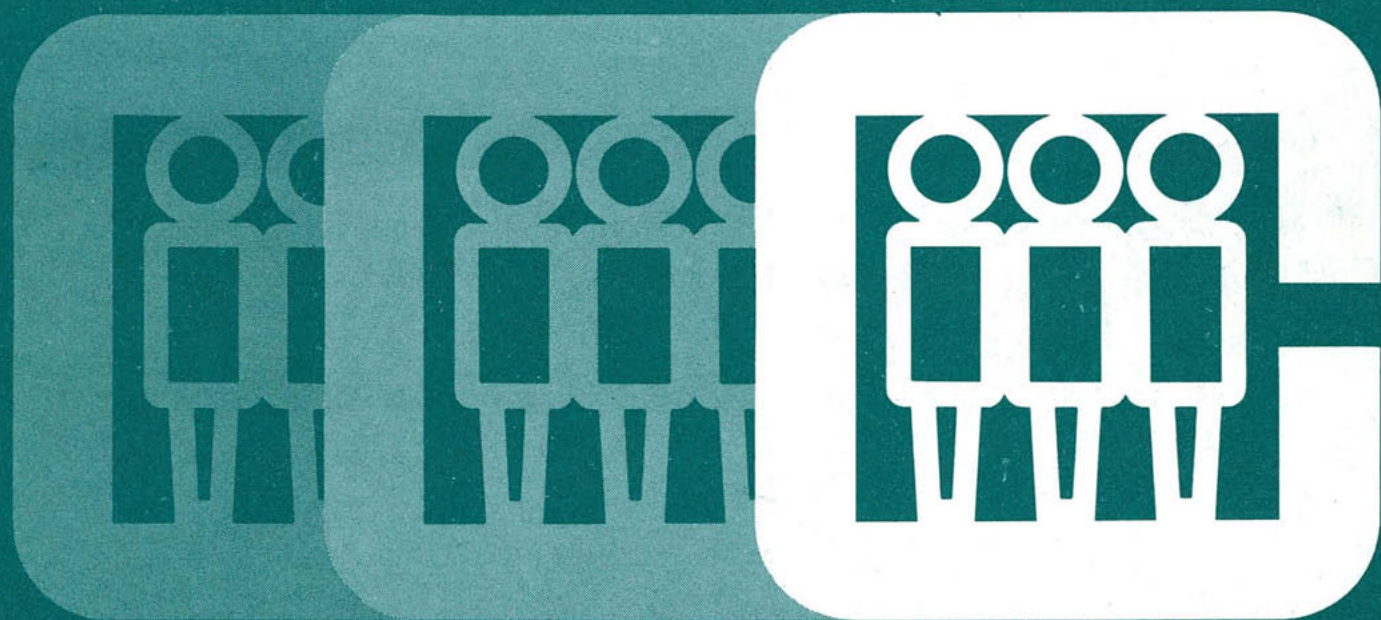


*Hong Kong
By-Census 1976*

Main Report

Volume 1 : Analysis



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Hong Kong By-Census

1976

Main Report

Volume I : Analysis



Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong

Volume I

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Foreword

This is the last in a series of published reports on the Hong Kong 1976 By-census. The publication of the report marks the final phase of the operations of the By-census; initial preparation and planning started in early 1974 and the actual enumeration took place in July/August 1976.

The report presents the main body of data from the By-census in the form of detailed analysis by specific topics, covering the broad range of social, economic and demographic characteristics of the population. Comparisons have been made with the 1961 and 1971 Censuses where this is possible. Regular vital statistics and other demographic data have also been used to supplement the census findings.

The report is divided into two volumes. Volume I contains the detailed analyses in nine chapters plus a chapter describing, in brief terms, the census methodology and a summary of findings. At the end of each chapter is a list of definitions of terms used in the chapter. Two technical appendices on sampling and quality control of data have also been included. Volume II contains the set of statistical tables referred to in each chapter.

D. S. Whitelegge
Commissioner for Census & Statistics

June 1978

Chapter I

A Summary of Findings

Basic demographic characteristics

The pre-war and the early post-war population of Hong Kong was heavily influenced by migration movements. In the past 2½ decades, natural increase has played an increasingly important role in determining the growth of the population. Between 1961 and 1976, the population increased by 1.3 million, of which 83% was due to natural increase. The average annual growth rate in the 1960's was 2.3% and in recent years (1971 to 1976) 2.1%.

Over the past 15 years, there has been a redistribution of the population from the main old urban areas on Hong Kong Island and Kowloon to New Kowloon and the new towns in the New Territories. In 1976, New Kowloon was found to contain 37% of the population; Hong Kong Island and Kowloon together, 40%. There has been a major decline in the marine population over the period – its number in 1976 was only 43% of that in 1961.

Densities in the old congested districts have fallen considerably: the figure for Sheung Wan in 1976 was just over one-third of that for 1961, for Wan Chai less than half. Even in Mong Kok which, with 144,360 persons per square kilometre, is still the most densely populated district, the density has fallen slightly. Densities in a number of recently developed districts have increased.

The sex ratio of the population has shown little change over the past 15 years, fluctuating between 1,030 and 1,060 males per 1,000 females. The proportions represented by different sections of the population changed considerably between 1961 and 1976. In 1961, 41% of the population was below age 15; in 1976, it was 30%. The proportion of those aged 65 and over increased to about 6% in 1976, as compared with 3% in 1961. The proportion in the working age group 15–64 increased from 56% in 1961 to 64% in 1976. As a result of the change in the proportions of youth below 15 and those aged 65 and over, the dependency ratio decreased from 774 per 1,000 population in 1961 to 553 per 1,000 population in 1976.

Marriage and fertility

In Hong Kong, marriage is nearly universal. Only a small proportion (about 3% in 1976) of women remains single by age 50.

The trend over the past 15 years has been for the proportion never married to increase, and for the proportion married to decrease for both males and females. This indicates a general tendency towards delayed marriage.

There has been a continuous decrease in widowhood for both males and females. The proportion divorced decreased between 1961 and 1971; in recent years (1971 to 1976), the trend has been reversed.

The mean age at first marriage for males marrying before the age of 30 has remained around 25, and that for females marrying before the age of 25 has increased from about 21 to 22 over the past 15 years.

Fertility has declined substantially over the period 1966–1976. Young women are bearing less children than their elders. The decline was no doubt associated with increasing proportion of women practising family planning and with other socio-economic factors such as improvement in education and job opportunities for females and the postponement of marriages.

Educational characteristics

Educational attainment of the population has improved markedly over the past 15 years. In 1976, 34% of the population aged 5 and over had secondary or post-secondary education; 47%, primary education. Overall, 19% had no schooling or only kindergarten education. The gap between males and females in educational attainment has been narrowing over the period.

The school attendance ratios for both males and females have increased in all ages. The increase was more significant for the age groups 3–9 and 15–19 compared with other age groups. For example, in 1971, 92.3% of children aged 5–9 was at school; in 1976, it was 96.5%. The figure for those aged 15–19 was 49.7%, as compared with 44.6% in 1971.

Regarding technical and vocational training, some 5% of the land-based population aged 15 and over has undertaken or is undertaking such training. For males, a larger proportion was found in the field of engineering, followed by business and commerce; for females, in commerce and education.

Economic characteristics

The total economically active population (or the labour force) aged 15 and over grew at an annual rate of 3.2% between 1961 and 1976. The number of males in the labour force increased by an average of 2.6% a year, and females by 4.5%. These differential growth rates are reflective of the changes both in the sex-age structure of the population and in the levels of labour participation for males and females over the period. Between 1961 and 1976, the standardised labour force participation rate (i.e. discounting the sex-age structure of the population) for males decreased slightly from 90.4% to 88.0%; for females, the rate increased from 36.8% to 43.3%. The increase was particularly significant for females in the age group 20–24.

Of the total economically active population in 1976, 79% was employees, and 12% the self-employed and out-workers. The proportions of employers and unpaid family workers have decreased markedly over the period 1961–1971.

Over the past 15 years, there was a substantial decrease in the proportion of working population in agriculture and fishing, and mining and quarrying; but an overall increase in respect of manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels, financing and business services. In 1976, 45% of workers was in manufacturing, one-fifth in wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels, and rather under one-sixth in services.

There have been some significant changes in the occupational structure of female workers. Over the past 15 years, females seem to have tended to leave service occupations and to take up clerical and production jobs. In 1976, over one-third of clerical and production workers was females, this compared with one-quarter in 1961.

On hours of work, male workers generally have longer hours than female workers; 53 hours per week for males compared with 50 for females. Particularly for females, the hours of work gradually increased with age.

Some 72% of workers reported as having incomes under \$1,000 a month from their main employment. The median income was \$738.

Labour utilisation

In 1976, 21.1% of the labour force was inadequately utilised: 4.3% due to unemployment, 1.9% due to inadequate hours of work, 9.8% due to inadequate income and 5.1% due to mismatched occupation and education. Under-utilisation was found to be highest at the beginning (amongst the 14–19s) and at the end (over 59s) of the working life. Underutilisation (except the category of 'mismatch') was inversely related to the level of education.

Underutilisation was highest in the manufacturing sector, followed by mining and quarrying. Lower rates of underutilisation characterised the other sectors; the rate was lowest in the two sectors electricity, gas and water, and financing and business services.

Households

For the period 1961–1971, the number of households grew at an average of 2.2% a year, as against 2.4% for population, with the consequence of a slight increase in the average size of households from 4.4 persons in 1961 to 4.5 persons in 1971. For the period 1971 to 1976, the growth rate for households was 3.3%, and for population 2.0%. Thus, the average household size decreased from 4.5 persons to 4.2 persons over the 5-year period. Generally, there was a slight decrease in the proportion of small sized (1 to 3 persons) households and an increase in the proportion of medium sized (4 to 6 persons) households. The proportion of large sized (7 or more persons) households also decreased.

Some 60% of households was nuclear families – father, mother and children. 6% of households contained two or more nuclear families, mainly vertically related.

The overall median household income increased by two times from \$708 in 1971 to \$1,425 in 1976. Discounting the 51% increase in consumer prices between 1971 and 1976, the real income of households increased by an average of 5.4% a year over the 5-year period. The increase in the median household income was faster for large households than for small and medium sized households.

For all households, the average number of working members was 2 and each working member supported 1.2 non-working members.

Housing

Over the past five years, the stock of self-contained living quarters in public and aided housing increased by 55%, and that in private housing by 35%. In 1976, 40% of total occupied living quarters was in public and aided housing; the figure for private housing was 42%.

A larger proportion of both households and population (an increase of 4% points and 4.5% points respectively) was found in public and aided housing in 1976 than in 1971. The position was reversed for private housing. In 1976, some 42% of the population was in public and aided housing, the figure for private housing being 49%; 9% of the population was in temporary housing.

There was a marked decrease in the average number of households in a living quarter in private housing, 1.45 households in 1976 compared with 1.67 in 1971.

Nearly 50% of households was occupying a flat/floor and 23% owned their premises. The proportion of sub-tenants was down by 6% points from 20% in 1971 to 14% in 1976.

There was a general decrease in the average household size for both public and private housing. In 1976, households in public and aided housing contained, on average, 1.4 persons more than those in private housing.

The income of households was generally higher in private housing than in public and aided housing. In 1976, the median household income for private housing was \$1,542, compared with \$1,380 for public and aided housing.

Rents in private housing were much higher than those in public and aided housing. In 1976, the overall median rent for public and aided housing was \$59 or 4% of household income, the figure for private housing was \$274 or 19% of household income.

Internal movement

Between 1971 and 1976, out of 990,290 households in 1976, 378,420 (or 38%) were reported as having changed usual place of residence, and within this overall figure some 196,000 (or 20%) as having moved between specified migration zones. There was a net out-migration from the main old urban areas and a net in-migration to the new towns and market towns in the New Territories. The net in-migration was highest in Tsuen Wan New Town.

21% of migrant households moved for better housing, and another 17% for job reasons.

Households of simple family structure tended to be comparatively more mobile, and migrant households tended to be of smaller rather than larger size.

High income (over \$4,500) households were relatively the most mobile, then low-middle income (\$800-\$1,499) households and high-middle income (\$1,500-\$4,499) households in that order, with low income (below \$800) households being the least mobile of all.

The sex ratio for migrant households was higher than that for non-migrant households. Generally, migrant households had a higher proportion of population aged under 40, and a slightly higher proportion with secondary or post-secondary education.

There was a higher labour force participation rate amongst the population in the migrant households. A much higher proportion of workers in the migrant households was in professional, technical, administrative and managerial occupations.

Chapter II

The Taking of the By-census

1 Background

Censuses of population are a primary source of basic data on the size, distribution and composition of population. Subsequent to the Second World War, full censuses have been taken in Hong Kong in 1961 and 1971, with a 1% sample by-census in 1966. In view of continuing change in major characteristics of the population and in order to update the data on a wide range of personal and household information, a by-census was carried out in 1976 based on a 10% sample of the population.

2 Census plan

A census plan, outlining in broad terms the proposal for conducting the By-census, was drawn up in the light of United Nations recommendations. After detailed consultation and discussion with Government departments and others interested during 1973 and early 1974, the plan was submitted to and approved by the Governor-in-Council on 17 September 1974.

3 Legislation

The By-census was conducted under the authority of Census Orders made by the Governor-in-Council under section 3 of the Census Ordinance (Chapter 316 of the Laws of Hong Kong) and published in the Government Gazette as LNs 111 and 112 on 7 May 1976. The provisions of this Ordinance (which has subsequently been replaced by more comprehensive legislation) covered *inter alia* powers to require answers and the preservation of confidentiality of individual information.

4 Census mapping

The census maps were those created for the 1971 Census and subsequently updated. Updating was divided into two parts: the updating of permanent structures and that of temporary structures.

For permanent structures, arrangements were made with the Public Works Department and the Housing Department for the supply of monthly returns of occupation and demolition permits for follow-up field visits and updating.

For temporary structures, updating was specifically geared to the demarcation of segments comprising some 10 to 15 adjacent structures. This method of updating was necessary because there was generally no unique and identifiable address amongst these structures.

5 Timing

The Marine By-census was conducted just before the Dragon Boat Festival, from 29 May 1976 to 1 June 1976, and the Land By-census during the period 30 July 1976 to 8 August 1976. The timing of the Land By-census was set by reference to the availability of upper form secondary school students to serve as enumerators (some 2,200 were required).

6 Census content

The questionnaire for the By-census (specimen at Appendix C) covered five major groups of characteristics of the population: housing/household, demographic/social, economic, transport, and maternity history. The questions were:

Housing/Household

Sharing of living quarter

Living quarter/accommodation

Type of household

Household size

Household composition (derived from the information on relationship to head of household)

Tenure

Rent

Number of cars owned

Number of cars not owned but available
Address five years ago
Reason for move

Demographic/Social

Relationship to head of household
Sex
Month and year of birth
Place of birth
Number of children ever-born
Marital status
Year of first marriage
Educational attainment
Technical and vocational training
Field of training
Disablement

Economic

Activity status
Total number of hours worked during the last seven days
Industry
Occupation
Earnings in cash from main employment
Other cash income
Whether seeking more work

Transport

Place of work/study
Mode of transport

Maternity history

Sex of every live birth
Month and year of birth of every live born child
Whether still living and whereabouts

Compared with the 1971 Census, the items of household composition, address five years ago, reason for move, technical and vocational training, field of training, earnings in cash from main employment, other cash income, whether seeking more work and maternity history of ever-married women aged 15-49 were new questions in the By-census. Place of origin was omitted; household income was derived information in 1976, as against being the subject of a direct question in 1971.

The By-census was preceded by a pre-test and two pilot censuses. The object of these was to test the procedure, organisation and the various other aspects of the census, so that any defects in the system could be rectified.

The pre-test was held from 21 February 1975 to 4 March 1975 in two tertiary planning units in Chai Wan and Shau Kei Wan covering a sample of some 180 living quarters. The pilot land census was held from 14 to 23 July 1975 in 34 street blocks and 5 villages in 9 census districts covering a sample of some 5,000 living quarters. The pilot marine census was held from 10 to 13 June 1975 in Aberdeen and Yau Ma Tei harbours based on a sample of some 650 vessels.

8 Field organisation

The field staff consisted of 1 Area Superintendent, 4 Assistant Area Superintendents, 10 Census and Statistics Supervisors and 30 Survey Interviewing Officers. Their main duties included updating of geographical records, training and selection of enumerators, planning and operational control of field enumeration, and deployment and supervision of more than 2,600 temporary field staff specially recruited to carry out the enumeration work.

9 Recruitment and training

In order to obtain the required number of enumerators for the By-census, a General Schools Circular was issued in October 1975 through the Education Department. Some 540 teachers were recruited for training as chief enumerators and field editors, and 2,750 students of Form 6 or above as enumerators.

The departmental field supervisory staff were first trained on all aspects of the By-census field operation, including both basic principles and techniques and methods of conducting interviews. They were then required to train the chief enumerators, who in turn were required to train the enumerators. Field editors were also trained by the departmental supervisory staff. To achieve uniformity in training, a teaching brief was prepared.

10 Selection and final briefing

A written test was held at the end of the training courses to select suitable trainees for appointment.

Selected enumeration staff attended final briefing sessions on operational details about one week before commencement of enumeration. Immediately after briefing, the enumeration field staff took an oath of secrecy and were shown a training film to remind them of what had been taught in the training courses.

11 Sampling

The By-census was taken on a sample basis (the overall sampling fraction was 10%). A one-stage stratified paired-selection sampling method was adopted. The stratification factor was a census district (altogether 33 districts). For permanent structures, the sampling unit was a living quarter. For temporary structures, the sampling unit was a segment. Each segment was a cluster of 15 to 20 contiguous huts. For Marine, the sampling unit was a section in harbour. Overall, 99,293 addresses were selected in the sample. Appendix A is a technical note on details of the sampling method and estimation procedure used for the By-census.

12 Enumeration method

The By-census was a *de facto* census and the enumerator method of data collection was used. The census moment was allowed to shift along the enumeration period, so that the number of persons enumerated in a household always referred to 'yesterday'.

For households which could not be contacted during four or more visits during two consecutive days, enumerators were instructed to leave a self-administered questionnaire for the household(s) to fill in. This contained four questions: number of households in the living quarter, number of persons in each household and their age and sex, and was accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope. A total of 2,561 questionnaires were sent and 1,451 (about 57%) were returned completed. These completed questionnaires were used to adjust the geographical age and sex distribution of the population.

13 Special enumeration

Persons not living in ordinary domestic households were, for reasons of convenience, enumerated under special arrangements. Such persons included police and fire services personnel, staff and inmates of institutions such as hospitals, prisons and armed forces barracks. There were also other groups which had characteristics distinct from ordinary domestic households; these persons, who were in places such as 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, were enumerated in the ordinary way.

14 Publicity

In consultation with the Government Information Services Department, an intensive publicity programme was drawn up to publicise the By-census. This included a press conference by the Commissioner for Census and Statistics, a series of press releases, and speeches to civic organisations. In the last week before commencement of the land census operation, there were television interviews and a short publicity film was shown daily on TV stations.

15 Enumeration experience

Of the 99,293 addresses selected in the sample, 86.2% (85,627) turned out to be living quarters, i.e. quarters occupied for domestic purposes. Of the remainder, 8.7% (8,635) of the total was vacant, 4.5% (4,449) was non-domestic, and 0.6% (582) had been demolished. 'Vacant' living quarters as defined in the By-census included not only unoccupied living quarters, but also living quarters whose occupants were temporarily absent during the census reference night. The proportion of non-domestic quarters relates to those quarters which it had not been possible to identify as non-domestic during the sampling stage.

Of the total of 85,627 sampled living quarters, at least four visits by enumerators and follow-up visits by chief enumerators failed to contact any occupants in 1.0% (889) of the cases. It was estimated from the 1,451 returned self-administered questionnaires that a total of 2,529 households were non-contacted during the enumeration period. Thus, together with 103,238 households actually enumerated during the enumeration period, a total of 104,689 (99.0%) households were contacted at the end.

16 Quality control of data

To ensure quality of field work, the chief enumerators were instructed to:

- (i) spot-check randomly some of the enumerated households to confirm that the enumerators had visited the correct address and made all the interviews claimed;

- (ii) revisit all living quarters that were reported as 'demolished', 'vacant' or 'non-domestic', and all non-contact households;
- (iii) discuss with the enumerators any problems they might have, or concepts or procedures which they did not understand;
- (iv) report regularly to the Census and Survey Supervisors about the field work performance of the enumerators.

Appendix B describes other aspects of data quality control.

17 Data input and computer processing

The results of the By-census were processed by the Hong Kong Government Computer, an ICL 1903T.

The sample basis of the By-census led to a reduced size of computer operation, thus allowing more alternatives in systems design, especially in the design for data entry. Following a feasibility study in June 1974, a more cost-effective data entry system was adopted. This was a key-to-disc system, whereby the keyboards were controlled by a small central processor which placed keyed data temporarily onto a disc before transmission to magnetic tapes. These tapes constituted the clean raw data files for subsequent processing in the main-frame computer.

The data processing systems for the By-census comprised validation, imputation and tabulation. For the validation phase, there were mainly two types of checks: out-of-range check and consistency check. The former was performed for all data fields to ensure that the codes were within the coding frame. As regards the latter, only the more important ones such as household size, type of household, household composition, person count, relationship to head, age, sex, year of first marriage, educational attainment, technical and vocational training, activity status and occupation were cross-checked. In addition, for the information recorded in the maternity history section, there were consistency checks between the mother and children, between the father and children, and also between children themselves.

All offending records were flagged by the computer for manual amendment. If the inconsistency was due to coding error, then the erroneous code would be amended for re-run; otherwise, the inconsistency was left there to be taken care of by the imputation phase.

For the imputation phase, there were consistency checks between related data fields; values were assigned by the computer to replace inconsistent values in accordance with prescribed imputation rules, so that all related data fields were consistent with each other after the checks. Appendix B summarises the results of validation and imputation checks.

The tabulation phase produced a total of 165 tables showing extensive cross-tabulations of the broad range of social, economic and demographic characteristics of the population. Summary tables showing all the data of the population in each tertiary planning unit were also produced.

18 Post-enumeration check

The post-enumeration check was based on a sub-sample (2.5%) of the master sample and was conducted by chief enumerators concurrently with the main census enumeration. The re-enumeration of households in the selected living quarters involved questions on the number of households in the living quarter, the type of household, and the number of persons in the household. Chief enumerators were not allowed to refer to the original questionnaires during the re-enumeration and were required to record the answers in a separate schedule. In subsequent analysis, the two sets of data were compared on a one-to-one basis, i.e. living quarter by living quarter, and results indicated that there was an overall underenumeration of 0.42%.

As regards the accuracy of the other two checked items, the results were 0.10% for undercount of households and 0.32% for misclassification of type of household.

19 Finance

Total direct expenditure on the By-census operation during the period June 1975 to March 1977, excluding data processing, was as follows:

<i>Item</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure (HK\$ to the nearest thousand)</i>
Personal emoluments	840,000
Incidental expenses	20,000
Publicity	7,000
Subsistence allowances	8,000
Printing	53,000
Miscellaneous stores and equipment	31,000
Transport	92,000
Training of and honoraria for temporary enumeration staff	1,173,000
	<u>2,224,000</u>

The cost of the By-census averaged out at HK\$5.16 per each person enumerated. The largest item of expenditure was training of and honoraria for temporary enumeration staff; this accounted for 53% of the total.

Chapter III

Basic Demographic Characteristics

A Introduction

The 1976 By-census recorded a total population as at 2 August of 4,420,390. Of this total, 4,343,790 were land-based population, 59,200 boat people and the remaining 17,400 transients as defined as people who had been in Hong Kong for less than 20 days.

The figures incorporate an upward adjustment to the land population to allow for persons in non-contact households and an upward adjustment also to allow for natural increase amongst the marine population who were enumerated some two months earlier than the land population. Without this adjustment the total population was 4,330,110. Table 3.1 shows the overall enumerated and adjusted population figures by census area.

Table 3.1 Enumerated and adjusted population by census area, 1976

<i>Census area</i>	<i>Enumerated population</i>	<i>Adjusted population</i>
Hong Kong Island	1,006,950	1,026,870
Kowloon	729,000	749,600
New Kowloon	1,594,290	1,628,880
Tsuen Wan	447,310	455,270
Yuen Long	212,700	216,540
Tai Po	201,070	203,500
Islands and Sai Kung	62,340	63,130
Marine	59,050	59,200
Total residential population	4,312,710	4,402,990
Transients	17,400	17,400
Grand total	4,330,110	4,420,390

Throughout this chapter, analysis will be made with reference to tables which present the adjusted figures, with the exception of Table III 6 which gives the enumerated population by place of birth. All tables in other following chapters in this report, which show the cross-classification of the various characteristics of the population, relate to the enumerated population.

B Size and growth of the population

1 Trends in population growth

The population in Hong Kong in 1921 was 625,166. The succeeding decade saw an annual growth rate of 3% to the total of 840,473 recorded in the 1931 Census. The main influence on population growth in this period seems to have been net migration.

The population grew more rapidly between 1931 and 1941, principally due to large scale immigration from China during the period 1937–1941. A count made in connexion with air-raid precautions in 1941 indicated a population of 1,640,000 which was almost double that of 1931. Various factors, including large-scale return of people to China, led to a significant reduction in population in the years 1941–1945, the estimated population in 1945 being only 600,000.

After the end of the occupation period, there was a massive inflow of immigrants, in many cases representing the return of people who had left Hong Kong during that time. The population quickly rose to its pre-war level and by 1951 was estimated to have reached about 2 million.

Population growth continued to be relatively rapid in the decade 1951–1961. The first post-war census taken in 1961 recorded a total figure of about 3.1 million; this represented an increase of 55% over the ten years, and an annual rate of 4.5%. Constituents in this rapid growth were high fertility, low mortality and significant net immigration.

During the period 1961–1971 the momentum of population growth slowed down. The population in 1971 was 3.9 million, an increase of 807,000 or 25.8% over the decade. The average annual rate of growth was 2.3%. Within this overall average figure, the annual rate in the early 1960's was about 3%, decreasing to about 2% at the end of the decade, a result due mainly to a rapid decline in fertility.

In recent years (1971 to 1976), population growth has remained at an average annual rate of 2%. The main feature of this period has been the accelerated decline in fertility resulting in a further reduction in the rate of natural increase; this was counterbalanced by the net immigration balance during this period.

Table 3.2 Total population from censuses since 1921

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total population</i>	<i>Absolute increase</i>	<i>Average annual growth %</i>
1921	625,166	—	—
1931	840,473	215,307	3.0
1961	3,129,648	2,289,175	—
1971	3,936,630	806,982	2.3
1976	4,402,990	466,360	2.1

2 Determinants of population growth

Population growth is the product of two forces: natural increase (the balance of births and deaths) and net migration (the balance of inward and outward migration). In the pre-war decades, net migration was the dominant factor in the rapid growth of the population of Hong Kong and this was reflected in the sex-age structure of the population. In 1921 and 1931, about 60% of the population was in the age group 15–44 and less than 2% in the age group 65 and over. The sex ratio was very high, ranging from 1,300 to 1,600 males per 1,000 females, following the tendency of immigrants to be predominantly young and male.

In the post-war decades, though net migration was still considerable, natural increase played an increasingly important role in determining the trend of the population. The following table shows the births, deaths and rate of natural increase for the period 1961 to 1976.

Table 3.3 Estimated population, births, deaths and rate of natural increase, 1961–1976

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population (Mid-year)</i>	<i>No. of births</i>	<i>Birth rate*</i>	<i>No. of deaths</i>	<i>Death rate†</i>	<i>Rate of natural increase‡</i>
1961	3,168,100	110,884	35.0	19,325	6.1	28.9
1962	3,305,200	112,503	34.0	20,933	6.3	27.7
1963	3,420,900	114,550	33.5	20,340	5.9	27.5
1964	3,504,600	107,625	30.7	18,657	5.3	25.4
1965	3,597,900	101,110	28.1	18,150	5.0	23.1
1966	3,629,900	91,832	25.3	19,261	5.3	20.0
1967	3,722,800	88,215	23.7	20,234	5.4	18.3
1968	3,802,700	82,685	21.7	19,444	5.1	16.6
1969	3,863,900	82,482	21.3	19,256	5.0	16.4
1970	3,959,000	79,132	20.0	19,996	5.1	14.9
1971	4,045,300	79,789	19.7	20,374	5.0	14.7
1972	4,115,700	80,344	19.5	21,397	5.2	14.3
1973	4,212,600	82,252	19.5	21,251	5.0	14.5
1974	4,319,600	83,581	19.3	21,879	5.1	14.3
1975	4,395,800	79,790	18.2	21,597	4.9	13.2
1976	4,443,800	78,486	17.7	22,692	5.1	12.6

*No. of births per 1,000 population.

†No. of deaths per 1,000 population.

‡Net gain through balance of births and deaths per 1,000 population.

Source: Birth and Death Statistics, Hong Kong 1961–1976.

Half-yearly Population Estimates, Hong Kong 1961–1976.

Both the birth rate and the death rate in Hong Kong were very high in the pre-war decades, the net effect being that the rate of natural increase was insignificant. Even in the late 1950's, the crude birth rate remained as high as between 35 and 40 per thousand population. The crude death rate, however, recorded a major decrease soon after the War; the rate was 10.2 per thousand in 1951 and 6.1 per thousand in 1961. Accordingly, the rate of natural increase increased substantially in this decade and contributed in large measure to the population growth.

The decline in the birth rate only became apparent in the early 1960's. The crude birth rate dropped steadily from 35 per thousand in 1961 to 20 per thousand in 1970. The rate remained stable at about 19.5 per thousand between 1971 and 1974 but in 1975, resumed its declining trend. The figure for 1976 was 17.7. On the other hand, the crude death rate recorded little significant change during this period, having fluctuated about the level of 5 per thousand since 1964. Consequently, the rate of natural increase has been declining since 1961, and the size of the population has grown at an overall average rate of 2% a year.

With the decline in general mortality over the past 15 years, the expectation of life at birth has risen considerably for both males and females. The following table shows the expectation of life at birth for 1961, 1971 and 1976:

Table 3.4 Expectation of life at birth, 1961, 1971 and 1976

Sex	1961	1971	1976
Male	63.64	67.36	69.57
Female	70.51	75.01	76.42

Source: Hong Kong Life Tables, 1961, 1971 and 1976.

Between 1961 and 1976, the expectation of life at birth increased by 9.3% for male and 8.4% for females. The expectation at birth of a longer life for females as compared with males remained effectively unchanged over the 15-year period, falling back from a peak in 1971.

With the increasing relative importance of natural increase as a factor affecting the growth of the population, the proportion of people born and living in Hong Kong has increased rapidly over the past 15 years. Just under half of the population in 1961 claimed Hong Kong as their place of birth; this increased to nearly 60% in 1976. Table III 6 shows the distribution of the population by place of birth. The following table compares the distribution in 1961, 1971 and 1976.

Table 3.5 Distribution of population by place of birth, 1961, 1971 and 1976

Place of birth	1961	1971	1976*	1961 %	1971 %	1976 %
Hong Kong	1,492,887	2,218,910	2,541,730	47.7	56.4	58.9
China	1,579,231	1,637,840	1,663,400	50.5	41.6	38.6
Elsewhere	57,530	78,195	105,280	1.8	2.0	2.4
Unknown	—	1,685	2,300	—	0.0	0.1
Total	3,129,648	3,936,630	4,312,710	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Figures refer to unadjusted population.

Overall, the balance of migration over the period 1961–1976 was a net gain of 217,300 immigrants. The balance, however, varied as between different periods. For example, the net number of immigrants increased substantially from 18,200 in the period 1961–1966 to 101,900 in 1971–1976. Because of the continuous decline in the rate of natural increase in recent years, the contribution of net migration to the total population growth increased in importance, from 4% in 1961–1966 to 26% in 1971–1976.

Table 3.6 Components of population increase, 1961–1976

Period (Mid-year)	Natural increase		Balance of migration		Total population increase	
		%		%		%
1961–1966	443,600	96.1	+ 18,200	3.9	461,800	100.0
1966–1971	318,200	76.6	+ 97,200	23.4	415,400	100.0
1971–1976	296,600	74.4	+101,900	25.6	398,500	100.0

Source: Half-yearly Population Estimates, Hong Kong 1961–1976.

C Population distribution and change

1 Change in the population distribution

Table III 3 shows the distribution of the population by census district. The following table compares the geographical distribution of the population in 1961, 1971 and 1976.

Table 3.7 Distribution of population by census area, 1961, 1971 and 1976

<i>Census area</i>	1961	1971	1976	1961 %	1971 %	1976 %
Hong Kong Island	1,004,875	996,183	1,026,870	32.1	25.3	23.3
Kowloon	725,177	716,272	749,600	23.2	18.2	17.0
New Kowloon	852,849	1,478,581	1,628,880	27.2	37.6	37.0
New Territories	409,945	665,700	938,440	13.1	16.9	21.3
Marine	136,802	79,894	59,200	4.4	2.0	1.4
All areas	3,129,648	3,936,630	4,402,990	100.0	100.0	100.0

The total population grew at an average rate of 2.2% a year over the period 1961 to 1976. However, this varied as between different areas and periods. Between 1961 and 1971, the population in New Kowloon grew at an average annual rate of 5.7%, and the population in the New Territories at a rate of 5.0%; on the other hand, the population on Hong Kong Island and Kowloon decreased slightly. As a result of this process, the largest concentration of people was in New Kowloon by 1971. The proportion in the New Territories (which include Tsuen Wan) also increased markedly, from 13% in 1961 to 17% in 1971.

From 1971 to 1976, the comparative growth rates for New Kowloon and the New Territories were reversed. The population in the New Territories grew at an average rate of 6.4% a year, just over three and half times the rate for New Kowloon (1.8%). The large differences in population increase in these two areas were brought about by the rapid development of the new towns. The population in the main old urban areas recorded a minor increase during this period.

There has been a major decline in the marine population over the past 15 years. Its number in 1976 was 43.3% of that in 1961, the average rate of decrease was 5.2% a year.

The following table shows the geographical distribution of the population by census district for 1971 and 1976. The boundaries of the districts as in 1976 (which were the same as for 1971) are shown in the maps at Appendices D and E.

Table 3.8 Distribution of population by census district, 1971 and 1976

<i>Census district</i>	1971	1976	1971 %	1976 %	<i>Change 1976/1971</i>
Central	22,892	17,010	0.6	0.4	- 5,882
Sheung Wan	67,885	56,600	1.7	1.3	- 11,285
West	145,941	146,040	3.7	3.3	+ 99
Mid-levels & Pok Fu Lam	46,299	53,740	1.2	1.2	+ 7,441
Peak	8,235	8,040	0.2	0.2	- 195
Wan Chai	142,679	124,230	3.6	2.8	- 18,449
Tai Hang	94,418	104,060	2.4	2.4	+ 9,642
North Point	175,998	193,400	4.5	4.4	+ 17,402
Shau Kei Wan	162,525	161,030	4.1	3.6	- 1,495
Aberdeen	108,940	140,800	2.8	3.2	+ 31,860
South	20,371	21,920	0.5	0.5	+ 1,549
Hong Kong Island	996,183	1,026,870	25.3	23.3	+ 30,687
Tsim Sha Tsui	73,798	57,740	1.9	1.3	- 16,058
Yau Ma Tei	205,109	182,410	5.2	4.1	- 22,699
Mong Kok	171,692	160,240	4.4	3.6	- 11,452
Hung Hom	188,711	214,530	4.8	4.9	+ 25,819
Ho Man Tin	76,962	134,680	1.9	3.1	+ 57,718
Kowloon	716,272	749,600	18.2	17.0	+ 33,328
Cheung Sha Wan	259,286	278,000	6.6	6.3	+ 18,714
Shek Kip Mei	189,971	172,290	4.8	3.9	- 17,681
Kowloon Tong	21,409	26,990	0.6	0.6	+ 5,581
Kai Tak	555,079	566,830	14.1	12.9	+ 11,751
Ngau Tau Kok	230,714	250,070	5.9	5.7	+ 19,356
Lei Yue Mun	222,122	334,700	5.6	7.6	+112,578
New Kowloon	1,478,581	1,628,880	37.6	37.0	+150,299

Table 3.8 continued

Census district	1971	1976	Change		1976/1971
			1971 %	1976 %	
Tsuen Wan New Town	265,580	448,710	6.7	10.2	+183,130
Tsuen Wan Other Areas	6,312	6,560	0.2	0.1	+ 248
Tuen Mun New Town	20,977	33,070	0.5	0.8	+ 12,093
Yuen Long Township	20,998	39,010	0.5	0.9	+ 18,012
Yuen Long Other Areas	132,916	144,460	3.4	3.3	+ 11,544
Sheung Shui Township	18,691	22,970	0.5	0.5	+ 4,279
Fan Ling Township	13,703	16,510	0.4	0.4	+ 2,807
Tai Po Township	20,938	29,400	0.5	0.7	+ 8,462
Sha Tin New Town	24,008	36,900	0.6	0.8	+ 12,892
Tai Po Other Areas	84,267	97,720	2.1	2.2	+ 13,453
Islands and Sai Kung	57,310	63,130	1.5	1.4	+ 5,820
New Territories	665,700	938,440	16.9	21.3	+272,740
Marine	79,894	59,200	2.0	1.4	- 20,694
All areas	3,936,630	4,402,990	100.0	100.0	+466,360

The overall population increased by 466,360 between 1971 and 1976. However, the changes varied as between census districts. There were decreases in population in a number of districts in the main old urban areas, and major increases in most districts in New Kowloon and the New Territories. Yau Ma Tei had the biggest absolute loss of population, then Wan Chai, Shek Kip Mei and Tsim Sha Tsui in that order. The biggest increase on the Island was of 31,860 in Aberdeen and in Kowloon of 57,718 in Ho Man Tin. There were two districts where the population increase exceeded 100,000, namely: Lei Yue Mun in New Kowloon and Tsuen Wan New Town in the New Territories.

In terms of geographical distribution Kai Tak still had the largest share of the population, followed by Tsuen Wan New Town and Lei Yue Mun. For most of the remaining districts, the proportionate share ranged from 1.5% to 6.5%.

2 Population density

With the development of land by reclamation, the area of Hong Kong increased very slightly from 1,030 square kilometres in 1961 to 1,050 square kilometres in 1976 (an increase of just under 2%). However, the population in this period increased by 45%; as a result, the overall density of population increased from 2,905 persons per square kilometre in 1961 to 4,138 in 1976.

There were large differences in density between the urban areas (as defined to include Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, New Kowloon and Tsuen Wan) and the rural areas (the New Territories excluding Tsuen Wan). In 1976, the urban areas as a whole had 19,362 persons per square kilometre, the rural areas only 568; the figures for 1961 were 14,595 and 384 respectively. The following table compares the urban and rural densities in 1961, 1971 and 1976.

Table 3.9 Population density by urban and rural areas, 1961, 1971 and 1976

Area	No. of persons per sq. kilometre		
	1961	1971	1976
Urban	14,595	17,098	19,362
Hong Kong Island	13,303	12,809	13,192
Kowloon	84,816	78,711	83,104
New Kowloon	27,615	35,112	39,729
Tsuen Wan	1,251	3,696	6,365
Rural	384	468	568
Yuen Long	603	780	976
Tai Po	411	484	593
Islands and Sai Kung	186	202	221
All areas	2,905	3,692	4,138
Total area in km ²	1,030	1,045	1,050

During the period from 1961 to 1971, the density on Hong Kong Island and Kowloon was down by 4% and 7% respectively. On the other hand, the density in New Kowloon increased by 27% and that in Tsuen Wan nearly trebled.

There was an increase in density in all areas in 1976 compared with 1971. Generally, the increase in the main old urban areas was comparatively smaller.

Table III 4 shows the density of population in each district in 1961, 1971 and 1976. The density in 1976 by tertiary planning unit is shown in the map at Appendix F.

In 1961, there were five districts where the density exceeded 100,000, namely: Sheung Wan, West and Wan Chai on Hong Kong Island, and Yau Ma Tei and Mong Kok in Kowloon. In 1976, Yau Ma Tei and Mong Kok still had densities of that order, and were joined by Hung Hom; on the other hand, Sheung Wan had just over one-third of the 1961 figure, and Wan Chai (which had a certain amount of reclaimed land added to it during the period) less than half.

In 1961, Sheung Wan was the most densely populated district on Hong Kong Island; in 1971 and 1976, it was Wan Chai. Densities in the old congested districts on the Island showed a considerable decrease over the period, whereas densities in the more recently developed districts (in particular Aberdeen) showed a significant increase.

Mong Kok has been the most densely populated district in Kowloon since 1961. It was, in fact, the most densely populated of all districts in 1971 (154,677 persons per square kilometre) and in 1976 (144,360), although its density showed a decrease of 6.7% over these five years.

Densities in districts in New Kowloon have, to a large extent, evened up over the past 15 years. Leaving aside the extremes represented by Kowloon Tong and Lei Yue Mun, the difference in densities in the other districts was only 8,769 persons per square kilometre in 1976, as compared with 74,051 in 1961.

There was a substantial increase in density in all areas in the New Territories between 1961 and 1976, particularly so in Tsuen Wan and Yuen Long. The density in Tsuen Wan in 1976 was five times that in 1961.

3 Lorenz curve and population concentration index

The Lorenz curve, which is normally used to indicate inequalities in the distribution of income, can also be used to demonstrate the state of population concentration in terms of area. The districts are arranged in order of population density and the cumulative percentage of area is plotted against the cumulative percentage of population. A diagonal line drawn at 45° depicts the state when the population is exactly evenly distributed over all districts. Thus, the closer the curve is to the diagonal, the greater is the evenness in population distribution. The following table shows the cumulative percentage of population and the corresponding cumulative percentage of area for 1961, 1971 and 1976. Figure 3.1 shows the Lorenz curves for 1961 and 1976.

Table 3.10 Cumulative percentage of population and area, 1961, 1971 and 1976

<i>Cumulative % of population</i>	<i>Cumulative % of area</i>		
	1961	1971	1976
20	0.34	0.63	0.76
40	0.94	2.06	2.42
60	1.97	3.90	4.47
80	4.10	7.08	8.88
100	100.00	100.00	100.00

80% of the population was found in 4% of total land area in 1961, and in just over 8% in 1976. This indicates very high concentration of population in Hong Kong, although the spread has widened somewhat over the 15-year period.

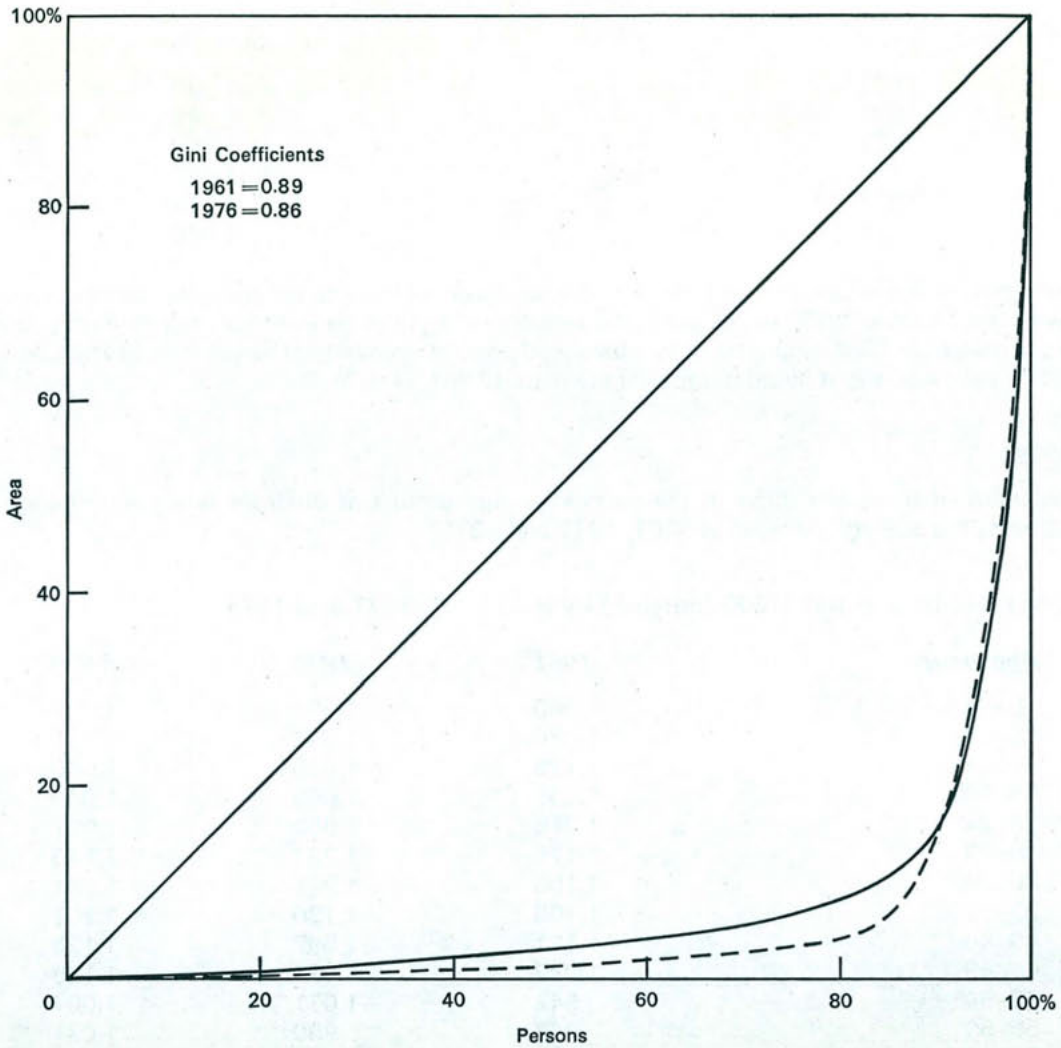
A summary measure of the concentration of population is the population concentration index. For the purposes of comparison, two sets of population concentration indexes (urban and rural) have been computed and these are shown in table 3.11. The purpose of the table is to illustrate the evenness or otherwise of population concentration in relation to the urban areas (Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, New Kowloon and Tsuen Wan) on the one hand and to the rural areas in the New Territories on the other. At Annex III 2 is a note on how these indexes have been calculated. In illustration, a completely even spread (assuming that this was possible) would produce an index of zero; an increasing index indicates a tendency towards greater unevenness, and a decreasing index a tendency towards greater evenness.

Table 3.11 Population concentration index by urban and rural areas, 1961, 1971 and 1976

<i>Area</i>	1961	1971	1976
Urban	66.82	53.40	49.13
Rural	34.99	37.30	39.56
All areas	79.27	76.00	75.27

Figure 3.1

Lorenz Curves, 1961 and 1976



Overall, the tendency has been towards a more even spread of population over the past 15 years, the overall index decreasing by 4 points. In particular, the index for the urban areas for 1961 was 17.69 points lower than for 1976. The index for the rural areas went up by 4.57 points over the period but this would have been attributable to the development of built-up areas there rather than to any move of persons to the countryside.

D Sex composition

1 General trends

Table 3.12 shows the sex ratio for the total population in all census years from 1921 to 1976.

Table 3.12 Sex ratio (males per 1,000 females), 1921–1976

<i>Year</i>	<i>Sex ratio</i>
1921	1,580
1931	1,348
1961	1,056
1966	1,029
1971	1,033
1976	1,046

In the pre-war period, the population of Hong Kong was affected by migration movements which resulted in the high sex ratio of from 1,348 to 1,580 males per 1,000 females. In spite of considerable net immigration in the post-war years, the sex pattern in 1961 indicated a more balanced population overall. The sex ratio in 1961 was 22% lower than that in 1931; it showed slight fluctuations over the period 1961 to 1976.

2 Age differentials

The relative balances of the sexes differ in the successive age groups at different times and change over time. Table 3.13 compares the sex-age patterns in 1961, 1971 and 1976.

Table 3.13 Sex ratio (males per 1,000 females) by age, 1961, 1971 and 1976

<i>Age group</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1971</i>	<i>1976</i>
0–4	1,060	1,055	1,081
5–9	1,076	1,042	1,051
10–14	1,126	1,046	1,040
15–19	1,205	1,055	1,049
20–24	1,216	1,062	1,057
25–29	1,175	1,237	1,146
30–34	1,153	1,225	1,291
35–39	1,105	1,120	1,261
40–44	1,121	1,097	1,125
45–49	1,072	1,071	1,128
50–54	942	1,071	1,007
55–59	747	990	1,031
60–64	589	825	956
65 and over	423	499	560
Overall	1,056	1,033	1,046

It is normal world-wide experience, reflected in Hong Kong, that the ratio of males to females at birth is 1,060:1,000 and the sex ratios in childhood ages are broadly biological. The sex ratio in the age group 0–4 was about the same in 1961 and 1971, but higher in 1976 due to a notable rise in the ratio at birth over the years 1975–1976. The sex ratio in the age group 5–24 increased with age from 1,076 to 1,216 in 1961, but remained between 1,040 and 1,062 in 1971 and 1976. The figures show high sex ratios in the age group 15–24 in 1961, the age group 25–34 in 1971 and the age group 30–39 in 1976, which were all presumably attributable to the immediate or cumulative effect of immigration. The ratios at age 45 and over in these years reflected the combined influences of the tendency of women to live longer than men and the aging of earlier immigrants.

3 Urban-rural-marine differentials

The sex ratio for the population by urban, rural and marine areas is shown in Table 3.14.

Table 3.14 Sex ratio (males per 1,000 females) by area (urban, rural and marine), 1961, 1971 and 1976

Area	1961	1971	1976
Urban	1,050	1,033	1,047
Hong Kong Island	1,055	1,015	1,011
Kowloon	1,050	1,059	1,081
New Kowloon	1,028	1,026	1,054
Tsuen Wan	1,252	1,073	1,050
Rural	1,074	1,014	1,023
Marine	1,134	1,150	1,185
All areas	1,056	1,033	1,046

The trends over the past 15 years have been for the sex ratio for the urban population (apart from some minor fluctuations between years) to remain generally unchanged, but the ratio for the rural population declined between 1961 and 1976. The sex ratio for the rural population was higher than that for the urban population in 1961; this position was reversed in 1976. The area differences in sex ratios for the urban areas in 1976 were substantially less than they had been 15 years earlier.

The sex ratio amongst the marine population was consistently significantly higher than that for the land population, and it increased steadily during the period 1961 to 1976. This, however, was probably due to the increasing tendency for dependants of marine households to live on land.

