	F		16	76	156	106
BANK AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	M		49	156	784	943
	F		6	29	54	48
INSURANCE	M	20	9	28	93	132
	F		1	2	6	3
REAL ESTATE	M		5	46	129	116
	F		1	6	5	1
BROKERS AND COMMERCIAL AGENTS	M		17	57	224	255
	F	25	3	5	7	3
	M		1,755	6,978	18,401	17,380
SUB-TOTAL	F		862	1,429	1,826	1,370
	T		2,617	8,407	20,227	18,750
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION						
RAILWAY	M		12	67	422	332
	F	30	1	—	5	3
TRAMWAY AND BUSES	M		30	163	1,243	1,395
	F		—	6	6	5
AIR TRANSPORT	M		4	42	191	232
	F		—	2	10	12
TAXIS AND PUBLIC HIRED CARS	M	35	49	287	1,722	2,715
	F		—	2	10	13
NON-POWER DRIVEN TRANSPORT	M		39	119	196	92
	F		6	6	1	1
OCEAN AND WATER TRANSPORT	M		198	724	3,205	3,089
	F	40	131	67	99	61
LAND TRANSPORT, N.E.C.	M		137	966	4,466	4,763
	F		6	11	18	25
SERVICES INCIDENTAL TO TRANSPORT	M		277	1,372	3,515	2,602
	F		12	42	48	49
STORAGE AND WAREHOUSES	M	45	56	280	734	636
	F		9	10	7	2
COMMUNICATIONS	M		12	94	582	563
	F		1	12	13	16
	M		814	4,114	16,276	16,419
SUB-TOTAL	F	50	166	158	217	187
	T		980	4,272	16,493	16,606

BY MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME—(Contd.)

MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (HK \$)

800-999	1,000-1,199	1,200-1,499	1,500-1,999	2,000-2,499	2,500-4,499	4,500 and over	Total	Row no.
334 9	249 7	218 3	162 1	90 3	119 —	123 1	3,127 73	1
54 2	50 1	36 —	32 —	23 2	9 —	12 1	439 13	
123 —	89 —	71 1	47 —	24 —	33 —	14 —	953 9	5
511 11 522	388 8 396	325 4 329	241 1 242	137 5 142	161 — 161	149 2 151	4,519 95 4,614	
5,948 668	5,127 457	3,717 379	2,350 181	1,436 104	1,146 70	414 26	49,241 6,342	10
1,958 92	2,742 90	1,821 68	1,906 65	1,646 47	1,688 57	870 24	18,560 869	
458 22	475 11	352 16	286 7	167 4	182 7	87 4	3,531 141	15
2,081 101	2,828 93	1,933 64	2,191 71	2,017 81	2,221 69	1,573 43	19,759 876	
766 39	1,067 39	780 26	868 32	779 36	936 38	709 13	7,837 360	
126 2	173 9	110 7	145 12	138 2	163 3	136 1	1,253 48	20
88 5	113 5	65 5	88 1	84 2	91 2	98 3	923 36	
184 5	231 6	139 2	135 4	77 3	64 6	26 1	1,409 45	25
11,609 934 12,543	12,756 710 13,466	8,917 567 9,484	7,969 373 8,342	6,344 279 6,623	6,491 252 6,743	3,913 115 4,028	102,513 8,717 111,230	
197 1	124 2	105 —	52 —	28 1	23 1	7 —	1,369 14	30
592 3	389 1	262 2	134 2	76 —	43 —	11 —	4,338 25	
155 6	175 17	147 7	154 15	150 12	221 20	247 5	1,718 106	
1,720 11	1,311 3	779 4	415 6	180 —	99 1	30 —	9,307 50	35
47 3	37 —	17 —	9 1	4 —	1 —	2 —	563 18	
1,835 38	1,605 63	1,227 27	888 43	838 70	748 43	427 10	14,784 652	40
2,175 15	1,553 17	1,041 8	468 5	202 1	105 2	14 1	15,890 109	
1,378 24	1,066 35	861 24	458 11	288 15	233 9	135 4	12,185 273	
375 4	269 1	203 3	112 2	53 1	41 1	14 —	2,773 40	45
393 15	346 9	337 9	247 5	193 5	238 3	158 1	3,163 89	
8,867 120 8,987	6,875 148 7,023	4,979 84 5,063	2,937 90 3,027	2,012 105 2,117	1,752 80 1,832	1,045 21 1,066	66,090 1,376 67,466	50

47. HEADS OF DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLDS BY INDUSTRY (SUB-GROUP) BY SEX

INDUSTRY	SEX	Row no.	Less than 200	200-399	400-599	600-799
SERVICES						
GOVERNMENT SERVICES AND ARMED FORCES	M	1	130	612	3,858	6,213
	F		15	52	71	71
EDUCATION SERVICES	M		82	398	1,223	1,147
	F		61	334	332	323
MEDICAL, DENTAL AND HEALTH SERVICES	M	5	75	369	1,481	1,141
	F		44	255	258	250
RELIGIOUS, WELFARE AND SOCIAL ORGANISATIONS	M		114	207	349	331
	F		122	122	103	63
LAWYERS, ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, ETC.	M	10	29	87	385	509
	F		2	8	27	21
TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS	M		47	235	534	521
	F		11	34	48	31
PERSONAL SERVICES	M		333	1,759	4,021	2,705
	F		875	1,718	1,441	786
SANITARY SERVICES	M	15	99	622	2,154	1,173
	F		181	498	442	381
RECREATION AND SPORTS	M		50	325	1,172	970
	F		6	49	86	65
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	M	20	434	2,368	7,688	6,911
	F		306	1,173	1,001	648
PHOTOGRAPHIC	M		11	69	184	207
	F		1	2	5	5
SERVICES, N.E.C.	M		132	539	970	982
	F		53	72	54	59
SUB-TOTAL	M	25	1,536	7,590	24,019	22,810
	F		1,677	4,317	3,868	2,703
	T		3,213	11,907	27,887	25,513
UNCLASSIFIED	M	30	1,496	2,135	3,692	2,846
	F		659	604	822	482
	T		2,155	2,739	4,514	3,328
ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE	M		5,644	5,091	8,030	6,454
	F		12,393	14,166	28,717	21,203
	T		18,037	19,257	36,747	27,657
JOB-SEEKERS	M	35	412	387	580	384
	F		161	105	204	88
	T		573	492	784	472
TOTAL	M		19,276	57,037	156,244	133,821
	F		22,181	33,076	49,267	35,202
	T		41,457	90,113	205,511	169,023

BY MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME—(Contd.)

MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (HK \$)

800-999	1,000-1,199	1,200-1,499	1,500-1,999	2,000-2,499	2,500-4,499	4,500 and over	Total	Row no.
3,177 46	2,138 39	2,257 48	2,019 35	1,928 35	2,885 59	1,509 55	26,726 526	1
977 298	1,456 304	1,490 307	1,630 227	1,476 232	1,903 255	577 79	12,359 2,752	
823 213	728 132	606 138	460 130	407 81	633 101	742 62	7,465 1,664	5
228 54	262 45	253 38	177 26	165 19	181 23	59 12	2,326 627	
401 15	574 23	403 17	454 16	424 15	628 10	496 13	4,390 167	10
344 19	315 12	273 18	174 9	91 12	92 13	40 3	2,666 210	
1,521 566	1,071 282	838 300	427 139	240 87	199 90	104 77	13,218 6,361	
632 187	401 129	402 123	103 33	51 9	24 4	8 —	5,669 1,987	15
671 59	714 73	537 39	471 33	297 46	331 23	161 14	5,699 493	
3,785 454	3,020 296	2,249 254	1,285 129	711 71	541 47	226 14	29,218 4,393	20
116 2	136 3	124 1	77 —	50 1	54 —	14 2	1,042 22	
702 25	826 34	620 24	577 25	534 14	626 21	383 15	6,891 396	
13,377 1,938 15,315	11,641 1,372 13,013	10,052 1,307 11,359	7,854 802 8,656	6,374 622 6,996	8,097 646 8,743	4,319 346 4,665	117,669 19,598 137,267	25
1,674 302 1,976	1,203 192 1,395	1,094 161 1,255	513 72 585	324 21 345	248 23 271	69 6 75	15,294 3,344 18,638	30
4,716 12,353 17,069	4,219 9,765 13,984	3,319 7,297 10,616	2,371 4,013 6,384	1,652 2,469 4,121	1,385 1,790 3,175	576 636 1,212	43,457 114,802 158,259	
209 66 275	185 69 254	132 38 170	58 25 83	36 14 50	27 9 36	13 3 16	2,423 782 3,205	35
76,666 20,307 96,973	66,248 15,054 81,302	50,451 11,798 62,249	34,209 6,175 40,384	24,445 3,888 28,333	24,218 2,997 27,215	13,249 1,199 14,448	655,864 201,144 857,008	

48. HEADS OF DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLDS BY OCCUPATION (SUB-GROUP)

OCCUPATION	SEX	Row no.	Less than 200	200-399	400-599	600-799
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL WORKERS						
ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS	M	1	2	5	18	25
	F		—	—	—	1
AGRONOMISTS, CHEMISTS AND PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS	M		—	—	2	6
	F		—	—	1	—
PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND DENTISTS	M	5	5	8	20	26
	F		—	1	2	1
DECK AND ENGINE OFFICERS	M		—	1	5	14
	F		—	—	—	—
QUALIFIED TEACHERS, PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND KINDERGARTENS	M		13	43	127	132
	F	10	2	53	115	84
QUALIFIED TEACHERS, SECONDARY SCHOOLS	M		11	30	110	182
	F		5	9	25	41
PROFESSORS, LECTURERS, ETC.	M		4	8	12	24
	F		1	1	3	3
CLERGY AND MEMBERS OF RELIGIOUS ORDERS	M	15	65	39	61	76
	F		47	29	38	26
JUDGES, JURISTS, LAWYERS, ETC.	M		—	1	3	2
	F		—	1	—	—
QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS	M		4	9	99	157
	F	20	1	1	10	5
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL STAFF, QUALIFIED	M		2	1	11	24
	F		—	1	2	—
SUB-TOTAL	M		106	145	468	668
	F		56	96	196	161
	T	25	162	241	664	829
ARTISTS, DRAUGHTSMEN AND TECHNICIANS						
DRAUGHTSMEN AND TECHNOLOGICAL ASSISTANTS...	M		13	37	264	382
	F		1	3	11	6
NURSE, MID-WIVES AND SUB-PROFESSIONAL MEDICAL WORKERS	M		43	158	445	456
	F		13	45	95	95
TECHNICIANS, N.E.C.	M	30	2	10	41	79
	F		1	2	4	2
JUNIOR TECHNICIANS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE ...	M		2	8	54	81
	F		—	—	2	—
ARTISTS, DESIGNERS, WRITERS, ETC.	M		26	93	371	499
	F	35	1	4	19	12
ATHLETIC TRAINERS AND PROFESSIONAL JOCKEYS...	M		2	3	22	36
	F		—	1	—	2
LIBRARIANS, TEACHERS AND WELFARE WORKERS, NOT PROFESSIONALLY QUALIFIED	M		27	96	287	353
	F		11	49	81	66
SUB-TOTAL	M	40	115	405	1,484	1,886
	F		27	104	212	183
	T		142	509	1,696	2,069
ADMINISTRATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND MANAGERIAL WORKERS						
DIRECTORS, MANAGERS AND WORKING PRO- PRIETORS	M		415	991	2,887	3,906
	F		108	161	202	195
MASTER FARMERS	M	45	524	1,045	1,232	655
	F		159	140	141	56
MASTER FISHERMEN	M		171	332	495	348
	F		21	19	30	12
SENIOR OFFICIALS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE	M		—	3	11	9
	F	50	—	—	1	—
NON-LOCAL OFFICIALS IN FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH SERVICES	M		1	—	1	1
	F		2	—	1	1
SUB-TOTAL	M		1,111	2,371	4,626	4,919
	F		290	320	375	264
	T	55	1,401	2,691	5,001	5,183

BY SEX BY MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME

MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (HK \$)

800-999	1,000-1,199	1,200-1,499	1,500-1,999	2,000-2,499	2,500-4,499	4,500 and over	Total	Row no.
45	90	72	158	197	455	445	1,512	1
1	1	—	2	—	—	1	6	
8	15	20	22	23	56	38	190	
—	—	—	—	—	4	1	6	
27	68	51	67	95	299	585	1,251	5
2	6	3	6	6	19	29	75	
14	20	28	52	71	133	202	540	
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
191	375	501	583	492	513	54	3,024	
116	157	153	83	99	117	18	997	10
207	377	414	528	536	768	177	3,340	
39	53	60	63	68	69	32	464	
21	51	43	87	132	332	261	975	
6	3	5	7	6	22	15	72	
69	101	98	77	81	99	19	785	15
21	18	10	17	14	14	3	237	
4	11	6	11	28	68	183	317	
—	—	1	—	1	1	1	5	
141	194	160	178	194	262	199	1,597	
4	8	4	9	5	1	2	50	20
33	39	45	59	66	172	132	584	
4	5	2	3	10	9	8	44	
760	1,341	1,438	1,822	1,915	3,157	2,295	14,115	
193	251	238	190	209	257	110	1,957	
953	1,592	1,676	2,012	2,124	3,414	2,405	16,072	25
343	528	479	528	570	784	402	4,330	
4	9	6	10	4	8	8	70	
352	388	332	279	235	288	131	3,107	
86	78	78	89	61	72	28	740	
60	86	56	64	43	71	26	538	30
5	—	1	2	2	3	—	22	
56	61	59	53	27	31	4	436	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
372	513	339	400	262	304	150	3,329	
22	22	19	16	22	20	11	168	35
26	25	24	31	15	15	3	202	
1	—	—	—	2	—	—	6	
276	392	335	286	237	224	67	2,580	
64	57	59	47	43	38	8	523	
1,485	1,993	1,624	1,641	1,389	1,717	783	14,522	40
182	166	163	164	134	141	55	1,531	
1,667	2,159	1,787	1,805	1,523	1,858	838	16,053	
3,444	6,496	4,313	5,711	5,916	7,285	5,446	46,810	
179	210	167	176	190	191	120	1,899	
285	291	135	112	58	43	27	4,407	45
19	20	11	11	1	1	—	559	
285	493	205	213	324	278	338	3,482	
12	9	6	4	5	1	2	121	
34	71	105	157	220	586	529	1,725	
—	1	7	8	7	10	15	49	50
2	8	13	11	34	95	237	403	
—	—	2	—	5	10	25	46	
4,050	7,359	4,771	6,204	6,552	8,287	6,577	56,827	
210	240	193	199	208	213	162	2,674	
4,260	7,599	4,964	6,403	6,760	8,500	6,739	59,501	55

48. HEADS OF DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLDS BY OCCUPATION (SUB-GROUP)

OCCUPATION	SEX	Row no.	Less than 200	200-399	400-599	600-799
CLERICAL AND SALES WORKERS						
BOOK-KEEPERS, CASHIERS, ETC.	M	1	49	326	1,848	2,368
	F		7	72	137	108
STENOGRAPHERS, TYPISTS, OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS	M		3	38	166	215
	F		1	16	35	25
CLERICAL WORKERS	M	5	114	672	3,249	5,014
	F		21	113	266	225
SALESMEN, AUCTIONEERS AND ADVERTISING AGENTS	M		22	91	310	363
	F		1	3	9	4
DEMONSTRATORS, COMMERICAL TRAVELLERS AND AGENTS	M		43	157	678	858
	F	10	—	8	10	16
SALES WORKERS, N.E.C.	M		1,465	6,271	15,886	13,147
	F		821	1,308	1,626	1,206
	M		1,696	7,555	22,137	21,965
SUB-TOTAL	F		851	1,520	2,083	1,584
	T	15	2,547	9,075	24,220	23,549
FARMERS, FISHERFOLK, ETC.						
FARM HANDS	M		1,004	2,235	2,720	1,292
	F		362	432	274	125
FISHERMEN	M		359	849	1,202	727
	F		36	42	62	25
TRAPPERS	M	20	4	13	21	13
	F		5	4	3	—
UNSKILLED/MANUAL WORKERS, FARMING, FORESTRY AND FISHING	M		468	957	1,081	555
	F		256	239	179	80
	M		1,835	4,054	5,024	2,587
SUB-TOTAL	F	25	659	717	518	230
	T		2,494	4,771	5,542	2,817
MINERS, QUARRYMEN, ETC.	M		75	290	647	480
	F		25	50	66	39
	T		100	340	713	519
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION WORKERS						
SEAMEN, FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS	M	30	88	313	1,700	1,816
	F		1	2	8	12
SEAMEN, LOCAL CRAFT	M		48	188	814	712
	F		63	26	36	25
LIGHTER CREWS	M		9	49	163	163
	F	35	—	5	3	1
DRIVERS AND CONDUCTORS, ROAD TRANSPORT ...	M		142	883	6,315	7,871
	F		1	9	22	17
DRIVERS, CONDUCTORS, ETC. RAILWAY	M		11	50	316	265
	F		1	—	4	2
SUPERVISORY STAFF, TRANSPORT SERVICES	M	40	4	12	98	197
	F		—	1	—	1
TELECOMMUNICATION OPERATORS	M		2	16	113	123
	F		1	6	7	11
POSTMASTERS	M		—	2	4	7
	F	45	—	—	—	—
POSTMEN AND MESSENGERS	M		5	40	238	205
	F		1	1	1	1
STEVEDORES AND WHARF LABOURERS	M		277	1,357	3,267	2,104
	F		16	24	39	28
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION WORKERS, N.E.C.	M	50	99	530	1,469	1,093
	F		61	31	37	14
	M		685	3,440	14,497	14,556
SUB-TOTAL	F		145	105	157	112
	T		830	3,545	14,654	14,668

BY SEX BY MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME—(Contd.)

MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (HK \$)

800-999	1,000-1,199	1,200-1,499	1,500-1,999	2,000-2,499	2,500-4,499	4,500 and over	Total	Row no.
1,733 91	1,731 71	1,218 69	1,041 45	611 26	486 29	112 3	11,523 658	1
167 26	186 31	126 36	115 26	80 24	76 22	34 21	1,206 263	5
4,072 186	4,673 184	3,548 127	3,221 161	2,276 132	1,846 123	451 40	29,136 1,578	
293 4	431 7	255 7	253 9	216 5	183 8	91 3	2,508 60	10
618 21	797 14	547 12	478 5	317 9	265 6	83 1	4,841 102	
7,692 690	6,195 514	4,570 397	2,550 183	1,273 99	916 53	256 16	60,221 6,913	
14,575 1,018 15,593	14,013 821 14,834	10,264 648 10,912	7,658 429 8,087	4,773 295 5,068	3,772 241 4,013	1,027 84 1,111	109,435 9,574 119,009	15
551 38	574 33	247 23	147 5	95 5	50 3	16 —	8,931 1,300	20
419 11	516 21	207 8	164 5	260 7	169 2	236 5	5,108 224	
6 1	6 —	6 —	2 —	2 —	— —	— —	73 13	
228 27	216 14	97 11	50 4	39 3	18 2	6 1	3,715 816	25
1,204 77 1,281	1,312 68 1,380	557 42 599	363 14 377	396 15 411	237 7 244	258 6 264	17,827 2,353 20,180	
230 8 238	192 14 206	150 9 159	73 2 75	45 1 46	33 1 34	7 — 7	2,222 215 2,437	
1,088 5	855 7	658 3	360 2	227 1	148 1	24 1	7,277 43	30
406 16	321 24	244 12	135 12	163 36	124 14	34 4	3,189 268	35
79 1	72 1	49 2	26 3	22 1	11 1	7 1	650 19	
3,862 14	2,765 7	1,718 4	812 6	318 —	142 2	15 —	24,843 82	
158 1	86 —	72 —	24 —	16 —	2 1	2 —	1,002 9	40
132 1	140 1	118 1	113 3	111 1	117 4	55 —	1,097 13	
103 4	113 5	111 4	119 2	91 3	155 4	99 3	1,045 50	
5 —	8 —	10 —	8 —	13 —	16 —	1 —	74 —	45
105 1	99 —	88 —	48 —	19 —	19 —	2 —	868 5	
1,043 15	682 25	542 11	198 17	142 17	67 12	16 —	9,695 204	
591 15	472 10	399 6	161 5	109 2	73 —	46 3	5,042 184	50
7,572 73 7,645	5,613 80 5,693	4,009 43 4,052	2,004 50 2,054	1,231 61 1,292	874 39 913	301 12 313	54,782 877 55,659	

48. HEADS OF DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLDS BY OCCUPATION (SUB-GROUP)

OCCUPATION	SEX	Row no.	Less than 200	200-399	400-599	600-799
CRAFTSMEN, PRODUCTION WORKERS AND LABOURERS						
FOREMEN AND INSPECTORS, INDUSTRY	M	1	49	253	1,380	2,132
	F		15	61	104	86
TEXTILE WORKERS	M		425	2,636	9,322	5,987
	F		782	2,018	2,356	1,618
GARMENT WORKERS	M	5	523	2,505	7,717	6,634
	F		1,291	2,833	3,569	2,272
LEATHER PRODUCT WORKERS	M		180	892	2,455	1,585
	F		89	238	314	239
METAL MAKING AND TREATING WORKERS	M		173	818	2,653	2,274
	F		97	223	262	163
PRECISION INSTRUMENT WORKERS AND JEWELLERS	M		63	273	1,074	1,158
	F		21	58	88	92
METAL WORKERS	M		241	1,286	5,270	4,799
	F		137	398	454	305
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC WORKERS	M	15	120	759	3,117	2,858
	F		23	168	136	111
WOOD WORKERS	M		299	1,362	4,483	3,880
	F		16	31	49	45
PAINTERS AND PAPER-HANGERS	M		123	574	1,751	1,540
	F		7	17	21	22
BUILDING WORKERS	M		679	3,095	7,613	5,748
	F		126	358	355	212
PRINTING WORKERS	M		80	594	2,195	1,868
	F		22	45	55	45
GLASS AND CERAMIC WORKERS	M	25	42	224	737	596
	F		11	37	34	19
FOOD AND BEVERAGE WORKERS	M		123	642	2,347	1,665
	F		49	83	90	72
CHEMICAL WORKERS	M		20	68	345	276
	F		15	46	40	29
TOBACCO WORKERS	M		3	14	39	34
	F		3	6	4	5
CRAFTSMEN AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, N.E.C....	M		651	2,934	8,755	5,732
	F		1,307	2,019	2,430	1,611
PACKERS	M	35	44	256	617	458
	F		270	631	593	418
STATIONARY ENGINE OPERATORS	M		52	231	1,193	1,209
	F		6	12	14	15
FREIGHT HANDLERS	M		45	257	698	472
	F		10	8	10	16
UNSKILLED AND MANUAL WORKERS, N.E.C.	M		535	2,282	4,945	3,202
	F		564	991	836	602
SUB-TOTAL	M	45	4,470	21,955	68,706	54,107
	F		4,861	10,281	11,814	7,997
	T		9,331	32,236	80,520	62,104

BY SEX BY MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME—(Contd.)

MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (HK \$)

800-999	1,000-1,199	1,200-1,499	1,500-1,999	2,000-2,499	2,500-4,499	4,500 and over	Total	Row no.
1,628	1,638	1,181	906	474	329	92	10,062	1
58	63	21	28	13	12	3	464	
3,209	2,280	1,866	745	365	186	39	27,060	
825	514	503	116	44	15	2	8,793	
3,745	2,776	2,027	1,095	519	294	68	27,903	5
1,287	644	536	178	73	22	5	12,710	
884	580	453	201	101	51	13	7,395	
98	70	65	15	5	2	4	1,139	
1,099	795	696	271	151	73	30	9,033	
99	35	29	6	2	2	1	919	10
669	593	393	220	136	72	13	4,664	
36	22	13	3	2	2	—	337	
2,384	1,701	1,458	595	285	168	42	18,229	
125	84	65	21	9	3	—	1,601	
1,481	1,185	864	414	196	145	48	11,187	15
63	48	32	8	6	1	—	596	
1,826	1,219	1,010	458	225	157	34	14,953	
14	12	9	5	1	3	—	185	
641	412	336	115	47	21	6	5,566	
8	6	3	2	—	—	—	86	20
2,455	1,636	1,189	503	207	89	25	23,239	
94	67	40	15	3	—	—	1,270	
978	791	545	307	151	83	26	7,618	
23	24	7	9	6	2	—	238	
288	206	178	71	29	23	4	2,398	25
15	10	3	3	1	2	1	136	
864	621	586	231	114	60	23	7,276	
34	18	30	6	—	3	1	386	
156	124	87	60	45	18	16	1,215	
18	13	9	—	1	1	—	172	30
17	23	7	12	4	2	—	155	
4	1	1	—	—	—	—	24	
2,878	2,058	1,513	680	322	146	42	25,711	
760	432	338	103	30	16	1	9,047	
253	165	142	64	27	17	3	2,046	35
214	132	93	35	13	2	1	2,402	
589	398	323	150	71	30	6	4,252	
3	5	4	—	—	1	—	60	
296	197	208	77	47	27	4	2,328	
4	8	3	1	3	1	1	65	40
1,552	950	810	290	121	57	12	14,756	
225	142	138	41	10	5	1	3,555	
27,892	20,348	15,872	7,465	3,637	2,048	546	227,046	
4,007	2,350	1,942	595	222	95	21	44,185	
31,899	22,698	17,814	8,060	3,859	2,143	567	271,231	45

48. HEADS OF DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLDS BY OCCUPATION (SUB-GROUP)

OCCUPATION	SEX	Row no.	Less than 200	200-399	400-599	600-799
SERVICE, SPORT AND RECREATION WORKERS						
DISCIPLINED SERVICES, INSPECTORATE	M	1	3	3	52	103
	F		—	1	1	4
DISCIPLINED SERVICES, LOWER RANKS	M		26	123	1,329	3,912
	F		—	4	19	10
MINOR SUPERVISORY STAFF, GOVERNMENT SERVICES	M	5	26	200	1,181	870
	F		1	12	11	12
DOMESTIC/OFFICE SERVANTS	M		1,067	6,272	15,166	11,427
	F		1,802	4,397	3,434	2,338
HOTEL-KEEPERS AND STAFF	M	10	142	721	2,533	2,300
	F		38	174	170	127
PERSONAL SERVICES	M		136	891	2,399	1,560
	F		21	77	73	53
LAUNDRY WORKERS	M		33	266	902	554
	F		95	203	186	139
PHOTOGRAPHERS	M	15	11	73	231	246
	F		1	1	6	2
EMBALMERS AND UNDERTAKERS	M		10	35	81	53
	F		3	6	3	3
SERVICE, SPORT AND RECREATION WORKERS, N.E.C.	M	20	100	409	1,386	987
	F		30	65	99	104
SUB-TOTAL	M		1,554	8,993	25,260	22,012
	F		1,991	4,940	4,002	2,792
	T		3,545	13,933	29,262	24,804
ARMED FORCES	M	25	45	71	243	188
	F		1	2	4	1
	T		46	73	247	189
UNCLASSIFIED	M		1,528	2,280	4,542	3,615
	F		721	670	919	548
	T		2,249	2,950	5,461	4,163
ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE	M	30	5,644	5,091	8,030	6,454
	F		12,393	14,166	28,717	21,203
	T		18,037	19,257	36,747	27,657
JOB-SEEKERS	M	35	412	387	580	384
	F		161	105	204	88
	T		573	492	784	472
TOTAL	M		19,276	57,037	156,244	133,821
	F		22,181	33,076	49,267	35,202
	T		41,457	90,113	205,511	169,023

BY SEX BY MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME—(Contd.)

MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (HK \$)

800-999	1,000-1,199	1,200-1,499	1,500-1,999	2,000-2,499	2,500-4,499	4,500 and over	Total	Row no.
65 2	102 3	221 5	294 —	324 2	549 5	188 —	1,904 23	1
1,625 7	603 3	529 3	264 2	107 —	66 —	9 —	8,593 48	
533 7	439 3	388 4	276 3	149 —	140 1	21 1	4,223 55	5
6,308 1,431	4,198 729	3,457 787	1,446 264	620 115	357 94	144 82	50,462 15,473	
1,336 95	1,072 86	861 80	508 57	254 40	165 22	51 9	9,943 898	10
817 50	524 33	434 24	183 24	107 14	77 12	22 3	7,150 384	
261 95	161 44	145 38	60 14	24 4	28 4	6 1	2,440 823	
135 1	158 2	151 4	77 2	43 1	53 —	12 —	1,190 20	15
31 2	20 —	18 1	9 —	7 —	7 1	— —	271 19	
589 88	539 116	406 62	250 45	168 52	126 33	79 6	5,039 700	20
11,700 1,778 13,478	7,816 1,019 8,835	6,610 1,008 7,618	3,367 411 3,778	1,803 228 2,031	1,568 172 1,740	532 102 634	91,215 18,443 109,658	
107 2 109	107 1 108	206 2 208	390 — 390	500 1 501	725 1 726	191 — 191	2,773 15 2,788	25
2,166 340 2,506	1,750 210 1,960	1,499 175 1,674	793 83 876	516 31 547	388 31 419	143 8 151	19,220 3,736 22,956	
4,716 12,353 17,069	4,219 9,765 13,984	3,319 7,297 10,616	2,371 4,013 6,384	1,652 2,469 4,121	1,385 1,790 3,175	576 636 1,212	43,457 114,802 158,259	30
209 66 275	185 69 254	132 38 170	58 25 83	36 14 50	27 9 36	13 3 16	2,423 782 3,205	35
76,666 20,307 96,973	66,248 15,054 81,302	50,451 11,798 62,249	34,209 6,175 40,384	24,445 3,888 28,333	24,218 2,997 27,215	13,249 1,199 14,448	655,864 201,144 857,008	

49. NUMBER OF DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD

HONG KONG ISLAND

MONTHLY
HOUSEHOLD
INCOME (HK \$)

HOUSEHOLD SIZE (PERSONS)	Row no.	Central	Sheung Wan	West	Mid-levels and Pok Fu Lam	Peak	Wan Chai	Tai Hang	North Point	Shau Kei Wan	Aberdeen	South	Sub-total	Tsim Sha Tsui	Yau Ma Tei	Mong Kok
LESS THAN 200																
1	1	192	853	1,053	112	5	1,201	312	632	849	297	97	5,603	373	1,675	1,507
2-6		56	302	416	109	3	476	219	352	684	334	97	3,048	172	598	562
7+		2	22	18	9	—	26	14	12	64	73	16	256	11	38	32
SUB-TOTAL		250	1,177	1,487	230	8	1,703	545	996	1,597	704	210	8,907	556	2,311	2,101
200-399																
1	5	350	1,093	1,415	188	50	1,979	547	1,206	1,043	265	79	8,215	781	3,685	3,004
2-6		226	826	1,435	134	7	1,542	478	1,484	2,233	1,136	186	9,687	391	2,255	1,923
7+		12	48	103	16	—	108	46	81	436	324	58	1,232	17	115	74
SUB-TOTAL		588	1,967	2,953	338	57	3,629	1,071	2,771	3,712	1,725	323	19,134	1,189	6,055	5,001
400-599																
1	10	367	1,065	1,599	190	230	2,556	850	1,506	1,120	351	101	9,935	1,032	4,717	3,608
2-6		524	1,908	4,362	315	29	4,055	1,608	3,838	5,564	3,468	394	26,065	1,228	6,922	6,283
7+		43	300	668	60	1	421	216	362	1,933	1,365	164	5,533	83	620	553
SUB-TOTAL		934	3,273	6,629	565	260	7,032	2,674	5,706	8,617	5,184	659	41,533	2,343	12,259	10,444
600-799																
1	15	107	312	439	71	12	932	370	700	353	116	25	3,437	548	1,768	1,323
2-6		598	1,852	4,726	339	22	4,497	1,762	4,580	4,693	3,320	223	26,612	1,585	7,354	6,421
7+		142	480	1,396	89	3	919	316	805	2,270	1,364	119	7,903	237	1,193	1,070
SUB-TOTAL		847	2,644	6,561	499	37	6,348	2,448	6,085	7,316	4,800	367	37,952	2,370	10,315	8,814
800-999																
1	20	69	204	276	49	4	560	251	375	177	50	11	2,026	415	870	694
2-6		407	1,283	2,971	267	48	3,468	1,469	3,705	2,422	1,692	105	17,837	1,221	4,870	4,233
7+		123	451	1,265	64	1	844	293	830	1,390	894	68	6,223	246	1,125	1,003
SUB-TOTAL		599	1,938	4,512	380	53	4,872	2,013	4,910	3,989	2,636	184	26,086	1,882	6,865	5,930
1,000-1,199																
1		36	81	84	48	—	261	184	245	80	26	5	1,050	282	353	230
2-6		385	1,027	2,254	473	26	2,874	1,759	3,866	1,756	1,244	90	15,754	1,419	3,961	3,469
7+		187	573	1,413	131	—	1,074	518	1,202	1,262	872	52	7,284	367	1,389	1,178
SUB-TOTAL		608	1,681	3,751	652	26	4,209	2,461	5,313	3,098	2,142	147	24,088	2,068	5,703	4,877
1,200-1,499																
1	25	41	113	116	44	1	242	138	253	49	24	31	1,052	235	314	230
2-6		329	808	1,593	387	15	2,246	1,439	3,791	1,219	760	115	12,702	1,328	3,158	2,441
7+		146	412	980	86	2	862	374	1,270	914	583	44	5,673	320	1,169	945
SUB-TOTAL		516	1,333	2,689	517	18	3,350	1,951	5,314	2,182	1,367	190	19,427	1,883	4,641	3,616
1,500-1,999																
1	30	36	62	61	61	3	96	109	123	23	7	6	587	263	171	104
2-6		247	564	1,008	604	19	1,685	1,630	2,718	688	287	66	9,516	1,771	2,131	1,627
7+		120	386	739	163	1	732	471	1,021	545	296	30	4,504	384	1,008	840
SUB-TOTAL		403	1,012	1,808	828	23	2,513	2,210	3,862	1,256	590	102	14,607	2,418	3,310	2,571
2,000-2,499																
1	35	24	27	31	103	7	82	71	78	27	5	10	465	186	120	62
2-6		191	321	621	842	32	961	1,594	2,032	385	100	136	7,215	1,556	1,315	980
7+		88	243	463	197	5	521	520	774	277	107	12	3,207	358	624	527
SUB-TOTAL		303	591	1,115	1,142	44	1,564	2,185	2,884	689	212	158	10,887	2,100	2,059	1,569
2,500-4,499																
1	40	29	28	22	204	21	79	93	71	24	3	21	595	194	91	45
2-6		209	246	483	1,797	217	723	1,991	1,954	239	61	417	8,337	1,514	963	682
7+		60	166	324	420	18	394	675	779	153	52	33	3,074	416	509	447
SUB-TOTAL		298	440	829	2,421	256	1,196	2,759	2,804	416	116	471	12,006	2,124	1,563	1,174
4,500 AND OVER																
1		31	11	15	152	96	23	55	27	9	6	29	454	88	31	16
2-6		70	79	111	2,092	1,225	159	1,012	553	34	23	804	6,162	497	244	160
7+		24	47	68	435	159	84	424	261	34	23	138	1,697	174	104	80
SUB-TOTAL		125	137	194	2,679	1,480	266	1,491	841	77	52	971	8,313	759	379	256
TOTAL																
1	45	1,282	3,849	5,111	1,222	429	8,011	2,980	5,216	3,754	1,150	415	33,419	4,397	13,795	10,823
2-6		3,242	9,216	19,980	7,359	1,643	22,686	14,961	28,873	19,917	12,425	2,633	142,935	12,682	33,771	28,781
7+		947	3,128	7,437	1,670	190	5,985	3,867	7,397	9,278	5,953	734	46,586	2,613	7,894	6,749
TOTAL		5,471	16,193	32,528	10,251	2,262	36,682	21,808	41,486	32,949	19,528	3,782	222,940	19,692	55,460	46,353

INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY CENSUS AREA AND DISTRICT

KOWLOON

NEW KOWLOON

NEW TERRITORIES

Hung Hom	Ho Man Tin	Sub-total	Cheung Sha Wan	Shek Kip Mei	Kowloon Tong	Kai Tak	Ngau Tau Kok	Lei Yue Mun	Sub-total	Tsuen Wan	Yuen Long	Tai Po	Islands	Sai Kung	Sub-total	Marine	Total	Row no.
1,319	33	4,907	2,527	999	37	2,012	470	687	6,732	656	1,926	1,849	778	167	5,376	240	22,858	1
511	57	1,900	879	825	80	1,940	505	1,054	5,283	631	2,010	2,120	859	262	5,882	404	16,517	
25	3	109	57	85	11	212	52	144	561	66	381	341	98	44	930	226	2,082	
1,855	93	6,916	3,463	1,909	128	4,164	1,027	1,885	12,576	1,353	4,317	4,310	1,735	473	12,188	870	41,457	
2,696	98	10,264	4,608	994	57	2,493	905	685	9,742	1,429	1,339	1,234	282	169	4,453	99	32,773	5
1,742	152	6,463	3,210	2,619	85	6,930	1,792	3,481	18,117	2,703	4,369	4,481	1,257	505	13,315	743	48,325	
63	26	295	204	471	6	1,463	337	776	3,257	538	1,458	1,142	346	126	3,610	621	9,015	
4,501	276	17,022	8,022	4,084	148	10,886	3,034	4,942	31,116	4,670	7,166	6,857	1,885	800	21,378	1,463	90,113	
3,353	131	12,841	5,339	904	48	2,656	1,187	799	10,933	2,199	922	877	206	91	4,295	76	38,080	
6,064	862	21,359	12,598	6,569	218	20,122	6,108	10,335	55,950	12,369	6,294	6,199	1,417	665	26,944	806	131,124	10
409	333	1,998	1,713	2,398	82	7,746	2,006	3,955	17,900	3,332	3,115	2,577	649	312	9,985	891	36,307	
9,826	1,326	36,198	19,650	9,871	348	30,524	9,301	15,089	84,783	17,900	10,331	9,653	2,272	1,068	41,224	1,773	205,511	
1,308	91	5,038	1,669	249	25	949	547	255	3,694	713	287	229	49	34	1,312	23	13,504	
7,803	1,156	24,319	9,048	5,290	148	16,354	7,240	6,342	44,422	8,994	3,377	3,276	631	387	16,665	408	112,426	
1,147	669	4,316	2,189	3,007	67	9,407	2,985	3,911	21,566	3,930	2,175	1,921	333	240	8,599	709	43,093	15
10,258	1,916	33,673	12,906	8,546	240	26,710	10,772	10,508	69,682	13,637	5,839	5,426	1,013	661	26,576	1,140	169,023	
636	54	2,669	839	143	10	393	249	94	1,728	213	150	155	24	16	558	10	6,991	
5,388	822	16,534	5,194	2,451	95	6,947	4,262	2,219	21,168	3,735	1,235	1,317	216	154	6,657	219	62,415	
1,116	557	4,047	1,499	1,835	38	5,355	2,150	1,777	12,654	2,111	928	842	146	113	4,140	503	27,567	
7,140	1,433	23,250	7,532	4,429	143	12,695	6,661	4,090	35,550	6,059	2,313	2,314	386	283	11,355	732	96,973	20
216	54	1,135	293	50	16	221	116	58	754	109	89	95	16	18	327	14	3,280	
3,654	928	13,431	3,738	1,991	133	4,847	3,342	1,497	15,548	2,639	1,036	1,102	167	96	5,040	292	50,065	
1,247	549	4,730	1,463	1,525	51	4,556	2,026	1,411	11,032	1,972	958	907	135	93	4,065	846	27,957	
5,117	1,531	19,296	5,494	3,566	200	9,624	5,484	2,966	27,334	4,720	2,083	2,104	318	207	9,432	1,152	81,302	
263	37	1,079	325	123	10	227	310	85	1,080	254	93	84	18	10	459	2	3,672	25
3,082	577	10,586	2,681	1,611	135	3,256	3,164	765	11,612	2,340	737	620	100	59	3,856	135	38,891	
1,214	307	3,955	1,141	1,108	19	2,679	1,829	580	7,356	1,401	444	389	50	49	2,333	369	19,686	
4,559	921	15,620	4,147	2,842	164	6,162	5,303	1,430	20,048	3,995	1,274	1,093	168	118	6,648	506	62,249	
84	69	691	128	17	14	75	47	16	297	39	35	39	9	3	125	6	1,706	
1,645	975	8,149	1,685	651	316	1,402	1,286	326	5,666	717	455	452	80	55	1,759	139	25,229	30
766	329	3,327	982	474	57	1,505	724	297	4,039	558	299	297	33	31	1,218	361	13,449	
2,495	1,373	12,167	2,795	1,142	387	2,982	2,057	639	10,002	1,314	789	788	122	89	3,102	506	40,384	
52	71	491	79	8	18	50	43	11	209	23	30	19	5	4	81	4	1,250	
1,027	1,192	6,070	1,075	304	476	644	733	150	3,382	364	331	329	36	27	1,087	222	17,976	
615	430	2,554	577	183	113	616	388	133	2,010	246	194	182	22	11	655	681	9,107	35
1,694	1,693	9,115	1,731	495	607	1,310	1,164	294	5,601	633	555	530	63	42	1,823	907	28,333	
47	76	453	77	6	35	42	25	12	197	32	27	24	9	1	93	2	1,340	
785	1,767	5,711	852	283	1,003	406	446	45	3,035	225	356	245	30	50	906	132	18,121	
445	641	2,458	457	130	244	274	203	23	1,331	118	122	123	18	7	388	503	7,754	
1,277	2,484	8,622	1,386	419	1,282	722	674	80	4,563	375	505	392	57	58	1,387	637	27,215	40
14	51	200	24	7	17	18	6	4	76	15	6	27	4	3	55	8	793	
128	1,037	2,066	253	129	601	92	71	14	1,160	85	97	181	16	90	469	118	9,975	
85	347	790	120	67	237	76	26	7	533	34	46	37	6	11	134	526	3,680	
227	1,435	3,056	397	203	855	186	103	25	1,769	134	149	245	26	104	658	652	14,448	
9,988	765	39,768	15,908	3,500	287	9,136	3,905	2,706	35,442	5,682	4,904	4,632	1,400	516	17,134	484	126,247	45
31,829	9,525	116,588	41,213	22,723	3,290	62,940	28,949	26,228	185,343	34,802	20,297	20,322	4,809	2,350	82,580	3,618	531,064	
7,132	4,191	28,579	10,402	11,283	925	33,889	12,726	13,014	82,239	14,306	10,120	8,758	1,836	1,037	36,057	6,236	199,697	
48,949	14,481	184,935	67,523	37,506	4,502	105,965	45,580	41,948	303,024	54,790	35,321	33,712	8,045	3,903	135,771	10,338	857,008	