E Age structures

1 Changes in the age structures

The age structure of a population is conveniently represented by a population pyramid which provides an easy means for overall comparison over time. Figure 3.2 shows the population pyramids in 1921, 1931, 1961 and 1976.

As can be seen, the main features of the pre-war age structures were: (a) the dominance of males over females; (b) the large proportion of the male population in the ages 15–39; (c) the relatively small change from age to age amongst females up to age 40; and (d) the relatively small proportions of children and the aged.

The age structures of the population in the post-war decades reflected the change in the predominant determinant of population growth from net immigration to natural increase.

In 1961, the population pyramid tended to taper smoothly from a broad base of youth to a slender apex of the aged, although there were notable differences in the young adult age groups corresponding to the birth cohorts during the war.

The age structure of the population has undergone substantial changes since 1961. The relatively small number of females in the prime reproductive ages over the decade 1961–1971 contributed to the decrease in the number of births in the latter half of this period when there was also a fertility decline which became very significant towards the late 1960's and early 1970's. General mortality, in particular infant mortality, showed a considerable decrease over these years. As a consequence of these demographic changes, the population pyramid in 1976 was characterised by the relatively small proportion of children but larger proportion of the aged. As the cohort born in the war years became older, the relative proportion of the population in the age group 15–24 increased while that in the age group 30–39 decreased. The noticeable bulge in the age group 10–19 was primarily attributable to high fertility in the late 1950's and early 1960's.

Figure 3.2

Population Pyramids, 1921, 1931, 1961 and 1976

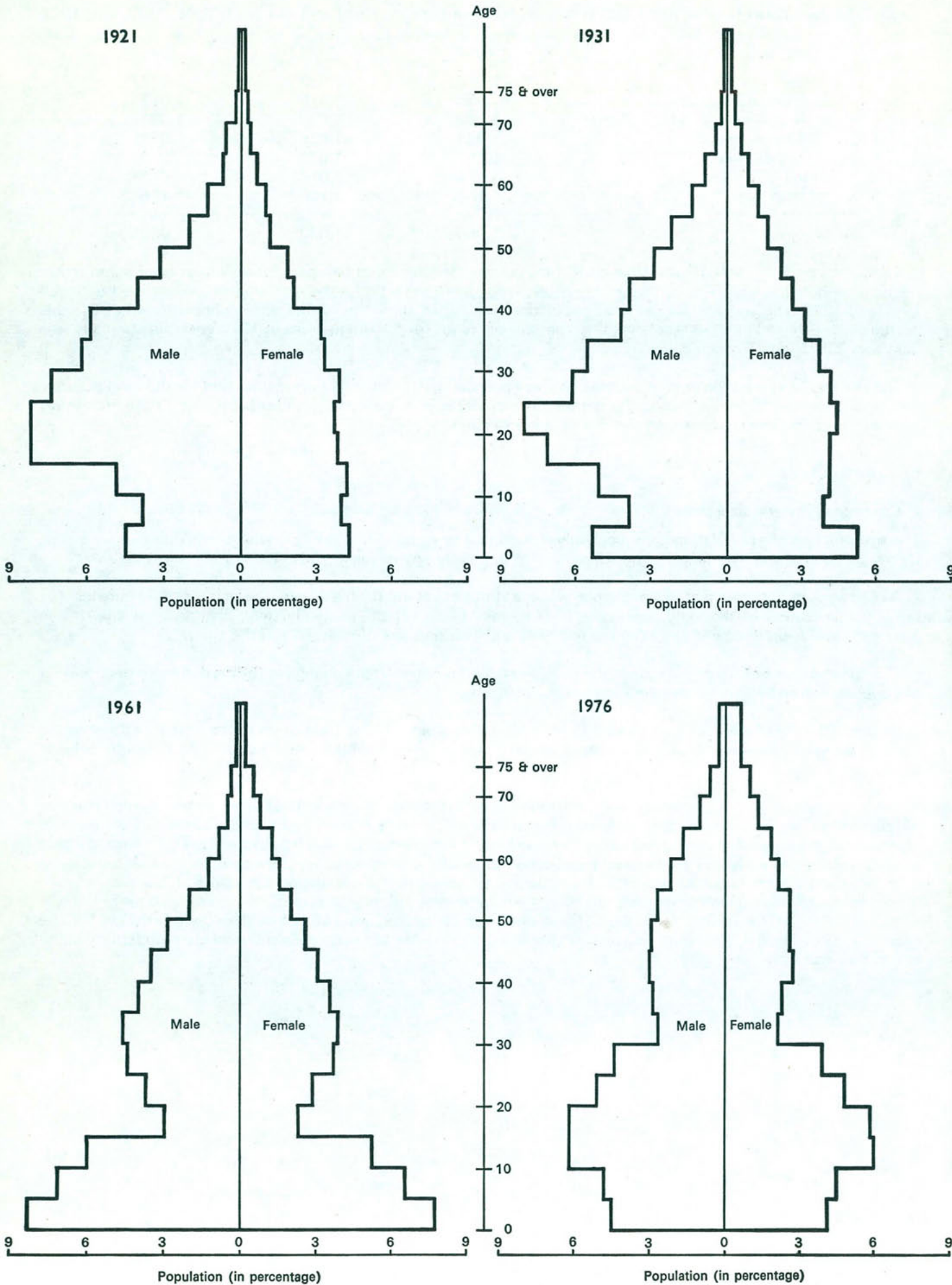


Table 3.15 shows the distribution of the population by age for 1961, 1971 and 1976.

Table 3.15 Distribution of population by age, 1961, 1971 and 1976

Age group	1961	1971	1976	1961 %	1971 %	1976 %
0-14	1,277,035	1,407,904	1,325,260	40.8	35.8	30.1
15-24	367,838	764,197	968,080	11.8	19.4	22.0
25-34	517,117	406,349	576,070	16.5	10.3	13.1
35-44	437,991	500,670	474,880	14.0	12.7	10.8
45-54	291,118	413,633	477,540	9.3	10.5	10.8
55-64	150,631	266,305	338,360	4.8	6.8	7.7
65 and over	87,918	177,572	242,800	2.8	4.5	5.5
Total	3,129,648	3,936,630	4,402,990	100.0	100.0	100.0

Comparing the same age groups between 1961 and 1976, except for the age group 15-44, the rate of increase generally rose with age; the increase was 3.8% for those below age 15, 84.7% for those aged 45-64 and 176.2% for those aged 65 and over. The position in respect of the 15-44 age group has been affected by the war years. The large increase of 163.2% for the age group 15-24 was attributable to the relatively small 1961 base which in turn related in part to those born in the period 1941-1945. Conversely, the fact that there was only a small (10%) increase in the age group 25-44 reflects the influence of this same cohort moving up the age ladder, counterbalancing the effect of the aging of immigrants of earlier periods.

The proportions represented by different sections of the population have changed considerably over the past 15 years. In 1961, 40.8% of the population was below age 15; in 1976, it was 30.1%. The proportion of those aged 65 and over increased to 5.5% in 1976 as compared with 2.8% in 1961, reflecting the influence of declining fertility and the aging of earlier immigrants. As a result of the changing numbers of the youth and the aged, the proportion in the working age group 15-64 increased from 56.4% in 1961 to 64.4% in 1976.

2 Geographical variations in age structure

Table III 3 shows the age distribution of the population by census district. The following table shows the percentage distribution by urban, rural and marine areas for 1961, 1971 and 1976.

Table 3.16 Percentage distribution of population by area (urban, rural and marine), 1961, 1971 and 1976

Area	0-14 %	15-64 %	65 and over %	Total %
1961				
Urban	39.9	57.3	2.8	100.0
Hong Kong Island	39.1	57.9	3.0	100.0
Kowloon	37.7	59.4	2.9	100.0
New Kowloon	42.9	54.6	2.5	100.0
Tsuen Wan	38.6	59.7	1.7	100.0
Rural	45.3	51.5	3.2	100.0
Marine	47.0	50.5	2.5	100.0
All areas	40.8	56.4	2.8	100.0
1971				
Urban	34.7	60.8	4.5	100.0
Hong Kong Island	31.1	63.9	5.0	100.0
Kowloon	29.4	65.7	4.9	100.0
New Kowloon	38.4	57.5	4.1	100.0
Tsuen Wan	42.2	54.4	3.4	100.0
Rural	42.9	51.8	5.3	100.0
Marine	44.9	52.2	2.9	100.0
All areas	35.8	59.7	4.5	100.0

Table 3.16 *continued*

<i>Area</i> 1976	<i>0-14</i> %	<i>15-64</i> %	<i>65 and over</i> %	<i>Total</i> %
Urban	29.1	65.5	5.4	100.0
Hong Kong Island	26.1	67.8	6.1	100.0
Kowloon	25.9	68.2	5.9	100.0
New Kowloon	30.5	64.4	5.1	100.0
Tsuen Wan	36.4	59.6	4.0	100.0
Rural	36.6	56.8	6.6	100.0
Marine	41.1	55.3	3.6	100.0
All areas	30.1	64.4	5.5	100.0

In general, the rural areas had higher proportions of young people and old people, and the urban areas of people in the productive ages. The major trends in the age structures for both the urban and the rural populations over the past 15 years have been for significant decreases in the proportion of the young and increases in the proportion of the old, leading in both cases to an increase in the proportion in the productive ages which was at a slower rate over the decade 1961-1971 but at a faster rate over the past five years.

There was a greater proportion of young people amongst the marine population and of people aged 65 and over in the rural population. However, the proportions amongst the rural and the marine populations in the productive ages were similar.

The area differences in age structures for Hong Kong Island and Kowloon were substantially less than those for New Kowloon and Tsuen Wan. The proportions in the productive ages and of the aged were generally higher amongst the population in the main old urban areas (Hong Kong Island and Kowloon) than in the newer urban areas (New Kowloon and Tsuen Wan).

3 Age ratios

The ratio of the number of young people below age 15 and people aged 65 and over on the one hand to the number of 15-64s on the other is known as the dependency ratio. This does not tell the whole story since it leaves out of account the degree of labour force participation. However, together with its constituent elements relating to the young and the old taken by themselves, it does provide some indication of the relationship between those who bear the responsibilities of support in society and those who depend on them for upbringing, education and for maintenance generally as the case may be.

Declining fertility in Hong Kong since about 1964 has produced substantial changes in the ratios of the young and the old to the productive age group 15-64. As shown in Table 3.17 below, the ratio of those below age 15 to those aged 15 to 64 decreased continuously from 724 per thousand in 1961 to 467 per thousand in 1976. The ratio of those 65 and over to those in the central ages increased from 50 per thousand in 1961 to 86 per thousand in 1976. Since proportions below age 15 remained substantially higher than those 65 and over, the oncoming rather than the passing cohorts still represented the major responsibilities of those in the productive ages.

Table 3.17 Ratios (per 1,000) of population below 15 or aged 65 and over to population aged 15-64, 1961, 1971 and 1976

	1961	1971	1976
Youth below 15	724	599	467
Aged 65 and over	50	76	86
Youth and aged	774	675	553

Definition of Terms

Adjusted population – The population figures incorporating an upward adjustment to the land population to allow for non-contact households, and an adjustment in relation to natural increase amongst the marine population who were enumerated some two months earlier than the land population.

Age – The number of complete years passed since birth.

Birth rate – The ratio of the total number of live births occurring during a calendar year to the population at the middle of that year. The birth rate calculated on this basis is described as the 'crude birth rate' since it is averaged over the population at large and disguises what can be quite significant differences between the various ages.

Census areas – Hong Kong is commonly divided into four main areas, viz. Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, New Kowloon and the New Territories. For the By-census, the New Territories were further divided into Tsuen Wan, Tai Po, Yuen Long, and Islands and Sai Kung areas. The area boundaries are shown in the maps at Appendices D and E. Marine is a separate census area; it includes the waters adjoining the areas of Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, New Kowloon and the New Territories up to the international square boundary.

Census districts – The smaller geographical divisions within a census area. For the By-census, all the census areas were delineated into 33 census districts, the boundaries of which are shown in the maps at Appendices D and E.

Cohort – A group of persons all born during the same year being analysed as a unit through their lifetimes.

Death rate – The ratio of the total number of deaths occurring during a calendar year to the population at the middle of that year. The death rate calculated on this basis is described as the 'crude death rate' since it is averaged over the population at large and disguises what can be quite significant differences between the various ages and the sexes.

Dependency ratio – The ratio of the number of people below age 15 and people aged 65 and over to those in the 15 to 64 age group.

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.

Fertility – An actual level of reproductive performance in a population, based on the number 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.

Infant mortality – The ratio of the number of deaths below age one occurring during a calendar year to the number of live births in that year.

Lorenz curve – A mathematical curve showing the cumulative percentage of one category against that of another. In this chapter, it shows the cumulative percentage of total area against the cumulative percentage of total population.

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

Mortality – See 'Death rate'.

Population concentration index – An index to measure the degree of dissimilarity in population distribution. See Annex III 2 for the calculation of the index.

Population density – The ratio of the number of persons to total land area that they occupy. It is a useful indicator of the spatial distribution of the population.

Population growth rate – The ratio of total population growth in a given period to the population at the beginning of the period. The annual growth rate is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = (1+r)^n$$

where P_1 = number of people in the population at the initial date

P_2 = number of people in the population at the later date

r = annual rate of growth

n = exact number of years between P_1 and P_2

Population pyramid – A graphical presentation of the sex-age 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 the left, females to the right. The bars are based on the percentage distribution of the entire population by age and sex.

Productive ages – Ages 15 to 64.

Rate of natural increase – The ratio of the net increase through balance of births and deaths over a calendar year to the population at the middle of that year.

Rural areas – All the areas in the New Territories excluding Tsuen Wan.

Sex ratio – The number of males per 1,000 females.

Tertiary planning unit – The smallest town planning unit. For town planning purposes, the whole area of Hong Kong is delineated into primary planning units, secondary planning units and tertiary planning units. There are altogether 234 tertiary planning units.

Transients – Persons who intended to stay in Hong Kong for a total period of not more than 20 days.

Urban areas – The areas comprising Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, New Kowloon and Tsuen Wan.

A Note on Population Concentration Index

The population concentration index (PCI) is an index which is used to measure the degree of dissimilarity in population distribution. Mathematically, it is half the sum of absolute differences between the percentage distribution of the population and that of land area. It takes the following algebraical form:

$$P C I = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k |x_i - y_i|}{2}$$

Where x_i and y_i are the percentages of the i^{th} district of the two distributions and k is the number of districts. For illustration, the calculation of the index for the urban areas in 1971 is shown in the following table.

Calculation of Population Concentration Index for Urban Areas in 1971

Census district	Population	Area in square kilometre	Percentage distribution		$x_i - y_i$
			Population (x_i)	Area (y_i)	
Central	22,892	1.05	0.6611	0.5184	0.1427
Sheung Wan	67,885	0.69	1.9603	0.3407	1.6196
West	145,941	1.52	4.2144	0.7505	3.4639
Mid-levels and Pok Fu Lam	46,299	5.00	1.3370	2.4686	1.1316
Peak	8,235	8.74	0.2378	4.3152	4.0774
Wan Chai	142,679	1.26	4.1202	0.6221	3.4981
Tai Hang	94,418	3.54	2.7265	1.7478	0.9787
North Point	175,998	4.04	5.0823	1.9947	3.0876
Shau Kei Wan	162,525	5.67	4.6933	2.7994	1.8939
Aberdeen	108,940	8.16	3.1459	4.0288	0.8829
South	20,371	38.10	0.5883	18.8111	18.2228
Tsim Sha Tsui	73,798	1.96	2.1311	0.9677	1.1634
Yau Ma Tei	205,109	1.58	5.9230	0.7801	5.1429
Mong Kok	171,692	1.11	4.9580	0.5480	4.4100
Hung Hom	188,711	2.02	5.4495	0.9973	4.4522
Ho Man Tin	76,962	2.43	2.2225	1.1998	1.0227
Cheung Sha Wan	259,286	5.99	7.4875	2.9574	4.5301
Shek Kip Mei	189,971	3.42	5.4858	1.6886	3.7972
Kowloon Tong	21,409	2.50	0.6182	1.2343	0.6161
Kai Tak	555,079	13.93	16.0291	6.8777	9.1514
Ngau Tau Kok	230,714	5.66	6.6624	2.7945	3.8679
Lei Yue Mun	222,122	10.61	6.4143	5.2385	1.1758
Tsuen Wan	267,670	54.69	7.7296	27.0021	19.2725
Tsing Yi	3,450	9.13	0.0996	4.5078	4.4082
Ma Wan	772	9.74	0.0223	4.8089	4.7866
Total	3,462,928	202.54	100.0000	100.0000	106.7962

$$P C I = \frac{106.7962}{2} = 53.40$$

Chapter IV

Marriage and Fertility

A Marital status

For the By-census purposes, 'marriage' was recorded if so reported by respondents, regardless of whether any kind of ceremony had taken place or whether or not the 'marriage' had been registered. Similarly, there was no distinction made between legal and customary divorces, or contractual and voluntary separations.

The following table compares the percentage distribution of marital status of the population in 1961, 1971 and 1976.

Table 4.1 Percentage distribution of population aged 15 and over by marital status by sex, 1961, 1971 and 1976

<i>Crude percentage:</i>	<i>Male</i>			<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Never married</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Widowed/divorced</i>		<i>Never married</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Widowed/divorced</i>	
1961	35.3	62.3	2.4	100.0	18.7	67.6	13.7	100.0
1971	42.6	55.5	1.9	100.0	29.5	61.8	8.7	100.0
1976	43.5	54.4	2.1	100.0	31.8	59.4	8.8	100.0
<i>Standardised percentage*:</i>								
1961	41.4	55.6	3.0	100.0	28.2	56.2	15.6	100.0
1971	45.0	53.0	2.0	100.0	31.5	59.6	8.9	100.0
1976	43.5	54.4	2.1	100.0	31.8	59.4	8.8	100.0

*Using the 1976 age and sex distribution of the total population aged 15 and over as standard.

The trends over the past 15 years have been for significant increases in the proportion never married and decreases in the proportion married, for both males and females. This indicates a general tendency towards delayed marriage.

After discounting the differences in the age structure of the population between 1961 and 1976, the change in the marital status distribution was different. The proportion never married remained on a rising trend for both males and females, but at a less rate of increase. The proportion married decreased for males and increased for females. The increase for females was attributable to the decrease in the proportion widowed/divorced, the effect of which was sufficient to off-set the effect of the postponement of marriages.

B Marriage pattern

1 Proportion married by age

Table IV 1 shows the distribution of the population aged 15 and over by marital status. Table 4.2 below compares the proportion currently married in 1961, 1971 and 1976.

Table 4.2 Proportion of population currently married by age by sex, 1961, 1971 and 1976

<i>Age group</i>	<i>Male</i>			<i>Female</i>		
	<i>1961</i> %	<i>1971</i> %	<i>1976</i> %	<i>1961</i> %	<i>1971</i> %	<i>1976</i> %
15-19	1.3	0.4	0.6	6.4	2.9	3.9
20-24	13.6	7.9	10.6	51.0	32.3	31.5
25-29	43.3	36.3	42.6	83.4	79.5	74.0
30-34	72.1	65.0	70.6	91.4	93.4	92.2
35-39	84.8	79.4	80.4	90.0	95.1	95.2
40-44	89.9	87.0	86.6	84.5	92.9	94.3
45-49	91.4	90.4	89.5	75.5	89.1	90.8
50 and over	88.5	90.2	89.2	51.6	67.2	67.7

The general pattern is for the proportion currently married to increase with age up to around 50 for males and 40 for females, thereafter decreasing as widowhood rises for both sexes. The decrease was greater for females than for males due to the age differential in widowhood between men and women.

Comparisons between 1961 and 1976 show that there were slight decreases in the proportion married for males in all age groups, but substantial decreases for females aged under 30 and increases for ages 30 and over. The pattern of change in the proportion for females was consistent throughout the period, the main change being between 1961 and 1971. However, the proportion for males varied as between 1961 and 1971 and between 1971 and 1976; the proportion for those aged under 40 was significantly lower in 1971 than in 1961 and 1976. This falling and rising trend was indirectly the result of changes in the age distribution of the female population over these two periods. The decline in the proportion of married males in their thirties in 1971 was associated with the shortage of females at marriageable ages who were survivors of births in the war years.

2 Educational differentials

Table 4.3 shows the proportion ever-married by educational attainment.

Table 4.3 Proportion of population ever-married by age by sex by educational attainment, 1976

Age group	Male				Female			
	No schooling/ kindergarten %	Primary %	Secondary %	University %	No schooling/ kindergarten %	Primary %	Secondary %	University %
15-19	1.1	1.2	0.4	—	11.5	7.4	1.8	—
20-24	14.9	12.1	10.3	3.6	52.7	38.8	24.6	11.3
25-29	44.8	41.2	44.2	40.1	89.1	81.6	67.0	48.3
30-34	67.1	65.8	76.1	77.0	97.2	95.7	89.1	83.7
35-39	74.5	77.6	85.8	90.7	98.5	98.4	94.6	91.3
40-44	84.4	87.4	91.5	92.6	98.5	98.6	94.6	89.2
45-49	89.7	92.0	93.5	92.2	97.3	98.1	95.4	92.8
50 and over	93.5	96.1	97.0	96.1	93.9	95.6	92.8	88.4

The proportion ever-married for males at age under 30 was inversely related to educational attainment; generally, the lower the educational group, the higher the proportion ever-married. The reverse was the case for those aged 30 and over. On the other hand, there was an inverse relationship between the level of education and the proportion ever-married for females in all age groups. The differences in this proportion between the various educational groups were significantly larger for ages under 30.

Table 4.4 shows the proportion ever-married by marital status and educational attainment.

Table 4.4 Proportion of population ever-married by marital status by sex by educational attainment, 1976

Marital status	Crude percentage				Standardised percentage*			
	No schooling/ kindergarten %	Primary %	Secondary %	University %	No schooling/ kindergarten %	Primary %	Secondary %	University %
<i>Male</i>								
Ever-married	82.8	65.4	40.7	67.3	55.5	55.9	58.0	56.7
Currently married	77.8	62.8	39.7	65.3	53.0	53.8	56.2	54.8
Widowed/divorced	5.0	2.6	1.0	2.0	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.9
<i>Female</i>								
Ever-married	93.4	69.8	40.8	57.8	74.5	71.3	64.3	58.1
Currently married	73.2	64.6	39.2	55.3	65.4	63.0	57.2	51.5
Widowed/divorced	20.2	5.2	1.6	2.5	9.1	8.3	7.1	6.6

*Using the 1976 age and sex distribution of the total population aged 15 and over as standard.

The proportions currently married and widowed/divorced were highest for those with no schooling and lowest for those with secondary education, both male and female. The differences in these proportions between those with primary education and those with university education were not so marked. This pattern of educational differential in marriage was due to the differences in the age distribution of the population between the educational groups, as shown in the following table.

Table 4.5 Percentage distribution of population aged 15 and over by age by sex by educational attainment, 1976

Age group	No schooling/ kindergarten %	Male			No schooling/ kindergarten %	Female		
		Primary %	Secondary %	University %		Primary %	Secondary %	University %
15-24	5.2	22.3	48.8	17.6	2.9	34.0	58.0	27.9
25-34	9.1	17.7	23.4	27.4	5.4	21.4	23.7	35.1
35-44	18.9	18.4	12.7	25.1	15.7	17.6	8.9	21.5
45-54	28.5	21.0	7.8	13.6	26.1	14.7	5.3	9.1
55 and over	38.3	20.6	7.3	16.3	49.9	12.3	4.1	6.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Standardising the age distribution for the different educational groups, the proportion ever-married for males was about the same between these groups. A breakdown of this proportion shows that the proportion currently married was slightly lower and the proportion widowed/divorced higher for those with no schooling or primary education; the reverse was the case for those with secondary or higher education. For females, the proportion ever-married decreased as the level of education increased. This applied to the proportion of both the currently married and the widowed/divorced.

3 Urban-rural-marine differentials

Table 4.6 shows the proportion ever-married by urban, rural and marine areas.

Table 4.6 Proportion of population ever-married by sex by area (urban, rural and marine), 1976

Marital status	Crude percentage			Standardised percentage*		
	Urban	Rural	Marine	Urban	Rural	Marine
<i>Male</i>						
Ever-married	56.1	60.4	54.3	56.3	58.8	59.5
Currently married	54.1	57.6	52.6	54.2	56.4	57.5
Widowed/divorced	2.0	2.8	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.0
<i>Female</i>						
Ever-married	67.9	70.7	67.9	67.9	71.5	72.4
Currently married	59.3	60.0	61.0	59.2	62.3	63.7
Widowed/divorced	8.6	10.7	6.9	8.7	9.2	8.7

*Using the 1976 age and sex distribution of the total population aged 15 and over as standard.

The proportion ever-married for both males and females was highest in the rural areas. This was due to a higher proportion currently married for males and a higher proportion widowed/divorced for females in the rural areas than in any other area. However, when the age distribution of the population in these areas was standardised, the differences between the rural areas and Marine virtually disappeared. The position in relation to the urban areas remained unchanged.

C Widowhood and divorce

Table 4.7 compares the proportion widowed in 1961, 1971 and 1976.

Table 4.7 Proportion of ever-married population widowed by age by sex, 1961, 1971 and 1976

Age group	Male			Female		
	1961 %	1971 %	1976 %	1961 %	1971 %	1976 %
15-24	0.38	0.15	0.08	0.38	0.21	0.07
25-29	0.42	0.21	0.06	0.78	0.30	0.19
30-34	0.70	0.33	0.20	2.12	0.76	0.58
35-39	1.19	0.68	0.43	4.50	1.61	1.48
40-44	1.89	1.26	0.87	9.39	3.83	2.89
45-49	2.63	1.85	1.37	17.53	6.83	5.72
50 and over	7.30	5.68	5.69	43.95	27.68	27.03

The proportion widowed for both males and females decreased in all age groups over the past 15 years. The decrease was more substantial between 1961 and 1971, which could be partly attributable to the more significant decline in general mortality during this period. Throughout the years, both the absolute numbers and the proportion of widows increased more rapidly with age than widowers, and, in all cases, the proportion of the former was significantly higher than the latter. This was attributable to the marked differences in mortality between males and females in the older ages (on average, women live about seven years longer than men), coupled with the fact that men normally marry at a higher age than women.

Table 4.8 shows the proportion divorced/separated for 1961, 1971 and 1976.

Table 4.8 Proportion of ever-married population divorced/separated by age by sex, 1961, 1971 and 1976

Age group	Male			Female		
	1961 %	1971 %	1976 %	1961 %	1971 %	1976 %
15-24	0.68	0.31	0.64	0.29	0.16	0.36
25-29	0.71	0.36	0.59	0.51	0.22	0.38
30-34	0.85	0.53	0.74	0.63	0.29	0.37
35-39	0.96	0.68	1.07	0.75	0.40	0.65
40-44	1.03	0.70	1.20	0.78	0.48	0.71
45-49	1.00	0.71	1.30	0.87	0.56	0.96
50 and over	1.07	0.59	1.15	1.17	0.49	1.07

The proportion divorced/separated for both males and females decreased markedly in all ages between 1961 and 1971. Since 1971, the trend has been reversed. Throughout the years, the proportion divorced/separated increased steadily with age and, in all cases, the proportion for males was higher than that for females.

D Age at first marriage

1 Differentials in age at first marriage by birth cohort

Tables IV 2 and IV 3 show the distribution of the ever-married population by age at first marriage and year of marriage. The following table (derived from the two appendix tables) shows the mean age at first marriage amongst ever-married men and women all born in the same year (i.e. a birth cohort). For an unbiased comparison of the mean age at first marriage between birth cohorts, the calculation of the mean for males has been limited to those aged 30 and over who were married before the age of 30 years, and for females to those aged 25 and over who were married before the age of 25 years. This is done so as to obtain a sub-set of the population which is homogeneous with respect to the 'risk' of marriage.

Table 4.9 Mean age at first marriage by birth cohort by sex

Year of birth	Male (aged 30 and over and married before age 30)	Female (aged 25 and over and married before age 25)
1927	23.8	19.8
1928	24.0	19.9
1929	24.0	19.7
1930	24.0	19.8
1931	24.1	19.7
1932	23.8	20.0
1933	24.1	19.9
1934	24.3	20.1
1935	24.5	20.3
1936	24.2	20.4
1937	24.7	20.3
1938	24.8	20.4
1939	25.2	20.4
1940	25.3	20.5
1941	25.4	20.7
1942	25.4	20.8
1943	25.6	20.8
1944	25.5	20.9
1945	25.5	20.9
1946	25.5	21.0
1947		21.2
1948		21.2
1949		21.4
1950		21.5
1951		21.4

The overall trend between the birth cohorts has been for the mean age at first marriage to increase for both males and females. For females, the trend was uninterrupted over all the birth cohorts. For males, the mean age at first marriage first increased from about 24 years to 25 years between the 1927 and 1939 cohorts, and then remained stable at around 25.5 years between the 1939 and 1946 cohorts. The steady trend towards delayed marriage for females can no doubt be associated with other social factors such as education and job opportunities.

2 Differentials in age at first marriage by marriage cohort

Table 4.10 (derived from Tables IV 2 and IV 3) shows the mean age at first marriage amongst all men and women who were married in the same year (i.e. a marriage cohort) in the past 15 years. For the same reason as given in section D 1, the calculation of the mean for males has been limited to those marrying before the age of 30 years, and for females to those marrying before the age of 25 years.

Table 4.10 Mean age at first marriage by marriage cohort by sex

<i>Year of marriage</i>	<i>Male (married before age 30)</i>	<i>Female (married before age 25)</i>
1961	25.2	20.9
1962	25.2	20.7
1963	25.5	20.8
1964	25.4	20.6
1965	25.4	20.6
1966	25.5	20.6
1967	25.5	20.7
1968	25.5	20.9
1969	25.2	21.0
1970	24.8	21.1
1971	25.0	21.3
1972	24.8	21.3
1973	25.0	21.4
1974	24.9	21.4
1975	25.1	21.4
1976	25.4	21.8

Between the 1961 and 1976 marriage cohorts, the mean age at first marriage fluctuated around 25 to 25.5 years for males, and increased gradually from about 20.7 to 21.8 years for females. The male pattern was similar to that of the 1939–1946 birth cohorts as illustrated in section D 1. There it shows that the mean age at first marriage for males who were born in the 1940's was around 25.5 years, and these birth cohorts only reached their marriageable ages in the past 10–15 years.

However, it should be pointed out that the mean age at first marriage for each marriage cohort (particularly the earlier cohorts) could be biased by selective mortality amongst those marrying at different ages (those who were married, say, at age 29 in 1961 – now aged 44 – were subject to higher mortality than those who were married, say, at age 19 in 1961 – now aged 34). The mean for the earlier cohorts might be slightly biased downwards.

E Levels of fertility

1 Trends in birth rates

Hong Kong had a high birth rate in the pre-war and early post-war periods. Even in the late 1950's, the crude birth rate remained between 35 and 40 per thousand population. The decline in the birth rate only became apparent in the early 1960's. The crude birth rate fell steadily from 35 per thousand in 1961 to 20 per thousand in 1970. The rate remained stable at the level of about 19.5 per thousand between 1971 and 1974 but in 1975, resumed its declining trend. The figure for 1976 was 17.7.

Table 4.11 Crude birth rates, 1961–1976

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of live births</i>	<i>Estimated mid-year population</i>	<i>Crude birth rate*</i>
1961	110,884†	3,168,100	35.0
1962	112,503†	3,305,200	34.0
1963	114,550†	3,420,900	33.5
1964	107,625†	3,504,600	30.7
1965	101,110†	3,597,900	28.1
1966	91,832†	3,629,900	25.3
1967	88,215†	3,722,800	23.7
1968	82,685†	3,802,700	21.7

Table 4.11 *continued*

Year	Number of live births	Estimated mid-year population	Crude birth rate*
1969	82,482‡	3,863,900	21.3
1970	79,132‡	3,959,000	20.0
1971	79,789‡	4,045,300	19.7
1972	80,344‡	4,115,700§	19.5
1973	82,252‡	4,212,600§	19.5
1974	83,581‡	4,319,600§	19.3
1975	79,790‡	4,395,800§	18.2
1976	78,486‡	4,443,800§	17.7

†Figures based on registration of births with an adjustment for under-registration.

‡Figures based on actual number of births delivered in hospitals, maternity homes and other institutions and registration of self-delivered births with slight adjustment for late-registration of self-delivered births.

*Number of births per 1,000 population.

§Revised population estimates based on results of 1976 By-census.

Source: Birth Statistics, Hong Kong 1961–1976.

Half-yearly Population Estimates, Hong Kong 1961–1976.

2 Factors in the decline of birth rates

The crude birth rates are influenced by changes in both the rate at which married couples have children and the age structure of the female population. The general trend towards delayed marriage in recent years also had some effect. Table 4.12 shows the standardised birth rates for 1961, 1966, 1971 and 1976, which is aimed at illustrating the position in relation to the change in age structure on the one hand and the change in the proportion of currently married women and their fertility on the other.

Table 4.12(a) Crude birth rates and standardised birth rates 1961, 1966, 1971 and 1976

Year	Crude birth rate %	Standardised birth rate (A) %	Standardised birth rate (B) %
1961	35.0	—	—
1966	25.3	30.3	31.2
1971	19.7	19.3	21.2
1976	17.7	14.6	14.9

Table 4.12(b) Decline in crude birth rates by component, 1961, 1966, 1971 and 1976

Period	% decline in crude birth rate	% attributable to changes in age structure	% attributable to changes in proportion of females married	% attributable to decline in fertility
1961–1966	–28	–15	–2	–11
1966–1971	–22	+ 2	–8	–16
1971–1976	–10	+16	–2	–24

(A) Standardised birth rates obtained by applying the age-specific fertility rates for 1966, 1971 and 1976 to the population for the base year (i.e. the age and sex distribution of the population for 1961, 1966 and 1971).

(B) Standardised birth rates obtained by applying the age-marital-specific fertility rates for 1966, 1971 and 1976 to the currently married population for the base year (i.e. the age and sex distribution of the currently married population for 1961, 1966 and 1971).

Source: Birth Statistics, Hong Kong 1961–1976.

During the period 1961–1966, the cohorts born in the war years were entering their twenties. This resulted in a shortage of women in the most fertile ages and, consequently, a decline in the total number of births over this 5-year period. It is estimated (see Table 4.12(b)) that between 1961 and 1966, the decline in fertility itself was only 11%. Changes in the age structure of the female population and in the postponement of marriages over the period added another 15% and 2% respectively to the decline. These artificially pushed the decline in the crude birth rate to a high level of 28%.

As the cohorts born in the war years became older and were replaced by a larger number of women born in the early post-war years, the effect of the change in age structure on the birth rate was reversed. A 2% increase in the crude birth rate due to this factor was recorded between 1966 and 1971. The effect of the postponement of marriages brought about 8% decline in the crude birth rate during this period. The actual decline in fertility became more significant, and contributed 16% to the decline in the crude birth rate.

The birth cohorts during the 1950's began to enter the most fertile ages in the early 1970's. The effect of the change in the age structure of the female population over the period 1971–1976 has been to increase the crude birth rate by 16%. On the other hand, a 2% decline was caused by the continuous trend towards late marriage. The decline in fertility in this period was 24%. Putting all these factors together, the actual decline in the crude birth rate during the period was only 10%.

The retarding trends in the crude birth rates over the periods 1966–1971 and 1971–1976 were the result of changes in both the age structure of the female population and the proportion currently married amongst women in the reproductive ages. Fertility, in fact, declined at an accelerated rate throughout the period; this was no doubt associated with the increasing proportion of women practising family planning and with other socio-economic factors such as improvement in education and job opportunities for females.

3 Age variations in birth rates

Age-specific fertility rates are a better measure of fertility because they are not significantly influenced by the age structure of the female population. Table 4.13 compares the age-specific fertility rates for the years 1969 to 1976 (the starting year of this and the next tables is dictated by limitations in the availability of information).

Table 4.13 Age-specific fertility rates, 1969–1976

Age group	<i>Births per 1,000 female population</i>							
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
15–19	17.4	18.1	17.0	17.4	17.9	18.8	17.8	17.4
20–24	172.1	155.3	145.0	139.3	132.5	133.3	121.5	109.7
25–29	242.8	233.4	243.0	248.0	243.3	219.2	198.6	192.1
30–34	178.2	168.8	162.2	145.8	141.8	137.4	126.0	119.6
35–39	92.8	87.1	83.3	77.4	72.4	65.7	54.5	48.9
40–44	37.4	31.0	28.4	25.8	23.5	21.1	18.3	14.6
45–49	5.9	4.4	3.6	3.2	3.2	2.5	2.4	1.5

Source: Birth Statistics, Hong Kong, 1969–1976.

There are some significant variations in the age pattern of fertility as between 1969 and 1976. The birth rates for almost all the fertile age groups declined steadily over this period. For the age groups 30 and over, the higher the age group, the faster the rate of decrease. In the age group 25–29, there was a slight increase in the rate over the period 1970–1972 but from 1973 onward, its birth rate also declined. Although the rate of decrease for this age group was comparatively less significant than that for the older age groups, because it is the most fertile age group the decline actually contributed appreciably to the overall fertility decline. To a large extent, this rather uneven pattern of fertility decline was associated with a marked decrease in the number of high order births over the period.

Table 4.14 Percentage distribution of live births by birth order, 1969–1976

Year	1st %	2nd %	3rd %	4th %	5th and above %	Total %
1969	25.2	21.2	15.6	12.1	25.9	100.0
1970	26.5	22.3	16.1	11.9	23.2	100.0
1971	26.5	23.5	16.8	11.8	21.4	100.0
1972	31.7	22.7	16.5	10.6	18.5	100.0
1973	32.9	24.9	16.2	10.2	15.8	100.0
1974	37.6	25.8	15.2	8.8	12.6	100.0
1975	39.8	26.8	15.0	8.0	10.4	100.0
1976	38.9	30.6	15.1	7.3	8.1	100.0

Source: Birth Statistics, Hong Kong 1969–1976.

Table 4.14 shows that in each year during the period 1969–1971, a substantial proportion (more than 20%) of the total live births was of a fifth child and above. This proportion dropped notably in recent years and was only 8% in 1976. At the same time, a significant increase in the proportion of first order births was recorded.

F Marriage cohort fertility

Table IV 4 shows the distribution of ever-married women by number of live births and age at first marriage and year of marriage. Table 4.15 below presents the percentage distribution for selected age at first marriage and year of marriage. This table is aimed at illustrating changes in marriage cohort fertility. The 1947–1951, 1959 and 1966 marriage cohorts were selected for comparison; the more recent cohorts were not selected because they did not represent those married couples having nearly complete family size.

Table 4.15 Percentage distribution of ever-married women by number of live births by selected age at first marriage and year of marriage

Number of live births	1947-51			1959			1966		
	Under 20 %	20-24 %	25-29 %	Under 20 %	20-24 %	25-29 %	Under 20 %	20-24 %	25-29 %
0	2.0	2.9	5.5	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.5	2.8	6.7
1	6.4	8.7	13.0	4.4	4.9	9.7	6.3	8.8	15.0
2	8.1	10.4	15.5	9.1	13.5	17.3	23.0	30.2	36.9
3	11.0	11.3	14.1	18.4	22.2	24.0	39.1	32.0	27.7
4	16.3	15.8	15.5	25.0	27.1	23.5	21.0	17.1	11.0
5	18.7	15.9	14.5	23.3	15.5	11.7	7.1	6.9	2.2
6	15.3	15.1	11.2	10.5	9.1	7.9	1.0	1.6	0.5
7	10.7	9.9	5.5	4.7	4.4	1.8	—	0.5	—
8	6.1	5.4	2.9	2.9	1.0	1.2	—	0.1	—
9 and over	5.4	4.6	2.3	—	0.6	0.6	—	—	—
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Save for those marrying at under 20 years of age, a shift in the distribution towards a smaller number of live births was noted for the three marriage cohorts. The modal size for the 1947-1951 cohort was 4-5 live births; this shifted to 3-4 live births for the 1959 cohort, and to 2-3 live births for the 1966 cohort. Amongst those marrying at 20-24 years, the proportion of women with 7 or more live births fell from 19.9% to 0.6% between the 1947-1951 and 1966 cohorts.

Table 4.16 shows the mean number of live births to ever-married women by selected age at first marriage and year of marriage.

Table 4.16 Mean number of live births to ever-married women by selected age at first marriage and year of marriage

Year of marriage	Under 20	20-24	25-29
1947-1951	4.8	4.5	3.7
1952-1956	4.7	4.4	3.8
1957-1961	4.0	3.8	3.4
1962-1966	3.3	3.1	2.8

The mean number of live births for those marrying at each specific age showed a significant decrease between the 1947-1951 and 1962-1966 cohorts. However, the decrease was mainly between the more recent cohorts. As fecundity declined with age, the mean number of live births decreased with increasing age at marriage for all the selected cohorts.

G Differentials in fertility

1 Urban-rural-marine differentials

Table IV 5 shows the distribution of ever-married women by number of live births and urban, rural and marine areas. The following table shows the mean number of live births to ever-married women by urban, rural and marine areas for 1971 and 1976.

Table 4.17 Mean number of live births to ever-married women by age by area (urban, rural and marine), 1971 and 1976

Age group	1971			1976		
	Urban	Rural	Marine	Urban	Rural	Marine
15-19	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8
20-24	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.3
25-29	2.0	2.6	3.5	1.7	2.2	3.0
30-34	3.0	3.8	5.1	2.6	3.5	5.1
35-39	3.7	4.6	6.3	3.4	4.3	5.9
40-44	4.1	4.9	6.8	4.0	5.0	6.9
45-49	4.0	4.6	6.4	4.2	5.0	7.0
Standardised mean* (15-49)	3.1	3.7	5.1	2.9	3.6	5.0

*Using the 1976 age and sex distribution as standard.

The level of fertility was highest for the marine women at each age. Amongst the land population, women in the rural areas generally had higher fertility than those in the urban areas. The differences between areas were more marked for the older age groups. The standardised mean shows that the marine women had, on average, about 1½ and 2 children more than the rural and the urban women respectively.

Comparisons between 1971 and 1976 show that there was a general decline in fertility for women in all three areas.

2 Educational differentials

Table IV 6 shows the distribution of ever-married women by number of live births and educational attainment. Table 4.18 shows the mean number of live births to ever-married women by educational attainment for 1971 and 1976.

Table 4.18 Mean number of live births to ever-married women by age by educational attainment, 1971 and 1976

Age group	1971				1976			
	No schooling/ kindergarten	Primary	Secondary	University	No schooling/ kindergarten	Primary	Secondary	University
15-19	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	—
20-24	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.6	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.4
25-29	2.8	2.2	1.6	1.2	2.5	2.0	1.4	0.8
30-34	3.8	3.2	2.4	1.8	3.6	3.0	2.1	1.6
35-39	4.4	3.8	3.0	2.4	4.3	3.6	2.6	2.0
40-44	4.6	4.1	3.4	2.7	4.6	4.0	3.1	2.2
45-49	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.0	4.7	4.2	3.4	2.6
Standardised mean* (15-49)	3.6	3.2	2.6	2.0	3.6	3.1	2.3	1.6

*Using the 1976 age and sex distribution as standard.

The general pattern is for the mean number of live births to ever-married women to decrease with higher level of education. As women of the older generations gradually passed their reproductive ages and were replaced by the younger generations who generally had preference for a small family, the mean number of live births for each of the educational groups actually decreased over the period 1971-1976. The decrease was more significant amongst the more educated.

3 Differentials in fertility by whether working

Table IV 7 shows the distribution of ever-married women by number of live births and whether working. Table 4.19 shows the mean number of live births to ever-married women by whether working for 1971 and 1976.

Table 4.19 Mean number of live births to ever-married women by age by whether working, 1971 and 1976

Age group	1971		1976	
	Working	Not working	Working	Not working
15-19	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7
20-24	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.2
25-29	1.7	2.2	1.4	2.0
30-34	2.9	3.2	2.6	2.8
35-39	3.7	3.9	3.4	3.5
40-44	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.2
45-49	3.7	4.4	4.0	4.5
Standardised mean* (15-49)	2.9	3.3	2.8	3.1

*Using the 1976 age and sex distribution as standard.

Ever-married working women were found to have somewhat lower fertility than non-working women at each age. Generally, the decline in fertility in the past five years did not differ significantly as between working and non-working women.

4 Income differentials

Table IV 8 shows the distribution of currently married women by number of live births by income of husband from main employment. The following table presents the mean number of live births to currently married women by income of husband from main employment.

Table 4.20 Mean number of live births to currently married women by age by income of husband from main employment, 1976

Age group	Under HK\$600	600-1,199	1,200-2,499	2,500-4,499	4,500 and over
15-19	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	—
20-24	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.8
25-29	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.3
30-34	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.0
35-39	3.8	3.7	3.4	2.9	2.6
40-44	4.4	4.3	4.2	3.6	3.3
45-49	4.6	4.6	4.4	3.8	3.5
Standardised mean* (15-49)	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.3

*Using the 1976 age and sex distribution as standard.

There was an indirect relationship between fertility of currently married women and income of their husbands; the higher the level of income, the smaller the number of live births. Generally, this pattern was not so marked for those with incomes below \$2,500.

Table IV 9 shows the distribution of ever-married working women by number of live births by income from main employment. Table 4.21 shows the mean number of live births to ever-married working women by income from main employment.

Table 4.21 Mean number of live births to ever-married working women by age by income from main employment, 1976

Age group	Under HK\$600	600-1,199	1,200-2,499	2,500-4,499	4,500 and over
15-19	0.5	0.6	0.3	—	—
20-24	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	—
25-29	1.9	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.5
30-34	3.0	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.1
35-39	3.7	3.3	2.1	2.1	2.2
40-44	4.2	3.8	2.7	2.7	2.1
45-49	4.2	3.9	3.3	3.0	2.7
Standardised mean* (15-49)	3.0	2.6	1.9	1.8	1.5

*Using the 1976 age and sex distribution as standard.

There was also an indirect relationship between fertility of ever-married working women and their incomes from main employment. High income working women tended to have a relatively less number of live births. The pattern of variations between the income groups was more marked in this case than in the case of their husbands' income. This was probably because income of working women was directly related to their education; and normally, fertility was indirectly related to education. Hence, the income differential in fertility of ever-married working women was, in fact, partly attributable to the effect of education.

H Survivorship of children

1 Trends in infant mortality

The level of infant mortality in Hong Kong was very high (about 100 per thousand live births) up to the outbreak of the Second World War. After the War, the infant mortality rate showed a spectacular decline, falling from 91.8 per thousand in 1951 to 13.8 per thousand in 1976. The rate of decrease was most substantial during the 1950's and early 1960's. Thereafter, the decline was more gradual; for some years, the rate showed little significant change.

Table 4.22 Infant mortality rates, 1951-1976

Year	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births
1951	91.8
1952	77.1
1953	73.6
1954	72.4
1955	66.4
1956	60.9
1957	55.5

Table 4.22 continued

Year	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births
1958	54.2
1959	48.3
1960	41.5
1961	37.0
1962	36.8
1963	33.3
1964	26.8
1965	24.1
1966	25.1
1967	25.7
1968	23.2
1969	21.1
1970	19.3
1971	17.7
1972	17.4
1973	16.4
1974	16.8
1975	14.9
1976	13.8

Source: Death Statistics, Hong Kong 1951-1976.

2 Changes in survivorship of children

Table IV 10 shows the distribution of ever-married women by number of children ever-born and number of children living. The following table shows the proportion of children deceased by selected age of ever-married women and number of children ever-born.

Table 4.23 Proportion of children deceased by selected age of ever-married women by number of children ever-born, 1976

Age group	1 %	2 %	3 %	4 %	5 %	6 %	7 %	8 %
25-34	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	*
35-44	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.8	2.6	4.2
45-49	4.0	3.6	4.0	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.8	5.4
Overall (15-49)	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.5	2.1	2.5	3.0	4.7

*Base frequency of less than 200.

It appeared that there was an indirect relationship between the number of children ever-born and the number of children living; the larger the number of children ever-born, the greater the proportion deceased. However, this pattern was not marked amongst women in the same age group. Thus, the overall relationship indicated in respect of all ever-married women is misleading. It conceals differences in the proportion of women in different age groups having different number of children ever-born and the fact that the older the women the more their children were exposed to the risk of death and the higher the mortality rate to which these children were subject. To illustrate this point, the survivorship ratio of children amongst women in these three broad age groups is shown in Table 4.24.

Table 4.24 Survivorship ratio of children by number of children ever-born by age of ever-married women, 1976

Number of children ever-born	25-34	35-44	45-49
1	0.992	0.989	0.960
2	0.993	0.991	0.964
3	0.994	0.991	0.960
4	0.990	0.990	0.968
5	0.989	0.985	0.964
6	0.988	0.982	0.964
7	0.990	0.974	0.962
8	*	0.958	0.946

*Base frequency of less than 200.

The survivorship ratio largely remained unchanged with the number of children ever-born for women in the same age group. Comparisons between the selected birth cohorts of women indicate that survivorship of children increased over time; the younger the women, the higher the survivorship ratio. This reflects the fact of historical decline in infant and child mortality.

Definition of Terms

Age – The number of complete years passed since birth.

Age-marital-specific fertility rate – The ratio of the number of live births occurring to mothers in each child-bearing age group during a calendar year to the total number of currently married women in that age group at the middle of that year.

Age-specific fertility rate – The ratio of the total number of live births occurring to mothers in each child-bearing age group during a calendar year to the female population in that age group at the middle of that year.

Birth cohort – A group of persons all born during the same year being analysed as a unit through their lifetimes.

Birth order – The number of births to a mother.

Birth rate – The ratio of the total number of live births occurring during a calendar year to the population at the middle of that year. The birth rate calculated on this basis is described as the crude birth rate since it is averaged over the population at large and disguises what can be quite significant differences between the various ages.

Census areas – Hong Kong is commonly divided into four main areas, viz. Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, New Kowloon and the New Territories. For the By-census, the New Territories were further divided into Tsuen Wan, Yuen Long, Tai Po, and Islands and Sai Kung areas. The area boundaries are shown in the maps at Appendices D and E. Marine is a separate census area; it includes the waters adjoining the areas of Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, New Kowloon and the New Territories up to the international square boundary.

Educational attainment – The highest level (class or year) of general education attained in primary, secondary and matriculation classes or at a university.

Primary – Primary I–VI in the Hong Kong school system, including private tuition.

Secondary – Middle I–V in Chinese schools or Form I–V in English or Anglo-Chinese schools.