50. NUMBER OF LAND DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLDS BY CAR OWNERSHIP BY MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY CENSUS AREA

NO. OF CARS OWNED FOR
EXCLUSIVE USE

MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (HK \$)	Hong Kong Island	Kowloon	New Kowloon	Tsuen Wan	Yuen Long	Tai Po	Islands	Sai Kung	Total
0									
LESS THAN 200	8,907	6,916	12,576	1,353	4,317	4,310	1,735	473	40,587
200—399	19,134	17,022	31,116	4,670	7,166	6,857	1,885	800	88,650
400—599	41,183	35,952	84,194	17,735	10,190	9,539	2,268	1,045	202,106
600—799	37,171	32,962	68,386	13,338	5,636	5,237	1,011	624	164,365
800—999	25,342	22,578	34,430	5,872	2,195	2,189	384	271	93,261
1,000—1,199	22,555	17,886	25,442	4,420	1,874	1,887	315	176	74,555
1,200—1,499	18,146	14,479	18,760	3,810	1,157	988	164	102	57,606
1,500—1,999	12,712	10,515	8,455	1,158	661	619	118	62	34,300
2,000—2,499	8,281	6,965	4,027	514	395	353	62	21	20,618
2,500—4,499	6,779	5,342	2,464	257	281	218	47	17	15,405
4,500 AND OVER	2,301	1,330	545	54	72	107	24	16	4,449
SUB-TOTAL	202,511	171,947	290,395	53,181	33,944	32,304	8,013	3,607	795,902
1									
LESS THAN 200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
200—399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
400—599	343	241	571	162	133	111	4	22	1,587
600—799	764	687	1,274	293	199	174	2	36	3,429
800—999	719	656	1,083	180	112	116	2	11	2,879
1,000—1,199	1,458	1,340	1,810	290	191	199	3	27	5,318
1,200—1,499	1,233	1,069	1,244	175	108	97	3	13	3,942
1,500—1,999	1,781	1,574	1,432	145	120	149	4	22	5,227
2,000—2,499	2,406	1,948	1,428	104	148	160	1	18	6,213
2,500—4,499	4,665	2,909	1,801	95	205	150	10	32	9,867
4,500 AND OVER	4,495	1,305	826	61	53	85	2	54	6,881
SUB-TOTAL	17,864	11,729	11,469	1,505	1,269	1,241	31	235	45,343
2 AND OVER									
LESS THAN 200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
200—399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
400—599	7	5	18	3	8	3	—	1	45
600—799	17	24	22	6	4	15	—	1	89
800—999	25	16	37	7	6	9	—	1	101
1,000—1,199	75	70	82	10	18	18	—	4	277
1,200—1,499	48	72	44	10	9	8	1	3	195
1,500—1,999	114	78	115	11	8	20	—	5	351
2,000—2,499	200	202	146	15	12	17	—	3	595
2,500—4,499	562	371	298	23	19	24	—	9	1,306
4,500 AND OVER	1,517	421	398	19	24	53	—	34	2,466
SUB-TOTAL	2,565	1,259	1,160	104	108	167	1	61	5,425
TOTAL									
LESS THAN 200	8,907	6,916	12,576	1,353	4,317	4,310	1,735	473	40,587
200—399	19,134	17,022	31,116	4,670	7,166	6,857	1,885	800	88,650
400—599	41,533	36,198	84,783	17,900	10,331	9,653	2,272	1,068	203,738
600—799	37,952	33,673	69,682	13,637	5,839	5,426	1,013	661	167,883
800—999	26,086	23,250	35,550	6,059	2,313	2,314	386	283	96,241
1,000—1,199	24,088	19,296	27,334	4,720	2,083	2,104	318	207	80,150
1,200—1,499	19,427	15,620	20,048	3,995	1,274	1,093	168	118	61,743
1,500—1,999	14,607	12,167	10,002	1,314	789	788	122	89	39,878
2,000—2,499	10,887	9,115	5,601	633	555	530	63	42	27,426
2,500—4,499	12,006	8,622	4,563	375	505	392	57	58	26,578
4,500 AND OVER	8,313	3,056	1,769	134	149	245	26	104	13,796
TOTAL	222,940	184,935	303,024	54,790	35,321	33,712	8,045	3,903	846,670

51. NUMBER OF LAND DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION BY MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE

TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION		HOUSEHOLD SIZE (PERSONS)									
MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (HK \$)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over	Total
WHOLE HOUSE/STONE STRUCTURE											
LESS THAN 200	3,410	1,566	812	543	387	341	208	151	95	89	7,602
200—399	2,331	2,051	1,689	1,437	1,263	1,123	807	523	288	228	11,740
400—599	2,120	2,113	2,553	2,653	2,628	2,505	2,065	1,429	750	571	19,387
600—799	525	1,161	1,350	1,642	1,605	1,823	1,463	1,146	682	652	12,049
800—999	259	472	545	669	661	703	647	544	397	386	5,283
1,000—1,199	150	353	383	537	483	607	621	523	364	520	4,541
1,200—1,499	133	169	285	270	255	281	298	237	174	235	2,337
1,500—1,999	64	123	171	228	216	183	184	168	141	229	1,707
2,000—2,499	44	110	123	148	132	106	114	94	75	148	1,094
2,500—4,499	53	142	190	213	181	101	74	56	45	89	1,144
4,500 AND OVER	53	150	170	170	152	144	88	67	42	117	1,153
SUB-TOTAL	9,142	8,410	8,271	8,510	7,963	7,917	6,569	4,938	3,053	3,264	68,037
WHOLE SELF-CONTAINED FLAT											
LESS THAN 200	1,595	1,170	765	508	385	274	190	93	63	50	5,093
200—399	2,376	1,947	2,013	1,695	1,670	1,343	964	515	232	165	12,920
400—599	2,902	3,821	5,601	8,728	10,030	8,858	6,008	3,315	1,416	852	51,531
600—799	1,508	3,504	5,758	9,410	11,187	10,925	7,972	4,833	2,553	1,755	59,405
800—999	1,279	2,487	3,713	5,363	6,515	6,449	5,252	3,634	1,929	1,750	38,371
1,000—1,199	916	2,658	4,130	5,660	6,359	6,354	5,236	3,931	2,328	2,475	40,047
1,200—1,499	1,200	2,087	3,065	4,157	4,225	4,164	3,547	2,618	1,608	1,706	28,377
1,500—1,999	790	1,809	2,909	3,763	3,843	3,688	3,034	2,228	1,477	1,794	25,335
2,000—2,499	718	1,662	2,305	3,173	3,399	2,890	2,275	1,576	1,019	1,328	20,345
2,500—4,499	930	2,091	2,482	3,676	3,706	3,025	2,262	1,501	902	1,262	21,837
4,500 AND OVER	583	1,379	1,661	2,066	1,865	1,386	933	672	384	621	11,550
SUB-TOTAL	14,797	24,615	34,402	48,199	53,184	49,356	37,673	24,916	13,911	13,758	314,811
WHOLE TENEMENT FLOOR											
LESS THAN 200	254	102	44	28	14	12	8	5	9	7	483
200—399	320	154	107	80	70	59	42	22	13	15	882
400—599	393	237	254	244	265	246	188	112	56	58	2,053
600—799	138	245	245	264	280	263	233	169	88	91	2,016
800—999	139	195	202	203	195	194	194	139	86	125	1,672
1,000—1,199	62	148	175	215	244	232	211	185	151	199	1,822
1,200—1,499	112	111	146	173	174	171	162	106	92	98	1,345
1,500—1,999	55	67	107	155	152	154	142	107	78	136	1,153
2,000—2,499	37	48	52	105	104	90	77	77	62	99	751
2,500—4,499	28	39	51	80	65	79	64	72	50	90	618
4,500 AND OVER	10	23	17	18	19	21	17	11	6	19	161
SUB-TOTAL	1,548	1,369	1,400	1,565	1,582	1,521	1,338	1,005	691	937	12,956
ROOMS/CUBICLES											
LESS THAN 200	9,794	3,279	1,105	642	382	232	191	114	47	55	15,841
200—399	17,490	9,972	5,200	3,136	2,197	1,789	1,234	683	355	202	42,258
400—599	23,645	18,625	15,288	12,350	10,104	8,508	6,205	3,656	1,710	1,130	101,221
600—799	9,167	13,689	12,147	10,739	9,308	8,543	6,786	4,642	2,673	1,987	79,681
800—999	4,442	8,349	6,849	5,758	4,934	4,377	3,746	2,652	1,782	1,653	44,542
1,000—1,199	1,832	4,864	4,040	3,536	3,257	3,109	2,713	2,277	1,599	1,866	29,093
1,200—1,499	1,826	3,633	3,755	3,599	3,300	3,064	2,712	2,027	1,277	1,457	26,650
1,500—1,999	632	1,435	1,641	1,374	1,104	1,031	897	694	506	747	10,061
2,000—2,499	331	588	581	649	507	408	342	243	200	348	4,197
2,500—4,499	204	344	267	320	289	200	175	121	95	158	2,173
4,500 AND OVER	74	147	79	90	66	49	26	28	13	28	600
SUB-TOTAL	69,437	64,925	50,952	42,193	35,448	31,310	25,027	17,137	10,257	9,631	356,317

51. NUMBER OF LAND DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION BY MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE—(Contd.)

TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION		HOUSEHOLD SIZE (PERSONS)										10 and over	Total
MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (HK \$)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
BEDSPACE													
LESS THAN 200	3,026	181	24	5	5	3	2	—	—	—	3,246		
200—399	4,502	244	59	23	18	8	9	4	—	2	4,869		
400—599	3,985	260	69	42	14	19	10	9	1	3	4,412		
600—799	801	116	24	22	9	13	14	10	4	2	1,015		
800—999	255	63	13	10	7	6	6	5	3	—	368		
1,000—1,199	51	19	10	4	2	3	5	4	1	2	101		
1,200—1,499	28	10	6	3	1	1	4	2	2	2	59		
1,500—1,999	3	2	3	1	2	—	2	1	1	1	16		
2,000—2,499	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	5		
2,500—4,499	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	7		
4,500 AND OVER	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
SUB-TOTAL	12,659	895	208	110	59	55	53	35	12	13	14,099		
VERANDAH, COCKLOFT, BASEMENT, STORE-ROOM, CORRIDOR, ETC.													
LESS THAN 200	1,098	140	51	14	13	11	16	3	5	5	1,356		
200—399	2,630	335	132	68	75	43	22	17	7	6	3,335		
400—599	2,633	488	304	219	219	173	129	92	44	27	4,328		
600—799	671	466	235	186	187	172	142	96	50	37	2,242		
800—999	372	336	176	152	128	130	97	53	44	37	1,525		
1,000—1,199	143	195	156	127	107	93	98	75	42	63	1,099		
1,200—1,499	243	199	190	126	90	96	71	59	41	33	1,148		
1,500—1,999	121	92	108	98	74	77	57	40	25	30	722		
2,000—2,499	94	78	81	68	63	68	43	47	26	37	605		
2,500—4,499	99	82	69	61	62	57	44	27	18	38	557		
4,500 AND OVER	52	52	29	24	30	9	11	10	8	19	244		
SUB-TOTAL	8,156	2,463	1,531	1,143	1,048	929	730	519	310	332	17,161		
ROOF-SHACK													
LESS THAN 200	278	88	40	25	11	11	4	6	3	1	467		
200—399	312	202	129	91	72	57	33	22	9	3	930		
400—599	212	215	256	222	272	216	165	98	52	25	1,733		
600—799	81	102	94	133	136	119	123	76	43	43	950		
800—999	26	45	47	38	38	49	49	51	19	18	380		
1,000—1,199	4	27	32	20	37	42	39	26	17	18	262		
1,200—1,499	10	18	18	24	13	14	24	12	9	15	157		
1,500—1,999	2	4	2	8	14	10	9	3	4	7	63		
2,000—2,499	3	2	4	5	3	5	1	—	—	1	24		
2,500—4,499	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	1	1	4	14		
4,500 AND OVER	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2		
SUB-TOTAL	928	703	622	567	597	526	450	295	158	136	4,982		
TEMPORARY STRUCTURE													
LESS THAN 200	1,105	428	201	136	86	72	50	36	25	12	2,151		
200—399	1,144	745	602	496	444	430	305	188	84	68	4,506		
400—599	1,060	911	1,009	1,308	1,323	1,314	1,078	717	353	252	9,325		
600—799	295	473	532	663	746	806	729	579	357	337	5,517		
800—999	83	188	206	214	264	292	285	276	177	209	2,194		
1,000—1,199	31	120	164	160	208	184	189	224	152	214	1,646		
1,200—1,499	54	77	91	100	91	100	114	95	67	97	886		
1,500—1,999	12	16	47	59	45	46	33	40	38	62	398		
2,000—2,499	6	9	8	25	25	19	26	20	14	41	193		
2,500—4,499	5	5	11	11	10	11	8	5	5	11	82		
4,500 AND OVER	5	4	4	2	3	6	4	1	4	6	39		
SUB-TOTAL	3,800	2,976	2,875	3,174	3,245	3,280	2,821	2,181	1,276	1,309	26,937		

**51. NUMBER OF LAND DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF
ACCOMMODATION BY MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME
BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE—(Contd.)**

TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION		HOUSEHOLD SIZE (PERSONS)										
MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (HK \$)		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over	Total
DERELICT BOAT												
LESS THAN 200	28	19	11	1	7	4	1	5	1	—	77	
200—399	11	11	12	12	19	17	11	11	5	6	115	
400—599	7	7	13	17	20	26	23	25	16	13	167	
600—799	1	7	6	6	10	14	16	21	4	18	103	
800—999	2	1	5	2	2	4	6	7	4	11	44	
1,000—1,199	1	1	—	3	2	2	3	6	6	12	36	
1,200—1,499	—	1	—	1	1	1	2	2	1	6	15	
1,500—1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	7	
2,000—2,499	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	5	
2,500—4,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4,500 AND OVER	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
SUB-TOTAL	51	47	47	43	61	68	63	79	38	73	570	
OTHER, LAND												
LESS THAN 200	2,030	805	440	266	221	203	140	84	44	38	4,271	
200—399	1,558	1,149	882	737	752	723	577	389	197	131	7,095	
400—599	1,047	920	999	1,157	1,284	1,411	1,215	752	474	322	9,581	
600—799	294	359	422	481	617	774	729	557	338	334	4,905	
800—999	124	154	154	170	216	253	246	221	160	164	1,862	
1,000—1,199	76	100	111	135	167	198	193	176	140	207	1,503	
1,200—1,499	64	80	85	77	69	89	101	66	52	86	769	
1,500—1,999	21	26	47	53	45	58	37	39	28	62	416	
2,000—2,499	10	9	15	31	23	30	27	19	15	28	207	
2,500—4,499	14	13	12	12	15	11	10	16	6	37	146	
4,500 AND OVER	7	3	5	4	4	6	5	3	—	8	45	
SUB-TOTAL	5,245	3,618	3,172	3,123	3,413	3,756	3,280	2,322	1,454	1,417	30,800	
TOTAL												
LESS THAN 200	22,618	7,778	3,493	2,168	1,511	1,163	810	497	292	257	40,587	
200—399	32,674	16,810	10,825	7,775	6,580	5,592	4,004	2,374	1,190	826	88,650	
400—599	38,004	27,597	26,346	26,940	26,159	23,276	17,086	10,205	4,872	3,253	203,738	
600—799	13,481	20,122	20,813	23,546	24,085	23,452	18,207	12,129	6,792	5,256	167,883	
800—999	6,981	12,290	11,910	12,579	12,960	12,457	10,528	7,582	4,601	4,353	96,241	
1,000—1,199	3,266	8,485	9,201	10,397	10,866	10,824	9,308	7,427	4,800	5,576	80,150	
1,200—1,499	3,670	6,385	7,641	8,530	8,219	7,981	7,035	5,224	3,323	3,735	61,743	
1,500—1,999	1,700	3,574	5,035	5,739	5,495	5,247	4,396	3,321	2,298	3,073	39,878	
2,000—2,499	1,246	2,506	3,169	4,205	4,257	3,617	2,906	2,077	1,411	2,032	27,426	
2,500—4,499	1,338	2,716	3,082	4,374	4,329	3,488	2,640	1,799	1,122	1,690	26,578	
4,500 AND OVER	785	1,758	1,965	2,374	2,139	1,621	1,084	792	459	819	13,796	
TOTAL	125,763	110,021	103,480	108,627	106,600	98,718	78,004	53,427	31,160	30,870	846,670	

52. NUMBER OF LAND DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION BY MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD RENT BY TENURE

TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION		TENURE					
MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD RENT (HK \$)	Owns the Premises	Sole Tenant	Main Tenant	Sub-tenant	Co-tenant	No Rent	Total
WHOLE HOUSE/STONE STRUCTURE							
NO RENT	31,495	—	—	—	—	10,396	41,891
LESS THAN 50	—	8,180	371	2,839	2,035	—	13,425
50—99	—	3,041	201	1,523	940	—	5,705
100—199	—	2,650	213	706	315	—	3,884
200—399	—	1,230	182	79	203	—	1,694
400—599	—	784	23	15	14	—	836
600—799	—	122	5	5	10	—	142
800—999	—	63	—	1	1	—	65
1,000 AND OVER	—	371	13	8	3	—	395
SUB-TOTAL	31,495	16,441	1,008	5,176	3,521	10,396	68,037
WHOLE SELF-CONTAINED FLAT							
NO RENT	76,914	—	—	—	—	9,930	86,844
LESS THAN 50	—	67,887	—	—	—	—	67,887
50—99	—	53,721	—	—	—	—	53,721
100—199	—	35,668	—	—	—	—	35,668
200—399	—	35,240	—	—	—	—	35,240
400—599	—	20,730	—	—	—	—	20,730
600—799	—	5,951	—	—	—	—	5,951
800—999	—	2,586	—	—	—	—	2,586
1,000 AND OVER	—	6,184	—	—	—	—	6,184
SUB-TOTAL	76,914	227,967	—	—	—	9,930	314,811
WHOLE TENEMENT FLOOR							
NO RENT	2,307	—	—	—	—	1,456	3,763
LESS THAN 50	—	1,709	—	—	—	—	1,709
50—99	—	1,667	—	—	—	—	1,667
100—199	—	2,021	—	—	—	—	2,021
200—399	—	2,456	—	—	—	—	2,456
400—599	—	867	—	—	—	—	867
600—799	—	217	—	—	—	—	217
800—999	—	110	—	—	—	—	110
1,000 AND OVER	—	146	—	—	—	—	146
SUB-TOTAL	2,307	9,193	—	—	—	1,456	12,956
ROOMS/CUBICLES							
NO RENT	12,446	—	—	—	—	5,650	18,096
LESS THAN 50	—	92,261	2,015	26,401	8,713	—	129,390
50—99	—	10,192	3,559	49,429	5,541	—	68,721
100—199	—	1,683	6,256	62,438	9,086	—	79,463
200—399	—	396	23,972	8,337	4,231	—	36,936
400—599	—	9,459	9,539	855	578	—	20,431
600—799	—	29	1,856	213	163	—	2,261
800—999	—	5	417	61	67	—	550
1,000 AND OVER	—	13	342	42	72	—	469
SUB-TOTAL	12,446	114,038	47,956	147,776	28,451	5,650	356,317
BEDSPACE							
NO RENT	49	—	—	—	—	384	433
LESS THAN 50	—	—	117	11,431	762	—	12,310
50—99	—	—	28	499	43	—	570
100—199	—	—	23	512	15	—	550
200—399	—	—	141	28	32	—	201
400—599	—	—	24	4	2	—	30
600—799	—	—	3	1	—	—	4
800—999	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
1,000 AND OVER	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SUB-TOTAL	49	—	337	12,475	854	384	14,099
VERANDAH, COCKLOFT, BASEMENT, STOREROOM, CORRIDOR, ETC.							
NO RENT	950	—	—	—	—	6,432	7,382
LESS THAN 50	—	983	49	2,463	251	—	3,746
50—99	—	706	43	436	79	—	1,264
100—199	—	800	64	488	78	—	1,430
200—399	—	1,134	187	77	34	—	1,432
400—599	—	885	61	8	5	—	959
600—799	—	302	13	6	1	—	322
800—999	—	200	11	2	—	—	213
1,000 AND OVER	—	393	16	—	4	—	413
SUB-TOTAL	950	5,403	444	3,480	452	6,432	17,161

52. NUMBER OF LAND DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION BY MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD RENT BY TENURE—(Contd.)

TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION	TENURE						Total
	Owns the Premises	Sole Tenant	Main Tenant	Sub-tenant	Co-tenant	No Rent	
MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD RENT (HK \$)							
ROOF-SHACK							
NO RENT	804	—	—	—	—	3,028	3,832
LESS THAN 50	—	233	11	203	89	—	536
50—99	—	121	14	70	25	—	230
100—199	—	127	18	73	8	—	226
200—399	—	59	11	4	23	—	97
400—599	—	49	9	—	—	—	58
600—799	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
800—999	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
1,000 AND OVER	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
SUB-TOTAL	804	592	63	350	145	3,028	4,982
TEMPORARY STRUCTURE							
NO RENT	12,842	—	—	—	—	8,751	21,593
LESS THAN 50	—	1,911	87	784	624	—	3,406
50—99	—	503	33	228	168	—	932
100—199	—	301	27	123	41	—	492
200—399	—	140	26	7	33	—	206
400—599	—	282	—	1	4	—	287
600—799	—	11	2	1	—	—	14
800—999	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
1,000 AND OVER	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
SUB-TOTAL	12,842	3,155	175	1,144	870	8,751	26,937
DERELICT BOAT							
NO RENT	261	—	—	—	—	285	546
LESS THAN 50	—	17	—	2	1	—	20
50—99	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
100—199	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
200—399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
400—599	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
600—799	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
800—999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 AND OVER	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SUB-TOTAL	261	20	—	3	1	285	570
OTHER, LAND							
NO RENT	14,806	—	—	—	—	6,569	21,375
LESS THAN 50	—	5,468	82	438	395	—	6,383
50—99	—	982	28	98	103	—	1,211
100—199	—	717	19	49	44	—	829
200—399	—	443	46	2	26	—	517
400—599	—	403	2	1	3	—	409
600—799	—	49	—	—	1	—	50
800—999	—	10	—	—	—	—	10
1,000 AND OVER	—	16	—	—	—	—	16
SUB-TOTAL	14,806	8,088	177	588	572	6,569	30,800
TOTAL							
NO RENT	152,874	—	—	—	—	52,881	205,755
LESS THAN 50	—	178,649	2,732	44,561	12,870	—	238,812
50—99	—	70,935	3,906	52,283	6,899	—	134,023
100—199	—	43,967	6,620	64,390	9,587	—	124,564
200—399	—	41,098	24,565	8,534	4,582	—	78,779
400—599	—	33,460	9,658	884	606	—	44,608
600—799	—	6,682	1,879	226	175	—	8,962
800—999	—	2,976	429	64	68	—	3,537
1,000 AND OVER	—	7,130	371	50	79	—	7,630
TOTAL	152,874	384,897	50,160	170,992	34,866	52,881	846,670

53. NUMBER OF LAND DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLDS BY CENSUS AREA AND DISTRICT BY MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD RENT

CENSUS AREA/DISTRICT	MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD RENT (HK\$)								1,000 and over	Total
	No Rent	Less than 50	50-99	100-199	200-399	400-599	600-799	800-999		
HONG KONG ISLAND										
CENTRAL	1,056	1,224	559	1,039	769	563	157	65	39	5,471
SHEUNG WAN	3,133	3,914	2,246	3,055	2,303	1,105	243	63	131	16,193
WEST	6,960	5,367	5,119	7,814	5,415	1,483	209	83	78	32,528
MID-LEVELS AND POK FU LAM ...	4,621	251	247	704	995	1,114	528	272	1,519	10,251
PEAK.....	1,325	7	2	8	51	258	31	13	567	2,262
WAN CHAI	6,844	6,132	4,444	8,256	7,176	2,974	484	140	232	36,682
TAI HANG	8,012	1,466	1,047	3,399	3,457	2,365	1,047	399	616	21,808
NORTH POINT	10,274	2,598	4,422	10,453	7,216	5,169	849	218	287	41,486
SHAU KEI WAN	9,984	11,346	5,099	3,163	2,395	788	57	40	77	32,949
ABERDEEN	2,335	6,070	6,078	4,053	514	427	32	12	7	19,528
SOUTH	1,875	375	164	181	215	235	12	21	704	3,782
SUB-TOTAL	56,419	38,750	29,427	42,125	30,506	16,481	3,649	1,326	4,257	222,940
KOWLOON										
TSIM SHA TSUI ...	4,652	1,921	1,321	2,900	3,103	2,608	1,882	677	628	19,692
YAU MA TEI	11,104	7,699	8,432	13,061	9,510	4,122	870	288	374	55,460
MONG KOK	12,007	5,509	7,784	10,283	7,305	2,653	445	162	205	46,353
HUNG HOM	10,243	5,444	11,050	10,201	8,454	2,894	277	172	214	48,949
HO MAN TIN	5,508	1,786	1,395	2,889	773	671	571	293	595	14,481
SUB-TOTAL	43,514	22,359	29,982	39,334	29,145	12,948	4,045	1,592	2,016	184,935
NEW KOWLOON										
CHEUNG SHA WAN	13,790	11,093	17,894	12,980	7,705	2,893	484	236	448	67,523
SHEK KIP MEI	3,522	23,546	2,657	5,985	328	1,336	39	28	65	37,506
KOWLOON TONG	2,814	130	89	304	403	230	106	71	355	4,502
KAI TAK	14,096	60,411	19,488	6,061	2,850	2,674	168	86	131	105,965
NGAU TAU KOK ...	8,354	14,902	6,622	8,843	3,159	3,493	105	52	50	45,580
LEI YUE MUN	4,420	28,514	7,872	598	113	410	6	8	7	41,948
SUB-TOTAL	46,996	138,596	54,622	34,771	14,558	11,036	908	481	1,056	303,024
NEW TERRITORIES										
TSUEN WAN	7,305	23,592	14,865	4,265	1,802	2,668	142	55	96	54,790
YUEN LONG	21,292	8,236	2,161	1,629	1,070	745	106	38	44	35,321
TAI PO	22,230	5,227	2,129	1,779	1,461	636	102	38	110	33,712
ISLANDS	4,950	1,707	676	511	156	40	2	2	1	8,045
SAI KUNG	3,049	345	161	150	81	54	8	5	50	3,903
SUB-TOTAL	58,826	39,107	19,992	8,334	4,570	4,143	360	138	301	135,771
TOTAL	205,755	238,812	134,023	124,564	78,779	44,608	8,962	3,537	7,630	846,670

54. NUMBER OF LAND DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION BY MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD RENT

TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION		MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD RENT (HKS)									
MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (HKS)	No Rent	Less than 50	50-99	100-199	200-399	400-599	600-799	800-999	1,000 and over	Total	
WHOLE HOUSE/STONE STRUCTURE											
LESS THAN 200	5,953	1,414	235	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,602	
200—399	8,039	2,696	705	300	—	—	—	—	—	11,740	
400—599	11,803	4,594	1,979	1,011	—	—	—	—	—	19,387	
600—799	7,031	2,466	1,401	889	262	—	—	—	—	12,049	
800—999	2,765	981	556	410	571	—	—	—	—	5,283	
1,000—1,199	2,669	723	392	454	215	88	—	—	—	4,541	
1,200—1,499	1,088	281	165	218	106	479	—	—	—	2,337	
1,500—1,999	922	182	155	208	128	46	66	—	—	1,707	
2,000—2,499	537	62	71	160	106	62	22	36	38	1,094	
2,500—4,499	450	24	38	203	214	71	29	11	104	1,144	
4,500 AND OVER	634	2	8	31	92	90	25	18	253	1,153	
SUB-TOTAL	41,891	13,425	5,705	3,884	1,694	836	142	65	395	68,037	
WHOLE SELF-CONTAINED FLAT											
LESS THAN 200	2,417	2,390	286	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,093	
200—399	3,579	7,785	1,167	389	—	—	—	—	—	12,920	
400—599	8,425	24,401	15,149	3,556	—	—	—	—	—	51,531	
600—799	10,279	19,042	16,329	8,388	5,367	—	—	—	—	59,405	
800—999	7,517	6,998	8,580	7,226	8,050	—	—	—	—	38,371	
1,000—1,199	12,845	4,230	6,122	6,630	6,942	3,278	—	—	—	40,047	
1,200—1,499	7,396	1,663	3,010	3,976	4,257	8,075	—	—	—	28,377	
1,500—1,999	9,610	928	1,956	2,894	4,382	2,899	2,666	—	—	25,335	
2,000—2,499	9,277	320	738	1,451	2,927	2,609	1,148	1,334	541	20,345	
2,500—4,499	10,218	116	347	1,017	2,649	2,745	1,519	808	2,418	21,837	
4,500 AND OVER	5,281	14	37	141	666	1,124	618	444	3,225	11,550	
SUB-TOTAL	86,844	67,887	53,721	35,668	35,240	20,730	5,951	2,586	6,184	314,811	
WHOLE TENEMENT FLOOR											
LESS THAN 200	302	111	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	483	
200—399	478	170	120	114	—	—	—	—	—	882	
400—599	830	524	301	398	—	—	—	—	—	2,053	
600—799	636	316	286	348	430	—	—	—	—	2,016	
800—999	314	170	200	250	738	—	—	—	—	1,672	
1,000—1,199	461	150	231	341	460	179	—	—	—	1,822	
1,200—1,499	208	105	144	182	276	430	—	—	—	1,345	
1,500—1,999	235	90	160	169	245	96	158	—	—	1,153	
2,000—2,499	132	42	97	109	158	75	24	84	30	751	
2,500—4,499	123	30	51	89	126	68	17	15	99	618	
4,500 AND OVER	44	1	7	21	23	19	18	11	17	161	
SUB-TOTAL	3,763	1,709	1,667	2,021	2,456	867	217	110	146	12,956	
ROOMS/CUBICLES											
LESS THAN 200	1,751	10,243	3,847	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,841	
200—399	2,882	21,002	11,482	6,892	—	—	—	—	—	42,258	
400—599	4,335	44,007	24,736	28,143	—	—	—	—	—	101,221	
600—799	3,390	29,523	15,315	22,010	9,443	—	—	—	—	79,681	
800—999	1,683	11,520	5,933	9,475	15,931	—	—	—	—	44,542	
1,000—1,199	1,748	7,874	4,016	7,096	5,551	2,808	—	—	—	29,093	
1,200—1,499	819	3,048	1,751	2,911	2,590	15,531	—	—	—	26,650	
1,500—1,999	675	1,558	1,095	1,857	1,928	1,113	1,835	—	—	10,061	
2,000—2,499	385	461	362	734	934	584	230	452	55	4,197	
2,500—4,499	277	135	153	298	485	332	153	73	267	2,173	
4,500 AND OVER	151	19	31	47	74	63	43	25	147	600	
SUB-TOTAL	18,096	129,390	68,721	79,463	36,936	20,431	2,261	550	469	356,317	

54. NUMBER OF LAND DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION BY MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD RENT—(Contd.)

TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION			MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD RENT (HK\$)							1,000 and over	Total
MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (HK\$)	No Rent	Less than 50	50-99	100-199	200-399	400-599	600-799	800-999			
BEDSPACE											
LESS THAN 200	158	3,023	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,246	
200—399	132	4,430	152	155	—	—	—	—	—	4,869	
400—599	94	3,789	215	314	—	—	—	—	—	4,412	
600—799	33	829	85	47	21	—	—	—	—	1,015	
800—999	5	150	33	16	164	—	—	—	—	368	
1,000—1,199	7	61	12	10	9	2	—	—	—	101	
1,200—1,499	1	18	4	3	5	28	—	—	—	59	
1,500—1,999	1	4	3	3	1	—	4	—	—	16	
2,000—2,499	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	5	
2,500—4,499	1	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	
4,500 AND OVER	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
SUB-TOTAL	433	12,310	570	550	201	30	4	1	—	14,099	
VERANDAH, COCKLOFT, BASEMENT, STOREROOM, CORRIDOR, ETC.											
LESS THAN 200	765	500	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,356	
200—399	1,839	1,093	232	171	—	—	—	—	—	3,335	
400—599	2,086	1,317	431	494	—	—	—	—	—	4,328	
600—799	944	462	230	306	300	—	—	—	—	2,242	
800—999	482	189	95	141	618	—	—	—	—	1,525	
1,000—1,199	439	103	79	144	196	138	—	—	—	1,099	
1,200—1,499	286	36	39	52	112	623	—	—	—	1,148	
1,500—1,999	207	25	34	54	87	68	247	—	—	722	
2,000—2,499	153	15	11	25	57	69	37	179	59	605	
2,500—4,499	121	4	15	28	47	44	17	16	265	557	
4,500 AND OVER	60	2	7	15	15	17	21	18	89	244	
SUB-TOTAL	7,382	3,746	1,264	1,430	1,432	959	322	213	413	17,161	
ROOF-SHACK											
LESS THAN 200	406	52	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	467	
200—399	735	133	36	26	—	—	—	—	—	930	
400—599	1,387	194	82	70	—	—	—	—	—	1,733	
600—799	729	98	60	50	13	—	—	—	—	950	
800—999	246	32	26	33	43	—	—	—	—	380	
1,000—1,199	189	17	11	24	13	8	—	—	—	262	
1,200—1,499	78	7	3	10	14	45	—	—	—	157	
1,500—1,999	40	3	1	7	8	3	1	—	—	63	
2,000—2,499	13	—	2	5	2	1	—	1	—	24	
2,500—4,499	8	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	14	
4,500 AND OVER	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	
SUB-TOTAL	3,832	536	230	226	97	58	1	1	1	4,982	
TEMPORARY STRUCTURE											
LESS THAN 200	1,780	335	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,151	
200—399	3,605	725	125	51	—	—	—	—	—	4,506	
400—599	7,562	1,304	311	148	—	—	—	—	—	9,325	
600—799	4,491	627	241	122	36	—	—	—	—	5,517	
800—999	1,761	191	91	51	100	—	—	—	—	2,194	
1,000—1,199	1,320	138	78	66	26	18	—	—	—	1,646	
1,200—1,499	514	38	25	35	18	256	—	—	—	886	
1,500—1,999	321	28	17	6	8	5	13	—	—	398	
2,000—2,499	157	12	6	7	7	3	—	1	—	193	
2,500—4,499	55	7	1	3	9	2	1	—	4	82	
4,500 AND OVER	27	1	1	3	2	3	—	—	2	39	
SUB-TOTAL	21,593	3,406	932	492	206	287	14	1	6	26,937	

**54. NUMBER OF LAND DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF
ACCOMMODATION BY MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME
BY MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD RENT—(Contd.)**

TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION			MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD RENT (HK\$)								
MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (HK\$)	No Rent	Less than 50	50-99	100-199	200-399	400-599	600-799	800-999	1,000 and over	Total	
DERELICT BOAT											
LESS THAN 200	75	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	
200—399	107	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	115	
400—599	160	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	167	
600—799	100	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	
800—999	43	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	
1,000—1,199	34	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	
1,200—1,499	14	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	15	
1,500—1,999	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	
2,000—2,499	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
2,500—4,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4,500 AND OVER	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
SUB-TOTAL	546	20	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	570	
OTHER, LAND											
LESS THAN 200	3,299	889	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,271	
200—399	5,122	1,623	208	142	—	—	—	—	—	7,095	
400—599	6,699	2,155	427	300	—	—	—	—	—	9,581	
600—799	3,350	1,029	259	155	112	—	—	—	—	4,905	
800—999	1,139	300	80	73	270	—	—	—	—	1,862	
1,000—1,199	1,012	227	90	75	67	32	—	—	—	1,503	
1,200—1,499	292	74	12	24	17	350	—	—	—	769	
1,500—1,999	241	42	28	33	13	15	44	—	—	416	
2,000—2,499	114	24	14	16	20	6	3	9	1	207	
2,500—4,499	82	14	6	8	15	5	2	1	13	146	
4,500 AND OVER	25	6	4	3	3	1	1	—	2	45	
SUB-TOTAL	21,375	6,383	1,211	829	517	409	50	10	16	30,800	
TOTAL											
LESS THAN 200	16,906	18,959	4,722	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,587	
200—399	26,518	39,664	14,228	8,240	—	—	—	—	—	88,650	
400—599	43,381	82,290	43,632	34,435	—	—	—	—	—	203,738	
600—799	30,983	54,395	34,206	32,315	15,984	—	—	—	—	167,883	
800—999	15,955	20,532	15,594	17,675	26,485	—	—	—	—	96,241	
1,000—1,199	20,724	13,525	11,031	14,840	13,479	6,551	—	—	—	80,150	
1,200—1,499	10,696	5,270	5,153	7,411	7,395	25,818	—	—	—	61,743	
1,500—1,999	12,259	2,860	3,449	5,231	6,800	4,245	5,034	—	—	39,878	
2,000—2,499	10,774	936	1,302	2,509	4,211	3,409	1,464	2,097	724	27,426	
2,500—4,499	11,335	335	611	1,647	3,550	3,268	1,738	924	3,170	26,578	
4,500 AND OVER	6,224	46	95	261	875	1,317	726	516	3,736	13,796	
TOTAL	205,755	238,812	134,023	124,564	78,779	44,608	8,962	3,537	7,630	846,670	

55. NUMBER OF LAND DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD RENT

MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (HK\$)		MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD RENT (HK\$)								
HOUSEHOLD SIZE (PERSONS)	No Rent	Less than 50	50-99	100-199	200-399	400-599	600-799	800-999	1,000 and over	Total
LESS THAN 200										
1	8,107	11,790	2,721	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,618
2	3,437	3,167	1,174	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,778
3	1,770	1,396	327	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,493
4	1,102	911	155	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,168
5	785	604	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,511
6	641	434	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,163
7	437	324	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	810
8	295	169	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	497
9	177	86	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	292
10 AND OVER	155	78	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	257
SUB-TOTAL	16,906	18,959	4,722	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,587
200-399										
1	8,137	15,144	6,261	3,132	—	—	—	—	—	32,674
2	4,523	6,220	3,745	2,322	—	—	—	—	—	16,810
3	3,390	4,674	1,533	1,228	—	—	—	—	—	10,825
4	2,662	3,591	894	628	—	—	—	—	—	7,775
5	2,327	3,216	651	386	—	—	—	—	—	6,580
6	2,028	2,899	434	231	—	—	—	—	—	5,592
7	1,518	2,034	296	156	—	—	—	—	—	4,004
8	986	1,099	200	89	—	—	—	—	—	2,374
9	534	517	109	30	—	—	—	—	—	1,190
10 AND OVER	413	270	105	38	—	—	—	—	—	826
SUB-TOTAL	26,518	39,664	14,228	8,240	—	—	—	—	—	88,650
400-599										
1	7,134	14,035	9,196	7,639	—	—	—	—	—	38,004
2	5,225	7,792	6,672	7,908	—	—	—	—	—	27,597
3	5,482	9,377	4,905	6,582	—	—	—	—	—	26,346
4	5,450	10,478	6,147	4,865	—	—	—	—	—	26,940
5	5,497	11,503	6,177	2,982	—	—	—	—	—	26,159
6	5,076	11,487	4,700	2,013	—	—	—	—	—	23,276
7	4,064	8,859	2,956	1,207	—	—	—	—	—	17,086
8	2,784	5,155	1,557	709	—	—	—	—	—	10,205
9	1,515	2,317	717	323	—	—	—	—	—	4,872
10 AND OVER	1,154	1,287	605	207	—	—	—	—	—	3,253
SUB-TOTAL	43,381	82,290	43,632	34,435	—	—	—	—	—	203,738
600-799										
1	1,954	3,376	3,670	3,209	1,272	—	—	—	—	13,481
2	3,464	4,106	4,320	6,120	2,112	—	—	—	—	20,122
3	3,842	5,767	3,131	5,582	2,491	—	—	—	—	20,813
4	4,204	7,062	4,555	5,055	2,670	—	—	—	—	23,546
5	4,306	8,079	5,176	4,113	2,411	—	—	—	—	24,085
6	4,317	8,847	4,860	3,461	1,967	—	—	—	—	23,452
7	3,460	7,470	3,504	2,384	1,389	—	—	—	—	18,207
8	2,500	5,078	2,323	1,350	878	—	—	—	—	12,129
9	1,493	2,798	1,438	624	439	—	—	—	—	6,792
10 AND OVER	1,443	1,812	1,229	417	355	—	—	—	—	5,256
SUB-TOTAL	30,983	54,395	34,206	32,315	15,984	—	—	—	—	167,883

55. NUMBER OF LAND DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD RENT—(Contd.)

MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (HK\$)			MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD RENT (HK\$)							1,000 and over	Total
HOUSEHOLD SIZE (PERSONS)	No Rent	Less than 50	50-99	100-199	200-399	400-599	600-799	800-999			
800-999											
1	580	598	726	1,083	3,994	—	—	—	—	6,981	
2	1,673	1,486	2,033	2,926	4,172	—	—	—	—	12,290	
3	1,948	2,074	1,343	2,547	3,998	—	—	—	—	11,910	
4	2,169	2,501	1,834	2,288	3,787	—	—	—	—	12,579	
5	2,238	2,792	2,240	2,416	3,274	—	—	—	—	12,960	
6	2,192	3,142	2,110	2,316	2,697	—	—	—	—	12,457	
7	1,800	3,060	1,848	1,879	1,941	—	—	—	—	10,528	
8	1,466	2,235	1,417	1,190	1,274	—	—	—	—	7,582	
9	908	1,415	950	612	716	—	—	—	—	4,601	
10 AND OVER	981	1,229	1,093	418	632	—	—	—	—	4,353	
SUB-TOTAL	15,955	20,532	15,594	17,675	26,485	—	—	—	—	96,241	
1,000-1,199											
1	648	315	424	860	661	358	—	—	—	3,266	
2	1,790	843	1,263	2,382	1,480	727	—	—	—	8,485	
3	2,619	1,302	806	1,899	1,685	890	—	—	—	9,201	
4	2,929	1,572	1,185	1,727	1,963	1,021	—	—	—	10,397	
5	2,980	1,788	1,418	1,842	1,945	893	—	—	—	10,866	
6	2,832	1,930	1,392	1,997	1,885	788	—	—	—	10,824	
7	2,397	1,866	1,324	1,679	1,378	664	—	—	—	9,308	
8	1,891	1,569	1,190	1,210	1,035	532	—	—	—	7,427	
9	1,155	1,098	827	674	708	338	—	—	—	4,800	
10 AND OVER	1,483	1,242	1,202	570	739	340	—	—	—	5,576	
SUB-TOTAL	20,724	13,525	11,031	14,840	13,479	6,551	—	—	—	80,150	
1,200-1,499											
1	260	95	128	269	240	2,678	—	—	—	3,670	
2	833	275	436	972	666	3,203	—	—	—	6,385	
3	1,384	510	450	884	920	3,493	—	—	—	7,641	
4	1,661	669	609	890	1,055	3,646	—	—	—	8,530	
5	1,523	649	635	919	1,045	3,448	—	—	—	8,219	
6	1,420	735	661	1,092	958	3,115	—	—	—	7,981	
7	1,267	713	617	974	872	2,592	—	—	—	7,035	
8	936	625	562	658	673	1,770	—	—	—	5,224	
9	638	448	424	411	447	955	—	—	—	3,323	
10 AND OVER	774	551	631	342	519	918	—	—	—	3,735	
SUB-TOTAL	10,696	5,270	5,153	7,411	7,395	25,818	—	—	—	61,743	
1,500-1,999											
1	264	39	118	227	226	146	680	—	—	1,700	
2	835	145	201	593	652	402	746	—	—	3,574	
3	1,527	277	321	707	856	587	760	—	—	5,035	
4	1,946	324	348	651	972	714	784	—	—	5,739	
5	1,915	364	391	675	951	596	603	—	—	5,495	
6	1,718	374	453	694	943	558	507	—	—	5,247	
7	1,395	412	402	644	745	433	365	—	—	4,396	
8	1,031	326	384	433	570	318	259	—	—	3,321	
9	699	242	316	284	378	224	155	—	—	2,298	
10 AND OVER	929	357	515	323	507	267	175	—	—	3,073	
SUB-TOTAL	12,259	2,860	3,449	5,231	6,800	4,245	5,034	—	—	39,878	

55. NUMBER OF LAND DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD RENT—(Contd.)

MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (HK\$)			MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD RENT (HK\$)							1,000 and over	Total
HOUSEHOLD SIZE (PERSONS)	No Rent	Less than 50	50-99	100-199	200-399	400-599	600-799	800-999			
2,000-2,499											
1	229	20	31	162	185	141	86	314	78	1,246	
2	760	41	67	267	457	318	169	317	110	2,506	
3	1,152	77	90	285	465	448	216	315	121	3,169	
4	1,691	131	146	398	640	576	245	277	101	4,205	
5	1,887	119	165	351	624	527	230	256	98	4,257	
6	1,608	123	156	308	539	429	175	200	79	3,617	
7	1,251	114	157	265	443	344	142	145	45	2,906	
8	841	95	137	203	328	234	92	117	30	2,077	
9	572	72	110	120	233	162	45	74	23	1,411	
10 AND OVER	783	144	243	150	297	230	64	82	39	2,032	
SUB-TOTAL	10,774	936	1,302	2,509	4,211	3,409	1,464	2,097	724	27,426	
2,500-4,499											
1	224	22	30	65	221	153	87	76	460	1,338	
2	822	14	28	164	392	376	203	133	584	2,716	
3	1,165	22	53	209	440	403	236	124	430	3,082	
4	1,855	38	72	279	592	584	294	148	512	4,374	
5	2,032	44	99	265	551	535	257	148	398	4,329	
6	1,710	43	89	177	448	406	256	81	278	3,488	
7	1,312	32	60	180	315	318	162	82	179	2,640	
8	896	35	51	122	218	182	93	55	147	1,799	
9	550	28	38	80	139	120	55	26	86	1,122	
10 AND OVER	769	57	91	106	234	191	95	51	96	1,690	
SUB-TOTAL	11,335	335	611	1,647	3,550	3,268	1,738	924	3,170	26,578	
4,500 AND OVER											
1	214	5	15	21	50	93	43	50	294	785	
2	565	4	15	41	125	203	98	72	635	1,758	
3	749	3	6	31	124	201	98	71	682	1,965	
4	951	3	10	34	155	260	126	84	751	2,374	
5	980	3	10	36	142	197	101	75	595	2,139	
6	823	8	7	30	103	138	93	51	368	1,621	
7	610	6	12	17	65	88	74	32	180	1,084	
8	516	6	6	17	50	49	27	27	94	792	
9	267	4	6	12	26	35	31	21	57	459	
10 AND OVER	549	4	8	22	35	53	35	33	80	819	
SUB-TOTAL	6,224	46	95	261	875	1,317	726	516	3,736	13,796	
TOTAL											
1	27,751	45,439	23,320	16,667	6,849	3,569	896	440	832	125,763	
2	23,927	24,093	19,954	23,695	10,056	5,229	1,216	522	1,329	110,021	
3	25,028	25,479	12,965	19,954	10,979	6,022	1,310	510	1,233	103,480	
4	26,620	27,280	15,955	16,815	11,834	6,801	1,449	509	1,364	108,627	
5	26,470	29,161	17,084	13,985	10,943	6,196	1,191	479	1,091	106,600	
6	24,365	30,022	14,950	12,319	9,540	5,434	1,031	332	725	98,718	
7	19,511	24,890	11,225	9,385	7,148	4,439	743	259	404	78,004	
8	14,142	16,392	7,860	5,981	5,026	3,085	471	199	271	53,427	
9	8,508	9,025	4,964	3,170	3,086	1,834	286	121	166	31,160	
10 AND OVER	9,433	7,031	5,746	2,593	3,318	1,999	369	166	215	30,870	
TOTAL	205,755	238,812	134,023	124,564	78,779	44,608	8,962	3,537	7,630	846,670	

56. NUMBER OF LAND DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF HOUSING BY MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD RENT BY MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME

TYPE OF HOUSING		MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (HK \$)										
MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD RENT (HK\$)	Less than 200	200- 399	400- 599	600- 799	800- 999	1,000- 1,199	1,200- 1,499	1,500- 1,999	2,000- 2,499	2,500- 4,499	4,500 and over	Total
PUBLIC AND AIDED HOUSING												
NO RENT	88	109	180	142	63	66	26	28	29	19	9	759
LESS THAN 50	7,405	20,368	57,343	40,867	15,689	10,550	3,877	2,010	618	158	17	158,902
50—99	382	1,628	20,654	20,096	10,002	7,548	3,702	2,150	689	252	21	67,124
100—199	—	349	3,823	8,678	6,872	6,212	3,786	2,231	920	408	40	33,319
200—399	—	—	—	353	1,035	463	640	275	161	113	30	3,070
400—599	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
600—799	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
800—999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,000 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SUB-TOTAL	7,875	22,454	82,000	70,136	33,661	24,839	12,031	6,694	2,417	950	117	263,174
PRIVATE HOUSING (INCLUDING RESETTLEMENT COTTAGES)												
NO RENT	10,686	15,535	25,953	21,513	12,386	17,828	9,591	11,503	10,373	11,103	6,137	152,608
LESS THAN 50	10,219	16,699	21,045	11,623	4,252	2,552	1,261	768	275	155	21	68,870
50—99	4,161	12,126	21,989	13,436	5,356	3,267	1,397	1,240	587	340	62	63,961
100—199	—	7,612	29,940	23,212	10,603	8,409	3,535	2,938	1,551	1,218	204	89,222
200—399	—	—	—	15,347	24,780	12,832	6,668	6,466	4,002	3,393	833	74,321
400—599	—	—	—	—	—	6,427	24,768	4,190	3,378	3,240	1,303	43,306
600—799	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,848	1,443	1,726	716	8,733
800—999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,994	916	506	3,416
1,000 AND OVER	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	694	3,030	3,699	7,423
SUB-TOTAL	25,066	51,972	98,927	85,131	57,377	51,315	47,220	31,953	24,297	25,121	13,481	511,860
TEMPORARY HOUSING												
NO RENT	6,132	10,874	17,248	9,328	3,506	2,830	1,079	728	372	213	78	52,388
LESS THAN 50	1,335	2,597	3,902	1,905	591	423	132	82	43	22	8	11,040
50—99	179	474	989	674	236	216	54	59	26	19	12	2,938
100—199	—	279	672	425	200	219	90	62	38	21	17	2,023
200—399	—	—	—	284	670	184	87	59	48	44	12	1,388
400—599	—	—	—	—	—	124	1,050	55	31	28	14	1,302
600—799	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	186	21	12	10	229
800—999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	8	10	121
1,000 AND OVER	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	140	37	207
SUB-TOTAL	7,646	14,224	22,811	12,616	5,203	3,996	2,492	1,231	712	507	198	71,636
TOTAL												
NO RENT	16,906	26,518	43,381	30,983	15,955	20,724	10,696	12,259	10,774	11,335	6,224	205,755
LESS THAN 50	18,959	39,664	82,290	54,395	20,532	13,525	5,270	2,860	936	335	46	238,812
50—99	4,722	14,228	43,632	34,206	15,594	11,031	5,153	3,449	1,302	611	95	134,023
100—199	—	8,240	34,435	32,315	17,675	14,840	7,411	5,231	2,509	1,647	261	124,564
200—399	—	—	—	15,984	26,485	13,479	7,395	6,800	4,211	3,550	875	78,779
400—599	—	—	—	—	—	6,551	25,818	4,245	3,409	3,268	1,317	44,608
600—799	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,034	1,464	1,738	726	8,962
800—999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,097	924	516	3,537
1,000 AND OVER	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	724	3,170	3,736	7,630
TOTAL	40,587	88,650	203,738	167,883	96,241	80,150	61,743	39,878	27,426	26,578	13,796	846,670

Chapter 9

Housing

9.1 Introduction

The housing aims for Hong Kong laid down by the Hong Kong Housing Board are that each family should have self-contained accommodation with a minimum of 35 square feet of living space for each adult. The aims of the Housing Census were, therefore, to count the number of living quarters compared with the number of households, to discover to what extent these living quarters were provided with facilities and to gain some idea of living densities.

These aims, discussed in more detail in the Census Technical Report, led to certain complications. Principally this was because a living quarter might be adequate if occupied by a single household, but inadequate if occupied by more than one household, since the facilities for each household would then be less than adequate.

9.2 Types of living quarter

In the 1971 Hong Kong Housing Census, 654,810 occupied and 52,300 vacant living quarters were enumerated. "Living quarter" in the Census meant a dwelling unit, either occupied exclusively by one household or shared by a number of households, for living, eating and sleeping. For the purposes of the Census, to be classified as a living quarter, a dwelling unit had to be internally connected, so that the occupants could move between the rooms or cubicles without going outside onto a public corridor, landing or staircase, and had to have direct external access to a street, a public corridor, landing or staircase without going through another household's accommodation.

The main types of living quarter enumerated during the Census are described in the definitions.

Table 57 shows the total of living quarter of each type by district and the following table summarizes the various types:

Tab. 9.2.1 No. of living quarters by type, 1971

Type of living quarter	No. of living quarters	%
Private self-contained flat	135,589	20.7
Private tenement floor	125,211	19.1
Non self-contained unit in public housing	103,894	15.9
Self-contained unit in public and aided housing	156,137	23.9
House	7,214	1.1
Simple stone structure	49,876	7.6
Other permanent	10,551	1.6
Temporary housing	66,338	10.1
Total	654,810	100.0

9.3 Geographical distribution of living quarters

The table below shows a comparison between the distribution of living quarters and the population in the various census areas:

Tab. 9.3.1 Distribution of living quarters and population by area, 1971

Area				No. of living quarters	Percentage of living quarters	Population	Population percentage	Average no. of persons per living quarter
Hong Kong Island	...	...	...	164,064	25.1	996,183	25.8	6.1
Kowloon	...	...	...	109,617	16.7	716,272	18.6	6.5
New Kowloon	...	...	...	256,635	39.2	1,478,581	38.3	5.8
Tsuen Wan	...	...	...	48,237	7.4	271,892	7.1	5.6
Rural New Territories	...	...	...	76,257	11.6	393,808	10.2	5.2
Total	...	...	...	654,810	100.0	3,856,736	100.0	5.9

A comparison of the percentage of living quarters and population in each area shows that there is very little difference between them, except in Kowloon where the number of persons per living quarter appears to be rather higher than in the remaining areas.

Table 57 also gives a breakdown of types of living quarter in each census district. On Hong Kong Island, out of about 164,000 living quarters, some 30,000 were found in North Point, 27,000 in Shau Kei Wan and 21,600 in Wan Chai, which are highly urbanised districts on the northern coast of the Island. The Central district of Hong Kong Island had relatively few living quarters (3,699), the buildings there being mostly used for commercial purposes. In the Peak district, only 1,934 living quarters were enumerated.

In Kowloon, 25,000–29,000 living quarters were enumerated in each district of Hung Hom, Yau Ma Tei and Mong Kok; however there were less in Tsim Sha Tsui, where extensive commercial usage of the land has resulted in a smaller number of domestic living quarters.

In New Kowloon, each of the districts of Cheung Sha Wan, Shek Kip Mei, Ngau Tau Kok and Lei Yue Mun had about 40,000 living quarters. The greatest concentration, however, was in the large Kai Tak district where 96,000 living quarters or 37.5% of the total in New Kowloon were found. Some 78.8% of the quarters in this district, which has been developed since the Second World War, were in public housing. In contrast, the Kowloon Tong district, developed as a 'garden suburb' before the War, was only occupied by 4,000 living quarters, and 86% of these had an average density of less than two persons per room.

9.4 Distribution of living quarters by type

The following table summarizes **table 57** and shows the percentage distribution of each type of living quarter by area:

Tab. 9.4.1 Percentage distribution of type of living quarter by area, 1971

Type of living quarter				Hong Kong Island	Kowloon	New Kowloon	Tsuen Wan	Rural New Territories	Total
Private self-contained flat	...	...	...	37.3 %	42.6 %	9.8 %	2.0 %	2.0 %	20.7 %
Private tenement floor	...	...	...	27.7	41.7	10.3	6.9	5.5	19.1
Non self-contained unit in public housing	...	...	...	5.5	1.3	30.6	31.1	—	15.9
Self-contained unit in public housing	...	...	...	4.6	2.4	29.6	34.4	2.2	16.0
Unit in Housing Authority/ Housing Society block	...	...	...	10.3	5.4	9.2	10.8	—	7.9
House	...	...	...	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	6.3	1.1
Simple stone structure	...	...	...	2.7	0.4	3.2	4.9	45.2	7.6
Other permanent	...	...	...	3.2	1.8	0.6	1.1	1.6	1.6
Temporary housing	...	...	...	8.1	4.2	6.3	8.2	37.2	10.1
Total	...	...	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

This table shows that, in the metropolitan areas of Hong Kong Island and Kowloon, particularly the latter, most of the housing was in private accommodation, i.e. flats in apartment blocks and tenement floors. In New Kowloon, about 70% of the total housing stock was in public housing of which 56% was self-contained. Tsuen Wan followed very closely the pattern of New Kowloon. In the rural New Territories, simple stone structures and temporary structures together accounted for over 80% of living quarters. Thus, for Hong Kong as a whole, public housing amounted to some 40%, private flats 21% and tenement floors 19% of the available accommodation.

Table 57 also shows that private living accommodation was mainly situated in the older parts of Hong Kong. Private flats in apartment blocks were mainly located in Tai Hang and North Point on the Island, Yau Ma Tei and Mong Kok in Kowloon, and Cheung Sha Wan in New Kowloon; whereas tenement floors were mainly found in the Western District and Wan Chai on the Island, Yau Ma Tei, Mong Kok and Hung Hom in Kowloon, and Cheung Sha Wan in New Kowloon. In each of these districts, the number of living quarters enumerated was over 10,000. On Hong Kong Island, there were only a small number of resettlement blocks in Shau Kei Wan (Chai Wan) and Aberdeen. By far the greatest majority of the earlier marks of resettlement blocks (non self-contained) were situated in Kai Tak (Wong Tai Sin), Shek Kip Mei, Ngau Tau Kok (Kwun Tong), and Tsuen Wan; and the later marks (self-contained) in Kai Tak (Tsz Wan Shan), Lei Yue Mun (Sau Mau Ping/Lam Tin) and Tsuen Wan.

9.5 Facilities by type of living quarter

The extent of facilities available in a living quarter can be measured by whether a bathroom, toilet, kitchen, and water supply is provided. According to the 1971 Census definition:

- bathroom was a wash-room with either a bath or shower; it had to be inside the living quarter and used exclusively by the occupants of the living quarter;
- toilet was a water closet installed in a separate room or combined with a bathroom, and used exclusively by the occupants of the living quarter;
- kitchen was a separate room or cubicle used primarily for meal preparation;
- water supply system was one which provided piped water either *within the living quarter* or *within the building* in which the living quarter was located.

In the pre-war building legislation, no detailed standards for the provision of living quarter facilities were laid down. Consequently, in the old types of tenement accommodation, households frequently shared a common cooking space for their charcoal or kerosene stoves, and had only a bucket latrine, with no bathroom and usually one tap per floor. However, most living quarters built after the war had at least one toilet for every eight persons, and a proper kitchen with a sink and fittings for water supply, as a result of the introduction of the new Buildings Ordinance in 1956.

Table 58 shows the number of living quarters by type by the facilities available in the 654,810 occupied living quarters enumerated, and the following table gives a summary of the facilities available:

Tab. 9.5.1 Facilities in living quarters, 1971

	No.	%
Full facilities	233,338	35.63
Water, kitchen, toilet	112,130	17.12
Water and toilet	58,073	8.87
Water and kitchen	32,857	5.02
Other combinations of facilities	11,565	1.77
Water only	115,958	17.71
Kitchen only	73,011	11.15
No facilities	17,878	2.73
Total	654,810	100.00

Information collected in the Census shows that 85.2% of living quarters had piped water (at least within the building), 70.3% had a kitchen, 62.5% a toilet and 37.0% a bathroom.