Matriculation – Middle VI in Chinese schools or Lower and Upper Forms VI in English or Anglo-Chinese schools.

University – This refers to persons attending full-time courses at a university/other post-secondary institution leading to a degree, or diploma, or persons taking a correspondence course leading to a degree, or persons who had undertaken full-time degree courses but failed, or persons who had obtained first or higher degrees at a university/other post-secondary institution.

(*Note:* For persons who were undertaking/had undertaken technical and vocational training, only their highest level of general education was recorded.)

Ever-married population – Persons who were either currently married, widowed, or divorced/separated.

Fertility – An actual level of reproductive performance in a population, based on the number 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.

Income from main employment – For employers or the self-employed, this is the amount earned excluding expenses incurred in running the business, e.g. costs in purchasing materials and supplies, labour costs, rents and rates for buildings or machines; for employees, the amount earned including salary or wages, commissions, bonuses, overtime, tips and other cash allowances except housing allowance.

(*Note:* For the marine census, the amount recorded referred to the month of May, and for the land census to July 1976).

Infant mortality – The ratio of the number of deaths below age one occurring during a calendar year to the number of live births in that year.

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

Marital status – The personal status of each individual in relation to marriage.

(*Note:* For the By-census purposes, 'marriage' was recorded solely if so reported by respondents regardless of whether any kind of ceremony had taken place or whether or not the 'marriage' had been registered. Persons aged under 15 were classified as 'never married' regardless of the status claimed.)

Marriage cohort – A group of women all married during the same year being analysed as a unit through their reproductive life span in this chapter.

Marriage cohort fertility – An actual level of reproductive performance in a group of women all married during the same year, based on the number of live births that occur.

Modal size – The number of children ever-born which had the highest frequency of occurrence.

Mortality rate – The ratio of the total number of deaths occurring in a specific sector of the population during a calendar year to the number of persons in that sector at the middle of that year.

Number of children ever-born – The number of live births to an ever-married woman. This does not include adopted children or children born to her husband by a different wife.

Number of children living – The number of children ever-born and still alive at the time of the By-census.

Reproductive ages – Ages 15 to 49.

Rural areas – All the areas in the New Territories excluding Tsuen Wan.

Standardised birth rate – The overall birth rate discounting the sex and age structure of the population.

Standardised mean number of live births – The mean number of live births to ever-married women aged 15–49 in specific socio-geographical groups discounting the age differences between these groups.

Survivorship ratio – The ratio of the total number of children living to the total number of children ever-born.

Urban areas – The areas comprising Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, New Kowloon and Tsuen Wan.

Working – Being engaged in productive work for at least 15 hours during the seven days before enumeration (the hour criterion did not apply to outworkers, the self-employed, unpaid workers, farmers and fisherfolk), or on leave.

Chapter V

Educational Characteristics

A Introduction

The education system in Hong Kong can broadly be classified into four levels:

- (a) *Pre-primary or kindergarten*
Pre-primary or kindergarten education normally caters for children in the 3–5 age group, and lasts for two to three years.
- (b) *Primary*
Primary education usually starts at the age of 6 and lasts for six years. Education in this age range (i.e. 6–11 years) has been made compulsory since September 1971.
- (c) *Secondary and matriculation*
Courses at the secondary level are usually five years in duration, leading to a Certification of Education Examination at the end of the fifth year. Successful candidates in the Examination may proceed to a one- or two-year matriculation course. A number of schools, however, offer only three-year courses for Primary VI leavers, with more emphasis placed on technical education.
- (d) *Post-secondary*
There are two universities which offer courses leading to the award of a first university degree. In addition, there is a number of private institutions offering courses of varying standards at the post-secondary level.

B Educational attainment

1 Changes in educational attainment distribution

Table 5.1 shows the percentage distribution of the population aged 5 and over by educational attainment for 1961, 1971 and 1976.

Table 5.1 Percentage distribution of population aged 5 and over by educational attainment, 1961, 1971 and 1976

	<i>No schooling/ kindergarten</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Secondary</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>Total</i>
Crude percentage:					
1961	26.8	53.8	17.7	1.7	100.0
1971	21.0	53.0	24.2	1.8	100.0
1976	18.5	47.2	31.8	2.5	100.0
Standardised percentage*:					
1961	26.5	51.4	20.5	1.6	100.0
1971	20.4	51.5	26.0	2.1	100.0
1976	18.5	47.2	31.8	2.5	100.0

*Using the 1976 age and sex distribution of the total population aged 5 and over as standard.

Educational attainment of the population has improved markedly over the past 15 years. The proportion of the population who had no schooling or only kindergarten education dropped from 26.8% in 1961 to 18.5% in 1976, whereas the proportion of those with secondary or post-secondary education increased from 19.4% in 1961 to 34.3% in 1976. After standardising the age and sex distribution, the increase in this latter proportion was from 22.1% to 34.3%.

2 Age-sex differentials

Table V 1 shows the distribution of the population aged 5 and over by educational attainment. The following table shows the age differences in educational attainment of the population aged 25 and over for 1961, 1971 and 1976.

Table 5.2 Percentage distribution of population aged 25 and over by educational attainment by age, 1961, 1971 and 1976

<i>Educational attainment</i>	<i>25-34</i> %	<i>35-44</i> %	<i>45-54</i> %	<i>55 and over</i> %
1961				
No schooling/kindergarten	22.1	29.0	38.2	57.5
Primary	51.8	47.4	41.9	30.4
Secondary	23.9	20.6	16.9	10.2
University	2.2	3.0	3.0	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971				
No schooling/kindergarten	12.1	26.3	33.2	51.2
Primary	46.4	51.1	47.9	36.7
Secondary	37.1	19.8	16.0	9.8
University	4.4	2.8	2.9	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1976				
No schooling/kindergarten	6.8	21.5	34.7	50.5
Primary	41.7	46.9	46.7	35.7
Secondary	46.4	26.6	16.0	11.5
University	5.1	5.0	2.6	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

This table indicates the improvements in education opportunities over the past 15 years. While the proportion of those who had no schooling or only kindergarten education in the age group 25-34 decreased by 15.3% points between 1961 and 1976, the corresponding proportion in the older age groups decreased by no more than 7.5% points. The proportion of those with secondary or post-secondary education in the age group 25-34 showed a substantial increase over the period 1961 to 1971 and similarly the proportion in the age group 35-44 a substantial increase over the 5-year period to 1976. At age 45 and over, the proportion showed little change.

Table 5.3 shows a comparison of educational attainment for males and females.

Table 5.3 Percentage distribution of population aged 5 and over by educational attainment by sex, 1961, 1971 and 1976

<i>Educational attainment</i>	<i>Male</i>			<i>Female</i>		
	<i>1961</i> %	<i>1971</i> %	<i>1976</i> %	<i>1961</i> %	<i>1971</i> %	<i>1976</i> %
No schooling/kindergarten	12.7	11.7	10.1	41.8	30.5	27.3
Primary	61.8	56.9	50.0	45.3	49.1	44.3
Secondary	23.0	28.7	36.4	12.1	19.5	27.0
University	2.5	2.7	3.5	0.8	0.9	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Comparisons cannot be made on standardised percentage (i.e. discounting the sex-age structure of the population) because of limitations in the availability of data in 1961.

There was a larger proportion of males than females with primary or higher level of education, but over the years the gap between males and females has been narrowing. In 1961, while 25.5% of males had secondary or post-secondary education, the proportion for females was only 12.9%. In 1976, the proportions for males and females were 39.9% and 28.4% respectively. The proportion of those who had no schooling or only kindergarten education for females decreased substantially from 41.8% in 1961 to 27.3% in 1976. The corresponding proportion for males showed a slight decrease over the 15-year period (12.7% to 10.1%).

There were some significant variations in educational attainment as between males and females and between age groups. A percentage summary of these differentials is shown at Table 5.4.

Table 5.4 Percentage distribution of population aged 5 and over by age by sex by educational attainment, 1976

Age group	Sex	No schooling/ kindergarten %	Primary %	Secondary %	University %	Total %
5-14	M	12.9	70.6	16.5	—	100.0
	F	13.2	70.7	16.1	—	100.0
15-24	M	1.5	30.6	65.4	2.5	100.0
	F	2.9	39.3	56.1	1.7	100.0
25-34	M	4.3	39.0	50.4	6.3	100.0
	F	9.9	44.8	41.5	3.8	100.0
35-44	M	10.7	49.1	33.2	7.0	100.0
	F	34.3	44.1	18.8	2.8	100.0
45-54	M	16.8	58.1	21.1	4.0	100.0
	F	53.8	34.6	10.5	1.1	100.0
55 and over	M	21.6	55.0	18.9	4.5	100.0
	F	73.1	20.6	5.7	0.6	100.0

The proportions of those who had no schooling or only kindergarten education in the older age groups were substantially larger than those in the younger age groups for both males and females. For those with secondary or post-secondary education, the differential was reversed. Generally, males had more education than females in all ages. This was particularly so in the older age groups. For example, the proportion of males with secondary education in the age group 15-24 was 1.2 times that for females; but in the age group 45-54, exactly 2 times.

3 Geographical variations in educational attainment

Table V 2 shows the distribution of the population aged 5 and over by educational attainment and census district. The following table gives the percentage distribution by census area.

Table 5.5 Percentage distribution of population aged 5 and over by census area by educational attainment, 1976

Census area	No schooling/ kindergarten %	Primary %	Secondary %	University %	Total %
Hong Kong Island	16.1	40.4	39.1	4.4	100.0
Kowloon	16.1	43.0	37.3	3.6	100.0
New Kowloon	17.8	50.7	29.9	1.6	100.0
Tsuen Wan	19.1	54.0	25.9	1.0	100.0
New Territories (excluding Tsuen Wan)	24.1	51.9	22.7	1.3	100.0
Marine	61.8	36.1	2.1	*	100.0
All areas	18.5	47.2	31.8	2.5	100.0

*Less than 0.05%.

Generally, a higher proportion of population with secondary or post-secondary education was found in the urban areas than in the New Territories (excluding Tsuen Wan) and Marine. For the urban areas, this proportion was highest on Hong Kong Island, which was 43.5%, and lowest in Tsuen Wan, which was 26.9%. The lowest proportion in all areas was found in Marine (2.1%). On the other hand, the proportion of population with no schooling or only kindergarten education was highest in Marine.

Table 5.6 shows the educational attainment ratios of the population aged 25 and over by level of education and urban, rural and marine areas. This table is aimed at illustrating the position in relation to geographical differences in educational attainment of those aged 25 and over and change over the past five years.

Table 5.6 Standardised educational attainment ratios* of population aged 25 and over by area (urban, rural and marine) by sex by educational attainment, 1971 and 1976

Area	Male			Female		
	Primary %	Secondary and above %	Total %	Primary %	Secondary and above %	Total %
1971						
Urban	54.8	34.0	88.8	36.8	17.3	54.1
Rural	60.4	21.3	81.7	27.7	8.0	35.7
Marine	24.1	1.1	25.2	3.7	0.2	3.9
1976						
Urban	49.3	39.3	88.6	35.8	21.6	57.4
Rural	56.6	25.4	82.0	29.8	11.8	41.6
Marine	24.7	1.2	25.9	4.2	0.3	4.5

*Using the 1976 age and sex distribution of the total population aged 25 and over as standard.

The level of educational attainment varied as between urban, rural and marine areas, the overall ratio being higher in the urban areas than in the other areas for both males and females in either year. Between 1971 and 1976, there was an increase in the educational attainment ratio of females in all areas: 3.3% points for the urban areas, 5.9% points for the rural areas and 0.6% point for Marine. For males, the overall ratio showed little change over the 5-year period.

There was an increase in the ratio for those with secondary or higher level of education, both male and female, in the urban and rural areas between 1971 and 1976. The increase was higher for males than for females, and higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas. For those with primary education, there was a general decrease in the ratio, both male and female, in the urban areas, and a decrease for males but an increase for females in the rural areas.

The change in the ratio in each level of education was marginal for Marine.

C Technical and vocational training characteristics

1 Age differentials in technical and vocational training

Table V 3 shows the distribution of the population with technical and vocational training by age and sex. The information relates to the land-based population only. The following table gives the percentage distribution of the population aged 15 and over by whether receiving training.

Table 5.7 Percentage distribution of population aged 15 and over by age by whether receiving training, 1976

Age group	Training undertaken %	Undertaking full-time training %	Undertaking part-time training %	No formal Training %	Total %
15-19	1.3	0.8	0.7	97.2	100.0
20-24	7.7	1.4	1.6	89.3	100.0
25-29	10.0	0.1	0.7	89.2	100.0
30 and over	4.0	*	0.1	95.9	100.0
Overall (15 and over)	4.8	0.3	0.5	94.4	100.0

*Less than 0.05%.

Overall, 0.8% of the population was undertaking formal technical and vocational training, either full time or part time, and 4.8% had completed training. For those who had completed training, the proportion was highest in the age group 25-29, followed by the 20-24 group. For those undertaking training, the highest proportion was in the age group 20-24, which was three to four times that overall.

2 Sex differentials in type of training

Table 5.8 shows the percentage distribution of the population with technical and vocational training by type of training and sex.

Table 5.8 Percentage distribution of population with technical and vocational training by type of training by sex, 1976

<i>Type of training</i>	<i>Male</i> %	<i>Female</i> %	<i>Total</i> %	<i>Sex ratio</i> (male: female)
Technologist	7.0	0.6	4.1	14.98
Technician	23.8	3.0	14.5	9.57
Craft	18.3	1.1	10.5	20.86
Teacher certificate	10.5	22.5	15.9	0.57
Other vocational	23.4	63.0	41.3	0.45
Other professional	14.3	7.9	11.4	2.20
Others	2.7	1.9	2.3	1.75
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.22

The proportion of those with technical and vocational training was more spread out for males than for females. The popular types of training amongst males were technician (23.8%) and other vocational training (23.4%) which included mainly nursing and general commercial studies. Amongst females, the training was mainly 'other vocational training' (63.0%). The sex ratio was highest for those who had craft course training and lowest for those who had teacher and other vocational training.

3 Technical and vocational training and educational attainment

Table V 4 shows the distribution of the population with technical and vocational training by educational attainment. The percentage distribution is shown in the following table.

Table 5.9 Percentage distribution of population with technical and vocational training by type of training by educational attainment, 1976

<i>Type of training</i>	<i>Primary</i> %	<i>Lower secondary</i> %	<i>Upper secondary</i> %	<i>Matriculation</i> %	<i>University</i> %	<i>Total</i> %
Technologist	—	3.3	42.7	13.8	40.2	100.0
Technician	2.9	11.2	64.8	15.3	5.8	100.0
Craft	36.9	32.3	29.6	—	1.2	100.0
Teacher certificate	—	2.0	58.8	12.8	26.4	100.0
Other vocational	4.1	9.6	71.5	10.6	4.2	100.0
Other professional	—	8.7	54.0	11.7	25.6	100.0
Others	12.9	13.9	51.9	8.2	13.1	100.0
Total	6.3	10.8	60.4	10.7	11.8	100.0

The majority of all who had technical and vocational training had upper secondary level of education (60.4%). A large proportion of those with technologist training also had post-secondary education. For technician and other vocational training, the modal level of educational attainment was upper secondary. On the other hand, about 70% of those who had craft course training had only primary and lower secondary education. On the whole, the range of educational attainment for each type of training was fairly wide.

4 Field of training

Table V 5 shows the distribution of the population with technical and vocational training by field of training. The percentage distribution is shown in the following table.

Table 5.10 Percentage distribution of population with technical and vocational training by field of training by sex, 1976

<i>Field of training</i>	<i>Male</i> %	<i>Female</i> %	<i>Total</i> %	<i>Sex ratio</i> (male: female)
Engineering	41.8	2.2	23.3	22.27
Sciences (including nautical studies)	6.1	1.7	4.1	4.05
Medicines and pharmaceutical studies	1.3	0.7	1.0	2.30
Business and commercial studies	26.9	49.2	37.3	0.63
Education	11.7	24.4	17.6	0.55
Others (including law)	12.2	21.8	16.7	0.65
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.15

The largest proportion of males related to training in the field of engineering, followed by business and commercial studies. For females, nearly half was trained in commerce, and one-quarter in education. The sex ratio was highest for those who were trained in engineering, and lowest for those who were trained in education.

D School attendance

1 Trends and age-sex differentials

Table V 6 shows the distribution of the population attending educational institution by educational attainment. Table 5.11 compares total school attendance in 1961, 1971 and 1976.

Table 5.11 Persons attending school/post-secondary institution at primary level and above, 1961, 1971 and 1976

Year	Number
1961	662,262
1971	1,033,833
1976	1,087,610*

*Figure has been adjusted to include all persons who were full-time students before the school summer holidays and non-contact population.

The number of students increased substantially from 662,262 in 1961 to 1,033,833 in 1971 (an increase of 56.1% or an average of 4.6% a year) and then to 1,087,610 in 1976 (an increase of 5.2% between 1971 and 1976 or an average of 0.9% a year). For purposes of comparability with previous censuses (the By-census being taken during the summer holidays and not in March), the figure for 1976 has been adjusted to include 49,970 'student workers' (who would be returning to school after the holidays) and 50,200 persons who had completed their education last term (just before the summer holidays). The differential rates of increase between 1961 and 1971 and between 1971 and 1976 are reflective of changes in the age structure of the population over these periods. The proportion of the population in the age group 5-14 (of which the school attendance ratio was highest - see Table 5.12) was 24.8% in 1961, 26.2% in 1971 and only 21.5% in 1976. In terms of absolute numbers, the population in this age group increased by 255,384 (or 32.9%) over the period 1961 to 1971, but decreased by 85,833 (or 8.3%) over the 1971-1976 period.

Table 5.12 compares the sex-age-specific school attendance ratios of the population aged 3-24 in 1971 and 1976.

Table 5.12 Sex-age-specific school attendance ratios, 1971 and 1976

Age group	Male		Female		Total	
	1971 %	1976 %	1971 %	1976 %	1971 %	1976 %
3- 4	41.1	47.7	37.5	46.5	39.3	47.1
5- 9	93.0	96.8	91.6	96.3	92.3	96.5
10-14	92.5	93.2	86.5	89.6	89.6	91.4
15-19	49.2	53.1	39.7	46.2	44.6	49.7
20-24	9.2	9.7	6.7	7.0	8.0	8.4

The trend over the period 1971 to 1976 has been for the school attendance ratios for both males and females in all ages to increase. The increase was more marked for the age groups 3-9 and 15-19. Though attendance ratios for females in both years were lower than those for males, the rate of increase in the female attendance ratios was faster than for males. As a result, the gap between males and females has been narrowing over the past five years.

2 Urban-rural-marine differentials

Table 5.13 shows the age-specific school attendance ratios by urban, rural and marine areas for 1971 and 1976.

Table 5.13 Age-specific school attendance ratios* by area (urban, rural and marine), 1971 and 1976

Age group	Urban		Rural		Marine	
	1971 %	1976 %	1971 %	1976 %	1971 %	1976 %
3- 4	41.8	49.1	31.3	39.6	2.8	6.5
5- 9	94.7	97.7	89.7	95.1	27.5	53.7
10-14	90.8	92.6	90.5	89.2	35.0	49.0
15-19	45.7	51.2	42.9	43.1	7.2	8.6
20-24	8.2	8.6	7.6	7.2	0.7	0.2
Standardised ratio† (3-24)	59.0	62.1	56.3	57.6	16.8	26.1

*Figures have been adjusted to include all persons who were full-time students before the school summer holidays.

†Using the 1976 age distribution of the total population aged 3-24 as standard.

There was a general increase in the school attendance ratios in all areas over the period 1971 to 1976. The increase for Marine was the most significant. In 1976, the position was that the attendance ratio for the marine population was still very much lower than that for the population in the other two areas. The difference in the attendance ratio between the urban and rural areas was less marked.

There are some significant variations in the age pattern of school attendance for the population in all areas as between 1971 and 1976. In the urban areas, the attendance ratio at the pre-primary level (age group 3–4) showed an increase of 7.3% points over the 5-year period. In the rural areas, this ratio increased by 8.3% points. At the primary level (age group 5–9) the attendance ratio also showed a larger increase for the rural areas than for the urban areas. There was an increase in the attendance ratio relating to the secondary and post-secondary levels (age group 10–24) in the urban areas; this ratio in the rural areas showed a slight decrease.

The attendance ratios for the marine population in the age groups 5–9 and 10–14 (mainly at the primary and lower secondary levels) increased substantially over the past five years by 26.2% points and 14.0% points respectively. The rate of increase for these two ratios was much faster than for those for the urban and rural areas.

E School non-attendance

Table V 7 shows the distribution of the population (aged 5 to 18) not attending school/post-secondary institution by age and sex. Table 5.14 gives the percentage distribution.

Table 5.14 Percentage distribution of population aged 5–18 not attending school/post-secondary institution by age by sex, 1976

<i>Age group</i>	<i>Male %</i>	<i>Female %</i>	<i>Total %</i>	<i>Sex ratio (male:female)</i>
5– 9	5.1	4.9	5.0	0.90
10–14	16.7	21.3	19.1	0.69
15–18	78.2	73.8	75.9	0.93
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.88

Three-quarters of those aged 5–18 not attending school/post-secondary institution in 1976 was in the age group 15–18. For the age group 5–9, the proportion was low (5.0%). A larger proportion of males than females was found in the age group 15–18, and *vice versa* in the age group 10–14. Amongst those in each age group, there were more females than males.

Table 5.15 shows the percentage distribution by age and urban, rural and marine areas.

Table 5.15 Percentage distribution of population aged 5–18 not attending school/post-secondary institution by age by area (urban, rural and marine), 1976

<i>(A) Area</i>	<i>Population (age 5–18) %</i>	<i>Persons non-attending (age 5–18) %</i>
Urban	85.7	81.7
Rural	12.6	13.5
Marine	1.7	4.8
Total	100.0	100.0

<i>(B) Age group</i>	<i>Urban %</i>	<i>Rural %</i>	<i>Marine %</i>
5– 9	3.5	6.9	25.6
10–14	17.5	24.2	32.6
15–18	79.0	68.9	41.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

A comparatively larger proportion of those aged 5–18 not attending school/post-secondary institution was found in the rural areas and Marine; those in Marine were younger than those in the rural and urban areas. About 60% of marine children not attending school was in the age group 5–14; the figure for the rural areas was 31.1% and for the urban areas 21.0%.

Table V 8 shows the distribution of the population (aged 5 to 18) not attending school/post-secondary institution by educational attainment. The following table shows the percentage distribution.

Table 5.16 Percentage distribution of population aged 5–18 not attending school/post-secondary institution by educational attainment, 1976

<i>Educational attainment</i>	<i>5–9</i> %	<i>10–14</i> %	<i>15–18</i> %	<i>Overall (5–18)</i> %
No schooling/kindergarten	94.6	9.5	2.9	8.7
Primary	5.4	77.0	53.4	55.6
Lower secondary	—	13.5	25.8	22.1
Upper secondary	—	—	16.7	12.7
Matriculation	—	—	1.2	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Overall, 91.3% of those aged 5–18 not attending school/post-secondary institution had received education at least up to the primary level. For those in the age group 10–14, a majority (77.0%) of them had primary education; and for those in the age group 15–18, a very large proportion of them had secondary education. Nearly 95% of the 5–9 age group had not received any education.

Definition of Terms

Age – The number of complete years passed since birth.

Census areas – Hong Kong is commonly divided into four main areas, viz. Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, New Kowloon and the New Territories. For the By-census, the New Territories were further divided into Tsuen Wan, Yuen Long, Tai Po, and Islands and Sai Kung areas. The area boundaries are shown in the maps at Appendices D and E. Marine is a separate census area; it includes the waters adjoining the areas of Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, New Kowloon and the New Territories up to the international square boundary.

Census districts – The smaller geographical divisions within a census area. For the By-census, all the census areas were delineated into 33 census districts, the boundaries of which are shown in the maps at Appendices D and E.

Educational attainment – The highest level (class or year) of general education attained in primary, secondary, and matriculation classes or at a university.

Primary – Primary I–VI in the Hong Kong school system, including private tuition.

Secondary – Middle I–V in Chinese schools or Form I–V in English or Anglo-Chinese schools.

Matriculation – Middle VI in Chinese schools or Lower and Upper Forms VI in English or Anglo-Chinese schools.

University – This refers to persons attending full-time courses at a university/other post-secondary institution leading to a degree or diploma, or persons taking a correspondence course leading to a degree, or persons who had undertaken full-time degree courses but failed, or persons who had obtained first or higher degrees at a university/other post-secondary institution.

(*Note:* For persons who were undertaking/had undertaken technical and vocational training, only their highest level of general education was recorded.)

Educational attainment ratio – The proportion which the number of persons in a specific sector of the population who had education bears to the total number of persons in that sector.

Field of training – Includes fields of university study and technical and vocational training.

Construction, building, surveying, civil and structural engineering – Architecture, building technology, estate management, draughtsmanship, geology, traffic engineering, water supply, sewerage, carpentry, bricklaying, plastering, plumbing, etc.

Mechanical and marine engineering – Environment engineering, refrigeration and air-conditioning, welding, motor vehicles mechanics, ship building and repairing.

Nautical studies – Maritime science and naval architecture, except marine electronics.

Electrical and electronic engineering – Telecommunications, marine electronics, TV/radio mechanics and servicing, etc.

Production engineering and textile industries – Plastic mould technology, printing technology, textile chemistry and technology, spinning, weaving, knitting, dyeing and finishing, fabric and garment manufacturing.

Mathematics, science and design – Computer programming and system analysis, statistics, chemical technology and industrial chemistry, dental technology, physics, botany, zoology, economics, sociology, psychology, industrial design, studio design, interior design.

Business and commercial studies – Accountancy, book-keeping, costing, secretaryship, shorthand and audio-typing, banking, marketing, store-keeping, purchasing and supply, insurance, business management and administration.

Medicines and pharmaceutical studies – Excludes Chinese herbal medicines.

Education

Law – Excludes building law.

Other professional, technical and general studies – Nursing, Chinese herbal medicines, optometry, journalism and mass communication, librarianship, sewing, baking and cooking techniques, other general studies such as arts, history, languages, geography, philosophy and political science.

(*Note:* If a person had completed courses in more than one field of study/training, only the field which he considered the most important for his career was recorded.)

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

Rural areas – All the areas in the New Territories excluding Tsuen Wan.

Sex-age-specific school attendance ratio – The proportion which the number of persons in a specific sex and age group who were attending school/post-secondary institution just before the summer holidays (1976) and would be attending school/post-secondary institution thereafter bears to the total number of persons in that sex-age group.

Sex ratio – The number of males per 1,000 females.

Standardised educational attainment ratio – The educational attainment ratio discounting the sex and age structure of the population.

Student worker – The 1976 By-census was taken during the school summer holidays. A person was classified as a 'student' if he had been attending school/post-secondary institution just before the summer holidays, and would be attending school/post-secondary institution thereafter. If a 'student' worked 15 or more hours during the seven days before enumeration, he was classified as a 'summer student worker', which phrase also includes former students who were not sure whether they would be returning to school/post-secondary institution and who were working.

Technical and vocational training – Training offered by the Polytechnic, Technical Institutes, Colleges of Education, Department of Education of the University, trade schools, commercial schools and Nurses Training Schools, and full-time training at equivalent institutions overseas.

Technologist – Polytechnic courses recognised as academic requirements for corporate membership of a professional institution, e.g. Council of Engineering Institutions (CEI) Part II.

Technician (higher and lower) – Higher Diploma, Higher Certificate; Ordinary Diploma and Technician courses or equivalent at a Polytechnic or Technical Institute.

Craft (including apprenticeship) – Craft courses or equivalent at a Technical Institute.

Teacher certificate – Diploma of Education at a University, and Certificate of Education, or Teacher Certificate or equivalent at a College of Education.

Other vocational – Full-time training at a Nurses Training School, a trade school or a commercial school.

Other professional – Qualifications recognised by professional institutions in such fields as law, accountancy, banking, insurance, etc.

Other – Persons who failed courses under 'Technologist', 'Technician', 'Craft' and 'Teacher certificate'.

Urban areas – The areas comprising Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, New Kowloon and Tsuen Wan.

Chapter VI

Economic Characteristics

A Introduction

Economic activity of a population is usually described by reference to one of two concepts: the 'gainful worker' concept and the 'labour force' concept. The gainful worker concept relates to a person's usual activity and covers all those who could claim an occupation, even if at a moment of time they are not active. The labour force concept, on the other hand, relates to a person's current activity during a specified brief time period which is based on his willingness to work, that is to say a person must be actively working (employed) or seeking work (unemployed); it includes first-time job-seekers with as yet no occupation, persons who were doing casual work or who were not actually at work at the time but in fact had a job, and persons who were not actively seeking work because of temporary sickness or because suitable jobs were not available.

The labour force concept has been adopted in all population censuses in Hong Kong since 1961. The reference period used was 20 days preceding the census date in the 1961 Census and seven days before the day of enumeration in the 1971 and 1976 Censuses. For the purpose of classifying persons as 'employed', a 'minimum time worked' criterion was used; this was 40 hours in the 20-day reference period in 1961 and 15 hours in the 7-day reference period in 1971 and 1976.

The minimum age limit for defining the economically active population was 6 in the 1961 Census, 10 in the 1971 Census and 14 in the 1976 By-census. The age of 15 has been used as the minimum age limit for comparison between censuses where this is possible.

B The pattern of economic activity

1 Change in the economically active population

The total economically active population (or the labour force) aged 15 and over was 1,187,558 in 1961, 1,618,982 in 1971 and 1,922,500 in 1976. Thus, the intercensal increase in the labour force was 431,424 between 1961 and 1971 (an annual rate of increase of 3.2%) and 303,518 between 1971 and 1976 (an annual rate of increase of 3.1%). The distribution of the population by broad activity status and sex for 1961, 1971 and 1976 is shown in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1 Distribution of population by broad activity status by sex, 1961, 1971 and 1976

<i>Broad activity status</i>	1961		1971		1976	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Total population	1,607,779	1,521,869	2,000,602	1,936,028	2,251,060*	2,151,930*
Persons aged 15 and over	943,764	908,849	1,280,482	1,248,244	1,570,650	1,507,080
Labour force aged 15 and over	852,850	334,708	1,084,355	534,627	1,265,180†	657,320†
Economically inactive aged 15 and over	90,914	574,141	196,127	713,617	305,470	849,760
<i>Absolute increase</i>						
			1961-1971		1971-1976	
			<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Total population			392,823	414,159	250,458	215,902
Persons aged 15 and over			336,718	339,395	290,168	258,836
Labour force aged 15 and over			231,505	199,919	180,825	122,693
Economically inactive aged 15 and over			105,213	139,476	109,343	136,143
<i>Average annual growth</i>						
Total population			2.2%	2.4%	2.2%	1.9%
Persons aged 15 and over			3.1%	3.2%	3.8%	3.5%
Labour force aged 15 and over			2.4%	4.8%	2.8%	3.8%
Economically inactive aged 15 and over			8.0%	2.2%	8.4%	3.2%

*The figures incorporate

(i) an upward adjustment of 150 in relation to natural increase amongst the marine population who were enumerated some two months before the land population and

(ii) an upward adjustment to the land population to allow for persons in non-contact households.

†The figures have been adjusted to exclude all students taking up work during the school summer vacation and first-time job-seekers who were students last term.

The number of males in the labour force increased by 412,330 or 48% between 1961 and 1976. The number of females, on the other hand, increased by 322,612 or 96.4%, which was twice the rate for males. Overall, females accounted for 43.9% of the intercensal increase in the labour force over the past 15 years.

The total population grew at an average annual rate of 2.2% during the period 1961 to 1976, but the population aged 15 and over increased at a higher rate of 3.3%. The size of the labour force, which depends on the number of persons of working ages, grew at an annual rate of 3.2%, as against the somewhat higher figure of 3.6% for those not in the labour force (i.e. the economically inactive population). The number of males in the labour force increased by an average of 2.6% a year, and females by 4.5%; the corresponding figures for males and females not in the labour force were 8.1% and 2.6% respectively. These differential growth rates are reflective of changes both in the sex-age structure of the population and in the levels of labour participation for males and females over the period.

The changes in the various categories between 1961 and 1971 and between 1971 and 1976 were similar to the patterns over the entire period 1961 to 1976.

2 Age and sex distribution of the economically active population

The following table presents the age and sex distribution of the labour force for 1961, 1971 and 1976.

Table 6.2 Percentage distribution of labour force and population aged 15 and over by age by sex, 1961, 1971 and 1976

Age group	Labour force			Population		
	1961 %	1971 %	1976* %	1961 %	1971 %	1976 %
<i>Male</i>						
15-19	5.7	10.2	9.4	9.6	17.2	17.5
20-24	11.6	14.4	15.6	11.8	13.5	14.3
25-34	31.9	20.3	24.1	29.5	17.5	19.7
35-44	26.6	23.9	20.0	24.4	20.5	16.4
45-54	16.7	19.1	18.5	15.5	16.7	15.7
55 and over	7.5	12.1	12.4	9.2	14.6	16.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Female</i>						
15-19	10.7	22.0	18.7	8.2	16.7	17.3
20-24	14.0	21.2	23.2	10.1	13.1	14.0
25-34	24.2	13.5	18.9	26.3	14.6	17.3
35-44	23.5	17.2	14.2	22.8	19.0	14.4
45-54	18.2	14.5	13.9	15.9	16.0	15.3
55 and over	9.4	11.6	11.1	16.7	20.6	21.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*The figures have been adjusted to exclude all students taking up work during the school summer vacation and first-time job-seekers who were students last term.

The general trend over the past 15 years has been for the proportions of both male and female workers in the labour force in the age groups 15-24 and 55 and over to increase, and for those in the middle working age groups to decrease. The increase for the age group 15-24 was more marked for females than for males. Overall, 25% of males in the labour force was aged under 25 in 1976, as compared with 17.3% in 1961. On the other hand, females in the same age group accounted for 41.9% of the female labour force in 1976, as compared with only 24.7% in 1961.

The changing age patterns of the male and female labour force during the period 1961 to 1976 were the result of the changes in the overall age structure of the population and differential changes in labour participation for each sex. The age and sex distribution of the population as a whole for 1961, 1971 and 1976 is shown in Table 6.2.

The proportion of the male population aged under 25 increased from 21.4% in 1961 to 31.8% in 1976, and of the female population from 18.3% to 31.3%. Conversely, the proportion of males aged 25-54 decreased from 69.4% in 1961 to 51.8% in 1976; similarly for females, from 65% to 47.0%. Thus, although there were some changes in the levels of labour participation, particularly amongst females, Table 6.2 taken in conjunction with Table 6.6 indicates that the increase and decrease in the proportions of males and females in the labour force in these two age groups were largely attributable to the corresponding changes in the age distribution of the population over the period.

There were proportionately more working persons aged 55 and over in 1976 than in 1961; 12.4% compared with 7.5% for males, and 11.1% compared with 9.4% for females. Again, this was due to an increasing proportion of the population in the older ages between 1961 and 1976, particularly for males. The labour force participation rate for males at age 55 and over, in fact, recorded a significant reduction during this period.

3 Educational attainment of the economically active population

Table 6.3 compares the educational attainment of labour force in 1961, 1971 and 1976.

Table 6.3 Percentage distribution of labour force by educational attainment, 1961, 1971 and 1976

<i>Educational attainment</i>	1961* %	1971 %	1976 %
No schooling/kindergarten	20.1	16.4	13.8
Primary	52.6	50.7	45.0
Secondary	24.4	29.8	37.5
University	2.9	3.1	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Labour force aged 6 and over (number in the 6–14 age group represented 2% of total labour force).

Educational attainment of the labour force has improved markedly over the period 1961–1976. The proportion of the economically active population who had no schooling dropped from 20.1% in 1961 to 13.8% in 1976, whereas the proportion of those with secondary or higher education increased from 27.3% in 1961 to 41.2% in 1976.

4 Distribution of activity status of the population

Tables VI 1 and VI 2 show the distribution of the population by activity status. The following table shows the percentage distribution of the economically active population by activity status for 1961, 1971 and 1976.

Table 6.4 Percentage distribution of labour force aged 15 and over by activity status, 1961, 1971 and 1976

<i>Activity status</i>	1961 %	1971 %	1976* %
Self-employed and outworkers	11.3	8.3	12.2
Employers	4.8	2.5	2.8
Employees	78.2	82.5	78.7
Unpaid family workers and other unpaid workers	3.9	2.2	2.7
Unemployed	1.8	4.5	3.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

*The figures have been adjusted to exclude all students taking up work during the school summer vacation and first-time job-seekers who were students last term.

Of the total economically active population in 1976, 78.7% was employees, and 12.2% the self-employed and outworkers. The corresponding proportions for 1961 were 78.2% and 11.3% respectively. This indicates that there was no marked change in the main activity status of the labour force over the past 15 years. However, there are variations in these proportions as between 1961 and 1971 and between 1971 and 1976. The proportion of employees was significantly higher in 1971 than in 1961 (a difference of 4.3% points), whereas the proportion of the self-employed and outworkers was lower (a difference of 3.0% points). The change was reversed between 1971 and 1976, with an increase of 3.9% points for the self-employed and outworkers, and a decrease of 3.8% points for employees.

There was a general reduction in the proportion of employers as well as unpaid family workers. However, the decrease was mainly between 1961 and 1971. The proportion of the unemployed was higher in 1971 and 1976 than in 1961, which was partly attributable to the differences in the specified reference period for the definition of economically active population used in these censuses.

C Labour force participation rates

1 Age-sex differentials

The overall labour force participation rate of the population aged 15 and over remained relatively stable at about 64% during the decade 1961–1971. Between 1971 and 1976, the rate dropped from 64.0% to 62.3%. The patterns of change in the participation rates for the two sexes were different; the rate for males decreased from 90.4% in 1961 to 80.4% in 1976, while that for females increased from 36.8% to 43.6%.

It has been observed from the analysis in section B 2 that there were substantial variations in the sex-age structure of the economically active population over the years 1961 to 1976. The effect of this demographic factor has to be eliminated, in order to show the actual change in labour participation during this period. For this purpose, standardised rates have been computed based on the age and sex distribution of 1961 and are given in the following table.

Table 6.5(a) Crude labour force participation rates (LFPR) and standardised rates of population aged 15 and over, 1961, 1971 and 1976

Year	Crude LFPR		Standardised LFPR	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
	%	%	%	%
1961	90.4	36.8	90.4	36.8
1971	84.7	42.8	90.1	41.3
1976*	80.4	43.6	88.0	43.3

*The figures have been adjusted to exclude all students taking up work during the school summer vacation and first-time job-seekers who were students last term.

Table 6.5(b) Change in crude labour force participation rates (LFPR) by component, 1961, 1971 and 1976

Period	% net change in crude LFPR		% attributable to variations in age structure		% attributable to variations in age-specific LFPR	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	1961–71	–6.3	+16.3	–6.0	+4.1	–0.3
1971–76	–5.1	+ 1.9	–2.8	–2.9	–2.3	+ 4.8

Table 6.5 shows that the crude labour force participation rate has been affected by both the age structure of the economically active population and the age-specific labour force participation rates, but in different ways for males and females. For example, 95% of the decline in the crude rate for males between 1961 and 1971 was attributable to changes in the population age structure. For females, the change in the population age structure also had a dampening (albeit slight) effect on the rate for the period 1971–1976 but the change in the age-specific rate had the effect of converting the change in the crude rate into one of substantial increase.

Labour participation differs significantly as between different ages for both males and females. Table 6.6 compares the sex-age-specific labour force participation rates in 1961, 1971 and 1976.

Table 6.6 Sex-age-specific labour force participation rates, 1961, 1971 and 1976

Age group	1961		1971		1976*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	%	%	%	%	%	%
15–19	54.3	47.9	50.4	56.4	43.0	47.2
20–24	89.2	51.1	90.2	69.5	87.8	71.8
25–34	97.8	33.9	98.4	39.6	97.7	47.7
35–44	98.3	38.0	98.6	38.7	98.4	42.9
45–54	96.9	42.1	96.6	38.9	95.0	39.6
55 and over	73.6	20.7	70.1	24.1	61.1	22.4
Overall (15 and over)	90.4	36.8	84.7	42.8	80.4	43.6

*The figures have been adjusted to exclude all students taking up work during the school summer vacation and first-time job-seekers who were students last term.

The general pattern is for the participation rate for males to increase from a level of a few points either side of 50% in the age group 15–19 to a maximum of about 98% in the age group 30–34 and to remain at that level till about the age of 50, thereafter decreasing rapidly with age. For females, the highest participation rate is found in the age group 20–24, then gradually decreasing.

There are some significant variations in the age patterns of labour participation for both males and females as between 1961 and 1976. The participation rate for males in the age group 15–19 declined from 54.3% in 1961 to 43.0% in 1976. The decrease of 11.3% points was largely due to the increase in school attendance resulting in participation in the labour force being deferred. The male participation rate for ages 55 and over also dropped, by 12.5% points from 73.6% in 1961 to 61.1% in 1976. There was little change for the age group 20–54.

The participation rate for females under the age of 45 showed varying degrees of increase throughout the period 1961–1976, the highest rate of increase being recorded for the age group 20–24. The substantial increase in participation in the labour force of females in the age group 15–24 during the decade 1961–1971 can no doubt be associated with other social factors such as attitudes toward work outside the home, job opportunities and education. The participation rate for the age group 20–24 continued to increase, though at a slower rate, over the period 1971–1976, while the rate for the age group 15–19 fell from 56.4% to 47.2%. The decrease was mainly associated with the increase in school attendance for females.

2 Urban-rural-marine differentials

Table 6.7 shows the overall labour force participation rate for each sex by urban, rural and marine areas for 1961, 1971 and 1976.

Table 6.7 Labour force participation rates of population aged 15 and over by area (urban, rural and marine) by sex, 1961, 1971 and 1976

Area	1961		1971		1976*	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
Urban	90.3	36.5	84.9	42.7	80.7	43.7
Rural	88.7	32.2	80.1	39.2	76.0	39.9
Marine	95.4	56.9	94.8	70.9	93.7	73.9
All areas	90.4	36.8	84.7	42.8	80.4	43.6

*The figures have been adjusted to exclude all students taking up work during the school summer vacation and first-time job-seekers who were students last term.

The overall labour force participation rate for both males and females was higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas. The rate was highest for Marine. Between 1961 and 1976, there was a continuous decline in the male participation rate in both the urban areas and (more markedly) the rural areas, while the participation rate for males in the marine sector remained relatively unchanged at 94%–95%. On the other hand, there was a general increase in the participation rate for females in all areas; the increase was particularly substantial for the marine sector.

D Economic characteristics of the working population

1 Industry of the working population

Table VI 3 shows the distribution of the economically active population by activity status and industry. The following table shows the percentage distribution of the working population by industry for 1961, 1971 and 1976.

Table 6.8 Percentage distribution of working population by industry, 1961, 1971 and 1976

Industry	1961 %	1971 %	1976 %
Agriculture and fishing	7.3	3.9	2.6
Mining and quarrying	0.7	0.3	0.1
Manufacturing	43.0	47.0	44.8
Electricity, gas and water	1.1	0.6	0.5
Construction	4.9	5.4	5.6
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	14.4	16.2	19.5
Transport, storage and communication	7.3	7.4	7.4
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	1.6	2.7	3.4
Services	18.3	15.0	15.4
Unclassifiable	1.4	1.5	0.7
Total	100.0 (1,191,099)	100.0 (1,546,924)	100.0 (1,846,810)

Over the past 15 years, there was a substantial decrease in the proportion of working population in agriculture and fishing, and mining and quarrying; but an overall increase in respect of construction, wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels, financing etc. For manufacturing, the proportion showed a slight increase over the 15-year period, falling back from a peak in 1971. In 1976, 45% of the working population was in manufacturing, one-fifth in wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels, and rather under one-sixth in services.

Table 6.9 shows the percentage distribution of the working population by industry and sex for 1961, 1971 and 1976.

Table 6.9 Percentage distribution of working population by industry by sex, 1961, 1971 and 1976

Industry	Male			Female		
	1961 %	1971 %	1976 %	1961 %	1971 %	1976 %
Agriculture and fishing	6.6	3.8	2.6	9.2	4.1	2.4
Mining and quarrying	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	*
Manufacturing	41.7	41.7	37.5	46.1	58.2	59.2
Electricity, gas and water	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1
Construction	6.1	7.4	8.1	2.0	1.2	1.0
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	16.8	18.5	22.1	8.3	11.6	14.6
Transport, storage and communication	9.2	10.2	10.3	2.4	1.7	1.8
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	1.9	2.9	3.5	0.8	2.1	3.0
Services	14.0	13.3	14.5	29.0	18.6	17.0
Unclassifiable	1.4	1.1	0.6	1.5	2.2	0.9
Total	100.0 (849,572)	100.0 (1,037,444)	100.0 (1,201,530)	100.0 (341,527)	100.0 (509,480)	100.0 (645,280)

*Less than 0.05%.

Three-quarters of working females was in manufacturing and services, as compared with slightly over half of working males. Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels, transport, storage and communication, and construction employed mainly male workers.

Between 1961 and 1976, there was a reduction in the proportion of working males in manufacturing, compared with an increase in construction, wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels, and financing etc. There was a reduction in the proportion of working females in services, but a significant increase in manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels, and financing etc. In 1976, some 46% of workers in manufacturing was females, as compared with less than one-third in 1961. Similarly, the proportion of female workers in wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels increased from 16% to 26%, and in financing, insurance, real estate and business services from one-seventh to one-third.

2 Occupational structure of the working population

Table VI 4 gives the distribution of the economically active population by activity status and occupation. Table 6.10 shows the percentage distribution of the working population by occupation for 1961, 1971 and 1976.

Table 6.10 Percentage distribution of working population by occupation, 1961, 1971 and 1976

Occupation	1961 %	1971 %	1976 %
Professional, technical and related workers	5.1	5.2	5.5
Administrative and managerial workers	3.1	2.4	2.2
Clerical and related workers	5.8	8.3	9.7
Sales workers	13.7	10.6	11.5
Service workers	15.1	14.8	14.9
Agricultural workers and fisherfolk	7.4	3.8	2.7
Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	48.7	52.3	52.1
Armed forces and unclassifiable	1.1	2.6	1.4
Total	100.0 (1,191,099)	100.0 (1,546,924)	100.0 (1,846,810)

The major trends over the past 15 years have been for substantial increases in the proportions of professional, technical and clerical workers, along with production workers. There was, however, a marked decrease in agricultural workers. In 1976, more than half of the working population was in production occupations, one-tenth in clerical occupations and one-eighteenth in professional and technical occupations.

Table 6.11 shows the percentage distribution of the working population by occupation and sex for 1961, 1971 and 1976.

Table 6.11 Percentage distribution of working population by occupation by sex, 1961, 1971 and 1976

Occupation	Male			Female		
	1961 %	1971 %	1976 %	1961 %	1971 %	1976 %
Professional, technical and related workers	4.6	4.3	5.0	6.3	7.0	6.6
Administrative and managerial workers	4.0	3.3	3.0	0.7	0.6	0.6
Clerical and related workers	6.9	8.4	8.6	3.3	8.1	11.8
Sales workers	15.7	12.3	13.6	8.6	7.1	7.8
Service workers	11.4	14.5	15.1	24.3	15.5	14.5
Agricultural workers and fisherfolk	6.6	3.7	2.8	9.2	4.1	2.4
Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	49.4	51.0	50.5	47.2	54.8	55.2
Armed forces and unclassifiable	1.4	2.5	1.4	0.4	2.8	1.1
Total	100.0 (849,572)	100.0 (1,037,444)	100.0 (1,201,530)	100.0 (341,527)	100.0 (509,480)	100.0 (645,280)

55% of working females was in production occupations, as compared with the slightly lower figure of 50% for working males. On the other hand, there was a significantly larger proportion of working males in administrative, managerial and sales occupations.

Over the past 15 years, females seem to have tended to leave service occupations and to take up clerical and production jobs. In 1976, over one-third of clerical and production workers was females; this compared with one-quarter in 1961. Working from the percentage in Table 6.11 as applied to the absolute figures, it can be seen that females in professional and technical occupations increased significantly over the period. In 1961, some 36% of professional and technical workers was females; this increased to 42% in 1976. Agriculture was a declining occupation for both males and females.

3 Relationship between industry and education

Table VI 5 shows the distribution of the economically active population by industry and educational attainment. The following table summarises the percentage distribution by educational attainment of the working population and industry.

Table 6.12 Percentage distribution of working population (including unemployed persons with previous job) by industry by educational attainment, 1976

Industry	No schooling/ kindergarten %	Primary %	Secondary %	Matricula- tion %	University %	Total %
Agriculture and fishing	50.6	41.3	7.6	0.1	0.4	100.0
Mining and quarrying	12.6	50.5	30.6	0.9	5.4	100.0
Manufacturing	11.9	53.2	32.4	0.9	1.7	100.0
Electricity, gas and water	6.0	37.6	49.5	2.9	4.0	100.0
Construction	16.6	53.9	24.7	1.1	3.7	100.0
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	14.5	43.8	36.9	1.7	3.1	100.0
Transport, storage and communication	11.8	44.2	39.2	2.4	2.4	100.0
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	1.7	10.6	64.0	11.3	12.4	100.0
Services	15.5	29.9	39.7	5.7	9.2	100.0
Unclassifiable	18.3	47.6	28.4	1.9	3.7	100.0
Total	13.9	45.4	34.9	2.2	3.6	100.0

On average, workers in financing, insurance, real estate and business services had higher educational attainments, with 87.7% having secondary or post-secondary education. Of workers in agriculture and fishing, only 8.1% attained secondary or post-secondary education, and half of them had no schooling. Of workers in manufacturing, the largest industry in terms of employment, 88.1% had primary or higher level of education, but only 1.7% had university education.

4 Relationship between occupation and education

Table VI 6 shows the distribution of the economically active population by occupation and educational attainment. The following table gives the percentage distribution by educational attainment of the working population and occupation.

Table 6.13 Percentage distribution of working population (including unemployed persons with previous job) by occupation by educational attainment, 1976

Occupation	No schooling/ kindergarten %	Primary %	Secondary %	Matricula- tion %	University %	Total %
Professional, technical and related workers	0.4	5.8	54.4	10.7	28.7	100.0
Administrative and managerial workers	2.2	16.2	45.7	7.9	28.0	100.0
Clerical and related workers	0.8	10.6	74.5	8.5	5.6	100.0
Sales and service workers	20.7	46.9	29.3	1.2	1.9	100.0
Agricultural workers and fisherfolk	49.5	41.8	8.1	0.2	0.4	100.0
Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	12.8	56.3	29.5	0.6	0.8	100.0
Armed forces and unclassifiable	17.4	45.3	30.9	3.0	3.4	100.0
Total	13.9	45.4	34.9	2.2	3.6	100.0

There was a direct relationship between educational attainment and the level of occupation. Generally, professional and technical occupations had the largest proportion of workers attaining post-secondary education, followed by administrative and managerial occupations. Amongst workers in production and related occupations, 56.3% had primary education and only 1.4% had post-secondary education. A similar situation obtained amongst service and sales workers. Clerical workers had the highest level of education up to secondary.

5 Relationship between industry and occupation

Table VI 7 presents the occupational composition of the working population in each industry. The percentage distribution is shown in Table 6.14 below.

Table 6.14 Percentage distribution of working population (including unemployed persons with previous job) by occupation by industry, 1976

Occupation	Agriculture and fishing %	Mining and quarrying %	Manufacturing %	Electricity, gas and water %	Construction %	Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels %	Transport, storage and communication %	Financing, insurance, real estate and business services %	Services %	Unclassifiable %	Total %
Professional, technical and related workers	*	*	0.49	0.06	0.30	0.15	0.15	0.38	3.84	0.02	5.39
Administrative and managerial workers	—	*	0.84	*	0.09	0.43	0.16	0.29	0.23	0.04	2.08
Clerical and related workers	*	0.01	1.97	0.09	0.18	2.52	1.12	1.96	1.60	0.02	9.47
Sales workers	—	*	0.74	0.01	0.02	10.12	0.03	0.29	0.08	0.02	11.31
Service workers	0.01	*	2.21	0.04	0.21	4.94	0.36	0.27	6.69	0.03	14.76
Agricultural workers and fisherfolk	2.50	—	0.02	—	—	*	—	—	0.10	—	2.62
Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	0.01	0.05	38.53	0.30	4.88	0.95	5.53	0.05	2.03	0.10	52.43
Armed forces and unclassifiable	0.02	—	0.19	0.01	0.03	0.09	0.02	0.03	0.47	1.08	1.94
Total	2.54	0.06	44.99	0.51	5.71	19.20	7.37	3.27	15.04	1.31	100.00

*Less than 0.005%.

There was a direct relationship between particular occupations and types of industry: for example, a majority of sales workers was obviously found in wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels. A similar kind of observations can be made in relation to clerical workers, the largest group of which was found in the wholesale/retail trade etc. Over 70% of professional and technical workers was employed in services, and about 40% of administrative and managerial workers in manufacturing.

6 Relationship between occupation and age

Table VI 4 gives the occupational structure of the economically active population by age and sex. The following table shows the age and sex distribution of the working population by occupation.

Table 6.15 Percentage distribution of working population by occupation by sex, 1976

Occupation	Male				Female			
	20-29 %	30-39 %	40-49 %	50 and over %	20-29 %	30-39 %	40-49 %	50 and over %
Professional, technical and related workers	6.1	6.6	4.3	4.3	9.9	12.4	4.9	2.7
Administrative and managerial workers	1.7	4.7	3.9	4.2	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.5
Clerical and related workers	12.9	8.5	6.1	7.1	24.0	9.2	2.9	1.4
Sales and service workers	22.9	24.7	32.1	40.5	10.6	20.7	37.2	50.8
Agricultural workers and fisherfolk	1.6	1.8	3.1	5.0	0.9	2.3	4.2	4.7
Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	53.1	52.2	49.4	37.6	53.0	52.9	48.8	37.9
Armed forces and unclassifiable	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.3	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Professional, technical, administrative and managerial occupations were the most prevalent amongst both males and females in their thirties, whereas the clerical and related occupations were to be found more amongst those in their twenties, particularly for females. The largest concentrations for those in the older ages were in sales and service occupations. Production was the dominant occupation in the younger ages.

E Hours of work

1 Number of hours of work of the working population

Table 6.16 shows the percentage distribution by hours of work of the working population.

Table 6.16 Percentage distribution of working population* by hours of work per week by sex, 1976

Hours of work	Male %	Female %	Total %
15-24	2.1	2.5	2.2
25-34	2.7	3.4	2.9
35-44	18.1	21.9	19.4
45-54	40.8	51.8	44.6
55-64	18.8	11.6	16.3
65-74	9.5	4.1	7.7
75 and over	8.0	4.7	6.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Excluding the self-employed, outworkers, unpaid family workers, other unpaid workers, farmers, fishermen and persons on leave.

Not far short of half of the working population worked 45-54 hours a week. However, as many as 30.9% reported that they had worked 55 hours or more during the week. About 36% of male workers worked 55 hours or more; the corresponding proportion for female workers was 20.4%.

2 Age-sex differentials

Table 6.17 gives the average hours of work per week by age and sex.

Table 6.17 Average hours of work per week* by age by sex, 1976

<i>Age group</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
14-19	52	48
20-29	52	47
30-39	54	49
40-49	55	52
50-59	54	56
60 and over	55	59
Overall (14 and over)	53	50

*Excluding the self-employed, outworkers, unpaid family workers, other unpaid workers, farmers, fishermen and persons on leave.

On average, male workers had longer hours than female workers; 53 hours per week for males compared with 50 for females. Particularly for females, the hours of work gradually increased with age. Average hours of work in a week for males in the age group 14-29 were 52, and thereafter varying around 54-55. For females, average hours per week increased from about 48 for those in the age group 14-39 to 59 at age 60 and over.

3 *Inter-industry differentials*

Table VI 8 shows the distribution by hours of work of the working population and industry. The following table gives the average hours of work per week by industry.

Table 6.18 Average hours of work per week* by industry, 1976

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Average hours of work per week</i>
Agriculture and fishing	N.A.
Mining and quarrying	53.7
Manufacturing	50.6
Electricity, gas and water	47.0
Construction	50.2
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	58.9
Transport, storage and communication	51.7
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	43.5
Services	51.7
Overall	51.9

*Excluding the self-employed, outworkers, unpaid family workers, other unpaid workers, farmers, fishermen and persons on leave.

On average, workers in wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels had the longest hours; over half of them worked more than 65 hours in a week. Those in financing, insurance, real estate and business services had the shortest hours. About 60% of those in manufacturing worked 45 to 54 hours a week; the average was 50.6, which was just above the overall average of 51.9.

4 *Occupational differentials*

Table VI 9 shows the distribution by hours of work of the working population and occupation. The following table gives the average hours of work per week by occupation.

Table 6.19 Average hours of work per week* by occupation, 1976

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Average hours of work per week</i>
Professional, technical and related workers	45.7†
Administrative and managerial workers	49.3
Clerical and related workers	45.6
Sales workers	58.6
Service workers	58.7
Agricultural workers and fisherfolk	N.A.
Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	51.1
Overall	51.9

*Excluding the self-employed, outworkers, unpaid family workers, other unpaid workers, farmers, fishermen and persons on leave.

†Excluding teachers since the By-census took place during the school summer vacation.

Generally, office workers worked less hours than other workers; the average hours per week were around 46. Sales and service workers had the longest hours in a week. The average for production workers was 51.1, which was about 5 hours higher than that for office workers.

F Income from main employment

1 Income from main employment of the working population

Table 6.20 shows the percentage distribution by income of the working population.

Table 6.20 Percentage distribution of working population* by income from main employment, 1976

<i>Income (HK\$)</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Under 400	12.9
400– 599	20.7
600– 799	23.6
800– 999	14.7
1,000–1,199	9.8
1,200–1,499	6.4
1,500–1,999	4.7
2,000–2,999	3.8
3,000 and over	3.4
Total	100.0

*Excluding unpaid workers.

Some 72% of workers in Hong Kong earned less than \$1,000 a month from their main employment. 7.2% earned \$2,000 or more a month. The median income was \$738; that is to say, half of the working population earned under \$738 a month.

2 Age-sex differentials

Table 6.21 summarises the distribution of income of the working population by age and sex.

Table 6.21 Median income from main employment* by age by sex, 1976

<i>Age group</i>	<i>Male (HK\$)</i>	<i>Female (HK\$)</i>
14–19	511	490
20–29	842	655
30–39	1,039	573
40–49	973	527
50–59	853	526
60 and over	709	449
Overall (14 and over)	855	555

*Excluding unpaid workers.

This table indicates the relationship between distribution of income and age. The level of income shows a rapid increase in early years, reaching a peak in the age group 30–39 for males and 20–29 for females, and then a decline thereafter at an increasing rate.

Overall and in respect of each specific age group, the median income was higher for males than for females; the differences were less for the younger than for the older ages.

3 Educational differentials

Table VI 10 shows the distribution by income of the working population and educational attainment. The following table gives the median income of different educational attainment groups.

Table 6.22 Median income from main employment* by educational attainment, 1976

<i>Educational attainment</i>	<i>Median income (HK\$)</i>
No schooling/kindergarten	585
Primary	695
Secondary	816
Matriculation	1,165
University	2,170
Overall	738

*Excluding unpaid workers.

Median income shows a positive correlation with educational attainment: the higher the educational attainment, the higher the median income. The median income for those with tertiary education was nearly four times that for those having no schooling.

4 Inter-industry differentials

Table VI 11 shows the distribution by income of the working population and industry. Table 6.23 summarises the distribution of income by industry.

Table 6.23 Median income from main employment by industry, 1976

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Median income (HK\$)</i>
Agriculture and fishing	704
Mining and quarrying	1,004
Manufacturing	612
Electricity, gas and water	983
Construction	877
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	787
Transport, storage and communication	964
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	1,063
Services	918
Overall	738

The positive relationship between the level of educational attainment and income from employment also applied as between the type of industry and income. The median income for those in financing, insurance, real estate and business services was highest, which is associated with the fact that this industry had the largest proportion of workers with secondary or tertiary education. The lowest median income was for those in manufacturing.

5 Occupational differentials

Table VI 12 shows the distribution by income of the working population and occupation. The median income by occupation is shown in Table 6.24 below.

Table 6.24 Median income from main employment* by occupation, 1976

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Median income (HK\$)</i>
Professional, technical and related workers	1,670
Administrative and managerial workers	2,691
Clerical and related workers	928
Sales workers	791
Service workers	720
Agricultural workers and fisherfolk	715
Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	658
Total	738

*Excluding unpaid workers.

Half of administrators and managers earned more than HK\$2,691 a month, and 9.5% earned more than \$7,500. Professional and technical workers earned about 40% less than administrative and managerial workers. Production workers earned the least with \$658. The median income of farmers and fishermen was HK\$715, which was slightly less than the overall median of \$738.

G Seeking more work

Table VI 13 shows the distribution of the working population by whether seeking more work and occupation and Table VI 14 shows the corresponding distribution by income from main employment.

Of the total working population, 8.1% reported that they had been seeking more work. The following tables illustrate the differences in the tendency of workers in different occupations and at different income levels to seek other work in addition to their main employment.

Table 6.25 Percentage distribution of working population by occupation by whether seeking more work, 1976

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Seeking more work</i> %	<i>Not seeking more work</i> %
Professional, technical and related workers	5.7	5.4
Administrative and managerial workers	1.3	2.2
Clerical and related workers	12.8	9.4
Sales and service workers	23.0	26.6
Agricultural workers and fisherfolk	1.9	2.7
Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	54.4	52.3
Armed forces and unclassifiable	0.9	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 6.26 Percentage distribution of working population* by income from main employment by whether seeking more work, 1976

<i>Income (HK\$)</i>	<i>Seeking more work</i> %	<i>Not seeking more work</i> %
Under 1,000	77.3	71.5
1,000–1,999	18.6	21.0
2,000–2,999	2.5	3.9
3,000 and over	1.6	3.6
Total	100.0	100.0

*Excluding unpaid workers.

Generally, there was a higher tendency amongst workers in clerical and production occupations and also amongst those earning less than \$1,000 a month to seek more work.

H Technical and vocational training and field of training

1 Technical and vocational training of the working population

Table VI 15 shows the distribution of the economically active population by technical and vocational training. The information relates to the land-based population only. The percentage distribution by technical and vocational training of the working population is shown in the following table.

Table 6.27 Percentage distribution of working population with training by technical and vocational training by sex, 1976

<i>Technical and vocational training</i>	<i>Male</i> %	<i>Female</i> %	<i>Total</i> %	<i>Sex ratio</i> (male: female)
Technologist	4.2	0.2	4.4	20.6
Technician	13.7	1.2	14.9	11.5
Craft	10.8	0.3	11.1	31.4
Teacher certificate	6.2	9.4	15.6	0.7
Other vocational	14.0	25.4	39.4	0.6
Other professional	9.0	3.2	12.2	2.8
Others	1.7	0.7	2.4	2.3
Total	59.6	40.4	100.0	1.5

Overall, 7.5% of the working population had formal technical and vocational training; the figure for males was 6.9% and for females 8.6%. The largest group related to 'other vocational training' which included mainly nursing and general commercial studies. The sex ratio was highest for those who had craft courses training and lowest for those who had teacher certificate and other vocational training.

2 Technical and vocational training and industry

Table VI 16 shows the distribution of the working population by technical and vocational training and industry. Table 6.28 summarises the percentage distribution by industry of the working population and whether received training.

Table 6.28 Percentage distribution of working population by industry by whether received technical and vocational training, 1976

<i>Industry</i>	<i>With training %</i>	<i>Without training %</i>	<i>Total %</i>
Agriculture and fishing	0.5	99.5	100.0
Mining and quarrying	6.9	93.1	100.0
Manufacturing	4.0	96.0	100.0
Electricity, gas and water	17.6	82.4	100.0
Construction	6.4	93.6	100.0
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	5.5	94.5	100.0
Transport, storage and communication	7.3	92.7	100.0
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	23.7	76.3	100.0
Services	17.6	82.4	100.0
Unclassifiable	5.0	95.0	100.0

Slightly under one-quarter of the working population in financing, insurance, real estate and business services had some form of formal technical and vocational training; the corresponding proportion was also high amongst workers in public utilities and services. On the other hand, only 4% of workers in manufacturing had formal training.

3 Field of training

Table VI 17 shows the distribution of the working population by field of training. The following table gives the percentage distribution by field of training of the working population.

Table 6.29 Percentage distribution of working population (including unemployed persons with previous job) with training* by field of training* by sex, 1976

<i>Field of training</i>	<i>Male %</i>	<i>Female %</i>	<i>Total %</i>	<i>Sex ratio (male: female)</i>
Construction, building, surveying, civil and structural engineering	5.9	0.2	6.1	36.0
Mechanical and marine engineering	6.0	0.1	6.1	58.0
Nautical studies	0.9	—	0.9	—
Electrical and electronic engineering	7.4	0.1	7.5	67.2
Production engineering and textile industries	1.8	0.3	2.1	5.3
Mathematics, science and design	4.3	1.2	5.5	3.5
Business and commercial studies	14.4	15.5	29.9	0.9
Medicines and pharmaceutical studies	2.5	0.6	3.1	3.9
Education	5.3	7.9	13.2	0.7
Law	1.0	0.1	1.1	9.9
Other professional, technical and general studies	15.1	9.4	24.5	1.6
Total	64.6	35.4	100.0	1.8

*This comprises all fields of university study and technical and vocational training.

8.7% of the working population had university education and technical and vocational training; the corresponding proportion was 8.6% for males and 8.8% for females. Of those who had such training, some 30% was trained in business and commercial studies; about one-quarter in other professional, technical and general studies; and one-fifth in electronic, civil, mechanic and textile engineering. The sex ratio was highest for those trained in electrical and electronic engineering and lowest for those trained in education.

4 University education and technical and vocational training and occupation

Table 6.30 summarises the percentage distribution by occupation of the working population and whether received university education and technical and vocational training.

Table 6.30 Percentage distribution of working population (including unemployed persons with previous job) by whether received university education and technical and vocational training, 1976

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>With training %</i>	<i>Without training %</i>	<i>Total %</i>
Professional, technical and related workers	59.5	40.5	100.0
Administrative and managerial workers	37.9	62.1	100.0
Clerical and related workers	21.8	78.2	100.0
Sales workers	5.1	94.9	100.0
Service workers	2.1	97.9	100.0
Agricultural workers and fisherfolk	1.2	98.8	100.0
Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	2.8	97.2	100.0
Armed forces and unclassifiable	5.5	94.5	100.0
Total	8.7	91.3	100.0

There was a direct relationship between university education and technical and vocational training and the level of occupation. Generally, professional and technical occupations had the largest proportion of workers receiving such training, followed by administrative and managerial occupations. The corresponding proportion for service and production occupations was about 2%–3%. One-fifth of clerical workers reported that they had this training.

Definition of Terms

Activity status – The relationship between a person and the organisation in which he worked and his relation to others within the organisation.

Outworker – An employee who was free to take his work home or anywhere he pleased.

Self-employed – A person who worked on his own account, neither employed by someone nor employing anyone.

Employer – A working partner, director or proprietor of a concern employing at least one other person.

Summer student worker – See 'Student'.

On leave – A person who was on paid leave, unpaid leave or sick leave during the reference period.

Unpaid worker – A person either who lived with a family and did work as part of the family enterprise in return for food and lodging (i.e. an unpaid family worker), or who did work for a social/religious body not for any remuneration.

Unemployed – Persons between 15 and 64 years of age and not of independent means, who during the seven days before enumeration worked less than 15 hours but were seeking work (the hour criterion did not apply to outworkers, the self-employed, unpaid workers, farmers and fisherfolk). This excludes those on sick leave or holiday but includes those who were waiting to take up a job, or just commencing work, or those who were not seeking work because they believed work was not available, or because of temporary sickness, or those who were temporarily or indefinitely laid off work. Special rules applied to farmers and fisherfolk. 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, fisherfolk 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.

Home-maker – A person who looked after the home while other members of the household were out at work.

Student – The 1976 By-census was taken during the school summer holidays. A person was classified as a 'student' if he had been attending school/post-secondary institution just before the summer holidays, and would be attending school/post-secondary institution thereafter. If a 'student' worked 15 or more hours during the seven days before enumeration, he was classified as a 'summer student worker', which phrase also includes former students who were not sure whether they would be returning to school/post-secondary institution and who were working.

Of independent means – A person who lived by renting or sub-letting a house or flat (or part of a house) to others, or on capital accumulated in previous years, or on incomes from investments or remittances from overseas.

Retired person – A person who had previously worked but was not currently working because of old age or other reasons.

Inmate of institution – Person in penal, medical, mental and charitable institutions.

Others – This includes persons who had been attending school/post-secondary institution just before the summer holidays and who would not be returning to school/post-secondary institution thereafter, or who were not sure whether they would be returning to school/post-secondary institution; or who were not at school/post-secondary institution at all; and persons who were sick or disabled.

Age – The number of complete years passed since birth.

Economically active population (labour force) – Persons aged 14 and over who were engaged in productive work for at least 15 hours during the seven days before enumeration (the hour criterion did not apply to outworkers, the self-employed, unpaid workers, farmers and fisherfolk), or who were on leave; and persons aged 15 to 64 who would have been engaged in productive work but were currently unemployed.

Economically inactive population – Persons who were not in the labour force.

Educational attainment – The highest level (class or year) of general education attained in primary, secondary, and matriculation classes or at a university.

Primary – Primary I–VI in the Hong Kong school system, including private tuition.

Secondary – Middle I–V in Chinese schools or Form I–V in English or Anglo-Chinese schools.

Matriculation – Middle VI in Chinese schools or Lower and Upper Forms VI in English or Anglo-Chinese schools.

University – This refers to persons attending full-time courses at a university/other post-secondary institution leading to a degree or diploma, or persons taking a correspondence course leading to a degree, or persons who had undertaken full-time degree courses but failed, or persons who had obtained first or higher degrees at a university/other post-secondary institution.

(*Note:* For persons who were undertaking/had undertaken technical and vocational training, only their highest level of general education was recorded.)

Field of training – Includes fields of university study and technical and vocational training.

Construction, building, surveying, civil and structural engineering – Architecture, building technology, estate management, draughtsmanship, geology, traffic engineering, water supply, sewerage, carpentry, bricklaying, plastering, plumbing, etc.

Mechanical and marine engineering – Environment engineering, refrigeration and air-conditioning, welding, motor vehicles mechanics, ship building and repairing.

Nautical studies – Maritime science and naval architecture, except marine electronics.

Electrical and electronic engineering – Telecommunications, marine electronics, TV/radio mechanics and servicing, etc.

Production engineering and textile industries – Plastic mould technology, printing technology, textile chemistry and technology, spinning, weaving, knitting, dyeing and finishing, fabric and garment manufacturing.

Mathematics, science and design – Computer programming and system analysis, statistics, chemical technology and industrial chemistry, dental technology, physics, botany, zoology, economics, sociology, psychology, industrial design, studio design, interior design.

Business and commercial studies – Accountancy, book-keeping, costing, secretaryship, shorthand and audio-typing, banking, marketing, store-keeping, purchasing and supply, insurance, business management and administration.

Medicines and pharmaceutical studies – Excludes Chinese herbal medicines.

Education

Law – Excludes building law.

Other professional, technical and general studies – Nursing, Chinese herbal medicines, optometry, journalism and mass communication, librarianship, sewing, baking and cooking techniques, other general studies such as arts, history, languages, geography, philosophy and political science.

(*Note:* If a person had completed courses in more than one field of study/training, only the field which he considered the most important for his career was recorded.)

Hours of work – The total number of hours a person actually worked (for all employment) excluding meal breaks during the seven days before enumeration.

(*Note:* The question on hours of work was not asked of outworkers, the self-employed, unpaid workers, farmers and fisherfolk.)

Income from main employment – For employers or the self-employed, this is the amount earned excluding expenses incurred in running the business, e.g. costs in purchasing materials and supplies, labour costs, rents and rates for buildings or machines; for employees, the amount earned including salary or wages, commissions, bonuses, overtime, tips and other cash allowances except housing allowance.

(*Note:* For the marine census, the amount recorded referred to the month of May, and for the land census to July 1976.)

Industry – The activity of the establishment in which an economically active person worked. The classification used in the By-census follows the major divisions of the International Standard Industrial Classification.

Agriculture and fishing – Includes growing of rice, vegetables, flowers and fruits; keeping of pigs and poultry; beam trawling, single-boat trawling, pair trawling, long lining, hand lining, purse seining, gill netting, oyster and pond fish culture.

Mining and quarrying – Includes metal ore mining and processing; stone quarrying.

Manufacturing – Includes 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; manufacture of food, beverage, tobacco, footwear, leather products, rubber products, plastic products, wood products, printed matters and paper products, metal products and machinery, chemicals and chemical products, glass and pottery.

Electricity, gas and water – Includes electric light and power, town gas and water supply.

Construction – Includes building construction, civil engineering; plumbing, electrical wiring, air-conditioning installation and repair.

Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels – Includes wholesale and retail trade, import and export trade, hawkers and peddlers; Chinese general brokers and other commercial agents; restaurants and cafés, hotels and rooming houses.

Transport, storage and communication – Includes land transport, water transport, air transport, services allied to transport; storage and warehousing; posts and telecommunications.

Financing, insurance, real estate and business services – Includes finance, insurance, real estate; offices of lawyers, accountants, auditors, architects, surveyors, advertising agents, data processing services; chambers of commerce and trade unions.

Services – Includes government services and armed forces, education services, medical, dental and other health services, sanitary services; welfare institutions, religious organisations; cinemas and theatres, radio and television broadcasting, libraries and museums; electrical repair shops and automobile repair garages, and other household and personal services.

Unclassifiable – Includes persons in industries inadequately described or unclassifiable.

Labour force participation rate – The proportion which the number of persons aged from 14 upwards who were working or unemployed during the reference period bears to the total number of persons aged 14 and over.

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

Median income from main employment – The average income from main employment so calculated that 50% of total working population has incomes above this figure while the other 50% has incomes below it.

Occupation – The kind of work done during the reference period by a person employed (or performed previously by the unemployed). The classification used in the By-census follows the major groups of the International Standard Classification of Occupation.

Professional, technical and related workers – Includes qualified professional scientists, doctors and dentists, architects, engineers and surveyors, marine and aviation officers and engineers; university academic staff, qualified teachers; system analysts and computer programmers; lawyers, accountants; members of religious orders; writers, artists, sportsmen, librarians, social workers; nurses and other para-medical workers; and other technicians.

Administrative and managerial workers – Includes administrative officers in government service; consular staff; directors, managers and working proprietors (except wholesale and retail trade, import and export, catering and lodging services) in industry, commerce, transport and services.

Clerical and related workers – Includes executive officers in government service; stenographers and typists, punching and computing machine operators, book-keepers and clerks of any kind; transport conductors, postmen, telephone operators, ship's radio officers and flight radio operators.

Sales workers – Includes managers and working proprietors in wholesale and retail, import and export trade; sales supervisors, salesmen, shop assistants and hawkers.

Service workers – Includes managers and working proprietors of catering and lodging services; hotel and domestic staff, building caretakers; laundry workers, barbers and hairdressers; police and other disciplined services; tourist guides and other service workers.

Agricultural workers and fisherfolk – Includes master farmers, farm hands, gardeners in parks; master fishermen, fishermen, fish farmers and oyster culturists.

Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers – Includes foremen and supervisors in manufacturing and construction industries; miners and quarrymen, metal and chemical processers, food and beverage processers, tobacco workers, textile workers, tailors and other clothing workers, shoe-makers and other leather workers, blacksmiths, tool-makers, fitters and machinists, radio and electrical workers, goldsmiths and jewellers, glass and pottery workers, rubber and plastic product workers, printing and painting workers, musical instrument makers and other production workers; bricklayers, carpenters and other construction workers, and stationary engine operators; hand packers, dockers and loaders, riggers and crane operators; seamen, drivers and lighthouse operators.

Armed forces and unclassifiable – Includes members of the armed services of Britain and other countries, persons in occupation inadequately described or unclassifiable.

Population growth rate – The ratio of total population growth in a given period to the population at the beginning of the period. The annual growth rate is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = (1+r)^n$$

where P_1 = number of people in the population at the initial date

P_2 = number of people in the population at the later date

r = annual rate of growth

n = exact number of years between P_1 and P_2

Rural areas – All the areas in the New Territories excluding Tsuen Wan.

Sex-age-specific labour force participation rate – The proportion which the number of persons in a specific sex and age group who were working or unemployed during the reference period bears to the total number of persons in that sex-age group.

Sex ratio – The number of males per 1,000 females.

Standardised labour force participation rate – The overall labour force participation rate discounting the sex and age structure of the population.

Technical and vocational training – Training offered by the Polytechnic, Technical Institutes, Colleges of Education, Department of Education of the University, trade schools, commercial schools and Nurses Training Schools, and full-time training at equivalent institutions overseas.

Technologist – Polytechnic courses recognised as academic requirement for corporate membership of a professional institution, e.g. Council of Engineering Institutions (CEI) Part II.

Technician (higher and lower) – Higher Diploma, Higher Certificate, Ordinary Diploma and Technician Courses or equivalent at a Polytechnic or Technical Institute.

Craft (including apprenticeship) – Craft courses or equivalent at a Technical Institute.

Teacher certificate – Diploma of Education at a University, and Certificate of Education, or Teacher Certificate or equivalent at a College of Education.

Other vocational – Full-time training at a Nurses Training School, a trade school or a commercial school.

Other professional – Qualifications recognised by professional institutions in such fields as law, accountancy, banking, insurance, etc.

Other – Persons who failed courses under 'Technologist', 'Technician', 'Craft' and 'Teacher certificate'.

Urban areas – The areas comprising Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, New Kowloon and Tsuen Wan.

Working population – The economically active population excluding those unemployed.

Chapter VII

Labour Utilisation

A Introduction

The conceptual framework of the 'labour force' approach* was mainly designed to measure unemployment (and, of course, the size and level of employment). However, unemployment is not the only form of underutilisation of the labour force. Even though a person is in some sense employed, he may yet be classed as underutilised by reference to other factors associated with his occupation. An approach designed to provide a measurement of other forms of underutilisation, the labour utilisation approach, has been developed by Dr Philip M. Hauser involving the supplementing information on whether persons are economically active or inactive by data on: (1) hours worked; (2) education and/or training; (3) income or a proxy for income. Such supplementary data tabulated with the standard labour force information permit a classification of the labour force into a series of functional categories (Annex VII 2 sets out the tabulation procedures):

Total labour force

(A) Utilised adequately

(B) Utilised inadequately

(1) due to unemployment

(2) due to inadequate hours of work

(3) due to inadequate income

(4) due to mismatched occupation and education (mismatch, for short)

Implicit in the order of operations is a priority system. That is, the person not adequately utilised by reference to hours of work is placed in the 'hours of work' category even if he may have an inadequate income and/or have a mismatch of occupation and education as well. This has to be borne in mind in studying any analysis (such as the present one) made in accordance with this approach. It means, for example, that information on underutilisation by mismatch relates only to those cases which involve no underutilisation due to other factors.

The operational definitions and criteria used in the measurement of underutilisation by inadequate hours of work, inadequate income and mismatched occupation and education are discussed below.

a *Underutilisation due to inadequate hours of work*

The analysis in Chapter VI shows that the large bulk of the employed population worked 35–54 hours in a week. In the light of this, and although there were variations by occupation and industry, for purposes of the labour utilisation analysis the standard of 'full time' was fixed at 35 hours. To introduce the element of 'voluntariness' those who worked less than 35 hours are further classified by whether they were actually looking for more work. Those who did not want more work are considered to be adequately utilised by reference to hours worked.

Work in own-account business is not organised rigidly around time standards. The hours criterion could not, therefore, be applied to the self-employed, outworkers and unpaid family workers. Regardless of the actual hours worked, such workers are classified as inadequately utilised if they were seeking more work.

b *Underutilisation due to inadequate income*

For the income criterion, alternatives are to use a 'poverty' cut-off (in absolute monetary terms) or a cut-off which identifies a fixed proportion at the lower end of the income distribution as underutilised regardless of the absolute income levels involved. For the purposes of this analysis, the second approach has been used and 'inadequate' income has been defined by reference to the lowest decile. The income data used refer to remuneration from main employment.

c *Underutilisation due to mismatched occupation and education*

The placement of persons in occupations not commensurate with their skills and training constitutes a failure to use fully the resources they represent and constitutes a form of underutilisation. For the current study, a basic matrix of occupations and associated educational levels has been developed on the actual census information and used as a standard in determining mismatch.

*See Section A in Chapter VI for background to this approach.

B Labour utilisation: types and variations

1 Types of labour utilisation

A summary picture of labour utilisation in Hong Kong is shown in Table 7.1. It indicates that 21.1% of the labour force was found to be inadequately utilised: 4.3% due to unemployment, 1.9% due to inadequate hours of work, 9.8% due to inadequate income and 5.1% due to mismatched occupation and education. Total underutilisation of the labour force was five times the level of unemployment taken by itself.

Table 7.1 Labour utilisation, 1976

<i>Labour utilisation</i>	<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Adequately utilised	1,539,770	78.9
Inadequately utilised	412,230	21.1
by unemployment	84,520	4.3
by hours of work	37,360	1.9
by level of income	191,500	9.8
by mismatch	98,850	5.1
Total	1,952,000	100.0

2 Urban-rural-marine differentials

Table 7.2 shows the underutilisation category by urban, rural and marine areas.

Table 7.2 Labour utilisation by area (urban, rural and marine), 1976

<i>Labour utilisation</i>	<i>Urban</i> %	<i>Rural</i> %	<i>Marine</i> %	<i>Total</i> %
Adequately utilised	79.0	76.1	82.8	78.9
Inadequately utilised	21.0	23.9	17.2	21.1
by unemployment	4.4	4.8	0.6	4.3
by hours of work	1.8	3.4	1.6	1.9
by level of income	9.5	12.8	14.9	9.8
by mismatch	5.3	2.9	0.1	5.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The rural labour force had the highest proportion of inadequate utilisation, 2.9% points higher than that for the urban labour force and 6.7% points higher than that for the marine labour force. Underutilisation due to level of income was the most prevalent in all areas, being particularly high for the marine sector. Unemployment was high in the urban and rural areas, but was very low in the marine sector. A higher proportion of the rural labour force, about two times that of the urban and marine labour force, was found to be working short hours and seeking more work. Mismatch of occupation and education for the urban labour force was twice as high as that for the rural labour force; the mismatch for the marine labour force was minimal.

3 Sex differentials

Table VII 1 shows the distribution of the economically active population by type of utilisation and age and sex. The following table shows underutilisation by sex.

Table 7.3 Labour utilisation by sex, 1976

<i>Labour utilisation</i>	<i>Male</i> %	<i>Female</i> %	<i>Total</i> %
Adequately utilised	82.0	73.1	78.9
Inadequately utilised	18.0	26.9	21.1
by unemployment	4.7	3.7	4.3
by hours of work	2.0	1.8	1.9
by level of income	5.3	18.1	9.8
by mismatch	6.0	3.3	5.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The underutilisation components were distributed differently for men and women. Men were more likely to be unemployed and mismatched; women were more likely to be underutilised by level of income.

4 Age differentials

Labour utilisation by age is presented in Table 7.4.

Table 7.4 Labour utilisation by age, 1976

Labour utilisation	14-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	Total %
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
Adequately utilised	66.0	80.9	83.2	81.5	80.3	82.3	83.7	82.2	79.5	75.9	71.1	78.9
Inadequately utilised	34.0	19.1	16.8	18.5	19.7	17.7	16.3	17.8	20.5	24.1	28.9	21.1
by unemployment	7.8	5.6	3.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.5	4.1	5.0	5.5	*	4.3
by hours of work	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.9
by level of income	21.3	5.5	4.7	6.4	7.4	8.4	7.7	8.6	10.4	14.3	25.1	9.8
by mismatch	3.6	6.5	7.2	7.6	7.3	4.0	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.5	5.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*By definition, those aged 65 and over who claimed to be seeking work were classified as 'retired'.

A curvilinear relationship with age was found in unemployment. The unemployment rate was very high for the younger ages 14-19 (7.8%). It then dropped to a minimum around age 35 (2.3%), rising again at age 35 and over to reach 5.5% for the age group 60-64.

Underutilisation by hours worked was lower than the other forms of underutilisation throughout all ages. The incidence was more marked in the middle years of age.

Incidence of low income was less prevalent amongst the prime working ages 20-34. For the age group 14-19, underutilisation due to level of income (21.3%) was about four times the figure for the age group 20-34. The older age groups were also more likely to have inadequate incomes.

Mismatch shows the greatest variation by age. Lower rates of underutilisation due to this component characterised the younger ages 14-19 (3.6%). For ages 20-40, mismatch increased with age, and the highest incidence was reported in the 30-34 group (7.6%). The proportion of mismatched persons at age 40 and over was well below the overall 5.1%.

In summary, underutilisation was highest at the beginning (amongst the 14-19s) and at the end (over 59s) of the working life. There were no marked differences in the overall pattern of underutilisation amongst the prime working ages.

5 Differentials in utilisation by marital status

Table VII 2 shows the distribution of the economically active population by type of utilisation and marital status. Table 7.5 shows underutilisation by marital status.

Table 7.5 Labour utilisation by marital status, 1976

Labour utilisation	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ separated	Total %
	%	%	%	%	
Adequately utilised	76.1	81.4	71.8	79.0	78.9
Inadequately utilised	23.9	18.6	28.2	21.0	21.1
by unemployment	6.2	2.8	3.1	5.7	4.3
by hours of work	1.5	2.2	2.2	3.0	1.9
by level of income	10.5	8.9	20.8	7.4	9.8
by mismatch	5.7	4.7	2.1	4.9	5.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Generally, underutilisation was higher amongst single persons and the widowed.

The high rate for single persons was attributable to higher underutilisation due to unemployment and by level of income. This attribution is consistent with that indicated in section B 4, on the basis that those who are not married are in the younger age groups.

The high rate of underutilisation for the widowed was mainly attributable to low income. A very large proportion of the widowed (40.6%) was aged 60 and over and the sex ratio amongst them was exceptionally low (0.41:1 or nearly two and half times as many widows as widowers), and thus this finding matches that noted in sections B 2 and B 4 that underutilisation due to level of income was the most prevalent amongst the older age groups, and particularly amongst women.

6 Educational differentials

Table VII 3 shows the distribution of the economically active population by type of utilisation and educational attainment. The following table presents educational level and type of underutilisation.

Table 7.6 Labour utilisation by educational attainment, 1976

<i>Labour utilisation</i>	<i>No schooling/ kindergarten</i> %	<i>Primary</i> %	<i>Secondary</i> %	<i>Matriculation</i> %	<i>University</i> %	<i>Total</i> %
Adequately utilised	75.6	83.2	76.5	77.7	62.2	78.9
Inadequately utilised	24.4	16.8	23.5	22.3	37.8	21.1
by unemployment	3.1	4.4	4.6	7.1	4.5	4.3
by hours of work	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.7	2.6	1.9
by level of income	19.1	10.4	6.8	1.9	1.8	9.8
by mismatch	—	—	10.5	11.6	28.9	5.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

For the first three forms of underutilisation combined, underutilisation was inversely related to the level of education, 16.8% for primary as compared with 8.9% for university. For the more educated, mismatch contributed most to the overall position: the higher the level of education, the higher the rate of mismatch. For the less educated, underutilisation due to level of income was the main component.

7 Differentials in utilisation by activity status

Table VII 4 shows the distribution of the economically active population by type of utilisation and activity status. Table 7.7 shows the underutilisation category by activity status.

Table 7.7 Labour utilisation by activity status, 1976

<i>Labour utilisation</i>	<i>Self-employed (including outworkers)</i> %	<i>Employers</i> %	<i>Employees</i> %	<i>Unpaid family workers and other unpaid workers</i> %	<i>Total</i> † %
Adequately utilised	62.8	96.2	84.6	91.0	82.5
Inadequately utilised	37.2	3.8	15.4	9.0	17.5
by hours of work	7.5	0.4	1.1	5.0	2.0
by level of income	27.1	1.0	8.4	*	10.2
by mismatch	2.6	2.4	5.9	4.0	5.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*By definition, unpaid workers had no remuneration from employment.

†Figures exclude 84,520 unemployed persons.

The employer group was characterised by very low underutilisation (3.8%). The self-employed, on the other hand, had a rate of underutilisation 10 times that of employers; this was due to the high incidence of low income (27.1% for the self-employed as compared with 1.0% for employers), and a significantly higher proportion of the self-employed was found to be working short hours.

Underutilisation by mismatch was comparatively higher amongst employees and unpaid family workers. For employees, underutilisation due to level of income was more marked than due to mismatch.

8 Inter-industry differentials

Table VII 5 shows the distribution of the economically active population by type of utilisation and industry. The following table presents underutilisation by industry.

Table 7.8 Labour utilisation by industry, 1976

<i>Labour utilisation</i>	<i>Agriculture and fishing</i> %	<i>Mining and quarrying</i> %	<i>Manufacturing</i> %	<i>Electricity, gas and water</i> %	<i>Construction</i> %	<i>Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels</i> %	<i>Transport, storage and communication</i> %	<i>Financing, insurance, real estate and business services</i> %	<i>Services</i> %	<i>Total*</i> %
Adequately utilised	84.2	77.5	76.8	93.3	86.0	86.4	87.8	92.9	88.3	82.5
Inadequately utilised	15.8	22.5	23.2	6.7	14.0	13.6	12.2	7.1	11.7	17.5
by hours of work	5.2	2.9	1.6	0.7	3.0	2.3	2.1	1.1	2.1	2.0
by level of income	9.5	7.8	15.5	2.2	5.5	7.2	3.0	0.8	5.1	10.2
by mismatch	1.1	11.8	6.1	3.8	5.5	4.1	7.1	5.2	4.5	5.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Figures exclude 84,520 unemployed persons.

Underutilisation was highest in the manufacturing sector, followed by mining and quarrying. Lower rates of under-utilisation characterised the other sectors; the rate was lowest in the two sectors electricity, gas and water, and financing, insurance, real estate and business services.

Underutilisation by low income was the most prevalent amongst workers in manufacturing, and by mismatch amongst workers in mining and quarrying. Low income and short hours contributed the most to the overall position in the agricultural sector, whereas low income and mismatch accounted for the bulk of the inadequately utilised in the other sectors.

9 Occupational differentials

Table VII 6 shows the distribution of the economically active population by type of utilisation and occupation. Table 7.9 shows that differentials in underutilisation existed on the basis of occupation.

Table 7.9 Labour utilisation by occupation, 1976

<i>Labour utilisation</i>	<i>Professional, technical and related workers</i> %	<i>Administrative and managerial workers</i> %	<i>Clerical and related workers</i> %	<i>Sales workers</i> %	<i>Service workers</i> %	<i>Agricultural workers and fisherfolk</i> %	<i>Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers</i> %	<i>Total*</i> %
Adequately utilised	89.9	98.8	94.5	85.0	84.5	84.5	77.8	82.5
Inadequately utilised	10.1	1.2	5.5	15.0	15.5	15.5	22.2	17.5
by hours of work	3.7	0.6	0.6	3.3	1.2	4.9	1.9	2.0
by level of income	2.3	0.6	0.8	8.7	8.0	9.1	14.0	10.2
by mismatch	4.1	—	4.1	3.0	6.3	1.5	6.3	5.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Figures exclude 84,520 unemployed persons.

Underutilisation was high amongst agricultural, sales and service workers and, particularly, amongst production workers (22.2%), 14.0% of whom was found to have inadequate incomes. Administrative and managerial workers had very low underutilisation. Professional and technical workers, however, were more underutilised than clerical workers.

For service and production workers, low income and mismatch accounted for the bulk of the underutilised; for agricultural and sales workers, low income and short hours. For other workers, the main source of underutilisation was mismatched occupation and education, low income and short hours also being important for professional and technical workers.

C Unemployment

1 Types of unemployment

The definition of 'unemployment' varies in different places. Hong Kong's definition as used in the By-census is set out in Annex VII 1. The principal aspect of the definition is that a person is unemployed if he is aged between 15 and 64 and is not currently employed but is looking for work.

Table 7.10 shows a breakdown of the unemployed population by type of unemployment.

Table 7.10 Percentage distribution of unemployed population by type of unemployment, 1976

<i>Type of unemployment</i>	<i>Male</i> %	<i>Female</i> %	<i>Total</i> %
Job-seekers:			
Employed full-time previously	42.2	12.8	55.0
Never worked before	15.2	13.0	28.2
Waiting to take up a job or just commencing work	2.0	1.3	3.3
Not seeking work (discouraged job-seekers)	10.4	3.1	13.5
Total	69.8 (59,000)	30.2 (25,520)	100.0 (84,520)

Overall, 13.5% of the unemployed was discouraged job-seekers and the temporarily sick who were not seeking work. Of these, over three-quarters was males. A very large proportion of the unemployed (28.2%) was job-seekers who never worked before; this was mainly attributable to the fact that the reference period of the By-census fell in the school summer vacation when many students, having completed their education in the previous term, started looking for work.

2 Sex-age-specific unemployment rates

Table VII 7 shows the distribution of the unemployed population by age and sex. The following table presents the sex and age structure of the unemployed population.

Table 7.11 Percentage distribution of unemployed population by age by sex, 1976

<i>Age group</i>	<i>Male</i> %	<i>Female</i> %	<i>Total</i> %	<i>Sex ratio</i> (male: female)
15-24	40.8	73.8	50.8	1.3
25-34	15.1	11.1	13.9	3.2
35-44	12.8	4.8	10.4	6.1
45-54	18.0	5.1	14.1	8.1
55-64	13.3	5.2	10.8	5.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.3

The majority of the unemployed was young: about 40% of the male unemployed and nearly three-quarters of the female unemployed were aged under 25. There was, however, a fairly even spread of the male unemployed in the older ages.

The sex ratio (male:female) amongst the unemployed was high and it varied with age. The ratio was 1.3 in the age group 15-24; this increased to 7.0 at age 45 and over. The overall ratio was 2.3.

Table 7.12 shows the unemployment rates by age and sex.

Table 7.12 Unemployment rates by age by sex, 1976

<i>Age group</i>	<i>Male</i> %	<i>Female</i> %
15-19	9.1	7.5
20-24	5.8	5.3
25-29	3.2	2.7
30-34	2.6	1.4
35-39	2.8	1.3

Table 7.12 *continued*

<i>Age group</i>	<i>Male</i> %	<i>Female</i> %
40-44	3.3	1.3
45-49	4.2	1.5
50-54	5.2	1.4
55-59	6.1	2.2
60-64	6.7	3.0
Overall (15-64)	4.8	3.9

The unemployment rate for both males and females was very high in the age group 15-19. It then gradually decreased, at a slower rate for males than for females, until age 35. At age 35 and over, the rate increased again. For males, it rose to 6.7% for the age group 60-64, or nearly one and half times of overall rate of 4.8%. For females, the increase in the rate for the older ages was less marked. For all age groups, females had a lower unemployment rate than males.

3 Educational attainment of the unemployed population

Table VII 7 shows the distribution of the unemployed population by educational attainment. The following table shows the percentage distribution of the unemployed population by educational attainment and sex.

Table 7.13 Percentage distribution of unemployed population by educational attainment by sex, 1976

<i>Educational attainment</i>	<i>Male</i> %	<i>Female</i> %	<i>Total</i> %
No schooling/kindergarten	9.9	9.5	9.8
Primary	49.1	37.6	45.6
Secondary	34.0	43.9	37.0
Matriculation	3.1	5.4	3.8
University	3.9	3.6	3.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Overall, a majority of the unemployed had no schooling or just primary education. On average, the female unemployed were better educated than the male unemployed; there were no marked sex differences amongst those in the no schooling/kindergarten category or with university education.

D Labour utilisation and household characteristics

1 Urban-rural-marine differentials in degree of utilisation of household labour force members

Table VII 8 shows the distribution of households with labour force members by census area. The percentage distribution by urban, rural and marine areas is as follows:

Table 7.14 Percentage distribution of domestic households with economically active persons by degree of utilisation of household labour force members by area (urban, rural and marine), 1976

<i>Degree of utilisation</i>	<i>Urban</i> %	<i>Rural</i> %	<i>Marine</i> %	<i>Total</i> %
All fully utilised	66.3	65.2	63.4	66.1
All underutilised	9.2	12.9	6.9	9.6
Mixed	24.5	21.9	29.7	24.3
Total	100.0 (828,100)	100.0 (90,950)	100.0 (8,710)	100.0 (927,760)

Of those households with economically active persons, two-thirds had all their economically active members adequately utilised; less than 10% had them all inadequately utilised. These proportions varied as between areas. Households in the rural areas had a higher proportion having all their economically active members inadequately utilised; the proportion was lowest for marine households. 93.1% of marine households had at least one economically active member adequately utilised; this compared with 90.8% for urban households and with 87.1% for rural households.

2 Differentials in degree of utilisation of household labour force members by household composition

Table VII 9 shows the distribution of households by degree of utilisation of household labour force members and household composition. The following table gives the percentage distribution.

Table 7.15 Percentage distribution of domestic households with economically active persons by degree of utilisation of household labour force members by household composition, 1976

<i>Household composition</i>	<i>All fully utilised and mixed %</i>	<i>All underutilised %</i>	<i>Total %</i>
Family-based households:			
One nuclear family	91.7	8.3	100.0
One vertically extended nuclear family	93.8	6.2	100.0
One horizontally extended nuclear family	94.6	5.4	100.0
Two or more nuclear families (vertically or horizontally or both related)	97.0	3.0	100.0
Non-family-based households:			
One person	77.7	22.3	100.0
Related persons forming no nuclear family	88.0	12.0	100.0
Unrelated persons	90.8	9.2	100.0

The proportion of households having all their economically active members inadequately utilised was generally lower for family-based households than for non-family-based households. Amongst family-based households, households of extended family structure tended to have a smaller proportion of them having all of their labour force members inadequately utilised. For non-family-based households, households consisting of a single person had the highest proportion under the 'all underutilised' category.

Table 7.16 shows that of those households with at least one labour force member being inadequately utilised, just under two-thirds was one nuclear family households.

Table 7.16 Percentage distribution of domestic households with at least one household labour force member underutilised by household composition, 1976

<i>Household composition</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Family-based households:	
One nuclear family	64.0
One vertically extended nuclear family	10.2
One horizontally extended nuclear family	2.5
Two or more nuclear families (vertically or horizontally or both related)	8.1
Non-family-based households:	
One person	8.0
Related persons forming no nuclear family	5.2
Unrelated persons	2.0
Total	100.0 (313,980)

3 Number of underutilised persons in household

Table VII 10 shows the distribution of households by number of household labour force members underutilised and number of economically active persons in household.

Of economically active households (927,760), two-thirds had all their labour force members adequately utilised (613,780); and 3.3% had all their members participating in the labour force and being unemployed or underemployed in one way or another (30,570).

The overall picture was that of an average household of 4.4 persons, 2.0 persons were in the labour force and 0.44 person inadequately utilised.

Definition of Terms

Activity status – The relationship between a person and the organisation in which he worked and his relation to others within the organisation.

Outworker – An employee who was free to take his work home or anywhere he pleased.

Self-employed – A person who worked on his own account, neither employed by someone nor employing anyone.

Employer – A working partner, director or proprietor of a concern employing at least one other person.

On leave – A person who was on paid leave, unpaid leave or sick leave during the reference period.

Unpaid worker – A person either who lived with a family and did work as part of the family enterprise in return for food and lodging (i.e. an unpaid family worker), or who did work for a social/religious body not for any remuneration.

Unemployed – Persons between 15 and 64 years of age and not of independent means, who during the seven days before enumeration worked less than 15 hours but were seeking work (the hour criterion did not apply to outworkers, the self-employed, unpaid workers, farmers and fisherfolk). This excludes those on sick leave or holiday but includes those who were waiting to take up a job, or just commencing work, or those who were not seeking work because they believed work was not available, or because of temporary sickness, or those who were temporarily or indefinitely laid off work. Special rules applied to farmers and fisherfolk. 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, fisherfolk 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.

Age – The number of complete years passed since birth.

Census areas – Hong Kong is commonly divided into four main areas, viz. Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, New Kowloon and the New Territories. For the By-census, the New Territories were further divided into Tsuen Wan, Yuen Long, Tai Po, and Islands and Sai Kung areas. The area boundaries are shown in the maps at Appendices D and E. Marine is a separate census area; it includes the waters adjoining the areas of Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, New Kowloon and the New Territories up to the international square boundary.

Domestic household – Any group of persons, whether related or not, who lived together in the same living quarter and shared the food or expense of the household; or any person who was responsible for producing his own meals and no-one else's meals.

Economically active household – A domestic household with at least one member who was in the labour force.