Generally, most of the large and small private flats in apartment or tenement floors had full facilities. Domestic units in Housing Authority and Housing Society blocks had water, kitchen and toilet but no bathroom. Domestic units in government low cost housing blocks and the Mk. IV and later types of resettlement blocks were mostly provided with a water tap and toilet, but no kitchen, since cooking was done simply on a bench on the balcony. Quarters with water and kitchen were the older tenement floors. In the early type of low cost housing and in Mk III resettlement blocks, each room was fitted with a water tap, but toilets were shared between two households. In Mks I/II resettlement blocks and in private tenement blocks, piped water and toilets were available on each floor, but they were used communally. These living quarters were enumerated as having a water supply, since, according to the Census definition mentioned above, communal water supply systems installed *within the building* were counted as living quarter facilities.

9.6 Facilities by district

Table 59 shows the number of living quarters by availability of facilities by district.

On Hong Kong Island, most living quarters in Tai Hang, North Point, the Peak, Mid-levels and Pok Fu Lam had full facilities. In Central, Sheung Wan, Wan Chai, and West, most of them had either full facilities or water, kitchen and toilet. However, in districts like Shau Kei Wan, Aberdeen, and South, living quarters with water or kitchen alone almost equalled in number those with full facilities or water, kitchen and toilet. Except for the old district of Sheung Wan, the percentage of living quarters with no facilities was generally lower than 4%.

In Kowloon, conditions were much better, as most living quarters were provided with either full facilities or with water, kitchen and toilet, except in Mong Kok where living quarters with no facilities amounted to roughly 4%.

In New Kowloon, conditions in various districts were very different. While over 80% of living quarters in Kowloon Tong had full facilities, most living quarters in Shek Kip Mei and nearly half in Kai Tak had water only. Cheung Sha Wan resembled Ngau Tau Kok in that most living quarters had either full facilities, or water, kitchen and toilet, but in the latter district, about 25% had water only. In Lei Yue Mun, nearly half had water and toilet and about one-fifth had water only. However, in New Kowloon as a whole no district had a proportion of living quarters with no facilities higher than 4%.

In the New Territories, Tsuen Wan had a higher proportion of living quarters provided with full facilities or water, kitchen and toilet than any other district, although the percentage of living quarters with water only was equally high. In the remaining districts, nearly 50% of the living quarters had kitchens only, whereas living quarters with no facilities generally amounted to as much as 8%.

9.7 Area of living quarters by district

The following table gives the average size of a living quarter in each district of Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and New Kowloon. This estimation was obtained by using figures of gross floor area recorded by the Crown Lands and Survey Office as at 31st March 1971. Owing to the slight difference in the reference data, and the different definitions used for gross floor area and living quarter, the figures used in this table are in fact not fully comparable. They are also affected by new buildings of which the gross floor area was listed, but which were not included in the census figures because they were not yet occupied on census night, for example several large blocks of flats in the Peak district. However, an approximate idea of living space density by district can be obtained from the results thus compiled.

Tab. 9.7.1 Average size of living quarter by urban district, 1971

District							Gross floor* area (sq. ft.)	No. of living quarters	Average gross floor area of living quarter (sq. ft.)
Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,119,655	3,023	701.2
Sheung Wan	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,916,428	9,784	502.5
West	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,051,468	19,720	611.1
Mid-levels and Pok Fu Lam	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,037,222	8,658	1,621.3
Peak	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,962,062	1,919	3,106.9
Wan Chai	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,919,002	20,006	645.8
Tai Hang	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,427,212	15,878	971.6
North Point	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,709,520	26,687	813.5
Shau Kei Wan	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,549,483	21,081	405.6
Aberdeen	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,259,494	16,505	439.8
South	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,777,366	2,206	2,165.6
HONG KONG ISLAND	...	...	...	...	...	...	109,728,912	145,467	754.3
Tsim Sha Tsui	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,606,554	12,451	932.2
Yau Ma Tei	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,273,711	26,648	610.7
Mong Kok	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,173,882	23,238	609.9
Hung Hom	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,863,943	27,339	543.7
Ho Man Tin	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,367,354	13,398	923.1
KOWLOON	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,285,444	103,074	672.2
Cheung Sha Wan	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,580,268	35,004	587.9
Shek Kip Mei	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,812,566	32,703	330.6
Kowloon Tong	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,213,098	3,446	1,512.8
Kai Tak	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,353,667	90,367	358.0
Ngau Tau Kok	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,829,799	39,964	471.2
Lei Yue Mun	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,216,216	37,480	325.9
NEW KOWLOON	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,005,614	238,964	418.5
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	279,019,970	487,505	572.3

* Figures supplied by Crown Lands and Survey Office.

It can be seen that the average living quarter size was larger on Hong Kong Island due to the large self-contained flats in the Peak, Mid-levels and Pok Fu Lam and South districts. The average size was smaller in Kowloon where living densities were greater. However, the average living quarter sizes were smallest in New Kowloon, due to the large number of resettlement units in this area.

9.8 Number of rooms in living quarters

Table 60 shows the number of living quarters by type and by number of rooms or cubicles, and the table below summarises this by percentages:

Tab. 9.8.1 Number of rooms/cubicles by number of living quarters, 1971

No. of rooms/cubicles										No. of living quarters	%
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144,104	22.0
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142,046	21.7
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116,595	17.8
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110,968	17.0
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,368	10.6
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,036	5.3
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,412	2.2
8 or more	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,923	2.0
Non-domestic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,358	1.4
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	654,810	100.0

Thus, in the 1971 Census, living quarters with one or two rooms/cubicles each amounted to about 22 %. The number of living quarters progressively decreased as the number of rooms increased. Among the various types of living quarters, the majority, 56.5 %, had between two and four rooms or cubicles. Living quarters with five or more rooms were mainly flats in apartment or tenement blocks. These rooms included kitchens, mostly in larger living quarters. The largest number, 22 % of the total irrespective of type, was of one room living quarters, which is mainly attributable to the large number of quarters in domestic resettlement blocks and residential structures of non-durable materials.

9.9 Sharing of living quarters by households

Table 61 shows the average number of households in each living quarter by type of living quarter by district. The following table gives a summary of **Table 61** and compares the number of households to the number of living quarters by different types of living quarter.

Tab. 9.9.1 Number of households per living quarter by type, 1971

Type of living quarter	No. of households	No. of living quarters	No. of households per living quarter
Private self-contained flats	185,632	135,589	1.37
Private tenement floor	249,256	125,211	1.99
Non self-contained unit in public housing	106,295	103,894	1.02
Self-contained unit in public and aided housing	156,879	156,137	1.00
House	8,625	7,214	1.20
Simple stone structure	57,553	49,876	1.15
Other permanent	10,794	10,551	1.02
Temporary housing	71,636	66,338	1.08
All types	846,670	654,810	1.29

It can be seen that a high degree of sharing was found mainly in private tenement floors and private apartment flats. While the number of households in self-contained and non self-contained units in public or aided housing was only slightly higher than the number of living quarters available, private self-contained flats had a noticeable amount of sharing, while private tenement floors had a far greater degree of sharing. In the private tenement floors, the average number of households approached two per living quarter. Temporary structures usually had a much lower degree of sharing of 1.08 households per living quarter. In public housing, where each room was defined as a whole living quarter, sharing appeared to be negligible, but in fact communal sharing of toilets and washing

facilities was normal in the earlier types of resettlement blocks. At the time of the Census, there were, on the basis of one living quarter per household, roughly 191,800 more households than living quarters; 98.4% of these households were in the private sector. However, this does not give an entirely true picture of the situation, since some 52,300 unoccupied living quarters were also recorded during the census period.

In order to locate the districts with the highest degree of sharing, the following table summarizes Table 61 and shows number of households per living quarter by district:

Tab. 9.9.2 Number of households per living quarter by district, 1971

District	No. of households	No. of living quarters	Average no. of households per living quarter
Central	5,471	3,699	1.48
Sheung Wan	16,193	10,883	1.49
West	32,528	21,308	1.53
Mid-levels and Pok Fu Lam	10,251	9,226	1.11
Peak	2,262	1,934	1.17
Wan Chai	36,682	21,601	1.70
Tai Hang	21,808	16,893	1.29
North Point	41,486	30,034	1.38
Shau Kei Wan	32,949	26,604	1.24
Aberdeen	19,528	18,319	1.07
South	3,782	3,563	1.06
HONG KONG ISLAND	222,940	164,064	1.36
Tsim Sha Tsui	19,692	13,313	1.48
Yau Ma Tei	55,460	28,481	1.95
Mong Kok	46,353	25,248	1.84
Hung Hom	48,949	28,949	1.69
Ho Man Tin	14,481	13,626	1.06
KOWLOON	184,935	109,617	1.69
Cheung Sha Wan	67,523	37,772	1.79
Shek Kip Mei	37,506	35,077	1.07
Kowloon Tong	4,502	4,078	1.10
Kai Tak	105,965	96,270	1.10
Ngau Tau Kok	45,580	42,438	1.07
Lei Yue Mun	41,948	41,000	1.02
NEW KOWLOON	303,024	256,635	1.18
Tsuen Wan	54,790	48,237	1.14
Yuen Long	35,321	33,636	1.05
Tai Po	33,712	31,721	1.06
Islands	8,045	7,175	1.12
Sai Kung	3,903	3,725	1.05
NEW TERRITORIES	135,771	124,494	1.09
ALL DISTRICTS	846,670	654,810	1.29

The highest degree of sharing was found in Yau Ma Tei, where the average number of households per living quarter approached two. Slightly better but still crowded districts were Mong Kok, Hung Hom, Cheung Sha Wan, Wan Chai and the West district of Hong Kong Island, where on average there were $1\frac{1}{2}$ or more households in a living quarter. **Table 57** shows that these districts contained mainly tenement floors and private apartment flats. In fact, tenement floors with an average degree of sharing of over two households per living quarter were found in the districts of Shau Kei Wan, Tsim Sha Tsui, Yau Ma Tei, Mong Kok, Hung Hom, Cheung Sha Wan and Tsuen Wan. On the other hand, densely populated districts such as Shek Kip Mei, Kai Tak and Lei Yue Mun were found to be among districts having the least degree of sharing, which is probably due to the predominance of public housing in these areas.

9.10 Number of occupants in living quarters

Table 63 shows the number of living quarters by type by the number of occupants, and the following table gives a summary in terms of percentages:

Tab. 9.10.1 Percentage of living quarters by type by number of occupants, 1971

Type of living quarter					No. of occupants					Total
					1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9 & over	
Private self-contained flat	...	...	...	...	13.7%	27.2%	27.5%	17.0%	14.6%	100.0%
Private tenement floor	...	...	...	...	11.1	16.5	20.3	18.5	33.6	100.0
Non self-contained unit in public housing	...	...	...	...	16.4	23.7	25.8	21.7	12.4	100.0
Self-contained unit in public and aided housing	...	...	...	...	6.8	21.7	37.9	24.4	9.2	100.0
House	...	...	...	...	19.5	28.3	23.2	13.8	15.2	100.0
Simple stone structure	...	...	...	...	20.7	21.6	23.3	19.4	15.0	100.0
Other permanent	...	...	...	...	28.8	25.5	24.8	13.6	7.3	100.0
Temporary housing	...	...	...	...	29.8	19.9	21.1	17.0	12.2	100.0
Total	...	...	...	...	14.4	22.1	27.3	19.9	16.3	100.0

It can be seen that most public and private accommodation had five to six occupants per living quarter. This is more obvious in self-contained units in public and aided housing, where the number of living quarters with a number of occupants in this range amounted to 38% as compared with some 25% for the other types of living quarter. In private tenement floors, it is worthy of note that about 34% had nine or more occupants per living quarter. Simple stone structures and houses tended to have less occupants, and this tendency is more obvious in the case of temporary structures and others, in which the number of occupants mostly ranged from one to four.

9.11 Privacy in living quarters

Table 62 shows the number of living quarters by district by the average number of persons per room. Despite the much greater number of living quarters in New Kowloon (256,600) than in Hong Kong Island (164,000), the number of living quarters with less than two persons per room was about 76,000 and 96,000 respectively in these two areas. This suggests that the average living space density was higher in New Kowloon than on Hong Kong Island. In fact, it is worth pointing out that, unlike most other districts or areas where the greatest proportion of living quarters had 1-2 persons per room, the majority of living quarters in the districts of Shek Kip Mei, Kai Tak (Wong Tai Sin) and Lei Yue Mun (Kwun Tong) in the New Kowloon area had 2-4 persons per room.

The following table summarizes **Table 62** and shows the number of persons per room or cubicle in all living quarters:

Tab. 9.11.1 Number of persons per room/cubicle, 1971

No. of persons per room/cubicle	No. of Living quarters	Percentage of total	Cumulative percentage
Less than 1	92,168	14.08	14.08
1 to less than 2	210,332	32.12	46.20
2 to less than 3	140,364	21.44	67.64
3 to less than 4	77,662	11.86	79.50
4 to less than 5	44,180	6.75	86.25
5 to less than 6	27,885	4.26	90.51
6 to less than 7	22,571	3.45	93.96
7 to less than 8	17,128	2.62	96.58
8 to less than 9	11,157	1.70	98.28
9 to less than 10	6,013	0.91	99.19
10 and over	5,350	0.81	100.00
Total	654,810	100.00	

In general, the number of living quarters decreased as the number of persons per room increased; but this does not provide an accurate measure of density, since information on the average size of a room is not available. The last column of the table above indicates that some 68% of all living quarters had less than three persons per room, while some 80% had less than four persons per room. This means that on the average, roughly 32% of living quarters were over the United Nation's acceptable limit of three persons per room for a minimum provision of privacy. The median number of persons per room was 2.17.

9.12 Living space in living quarters

The following table gives the average gross floor area per person in each district of Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and New Kowloon. As mentioned in Section 9.7, this estimation was obtained by using figures of gross floor area recorded by the Crown Lands and Survey Office as at 31st March 1971.

Tab. 9.12.1 Average gross floor area per person (sq.ft.) by district, 1971

District	Gross floor area (sq. ft.)	Population	Average gross floor area per person (sq. ft.)
Central	2,119,655	18,604	114
Sheung Wan	4,916,428	63,116	78
West	12,051,468	138,385	87
Mid-levels and Pok Fu Lam	14,037,222	40,969	343
Peak	5,962,062	8,071	739
Wan Chai	12,919,002	134,401	96
Tai Hang	15,427,212	87,779	176
North Point	21,709,520	159,160	136
Shau Kei Wan	8,549,483	129,884	66
Aberdeen	7,259,494	96,549	75
South	4,777,366	9,923	481
HONG KONG ISLAND	109,728,912	886,841	124
Tsim Sha Tsui	11,606,554	69,720	166
Yau Ma Tei	16,273,711	194,337	84
Mong Kok	14,173,882	163,865	86
Hung Hom	14,863,943	181,590	82
Ho Man Tin	12,367,354	75,127	165
KOWLOON	69,285,444	684,639	101

District						Gross floor area (sq. ft.)	Population	Average gross floor area per person (sq. ft.)
Cheung Sha Wan	...	...	...	...	...	20,580,268	244,734	84
Shek Kip Mei	...	...	...	...	...	10,812,566	175,859	61
Kowloon Tong	...	...	...	...	...	5,213,098	17,880	292
Kai Tak	...	...	...	...	...	32,353,667	522,557	62
Ngau Tau Kok	...	...	...	...	...	18,829,799	219,792	86
Lei Yue Mun	...	...	...	...	...	12,216,216	206,236	59
NEW KOWLOON	...	...	...	...	...	100,005,614	1,387,058	72
Total	...	...	...	...	...	279,019,970	2,958,538	94

While the average gross floor area per person is everywhere greater than 50 sq. ft., the actual living space density is much less because the *effective* floor area only amounts to roughly 50 % of the *gross* floor area. Taking this into account, districts having living space densities of less than 70 sq. ft. of average gross floor area per person should be considered as very densely populated i.e. below 35 sq. ft. per person. These include districts like Shau Kei Wan, Shek Kip Mei, Kai Tak and Lei Yue Mun i.e. districts containing resettlement blocks. It should be pointed out that the average living space per person for the New Kowloon area as a whole is in fact just about the 35 sq. ft. standard.

9.13 Unoccupied living quarters

In the 1971 Census, some 52,300 living quarters were found to be unoccupied on at least three visits paid to them by enumerators within the 10 days from 27th February to 8th March 1971 inclusive. No information is thus available about these living quarters, other than their distribution by type and by area as summarized in the table below:

Tab. 9.13.1 Number of unoccupied living quarters by type by area, 1971

Type of Living quarter	Hong Kong	Kowloon	New Kowloon	Tsuen Wan	Rural New Territories	Total	%
Private self-contained flat ...	3,385	2,120	2,713	67	588	8,873	17.0
Private tenement floor ...	1,643	1,405	1,746	370	706	5,870	11.2
Non self-contained unit in resettlement and government low cost housing block ...	806	354	7,552	914	216	9,842	18.8
Self-contained unit in resettlement and government low cost housing block ...	839	16	2,260	767	243	4,125	7.9
Unit in Housing Authority/Housing Society block ...	165	22	287	13	2	489	0.9
House ...	80	11	68	87	703	949	1.8
Simple Stone structure ...	412	13	740	164	9,348	10,677	20.4
Other permanent ...	558	177	304	184	423	1,646	3.2
Temporary housing ...	1,473	62	2,593	341	5,331	9,800	18.8
Total...	9,361	4,180	18,263	2,907	17,560	52,271	100.0
Percentage ...	17.9%	8.0%	34.9%	5.6%	33.6%	100.0%	

Of these unoccupied living quarters, over 10,000 were simple stone structures, while temporary structures and non self-contained units in resettlement each amounted to nearly 10,000 and private self-contained flats to nearly 9,000. It is interesting to note that unoccupied stone and temporary structures were enumerated mainly in the rural New Territories, whereas unoccupied resettlement units were mainly found in New Kowloon. There were less unoccupied self-contained resettlement units and government low cost housing units than non self-contained resettlement units, and very few indeed in Housing Authority and Housing Society blocks. This may reflect a greater preference for units with better living facilities.

Definition

Chapter 9

Living quarter—a dwelling unit used exclusively by one household or shared by a number of households for living, eating and sleeping. It had to be internally connected so that the occupants could move between rooms/cubicles without going outside onto a public corridor, landing or staircase, and had to have direct external access to the street, a corridor, a landing or staircase without going through another household's accommodation.

Self-contained accommodation—a whole living quarter with its own entrance, water supply, kitchen, toilet and/or bathroom and occupied by one household.

Water supply system—a piped water system within the living quarter or within the building in which the living quarter was located.

Kitchen—a room or cubicle primarily used for the preparation of meals. It could also be used for sleeping at night.

Toilet—a water closet installed in a separate room or combined with a bathroom, which was used exclusively by the occupants of the living quarter.

Bathroom—a wash room which contained either a bath or shower. It had to be inside the living quarter and used exclusively by the household(s) occupying the premises.

Land census areas and districts—see Chapter 3 for definitions and map at Appendix A and C.

Household—see Chapter 8 for definition.

Gross floor area—the total floor area contained within the external wall of a building, measured at each floor level (including any floor below ground level), together with the area of each balcony in the building, which should be calculated from the outer dimensions of the balcony (including the thickness of the sides thereof, and thickness of the external wall of the building).

Effective floor area—effective floor area means the usable internal floor area of premises excluding parts designed for use as kitchens, lavatories, bathrooms, open balconies, servants' quarters, utility areas, etc.

Degree of sharing—the average number of households in a living quarter. For a particular type of living quarter or census district, this was obtained by dividing the total number of households by the total number of living quarters of that type or in that district.

Non self-contained units in public housing—included non self-contained units in resettlement blocks (i.e. Mark I, II, and III blocks).

Mark I resettlement block—6-to 7-storey, built from 1955-61. Design of block usually of 'H'-shape with communal wash-places and lavatories in the cross-piece; though some are 'I'-shaped. An access balcony runs all the way round the outside of each floor and back-to-back rooms open off it.

Mark II resettlement block—7- or 8-storey, built from 1961-64. Similar to Mark I, except that the ends of the two arms of the 'H' are connected by a screen of perforated brick, and large rooms with a balcony, water supply and kitchen are provided at each end of the block.

Mark III resettlement block—8-storey, built from 1964-67. Entirely different design to Marks I and II with room access from an internal corridor. Each room has its own private balcony and water-tap; toilets are shared between two rooms.

Self-contained units in public housing—included self-contained units in resettlement blocks (i.e. Mark IV, V, VI and converted Mark I blocks) and government low cost housing blocks.

Mark IV resettlement blocks—16-storey with lifts, built from 1965–69. Each room has its own balcony, water-supply and toilet.

Mark V resettlement blocks—16-storey built from 1966–71. As the later version of Mark IV, but with different room sizes.

Mark VI resettlement blocks—16-storey similar to Mark V but with larger rooms.

Converted Mark I resettlement blocks—basic Mark I blocks converted into self-contained flats with water supply, kitchen and toilet.

Government low cost housing blocks—early type similar to Mark III resettlement blocks; others 20-storey with larger rooms, balcony, water supply and toilet.