Economically active population (labour force) – Persons aged 14 and over who were engaged in productive work for at least 15 hours during the seven days before enumeration (the hour criterion did not apply to outworkers, the self-employed, unpaid workers, farmers and fisherfolk), or who were on leave; and persons aged 15 to 64 who would have been engaged in productive work but were currently unemployed.

Educational attainment – The highest level (class or year) of general education attained in primary, secondary and matriculation classes or at a university.

Primary – Primary I–VI in the Hong Kong school system, including private tuition.

Secondary – Middle I–V in Chinese schools or Form I–V in English or Anglo-Chinese schools.

Matriculation – Middle VI in Chinese schools or Lower and Upper Forms VI in English or Anglo-Chinese schools.

University – This refers to persons attending full-time courses at a university/other post-secondary institution leading to a degree or diploma, or persons taking a correspondence course leading to a degree, or persons who had undertaken full-time degree courses but failed, or persons who had obtained first or higher degrees at a university/other post-secondary institution.

(*Note:* For persons who were undertaking/had undertaken technical and vocational training, only their highest level of general education was recorded.)

Hours of work – The total number of hours a person actually worked (for all employment) excluding meal breaks during the seven days before enumeration.

(*Note:* The question on hours of work was not asked of outworkers, the self-employed, unpaid workers, farmers and fisherfolk.)

Household composition – The structure of a household in terms of (a) number of family nuclei and (b) relationship between family nuclei.

Nuclear family – This consists of one of the following combinations:

- (a) a married couple without children, or
- (b) a married couple with one or more never-married children, or
- (c) one parent (either father or mother) with one or more never-married children.

Vertically extended nuclear family – A nuclear family with other related persons not of the same generation, e.g. a married couple with one parent.

Horizontally extended nuclear family – A nuclear family with other related persons of the same generation, e.g. a married couple with unmarried brothers/sisters.

Vertically related nuclear families – Related nuclear families belonging to different generations.

Horizontally related nuclear families – Related nuclear families belonging to the same generation.

(*Note:* Household composition is derived from the 'relationship to head of household' of each person enumerated in a domestic household.)

Income – For employers or the self-employed, this is the amount earned excluding expenses incurred in running the business, e.g. costs in purchasing materials and supplies, labour costs, rents and rates for buildings or machines; for employees, the amount earned including salary or wages, commissions, bonuses, overtime, tips and other cash allowances except housing allowance.

(*Note:* For the marine census, the amount recorded referred to the month of May, and for the land census to July 1976.)

Industry – The activity of the establishment in which an economically active person worked. The classification used in the By-census follows the major divisions of the International Standard Industrial Classification.

Agriculture and fishing – Includes growing of rice, vegetables, flowers and fruits; keeping of pigs and poultry; beam trawling, single-boat stern trawling, pair trawling, long lining, hand lining, purse seining, gill netting, oyster and pond fish culture.

Mining and quarrying – Includes metal ore mining and processing; stone quarrying.

Manufacturing – Includes 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; manufacture of food, beverage, tobacco, footwear, leather products, rubber products, plastic products, wood products, printed matters and paper products, metal products and machinery, chemicals and chemical products, glass and pottery.

Electricity, gas and water – Includes electric light and power, town gas and water supply.

Construction – Includes building construction, civil engineering; plumbing, electrical wiring, air-conditioning installation and repair.

Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels – Includes wholesale and retail trade, import and export trade, hawkers and peddlers; Chinese general brokers and other commercial agents; restaurants and cafés, hotels and rooming houses.

Transport, storage and communication – Includes land transport, water transport, air transport, services allied to transport; storage and warehousing; posts and telecommunications.

Financing, insurance, real estate and business services – Includes finance, insurance, real estate; offices of lawyers, accountants, auditors, architects, surveyors, advertising agents, data processing services; chambers of commerce and trade unions.

Services – Includes government services and armed forces, education services, medical, dental and other health services, sanitary services; welfare institutions, religious organisations; cinemas and theatres, radio and television broadcasting, libraries and museums, electrical repair shops and automobile repair garages, and other household and personal services.

Unclassifiable – Includes persons in industries inadequately described or unclassifiable.

Lowest decile – The average value so calculated that 90% of items has the value above this figure while the other 10% has the value below it.

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

Marital status – The personal status of each individual in relation to marriage.

(*Note:* For the By-census purposes, 'marriage' was recorded solely if so reported by respondents regardless of whether any kind of ceremony had taken place or whether or not the 'marriage' had been registered. Persons aged under 15 were classified as 'never married' regardless of the status claimed.)

Occupation – The kind of work done during the reference period by a person employed (or performed previously by the unemployed). The classification used in the By-census follows the major groups of the International Standard Classification of Occupation.

Professional, technical and related workers – Includes qualified professional scientists, doctors and dentists, architects, engineers and surveyors, marine and aviation officers and engineers; university academic staff, qualified teachers; system analysts and computer programmers; lawyers, accountants, members of religious orders; writers, artists, sportsmen, librarians, social workers; nurses and other para-medical workers; and other technicians.

Administrative and managerial workers – Includes administrative officers in government service; consular staff; directors, managers and working proprietors (except wholesale and retail trade, import and export, catering and lodging services) in industry, commerce, transport and services.

Clerical and related workers – Includes executive officers in government service; stenographers and typists, punching and computing machine operators, book-keepers and clerks of any kind; transport conductors, postmen, telephone operators, ship's radio officers and flight radio operators.

Sales workers – Includes managers and working proprietors in wholesale and retail, import and export trade; sales supervisors, salesmen, shop assistants and hawkers.

Service workers – Includes managers and working proprietors of catering and lodging services; hotel and domestic staff, building caretakers; laundry workers, barbers and hairdressers; police and other disciplined services; tourist guides and other service workers.

Agricultural workers and fisherfolk – Includes master farmers, farm hands, gardeners in parks; master fishermen, fishermen, fish farmers and oyster culturists.

Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers – Includes foremen and supervisors in manufacturing and construction industries; miners and quarrymen, metal and chemical processers, food and beverage processers, tobacco workers, textile workers, tailors and other clothing workers, shoe-makers and other leather workers, blacksmiths, tool-makers, fitters and machinists, radio and electrical workers, goldsmiths and jewellers, glass and pottery workers, rubber and plastic product workers, printing and painting workers, musical instrument makers and other production workers; bricklayers, carpenters and other construction workers, and stationary engine operators; hand packers, dockers and loaders, riggers and crane operators; seamen, drivers and lighthouse operators.

Armed forces and unclassifiable – Includes members of the armed services of Britain and other countries, persons in occupation inadequately described or unclassifiable.

Rural areas – All the areas in the New Territories excluding Tsuen Wan.

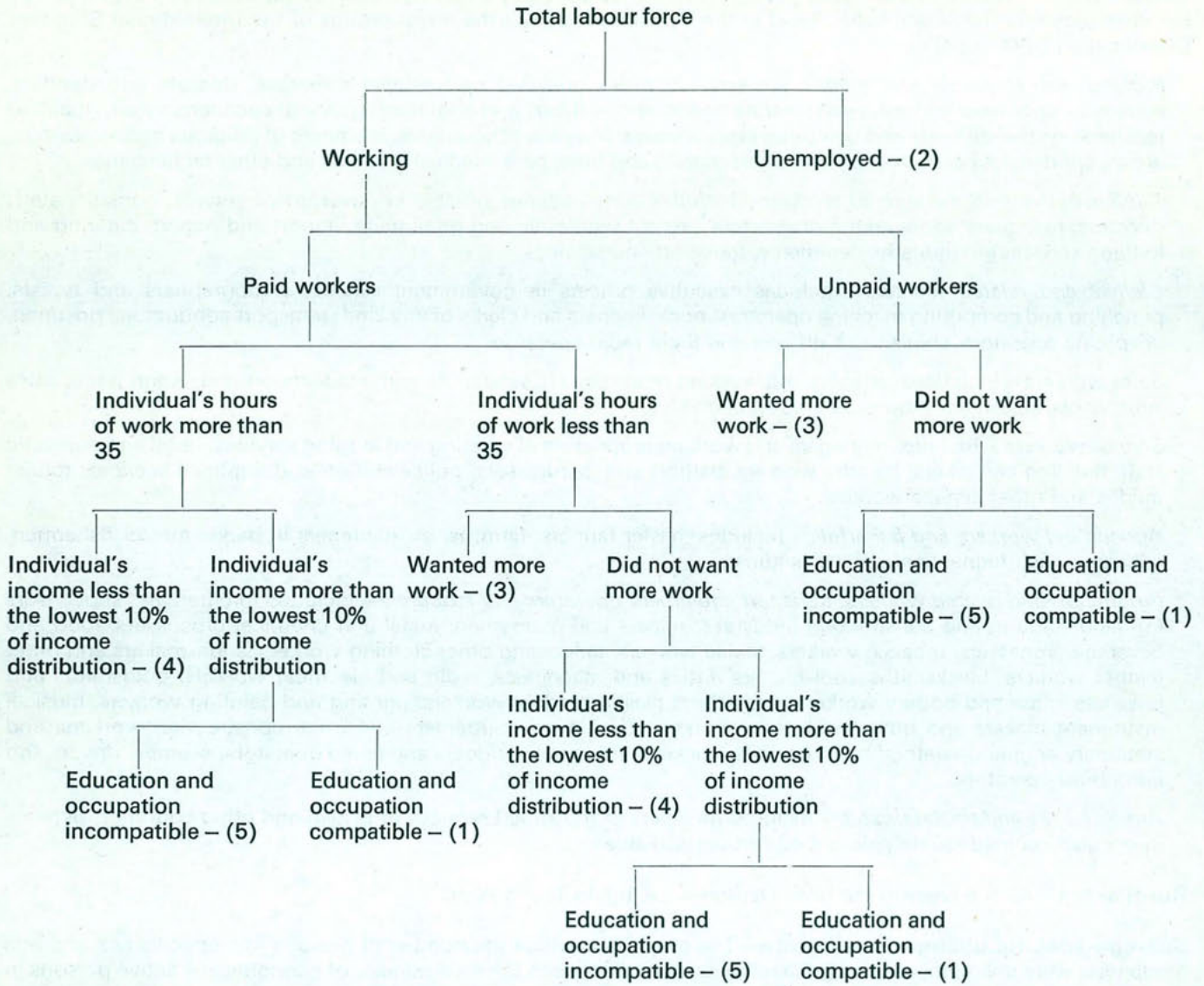
Sex-age-specific unemployment rate – The proportion which the number of persons in a specific sex and age group who were unemployed during the reference period bears to the total number of economically active persons in that sex-age group.

Sex ratio – The number of males per 1,000 females.

Unemployment rate – The proportion of the economically active population who were unemployed.

Urban areas – The areas comprising Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, New Kowloon and Tsuen Wan.

Labour Utilisation Tabulation Procedures



Category	Type of Utilisation
1	Utilised adequately
2	Utilised inadequately
3	due to unemployment
4	due to inadequate hours of work
5	due to inadequate income
	due to mismatched occupation and education

Chapter VIII

The Marine Population

A Size of the marine population

Over the past 15 years, there has been a substantial decrease in the marine population. The total marine population was 136,802 in 1961, 79,894 in 1971 and 59,050 in 1976. Thus, the intercensal decrease in the marine population was 56,908 between 1961 and 1971 (an annual rate of decrease of 5.2%) and 20,844 between 1971 and 1976 (an annual rate of decrease of 5.3%). The following table shows the marine population for 1961, 1971 and 1976.

Table 8.1 Marine population by sex, 1961, 1971 and 1976

<i>Year</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1961	72,707	64,095	136,802
1971	42,740	37,154	79,894
1976	32,030	27,020	59,050

Some 2,340 marine households were recorded in the By-census as having moved ashore during the period 1971 to 1976. There was also an indication that individual members of marine households also moved ashore, even though the household itself remained afloat; the average size of households dropped from 7.0 persons in 1971 to 6.4 persons in 1976.

B Age and sex structure

Table 8.2 shows the age distribution and sex ratio of the marine population for 1961, 1971 and 1976.

Table 8.2 Percentage distribution of marine population and sex ratio by age, 1961, 1971 and 1976

<i>Age group</i>	<i>1961</i>		<i>1971</i>		<i>1976</i>	
	<i>%</i>	<i>Sex ratio</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Sex ratio</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Sex ratio</i>
0-14	47.1	1,049	44.8	1,062	41.1	1,098
15-24	13.5	1,328	20.4	1,263	22.1	1,288
25-34	14.2	1,288	9.0	1,357	10.4	1,439
35-44	11.2	1,264	10.7	1,210	9.3	1,190
45-54	7.4	1,195	7.7	1,265	8.8	1,264
55-64	4.1	1,006	4.5	1,177	4.7	1,295
65 and over	2.5	660	2.9	775	3.6	740
Total	100.0	1,134	100.0	1,150	100.0	1,185

The general trend over the past 15 years has been for the proportions in the age groups 15-24 and 45 and over to increase, and for those in the age groups 0-14 and 25-44 to decrease. The decrease for the age group 0-14 can be related to the change in the birth rate of the marine population during this period, and presumably also to the age structure of those who moved ashore.

The overall sex ratio for the marine population in 1976 was about 5% higher than that in 1961 and 3% higher than that in 1971. This difference was particularly marked in the age groups 25-34 and 55-64. The general increase in the sex ratio over the 15-year period was presumably due to more female members of marine households moving ashore.

Table 8.3 compares the age and sex ratios of the land and marine populations.

Table 8.3 Age and sex ratios, land and marine 1976

<i>Age group</i>	<i>Land</i>		<i>Marine</i>	
	<i>%</i>	<i>Sex ratio</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Sex ratio</i>
0-14	30.0	1,054	41.1	1,098
15-64	64.5	1,096	55.3	1,294
65 and over	5.5	559	3.6	740
Total	100.0	1,044	100.0	1,185
Dependency ratio		550		808

A different sex-age pattern between the land and marine populations can be observed. There were relatively more children aged below 15 in the marine population than in the land population: 41.1% compared with 30.0%. There was, however, a significantly higher proportion of the land population in the age groups 15–64 and 65 and over. The dependency ratio (defined as being the ratio of children under 15 and old people of 65 and over to the working age population of 15–64) for the marine population was higher than that for the land population (a relative difference of 47%).

Overall, the sex ratio for the marine population was higher than that for the land population – 1,185 males per 1,000 females as compared with 1,044. This was particularly so in the age group 65 and over.

C Marital status and age at first marriage

1 Marital status

Table 8.4 shows the percentage distribution by marital status of the marine population for 1961, 1971 and 1976.

Table 8.4 Percentage distribution of marine population aged 15 and over by marital status by sex, 1961, 1971 and 1976

Marital status	Male			Female		
	1961 %	1971 %	1976 %	1961 %	1971 %	1976 %
Never married	30.3	42.6	45.7	16.0	30.3	32.1
Married	67.7	56.6	52.6	74.8	67.0	61.1
Widowed/divorced	2.0	0.8	1.7	9.2	2.7	6.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The trends over the past 15 years have been for significant increases in the proportion never married and decreases in the proportion married for both males and females of the marine population. This indicates a general tendency towards delayed marriage.

Table VIII 1 shows the distribution of the land and marine populations by marital status. The following table compares the percentage distributions.

Table 8.5 Percentage distribution of population aged 15 and over by sex by marital status, land and marine 1976

	Male				Female			
	Never married	Married	Widowed/ divorced	Total	Never married	Married	Widowed/ divorced	Total
Crude percentage:								
Land	43.4	54.5	2.1	100.0	31.8	59.4	8.8	100.0
Marine	45.7	52.6	1.7	100.0	32.1	61.1	6.8	100.0
Standardised percentage*:								
Land	43.5	54.4	2.1	100.0	31.8	59.4	8.8	100.0
Marine	40.5	57.5	2.0	100.0	27.6	63.7	8.7	100.0

*Using the 1976 age and sex distribution of the total population aged 15 and over as standard.

There were some differences in the marital status pattern as between the land and marine populations. The differences were more marked after standardising the age and sex distribution. Generally, the proportion married for the marine population was higher than that for the land population, both male and female. There was effectively no difference in the proportion widowed/divorced as between the land and marine populations.

2 Age at first marriage

Tables VIII 2 and VIII 3 show the distribution of the land and marine ever-married populations by age at first marriage and year of marriage. The following table (derived from the two appendix tables) shows the mean age at first marriage amongst all men and women who were married in the same year (i.e. a marriage cohort) in the past 15 years. For an unbiased comparison of the mean age at first marriage between marriage cohorts and between the land and marine populations, the calculation of the mean for males has been limited to those marrying before the age of 30, and for females to those marrying before the age of 25.

Table 8.6 Mean age at first marriage by marriage cohort by sex, land and marine

<i>Year of marriage</i>	<i>Land</i>		<i>Marine</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
1961–1965	25.4	20.7	23.6	19.0
1966–1970	25.3	20.9	23.6	20.5
1971–1975	25.0	21.4	24.1	20.7

The mean age at first marriage for the marine population was generally lower than that for the land population. This was particularly so for males. There was little change in the mean age at first marriage as between marriage cohorts for males in either case; whereas for females, the mean age increased gradually from 20.7 to 21.4 years for the land population and from 19.0 to 20.7 years for the marine population.

D Fertility

1 Number of children ever-born

Table VIII 4 shows the distribution of the land and marine ever-married female populations by number of children ever-born. In the following table, numbers of children ever-born per 1,000 ever-married women aged 15–44 are given for the land and marine populations.

Table 8.7 Number of children ever-born per 1,000 ever-married women by age, land and marine 1976

<i>Age group</i>	<i>Land</i>	<i>Marine</i>
15–24	983	1,250
25–34	2,147	3,901
35–44	3,801	6,476

The cumulative fertility of ever-married women in each age group for the marine population was substantially higher than that for the land population. For ever-married women aged 35–44, the mean number of children ever-born per 1,000 women was 6,476 for the marine population, compared with 3,801 for the land population (a relative difference of 70%).

2 Parity progression ratios

The parity progression ratio is used to indicate the chance of having an additional child amongst ever-married women for successive orders of birth. The parity progression ratio is derived by relating the number of ever-married women aged 45 and over whose parity is n and over to those whose parity is $n+1$ and over.

Table 8.8 Parity progression ratios, land and marine 1976

<i>Number of children ever-born</i>	<i>Land</i>			<i>Marine</i>		
	<i>Ever-married women aged 45 and over</i>	<i>Cumulative total</i>	<i>Parity ratio</i>	<i>Ever-married women aged 45 and over</i>	<i>Cumulative total</i>	<i>Parity ratio</i>
0	32,630	512,390	0.94	170	4,720	0.96
1	76,540	479,760	0.84	230	4,550	0.95
2	82,660	403,220	0.80	420	4,320	0.90
3	69,830	320,560	0.78	360	3,900	0.91
4	68,780	250,730	0.73	460	3,540	0.87
5	59,390	181,950	0.67	440	3,080	0.86
6	47,430	122,560	0.61	530	2,640	0.80
7	32,020	75,130	0.57	690	2,110	0.67
8	20,500	43,110	0.52	440	1,420	0.69
9	10,770	22,610	0.52	440	980	0.55
10 and over	11,840	11,840		540	540	

The probability of an additional birth to ever-married women who had at least one child was always higher for the marine population than for the land population. Overall, whatever the number of children she has had, the probability for a woman of having another one is at least 55% for the marine population, and 52% for the land population.

E Educational attainment and school non-attendance

1 Educational attainment

Table 8.9 shows the percentage distribution by educational attainment of the marine population for 1961, 1971 and 1976.

Table 8.9 Percentage distribution of marine population aged 5 and over by educational attainment by sex, 1961, 1971 and 1976

<i>Educational attainment</i>	<i>Male</i>			<i>Female</i>		
	<i>1961</i> %	<i>1971</i> %	<i>1976</i> %	<i>1961</i> %	<i>1971</i> %	<i>1976</i> %
No schooling/kindergarten	66.5	62.9	52.5	89.7	80.9	72.6
Primary	29.3	34.7	44.4	9.7	18.3	26.3
Secondary and above	4.2	2.4	3.1	0.6	0.8	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The educational attainment of the marine population has generally improved over the past 15 years. The proportions of males and females who had no schooling decreased between 1961 and 1976 by 14.0% points and 17.1% points respectively. A corresponding increase was noted in the proportions of those having primary education.

Table VIII 5 shows the distribution of the land and marine populations by educational attainment. The following table compares the percentage distributions.

Table 8.10 Percentage distribution of population aged 5 and over by educational attainment by sex, land and marine 1976

	<i>Male</i>			<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>No schooling/ kindergarten</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Secondary and above</i>		<i>No schooling/ kindergarten</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Secondary and above</i>	
Crude percentage:								
Land	9.5	50.1	40.4	100.0	26.7	44.6	28.7	100.0
Marine	52.5	44.4	3.1	100.0	72.6	26.3	1.1	100.0
Standardised percentage*:								
Land	9.5	50.1	40.4	100.0	26.7	44.6	28.7	100.0
Marine	55.6	41.5	2.9	100.0	76.9	22.1	1.0	100.0

*Using the 1976 age and sex distribution of the total population aged 5 and over as standard.

The marine population as a whole had a much lower educational attainment than the land population. This was particularly so for females.

Table 8.11 shows the age-sex differentials in educational attainment of the land and marine populations.

Table 8.11 Sex-age-specific educational attainment ratios, land and marine 1976

<i>Age group</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Land</i>			<i>Marine</i>		
		<i>Primary %</i>	<i>Secondary and above %</i>	<i>Total %</i>	<i>Primary %</i>	<i>Secondary and above %</i>	<i>Total %</i>
5-9	M	72.0	—	72.0	30.6	—	30.6
	F	71.8	—	71.8	26.3	—	26.3
10-14	M	69.9	29.6	99.5	76.0	1.7	77.7
	F	70.7	28.7	99.4	65.1	1.4	66.5
15-19	M	25.2	74.1	99.3	68.1	9.8	77.9
	F	35.2	63.5	98.7	41.9	3.6	45.5
20 and over	M	47.6	42.1	89.7	31.8	2.4	34.2
	F	36.7	26.1	62.8	8.7	0.6	9.3

99% of the land population (both male and female) in the age group 10-19 had primary or higher education. The corresponding proportion for the marine population was just over 77% for males and no more than 57.2% for females. The proportion of those with primary education in the age group 5-9 was about 72% for the land population and less than half of that for the marine population. The differences in educational attainment between the land and marine populations at age 20 and over were even more marked, particularly for females.

As regards differences in levels, the proportion of those with secondary or higher education for the land population was substantially higher than that for the marine population in all age groups, both male and female.

2 Proportion of children not at school

Table VIII 6 shows the distribution of marine children not at school. The following table compares the proportion of marine children not at school in 1961, 1971 and 1976.

Table 8.12 Proportion of marine children not at school by age by sex, 1961, 1971 and 1976

Age	Male			Female		
	1961 %	1971 %	1976 %	1961 %	1971 %	1976 %
6	90.7	77.6	45.7	94.3	83.0	57.5
7	77.8	65.4	33.7	88.5	72.2	50.7
8	75.2	57.8	30.6	91.3	67.0	44.0
9	72.2	53.1	22.8	83.3	64.7	36.3
10	67.6	48.7	43.2	80.6	62.4	46.5
11	65.2	50.9	28.6	80.7	65.8	45.5
12	66.1	56.8	46.4	80.7	69.9	55.8
13	70.3	64.3	45.7	83.3	76.9	60.7
14	75.1	73.9	63.5	86.3	85.9	82.4
Overall (6-14)	74.0	61.2	39.8	85.9	71.9	53.4

Over the past 15 years, there has been a general decrease in the proportion of marine children not at school in all ages between 6 and 14 for both males and females. The decrease was the most significant for ages 6 to 9. In spite of the improvement in the position in relation to school attendance of marine children, the proportion not at school was still higher for females than for males in all ages.

F Labour force

1 Size and sex-age structure of the marine labour force

The total marine economically active population aged 15 and over was 56,532 in 1961, 37,017 in 1971 and 29,660 in 1976. Thus, the intercensal decrease in the marine labour force was 19,515 between 1961 and 1971 (an annual rate of decrease of 4.1%) and 7,357 between 1971 and 1976 (an annual rate of decrease of 3.9%). The distribution of the marine labour force by sex for 1961, 1971 and 1976 is shown in Table 8.13.

Table 8.13 Marine labour force aged 15 and over by sex, 1961, 1971 and 1976

Year	Male	Female	Total
1961	37,936	18,596	56,532
1971	23,008	14,009	37,017
1976	18,250	11,410	29,660

The number of males in the marine labour force decreased by 19,686 (or 51.9%) between 1961 and 1976 and the number of females by 7,186 (or 38.6%). The decrease in the marine labour force, both male and female, was attributable to the overall decrease in the size of the marine population. While there was a slight decrease in the male participation rates for the older age groups (see Table 8.15) as between 1961 and 1976, there was a significant increase in the female participation rates for all age groups. This explains the smaller decrease in the female labour force than in the male labour force. Consequently, the sex ratio (number of males per 1,000 females) for the marine labour force decreased from 2,040 in 1961 to 1,599 in 1976.

Table 8.14 shows the age and sex distribution of the marine labour force for 1961, 1971 and 1976.

Table 8.14 Percentage distribution of marine labour force aged 15 and over by age by sex, 1961, 1971 and 1976

Age group	Male			Female		
	1961 %	1971 %	1976 %	1961 %	1971 %	1976 %
15-19	12.3	20.5	20.9	19.7	28.6	26.8
20-24	13.2	16.7	17.2	12.4	16.3	18.1
25-34	28.6	17.9	19.9	24.9	14.6	14.6
35-44	22.4	20.3	16.4	18.8	17.9	16.3
45-54	14.4	14.5	15.5	13.4	12.6	13.9
55 and over	9.1	10.1	10.1	10.8	10.0	10.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The general trend over the past 15 years has been for the proportions of both male and female workers in the marine labour force in the age group 15–24 to increase, and for those in the middle working age group 25–44 to decrease. The proportions for those in the older age groups remained effectively unchanged. Overall, the age and sex distribution of the marine labour force was not markedly different between 1971 and 1976.

2 Labour force participation rates

Table 8.15 compares the sex-age-specific labour force participation rates of the marine population in 1961, 1971 and 1976.

Table 8.15 Sex-age-specific labour force participation rates of marine population, 1961, 1971 and 1976

Age group	Male			Female		
	1961 %	1971 %	1976 %	1961 %	1971 %	1976 %
15–19	85.7	90.1	91.4	82.4	89.6	91.6
20–24	98.3	98.9	100.0	65.9	83.2	87.7
25–34	99.2	99.5	99.7	54.7	67.2	66.0
35–44	99.4	99.6	99.7	51.7	64.8	73.8
45–54	98.3	97.8	96.6	53.5	65.1	68.4
55 and over	82.3	79.6	73.9	41.2	48.1	48.2
Overall (15 and over)	95.4	94.8	94.2	56.9	70.9	73.6

The labour force participation rate for males in the marine population in the age group 15–24 recorded a slight increase between 1961 and 1976. There was little change for the age group 25–44. For the age group 45 and over, the participation rate showed a general decrease over the 15-year period.

On the other hand, the participation rate for females showed varying degrees of increase for all age groups throughout the period 1961 to 1976, the highest rate of increase being in the age groups 20–24 and 35–44.

Table 8.16 compares the sex-age-specific labour force participation rates of the land and marine populations.

Table 8.16 Sex-age-specific labour force participation rates, land and marine 1976

Age group	Land		Marine	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
14–19	44.5	49.4	87.2	89.3
20–24	90.4	74.3	100.0	87.7
25–34	98.1	47.7	99.7	66.0
35–44	98.4	42.6	99.7	73.8
45–54	95.0	39.3	96.6	68.4
55 and over	61.0	22.2	73.9	48.2
Overall* (14 and over)	79.8	44.4	92.7	71.5

*Using the 1976 age and sex distribution of the total population aged 14 and over as standard.

Overall, the male participation rate for the marine population was 12.9% points higher than that for the land population (92.7% as compared with 79.8%); the difference for the female participation rate was 27.1% points (71.5% as compared with 44.4%).

There were some significant variations in the age pattern of labour participation for both males and females as between the land and marine populations. The participation rates for males in the age groups 14–24 and 55 and over were higher for the marine population than for the land population. This was particularly so for the age group 14–19. There was little difference in the participation rate for the middle working age group 25–54 in either case.

The participation rates for females in all age groups were appreciably higher for the marine population than for the land population. The difference was the most significant for the age groups 14–19 and 35 and over.

G Activity status

Table 8.17 compares the activity status of the marine labour force in 1961, 1971 and 1976.

Table 8.17 Percentage distribution of marine labour force aged 15 and over by activity status, 1961, 1971 and 1976

<i>Activity status</i>	<i>1961</i> %	<i>1971</i> %	<i>1976</i> %
Outworkers and self-employed	22.3	19.3	20.7
Employers	4.5	2.0	4.2
Employees	36.0	29.1	34.3
Unpaid family workers	36.3	47.9	40.2
Unemployed	0.9	1.7	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Of the total marine economically active population in 1976, 34.3% was employees, 20.7% the self-employed and outworkers and 40.2% unpaid family workers. The corresponding proportions in 1961 were 36.0%, 22.3% and 36.3% respectively. This indicates that there was only slight change in the main activity status of the marine labour force over the past 15 years. However, there were variations in these proportions as between 1961 and 1971 and between 1971 and 1976. The proportion of unpaid family workers was significantly higher in 1971 than in 1961; whereas the proportions of employees, the self-employed and outworkers were lower. The position was reversed between 1971 and 1976 (though the level of change was appreciably lower).

Table 8.18 shows the age differences in the activity status of the marine labour force.

Table 8.18 Percentage distribution of marine labour force aged 14 and over by age by activity status, 1976

<i>Age group</i>	<i>Outworkers</i> %	<i>Self-employed</i> %	<i>Employers</i> %	<i>Employees</i> %	<i>Unpaid family workers</i> %	<i>Unemployed</i> %
14-24	11.5	6.6	5.6	53.9	55.2	22.2
25-34	16.0	14.8	17.5	19.8	16.0	16.7
35-44	22.1	29.4	33.3	11.6	11.3	33.3
45-54	19.1	30.7	33.3	9.6	9.2	27.8
55 and over	31.3	18.5	10.3	5.1	8.3	—
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Of those who were self-employed and employers, a significantly higher proportion was in the middle working age group 35-54; whereas the majority of employees and unpaid family workers was in the young age group 14-24. The proportion in the latter categories decreased rapidly with age. On the other hand, the largest concentration for those in the age group 55 and over was in the outworker category.

Table VIII 7 shows the distribution of the land and marine economically active populations by activity status. The following table compares the percentage distributions.

Table 8.19 Percentage distribution of labour force aged 14 and over by activity status, land and marine 1976

<i>Activity status</i>	<i>Land</i> %	<i>Marine</i> %
Outworkers	3.4	4.3
Self-employed	8.2	15.8
Employers	2.7	4.1
Employees	79.3	34.7
Unpaid family workers	2.0	40.5
Unemployed	4.4	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0

There were some significant variations in the activity status distribution as between the land and marine economically active populations. The large majority (79.3%) of the land labour force was employees; the proportion for the marine labour force was just over one-third. On the other hand, about 40% of the marine labour force was unpaid family workers; this compared with only 2.0% for the land labour force. There was also a higher proportion of employers, the self-employed and out-workers for the marine labour force than for the land labour force.

The proportion of the unemployed for the marine labour force was substantially lower than that for the land labour force, but this can be partly related to the different definition of 'unemployment' applied to fishermen. 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 (and not by a 'minimum time worked' criterion) – see Annex VIII 1 for the general definition of 'unemployment'.

H Industry

Table 8.20 shows the percentage distribution of the marine working population by industry for 1961, 1971 and 1976.

Table 8.20 Percentage distribution of marine working population (including unemployed persons with previous job) aged 15 and over by industry, 1961, 1971 and 1976

<i>Industry</i>	<i>1961</i> %	<i>1971</i> %	<i>1976</i> %
Fishing	58.7	62.4	58.9
Transport, storage and communication	25.9	21.2	16.3
Manufacturing	15.4	10.2	17.6
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels		2.2	3.5
Others		4.0	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The proportion of the marine working population in fishing showed little change over the past 15-year period, falling back from a peak in 1971. For manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels, and others, the proportion showed a significant increase between 1961 and 1976; the increase was mainly in manufacturing between 1971 and 1976. On the other hand, there was an overall decrease in respect of transport, storage and communication.

Table 8.21 shows the percentage distribution of the marine working population by fishing industry for 1971 and 1976.

Table 8.21 Percentage distribution of marine working population (including unemployed persons with previous job) aged 15 and over engaged in fishing by fishing industry, 1971 and 1976

<i>Fishing industry</i>	<i>1971</i> %	<i>1976</i> %
Beam trawling	22.1	30.2
Single-boat stern trawling	10.5	14.3
Pair trawling	12.2	3.9
Long lining	10.2	3.1
Hand lining	12.8	20.0
Purse seining	18.8	19.2
Gill netting	10.9	4.4
Other fishing, n.e.c.	2.5	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0

The structure of the fishing industry has changed appreciably over the past five years. The proportion of workers in beam trawling, single-boat stern trawling and hand lining was significantly higher in 1976 than in 1971. For pair trawling, long lining and gill netting, the proportion was substantially lower.

Table VIII 8 shows the distribution of the land and marine working populations by industry. The following table compares the percentage distributions.

Table 8.22 Percentage distribution of working population (including unemployed persons with previous job) aged 14 and over by industry, land and marine 1976

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Land</i> %	<i>Marine</i> %
Fishing	0.3	58.6
Manufacturing	45.4	18.1
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	19.5	3.6
Transport, storage and communication	7.2	16.0
Others	27.6	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0

Overall, the marine sector was characterised by a high proportion of workers in fishing; the land sector, in manufacturing. For wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels, and others, the proportion for the land sector was five to seven times that for the marine sector. For transport, storage and communication, the proportion for the marine sector was higher.

I Income from main employment

Table VIII 9 shows the distribution of the land and marine working populations by income from main employment. Table 8.23 shows the median income of the marine working population by fishing industry.

Table 8.23 Median income from main employment of marine working population* aged 14 and over by fishing industry, 1976

<i>Fishing industry</i>	<i>Median income (HK\$)</i>
Beam trawling	942
Single-boat stern trawling	928
Pair trawling	1,100
Long lining	1,109
Hand lining	628
Purse seining	800
Gill netting	440
Other fishing, n.e.c.	709
Overall	774

*Excluding unpaid workers.

The median income for those in pair trawling and long lining was highest amongst the fishing industry in the marine sector. The lowest median income was for those in gill netting.

Table 8.24 compares the median income of the land and marine working populations by industry.

Table 8.24 Median income of working population* aged 14 and over by industry, land and marine 1976

<i>Industry</i>	<i>Land (HK\$)</i>	<i>Marine (HK\$)</i>
Fishing	623	774
Manufacturing	614	416
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	787	700
Transport, storage and communication	973	676
Others	907	668
Overall	739	588

*Excluding unpaid workers.

The overall median income for the land sector was some 25% higher than that for the marine sector. The median income for those in fishing (\$774) was highest for the marine sector – the lowest median income was for those in manufacturing. The median income for those in transport, storage and communication (\$973) was highest for the land sector; the median income for those in manufacturing, the lowest. For all industry except fishing, the median income for the land sector was substantially higher than that for the marine sector.

J Marine households

Table VIII 10 shows the distribution of marine households by household size and type of craft. The following table shows the percentage distribution of marine households by type of craft for 1961, 1971 and 1976.

Table 8.25 Percentage distribution of marine households by type of craft, 1961, 1971 and 1976

<i>Type of craft</i>	<i>1961 %</i>	<i>1971 %</i>	<i>1976 %</i>
House boats	22.7	26.9	38.2
Fishing vessels	53.5	54.9	48.9
Others	23.8	18.2	12.9
Total	100.0 (20,572)	100.0 (10,338)	100.0 (9,100)

The total number of marine households was 20,572 in 1961, 10,338 in 1971 and 9,100 in 1976, the decrease over the 15-year period being 11,472 or 55.8%. The general trend has been for the proportion of households living in house boats to increase, and for the proportion of those living in fishing vessels and other craft to decrease.

Table 8.26 shows the percentage distribution of marine households by household size for 1961, 1971 and 1976.

Table 8.26 Percentage distribution of marine domestic households by household size, 1961, 1971 and 1976

<i>Household size</i>	<i>1961</i> %	<i>1971</i> %	<i>1976</i> %
1	4.9	4.7	6.9
2	5.9	4.6	7.8
3	9.2	5.0	7.1
4	11.0	6.9	7.4
5	12.7	8.4	12.7
6	12.5	10.1	10.9
7	11.1	11.3	9.9
8	9.6	11.9	10.3
9	6.4	10.7	10.7
10 and over	16.7	26.4	16.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average household size	6.6	7.0	6.4

The pattern of marine household size showed little significant change over the period 1961 to 1976. However, there was a more marked trend towards smaller household size between 1971 and 1976. The average size of marine households remained effectively unchanged over the 15-year period, falling back from a peak in 1971 (7.0 persons).

Table VIII 11 shows the distribution of land and marine households by household size. The following table gives the percentage distributions.

Table 8.27 Percentage distribution of domestic households by household size, land and marine 1976

<i>Household size</i>	<i>Land</i> %	<i>Marine</i> %
1	14.9	6.9
2	14.1	7.8
3	13.5	7.1
4	14.7	7.4
5	13.9	12.7
6	11.6	10.9
7	7.9	9.9
8	4.8	10.3
9	2.4	10.7
10 and over	2.2	16.3
Total	100.0	100.0
Average household size	4.2	6.4

This table shows that marine households were generally of larger rather than smaller size. There were relatively less marine households of 1 to 4 persons but more households of larger size. Of land households, the proportion consisting of 5 or more persons was 42.8%; this compared with 70.8% for marine households. The average size of marine households was 6.4 persons; that of land households, 4.2 persons.

K Household composition

Table VIII 12 shows the distribution of land and marine households by household composition. A percentage summary is shown in Table 8.28.

Table 8.28 Percentage distribution of domestic households by household composition, land and marine 1976

<i>Household composition</i>	<i>Land %</i>	<i>Marine %</i>
One person	14.8	6.9
One nuclear family	60.2	57.4
One vertically extended nuclear family	9.4	8.2
One horizontally extended nuclear family	2.0	3.4
Two or more nuclear families	5.9	18.5
Related persons forming no nuclear family	5.5	4.9
Unrelated persons	2.2	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0

Three-quarters of land households consisted of a single person and one nuclear family, whereas the corresponding proportion for marine households was 64.3%. The proportion of marine households consisting of two or more nuclear families was three times that for land households. This indicates that marine households were generally of more extended family structure.

L Household income

1 Distribution of household income

Table VIII 10 shows the distribution of marine households by household income and type of craft. The following table shows the percentage distribution of marine households by household income for 1971 and 1976.

Table 8.29 Percentage distribution of marine domestic households* by household income, 1976

<i>Household income (HK\$)</i>	<i>1971 %</i>	<i>1976 %</i>
Under 200	8.4	5.1
200– 399	14.2	4.2
400– 599	17.1	7.1
600– 799	11.0	11.6
800– 999	7.1	9.9
1,000–1,199	11.1	10.4
1,200–1,499	4.9	10.4
1,500–1,999	4.9	11.5
2,000–2,499	8.8	8.5
2,500–4,499	6.2	13.7
4,500 and over	6.3	7.6
Total	100.0	100.0
Median household income (HK\$)	785	1,248

*Excluding '0' income households.

This table illustrates the change in income of marine households between 1971 and 1976. For households with incomes under \$600, the proportion showed a significant decrease (39.7% to 16.4%) over the 5-year period. On the other hand, the proportion of households with incomes over \$1,200 increased substantially from 31.1% to 51.7%. Overall, the average income of marine households was about 60% higher in 1976 than in 1971 (\$1,248 as compared with \$785).

2 Median household income and type of craft

Table 8.30 shows the median household income of marine households by type of craft.

Table 8.30 Median household income of marine domestic households* by type of craft, 1976

<i>Type of craft</i>	<i>Median household income (HK\$)</i>
House boats	1,008
Fishing vessels	1,470
Others†	1,636
Overall	1,248

*Excluding '0' income households.

†These include cargo boats, lighters, trading boats and miscellaneous non-fishing boats.

There were marked differences in the median household income of marine households living in house boats and other types of craft. For households living in cargo boats, trading boats etc., the median household income was highest. Next came households living in fishing vessels, and households living in house boats had the lowest income – half of them had incomes less than \$1,008 a month.

3 Median household income and household size

Table VIII 11 shows the distribution of land and marine households by household size and household income. The following table compares the median household income.

Table 8.31 Median household income of domestic households* by household size, land and marine 1976

<i>Household size</i>	<i>Land (HK\$)</i>	<i>Marine (HK\$)</i>	<i>Difference (HK\$)</i>
1	707	688	19
2	1,184	642	542
3	1,367	772	595
4	1,484	1,012	472
5	1,583	1,281	302
6	1,711	1,531	180
7	1,880	1,336	544
8	2,111	1,331	780
9	2,220	1,696	524
10 and over	2,763	1,888	875
Overall	1,426	1,248	178

*Excluding '0' income households.

Generally, the median household income increased with household size for both land and marine households (with some fluctuation). The rate of increase varied as between different sizes and between land and marine households. The overall median household income of land households was moderately higher than that of marine households (\$1,426 as compared with \$1,248).

Definition of Terms

Activity status – The relationship between a person and the organisation in which he worked and his relation to others within the organisation.

Outworker – An employee who was free to take his work home or anywhere he pleased.

Self-employed – A person who worked on his own account, neither employed by someone nor employing anyone.

Employer – A working partner, director or proprietor of a concern employing at least one other person.

Summer student worker – The 1976 By-census was taken during the school summer holidays. A person was classified as a 'student' if he had been attending school/post-secondary institution just before the summer holidays, and would be attending school/post-secondary institution thereafter. If a 'student' worked 15 or more hours during the seven days before enumeration, he was classified as a 'summer student worker', which phrase also includes former students who were not sure whether they would be returning to school/post-secondary institution and who were working.

On leave – A person who was on paid leave, unpaid leave or sick leave during the reference period.

Unpaid worker – A person either who lived with a family and did work as part of the family enterprise in return for food and lodging (i.e. an unpaid family worker), or who did work for a social/religious body not for any remuneration.

Unemployed – Persons between 15 and 64 years of age and not of independent means, who during the seven days before enumeration worked less than 15 hours but were seeking work (the hour criterion did not apply to outworkers, the self-employed, unpaid workers, farmers and fisherfolk). This excludes those on sick leave or holiday but includes those who were waiting to take up a job, or just commencing work, or those who were not seeking work because they believed work was not available, or because of temporary sickness, or those who were temporarily or indefinitely laid off work. Special rules applied to farmers and fisherfolk. 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, fisherfolk 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.

Age – The number of complete years passed since birth.

Birth parity – The number of births to a mother.

Cumulative fertility – The total number of children borne by an ever-married woman during her reproductive life span.

Economically active population (labour force) – Persons aged 14 and over who were engaged in productive work for at least 15 hours during the seven days before enumeration (the hour criterion did not apply to outworkers, the self-employed, unpaid workers, farmers and fisherfolk), or who were on leave; and persons aged 15 to 64 who would have been engaged in productive work but were currently unemployed.

Educational attainment – The highest level (class or year) of general education attained in primary, secondary, and matriculation classes or at a university.

Primary – Primary I–VI in the Hong Kong school system, including private tuition.

Secondary – Middle I–V in Chinese schools or Form I–V in English or Anglo-Chinese schools.

Matriculation – Middle VI in Chinese schools or Lower and Upper Forms VI in English or Anglo-Chinese schools.

University – This refers to persons attending full-time courses at a university/other post-secondary institution leading to a degree or diploma, or persons taking a correspondence course leading to a degree, or persons who had undertaken full-time degree courses but failed, or persons who had obtained first or higher degrees at a university/other post-secondary institution.

(*Note:* For persons who were undertaking/had undertaken technical and vocational training, only their highest level of general education was recorded.)

Ever-married population – Persons who were either currently married, widowed, or divorced/separated.

Dependency ratio – The ratio of the number of people below age 15 and people aged 65 and over to those in the 15 to 64 age group.

Fertility – An actual level of reproductive performance in a population, based on the number 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.

Household – A group of persons 'sleeping under the same roof and eating from the same pot', or any person who was responsible for producing his own meals and no-one else's meals.

Household composition – The structure of a household in terms of (a) number of family nuclei and (b) relationship between family nuclei.

Nuclear family – This consists of one of the following combinations:—

- (a) a married couple without children, or
- (b) a married couple with one or more never-married children, or
- (c) one parent (either father or mother) with one or more never-married children.

Vertically extended nuclear family – A nuclear family with other related persons not of the same generation, e.g. a married couple with one parent.

Horizontally extended nuclear family – A nuclear family with other related persons of the same generation, e.g. a married couple with unmarried brothers/sisters.

Vertically related nuclear families – Related nuclear families belonging to different generations.

Horizontally related nuclear families – Related nuclear families belonging to the same generation.

(Note: Household composition is derived from the 'relationship to head of household' of each person enumerated in a domestic household.)

Household income – Sum of personal income (i.e. earnings in cash from main employment and other cash income) of persons aged 12 or over who were found to be in the household during the census reference night. For those households whose only bread winners were not in the household during the census reference night, and whose other members had no 'other cash income', income would become '0'.

Household size – The number of persons who were found to be in the household during the census reference night.

Income from main employment – For employers or the self-employed, this is the amount earned excluding expenses incurred in running the business, e.g. costs in purchasing materials and supplies, labour costs, rents and rates for buildings or machines; for employees, the amount earned including salary or wages, commissions, bonuses, overtime, tips and other cash allowances except housing allowance.

(Note: For the marine census, the amount recorded referred to the month of May, and for the land census to July 1976.)

Industry – The activity of the establishment in which an economically active person worked. The classification used in the By-census follows the major divisions of the International Standard Industrial Classification.

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

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).

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).

Pair-trawling – Two vessels fishing as a pair with a trawl net; each vessel is called a 'Tor Shuen' (拖船).

Long lining – Fishing with long lines and baited hooks from a vessel which may, or may not, carry any sampan; the vessel is called 'Ha Teng' (下艇).

Hand lining – Fishing with lines and baited hooks constantly attended by the fishermen (手釣); 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).

Manufacturing – Includes spinning of cotton and other yarn, weaving and knitting of cotton and other fabrics; bleaching, dyeing and finishing; manufacture of carpets, cordage, rope and twine; manufacture of food, beverage, tobacco, footwear, leather products, rubber products, plastic products, wood products, printed matters and paper products, metal products and machinery, chemicals and chemical products, glass and pottery.

Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels – Includes wholesale and retail trade, import and export trade, hawkers and peddlers; Chinese general brokers and other commercial agents; restaurants and cafés, hotels and rooming houses.

Transport, storage and communication – Includes land transport, water transport, air transport, services allied to transport; storage and warehousing; posts and telecommunications.

Others – Includes agriculture; electricity, gas and water; construction; financing, insurance, real estate and business services; services; industry unclassifiable.

Labour force participation rate – The proportion which the number of persons aged from 14 upwards who were working or unemployed during the reference period bears to the total number of persons aged 14 and over.

Marital status – The personal status of each individual in relation to marriage.

(*Note:* For the By-census purposes, 'marriage' was recorded solely if so reported by respondents regardless of whether any kind of ceremony had taken place or whether or not the 'marriage' had been registered. Persons aged under 15 were classified as 'never married' regardless of the status claimed.)

Marriage cohort – A group of persons all married during the same year being analysed as a unit in relation to their age at marriage in this chapter.

Median household income – The average household income so calculated that 50% of the total number of households has incomes above this figure while the other 50% has incomes below it.

Median income from main employment – The average income from main employment so calculated that 50% of total working population has incomes above this figure while the other 50% has incomes below it.

Number of children ever-born – The number of live births to an ever-married woman. This does not include adopted children or children born to her husband by a different wife.

Population growth rate – The ratio of total population growth in a given period to the population at the beginning of the period. The annual growth rate is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = (1+r)^n$$

where P_1 = number of people in the population at the initial date
 P_2 = number of people in the population at the later date
 r = annual rate of growth
 n = exact number of years between P_1 and P_2

Sex-age-specific education attainment ratio – The proportion which the number of persons in a specific sex and age group who had education bears to the total number of persons in that sex-age group.

Sex-age-specific labour force participation rate – The proportion which the number of persons in a specific sex and age group who were working or unemployed during the reference period bears to the total number of persons in that sex-age group.

Sex ratio – The number of males per 1,000 females.

Chapter IX

Household Characteristics

A Introduction

There are two ways in which a group of persons living together in a living quarter may be described. One is 'family' which is defined to include persons related by kinship, adoption or marriage; the other is 'household' which refers to persons 'sleeping under the same roof and eating from the same pot'. The two terms are conceptually different and, therefore, not interchangeable, although in many instances the family composition coincides with that of the household. In the 1976 By-census (as well as previous censuses), the 'household' concept was adopted.

Two broad categories of households were classified in the By-census: domestic households and collective households (see Annex IX 1 for the definition of terms). In this chapter, analysis relates to domestic households only; the 32,990 collective households are excluded.

B Household distribution and changes

1 Changes in the household distribution

Table IX 1 shows the distribution of households by household size and census district. Table 9.1 compares the geographical distribution of households in 1961, 1971 and 1976.

Table 9.1 Distribution of domestic households by census area, 1961, 1971 and 1976

Census area	1961	1971	1976*	1961	1971	1976*
				%	%	%
Hong Kong Island	220,423	222,940	244,770	32.1	26.0	23.9
Kowloon	173,768	184,935	198,090	25.3	21.6	19.3
New Kowloon	186,886	303,024	365,960	27.2	35.4	35.7
New Territories	85,560	135,771	206,760	12.4	15.8	20.2
Marine	20,572	10,338	9,100	3.0	1.2	0.9
All areas	687,209	857,008	1,024,680	100.0	100.0	100.0

*The figures for the land areas have been adjusted to include non-contact households.

The number of households was 687,209 in 1961, 857,008 in 1971 and 1,024,680 in 1976. Thus, there was an increase of 169,799 between 1961 and 1971 (an average of 2.2% a year) and 167,672 between 1971 and 1976 (an average of 3.3% a year).

There are some significant variations in the geographical distribution of households as between 1961 and 1976. The trend over the past 15 years has been for the proportions of households on Hong Kong Island and Kowloon to decrease, and for those in New Kowloon and the New Territories to increase. In terms of absolute numbers, the number of households on the Island increased by 24,347 (or 11.0%), and in Kowloon by 24,322 (or 14.0%). The increase for New Kowloon and the New Territories was 179,074 (or 95.8%) and 121,200 (or 141.7%) respectively. The overall increase in the number of households between 1961 and 1976 was 337,471 (or 49.1%). As a result of this redistribution over the period, the position in 1976 was that rather under one-quarter of households was on Hong Kong Island, one-fifth each in Kowloon and the New Territories, and over one-third in New Kowloon.

The number of households in Marine decreased substantially over the 15-year period, both in absolute numbers and in proportion.

2 Urban-rural-marine distribution

Table 9.2 shows the percentage distribution of households by urban, rural and marine areas for 1961, 1971 and 1976. The urban areas were defined in the By-census to include Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, New Kowloon and Tsuen Wan.

Table 9.2 Percentage distribution of domestic households by area (urban, rural and marine), 1961, 1971 and 1976

<i>Area</i>	<i>1961</i> %	<i>1971</i> %	<i>1976</i> %
Urban	87.2	89.4	88.4
Rural	9.8	9.4	10.7
Marine	3.0	1.2	0.9
All areas	100.0	100.0	100.0

There are only small changes in the distribution of households for urban, rural and marine areas as between 1961 and 1976. The proportion of households in the urban areas showed a slight increase over the 15-year period, falling back from a peak in 1971. The proportion of households in the rural areas in 1976 was marginally higher than that in 1961. The proportion of marine households has been decreasing since 1961 – the proportion in 1976 was less than one-third of that in 1961. Overall, households in the urban areas constituted about 88% of all households; the figure for the rural areas was just over 10%.

C Household size

1 Changes in the household size distribution

The total population (excluding persons in collective households) grew at an annual rate of 2.4% (from 3,052,215 to 3,864,775) between 1961 and 1971, whereas the number of households increased by an average of 2.2% a year over the period. This was reflected in a slight increase in the average size of households from 4.4 persons in 1961 to 4.5 persons in 1971. For the period 1971 to 1976, the population grew at an average of 2.0% a year (from 3,864,775 to 4,316,830), as against the somewhat higher figure of 3.3% for households, the average household size decreasing from 4.5 persons to 4.2 persons. Table 9.3 compares the distribution of household size in 1961, 1971 and 1976.

Table 9.3 Percentage distribution of domestic households by household size, 1961, 1971 and 1976

<i>Household size</i>	<i>1961</i> %	<i>1971</i> %	<i>1976</i> %
1	15.1	14.7	14.7
2	14.6	12.9	14.1
3	14.2	12.1	13.5
4	13.5	12.8	14.7
5	12.0	12.6	13.9
6	10.4	11.6	11.6
7	7.8	9.2	7.9
8	5.1	6.4	4.9
9	3.1	3.8	2.4
10 and over	4.2	3.9	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average household size	4.4	4.5	4.2

The general trend over the past 15 years has been for the proportions of households with 4 to 6 persons to increase (from 35.9% to 40.2%), and for those with 7 or more persons to decrease (from 20.2% to 17.5%). The proportion of households with 2 to 3 persons showed an overall slight decrease over the 15-year period, although the proportion in 1971 was, in fact, lower than that in 1976. On the other hand, the proportion of single-person households remained constant at about 15% over the period.

In terms of the proportionate share of the population, households with 1 to 5 persons in 1976 contained half the population; the figure for 1961 was 46.4%.

2 Household size distribution by area

Table 9.4 shows the percentage distribution of households by household size and census area.

Table 9.4 Percentage distribution of domestic households by household size by census area, 1976

<i>Household size</i>	<i>Hong Kong Island %</i>	<i>Kowloon %</i>	<i>New Kowloon %</i>	<i>New Territories %</i>	<i>Marine %</i>
1	14.4	20.1	12.9	13.7	6.9
2-6	70.3	67.8	67.3	66.0	45.9
7 and over	15.3	12.1	19.8	20.3	47.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average household size	4.1	3.7	4.4	4.4	6.4

The proportion of medium sized households (2 to 6 persons) was highest on Hong Kong Island and lowest in Marine. This proportion was about the same for the other areas. There were more single-person households in Kowloon than in any other area, and more large sized households of 7 or more persons in New Kowloon and the New Territories – particularly in Marine (47.2%). The average marine household contained 6.4 persons, as against the somewhat lower figure ranging from 3.7 to 4.4 for households in the other areas.

3 Urban-rural-marine distribution

Table 9.5 shows the percentage distribution of households by household size and urban, rural and marine areas for 1961, 1971 and 1976.

Table 9.5 Percentage distribution of domestic households by household size by area (urban, rural and marine), 1961, 1971 and 1976

<i>Household size</i>	<i>Urban</i>			<i>Rural</i>			<i>Marine</i>		
	<i>1961 %</i>	<i>1971 %</i>	<i>1976 %</i>	<i>1961 %</i>	<i>1971 %</i>	<i>1976 %</i>	<i>1961 %</i>	<i>1971 %</i>	<i>1976 %</i>
1	15.7	14.9	14.6	13.2	14.1	17.0	4.9	4.7	6.9
2-6	64.9	62.7	68.4	67.2	59.0	62.8	51.3	35.0	45.9
7 and over	19.4	22.4	17.0	19.6	26.9	20.2	43.8	60.3	47.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

There are some significant variations in the household size distribution for urban, rural and marine areas as between 1961 and 1976. For the urban areas, the proportion of households with 2 to 6 persons increased from 64.9% in 1961 to 68.4% in 1976, whereas for the rural areas and Marine this proportion decreased by 4.4% points and 5.4% points respectively. For large sized households (7 or more persons), the proportion for the urban areas showed a slight decrease and for Marine an increase over the 15-year period, both falling back from a peak in 1971. The corresponding proportion for the rural areas first increased between 1961 and 1971 (from 19.6% to 26.9%), then returned to its 1961 level in 1976. Over the years the trend has been for the proportion of single-person households in the urban areas to decrease, and for those in the rural areas and Marine to increase.

The result of these differential changes was that in 1976, one-fifth of rural households, as compared with less than one-fifth of urban households, contained 7 or more persons; the figure for marine households was 47.2% (marine households are generally larger than land households). A larger proportion of rural households than urban households was single person. Medium sized households are more common in the urban areas than in the rural areas. For Marine, the proportion of single-person households was less than half that for the other two areas; the proportion of medium sized households was also very much lower.

D Household composition

By definition, a household may be a compound of more than one family depending on the degree of blood relation and the number of marriage unions of members within the household. Therefore, the analysis of household composition focuses on marital relationships and classifies the household by family types.

In terms of family type, a household may be a nuclear family type or an extended family type. A household of vertically extended family type consists of the parents and their married son, and of horizontally extended family type, of two or more married brothers but not any of their parents. A household of nuclear family type consists ordinarily of a husband and wife with or without their unmarried children. A broad classification of household composition and the definition of terms will be found at Annex IX 1.

1 Types of families

Table IX 2 shows the distribution of households by household composition. The following table gives the percentage distribution.

Table 9.6 Percentage distribution of domestic households by household composition, 1976

<i>Household composition</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Non-family households:	
One person	14.8
Related persons	5.5
Unrelated persons	2.1
	22.4
One nuclear family households:	
Not extended	60.2
Vertically extended	9.4
Horizontally extended	2.0
	71.6
Two or more nuclear families households:	
Vertically related	5.3
Horizontally related	0.4
Vertically and horizontally related	0.3
	6.0
Total	100.0

Three-quarters of all households was of a simple family type of a married couple with or without children (60.2%) and of a single person (14.8%). Extended-family type households of two or more family nuclei (mainly vertical extension) constituted only 6.0% of all households.

2 Urban-rural-marine differentials

Table 9.7 shows the percentage distribution of households by household composition and urban, rural and marine areas.

Table 9.7 Percentage distribution of domestic households by household composition by area (urban, rural and marine), 1976

<i>Household composition</i>	<i>Urban</i> %	<i>Rural</i> %	<i>Marine</i> %
Non-family households:			
One person	14.6	17.1	6.9
Related persons	5.4	6.2	4.9
Unrelated persons	2.1	2.3	0.7
	22.1	25.6	12.5
One nuclear family households:			
Not extended	60.5	58.9	57.4
Vertically extended	9.5	8.0	8.2
Horizontally extended	2.0	1.7	3.4
	72.0	68.6	69.0
Two or more nuclear families households:			
Vertically related	5.2	5.1	14.1
Horizontally related	0.4	0.3	3.0
Vertically and horizontally related	0.3	0.4	1.4
	5.9	5.8	18.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

There were some significant variations in the pattern of household composition as between the land and marine areas. Differences in household composition between the urban and rural areas were less marked. For marine households, the proportion of two or more nuclear families households was 18.5%, which was more than three times that for land households. On the other hand, there were comparatively fewer non-family households (in particular single-person and unrelated persons households) in Marine than in the land areas.

3 Age and sex of household heads

Table IX 3 shows the distribution of the population by relationship to head of household. The following table shows the percentage distribution of household heads by age and sex for 1971 and 1976.

Table 9.8 Percentage distribution of household heads by age by sex, 1971 and 1976

(Both sexes=100.0)

Age group	1971		1976	
	Male %	Female %	Male %	Female %
15-19	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.6
20-29	7.9	1.8	10.6	3.1
30-39	19.8	3.9	15.6	3.6
40-49	22.7	6.5	18.8	6.5
50-59	16.4	5.6	15.6	6.8
60 and over	9.0	5.2	11.0	6.8
Total	76.6	23.4	72.6	27.4

In 1971, just over three-quarters of household heads was males; in 1976, it was 72.6%. There was a significant increase in the proportion of household heads aged below 30 over the 5-year period: 15.3% in 1976 compared with 10.9% in 1971. The increase was more marked for females than for males. On the other hand, the proportion of household heads in the age group 30-59 decreased from 74.9% in 1971 to 66.9% in 1976. At age 60 and above, the proportion increased again. In 1971 as well as in 1976, the largest proportion of household heads was males in the age group 40-49.

The headship rate (or the proportion of household heads to total population) also varied as between age groups and between 1971 and 1976 for both sexes. Table 9.9 compares the sex-age-specific headship rates in 1971 and 1976.

Table 9.9 Sex-age-specific headship rates, 1971 and 1976

Age group	Male		Female	
	1971 %	1976 %	1971 %	1976 %
15-19	3.4	3.8	1.8	2.3
20-29	25.4	27.0	6.2	8.3
30-39	70.6	68.2	16.0	19.1
40-49	81.2	76.9	24.6	28.5
50-59	82.9	78.8	28.7	33.8
60 and over	73.1	71.9	25.4	30.3
Overall (15 and over)	53.2	49.2	16.3	18.7

In 1971, over half of all males aged 15 and over was household heads, the figure for females was 16.3%. The headship rate showed a slight decrease for males, but an increase for females over the past five years. The highest headship rate was found in respect of both males and females aged 50-59. There was an increase in the headship rate for males in the age group 15-29, but a decrease for ages 30 and above, between 1971 and 1976. For females, the rate showed a general increase in all ages.

E Economic activity of household heads

Table 9.10 shows the percentage distribution of household heads by broad activity status for 1971 and 1976.

Table 9.10 Percentage distribution of household heads by broad activity status, 1971 and 1976

Activity status	1971 %	1976 %
Employed	78.5	73.3
Unemployed	3.0	2.6
Economically inactive	18.5	24.1
Total	100.0	100.0

In 1971, some 78% of household heads was employed, 3% unemployed, and the balance (18.5%) economically inactive. In 1976, rather under three-quarters of household heads was employed (a decrease of 5.2% points) and 2.6% unemployed. There were relatively more household heads who were economically inactive (24.1% as against 18.5%).

Table IX 4 shows the distribution of working household heads by industry and occupation. The following table shows the percentage distribution of working household heads by industry for 1971 and 1976.

Table 9.11 Percentage distribution of working household heads (including unemployed persons with previous job) by industry, 1971 and 1976

<i>Industry</i>	<i>1971</i> %	<i>1976</i> %
Agriculture and fishing	4.2	2.9
Mining and quarrying	0.3	0.1
Manufacturing	39.2	35.2
Electricity, gas and water	0.7	0.7
Construction	7.1	7.7
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	19.3	23.5
Transport, storage and communication	9.7	9.8
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	2.6	3.2
Services	14.2	15.6
Unclassifiable	2.7	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0

The industry distribution of working household heads reflected the position for the working population as a whole. Generally, some 35–40% of working household heads was in manufacturing, about one-fifth to one-quarter in wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels, and rather under one-sixth in services. In 1976, there were relatively more household heads in wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels and less in manufacturing compared with 1971.

Table 9.12 shows the percentage distribution of working household heads by occupation.

Table 9.12 Percentage distribution of working household heads (including unemployed persons with previous job) by occupation, 1971 and 1976

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>1971</i> %	<i>1976</i> %
Professional, technical and related workers	4.6	5.5
Administrative and managerial workers	4.3	4.0
Clerical and related workers	6.8	7.3
Sales workers	13.7	15.6
Service workers	15.2	15.8
Agricultural workers and fisherfolk	4.1	3.1
Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	47.6	46.7
Armed forces and unclassifiable	3.7	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0

Of working household heads, the largest occupational group related to production occupations, followed by sales and service occupations. Over the past five years, there was a slight increase in the proportion of working household heads in professional and technical occupations, clerical occupations along with sales and service occupations; but a decrease in respect of administrative and managerial occupations, agricultural and production occupations.

F Household income

1 Changes in the household income distribution

In the 1971 Census, incomes were counted *de jure*, i.e. a direct question on household income in respect of the calendar month before the census reference period. In the 1976 By-census, incomes were counted *de facto*, i.e. information derived from income of persons who were found to be in the household during the census reference night. Thus, in 1976, for those households whose only bread winners were not in the household during the census reference night, and whose other members had no 'other cash income', income would become '0'. For the purposes of the analysis, such zero income households (which totalled 46,810) have been excluded from the 1976 data.

Table IX 5 shows the distribution of households by household income and household size. The following table compares the household income distribution in 1971 and 1976. It should be noted that the comparisons which follow make no allowance for the depreciation in the value of money.

Table 9.13 Percentage distribution of domestic households by household income, 1971 and 1976

<i>Household income (HK\$)</i>	<i>1971</i> %	<i>1976</i> %
Under 400	15.3	4.9
400– 599	24.0	5.4
600– 799	19.7	9.2
800– 999	11.3	9.6
1,000–1,199	9.5	10.8
1,200–1,499	7.3	13.5
1,500–1,999	4.7	16.1
2,000–2,499	3.3	10.4
2,500–4,499	3.2	13.8
4,500 and over	1.7	6.3
Total	100.0	100.0

For households receiving incomes under \$1,000 a month, the proportion decreased from 70.3% in 1971 to 29.1% in 1976 (a reduction of 41.2% points). The household income over \$1,000 was generally more spread in 1976 than in 1971. For the medium income bracket (\$1,000–\$2,500), the proportion in 1976 was twice that in 1971; for the income bracket over \$2,500, the proportion increased by four times over the 5-year period.

2 Geographical variations in the household income distribution

Table 9.14 shows the percentage distribution of households by household income and census area.

Table 9.14 Percentage distribution of domestic households by household income by census area, 1976

<i>Household income (HK\$)</i>	<i>Hong Kong Island</i> %	<i>Kowloon</i> %	<i>New Kowloon</i> %	<i>New Territories</i> %	<i>Marine</i> %
Under 1,000	22.5	26.5	30.9	35.6	37.9
1,000–1,999	35.8	40.0	42.5	43.5	32.3
2,000–2,999	18.1	16.9	16.2	13.5	14.5
3,000–4,499	11.3	9.1	6.6	5.2	7.7
4,500 and over	12.3	7.5	3.8	2.2	7.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

For households receiving incomes under \$1,000 a month, the highest proportion was found in Marine, followed by the New Territories. New Kowloon also had a large proportion of households with incomes under \$1,000. There were generally larger concentrations in the medium income bracket (\$1,000–\$2,000) for all areas (except Marine), particularly for New Kowloon and the New Territories. The household income over \$2,000 was more spread on Hong Kong Island than in any other area.

3 Median household income by district

The following table shows the median household income by census district for 1971 and 1976.

Table 9.15 Median household income by census district, 1971 and 1976

<i>Census district</i>	<i>1971</i> (HK\$)	<i>1976</i> (HK\$)	<i>Income index</i> (all areas=100)	
			<i>1971</i>	<i>1976</i>
Central	839	1,773	119	124
Sheung Wan	727	1,468	103	103
West	758	1,630	107	114
Mid-levels and Pok Fu Lam	2,489	4,836	352	339
Peak	4,972	8,379	702	588
Wan Chai	788	1,540	111	108

Table 9.15 *continued*

<i>Census district</i>	<i>1971 (HK\$)</i>	<i>1976 (HK\$)</i>	<i>Income index (all areas=100)</i>	
			<i>1971</i>	<i>1976</i>
Tai Hang	1,175	2,197	166	154
North Point	1,010	1,940	143	136
Shau Kei Wan	670	1,509	95	106
Aberdeen	690	1,442	97	101
South	1,200	2,116	169	148
Hong Kong Island	830	1,735	117	122
Tsim Sha Tsui	1,146	2,010	162	141
Yau Ma Tei	738	1,340	104	94
Mong Kok	728	1,430	103	100
Hung Hom	762	1,409	108	99
Ho Man Tin	1,417	1,947	200	137
Kowloon	792	1,491	112	105
Cheung Sha Wan	641	1,381	91	97
Shek Kip Mei	668	1,365	94	96
Kowloon Tong	2,406	4,757	340	334
Kai Tak	655	1,352	93	95
Ngau Tau Kok	775	1,439	109	101
Lei Yue Mun	588	1,246	83	87
New Kowloon	666	1,362	94	96
Tsuen Wan	651	1,332	92	93
Yuen Long	520	1,129	73	79
Tai Po	518	1,154	73	81
Islands and Sai Kung	464	1,040	66	73
New Territories	567	1,233	80	87
Marine	785	1,248	111	88
All areas	708	1,425	100	100

The overall median household income showed an increase of two times, from \$708 in 1971 to \$1,425 in 1976. Discounting the 51% increase in consumer prices between 1971 and 1976, the real income of households is estimated to have increased by an average of 5.4% a year over the 5-year period.

The pattern of the median household income varied as between districts. The district with the highest median household income was the Peak, followed by Mid-levels and Pok Fu Lam. The district with the lowest median household income was Islands and Sai Kung, followed by Yuen Long and Tai Po. The position in respect of the ranking of the districts by order of median household income remained effectively unchanged over the past five years. For a number of districts, the median household income increased at a faster rate than for the overall median household income for all districts – Central, West, Shau Kei Wan, Aberdeen on Hong Kong Island; Cheung Sha Wan, Shek Kip Mei, Kai Tak, Lei Yue Mun in New Kowloon; and all districts in the New Territories. The median household income for all districts in Kowloon showed a smaller increase than the overall median household income over the period.

4 Median household income by household size

Table 9.16 shows the median household income by household size for 1971 and 1976.

Table 9.16 *Median household income by household size, 1971 and 1976*

<i>Household size</i>	<i>1971 (HK\$)</i>	<i>1976 (HK\$)</i>	<i>% change (1976/1971)</i>
1	439	706	+ 61
2	626	1,182	+ 89
3	705	1,364	+ 93
4	747	1,483	+ 99
5	757	1,580	+109
6	764	1,710	+124

Table 9.16 *continued*

Household size	1971	1976	% change
	(HK\$)	(HK\$)	(1976/1971)
7	787	1,876	+138
8	839	2,098	+150
9	907	2,209	+144
10 and over	1,064	2,704	+154
Overall	708	1,425	+101

Generally, the median household income was low for single-person households. It increased with household size, at a declining rate, until household size 5. At household size 6 and over, the median household income increased at an increasing rate.

Over the past five years, the rate of increase in the median household income for large sized households was faster than for the median household income for small and medium sized households. This was particularly so for households with 10 or more persons. On the other hand, the median household income for single-person households had the lowest rate of increase over the period.

5 Disparity of the household income distribution

The Lorenz curve (which plots the cumulative percentage of incomes against the cumulative percentage of households) is normally used to indicate inequalities in the distribution of income. A diagonal line drawn at 45° depicts the state when incomes are equally distributed. Thus, the closer the curve is to the diagonal the greater is the equality in the distribution of income. The following table shows the cumulative percentage of households and the corresponding cumulative percentage of incomes for 1971 and 1976 as can be seen from the curves in Figure 9.1.

Table 9.17 Cumulative percentage of households and incomes, 1971 and 1976

Household income (HK\$)	1971		1976	
	Household	Income	Household	Income
Under 200	4.8	0.7	1.8	0.1
200– 399	15.3	3.9	4.9	0.6
400– 599	39.3	15.9	10.3	1.9
600– 799	59.0	28.8	19.4	5.2
800– 999	70.3	40.4	29.1	9.5
1,000–1,199	79.8	50.5	39.8	15.4
1,200–1,499	87.1	60.4	53.4	24.5
1,500–1,999	91.8	68.7	69.5	38.7
2,000–2,499	95.1	76.1	79.9	50.4
2,500–4,499	98.3	87.3	93.7	73.4
4,500 and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The lowest 20% of households in the cumulative percentage distribution was found to have 6.2% of all incomes in 1971 and 5.4% in 1976, whereas the uppermost 20% of households shared 49.3% of incomes in both years. The overall average income of the uppermost 20% of households was 8 to 9 times that of the lowest 20%.

The Gini coefficient, which measures the area between a 45° line and the Lorenz curve, can be calculated to provide an overall indication of the position in relation to the distribution of income. The value of a Gini coefficient lies between 0 and 1, with 0 indicating complete equality and 1 complete inequality. The overall Gini coefficients for 1971 and 1976 were both 0.43 (rounded to two decimal points). However, this figure has not made any allowance for differences in the household size distribution between 1971 and 1976. It has been observed from the analysis in section F 4 that household income varied with household size; the larger the household, the higher the household income. Thus, the overall Gini coefficient is somewhat crude as a measure and cannot provide an accurate indication of the actual change in income disparities over the period. For a better indication of the change, the Gini coefficients for households of different sizes have been calculated for 1971 and 1976 as shown in the following table.

Figure 9.1

Lorenz Curves, 1971 and 1976

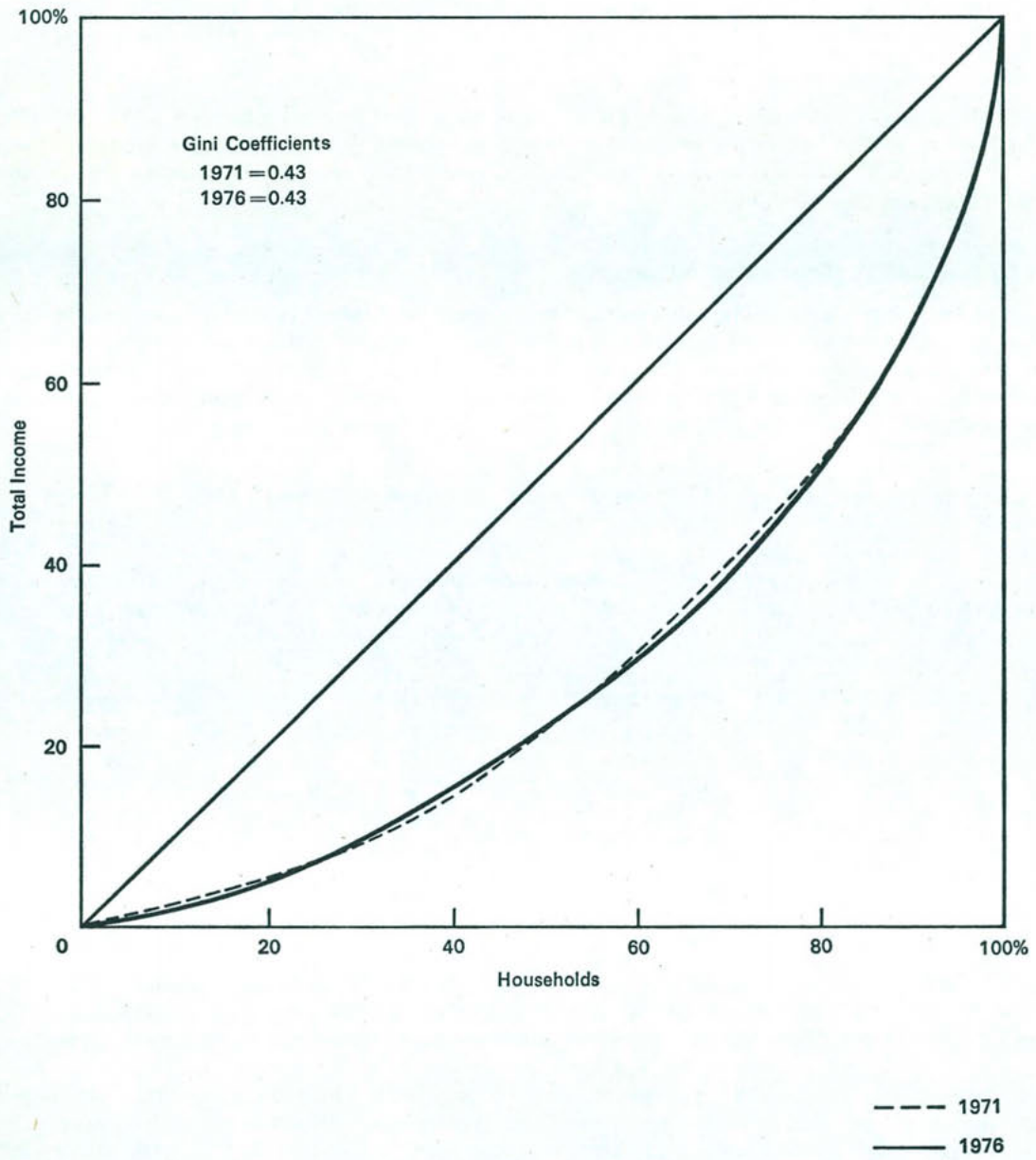


Table 9.18 Gini coefficients by household size, 1971 and 1976

<i>Household size</i>	<i>1971</i>	<i>1976</i>
1	0.42	0.46
2	0.43	0.43
3	0.42	0.41
4	0.42	0.41
5	0.40	0.40
6	0.38	0.38
7	0.37	0.36
8	0.36	0.34
9	0.36	0.34
10 and over	0.39	0.33
Overall	0.43	0.43

The Gini coefficient is found to vary inversely with household size; the larger the household, the smaller the coefficient. The Gini coefficients for medium and large sized households showed a slight decrease comparing 1976 with 1971.

G Employment of household members

1 Number of working household members and household size

Table IX 6 shows the distribution of households by household size and working household members. Working household members refer to all who worked at least 15 hours during the 7-day reference period, including those who were on leave. The following table shows the average number of working household members by household size.

Table 9.19 Average number of working members and dependency ratio of domestic households* by household size, 1976

<i>Household size</i>	<i>Average working members</i>	<i>Dependency ratio (non-working member: working member)</i>
1	1.0	—
2	1.5	0.3
3	1.7	0.8
4	1.8	1.2
5	2.0	1.5
6	2.3	1.6
7	2.7	1.6
8	3.1	1.6
9	3.4	1.7
10 and over	4.3	1.5
Overall	2.0	1.2

*86,630 households (8.7% of total domestic households) which had no working members are excluded.

There was a direct relationship between number of working household members and household size. Generally, for medium sized households (2 to 5 persons), the average number of working members increased with household size, but at a slower rate; thus, the dependency ratio of the household (defined as being the ratio of non-working members to working members in a household) increased with household size. For example, for households with 5 persons, each working member had to support 1.5 non-working members as against 0.8 for households with 3 persons. For large sized households, the rate of increase in the average number of working members was such that the dependency ratio of the household remained effectively unchanged with household size. For all households, the average number of working members was 2 and the overall dependency ratio 1.2.

2 Number of working household members by area

Table IX 7 shows the distribution of households by working household members by census area. The following table shows the average size of households and average number of working household members by census area.

Table 9.20 Average household size and average working household members by census area, 1976

<i>Census area</i>	<i>Average household size (A)</i>	<i>Average working household members (B)</i>	<i>Ratio (A:B)</i>
Hong Kong Island	4.1	1.8	2.3
Kowloon	3.7	1.7	2.2
New Kowloon	4.4	1.9	2.3
New Territories	4.4	1.7	2.6
Marine	6.4	3.4	1.9
All areas	4.2	1.8	2.3

For the urban areas (Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and New Kowloon), Kowloon had a slightly lower average number of working household members than the other two areas. The New Territories also had a low average number of working household members. On the other hand, Marine had the highest average overall.

When the average number of working household members is related to the average household size by area it is found that for each household, on average, in the urban areas, each person working supported 1.2 persons not working, as against 1.6 persons for the New Territories and only 0.9 person for Marine. Overall, each person working supported 1.3 persons not working.

Definition of Terms

Activity status – The relationship between a person and the organisation in which he worked and his relation to others within the organisation.

Age – The number of complete years passed since birth.

Census areas – Hong Kong is commonly divided into four main areas, viz. Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, New Kowloon and the New Territories. For the By-census, the New Territories were further divided into Tsuen Wan, Tai Po, Yuen Long, and Islands and Sai Kung areas. The area boundaries are shown in the maps at Appendices D and E. Marine is a separate census area; it includes the waters adjoining the areas of Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, New Kowloon and the New Territories up to the international square boundary.

Census districts – The smaller geographical divisions within a census area. For the By-census, all the census areas were delineated into 33 census districts, the boundaries of which are shown in the maps at Appendices D and E.

Collective household – Any group of 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.

Domestic household – Any group of persons, whether related or not, who lived together in the same living quarter and shared the food or expense of the household; or any person who was responsible for producing his own meals and no-one else's meals.

Economically inactive population – Persons who were not engaged in productive work for at least 15 hours during the seven days before enumeration, excluding outworkers, the self-employed, unpaid workers, farmers and fisherfolk, persons on leave, and persons who were currently unemployed.

Employed population – Persons aged 14 and over who were engaged in productive work for at least 15 hours during the seven days before enumeration (the hour criterion did not apply to outworkers, the self-employed, unpaid workers, farmers and fisherfolk) and who were on leave.

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 degrees of inequality of income distribution. The value of a Gini coefficient lies between 0 and 1, with 0 indicating complete equality and 1 complete inequality.

Household composition – The structure of a household in terms of (a) number of family nuclei and (b) relationship between family nuclei.

Nuclear family – This consists of one of the following combinations:—

- (a) a married couple without children, or
- (b) a married couple with one or more never-married children, or
- (c) one parent (either father or mother) with one or more never-married children.

Vertically extended nuclear family – A nuclear family with other related persons not of the same generation, e.g. a married couple with one parent.

Horizontally extended nuclear family – A nuclear family with other related persons of the same generation, e.g. a married couple with unmarried brothers/sisters.

Vertically related nuclear families – Related nuclear families belonging to different generations.

Horizontally related nuclear families – Related nuclear families belonging to the same generation.

(Note: Household composition is derived from the 'relationship to head of household' of each person enumerated in a domestic household.)

Household head – The person recognised by other members of the household to be responsible for making major decision of the household.

Household income – Sum of personal income (i.e. earnings in cash from main employment and other cash income) of persons aged 12 or over who were found to be in the household during the census reference night. For those households whose only bread winners were not in the household during the census reference night, and whose other members had no 'other cash income', income would become '0'.

Household size – The number of persons who were found to be in the household during the census reference night.

Income index – A figure obtained by expressing as a ratio to 100 the median household income of each census district to that for all districts taken together. The purpose of these indices is to facilitate the comparison of median household income between individual census districts.

Industry – The activity of the establishment in which an economically active person worked. The classification used in the By-census follows the major divisions of the International Standard Industrial Classification

Agriculture and fishing – Includes growing of rice, vegetables, flowers and fruits; keeping of pigs and poultry; beam trawling, single-boat trawling, pair trawling, long lining, hand lining, purse seining, gill netting, oyster and pond fish culture.

Mining and quarrying – Includes metal ore mining and processing; stone quarrying.

Manufacturing – Includes 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; manufacture of food, beverage, tobacco, footwear, leather products, rubber products, plastic products, wood products, printed matters and paper products, metal products and machinery, chemicals and chemical products, glass and pottery.

Electricity, gas and water – Includes electric light and power, town gas and water supply.

Construction – Includes building construction, civil engineering; plumbing, electrical wiring, air-conditioning installation and repair.

Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels – Includes wholesale and retail trade, import and export trade, hawkers and peddlers; Chinese general brokers and other commercial agents; restaurants and cafés, hotels and rooming houses.

Transport, storage and communication – Includes land transport, water transport, air transport, services allied to transport; storage and warehousing; posts and telecommunications.

Financing, insurance, real estate and business services – Includes finance, insurance, real estate; offices of lawyers, accountants, auditors, architects, surveyors, advertising agents, data processing services; chambers of commerce and trade unions.

Services – Includes government services and armed forces, education services, medical, dental and other health services, sanitary services; welfare institutions, religious organisations; cinemas and theatres, radio and television broadcasting, libraries and museums; electrical repair shops and automobile repair garages, and other household and personal services.

Unclassifiable – Includes persons in industries inadequately described or unclassifiable.

Lorenz curve – A mathematical curve showing the cumulative percentage of one category against that of another. In this chapter, it shows the cumulative percentage of total income against the cumulative percentage of total households.

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

Median household income – The average household income so calculated that 50% of the total number of households has incomes above this figure while the other 50% has incomes below it.

Occupation – The kind of work done during the reference period by a person employed (or performed previously by the unemployed). The classification used in the By-census follows the major groups of the International Standard Classification of Occupation.

Professional, technical and related workers – Includes qualified professional scientists, doctors and dentists, architects, engineers and surveyors, marine and aviation officers and engineers; university academic staff, qualified teachers; system analysts and computer programmers; lawyers, accountants; members of religious orders; writers, artists, sportsmen, librarians, social workers; nurses and other para-medical workers; and other technicians.

Administrative and managerial workers – Includes administrative officers in government service; consular staff; directors, managers and working proprietors (except wholesale and retail trade, import and export, catering and lodging services) in industry, commerce, transport and services.

Clerical and related workers – Includes executive officers in government service; stenographers and typists, punching and computing machine operators, book-keepers and clerks of any kind; transport conductors, postmen, telephone operators, ship's radio officers and flight radio operators.

Sales workers – Includes managers and working proprietors in wholesale and retail, import and export trade; sales supervisors, salesmen, shop assistants and hawkers.

Service workers – Includes managers and working proprietors of catering and lodging services; hotel and domestic staff, building caretakers; laundry workers, barbers and hairdressers; police and other disciplined services; tourist guides and other service workers.

Agricultural workers and fisherfolk – Includes master farmers, farm hands, gardeners in parks; master fishermen, fishermen, fish farmers and oyster culturists.

Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers – Includes foremen and supervisors in manufacturing and construction industries; miners and quarrymen, metal and chemical processers, food and beverage processers, tobacco workers, textile workers, tailors and other clothing workers, shoe-makers and other leather workers, blacksmiths, tool-makers, fitters and machinists, radio and electrical workers, goldsmiths and jewellers, glass and pottery workers, rubber and plastic product workers, printing and painting workers, musical instrument makers and other production workers; bricklayers, carpenters and other construction workers, and stationary engine operators; hand packers, dockers and loaders, riggers and crane operators; seamen, drivers and lighthouse operators.

Armed forces and unclassifiable – Includes members of the armed services of Britain and other countries, persons in occupation inadequately described or unclassifiable.

Rural areas – All the areas in the New Territories excluding Tsuen Wan.

Sex-age-specific headship rate – The proportion which the number of household heads in a specific sex and age group bears to the total number of persons in that sex-age group.

Unemployed – Persons between 15 and 64 years of age and not of independent means, who during the seven days before enumeration worked less than 15 hours but were seeking work (the hour criterion did not apply to outworkers, the self-employed, unpaid workers, farmers and fisherfolk). This excludes those on sick leave or holiday but includes those who were waiting to take up a job, or just commencing work, or those who were not seeking work because they believed work was not available, or because of temporary sickness, or those who were temporarily or indefinitely laid off work. Special rules applied to farmers and fisherfolk. 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, fisherfolk 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.

Urban areas – The areas comprising Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, New Kowloon and Tsuen Wan.

Chapter X

Housing Characteristics

A Introduction

The 1976 By-census indicated a total stock of 942,620 living quarters. Of these, 847,380 (or 89.9%) were occupied at the time of the Census. The stock of living quarters as at 1971 was 707,110 and the number occupied 654,810 (or 92.6%).

'Living quarter' as defined in the Census was a quarter occupied for living, eating and sleeping or a quarter built for habitation and not being occupied. The analysis in this chapter relates to occupied living quarters only; the 95,240 vacant living quarters are excluded. For the By-census purposes, 'vacant' living quarters were defined to include not only unoccupied living quarters, but also living quarters whose occupants were temporarily absent during the census reference night.

B Types of living quarters

1 Distribution of living quarters by type of living quarter

Table X 1 shows the distribution of living quarters by type. The following table compares the distribution in 1971 and 1976.

Table 10.1 Distribution of living quarters by type, 1971 and 1976

Type of living quarter	1971		1976	
		%		%
Public and aided housing blocks				
Self-contained	141,964	21.7	220,430	26.0
Non-self-contained	118,067	18.0	117,240	13.8
Private housing blocks	260,800	39.9	352,080	41.6
Modern houses	7,214	1.1	5,480	0.6
Simple stone houses/cottages	49,876	7.6	40,470	4.8
Other permanent housing	10,551	1.6	29,610	3.5
Temporary housing	66,338	10.1	82,070	9.7
Total	654,810	100.0	847,380	100.0

Over the past five years, there was an increase of 78,466 self-contained living quarters in public and aided housing, compared with an increase of 91,280 in private housing. The comparison for private housing is made on the total number of living quarters, including some 12,000 non-self-contained living quarters in 1976 because of limitations in the availability of data in 1971; the effect of these limitations would be an underestimate of the increase in self-contained living quarters between 1971 and 1976 as the number of non-self-contained living quarters was diminishing. For public and aided housing, the stock of self-contained living quarters increased at an average of 10.0% a year; the figure for private housing was 6.4%. Overall, about 40% of total occupied living quarters was in public and aided housing, which was slightly less than the proportion for private housing (41.6%).

2 Geographical distribution of living quarters

Table 10.2 compares the geographical distribution of living quarters in 1971 and 1976.

Table 10.2 Distribution of living quarters by census area, 1971 and 1976

Census area	1971		1976	
		%		%
Hong Kong Island	164,064	25.1	200,420	23.7
Kowloon	109,617	16.7	136,780	16.1
New Kowloon	256,635	39.2	317,480	37.4
Tsuen Wan	48,237	7.4	86,320	10.2
New Territories (excluding Tsuen Wan)	76,257	11.6	106,380	12.6
All areas	654,810	100.0	847,380	100.0

There are some variations in the geographical distribution of living quarters as between 1971 and 1976. The trend over the past five years has been for the proportions of living quarters on Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and New Kowloon to decrease, and for those in Tsuen Wan and the New Territories (excluding Tsuen Wan) to increase. In absolute terms, the number of living quarters in each area increased between 1971 and 1976; the largest increase (78.9%) was found in Tsuen Wan, followed by the New Territories (excluding Tsuen Wan) (39.5%). For the other three areas, the increase was of the order of 22% to 25%. The total stock of living quarters increased by 192,570 over the 5-year period; of this figure, rather under one-third was in New Kowloon and just over one-third in Tsuen Wan and the New Territories (excluding Tsuen Wan).

Table 10.3 shows the percentage distribution of living quarters by type and census area for 1971 and 1976.

Table 10.3 Percentage distribution of living quarters by type by census area, 1971 and 1976

Type of living quarter	Hong Kong	Kowloon	New	Tsuen	New Territories
	Island		Kowloon	Wan	(excluding
	%	%	%	%	Tsuen Wan)
					%
1971					
Public and aided housing blocks					
Self-contained	14.9	5.4	34.3	45.3	2.2
Non-self-contained	5.5	3.8	35.0	31.0	—
Private housing blocks	65.0	84.2	20.2	8.9	7.5
Modern houses	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	6.3
Simple stone houses/cottages	2.7	0.4	3.2	4.9	45.2
Other permanent housing	3.2	1.8	0.6	1.1	1.6
Temporary housing	8.1	4.2	6.3	8.2	37.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1976					
Public and aided housing blocks					
Self-contained	18.0	13.0	35.9	53.9	5.7
Non-self-contained	4.0	3.1	28.7	16.0	—
Private housing blocks	65.2	77.0	24.0	21.0	20.7
Modern houses	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.9
Simple stone houses*/cottages	0.8	—	1.4	0.6	31.7
Other permanent housing	5.1	4.4	2.0	0.6	6.0
Temporary housing	6.3	2.1	7.8	7.8	33.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Simple stone houses in urban areas have been classified under the 'temporary housing' category.

The distribution of living quarters by type differed markedly as between census areas. In 1976, a large majority (65% to 77%) of living quarters on Hong Kong Island and Kowloon was in private housing and in New Kowloon and Tsuen Wan in public and aided housing, whereas just under two-thirds in the New Territories (excluding Tsuen Wan) was simple stone houses/cottages and temporary structures.

For public and aided housing, the proportion of self-contained living quarters showed a marked increase in all areas over the past five years, particularly for Tsuen Wan (an increase of 8.6% points) and Kowloon (an increase of 7.6% points). On the other hand, there was a substantial decrease in the proportion of non-self-contained living quarters in Tsuen Wan (a decrease of 15% points). The overall proportion of public and aided housing living quarters in Tsuen Wan was significantly lower in 1976 than in 1971, and the same position applied to New Kowloon.

The proportion of private housing living quarters remained unchanged on Hong Kong Island, but increased substantially in Tsuen Wan (from 8.9% to 21.0%) and the New Territories (excluding Tsuen Wan) (from 7.5% to 20.7%) between 1971 and 1976. There was a significant decrease in the proportion for Kowloon over the period.

The proportion of simple stone houses/cottages and temporary structures decreased substantially in most areas between 1971 and 1976. The proportion of temporary structures in New Kowloon, however, showed a slight increase over the 5-year period.

C Sharing of living quarters

1 Degree of sharing by type of living quarter

Table X 2 shows the degree of sharing by type of living quarter. The following table shows the degree of sharing by type of living quarter for 1971 and 1976.

Table 10.4 Degree of sharing* by type of living quarter, 1971 and 1976

<i>Type of living quarter</i>	<i>1971</i>	<i>1976</i>
Public and aided housing blocks		
Self-contained	1.00	1.00
Non-self-contained	1.02	1.03
Private housing blocks	1.67	1.45
Modern houses	1.20	1.08
Simple stone houses/cottages	1.15	1.04
Other permanent housing	1.02	1.04
Temporary housing	1.08	1.13
Overall	1.29	1.21

*Average number of domestic households in a living quarter.

The degree of sharing varied as between different types of living quarters. Generally, the highest degree of sharing was in private housing. For self-contained living quarters in public and aided housing, the degree of sharing was effectively 1 (i.e. one unit, one household).

The degree of sharing in private housing living quarters decreased by 13.2% over the past five years (from 1.67 to 1.45). For temporary housing, the degree of sharing showed a slight increase over the period.

2 Degree of sharing by area

Table 10.5 shows the degree of sharing by census district for 1971 and 1976.

Table 10.5 Degree of sharing by census district, 1971 and 1976

<i>Census district</i>	<i>1971</i>	<i>1976</i>
Central	1.48	1.28
Sheung Wan	1.49	1.40
West	1.53	1.34
Mid-levels and Pok Fu Lam	1.11	1.08
Peak	1.17	1.16
Wan Chai	1.70	1.50
Tai Hang	1.29	1.21
North Point	1.38	1.27
Shau Kei Wan	1.24	1.15
Aberdeen	1.07	1.07
South	1.06	1.08
Hong Kong Island	1.36	1.24
Tsim Sha Tsui	1.48	1.36
Yau Ma Tei	1.95	1.79
Mong Kok	1.84	1.56
Hung Hom	1.69	1.51
Ho Man Tin	1.06	1.03
Kowloon	1.69	1.48
Cheung Sha Wan	1.79	1.54
Shek Kip Mei	1.07	1.06
Kowloon Tong	1.10	1.04
Kai Tak	1.10	1.09
Ngau Tau Kok	1.07	1.10
Lei Yue Mun	1.02	1.02
New Kowloon	1.18	1.14

Table 10.5 continued

<i>Census district</i>	<i>1971</i>	<i>1976</i>
Tsuen Wan	1.14	1.12
Yuen Long	1.05	1.05
Tai Po	1.06	1.06
Islands and Sai Kung	1.10	1.08
New Territories	1.09	1.09
All areas	1.29	1.21

There were some marked variations in the degree of sharing as between census districts. The highest degree of sharing was found in Yau Ma Tei. Slightly lower were Mong Kok, Cheung Sha Wan, Hung Hom and Wan Chai in that order. For these five districts, there were, on average, 1.5 or more households in a living quarter. For the other districts, the degree of sharing was under 1.5. The generally low degree of sharing, ranging from 1.02 to 1.10, for New Kowloon districts (except Cheung Sha Wan) can be related to the predominance of public and aided housing in these areas.

Over the past five years, there was a decrease in the degree of sharing for practically all districts – except for South on Hong Kong Island and Ngau Tau Kok in New Kowloon. The decrease was more marked for Central, West, Wan Chai on Hong Kong Island; Tsim Sha Tsui, Yau Ma Tei, Mong Kok, Hung Hom in Kowloon; and Cheung Sha Wan in New Kowloon. For the other districts in New Kowloon, the degree of sharing showed little change, and the same applied to all districts in the New Territories.

D Number of occupants in living quarters

Table X 3 shows the distribution of living quarters by type and number of occupants. The following table gives the percentage distribution for 1971 and 1976.

Table 10.6 Percentage distribution of living quarters by type by number of occupants*, 1971 and 1976

<i>Type of living quarter</i>	<i>1-2</i> %	<i>3-4</i> %	<i>5-6</i> %	<i>7-8</i> %	<i>9 and over</i> %	<i>Total</i> %
1971						
Public and aided housing blocks						
Self-contained	7.3	22.4	37.5	23.9	8.9	100.0
Non-self-contained	14.6	22.6	27.9	22.6	12.3	100.0
Private housing blocks	12.4	22.1	24.0	17.8	23.7	100.0
Modern houses	19.5	28.3	23.2	13.8	15.2	100.0
Simple stone houses/cottages	20.7	21.6	23.3	19.4	15.0	100.0
Other permanent housing	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
Overall	14.4	22.1	27.3	19.9	16.3	100.0
1976						
Public and aided housing blocks						
Self-contained	10.3	25.8	38.1	20.2	5.6	100.0
Non-self-contained	19.2	26.4	28.5	18.6	7.3	100.0
Private housing blocks	18.1	28.0	26.6	15.0	12.3	100.0
Modern houses	25.2	29.6	25.9	10.2	9.1	100.0
Simple stone houses/cottages	29.6	23.7	22.8	14.2	9.7	100.0
Other permanent housing	40.2	29.6	19.7	6.8	3.7	100.0
Temporary housing	30.1	26.8	20.8	13.1	9.2	100.0
Overall	18.7	27.0	28.9	16.3	9.1	100.0

*Number of persons who were found to be in a living quarter during the census reference night.

A very large proportion of living quarters had 3–6 occupants, 55.9% in 1976 as compared with 49.4% in 1971. The increase was due to there being an increasing number of living quarters with 3–4 occupants over the 5-year period. There was also a marked increase in the proportion of living quarters with only 1–2 occupants (from 14.4% to 18.7%).

There were some significant variations in the occupancy of living quarters as between different types of housing. A majority of living quarters in public and aided housing, particularly for self-contained living quarters, and of those in private housing had 3–6 occupants. These proportions have increased by 3% to 9% points over the past five years. The increase was more marked for private housing living quarters. There was also an increase in the proportion of living quarters with 1–2 occupants in either case. A large majority of the other types of living quarters had 1–4 occupants.

Table 10.7 compares the average number of occupants in a living quarter in 1971 and 1976.

Table 10.7 Average number of occupants by type of living quarter by census area, 1971 and 1976

Type of living quarter	Hong Kong Island	Kowloon	New Kowloon	Tsuen Wan	New Territories (excluding TsuenWan)	All areas
1971						
Public and aided housing blocks						
Self-contained	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.5	4.6	5.6
Non-self-contained	5.6	5.9	5.4	5.3	—	5.5
Private housing blocks	6.2	6.7	6.6	7.0	5.6	6.5
Modern houses	5.5	5.8	6.1	7.3	5.1	5.4
Simple stone houses/cottages	6.4	6.7	6.5	7.0	5.1	5.5
Other permanent housing	4.8	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.8	4.6
Temporary housing	5.2	4.0	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9
Overall	6.0	6.5	5.7	5.6	5.0	5.8
1976						
Public and aided housing blocks						
Self-contained	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.2	4.5	5.2
Non-self-contained	4.9	5.2	4.8	5.2	—	4.9
Private housing blocks	5.1	5.5	5.3	5.3	4.5	5.2
Modern houses	5.0	4.5	5.6	5.2	4.1	4.5
Simple stone houses*/cottages	5.9	—	5.0	5.2	4.4	4.6
Other permanent housing	3.6	3.4	4.0	2.7	3.6	3.6
Temporary housing	4.9	3.9	4.2	5.0	4.6	4.5
Overall	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.2	4.5	5.0

*Simple stone houses in urban areas have been classified under the 'temporary housing' category.

Over the past five years, there was an overall decrease in the average number of occupants for all types of living quarters. The decrease was more significant for private housing living quarters; as a result, the average numbers for private housing living quarters and self-contained living quarters in public and aided housing were both the same – which however were still somewhat higher than those for the other types of living quarters. The average number was particularly low for other permanent housing which included living quarters in hotels, commercial/industrial buildings and other institutions.

The variations in the average number of occupants as between areas were less marked in 1976 than in 1971. The same position applied to most types of living quarters. Overall, Kowloon still had the largest average number (5.3 occupants), which differed only marginally from that for Tsuen Wan (5.2 occupants). Hong Kong Island and New Kowloon had the same average number, and the rural areas had the lowest (4.5 occupants). For public and aided housing, the decrease in the average number over the 5-year period was more significant for Hong Kong Island than for any other area. For private housing, the decrease was more significant for Tsuen Wan – the decrease for the other areas was roughly of the same order.