Self-contained units in aided housing—included units in blocks built and managed by the Housing Authority and Housing Society. These housing agencies are assisted by the Hong Kong Government with private treaty land grants and low-interest loans.

Private self-contained flat—included self-contained living quarters in apartment blocks and composite buildings.

Apartment block—a multi-storey building containing separate residential flats, each of which is built with its own entrance, a water supply, kitchen, living/bedroom, and bathroom/toilet, separated by permanent floor to ceiling walls.

Composite building—an apartment block where the flats on the lower floors are built for commercial use.

Private tenement floor—included living quarters in multi-storey tenement buildings, each floor of which was built as a single unpartitioned room, usually with a separate kitchen and toilet and sometimes a bathroom. Tenement floors were usually subdivided by non-permanent partitions into cubicles which might be for residential and/or commercial use.

House—included modern houses of one or two stories (i.e. bungalows and villas) with full facilities, namely, bathroom, flush toilet system, internal kitchen and water supply.

Simple stone structure—included resettlement cottages, village type houses and detached servants' quarters.

Others, permanent—included quarters in government buildings, hotels, hostels etc., and living quarters in commercial, industrial and other non-domestic buildings.

Quarter in government building—included living quarters within government buildings such as the staff quarters in a fire station, doctors' and nurses' quarters in a government hospital, prison staff quarters, police married and unmarried quarters, etc.

Hotel, hostel, etc.—included hotels, boarding houses, hostels, lodging houses and other profit-making residential institutions.

Living quarter in commercial, industrial and other non-domestic buildings—included the caretaker's quarters in an office building, staff quarters in a commercial building, quarters in a factory building, living quarters in charitable and religious institutions (e.g. old people's home, blind home etc.) and in other non-domestic buildings (e.g. schools, private hospitals etc.).

Temporary housing—included residential structures of non-durable materials such as roof-top structures, tents, nissen huts, contractor's matsheds, hawker stalls, squatter huts, farmers' wooden shacks, thatched shops and derelict boats. This also included premises not intended for domestic purposes such as landings, staircases and working premises in factories and shops.

Unoccupied living quarter—living quarters in completed buildings were classified as unoccupied if no one were found occupying them on at least three visits paid to them by enumerators within the 10 days from 27th February to 8th March 1971 inclusive.

57. NUMBER OF LIVING QUARTERS BY TYPE BY CENSUS AREA AND DISTRICT

HONG KONG ISLAND

TYPE OF LIVING QUARTER	Row no.	Central	Sheung Wan	West	Mid-levels and Pok Fu Lam	Peak	Wan Chai	Tai Hang	North Point	Shau Kei Wan	Aberdeen	South	Sub-total	Tsim Sha Tsui	Yau Ma Tei
PRIVATE SELF-CONTAINED FLAT	1	961	1,953	5,918	7,716	1,678	8,722	11,940	17,520	3,094	160	1,443	61,105	9,775	10,838
PRIVATE TENEMENT FLOOR		2,006	7,800	10,687	560	2	11,247	3,406	5,158	3,320	1,230	88	45,504	2,628	15,753
NON-SELF-CONTAINED DOMESTIC UNIT IN RESETTLEMENT BLOCK ...		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,673	2,319	—	8,992	—	—
SELF-CONTAINED DOMESTIC UNIT IN RESETTLEMENT BLOCK.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,545	4,004	—	6,549	—	—
DOMESTIC UNIT IN LOW COST HOUSING BLOCK ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	976	—	976	—	—
DOMESTIC UNIT IN HOUSING AUTHORITY/ SOCIETY BLOCK		—	—	2,694	—	—	—	—	3,949	2,992	7,328	—	16,963	—	—
HOUSE, ONE OR TWO-STOREYED		53	4	29	106	206	31	201	22	74	18	220	964	34	18
SIMPLE STONE STRUCTURE...		3	27	392	276	33	6	331	38	2,383	470	455	4,414	14	39
QUARTERS IN GOVERNMENT BUILDING		373	40	128	59	2	117	130	959	114	70	374	2,366	58	229
HOTEL, HOSTEL, ETC.....	10	17	5	10	3	—	49	14	7	13	174	24	316	230	88
IN COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER NON-DOMESTIC BUILDING		58	253	484	108	9	113	108	1,206	148	34	61	2,582	93	226
IN RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE OF NON-DURABLE MATERIAL		49	336	549	341	3	875	553	868	4,909	1,395	878	10,756	248	685
IN PREMISES NOT USED FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES		179	465	417	57	1	441	210	307	339	141	20	2,577	233	605
TOTAL		3,699	10,883	21,308	9,226	1,934	21,601	16,893	30,034	26,604	18,319	3,563	164,064	13,313	28,481

KOWLOON					NEW KOWLOON					NEW TERRITORIES								
Mong Kok	Hung Hom	Ho Man Tin	Sub-total	Cheung Sha Wan	Shek Kip Mei	Kowloon Tong	Kai Tak	Ngau Tau Kok	Lei Yue Mun	Sub-total	Tsuen Wan	Yuen Long	Tai Po	Islands	Sai Kung	Sub-total	Total	Row no.
11,145	7,734	7,222	46,714	11,100	719	2,664	3,335	7,414	60	25,292	951	614	723	35	155	2,478	135,589	1
12,026	14,913	373	45,693	15,958	1,076	127	6,865	2,411	81	26,518	3,334	762	2,902	372	126	7,496	125,211	
—	1,473	—	1,473	—	22,700	—	38,091	11,331	6,332	78,454	14,975	—	—	—	—	14,975	103,894	
—	—	—	—	—	839	—	23,011	9,124	21,494	54,468	10,280	1,683	—	—	—	11,963	72,980	
—	318	2,331	2,649	7,318	920	—	6,417	—	6,883	21,538	6,331	—	—	—	—	6,331	31,494	5
—	2,805	3,130	5,935	—	5,659	—	8,292	9,586	—	23,537	5,228	—	—	—	—	5,228	51,663	
17	21	85	175	76	13	533	216	9	110	957	304	1,770	1,519	1,207	318	5,118	7,214	
50	75	257	435	552	777	122	4,140	89	2,520	8,200	2,355	15,676	12,708	3,390	2,698	36,827	49,876	
42	240	24	593	118	54	101	116	28	107	524	166	360	274	149	3	952	4,435	
43	27	3	391	16	—	1	6	39	2	64	13	15	6	3	3	40	811	10
347	220	70	956	311	108	24	254	269	61	1,027	334	196	128	55	27	740	5,305	
475	348	75	1,831	1,300	2,059	479	4,588	1,661	2,813	12,900	3,477	12,401	13,328	1,907	380	31,493	56,980	
1,103	775	56	2,772	1,023	153	27	939	477	537	3,156	489	159	133	57	15	853	9,358	
25,248	28,949	13,626	109,617	37,772	35,077	4,078	96,270	42,438	41,000	256,635	48,237	33,636	31,721	7,175	3,725	124,494	654,810	

58. NUMBER OF LIVING QUARTERS BY TYPE BY AVAILABILITY OF FACILITIES

TYPE OF LIVING QUARTER	FACILITIES AVAILABLE								Total
	Full facilities	Water, kitchen, toilet	Water and toilet	Water and kitchen	Other combination	Water only	Kitchen only	No facilities	
PRIVATE SELF-CONTAINED FLAT	117,769	17,820	—	—	—	—	—	—	135,589
PRIVATE TENEMENT FLOOR	62,103	42,173	18,08	14,532	2,079	2,516	—	—	125,211
NON-SELF-CONTAINED DOMESTIC UNIT IN RESETTLEMENT BLOCK	—	—	—	4,409	419	99,066	—	—	103,894
SELF-CONTAINED DOMESTIC UNIT IN RESETTLEMENT BLOCK	2,162	21,471	48,785	—	562	—	—	—	72,980
DOMESTIC UNIT IN LOW COST HOUSING BLOCK...	1,212	10,043	6,005	2,198	134	11,902	—	—	31,494
DOMESTIC UNIT IN HOUSING AUTHORITY/ SOCIETY BLOCK	35,045	16,618	—	—	—	—	—	—	51,663
HOUSE, ONE OR TWO-STOREYED	7,214	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,214
SIMPLE STONE STRUCTURE	1,830	1,485	134	8,737	8,101	1,777	20,637	7,175	49,876
QUARTERS IN GOVERNMENT BUILDING	3,059	830	28	351	101	66	—	—	4,435
HOTEL, HOSTEL, ETC.....	811	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	811
IN COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER NON-DOMESTIC BUILDING	2,133	1,690	1,313	—	169	—	—	—	5,305
IN RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE OF NON-DURABLE MATERIAL	—	—	—	2,630	—	631	52,374	1,345	56,980
IN PREMISES NOT USED FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,358	9,358
TOTAL	233,338	112,130	58,073	32,857	11,565	115,958	73,011	17,878	654,810

59. NUMBER OF LIVING QUARTERS BY CENSUS AREA AND DISTRICT BY AVAILABILITY OF FACILITIES

CENSUS AREA/DISTRICT	FACILITIES AVAILABLE								Total
	Full facilities	Water, kitchen, toilet	Water and toilet	Water and kitchen	Other combination	Water only	Kitchen only	No facilities	
HONG KONG ISLAND	85,489	36,860	5,043	10,928	1,124	9,390	11,960	3,270	164,064
CENTRAL	1,385	1,134	78	835	27	36	19	185	3,699
SHEUNG WAN	2,672	3,568	235	3,238	141	378	162	489	10,883
WEST	8,144	9,558	174	1,948	198	149	693	444	21,308
MID-LEVELS AND POK FU LAM.....	8,220	203	46	118	63	26	416	134	9,226
PEAK	1,888	25	2	3	8	—	—	8	1,934
WAN CHAI	11,393	6,712	211	2,186	159	297	181	462	21,601
TAI HANG	13,235	1,891	86	622	62	80	617	300	16,893
NORTH POINT.....	24,583	3,860	107	211	135	116	692	330	30,034
SHAU KEI WAN	4,758	6,144	1,009	1,190	145	6,070	6,639	649	26,604
ABERDEEN	7,302	3,461	3,085	453	88	2,223	1,503	204	18,319
SOUTH	1,909	304	10	124	98	15	1,038	65	3,563
KOWLOON	70,810	23,573	891	4,738	1,114	4,905	696	2,890	109,617
TSIM SHA TSUI	11,153	1,278	68	355	61	94	51	253	13,313
YAU MA TEI	14,952	8,373	370	2,951	530	556	119	630	28,481
MONG KOK.....	15,553	6,814	222	946	226	217	138	1,132	25,248
HUNG HOM	19,282	6,099	202	430	280	1,720	145	791	28,949
HO MAN TIN	9,870	1,009	29	56	17	2,318	243	84	13,626
NEW KOWLOON	58,466	33,009	47,909	7,491	1,978	86,718	16,033	5,031	256,635
CHEUNG SHA WAN	18,928	7,101	5,205	1,564	370	2,719	800	1,085	37,772
SHEK KIP MEI.....	4,721	2,811	907	958	64	22,676	2,494	446	35,077
KOWLOON TONG	3,407	46	11	36	17	7	489	65	4,078
KAI TAK	14,689	5,183	22,316	3,073	819	42,197	6,023	1,970	96,270
NGAU TAU KOK.....	16,324	12,219	230	371	145	10,971	1,678	500	42,438
LEI YUE MUN	397	5,649	19,240	1,489	563	8,148	4,549	965	41,000
NEW TERRITORIES	18,573	18,688	4,230	9,700	7,349	14,945	44,322	6,687	124,494
TSUEN WAN	8,268	14,768	4,049	2,144	571	13,180	4,350	907	48,237
YUEN LONG	3,404	2,276	99	2,746	2,975	602	18,578	2,956	33,636
TAI PO	4,698	1,286	54	2,781	2,697	974	17,318	1,913	31,721
ISLANDS	1,561	228	13	1,279	390	54	3,067	583	7,175
SAI KUNG	642	130	15	750	716	135	1,009	328	3,725
TOTAL	233,338	112,130	58,073	32,857	11,565	115,958	73,011	17,878	654,810

60. NUMBER OF LIVING QUARTERS BY TYPE BY NUMBER OF ROOMS/CUBICLES

TYPE OF LIVING QUARTER	NUMBER OF ROOMS/CUBICLES									Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 and over	
PRIVATE SELF-CONTAINED FLAT	—	—	—	29,262	39,524	34,578	18,858	7,425	5,942	135,589
PRIVATE TENEMENT FLOOR	—	5,425	15,862	20,755	33,287	26,773	13,095	5,554	4,460	125,211
NON-SELF-CONTAINED DOMESTIC UNIT IN RESETTLEMENT BLOCK	—	68,285	28,415	5,814	1,380	—	—	—	—	103,894
SELF-CONTAINED DOMESTIC UNIT IN RESETTLEMENT BLOCK	—	37,961	26,807	5,553	2,332	213	72	15	27	72,980
DOMESTIC UNIT IN LOW COST HOUSING BLOCK	—	11,608	14,178	4,113	1,503	84	5	1	2	31,494
DOMESTIC UNIT IN HOUSING AUTHORITY/ SOCIETY BLOCK.....	—	—	21,497	18,402	9,293	2,279	171	21	—	51,663
HOUSE, ONE OR TWO-STOREYED	—	—	1,084	1,595	1,342	1,004	687	414	1,088	7,214
SIMPLE STONE STRUCTURE	—	4,997	13,504	14,398	9,422	3,983	1,768	812	992	49,876
QUARTERS IN GOVERNMENT BUILDING	—	150	1,889	1,166	485	206	254	114	171	4,435
HOTEL, HOSTEL, ETC.	—	—	—	621	80	19	18	4	69	811
IN COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER NON-DOMESTIC BUILDING	—	1,351	1,924	1,107	362	229	108	52	172	5,305
IN RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE OF NON-DURABLE MATERIAL.....	—	14,327	16,886	13,809	11,958	—	—	—	—	56,980
IN PREMISES NOT USED FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES	9,358	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,358
TOTAL	9,358	144,104	142,046	116,595	110,968	69,368	35,036	14,412	12,923	654,810

61. AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN EACH LIVING QUARTER BY

HONG KONG ISLAND

TYPE OF LIVING QUARTER	Row no.	Central	Sheung Wan	West	Mid-levels and Pok Fu Lam	Peak	Wan Chai	Tai Hang	North Point	Shau Kei Wan	Aberdeen	South	Sub-total
PRIVATE SELF-CONTAINED FLAT	1	1.26	1.20	1.44	1.08	1.15	1.46	1.23	1.40	1.20	1.22	1.04	1.30
PRIVATE TENEMENT FLOOR		1.75	1.63	1.80	1.39	1.00	1.96	1.59	1.83	2.05	1.68	1.07	1.80
NON-SELF-CONTAINED DOMESTIC UNIT IN RESETTLEMENT BLOCK		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.01	1.01	—	1.01
SELF-CONTAINED DOMESTIC UNIT IN RESETTLEMENT BLOCK		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.01	1.00	—	1.00
DOMESTIC UNIT IN LOW COST HOUSING BLOCK	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00	—	1.00
DOMESTIC UNIT IN HOUSING AUTHORITY/SOCIETY BLOCK		—	—	1.01	—	—	—	—	1.01	1.04	1.01	—	1.01
HOUSE, ONE OR TWO-STOREYED		1.09	1.25	2.10	1.22	1.32	1.65	1.13	1.05	1.86	1.17	1.15	1.29
SIMPLE STONE STRUCTURE		1.00	1.44	1.05	1.34	1.24	1.33	1.14	1.84	1.35	1.26	1.14	1.28
QUARTERS IN GOVERNMENT BUILDING		1.09	1.65	1.05	0.98	1.00	0.98	0.99	1.00	1.05	0.99	1.01	1.03
HOTEL, HOSTEL, ETC.	10	1.59	0.20	0.90	1.00	—	1.04	0.57	1.29	2.00	1.04	1.08	1.08
IN COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER NON-DOMESTIC BUILDING		1.17	0.83	1.02	1.16	1.00	1.12	1.01	1.02	0.93	0.91	1.11	1.01
IN RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE OF NON-DURABLE MATERIAL		1.18	1.13	1.14	1.09	1.00	1.23	1.14	1.11	1.22	1.14	1.05	1.17
IN PREMISES NOT USED FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES		0.75	0.89	0.90	1.09	1.00	1.06	0.81	1.08	1.02	0.83	1.10	0.95
TOTAL		1.48	1.49	1.53	1.11	1.17	1.70	1.29	1.38	1.24	1.07	1.06	1.36

TYPE OF LIVING QUARTER BY CENSUS AREA AND DISTRICT

KOWLOON					NEW KOWLOON							NEW TERRITORIES								Row no.
Tsim Sha Tsui	Yau Ma Tei	Mong Kok	Hung Hom	Ho Man Tin	Sub-total	Cheung Sha Wan	Shek Kip Mei	Kowloon Tong	Kai Tak	Ngau Tau Kok	Lei Yue Mun	Sub-total	Tsuen Wan	Yuen Long	Tai Po	Islands	Sai Kung	Sub-total	Total	
1.31	1.66	1.60	1.43	1.09	1.45	1.62	1.06	1.06	1.31	1.26	1.37	1.40	1.29	1.11	1.13	0.94	1.08	1.18	1.37	5
2.25	2.23	2.19	2.11	1.38	2.18	2.41	1.37	1.09	1.69	1.38	1.00	2.08	2.26	1.26	1.24	1.37	1.24	1.70	1.99	
—	—	—	1.11	—	1.11	—	1.06	—	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.03	1.01	—	—	—	—	1.01	1.02	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.99	—	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.00	—	—	—	1.01	1.00	
—	—	—	1.05	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.01	—	1.00	—	1.00	1.01	1.00	—	—	—	—	1.00	1.00	
—	—	—	1.00	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	—	1.00	1.00	—	—	—	—	1.00	1.00	10
1.32	2.44	1.47	1.38	1.06	1.33	1.38	1.15	1.10	1.66	1.11	1.14	1.25	1.72	1.09	1.08	1.26	1.05	1.16	1.20	
0.93	1.05	1.20	2.09	1.12	1.29	1.38	1.17	1.98	1.56	1.17	1.24	1.41	1.48	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.04	1.08	1.15	
0.97	1.23	2.10	1.01	1.00	1.17	1.19	1.00	1.00	0.99	1.21	1.05	1.06	1.02	1.03	1.01	0.96	1.00	1.01	1.05	
1.03	1.88	1.16	1.26	0.67	1.25	1.00	—	1.00	0.50	1.05	0.50	0.97	1.54	0.80	0.67	1.33	1.00	1.08	1.15	
0.87	1.06	0.79	0.86	1.09	0.90	0.77	1.00	0.96	1.03	1.19	1.07	0.99	0.95	0.98	1.07	0.98	0.93	0.98	0.98	
1.21	1.39	1.40	1.41	1.31	1.37	1.22	1.25	1.14	1.25	1.02	1.05	1.17	1.16	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.03	1.05	1.11	
0.95	0.96	0.93	0.63	1.04	0.86	0.78	0.70	1.07	0.68	1.11	0.97	0.83	1.09	1.01	1.01	1.02	0.80	1.05	0.89	
1.48	1.95	1.84	1.69	1.06	1.69	1.79	1.07	1.10	1.10	1.07	1.02	1.18	1.14	1.05	1.06	1.12	1.05	1.09	1.29	

62. NUMBER OF LIVING QUARTERS BY CENSUS AREA AND DISTRICT BY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM/CUBICLE