E Accommodation of households

1 Type of housing and accommodation

The analysis in this and the succeeding sections of this chapter relates to housing of domestic households. Table X 4 shows the distribution of households by type of accommodation. The following table shows the distribution of households and population by type of housing for 1971 and 1976.

Table 10.8 Distribution of domestic households and population by type of housing, 1971 and 1976

Type of housing	1971				1976			
	Domestic Household		Estimated population		Domestic Households		Estimated population	
		%		%		%		%
Public and aided	263,174	31.1	1,428,390	37.7	347,620	35.1	1,758,780	42.2
Private*	511,860	60.4	2,043,420	53.9	552,810	55.8	2,046,880	49.1
Temporary	71,636	8.5	320,060	8.4	89,860	9.1	362,730	8.7
Total	846,670	100.0	3,791,870	100.0	990,290	100.0	4,168,390	100.0

*The figures for 1971 include households in resettlement cottages.

A larger proportion of both households and population was found in public and aided housing in 1976 than in 1971 (an increase of 4% points and 4.5% points respectively). The position was reversed for private housing. For temporary housing, the proportion showed a slight increase over the period. In absolute terms, the number of households in public and aided housing increased by 32% (and population by 23%) between 1971 and 1976. For private housing, the increase of households was 8% (with a marginal increase for population). There was an increase of 25% of households (but only 13% of population) in temporary housing. Overall, the population increased by 376,520; of this figure, 88% was in public and aided housing. As a result, under half of the population was in private housing in 1976, as compared with over 54% in 1971.

Table 10.9 compares the accommodation of households in 1971 and 1976.

Table 10.9 Percentage distribution of domestic households by type of accommodation, 1971 and 1976

Type of accommodation	1971 %	1976 %
House/cottage	8.0	4.8
Flat/floor	38.7	48.4
Room/cubicle	42.1	35.7
Bedspace	1.7	1.9
Verandah etc.*	2.0	0.3
Temporary structure	7.5	8.9
Total	100.0	100.0

*Including storerooms, shops, workshops etc.

In 1976, nearly half of households was occupying a flat/floor, compared with 38.7% in 1971. There was a reduction in the proportion of households living in rooms/cubicles (from 42.1% to 35.7%). The proportion of households living in bedspaces remained at just under 2%. For temporary structures, the proportion showed a slight increase over the 5-year period.

2 Distribution of households sharing living quarters by area

Table X 5 shows the distribution of households by sharing/not sharing living quarters and census area. The following table compares the percentage distribution in 1971 and 1976.

Table 10.10 Percentage distribution of households by sharing/not sharing living quarters by census area, 1971 and 1976

Census area	1971		1976	
	Sharing %	Not sharing %	Sharing %	Not sharing %
Hong Kong Island	41.3	58.7	30.5	69.5
Kowloon	59.8	40.2	48.0	52.0
New Kowloon	23.0	77.0	19.0	81.0
Tsuen Wan	17.1	82.9	16.8	83.2
New Territories (excluding Tsuen Wan)	10.6	89.4	9.4	90.6
All areas	34.3	65.7	26.1	73.9

In 1971, 34.3% of households shared living quarters; in 1976, it was 26.1%. This proportion varied as between census areas. The highest proportion of households sharing living quarters was found in Kowloon, followed by Hong Kong Island. For both areas, the proportion showed a significant decrease over the past five years, particularly for Kowloon. For New Kowloon, the proportion decreased only by 4.0% points, and for Tsuen Wan and the New Territories (excluding Tsuen Wan) remained effectively unchanged. In 1976, nearly half of households in Kowloon still shared living quarters and rather under one-third on Hong Kong Island, compared with the somewhat lower figure, ranging from 10% to 20% for the other areas.

F Tenure of accommodation

Table X 6 shows the distribution of households by type of accommodation and tenure. Table 10.11 shows the percentage distribution for 1971 and 1976.

Table 10.11 Percentage distribution of domestic households by tenure, 1971 and 1976

<i>Tenure</i>	<i>1971</i> %	<i>1976</i> %
Own the premises	18.1	23.2
Sole tenant	45.5	46.3
Main tenant	5.9	4.3
Sub-tenant	20.2	14.5
Co-tenant	4.1	4.7
Rent free	6.2	3.5
Rent subsidised*	—	3.5
Total	100.0	100.0

*Information is not separately available for 1971. Households with rent subsidised could have been classified in the appropriate 'tenant' category depending on the terms under which the accommodation was held.

Over the past five years, there was a significant increase in the proportion of households owning their premises (an increase of 5.1% points). For those renting accommodation, the proportions of sole tenants and co-tenants showed a slight increase over the period. On the other hand, the proportion of main tenants and sub-tenants was down by 7.3% points. In 1976, nearly one-quarter and rather under half of households were owner-occupiers and sole tenants respectively. The proportion of sub-tenants was under 15%; that for other tenants, under 10%.

G Household size and housing

Table X 7 shows the distribution of households by household size and number of households in a living quarter and type of housing. The following table shows the household size distribution by type of housing for 1971 and 1976.

Table 10.12 Percentage distribution of domestic households by household size by type of housing, 1971 and 1976

<i>Household size</i>	<i>1971</i>				<i>1976</i>			
	<i>Public and aided</i> %	<i>Private*</i> %	<i>Temporary</i> %	<i>Overall</i> %	<i>Public and aided</i> %	<i>Private</i> %	<i>Temporary</i> %	<i>Overall</i> %
1-2	12.6	35.2	31.6	27.8	14.5	37.3	33.4	28.9
3-4	22.3	27.1	20.8	25.1	25.7	29.9	28.4	28.3
5-6	32.5	20.3	22.1	24.3	34.4	20.6	20.8	25.4
7-8	22.7	11.6	16.9	15.5	19.3	8.8	11.8	12.8
9 and over	9.9	5.8	8.6	7.3	6.1	3.4	5.6	4.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*The figures include households in resettlement cottages.

For both public and private housing, there was a larger proportion of small (1-2 persons) and medium (3-6 persons) sized households in 1976 than in 1971. The increase was of the order of 1.9% to 5.3% points. For temporary housing, the increase was mainly for households with 3-4 persons. In 1976, one-third of households in public and aided housing was found in the 5-6 person category, whereas the largest concentrations for those in private and temporary housing were in the 1-2 person category.

Table 10.13 shows the average size of households by type of housing for 1971 and 1976.

Table 10.13 Average size of domestic households by type of housing, 1971 and 1976

<i>Type of housing</i>	<i>1971</i>	<i>1976</i>
Public and aided	5.4	5.1
Private*	4.0	3.7
Temporary	4.5	4.0
Overall	4.5	4.2

*The figure for 1971 includes households in resettlement cottages.

Over the past five years, there has been a general decrease in the average size of households. The decrease was roughly of the same order for both public and private housing. There was also a significant decrease in the average household size for temporary housing. In 1976, households in public and aided housing contained, on average, 1.4 persons more than those in private housing. This finding is consistent with that noted in section D that the average number of occupants in a living quarter for private housing was the same as that for public and aided housing, due to there being a higher degree of sharing in private housing living quarters.

Table 10.14 shows the difference in the average household size for households sharing living quarters and those not sharing as between types of housing.

Table 10.14 Average size of households by type of housing by sharing/not sharing living quarters, 1976

<i>Type of housing</i>	<i>Not sharing</i>	<i>Sharing</i>
Public and aided	5.1	2.3
Private	4.5	2.7
Temporary	4.2	3.4
Overall	4.7	2.7

For households sharing living quarters, the average household size was appreciably lower than that for those not sharing. The difference was particularly marked for those in public and aided housing (5.1 persons as against 2.3 persons). For the non-shared households, the average household size was higher for those in public and aided housing than in private housing. The position was reversed for those sharing living quarters.

H Household income and housing

Table X 8 shows the distribution of households by household income and type of housing. The following table gives the percentage distribution.

Table 10.15 Percentage distribution of domestic households by household income by type of housing, 1976

<i>Household income (HK\$)</i>	<i>Public and aided %</i>	<i>Private %</i>	<i>Temporary %</i>
Under 400	4.2	4.5	8.8
400- 999	24.0	22.6	34.8
1,000-1,499	28.1	21.6	25.9
1,500-1,999	18.9	14.8	14.5
2,000-2,499	11.5	10.2	7.3
2,500-2,999	6.2	6.0	3.8
3,000-4,499	5.9	10.0	3.7
4,500-5,999	0.9	4.3	0.7
6,000 and over	0.3	6.0	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Figures in this table exclude all '0' income households.

There were marked differences in the income pattern of households as between public and private housing. The income level was generally higher for those in private housing than in public and aided housing. 75.2% of households in public and aided housing received incomes under \$2,000 a month; the figure for those in private housing was 63.5%. The household income over \$2,000 was more spread in private housing than in public and aided housing. Households in temporary housing had significantly lower incomes than those in the other types of housing.

Table 10.16 shows the median household income by type of housing and census district.

Table 10.16 Median household income by type of housing by census district, 1976

<i>Census district</i>	<i>Public and aided (HK\$)</i>	<i>Private (HK\$)</i>	<i>Temporary (HK\$)</i>
Central	—	1,788	1,100
Sheung Wan	—	1,488	866
West	1,829	1,630	1,187
Mid-levels and Pok Fu Lam	—	5,162	1,110
Peak	—	8,379	—
Wan Chai	—	1,561	1,075
Tai Hang	1,972	2,330	1,190
North Point	2,174	1,925	1,160
Shau Kei Wan	1,525	1,608	1,340
Aberdeen	1,471	1,392	1,170
South	—	4,916	1,211
Hong Kong Island	1,590	1,842	1,227
Tsim Sha Tsui	—	2,029	900
Yau Ma Tei	—	1,349	1,042
Mong Kok	—	1,439	999
Hung Hom	1,608	1,386	1,055
Ho Man Tin	1,604	4,237	966
Kowloon	1,605	1,483	1,017
Cheung Sha Wan	1,411	1,409	1,040
Shek Kip Mei	1,346	1,922	1,031
Kowloon Tong	—	5,628	1,271
Kai Tak	1,370	1,411	1,131
Ngau Tau Kok	1,437	1,575	986
Lei Yue Mun	1,249	1,468	1,157
New Kowloon	1,342	1,494	1,103
Tsuen Wan	1,313	1,433	1,160
Yuen Long	979	1,175	1,068
Tai Po	1,278	1,251	1,064
Islands and Sai Kung	—	1,089	719
New Territories	1,293	1,266	1,071
All areas	1,380	1,542	1,103

Note: Figures in this table exclude all '0' income households.

The pattern of median household income varied as between types of housing and between census districts. The highest median household income (\$2,174) in public and aided housing was found in North Point, followed by Tai Hang and West on Hong Kong Island, and Hung Hom and Ho Man Tin in Kowloon. For the other districts, it varied between \$1,250 and \$1,500, except for Yuen Long which had the lowest of \$979. For private housing, the range of variations was larger. For example, the highest median household income in private housing was \$8,379 on the Peak, followed by Kowloon Tong in Kowloon, and Mid-levels and Pok Fu Lam on Hong Kong Island – all above \$5,000. The lowest figure was \$1,089 in Islands and Sai Kung. For the other districts, it was in most cases under \$2,000. The median household income of households in temporary housing varied between \$1,000 and \$1,200 in most districts. The highest figure for this category of households was \$1,340 in Shau Kei Wan on Hong Kong Island, and the lowest \$719 in Islands and Sai Kung in the New Territories.

For a number of districts, the median household income was significantly higher in public and aided housing than in private housing – North Point, West, Aberdeen on Hong Kong Island and Hung Hom in Kowloon. The position was reversed for the other districts.

I Household rent and housing

1 Household rent distribution by type of housing

Table X 9 shows the distribution of households by household rent and type of housing. The following table shows the percentage distribution by household rent and type of housing.

Table 10.17 Percentage distribution of domestic households by household rent by type of housing, 1976

Household rent (HK\$)	Public and aided	Private	Temporary
	%	%	%
Under 50	45.3	7.9	46.1
50- 99	23.7	10.4	23.8
100- 199	25.9	18.3	20.0
200- 399	4.8	28.8	7.9
400- 599	0.3	14.8	2.2
600- 799	—	9.4	—
800- 999	—	4.3	—
1,000-1,499	—	3.5	—
1,500 and over	—	2.6	—
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rent free	(1.1%)	(38.6%)	(69.6%)

38.6% of households in private housing paid no rent for their accommodation; the figure for temporary housing was 69.6%. For public and aided housing, it was only 1.1% (mainly those households occupying cottages). Excluding those paying no rent, about 69% of households in public and aided housing paid less than \$100 monthly on rent, a large majority of these households paying less than \$50. The remaining households in this category paid between \$100 and \$400 a month with 0.3% households paying \$400-\$600.

In private housing, the spread of rent paid by households was wider than in public and aided housing, ranging from under \$600 to over \$1,500. About 20% of households paid rents of over \$600.

There were marked similarities in the rent distribution as between public and temporary housing.

2 Median rent by district

Table 10.18 shows the median rent by public and private housing and census district.

Table 10.18 Median rent by type of housing by census district, 1976

Census district	Public and aided (HK\$)	Private (HK\$)	All housing sectors (HK\$)	Rent index (all areas=100)
Central	—	299	295	240
Sheung Wan	—	255	250	203
West	158	278	245	199
Mid-levels and Pok Fu Lam	—	888	845	687
Peak	—	1,281	1,281	1,041
Wan Chai	—	314	314	255
Tai Hang	279	445	367	298
North Point	191	360	317	258
Shau Kei Wan	40	260	65	53
Aberdeen	105	256	109	89
South	—	578	392	319
Hong Kong Island	102	337	216	176
Tsim Sha Tsui	—	476	475	386
Yau Ma Tei	—	247	247	201
Mong Kok	—	263	262	213
Hung Hom	139	254	219	178
Ho Man Tin	183	687	217	176
Kowloon	167	271	251	204

Table 10.18 *continued*

<i>Census district</i>	<i>Public and aided (HK\$)</i>	<i>Private (HK\$)</i>	<i>All housing sectors (HK\$)</i>	<i>Rent index (all areas=100)</i>
Cheung Sha Wan	96	221	183	149
Shek Kip Mei	41	142	43	35
Kowloon Tong	—	390	307	250
Kai Tak	41	239	47	38
Ngau Tau Kok	46	311	73	59
Lei Yue Mun	49	64	48	39
New Kowloon	45	238	63	51
Tsuen Wan	81	261	99	80
Yuen Long	43	131	78	63
Tai Po	183	200	129	105
Islands and Sai Kung	—	199	188	153
New Territories	79	218	99	80
All areas	59	274	123	100

Note: Figures in this table exclude all rent-free households.

The district with the highest median rent was the Peak, which was six times higher than that for Hong Kong Island as a whole and five times than that for Kowloon – both were about twice the median rent for all districts. The next highest rental districts were Mid-levels and Pok Fu Lam, Tsim Sha Tsui, South, Tai Hang, North Point, Wan Chai, Kowloon Tong, Central and Mong Kok in that order – the median rents for all these districts were more than twice that overall. On the other hand, those districts where public and aided housing was predominant had rents much lower than the overall median rent – Shau Kei Wan, Aberdeen on Hong Kong Island; Shek Kip Mei, Kai Tak, Ngau Tau Kok, Lei Yue Mun in New Kowloon and Tsuen Wan, Yuen Long in the New Territories.

For public and aided housing, the highest median rent (\$279) was found in Tai Hang, which was rather under two-thirds of the median rent for private housing in the same district. The lowest median rent for public and aided housing was about \$40–\$50 in most of the districts in New Kowloon and in Shau Kei Wan on Hong Kong Island and Yuen Long in the New Territories.

J Household income and household rent

Table X 10 shows the distribution of households by household income and household rent. The following table compares the proportion of household income paid on rent in 1971 and 1976.

Table 10.19 Proportion of household income paid on rent by household income, 1971 and 1976

<i>Household income (HK\$)</i>	<i>1971 %</i>	<i>1976 %</i>	<i>Difference (1976/1971) %</i>
Under 200	21	25	+ 4
200– 399	13	16	+ 3
400– 599	10	14	+ 4
600– 799	10	12	+ 2
800– 999	14	10	– 4
1,000–1,199	12	11	– 1
1,200–1,499	30	10	–20
1,500–1,999	15	8	– 7
2,000–2,499	16	7	– 9
2,500–4,499	14	6	– 8
4,500 and over	13	8	– 5

Note: Figures in this table exclude all '0' income and rent-free households.

Generally, the higher the incomes of households the lower the proportion of household income is paid on rent. In 1976, high income (over \$4,500) households, on average, paid 8% of their household income on rent; the figure for high-middle income (\$1,500–\$4,499) households was 6–8%, and for low-middle income (\$800–\$1,499) households 10%, with low income (\$200–\$799) households paying 12–16%. Households with incomes under \$200, on average, paid one-quarter of their household incomes on rent. For low income households, the proportion showed

a slight increase (2%–4% points) over the past five years; whereas for high income households, the proportion showed an overall decrease. This pattern of change is reflective of the differential increase in income and rent for the high and low income households over the period.

Table 10.20 shows the proportion of household income paid on rent by type of housing for 1971 and 1976.

Table 10.20 Proportion of household income paid on rent by type of housing, 1971 and 1976

<i>Type of housing</i>	<i>1971</i>	<i>1976</i>
	%	%
Public and aided	6	4
Private*	19	19
Temporary	8	5

*The figure for 1971 includes households in resettlement cottages.

Note: Figures in this table exclude all '0' income and rent-free households.

The proportion of household income paid on rent was substantially higher in private housing than in public and aided housing, 19% as compared with some 4%–6%. For private housing, the proportion remained unchanged over the past five years, and the proportion for public and aided housing decreased by 2% points. It should be noted that this proportion takes no account of the marked differentials for different types of living quarters (hence different types of households in respect of household income and rent paid) within each housing sector. It is a broad indicator of differences in the rent-income pattern as between types of housing and over time.

Definition of Terms

Census areas – Hong Kong is commonly divided into four main areas, viz. Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, New Kowloon and the New Territories. For the By-census, the New Territories were further divided into Tsuen Wan, Tai Po, Yuen Long, and Islands and Sai Kung areas. The area boundaries are shown in the maps at Appendices D and E. Marine is a separate census area; it includes the waters adjoining the areas of Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, New Kowloon and the New Territories up to the international square boundary.

Census districts – The smaller geographical divisions within a census area. For the By-census, all the census areas were delineated into 33 census districts, the boundaries of which are shown in the maps at Appendices D and E.

Degree of sharing – The average number of domestic households in a living quarter. The degree of sharing for a particular type of living quarter or census district was obtained by dividing the total number of domestic households by the total number of living quarters of that type or in that district.

Domestic household – Any group of persons, whether related or not, who lived together in the same living quarter and shared the food or expense of the household; or any person who was responsible for producing his own meals and no-one else's meals.

Household income – Sum of personal income (i.e. earnings in cash from main employment and other cash income) of persons aged 12 or over who were found to be in the household during the census reference night. For those households whose only bread winners were not in the household during the census reference night, and whose other members had no 'other cash income', income would become '0'.

Household rent – The amount paid periodically for the accommodation occupied by a household, after the deduction of any housing allowance received. Where water, electricity and communal cleaning were charged in addition, such payments were not counted as part of rent; but any payment for rates was counted. The rent figures refer to the month of July 1976.

Household size – The number of persons who were found to be in the household during the census reference night.

Living quarter – A quarter occupied exclusively by one household or shared by a limited number of households for living, eating and sleeping, or a quarter built for habitation and not being occupied. It should be internally connected so that the occupants can move between the rooms/cubicles without going outside onto a public corridor, landing or staircase, and should have direct external access to the street, a public corridor, landing or staircase without going through another household's accommodation.

Median household income – The average household income so calculated that 50% of the total number of households has incomes above this figure while the other 50% has incomes below it.

Median rent – The average amount of rent so calculated that 50% of the total number of households pays more than this amount while the other 50% pays less.

Non-self-contained living quarters in public and aided housing blocks – Includes quarters in formerly Marks I, II and III Resettlement Blocks and Government Low Cost Housing Blocks (those units with communal toilets).

Occupants – Persons who were found to be in a living quarter during the census reference night.

Rent index – A figure obtained by expressing as a ratio to 100 the median household rent for each census district to that for all districts taken together. The purpose of these indices is to facilitate the comparison of median household rent between individual census districts.

Self-contained living quarter – A living quarter with its own entrance, water supply, kitchen, toilet and/or bathroom.

Self-contained living quarters in public and aided housing blocks – Includes quarters in formerly converted Marks I and II Resettlement Blocks and Marks IV, V, and VI Blocks, Government Low Cost Housing Blocks (those units each with a separate toilet), and Housing Authority Blocks.

Tenure – The terms or conditions under which the accommodation was held.

Own the premises

Sole tenant – One who rented a whole unit of accommodation 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 unit of accommodation, part of which was occupied by his household and part of which was 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 from a person, who did not live in the premises, part of a unit of accommodation for the use of his household only. He should be sharing the premises with one or more other co-tenants.

Rent free – The household who occupied the accommodation free, with or without permission.

Rent subsidised – The household who received an allowance for rent for the accommodation. (This category was first introduced in the 1976 By-census.)

Type of accommodation – A sub-unit of living space, whether inside a living quarter or not, occupied by a household during the census reference night.

House/cottage – Includes modern houses of one or two storeys with full facilities, Housing Authority cottages and village type/simple stone houses (rural).

Flat/floor – A complete floor occupied by one household, self-contained and non-self-contained as defined above.

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 does not include spaces divided by curtains or portable screens.

Verandah etc. – A space on the exterior of a building which was not completely enclosed, otherwise it was classified as a room or cubicle. Living space in storerooms, shops, workshops etc. was also included under this category.

Temporary structure – Residential structures built of non-permanent or semi-permanent materials. Examples are temporary huts, roof-tops, tents, nissen huts, contractor's matsheds, hawker stalls, squatter huts (urban), farmer's wooden shacks, thatched shops and derelict boats.

Type of housing:

Public and aided housing – Includes Housing Authority blocks and cottages and Housing Society blocks.

Private housing – Includes Government quarters, private housing blocks, modern houses, village type/simple stone houses (rural); and quarters in hotels, hostels, commercial buildings, industrial buildings and institutions.

Temporary housing – Includes temporary huts, roof-tops, tents, nissen huts, contractor's matsheds, hawker stalls, squatter huts (urban), farmer's wooden shacks, thatched shops and derelict boats, and also premises which was not intended for domestic purposes but was occupied during the census reference night such as landings, staircases and working premises in factories and shops.

Type of living quarter:

Public and aided housing blocks – Includes self-contained and non-self-contained quarters in Housing Authority blocks and quarters in Housing Society blocks.

Private housing blocks – Includes self-contained and non-self-contained quarters in private housing blocks.

Modern houses – Bungalows and villas with bathroom, flush toilet system, internal kitchen and running water supply.

Simple stone houses/cottages – Includes Housing Authority cottages and village type/simple stone houses (rural).

Other permanent housing – Includes quarters in government buildings, hotels, hostels, commercial buildings, industrial buildings and institutions.

Temporary housing – Includes temporary huts, roof-tops, tents, nissen huts, contractor's matsheds, hawker stalls, squatter huts (urban), farmer's wooden shacks, thatched shops and derelict boats; and also premises which was not intended for domestic purposes but was occupied during the census reference night such as landings, staircases and working premises in factories and shops.

Vacant living quarters – Includes quarters which were built for habitation not being occupied and quarters whose occupants were temporarily absent during the census reference night.

Chapter XI

Internal Movement

Introduction

Members of the community move around in a variety of circumstances and for a variety of reasons. For the purposes of understanding and planning, analysis of this movement is important. Accordingly, certain questions were asked in the By-census aimed at obtaining some of the necessary information.

This movement is basically of two kinds. The first kind is short term and relates to such things as commuting between home and place of work, home and school, etc. The second kind is of a longer term nature and involves a change in the usual place of residence. Information relevant to both kinds of movement was obtained in the By-census. Analysis of the first kind has been undertaken separately from this report; the present chapter is concerned with the second.

In deciding on the approach to be adopted, it has to be realised that a census is essentially a stock-taking exercise. It is not designed to obtain flow data such as might result in a movement history of individual persons or households save at the cost of undue complexity of the questionnaire (and even then the information would be subject to memory lapse). On the other hand, a degree of past history is obviously necessary in order to realise a concept such as movement. Within these limitations, several approaches are possible for analysing the type of mobility involving change of residence. One can find out, for example, whether a person is still living in the same place in which he was born; how long he has been living where he now is; where he was living before he moved to where he now is; where he was living a fixed period of time ago; and so on.

Each approach has its own uses. For the purposes of the By-census, the 'place of residence at a fixed prior date' was adopted. This was because it is simple and specific and because it provides data on total movement during a specific time interval which was felt to be the most useful for planning purposes. The main specific question related to the place of residence five years earlier (i.e. 1971). The basic unit of enumeration was the household. The head of household was asked whether he had been living at the same address all the time; if not, what his address was five years ago. If it was established that he had moved within the 5-year period, then he and all his household were regarded as having moved. Tabulations of the data and their cross-classification with other variables were then made for both households and persons. It is important to note that the unit of identification is the households as it existed at the time of the By-census; in the large majority of cases, this would be different to what it was five years ago. Thus, the analysis is by reference to what the household became in 1976, not (save in respect of place of residence and reason for move) what it was in 1971.

For the purposes of the analysis, it was agreed with users that the whole of Hong Kong should be divided into 18 migration zones – 7 on Hong Kong Island, 1 in Kowloon, 3 in New Kowloon and 6 covering the new towns and townships in the New Territories and 1 covering rural New Territories. A map showing the boundaries of these zones will be found at Appendix G. The analysis itself starts off with changes of residence in general, and then concentrates on movements between zones as defined above.

This is the first time analysis of this kind has been attempted in a census in Hong Kong. The exercise has, therefore, been to some extent experimental, and it suffers from the absence of any time series for comparison. Should it be decided that it serves a useful purpose and should be continued, improvements can be looked for in the future.

Internal movement overall

For the purposes of the analysis, movements were classified into those occurring (1) within tertiary planning unit, (2) between tertiary planning units of same census district, (3) between census districts of same census area, (4) between census areas, (5) marine to land, and (6) overseas to Hong Kong. In terms of the distance moved, apart from movements from marine to land and from overseas to Hong Kong, types (1) and (2) could be regarded as short-distance movements, and types (3) and (4) as long-distance movements. The following presents the distribution of these movements and their geographical variations.

Table XI 1 gives the distribution of households changed usual place of residence in the past five years by type of movement and census district. Table 11.1 below summarises the movement of households by type of movement and census area.

Table 11.1 Movements of households by type of movement by census area

Type of movement	Hong Kong		New Kowloon	Tsuen Wan	Yuen Long	Islands and Sai Kung		All areas	%
	Island	Kowloon				Tai Po	Sai Kung		
Within tertiary planning unit	26,740	20,500	31,160	6,760	3,890	3,990	1,720	94,760	25.0
Between tertiary planning units of same census district	13,870	10,460	12,510	6,740	2,260	190	400	46,430	12.3
Between census districts of same census area	31 860	19,120	24,150	800	2,220	1,930	—	80,080	21.2
Between census areas	11,790	30,320	32,130	33,270	5,460	5,550	1,720	120,240	31.8
Marine to land	890	330	310	420	190	70	130	2,340	0.6
Overseas to Hong Kong	11,510	7,260	8,780	3,750	1,890	1,070	310	34,570	9.1
Total	96,660	87,990	109,040	51,740	15,910	12,800	4,280	378,420	100.0

Between 1971 and 1976, out of 990,290 households in 1976, 378,420 (38.2%) were recorded as having changed usual place of residence. The majority of these households (53.0%) changed their residence from one census district to another or from one census area to another; about one-third (37.3%) changed their residence within a tertiary planning unit or from one tertiary planning unit to another. For long-distance movements, a relatively higher proportion of households (31.8%) moved to a different census area (involving a longer distance) than to a different census district. For short-distance movements, a higher proportion of households moved to a nearby place within the same tertiary planning unit (involving a shorter distance) than to a different tertiary planning unit, 25.0% as compared with 12.3%.

The pattern of movement in most of the census areas was similar to the overall pattern. In Kowloon, New Kowloon, Tsuen Wan, Yuen Long and Tai Po, long-distance movements, mainly between census areas, accounted for a significantly higher proportion of those households which moved, particularly in Tsuen Wan and Tai Po where the development of Tsuen Wan and Sha Tin New Towns attracted large volume of movements from other census areas. For Hong Kong Island, long-distance movements accounted for only a slightly higher proportion of those households which moved than short-distance movements (43,650 households or 45.2% as compared with 40,610 households or 42.0%), and the concentration was mainly in movements between census districts (33.0%) – a comparatively smaller proportion chose to stay on the other side of the harbour. For Islands and Sai Kung in the New Territories, the concentration was mainly in short-distance movements within a tertiary planning unit (1,720 households or 40.2%).

Table 11.2 shows the percentage distribution of households in each census area by whether moved.

Table 11.2 Percentage distribution of households by whether moved by census area

Whether moved	Hong Kong		New Kowloon	Tsuen Wan	Yuen Long	Islands and Sai Kung		All areas
	Island %	Kowloon %				Tai Po %	Sai Kung %	
Moved	40.5	45.8	30.5	54.2	33.6	28.2	29.8	38.2
Not moved	59.5	54.2	69.5	45.8	66.4	71.8	70.2	61.8
Total	100.0 (238,700)	100.0 (191,920)	100.0 (357,050)	100.0 (95,540)	100.0 (47,370)	100.0 (45,330)	100.0 (14,380)	100.0 (990,290)

Overall, 38.2% of all households had different place of residence compared with their residence five years earlier. This proportion, however, varied as between census areas. Over half of households in Tsuen Wan, compared with less than 30% in Tai Po and Islands and Sai Kung, was classified under this category. In the urban areas of Hong Kong Island and Kowloon, the corresponding proportions were 40.5% and 45.8% respectively, which were still higher than the overall 38.2%. A much lower proportion (30.5%) than the overall was recorded in New Kowloon.

The succeeding sections of this chapter deal with movements between migration zones.

Internal movement between migration zones

A Geographical mobility of households

1 Mobility of households

Table XI 2 shows the distribution of migrant households by area of origin, i.e. residence five years earlier and area of destination, i.e. current residence. The following table summarises the distribution of all migrant households by area of current and previous residence and the net gain and loss for each migration area.

Table 11.3 Movements of households by area of origin by area of destination

<i>Area of origin</i>	<i>Hong Kong Island</i>	<i>Kowloon</i>	<i>New Kowloon</i>	<i>New towns/ market towns</i>	<i>Rural New Territories</i>	<i>All areas</i>
Hong Kong Island	20,830	7,760	9,470	5,020	1,070	44,150
Kowloon	5,540	—	18,060	11,640	1,440	36,680
New Kowloon	4,610	18,780	17,140	17,990	2,000	60,520
New towns/market towns	910	2,180	3,030	1,800	1,940	9,860
Rural New Territories	730	1,600	1,570	4,030	—	7,930
Total (inter-area)	32,620	30,320	49,270	40,480	6,450	159,140
%	20.5	19.0	31.0	25.4	4.1	100.0
Marine	890	330	310	580	230	2,340
Outside Hong Kong	11,510	7,260	8,780	4,430	2,590	34,570
Total (overall)	45,020	37,910	58,360	45,490	9,270	196,050
%	23.0	19.3	29.8	23.2	4.7	100.0
<i>Net gain and loss</i>						
Hong Kong Island	—	+ 2,220	+ 4,860	+ 4,110	+ 340	
Kowloon	- 2,220	—	- 720	+ 9,460	- 160	
New Kowloon	- 4,860	+ 720	—	+14,960	+ 430	
New towns/market towns	- 4,110	- 9,460	-14,960	—	- 2,090	
Rural New Territories	- 340	+ 160	- 430	+ 2,090	—	
Total (inter-area)	-11,530	- 6,360	-11,250	+30,620	- 1,480	
Marine	+ 890	+ 330	+ 310	+ 580	+ 230	
Outside Hong Kong	+11,510	+ 7,260	+ 8,780	+ 4,430	+ 2,590	
Total (overall)	+ 870	+ 1,230	- 2,160	+35,630	+ 1,340	

Approximately 196,000 households were recorded as having moved during the period 1971 to 1976. Excluding the marine sector and movements from 'outside Hong Kong', approximately 159,000 households moved between migration zones within Hong Kong; of these households, the proportions residing in the various areas in 1971 were 38.0% in New Kowloon, 27.7% on Hong Kong Island, 23.1% in Kowloon and 11.2% in the New Territories.

Of the 60,520 households formerly in New Kowloon, 28.3% (17,140) changed their usual place of residence from one migration zone to another within the same area; 31.0% (18,780) moved to Kowloon; and 29.7% (17,990) moved to the new towns and market towns in the New Territories. Some 7.6% (4,610) moved to the other side of the harbour.

Of the 44,150 households formerly on Hong Kong Island, 47.2% (20,830) moved between migration zones on the Island; 21.5% (9,470) moved to New Kowloon; 17.6% (7,760) moved to Kowloon; and 11.4% (5,020) moved to the new towns and market towns.

Kowloon was regarded as one migration zone in the analysis. Of the 36,680 households residing there five years earlier, 49.2% (18,060) moved to New Kowloon; 31.7% (11,640) moved to the new towns and market towns; and 15.1% (5,540) moved to Hong Kong Island.

It is noted that movements from the urban complex (Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and New Kowloon) to the rural part of the New Territories remained very low – only of the order of 2% to 4%. On the other hand, movements from the rural areas to Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and New Kowloon totally accounted for 49.2% (3,900) of the movements there.

On in-migration flows, New Kowloon recorded the largest share of 29.8% of all moved households, followed by the new towns and market towns in the New Territories (23.2%), Hong Kong Island (23.0%), Kowloon (19.3%) and the rural New Territories (4.7%) in that order. Discounting the movements from marine to land and from 'outside Hong Kong', the figures change slightly but the pattern remains the same.

Table 11.3 shows that, in respect of inter-area movements, the new towns and market towns in the New Territories gained from every other migration area (in total 30,620 households), while Hong Kong Island lost to all areas (11,530 households). The second largest loser was New Kowloon, which gained 4,860 households from Hong Kong Island but lost 16,110 households to the other areas, mainly to the new towns. Kowloon had a gain from some areas but a substantial loss to the new towns. The rural New Territories recorded a slight gain from Hong Kong Island and New Kowloon but a loss of 2,090 households to the new towns and market towns.

A different picture emerges when allowance is made for movements from marine to land and from 'outside Hong Kong'. Of all the 196,050 households which moved during the 5-year period, 2,340 were marine households and 34,570 were households living outside Hong Kong five years earlier. Since there is no data on the movements from land to marine and migration of households from Hong Kong to overseas countries during the period, the information on this particular aspect of movement is one-way and its effect was a 'gain' of 36,910 households. These were distributed amongst all migration areas, but for Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and the rural New Territories they counterbalanced the loss due to inter-area movements.

Table 11.4 shows the net gain (excluding movements from 'outside Hong Kong') for each new town and market town during the period 1971-1976. Tsuen Wan New Town had the largest gain from other migration areas (82.0% of the total gain for the new towns and market towns), followed by Sha Tin New Town and Yuen Long Township.

Table 11.4 Net gain of households by new town/market town

<i>New town/market town</i>	<i>Net gain</i>
Tsuen Wan New Town	25,580
Tuen Mun New Town	1,090
Sha Tin New Town	1,900
Yuen Long Township	1,590
Tai Po Township	450
Sheung Shui/Fan Ling Township	590
Total	31,200

2 Rate of migration

For the purpose of comparison, three sets of mobility rates (in, out and net) have been calculated and these are shown at Table 11.5. The table is aimed primarily at illustrating the position in relation to the main old urban areas on the one hand and the individual zones in the New Territories on the other. At Annex XI 2 is a note on how these rates have been calculated.

Table 11.5 In-migration, out-migration and net-migration rates (per 1,000 households) by migration area/zone

<i>Migration area/zone</i>	<i>In-migration</i>	<i>Out-migration</i>	<i>Net-migration</i>
Hong Kong Island	144	190	- 46
Kowloon	163	195	- 32
New Kowloon	140	171	- 31
Tsuen Wan New Town	395	66	+329
Tuen Mun New Town	319	129	+190
Sha Tin New Town	391	113	+278
Yuen Long Township	373	177	+196
Tai Po Township	217	143	+ 74
Sheung Shui/Fan Ling Township	158	94	+ 64
Rural New Territories	100	119	- 19
Marine	—	257	-257

New Kowloon had the second lowest in-migration rate of 140 per 1,000 households, although in absolute terms it had the largest share of all moved households. Hong Kong Island and Kowloon also had low in-migration rates. For the new towns and market towns in the New Territories the rate was much higher. The highest in-migration rate was found in Tsuen Wan New Town, followed by Sha Tin New Town, Yuen Long Township and Tuen Mun New Town. The rates in all these migration zones exceeded 300 per 1,000 households.

On the other hand, the out-migration rate in the new towns and market towns was generally lower than that in the urban areas, the lowest rate being found in respect of the Tsuen Wan New Town. Within the urban areas, Kowloon had the highest out-migration rate, followed by Hong Kong Island and then New Kowloon.

In general, there was a net out-migration of households from the urban areas and a net in-migration to the new towns and market towns in the New Territories. The net-migration rate was higher on Hong Kong Island (-46 per 1,000 households) than in Kowloon and New Kowloon, which were about the same. The net-migration rate was highest in Tsuen Wan New Town and lowest in Sheung Shui and Fan Ling Townships.

B Reason for move

Table XI 3 shows the distribution of households whose heads lived in a different migration zone five years earlier by reason for move and area of destination and household composition and Table XI 4 shows the corresponding distribution by household size.

Table 11.6 below summarises the reasons for move. Of all households which moved, 21.4% cited better housing as a reason for move while 17.5% and 14.1% stated job reasons and forced move respectively. Very few households gave schooling as a reason for move; and the proportion of households which reported better transportation as a reason was also low. The fact that a comparatively high proportion is shown under 'other reasons' (these including households which had moved in from 'outside Hong Kong' five years earlier - 17.6% of all households which moved) is partly attributable to the answers being on a somewhat different pattern than originally expected.

Table 11.6 Percentage distribution by reason for move by area of destination

<i>Reason for move</i>	<i>Hong Kong Island %</i>	<i>Kowloon %</i>	<i>New Kowloon %</i>	<i>New towns/ market towns %</i>	<i>Rural New Territories %</i>	<i>All areas %</i>
Job reasons	24.2	16.5	13.5	12.5	39.8	17.5
Schooling	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8
Better transportation	3.9	7.5	4.7	2.5	1.0	4.4
Better housing	19.2	20.7	18.9	28.8	12.7	21.4
Cheaper rent	5.1	4.9	8.8	10.2	8.7	7.5
Better other amenities	2.6	3.4	2.6	2.5	4.6	2.8
Forced move	12.9	8.5	17.1	17.2	8.1	14.1
Marriage	9.1	10.8	8.0	5.6	4.1	8.0
Other reasons (including last address overseas)	21.7	26.7	25.8	20.2	20.3	23.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The percentage distribution by reason for move shows some variations amongst migrant households in different migration areas. Relatively more households on Hong Kong Island (24.2%) and, particularly, in the rural New Territories (39.8%) gave job reasons as a reason for move there; whereas more households in Kowloon (19.2%), New Kowloon (20.7%) and the new towns (28.8%) gave better housing as a reason. In the urban areas there was a not insignificant proportion of households reporting marriage and forced move as reasons for move. The proportion citing better transportation as a reason for move was much higher amongst those now in Kowloon than in any other area.

C Household composition

Table 11.7 shows the percentage distribution of households by household composition by whether moved.

Table 11.7 Percentage distribution by household composition by whether moved

<i>Household composition</i>	<i>Moved %</i>	<i>Not moved %</i>
One person	15.5	14.7
One nuclear family	62.5	59.7
One extended nuclear family	9.6	11.8
Two or more nuclear families	4.2	6.3
Related persons forming no nuclear family	5.1	5.6
Unrelated persons	3.1	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0

Households of simple family structure tended to be comparatively more mobile. 81.1% of households which moved consisting of a single person, one nuclear family and unrelated persons, whereas the corresponding proportion of households which did not move was 76.3%.

Generally speaking, the percentage distribution by household composition was much the same amongst migrant households in different destination areas, as shown in Table 11.8, though the proportion of households consisting of one nuclear family was highest in the new towns and the rural New Territories; that of a single person or unrelated persons was lower in the new towns than in any other area; and of one extended nuclear family was highest in the new towns and lowest in the rural New Territories.

Table 11.8 Percentage distribution by household composition by area of destination

<i>Household composition</i>	<i>Hong Kong Island %</i>	<i>Kowloon %</i>	<i>New Kowloon %</i>	<i>New towns/ market towns %</i>	<i>Rural New Territories %</i>
One person	16.2	19.4	16.1	10.7	16.3
One nuclear family	63.3	57.3	59.9	68.3	67.0
One extended nuclear family	8.7	9.1	10.2	11.0	5.3
Two or more nuclear families	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.5
Related persons forming no nuclear family	3.9	5.9	6.5	4.1	4.6
Unrelated persons	3.6	4.2	3.0	1.9	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

D Household size

Table 11.9 presents the percentage distribution of households by household size and whether moved.

Table 11.9 Percentage distribution by household size by whether moved

<i>Household size</i>	<i>Moved %</i>	<i>Not moved %</i>
1	15.5	14.7
2	18.3	13.1
3	16.8	12.7
4	17.2	14.1
5	13.1	14.1
6	9.0	12.2
7	5.0	8.6
8	2.7	5.4
9	1.3	2.6
10 and over	1.1	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0

This table shows that migrant households tended to be of smaller rather than larger size. This is consistent with the indications from Table 11.7 in relation to family structure, household size being directly related to the type of family.

Table 11.10 shows the percentage distribution of migrant households by household size and area of destination.

Table 11.10 Percentage distribution by household size by area of destination

<i>Household size</i>	<i>Hong Kong Island %</i>	<i>Kowloon %</i>	<i>New Kowloon %</i>	<i>New towns/ market towns %</i>	<i>Rural New Territories %</i>
1	16.2	19.4	16.1	10.7	16.3
2	19.6	22.2	19.0	12.6	19.1
3	17.7	16.2	17.5	15.3	17.8
4	18.1	13.9	17.2	19.2	17.6
5 and over	28.4	28.3	30.2	42.2	29.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

There were no marked differences in the household size distribution amongst migrant households in the urban areas (i.e. Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and New Kowloon) and the rural New Territories, though the proportions of households of single person and two persons were slightly higher in Kowloon than in the other areas. On the other hand, the pattern was markedly different in the new towns; where there were relatively less households of 1 to 3 persons but more households of larger size. Of those households which moved into the new towns and market towns in the New Territories the proportion consisting of 5 and more persons was 42.2%, compared with the corresponding proportion of less than 30% in the other areas.

The overall average size of migrant households was 3.7 persons, compared with the corresponding figure of 4.3 persons of non-migrant households. The largest average size of both migrant and non-migrant households was found in the new towns and market towns in the New Territories (4.2 persons and 4.7 persons respectively). The average size of migrant households for the other areas was effectively the same as the overall figure of 3.7. The average size of non-migrant households varied as between areas, being lowest in Kowloon (3.8 persons). The relevant data is given in Table 11.11.

Table 11.11 Average size of households by whether moved by area of destination

<i>Whether moved</i>	<i>Hong Kong Island</i>	<i>Kowloon</i>	<i>New Kowloon</i>	<i>New towns/ market towns</i>	<i>Rural New Territories</i>	<i>All areas</i>
Moved	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.2	3.6	3.7
Not moved	4.2	3.8	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.3

E Household income

1 Distribution of household income

Table XI 5 shows the distribution of migrant households by household income and household size. The following table compares the household income distribution of migrant households with that of non-migrant households.

Table 11.12 Percentage distribution by household income by whether moved

<i>Household income (HK\$)</i>	<i>Moved %</i>	<i>Not moved %</i>
Under 200	1.0	1.9
200– 399	2.2	3.3
400– 599	4.9	5.5
600– 799	8.6	9.3
800– 999	10.1	9.5
1,000–1,199	11.9	10.5
1,200–1,499	14.7	13.3
1,500–1,999	15.0	16.5
2,000–2,499	9.1	10.7
2,500–2,999	4.9	6.1
3,000–4,499	7.9	8.0
4,500–5,999	3.7	2.5
6,000–7,499	2.2	1.1
7,500 and over	3.8	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0

This table illustrates differences in the mobility of households at different income levels. High income (over \$4,500) households were relatively the most mobile, then low-middle income (\$800–\$1,499) households and high-middle income (\$1,500–\$4,499) households in that order, with low income (below \$800) households being the least mobile of all.

There were variations in the income patterns amongst migrant households in different migration areas. The percentage distribution of migrant households by household income and area of destination is shown in Table 11.13 below.

Table 11.13 Percentage distribution by household income by area of destination

<i>Household income (HK\$)</i>	<i>Hong Kong Island %</i>	<i>Kowloon %</i>	<i>New Kowloon %</i>	<i>New towns/ market towns %</i>	<i>Rural New Territories %</i>
Under 400	2.1	2.2	4.0	3.7	4.8
400– 799	10.5	12.8	16.0	12.4	20.3
800–1,199	15.0	20.6	22.8	27.8	27.9

Table 11.13 *continued*

<i>Household income (HK\$)</i>	<i>Hong Kong Island %</i>	<i>Kowloon %</i>	<i>New Kowloon %</i>	<i>New towns/ market towns %</i>	<i>Rural New Territories %</i>
1,200–1,499	10.9	16.2	14.1	18.3	12.7
1,500–1,999	13.1	17.2	14.8	16.2	11.4
2,000–2,999	14.9	16.2	12.7	14.1	8.9
3,000–5,999	18.0	11.1	11.3	6.8	8.0
6,000 and over	15.5	3.7	4.3	0.7	6.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Incomes of migrant households were much lower in the rural New Territories than in the other areas; over half was within the income bracket under \$1,200. The new towns and market towns in the New Territories and New Kowloon also had a large proportion of households with incomes under \$1,200. On the other hand, Hong Kong Island had larger concentrations in the higher income bracket over \$3,000 (33.5%) than any other area. As expected, there was a very low proportion of migrant households in the new towns falling within this income bracket (7.5%), since the inter-area movements to the new towns were largely associated with government rehousing programmes and only those households satisfying given income criteria were involved. The proportion of households in the rural New Territories with incomes over \$3,000, though lower than the corresponding proportion in the other areas, was of the order of 14%.

2 Median household income

The following table compares the median household income of migrant and non-migrant households by area of destination.

Table 11.14 Median household income by whether moved by area of destination

<i>Whether moved</i>	<i>Hong Kong Island (HK\$)</i>	<i>Kowloon (HK\$)</i>	<i>New Kowloon (HK\$)</i>	<i>New towns/ market towns (HK\$)</i>	<i>Rural New Territories (HK\$)</i>	<i>All areas (HK\$)</i>
Moved	1,933	1,466	1,352	1,298	1,167	1,431
Not moved	1,697	1,499	1,364	1,316	1,039	1,425
Difference	+236	-33	-12	-18	+128	+6

The overall median household income of migrant households was about the same as that of non-migrant households. There were, however, some variations in the respective income by area of destination. On average, migrant households on Hong Kong Island were better off than non-migrant households; the same was the case in the rural New Territories, though the difference was much smaller. For the other areas, the incomes of non-migrant households were slightly higher than those of migrant households.

F Type of housing

1 Distribution of households by type of housing

Table XI 6 shows the distribution of migrant households by type of housing and household income and Table XI 7 shows the corresponding distribution by household rent. The following table gives the percentage distribution of migrant and non-migrant households by type of housing.

Table 11.15 Percentage distribution by type of housing by whether moved

<i>Type of housing</i>	<i>Moved %</i>	<i>Not moved %</i>
Public and aided housing		
Self-contained	25.1	21.5
Non-self-contained	1.3	15.7
Private housing		
Self-contained	58.8	46.4
Non-self-contained	2.8	5.9
Other permanent housing	2.8	1.4
Temporary housing	9.2	9.1
Total	100.0	100.0

83.9% of migrant households was found in self-contained units, the majority being in private housing; this compared with 67.9% of non-migrant households. Conversely, the overall proportion of non-migrant households occupying non-self-contained accommodation was 21.6% and of migrant households 4.1%.

Table 11.16 shows the percentage distribution of migrant households by type of housing and area of destination.

Table 11.16 Percentage distribution by type of housing by area of destination

Type of housing	Hong Kong	Kowloon	New Kowloon	New towns/ market towns	Rural New Territories
	Island				
	%	%	%	%	%
Public and aided housing					
Self-contained	15.0	17.1	23.1	49.5	—
Non-self-contained	0.2	0.3	3.2	0.5	1.6
Private housing					
Self-contained	76.9	77.5	53.8	39.1	23.1
Non-self-contained	1.0	1.5	1.7	0.5	34.8
Other permanent housing	3.3	2.1	2.1	0.9	17.7
Temporary housing	3.6	1.5	16.1	9.5	22.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Overall, 26.4% of migrant households was found in public and aided housing. This proportion, however, varied as between migration areas. In the new towns and market towns exactly half of households was in public and aided housing, whereas in the urban areas the corresponding proportion ranged from 15% to 26%. Nearly all of these households occupied self-contained accommodation, except that in New Kowloon a small proportion was found in non-self-contained units.

About 77% of migrant households both on Hong Kong Island and Kowloon occupied self-contained units in private housing; this compared with the corresponding proportions of 54% in New Kowloon and 39% in the new towns. In the rural New Territories only 23.1% of migrant households was in private self-contained accommodation; the majority of the rest was in private non-self-contained accommodation and temporary housing. A substantial proportion (17.7%), however, was found in staff quarters or living accommodation in government and other non-domestic buildings and institutions. Within the urban areas, New Kowloon had a much higher proportion of migrant households in temporary housing.

2 Distribution of household income by type of housing

Table 11.17 shows the percentage distribution of migrant households by household income and type of housing.