CENSUS AREA/DISTRICT	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM/CUBICLE											Total
	Less than 1	1 to less than 2	2 to less than 3	3 to less than 4	4 to less than 5	5 to less than 6	6 to less than 7	7 to less than 8	8 to less than 9	9 to less than 10	10 and over	
CENTRAL	788	1,465	844	340	133	58	24	17	15	6	9	3,699
SHEUNG WAN.....	1,894	4,261	2,641	1,102	458	217	114	76	36	29	55	10,883
WEST	2,623	8,641	5,920	2,572	886	256	150	93	67	34	66	21,308
MID-LEVELS AND POK FU LAM	5,296	3,014	582	167	76	31	17	16	7	6	14	9,226
PEAK	1,668	241	19	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1,934
WAN CHAI	4,004	9,775	4,690	1,702	658	290	161	110	74	42	95	21,601
TAI HANG	5,806	7,653	2,130	676	300	109	69	57	40	20	33	16,893
NORTH POINT.....	6,266	14,936	5,964	1,786	592	188	96	70	56	29	51	30,034
SHAU KEI WAN	1,985	7,631	6,624	4,238	2,182	1,248	903	762	524	259	248	26,604
ABERDEEN	730	4,749	5,783	2,831	1,447	839	682	564	367	181	146	18,319
SOUTH	1,731	953	492	232	76	27	22	10	5	8	7	3,563
HONG KONG ISLAND	32,791	63,319	35,689	15,649	6,809	3,263	2,239	1,776	1,191	614	724	164,064
TSIM SHA TSUI	4,892	5,838	1,712	491	140	91	50	35	19	13	32	13,313
YAU MA TEI	5,478	13,078	6,189	2,084	732	374	198	106	75	43	124	28,481
MONG KOK	4,407	12,629	5,540	1,505	556	217	140	65	65	45	79	25,248
HUNG HOM	4,250	13,782	6,777	2,132	756	406	288	215	145	85	113	28,949
HO MAN TIN	4,185	4,464	1,940	1,089	587	471	397	306	124	47	16	13,626
KOWLOON	23,212	49,791	22,158	7,301	2,771	1,559	1,073	727	428	233	364	109,617
CHEUNG SHA WAN	5,480	14,282	9,094	3,248	2,011	1,430	986	577	351	142	171	37,772
SHEK KIP MEI	995	5,373	6,921	5,817	4,060	2,882	2,723	2,324	1,843	1,136	1,003	35,077
KOWLOON TONG	2,206	1,316	262	132	75	28	22	14	9	2	12	4,078
KAI TAK	4,070	18,945	17,494	15,169	11,622	8,588	7,381	5,877	3,716	1,892	1,516	96,270
NGAU TAU KOK	3,672	13,623	10,098	6,277	3,383	1,697	1,261	1,034	655	418	320	42,438
LEI YUE MUN	1,090	5,193	7,816	7,597	5,415	4,376	3,893	2,708	1,593	787	532	41,000
NEW KOWLOON	17,513	58,732	51,685	38,240	26,566	19,001	16,266	12,534	8,167	4,377	3,554	256,635
TSUEN WAN	2,693	10,217	13,292	9,027	4,871	2,690	2,095	1,463	927	525	437	48,237
YUEN LONG	6,473	11,896	7,930	3,641	1,610	699	490	337	254	149	157	33,636
TAI PO	6,852	12,477	7,213	2,748	1,132	496	311	204	127	78	83	31,721
ISLANDS	1,698	2,631	1,632	650	260	107	59	52	38	24	24	7,175
SAI KUNG	936	1,269	765	406	161	70	38	35	25	13	7	3,725
NEW TERRITORIES	18,652	38,490	30,832	16,472	8,034	4,062	2,993	2,091	1,371	789	708	124,494
TOTAL	92,168	210,332	140,364	77,662	44,180	27,885	22,571	17,128	11,157	6,013	5,350	654,810

63. NUMBER OF LIVING QUARTERS BY TYPE BY NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS

TYPE OF LIVING QUARTER	NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS										Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over	
PRIVATE SELF-CONTAINED FLAT	6,463	12,098	16,322	20,513	20,117	17,173	13,407	9,693	6,406	13,397	135,589
PRIVATE TENEMENT FLOOR	6,285	7,613	9,441	11,241	12,361	12,973	12,209	10,987	8,800	33,301	125,211
NON-SELF-CONTAINED DOMESTIC UNIT IN RESETTLEMENT BLOCK	7,345	9,663	11,804	12,830	12,958	13,879	12,911	9,660	6,265	6,579	103,894
SELF-CONTAINED DOMESTIC UNIT IN RESETTLEMENT BLOCK	2,992	6,201	8,793	9,496	10,379	10,869	9,424	6,772	4,063	3,991	72,980
DOMESTIC UNIT IN LOW COST HOUSING BLOCK	146	352	888	4,721	7,490	6,951	5,065	3,070	1,689	1,122	31,494
DOMESTIC UNIT IN HOUSING AUTHORITY/ SOCIETY BLOCK	194	728	2,304	7,660	11,549	11,962	8,774	4,945	2,234	1,313	51,663
HOUSE, ONE OR TWO-STOREYED	483	924	984	1,058	901	772	584	413	345	750	7,214
SIMPLE STONE STRUCTURE	5,231	5,104	5,189	5,567	5,658	5,990	5,347	4,332	2,750	4,708	49,876
QUARTERS IN GOVERNMENT BUILDING	336	360	519	816	789	649	428	267	122	149	4,435
HOTEL, HOSTEL, ETC.	233	100	67	64	79	60	58	43	31	76	811
IN COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER NON-DOMESTIC BUILDING	1,224	779	614	614	539	503	382	261	148	241	5,305
IN RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE OF NON-DURABLE MATERIAL	7,917	6,083	5,638	5,938	6,314	6,765	6,050	4,606	2,922	4,747	56,980
IN PREMISES NOT USED FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES	3,991	1,755	973	637	493	450	351	266	158	284	9,358
TOTAL	42,840	51,760	63,536	81,155	89,627	88,996	74,990	55,315	35,933	70,658	654,810

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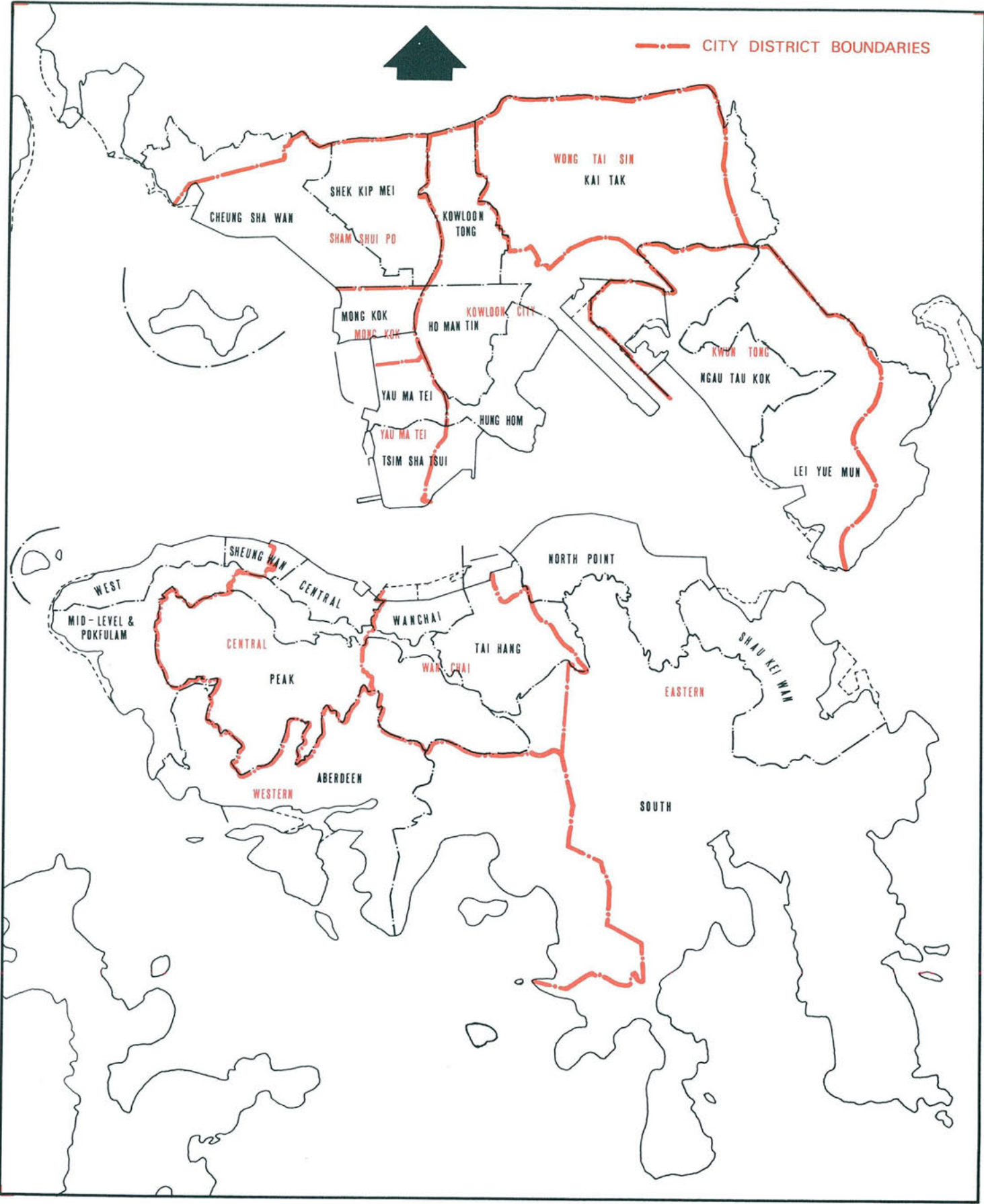
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Appendix A:

Urban census district boundaries and city district boundaries

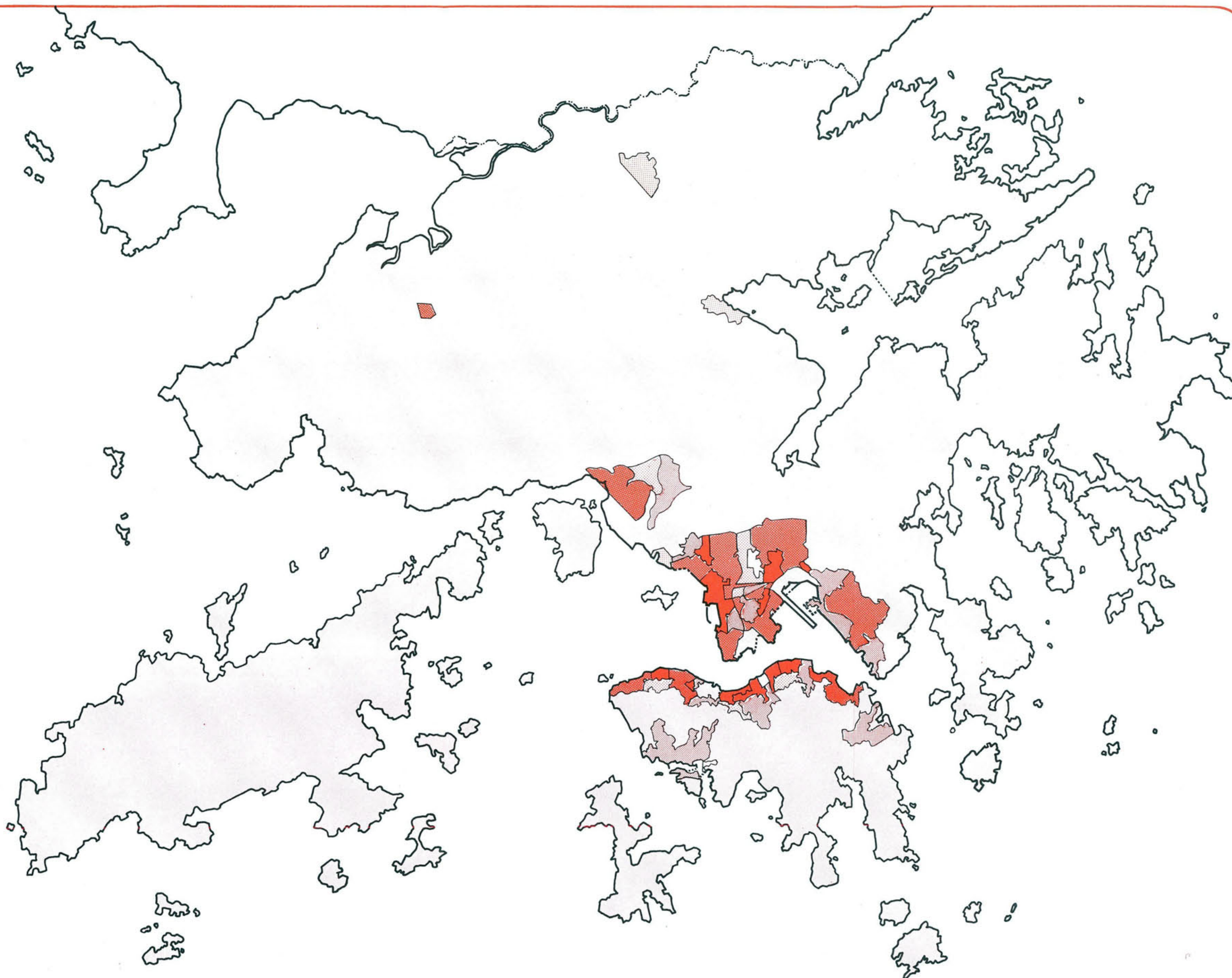
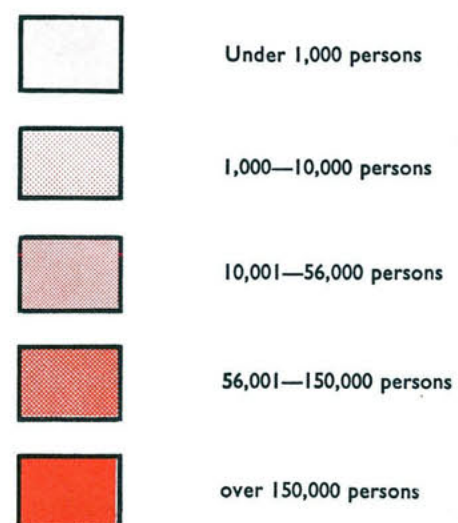


Appendix B: Population density, 1971

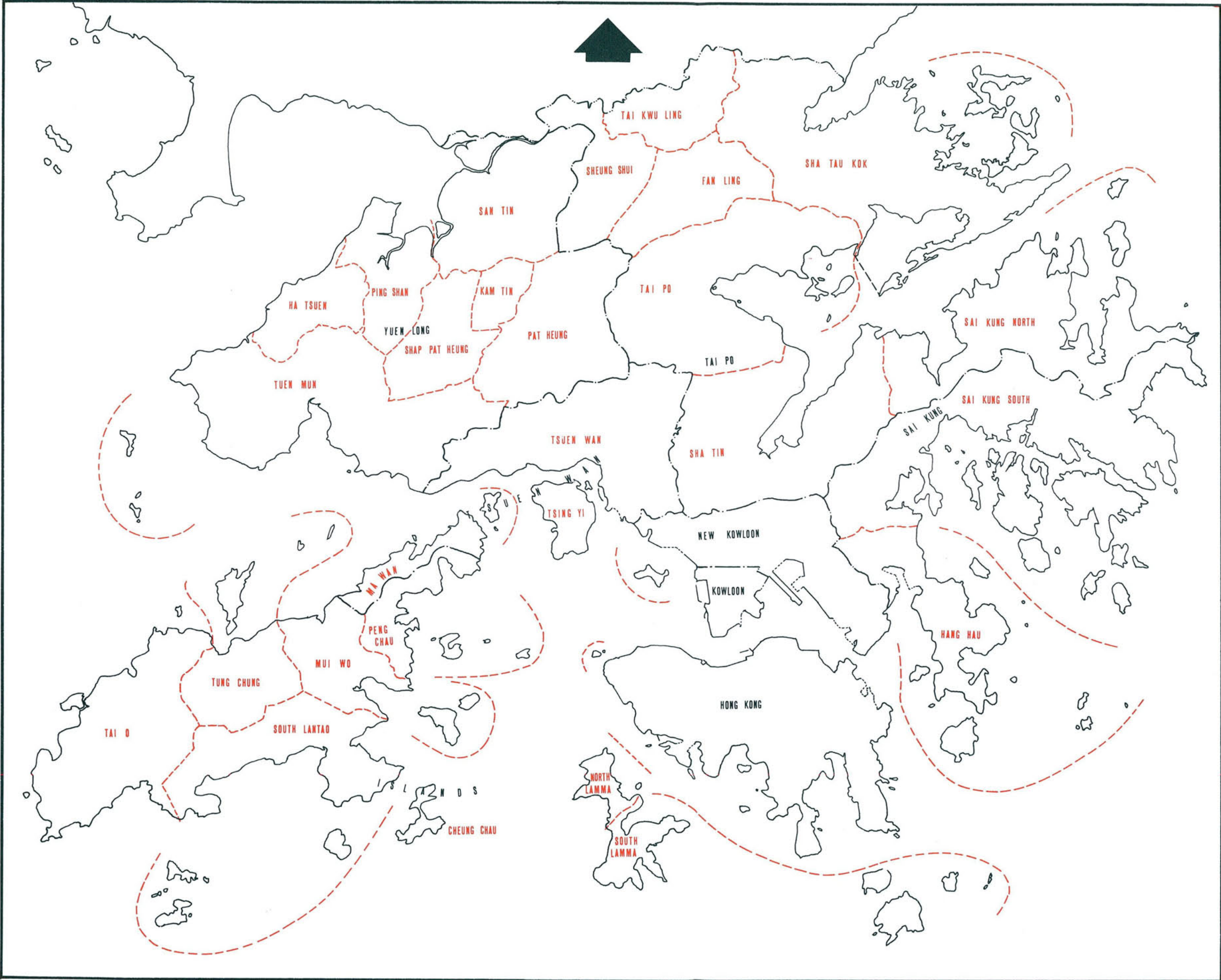
Hong Kong Island	996,183
Kowloon	716,272
New Kowloon	1,478,581
New Territories	665,700
Marine	79,894

DENSITY

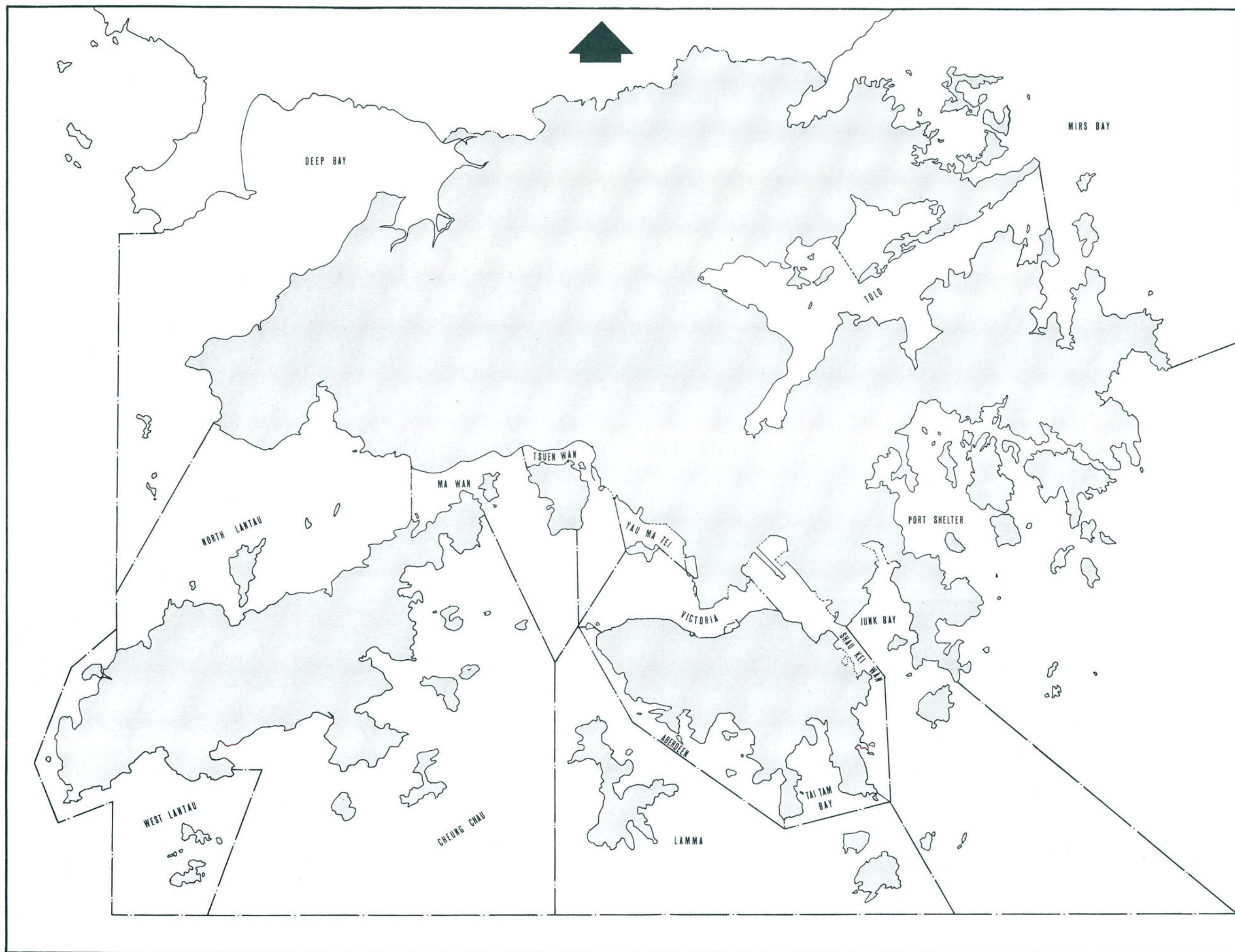
Persons per square Kilometer



Appendix C: New Territories census area and district boundaries



Appendix D: Marine census district boundaries





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