Table 11.17 Percentage distribution by household income by type of housing

Household income (HK\$)	Public and aided housing		Private housing		Other permanent housing	Temporary housing
	Self-contained	Non-self-contained	Self-contained	Non-self-contained		
	%	%	%	%		
Under 600	7.4	19.1	6.9	14.8	1.7	15.7
600– 999	20.2	28.7	16.2	32.7	4.6	29.7
1,000–1,499	35.0	36.1	22.2	27.8	25.4	29.8
1,500–1,999	17.5	8.7	14.2	11.8	18.7	14.5
2,000–2,499	9.9	4.4	9.7	6.3	8.0	5.4
2,500–2,999	4.7	1.3	5.7	1.8	4.4	1.9
3,000–4,499	4.6	1.3	10.4	3.2	9.2	2.5
4,500 and over	0.7	0.4	14.7	1.6	28.0	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

There were marked differences in the distribution of household income of migrant households in private and public housing. The income level of migrant households in private housing was generally higher than the income level of those in public and aided housing. It may also be noted that the income level of households occupying self-contained accommodation was higher than the income level of those occupying non-self-contained accommodation, in both housing sectors.

The income distribution of migrant households in 'other permanent housing' was significantly affected by households which moved into government quarters. A total of 53.4% of migrant households in this category occupied accommodation in government quarters; of these, 40.5% had incomes more than \$3,000 a month.

3 Distribution of rent by type of housing

Table 11.18 shows the percentage distribution by rent of migrant households by type of housing.

Table 11.18 Percentage distribution by rent by type of housing

Rent (HK\$)	Public and aided housing		Private housing		Other permanent housing	Temporary housing
	Self-contained	Non-self-contained	Self-contained	Non-self-contained		
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Under 100	41.8	95.0	7.7	41.4	47.8	73.5
100– 299	49.9	5.0	40.4	42.3	23.5	21.8
300– 499	8.0	—	20.1	7.8	17.8	4.0
500– 799	0.3	—	16.9	4.7	8.6	0.7
800– 999	—	—	5.2	3.8	1.4	—
1,000–1,499	—	—	5.0	—	0.9	—
1,500–1,999	—	—	1.8	—	—	—
2,000 and over	—	—	2.9	—	—	—
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rent free	(*)	(5.6%)	(33.6%)	(41.7%)	(37.0%)	(54.0%)

*Less than 0.05%.

There was a high proportion of migrant households in all types of housing except public and aided housing paying no rent for their accommodation. The highest proportion was found in temporary housing and the lowest in private self-contained accommodation.

Of migrant households in public and aided housing, 91.7% of those occupying self-contained units paid less than \$300 monthly on rent; and 95% of those occupying non-self-contained units paid less than \$100.

In private housing, the spread of rent paid by migrant households was wider than in public and aided housing, ranging from under \$1,000 for those households occupying non-self-contained accommodation to over \$2,000 for those occupying self-contained accommodation. There was about 10% of households in the latter category paying rents of over \$1,000.

G Age and sex

The analysis presented in this section and the following sections H and I covers the characteristics of the population in the migrant and non-migrant households and the geographical variations in these characteristics amongst the migrant household population.

1 Distribution of age and sex

Table XI 8 shows the distribution of the migrant household population by educational attainment and age and sex. Table 11.19 below summarises the age and sex distribution of the population in the migrant and non-migrant households.

Table 11.19 Percentage distribution of migrant and non-migrant household populations by age by sex

Age group	Migrant household			Non-migrant household		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
0– 9	23.0	22.9	22.9	17.5	16.7	17.1
10–19	17.4	17.4	17.4	26.2	25.9	26.1
20–29	21.2	23.8	22.5	17.6	16.4	17.0
30–39	16.5	12.0	14.3	9.5	8.3	8.9
40–49	10.4	8.4	9.4	11.7	11.3	11.5
50–59	6.6	7.4	7.0	9.8	10.1	10.0
60 and over	4.9	8.1	6.5	7.7	11.3	9.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(372,360)	(354,320)	(726,680)	(1,734,730)	(1,706,980)	(3,441,710)

There were relatively more children aged below 10 and more persons in the working ages between 20 and 40 in the migrant households than in the non-migrant households, 59.7% as compared with 43.0%. There was, however, a significantly higher proportion of the population in the non-migrant households in the age group 10–19 and 40 and over. This difference in the age distribution of the two populations can presumably be related to differences in the family structures of migrant and non-migrant households. As shown in Table 11.7, 81.1% of migrant households consisted of a single person, one nuclear family (with or without unmarried children) and unrelated persons, whereas the corresponding proportion of non-migrant households was 76.3%. Generally, these types of households had a younger population.

A different sex-age pattern between migrant and non-migrant households can be observed. For non-migrant households, the proportions of males in all age groups under 50 were more or less the same as those of females, while in the age group 50 and over the female proportion was higher than the male proportion, the difference being highest in the age group 60 and over. For migrant households, however, while the proportions of males were effectively the same as those of females in all age groups below 20, the male proportion was significantly higher than the female proportion in the age group 30–49. In the age groups 20–29 and 50 and over, the female proportions were higher than the male proportions, same as the case of non-migrant households the difference being highest in the age group 60 and over.

2 Sex ratio

Table 11.20 shows the sex ratio for migrant and non-migrant households.

Table 11.20 Sex ratio for migrant and non-migrant household populations by age

<i>Age group</i>	<i>Migrant household</i>	<i>Non-migrant household</i>
0–19	1,055	1,043
20–29	937	1,093
30–39	1,443	1,161
40–49	1,302	1,052
50 and over	776	830
Overall	1,051	1,016

The overall sex ratio for migrant households was higher than that for non-migrant households – 1,051 males per 1,000 females as compared with 1,016. This was particularly so in the age group 30–49.

H Educational attainment

Table 11.21 compares the educational attainment distribution of the migrant and non-migrant household populations.

Table 11.21 Percentage distribution of migrant and non-migrant household populations by educational attainment

<i>Educational attainment</i>	<i>Migrant household</i> %	<i>Non-migrant household</i> %
No schooling/kindergarten	27.1	24.5
Primary	38.2	44.4
Secondary	28.6	27.6
Matriculation	2.0	1.6
University	4.1	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0

There was no marked disparity in the levels of school attendance as between migrant and non-migrant households. The figures indicate that, generally, the population in the migrant households had slightly higher educational attainment than the population in the non-migrant households.

A substantially different pattern of educational attainment was noted amongst migrant households in different migration areas. The percentage distribution by educational attainment of the migrant household population by area of destination is shown in Table 11.22 below.

Table 11.22 Percentage distribution by educational attainment by area of destination

<i>Educational attainment</i>	<i>Hong Kong Island</i> %	<i>Kowloon</i> %	<i>New Kowloon</i> %	<i>New towns/ market towns</i> %	<i>Rural New Territories</i> %
No schooling/kindergarten	23.6	24.5	27.6	28.7	40.0
Primary	30.3	36.9	38.8	45.3	37.4
Secondary	34.3	32.6	28.4	23.4	17.7
Matriculation	3.6	2.0	1.5	0.9	2.5
University	8.2	4.0	3.7	1.7	2.4
Total	100.0 (159,000)	100.0 (130,830)	100.0 (210,130)	100.0 (192,360)	100.0 (33,740)

Generally, a higher proportion of the migrant household population with secondary or higher level of education was found in the urban areas than in the new towns and market towns and the rural New Territories. For the urban areas, this proportion was highest on Hong Kong Island, which was 46.1%, and lowest in New Kowloon, which was 33.6%. The lowest proportion in all areas was found in the rural New Territories (22.6%). Within the urban areas, the proportion of the migrant household population with university education was much higher on Hong Kong Island than in Kowloon and New Kowloon which had almost equal proportions. On the other hand, the proportion of the migrant household population with primary education was highest in the new towns and market towns and the proportion of those without any formal education was highest in the rural New Territories.

I Labour force and occupation

1 Labour force participation rates by age and sex

Table XI 9 shows the distribution of the economically active population in the migrant households by occupation and age and sex. Table 11.23 below compares the sex-age-specific labour force participation rates for the migrant and non-migrant household populations.

Table 11.23 Sex-age-specific labour force participation rates for migrant and non-migrant household populations

<i>Age group</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Migrant household</i> %	<i>Non-migrant household</i> %
15-19	M	52.2	50.6
	F	52.5	55.1
20-29	M	96.9	93.0
	F	54.2	66.7
30-39	M	99.5	98.4
	F	42.7	41.2
40-49	M	97.9	97.6
	F	44.3	41.9
50-59	M	87.2	88.3
	F	37.3	35.9
60 and over	M	44.2	49.4
	F	18.3	17.7
Overall (15 and over)	M	87.3	81.2
	F	44.6	45.2

The sex-age-specific labour force participation rates for the population in the migrant and non-migrant households both reflected the position for the population as a whole. Generally, the participation rate for males was highest in the age group 30-39. For females, the highest figure was the age group 20-29, then gradually decreasing.

Overall, the male labour force participation rate for migrant households was 6.1% points higher than that for non-migrant households (87.3% as compared with 81.2%), whereas the female participation rate was about the same.

The male and female participation rates for different age groups also varied as between migrant and non-migrant households. The male participation rate for the age group 15-49 was higher for migrant households than for non-migrant households, and *vice versa* for the older age group 50 and over.

On the other hand, the female participation rate for the age group 15-29 was appreciably lower for migrant households than for non-migrant households. For the older age groups, the female participation rate for migrant households was consistently higher than that for non-migrant households.

2 Labour force participation rate by area of destination

Table 11.24 shows the geographical variations in the labour force participation rates amongst the migrant household population.

Table 11.24 Age-specific labour force participation rates by area of destination

Age group	Hong Kong Island %	Kowloon %	New Kowloon %	New towns/ market towns %	Rural New Territories %	All areas %
15-19	42.7	51.9	53.5	58.9	48.5	52.3
20-29	76.1	77.4	74.4	74.8	56.8	74.8
30-39	75.5	77.8	77.0	76.2	68.3	76.2
40-49	71.7	73.3	76.4	75.9	76.0	74.6
50-59	62.9	58.9	61.3	61.7	61.5	61.4
60 and over	32.4	29.6	28.1	23.4	29.6	28.3
Overall (15 and over)	66.0	68.0	66.6	66.9	59.2	66.5

Overall, the labour force participation rate for the migrant household population was 66.5%. However, this varied as between migration areas. The range was from 68.0% in Kowloon to 59.2% in the rural New Territories. The participation rate in the other three areas was around 67%.

The labour force participation rates for the migrant household population in different age groups varied from one migration area to another. The participation rate for those in the age group 20-39 was higher in the urban areas, the highest rate being found in Kowloon, and lower in the rural New Territories. The participation rate for those in the age group 15-19 was highest in the new towns and market towns, and lowest on Hong Kong Island; the pattern was reversed at age 60 and over. For New Kowloon, the participation pattern by age was very similar to that overall.

3 Occupation

The distribution of the economically active population in the migrant and non-migrant households by occupation is given in Table 11.25.

Table 11.25 Percentage distribution of economically active population in migrant and non-migrant households by occupation

Occupation	Migrant household %	Non-migrant household %
Professional, technical and related workers	7.3	5.0
Administrative and managerial workers	3.6	1.8
Clerical and related workers	10.2	9.3
Sales workers	9.9	11.6
Service workers	14.4	14.9
Agricultural workers and fisherfolk	0.9	1.9
Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	50.2	52.4
Armed forces and unclassifiable	3.5	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0

A much higher proportion of workers in the migrant households than in the non-migrant households was professional, technical, administrative and managerial workers (10.9% as compared with 6.8%). The distribution pattern of workers in the migrant households by the other occupational groups was essentially similar to that of workers in the non-migrant households. The majority of them was production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers (50.2% for migrant households as compared with 52.4% for non-migrant households). The second largest single group was service workers, 14.4% for migrant households and 14.9% for non-migrant households. Clerical and sales workers accounted for 20.1% of workers in the migrant households and 20.9% of workers in the non-migrant households.

Table 11.26 below shows the occupational distribution of the economically active population in the migrant households by area of destination.

Table 11.26 Percentage distribution of economically active population in migrant households by occupation by area of destination

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Hong Kong Island %</i>	<i>Kowloon %</i>	<i>New Kowloon %</i>	<i>New towns/ market towns %</i>	<i>Rural New Territories %</i>
Professional, technical and related workers	11.6	6.9	6.9	4.0	6.8
Administrative and managerial workers	7.2	2.7	3.7	1.0	2.0
Clerical and related workers	16.6	11.2	8.8	6.2	3.9
Sales workers	11.3	11.0	8.5	9.8	8.1
Service workers	17.9	15.5	13.2	12.2	12.2
Agricultural workers and fisherfolk	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	14.9
Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	31.4	50.0	55.4	63.4	38.0
Armed forces and unclassifiable	3.5	2.5	3.1	3.0	14.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Some variations were observed amongst workers in the migrant households in different migration areas by occupational groups. The proportion of workers in professional, technical, administrative and managerial occupations was highest on Hong Kong Island and lowest in the new towns and market towns, the difference being as much as 13.8% points. The corresponding proportion in the other urban areas and the rural New Territories was not appreciably different, ranging from 8.8% to 10.6%. On the other hand, production and related workers and transport equipment operators and labourers accounted for 63.4% of workers in the migrant households in the new towns and market towns, and only 31.4% on Hong Kong Island which was the lowest in all areas. Generally, a relatively higher proportionate share of workers in the migrant households was in clerical, sales and service occupations in the two urban areas – Hong Kong Island and Kowloon; there was a higher share of workers in the agricultural occupations in the rural New Territories.

Definition of Terms

Age – The number of complete years passed since birth.

Area of destination – The area where the head of a migrant household was enumerated in the By-census.

Area of origin – The area where the head of a migrant household lived five years earlier.

Census areas – Hong Kong is commonly divided into four main areas, viz. Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, New Kowloon and the New Territories. For the By-census, the New Territories were further divided into Tsuen Wan, Yuen Long, Tai Po, and Islands and Sai Kung areas. The area boundaries are shown in the maps at Appendices D and E. Marine is a separate census area; it includes the waters adjoining the areas of Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, New Kowloon and the New Territories up to the international square boundary.

Census districts – The smaller geographical divisions within a census area. For the By-census, all the census areas were delineated into 33 census districts, the boundaries of which are shown in the maps at Appendices D and E.

Economically active population (labour force) – Persons aged 14 and over who were engaged in productive work for at least 15 hours during the seven days before enumeration (the hour criterion did not apply to outworkers, the self-employed, unpaid workers, farmers and fisherfolk), or who were on leave; and persons aged 15 to 64 who would have been engaged in productive work but were currently unemployed.

Educational attainment – The highest level (class or year) of general education attained in primary, secondary, and matriculation classes or at a university.

Primary – Primary I–VI in the Hong Kong school system, including private tuition.

Secondary – Middle I–V in Chinese schools or Form I–V in English or Anglo-Chinese schools.

Matriculation – Middle VI in Chinese schools or Lower and Upper Forms VI in English or Anglo-Chinese schools.

University – This refers to persons attending full-time courses at a university/other post-secondary institution leading to a degree or diploma, or persons taking a correspondence course leading to a degree, or persons who had undertaken full-time degree courses but failed, or persons who had obtained first or higher degrees at a university/other post-secondary institution.

(*Note:* For persons who were undertaking/had undertaken technical and vocational training, only their highest level of general education was recorded.)

Household – A group of persons 'sleeping under the same roof and eating from the same pot', or any person who was responsible for producing his own meals and no-one else's meals.

Household composition – The structure of a household in terms of (a) number of family nuclei and (b) relationship between family nuclei.

Nuclear family – This consists of one of the following combinations:

- (a) a married couple without children, or
- (b) a married couple with one or more never-married children, or
- (c) one parent (either father or mother) with one or more never-married children.

Vertically extended nuclear family – A nuclear family with other related persons not of the same generation, e.g. a married couple with one parent.

Horizontally extended nuclear family – A nuclear family with other related persons of the same generation, e.g. a married couple with unmarried brothers/sisters.

Vertically related nuclear families – Related nuclear families belonging to different generations.

Horizontally related nuclear families – Related nuclear families belonging to the same generation.

(*Note:* Household composition is derived from the 'relationship to head of household' of each person enumerated in a domestic household.)

Household head – The person recognised by other members of the household to be responsible for making major decision of the household.

Household income – Sum of personal income (i.e. earnings in cash from main employment and other cash income) of persons aged 12 or over who were found to be in the household during the census reference night. For those households whose only bread winners were not in the household during the census reference night, and whose other members had no 'other cash income', income would become '0'.

Household rent – The amount paid periodically for the accommodation occupied by a household, after the deduction of any housing allowance received. Where water, electricity and communal cleaning were charged in addition, such payments were not counted as part of rent; but any payment for rates was counted. The rent figures refer to the month of July 1976.

Household size – The number of persons who were found to be in the household during the census reference night.

Labour force participation rate – The proportion which the number of persons aged from 14 upwards who were working or unemployed during the reference period bears to the total number of persons aged 14 and over.

Median household income – The average household income so calculated that 50% of the total number of households has incomes above this figure while the other 50% has incomes below it.

Migrant household – A household whose head lived in a different migration zone five years earlier before he moved to where he now is.

Migration zone – For the By-census, Hong Kong was divided into 18 migration zones.

These were:

- 1 Hong Kong Island North-West
- 2 Hong Kong Island North-Mid
- 3 Hong Kong Island North-East
- 4 Mid-levels
- 5 Peak-Pok Fu Lam
- 6 Aberdeen
- 7 Hong Kong Island South-East
- 8 Kowloon
- 9 New Kowloon West
- 10 New Kowloon North-East
- 11 New Kowloon South
- 12 Tsuen Wan New Town
- 13 Tuen Mun New Town
- 14 Sha Tin New Town
- 15 Yuen Long Township
- 16 Tai Po Township
- 17 Sheung Shui/Fan Ling Township
- 18 Rural New Territories

Non-self-contained accommodation in public and aided housing – Includes quarters in formerly Marks I, II and III Resettlement Blocks, Government Low Cost Housing Blocks (those units with communal toilets) and Housing Authority cottages.

Occupation – The kind of work done during the reference period by a person employed (or performed previously by the unemployed). The classification used in the By-census follows the major groups of the International Standard Classification of Occupation.

Professional, technical and related workers – Includes qualified professional scientists, doctors and dentists, architects, engineers and surveyors, marine and aviation officers and engineers; university academic staff, qualified teachers; system analysts and computer programmers; lawyers, accountants; members of religious orders; writers, artists, sportsmen, librarians, social workers; nurses and other para-medical workers; and other technicians.

Administrative and managerial workers – Includes administrative officers in government service; consular staff; directors, managers and working proprietors (except wholesale and retail trade, import and export, catering and lodging services) in industry, commerce, transport and services.

Clerical and related workers – Includes executive officers in government service; stenographers and typists, punching and computing machine operators, book-keepers and clerks of any kind; transport conductors, postmen, telephone operators, ship's radio officers and flight radio operators.

Sales workers – Includes managers and working proprietors in wholesale and retail, import and export trade; sales supervisors, salesmen, shop assistants and hawkers.

Service workers – Includes managers and working proprietors of catering and lodging services; hotel and domestic staff, building caretakers; laundry workers, barbers and hairdressers; police and other disciplined services; tourist guides and other service workers.

Agricultural workers and fisherfolk – Includes master farmers, farm hands, gardeners in parks; master fishermen, fishermen, fish farmers and oyster culturists.

Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers – Includes foremen and supervisors in manufacturing and construction industries; miners and quarrymen, metal and chemical processers, food and beverage processers, tobacco workers, textile workers, tailors and other clothing workers, shoe-makers and other leather workers, blacksmiths, tool-makers, fitters and machinists, radio and electrical workers, goldsmiths and jewellers, glass and pottery workers, rubber and plastic product workers, printing and painting workers, musical instrument makers and other production workers; bricklayers, carpenters and other construction workers, and stationary engine operators; hand packers, dockers and loaders, riggers and crane operators; seamen, drivers and lighthouse operators.

Armed forces and unclassifiable – Includes members of the armed services of Britain and other countries, persons in occupation inadequately described or unclassifiable.

Rate of migration – The ratio of the number of movers in an interval of time to the population at risk during that interval. See Annex XI 2 for the calculation of the rate.

Rural New Territories – All the areas in the New Territories excluding the new towns (Tsuen Wan New Town, Tuen Mun New Town and Sha Tin New Town) and market towns (Yuen Long Township, Tai Po Township and Sheung Shui/Fan Ling Township).

Self-contained accommodation – A living quarter with its own entrance, water supply, kitchen, toilet and/or bathroom.

Self-contained accommodation in public and aided housing – Includes quarters in formerly converted Marks I and II Resettlement Blocks and Marks IV, V, and VI Blocks, Government Low Cost Housing Blocks (those units each with a separate toilet), and Housing Authority Blocks.

Sex-age-specific labour force participation rate – The proportion which the number of persons in a specific sex and age group who were working or unemployed during the reference period bears to the total number of persons in that sex-age group.

Sex ratio – The number of males per 1,000 females.

Tertiary planning unit – The smallest town planning unit. For town planning purposes, the whole area of Hong Kong is delineated into primary planning units, secondary planning units and tertiary planning units. There are altogether 234 tertiary planning units.

Type of housing:

Public and aided housing – Includes Housing Authority blocks and cottages and Housing Society blocks.

Private housing – Includes Government quarters, private housing blocks, modern houses, village type/simple stone houses (rural); and quarters in hotels, hostels, commercial buildings, industrial buildings and institutions.

Temporary housing – Includes temporary huts, roof-tops, tents, nissen huts, contractor's matsheds, hawker stalls, squatter huts (urban), farmer's wooden shacks, thatched shops and derelict boats, and also premises which was not intended for domestic purposes but was occupied during the census reference night such as landings, staircases and working premises in factories and shops.

Urban areas, main old – The areas comprising Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and New Kowloon.

A Note on Rate of Migration

A measure of the rate of mobility is expressed as the ratio of the number of movers in an interval of time to the population at risk during that interval, i.e.

$$m = \frac{M}{P} \cdot k$$

where m = the mobility rate
 M = the number of movers
 P = the population at risk
 k = a constant, such as 1,000

In migration analysis, every move is an out-migration with respect to the area of origin and an in-migration with respect to the area of destination. Every migrant is an out-migrant with respect to the area of departure and an in-migrant with respect to the area of arrival. Three analogous rates, those of in-migration, out-migration and net-migration, can be constructed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{In-migration} &= \frac{M_{.i}}{P_i} k \\ \text{Out-migration} &= \frac{M_i}{P_i} k \\ \text{Net-migration} &= \frac{M_{.i} - M_i}{P_i} k \end{aligned}$$

where $M_{.i}$ refers to all in-migrants to area i and M_i refers to all out-migrants from area i ; P_i refers to the average of the population living in area i at the time of the Census and the population that would have been living in area i had there been no migration taken place during the specified interval. P_i is equivalent to the following:

$$P_i = (P_i' - x_i) - \frac{1}{2} (M_{.i} - M_i)$$

where P_i' = the population of area i as enumerated in the Census
 x_i = the number of movers from abroad since the beginning of specified interval

Applying these measures to the inter-area movement of households during the period 1971–1976, the three types of rates by migration area and selected migration zone are given in Table 11.5.

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Appendix A

Sampling Method

1 General

For the Land By-census, a one-stage stratified paired-selection sampling method was adopted. The selection of samples was made from an updated list of all permanent living quarters in the urban areas (Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, New Kowloon and Tsuen Wan) and the market towns in the New Territories, and segments of temporary structures in the rural and temporary structure areas. The main purpose of stratification (in terms of geographical area) in the design was to enable estimates of population parameters and their standard errors to be made separately for each census district, so that comparability of data on a geographical basis could be maintained between the 1971 Census and the By-census. The use of a paired-selection method in the design was to facilitate the computation of the sampling errors of the estimates. Throughout the selection process, an equal probability selection method was used.

The selection of sample vessels in harbour for enumeration in the 1966 By-census was by the co-listing method i.e. listing all the vessels found and choosing at the same time the sample for detailed enumeration. This method was tested again in the Pilot Marine Census in 1970 and was found to be not very satisfactory. There was great difficulty in listing all the vessels in harbour and choosing the sample. In most cases, anchorages were so congested that any systematic listing of the vessels mooring there was almost impossible. In the 1976 Marine By-census, a one-stage cluster sample design was used. Again, the sampling fraction was 10%.

2 Sampling frame and unit

A frame is a prerequisite of a sample census. A good frame must cover every eligible unit of enquiry, and each unit must only appear once. For the Land By-census, a list of addresses of permanent living quarters was made available after the 1971 Census. To maintain this list up-to-date, arrangements were made with the Public Works Department and the Housing Department to supply monthly returns of occupation and demolition permits to the Census & Statistics Department for follow-up field visits and updating. Field checks were also made on, for example, redevelopment of temporary structure areas, or on any sudden changes, e.g. structures destroyed by fire.

For permanent structures, the listing unit was a living quarter and was the same as the sampling unit. For temporary structures, the listing unit was a structure, but the sampling unit was a group of some adjacent 15 to 20 temporary structures termed a segment. An individual structure could not be chosen as the sampling unit because there is generally an absence of a unique and identifiable address amongst temporary structures, and also because of the difficulty of keeping the list of such structures up-to-date. Using a segment as the sampling unit facilitated identification by the use of segment boundaries which were in the main demarcated by such relatively permanent landmarks as a road, a ditch or a field lane; further, the selected segments were compact which meant that every structure found inside a selected segment during the field operation was enumerated, so that field updating was built-in.

For the Marine By-census, the sampling unit was a section. Physical identification of the boundaries of a section in harbour was made by the use of fire lanes. All vessels found inside a sampled section at the time of the census were enumerated.

3 Sampling fraction

Systematic sample tabulations of 5% and 10% of the 1971 Census data were produced and analysed in order to provide some guidelines for the optimum sample size in terms of costs and precision. Since the By-census was a multi-purpose survey, it was not possible to use a sample which was large enough to give the desired precision for all of the characteristics measured. Some order of priority was required, so that at least the major ones were achieved with satisfactory precision. From the analysis of the sample tabulations, it was established that a 10% sample gave a maximum relative error (at a 95% level of confidence) of not greater than $\pm 10\%$ for the major characteristics of the population.

This degree of precision was considered acceptable and a 10% sample for the By-census was accordingly adopted. This was estimated to give a total of some 100,000 households and 440,000 persons.

4 Estimation procedure

Estimation of parameters fell broadly into two distinct groups: population totals and mean values. Estimation of the population total of a certain characteristic was done by 'blowing-up' the sample take (i.e. the total in the By-census sample with the characteristic in question) using the sampling fraction of 10%. On the other hand, estimation of the population mean value of a certain characteristic was done by taking the ratio of blown-up sample takes of the numerator and denominator.

Calculation of variances was facilitated by the use of paired-sample selection, and further enhanced by thickening the sample into 10 thick zones, so that only 10 contrasts were required in the estimation.

Let x, y be the sample takes of two population characteristics (e.g. economically active population, total population), then the estimated population total and mean value of these characteristics are given as follows:

$$\hat{X} = \frac{x}{f} = 10x$$

$$\hat{Y} = \frac{y}{f} = 10y$$

$$\hat{r} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} = \frac{10x}{10y} = \frac{x}{y}$$

Furthermore, the estimated variances, var, of \hat{X} , \hat{Y} and \hat{r} are:

$$\text{var}(\hat{X}) = 0.9 \sum_i \sum_{j=1}^{10} (\hat{X}_{ij1} - \hat{X}_{ij2})^2$$

$$\text{var}(\hat{Y}) = 0.9 \sum_i \sum_{j=1}^{10} (\hat{Y}_{ij1} - \hat{Y}_{ij2})^2$$

$$0.9 \sum_i \sum_{j=1}^{10} (\hat{X}_{ij1} - \hat{r}\hat{Y}_{ij1} - \hat{X}_{ij2} + \hat{r}\hat{Y}_{ij2})^2$$

$$\text{and var}(\hat{r}) = \frac{\quad}{\hat{Y}^2}$$

where $i = i^{\text{th}}$ district

$j = j^{\text{th}}$ thick zone

1, 2 = first or second sample in the paired selection

Appendix B

Assessment of Quality of Census Data

1 Sources of errors and bias

Sampling error. This term refers to the range of variability within which the theory of mathematical probability indicates that successive estimates of the same statistics from comparable samples are likely to fall. The range is basically dependent on (a) the size and type of sample and (b) the intrinsic variability of the response being considered. 'Sampling error' occurs because observations are made only on the basis of a sample, not the entire population, and it is therefore part of the sampling design. It is not 'error' in the usual sense of 'a mistake'; rather, it is a recognised and controlled variable element in the method.

Non-sampling errors. These are essentially human errors. They relate, amongst other things, to non-completion of forms, interviewer and respondent errors, mistakes made by the office staff in handling data and so on. They are more serious in the sense that, unlike sampling errors which are random, they may cause one-sided bias. Moreover, this bias does not diminish as sample size increases, and the magnitude of the bias cannot be precisely determined.

2 Estimation and interpretation of sampling errors

Appendix A describes the sampling design for the By-census and the formula for estimating sampling error.

The particular sample used for the By-census is one of a large number of all possible samples of the same size that could be selected using the same sampling design. Estimates derived from the different samples differ from each other; the difference between a sample estimate and the average value of all possible samples is called the sampling deviation. The standard error (i.e. sampling error) of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation amongst the estimates derived from all possible samples and, thus, is a measure of the precision within which an estimate from a particular sample approximates to the average value of all samples.

The sample estimate and an estimate of its standard error will enable interval estimates to be constructed, which based on probability theory will include the average value of all possible samples with prescribed confidence. To illustrate this, if all possible samples were selected and each of these was surveyed under essentially the same conditions, then:

- (i) Approximately 19/20 of the intervals of two standard errors above and below the sample estimate will include the average value of all possible samples. The interval of two standard errors above and below a sample estimate is called a 95% confidence interval.
- (ii) Almost all intervals of three standard errors above and below the sample estimate will include the average value of all possible samples.

The average value of all possible samples may or may not be contained in *any* particular interval estimates. However, for a particular sample, it is possible to say, with the indicated confidence, that the average value of all possible samples is included in the constructed interval estimates.

The annex to this appendix gives the sample estimate, estimated standard error and 95% confidence interval estimates of selected characteristics.

3 Errors of non-completion

In all surveys of people or households, there is always an element of non-completion. Instances of non-completion arise from non-contact cases, i.e. people not found at home even after repeated calls. Errors of non-completion are important primarily because they may distort the selection probability of the sample and limit the application of the statistical probability formulae. The seriousness of such errors depends on two factors: (a) the proportion of cases that are not completed, and (b) the extent to which the persons not covered differ from those covered.

In the By-census, all efforts were made to reduce the errors of non-completion to a minimum. Enumerators were required to pay at least four household visits before they could report any household as non-contacted. The non-contact cases were first followed up by personal visits by chief enumerators and then by survey interviewing officers. For households which could not be contacted even during this final visit, a self-administered questionnaire was deposited for the household(s) to fill in. This contained four questions: number of households in the living quarter, number of persons in each household, and their age and sex, and was accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope. A total of 2,529 questionnaires were sent and 1,451 (about 57%) were returned completed. The net result of this activity was that the proportion of households enumerated was about 99%.

The following table shows the age and sex distribution of contact and non-contact households. There was a higher proportion of both males and females in the age group 20–39 for non-contact households than for contact households; and *vice versa* for those (particularly males) in the age group 0–19. The geographical age and sex distribution of the population was adjusted to allow for these differences as between contact and non-contact households. No adjustment was made to the other By-census figures.

Table 3.1 Percentage distribution of persons by age and sex and sample

Age group	<i>Follow-up results of non-contact cases</i>			<i>By-census sample excluding non-contact cases</i>		
	Male %	Female %	Total %	Male %	Female %	Total %
0– 9	13.2	15.6	14.2	18.2	17.8	18.0
10–19	16.3	20.1	18.0	24.5	24.3	24.4
20–29	23.8	23.2	23.6	18.5	17.7	18.1
30–39	16.1	9.2	13.0	10.7	8.9	9.8
40–49	14.2	10.6	12.6	11.5	10.8	11.2
50 and over	16.4	21.3	18.6	16.6	20.5	18.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4 Interview errors

There are many kinds of possible errors stemming from the interview process itself, e.g. differences in interpretation of questions, inability or unwillingness to provide correct information etc. Because they involve the interaction of people, these errors are probably the most difficult to control, but precautionary measures were taken during field operations and these have been outlined in section 16 of Chapter II. In addition, the completed questionnaires were re-edited for obvious inconsistencies by statistical staff before the data were input to the computer.

As an illustration of interview errors, the accuracy of age reporting in the By-census is examined below, using the 'age score test' (Myer's index).

It is common that the age distribution of the population (particularly in single years of age) derived from censuses is often distorted by inaccurate age reporting. Misstatement of age generally arises as a result of digital preference. There are various methods for measuring the extent of digital preference. In particular, the age score test (Myer's index) is one which indicates the preference of the ten digits from 0 to 9, and provides also an overall measure of distortion in the age distribution. The age score test for the By-census is shown in the following table.

Table 4.1 Age score test for 1976 By-census

Age ending in	% of persons reporting	
	Male	Female
0	10.2	10.2
1	9.3	9.2
2	9.7	9.5
3	9.6	9.5
4	10.0	9.8
5	10.6	12.5
6	10.1	10.0
7	10.1	9.6
8	10.1	9.9
9	10.3	9.8
Total	100.0	100.0

In general, the male population had a preference for reporting ages ending in digits 0, 5 and 9. The preference for digits 6, 7 and 8 was marginal. On the other hand, the female population had a preference for digits 0 and 5, the preference for digit 5 being most marked. The overall age reporting error was 2.8% for males and 5.4% for females. In the 1971 Census, the corresponding error rates were 6.1% and 5.3% respectively.

5 Processing errors

Errors in processing can arise during editing, coding, punching or tabulating. These errors, and any interview or respondent errors undetected by the quality control mechanism, were corrected by the computer in the validation and imputation phase of the data processing.

As explained in section 17 of Chapter II, validation of the By-census data consisted of mainly two types of check: out-of-range and inconsistency between data fields. Table 5.1 gives the validation rates by type of check and record.

Table 5.1 Validation rates by type of check and record

<i>Type of record</i>	<i>Out-of-range (per data field) %</i>	<i>Inconsistency (per data field) %</i>	<i>Overall (per data field) %</i>
Household	0.05	0.56	0.61
Person	0.08	0.69	0.77
Birth	0.86	0.58	1.44
All records (weighted average)	0.12	0.67	0.79

All offending records were flagged by the computer for manual amendment. In the imputation phase, all validated data were subject to an extensive consistency check and any inconsistent data were imputed by the computer in accordance with a set of predetermined rules. Table 5.2 summarises the imputation rates by type of record and variable.

Table 5.2 Imputation rates by type of record and variable

<i>Type of record/variable</i>	<i>Imputation rate (per data field) %</i>
Household	
Living quarter accommodation	6.4
Type of household	0.1
Household composition	0.1
Tenure	3.1
Rent	2.4
Car availability	0.6
Address five years ago	0.4
Reason for move	0.9
Overall	1.4
Person	
Relationship to head	0.1
Sex	—
Children ever-born	1.5
Date of birth	—
Marital status	0.5
Place of birth	—
Year of first marriage	0.2
Educational attainment	0.1
Technical and vocational training	0.3
Field of training	1.1
Activity status	3.9
Industry	5.8
Occupation	2.8
Hours worked	5.0
Earnings from main employment	3.9
Other cash income	2.5
Whether seeking more work	3.8
Overall	1.8

6 Tabulation errors

Errors in tabulation can arise as a result of misinterpretation of output specifications on the part of programmers and programming bugs. However, such errors were minimised, if not eliminated, by the extensive cross-check between the marginal totals of all related census tables.

Annex: Sampling errors of selected characteristics

Variable description	Estimate	Standard error	95% confidence interval	
			Lower limit	Upper limit
<i>Adjusted population by age</i>				
0- 4	379,380	2,000	375,460	383,300
5- 9	408,440	2,010	404,500	412,380
10-14	537,440	2,270	532,990	541,890
15-19	532,230	2,200	527,920	536,540
20-24	435,850	2,000	431,930	439,770
25-29	367,420	1,870	363,750	371,090
30-34	208,650	1,340	206,020	211,280
35-39	226,220	1,500	223,280	229,160
40-44	248,660	1,540	245,640	251,680
45-49	244,130	1,540	241,110	247,150
50-54	233,410	1,480	230,510	236,310
55-59	182,980	1,340	180,350	185,610
60-64	155,380	1,190	153,050	157,710
65 and over	242,800	1,600	239,660	245,940
<i>Adjusted population by census district</i>				
Hong Kong Island	1,026,870	5,160	1,016,760	1,036,980
Central	17,010	380	16,270	17,750
Sheung Wan	56,600	1,180	54,290	58,910
West	146,040	1,240	143,610	148,470
Mid-levels and Pok Fu Lam	53,740	1,020	51,740	55,740
Peak	8,040	270	7,510	8,570
Wan Chai	124,230	1,450	121,390	127,070
Tai Hang	104,060	1,650	100,830	107,290
North Point	193,400	3,560	186,420	200,380
Shau Kei Wan	161,030	1,870	157,360	164,700
Aberdeen	140,800	1,020	138,800	142,800
South	21,920	670	20,610	23,230
Kowloon	749,600	3,240	743,250	755,950
Tsim Sha Tsui	57,740	1,340	55,110	60,370
Yau Ma Tei	182,410	1,120	180,210	184,610
Mong Kok	160,240	1,740	156,830	163,650
Hung Hom	214,530	1,740	211,120	217,940
Ho Man Tin	134,680	1,190	132,350	137,010
New Kowloon	1,628,880	5,360	1,618,370	1,639,390
Cheung Sha Wan	278,000	3,080	271,960	284,040
Shek Kip Mei	172,290	1,830	168,700	175,880
Kowloon Tong	26,990	580	25,850	28,130
Kai Tak	566,830	2,690	561,560	572,100
Ngau Tau Kok	250,070	2,340	245,480	254,660
Lei Yue Mun	334,700	1,570	331,620	337,780
Tsuen Wan	455,270	2,450	450,470	460,070
Tsuen Wan New Town	448,710	2,370	444,060	453,360
Tsuen Wan Other Areas	6,560	610	5,360	7,760
Yuen Long	216,540	7,000	202,820	230,260
Tuen Mun New Town	33,070	450	32,190	33,950
Yuen Long Township	39,010	640	37,760	40,260
Yuen Long Other Areas	144,460	6,950	130,840	158,080
Tai Po	203,500	5,580	192,560	214,440
Sheung Shui Township	22,970	2,480	18,110	27,830
Fan Ling Township	16,510	1,070	14,410	18,610
Tai Po Township	29,400	800	27,830	30,970
Sha Tin New Town	36,900	1,200	34,550	39,250
Tai Po Other Areas	97,720	4,670	88,570	106,870
Islands and Sai Kung	63,130	2,280	58,660	67,600
Land	4,343,790	12,540	4,319,210	4,368,370
Marine	59,200	7,460	44,580	73,820
All areas	4,402,990	14,570	4,374,430	4,431,550

<i>Variable description</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Standard error</i>	<i>95% confidence interval</i>	
			<i>Lower limit</i>	<i>Upper limit</i>
<i>Sex ratio by census area</i>				
Hong Kong Island	1,011	20	972	1,050
Kowloon	1,081	10	1,061	1,101
New Kowloon	1,054	10	1,034	1,074
Tsuen Wan	1,050	10	1,030	1,070
Yuen Long	1,053	20	1,014	1,092
Tai Po	988	20	949	1,027
Islands and Sai Kung	1,037	10	1,017	1,057
Land	1,044	10	1,024	1,064
Marine	1,185	30	1,126	1,244
Overall	1,046	10	1,026	1,066
<i>Labour force by activity status</i>				
Outworkers	67,400	1,030	65,380	69,420
Self-employed (hawking)	57,510	1,030	55,490	59,530
Self-employed (others)	104,760	1,560	101,700	107,820
Employers	53,300	960	51,420	55,180
Employees (public sector)	108,690	1,150	106,440	110,940
Employees (private sector)	1,303,150	4,910	1,293,530	1,312,770
Summer student workers	53,290	630	52,060	54,520
On leave	67,800	890	66,060	69,540
Unpaid family workers	49,130	4,280	40,740	57,520
Other unpaid workers	2,450	260	1,940	2,960
Unemployed	84,520	990	82,580	86,460
Total	1,952,000	7,310	1,937,670	1,966,330
<i>Labour force by age</i>				
14	20,670	390	19,910	21,430
15	36,550	570	35,430	37,670
16	45,310	650	44,040	46,580
17	57,200	680	55,870	58,530
18	68,890	940	67,050	70,730
19	70,950	800	69,380	72,520
20-24	352,250	2,280	347,780	356,720
25-29	270,350	1,960	266,510	274,190
30-34	149,270	1,380	146,570	151,970
35-39	161,710	1,560	158,650	164,770
40-44	176,410	1,330	173,800	179,020
45-49	168,500	1,150	166,250	170,750
50-54	149,350	1,220	146,960	151,740
55-59	104,910	1,040	102,870	106,950
60-64	71,160	830	69,530	72,790
65 and over	48,520	700	47,150	49,890
<i>Labour force by educational attainment</i>				
No schooling/kindergarten	268,000	3,600	260,940	275,060
Lower primary	297,540	2,140	293,350	301,730
Upper primary	582,660	3,220	576,350	588,970
Lower secondary	308,420	1,840	304,810	312,030
Upper secondary	378,060	2,080	373,980	382,140
Matriculation	45,590	530	44,550	46,630
University - non-graduate	9,830	330	9,180	10,480
University - graduate	61,900	750	60,430	63,370
<i>Working population (including unemployed persons with previous job) by occupation</i>				
Professional, technical and related workers	103,730	990	101,790	105,670
Administrative and managerial workers	40,160	560	39,060	41,260
Clerical and related workers	182,610	1,360	179,940	185,280
Sales workers	218,230	2,010	214,290	222,170
Service workers	284,660	1,790	281,150	288,170
Agricultural workers and fisherfolk	50,470	6,540	37,650	63,290

<i>Variable description</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Standard error</i>	<i>95% confidence interval</i>	
			<i>Lower limit</i>	<i>Upper limit</i>
<i>Working population (including unemployed persons with previous job) by occupation—Continued</i>				
Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	1,011,040	5,670	999,930	1,022,150
Armed forces and unclassifiable	37,280	660	35,990	38,570
<i>Working population (including unemployed persons with previous job) by industry</i>				
Agriculture and fishing	49,040	6,490	36,320	61,760
Mining and quarrying	1,110	120	870	1,350
Manufacturing	867,310	4,740	858,020	876,600
Electricity, gas and water	9,760	300	9,170	10,350
Construction	110,150	1,050	108,090	112,210
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	370,440	2,100	366,320	374,560
Transport, storage and communication	142,000	1,120	139,800	144,200
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	62,960	650	61,690	64,230
Services	290,030	2,240	285,640	294,420
Unclassifiable	25,380	580	24,240	26,520
Total	1,928,180	7,210	1,914,050	1,942,310
<i>Domestic households by census district</i>				
Hong Kong Island	238,700	1,350	236,050	241,350
Central	4,430	160	4,120	4,740
Sheung Wan	13,740	240	13,270	14,210
West	33,940	450	33,060	34,820
Mid-levels and Pok Fu Lam	12,560	250	12,070	13,050
Peak	2,290	100	2,090	2,490
Wan Chai	33,140	420	32,320	33,960
Tai Hang	25,670	380	24,930	26,410
North Point	46,780	980	44,860	48,700
Shau Kei Wan	33,880	250	33,390	34,370
Aberdeen	27,390	350	26,700	28,080
South	4,880	90	4,700	5,060
Kowloon	191,920	1,250	189,470	194,370
Tsim Sha Tsui	16,020	360	15,310	16,730
Yau Ma Tei	50,380	660	49,090	51,670
Mong Kok	43,380	840	41,730	45,030
Hung Hom	56,150	490	55,190	57,110
Ho Man Tin	25,990	200	25,600	26,380
New Kowloon	357,050	1,040	355,010	359,090
Cheung Sha Wan	75,370	790	73,820	76,920
Shek Kip Mei	38,220	330	37,570	38,870
Kowloon Tong	5,840	100	5,640	6,040
Kai Tak	117,270	410	116,470	118,070
Ngau Tau Kok	53,360	370	52,630	54,090
Lei Yue Mun	66,990	170	66,660	67,320
Tsuen Wan	95,540	1,130	93,330	97,750
Tsuen Wan New Town	94,310	1,130	92,100	96,520
Tsuen Wan Other Areas	1,230	100	1,030	1,430
Yuen Long	47,370	1,340	44,740	50,000
Tuen Mun New Town	6,470	160	6,160	6,780
Yuen Long Township	9,140	120	8,900	9,380
Yuen Long Other Areas	31,760	1,380	29,060	34,460
Tai Po	45,330	1,370	42,640	48,020
Sheung Shui Township	5,750	620	4,530	6,970
Fan Ling Township	3,940	90	3,760	4,120
Tai Po Township	6,400	170	6,070	6,730
Sha Tin New Town	7,870	250	7,380	8,360
Tai Po Other Areas	21,370	970	19,470	23,270
Islands and Sai Kung	14,380	670	13,070	15,690
Land	990,290	3,140	984,140	996,440
Marine	9,100	710	7,710	10,490
All areas	999,390	3,220	993,080	1,005,700

<i>Variable description</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Standard error</i>	<i>95% confidence interval</i>	
			<i>Lower limit</i>	<i>Upper limit</i>
<i>Domestic households by household size</i>				
1 person	147,440	1,750	144,010	150,870
2 persons	140,720	1,150	138,470	142,970
3 persons	134,660	1,220	132,270	137,050
4 persons	146,590	1,100	144,430	148,750
5 persons	138,430	1,040	136,390	140,470
6 persons	115,610	920	113,810	117,410
7 persons	79,360	820	77,750	80,970
8 persons	48,850	670	47,540	50,160
9 persons	24,360	440	23,500	25,220
10 or more persons	23,370	560	22,270	24,470
<i>Domestic households by household income (HK\$)</i>				
Under 200	16,680	800	15,110	18,250
200– 399	29,560	520	28,540	30,580
400– 599	51,580	750	50,110	53,050
600– 799	87,430	1,100	85,270	89,590
800– 999	91,510	940	89,670	93,350
1,000–1,199	102,690	990	100,750	104,630
1,200–1,499	128,820	1,200	126,470	131,170
1,500–1,999	154,080	1,260	151,610	156,550
2,000–2,499	98,810	870	97,100	100,520
2,500–2,999	55,920	740	54,470	57,370
3,000–4,499	75,880	830	74,250	77,510
4,500–5,999	26,260	520	25,240	27,280
6,000–7,499	12,690	350	12,000	13,380
7,500 and over	20,670	420	19,850	21,490
<i>Domestic households by household composition</i>				
One person	147,440	1,750	144,010	150,870
One nuclear family	601,790	2,310	597,260	606,320
One vertically extended nuclear family	93,540	920	91,740	95,340
One horizontally extended nuclear family	19,770	440	18,910	20,630
Two or more nuclear families: horizontally related	4,220	220	3,790	4,650
Two or more nuclear families: vertically related	52,890	710	51,500	54,280
Three or more nuclear families: horizontally and vertically related	3,150	180	2,800	3,500
Related persons forming no nuclear family	55,160	660	53,870	56,450
Unrelated persons	21,430	480	20,490	22,370
<i>Domestic households (land) by type of living quarter</i>				
Housing Authority blocks : self-contained	197,790	1,040	195,750	199,830
Housing Authority blocks : non-self-contained	120,550	630	119,320	121,780
Housing Society blocks	22,400	310	21,790	23,010
Cottages	6,880	150	6,590	7,170
Private housing blocks : self-contained	484,190	2,280	479,720	488,660
Private housing blocks : non-self-contained	17,530	530	16,490	18,570
Village type/simple stone houses (rural)	34,710	1,040	32,670	36,750
Other permanent housing	16,380	330	15,730	17,030
Temporary housing	89,860	1,980	85,980	93,740

<i>Variable description</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Standard error</i>	<i>95% confidence interval</i>	
			<i>Lower limit</i>	<i>Upper limit</i>
<i>Domestic households (land) by tenure</i>				
Own the premises	229,620	1,970	225,760	233,480
Sole tenant	459,140	1,190	456,810	461,470
Main tenant	42,090	580	40,950	43,230
Sub-tenant	143,240	1,810	139,690	146,790
Co-tenant	46,570	1,170	44,280	48,860
Rent free	34,980	1,040	32,940	37,020
Rent subsidised	34,650	480	33,710	35,590
<i>Domestic households (land) by type of accommodation</i>				
House/cottage	47,450	1,110	45,270	49,630
Flat/floor	479,080	1,730	475,690	482,470
Room/cubicle	353,140	1,830	349,550	356,730
Bedspace	19,060	830	17,430	20,690
Verandah etc.	3,230	180	2,880	3,580
Roof-top structure	8,260	180	7,910	8,610
Temporary structure	80,070	1,910	76,330	83,810
<i>Domestic households (land) by household rent (HK\$)</i>				
No rent	279,850	2,430	275,090	284,610
Under 50	195,500	1,140	193,270	197,730
50- 99	123,350	1,080	121,230	125,470
100- 199	156,420	1,220	154,030	158,810
200- 299	71,700	930	69,880	73,520
300- 399	44,630	650	43,360	45,900
400- 499	27,850	490	26,890	28,810
500- 599	23,770	430	22,930	24,610
600- 799	31,820	510	30,820	32,820
800- 999	14,620	380	13,880	15,360
1,000-1,499	12,040	330	11,390	12,690
1,500-1,999	3,830	190	3,460	4,200
2,000-2,499	1,580	120	1,340	1,820
2,500 and over	3,330	150	3,040	3,620
<i>Migrant households by area of origin</i>				
Hong Kong Island	44,150	410	43,350	44,950
Kowloon	36,680	410	35,880	37,480
New Kowloon	60,520	700	59,150	61,890
New towns/market towns	9,860	300	9,270	10,450
Rural New Territories	7,930	390	7,170	8,690
Marine and overseas	36,910	580	35,770	38,050
<i>Migrant households by area of destination</i>				
Hong Kong Island	45,020	1,130	42,810	47,230
Kowloon	37,910	780	36,380	39,440
New Kowloon	58,360	980	56,440	60,280
New towns/market towns	45,490	1,260	43,020	47,960
Rural New Territories	9,270	1,730	5,880	12,660
Total	196,050	2,060	192,010	200,090

Note: Standard errors are correct to the nearest 10.

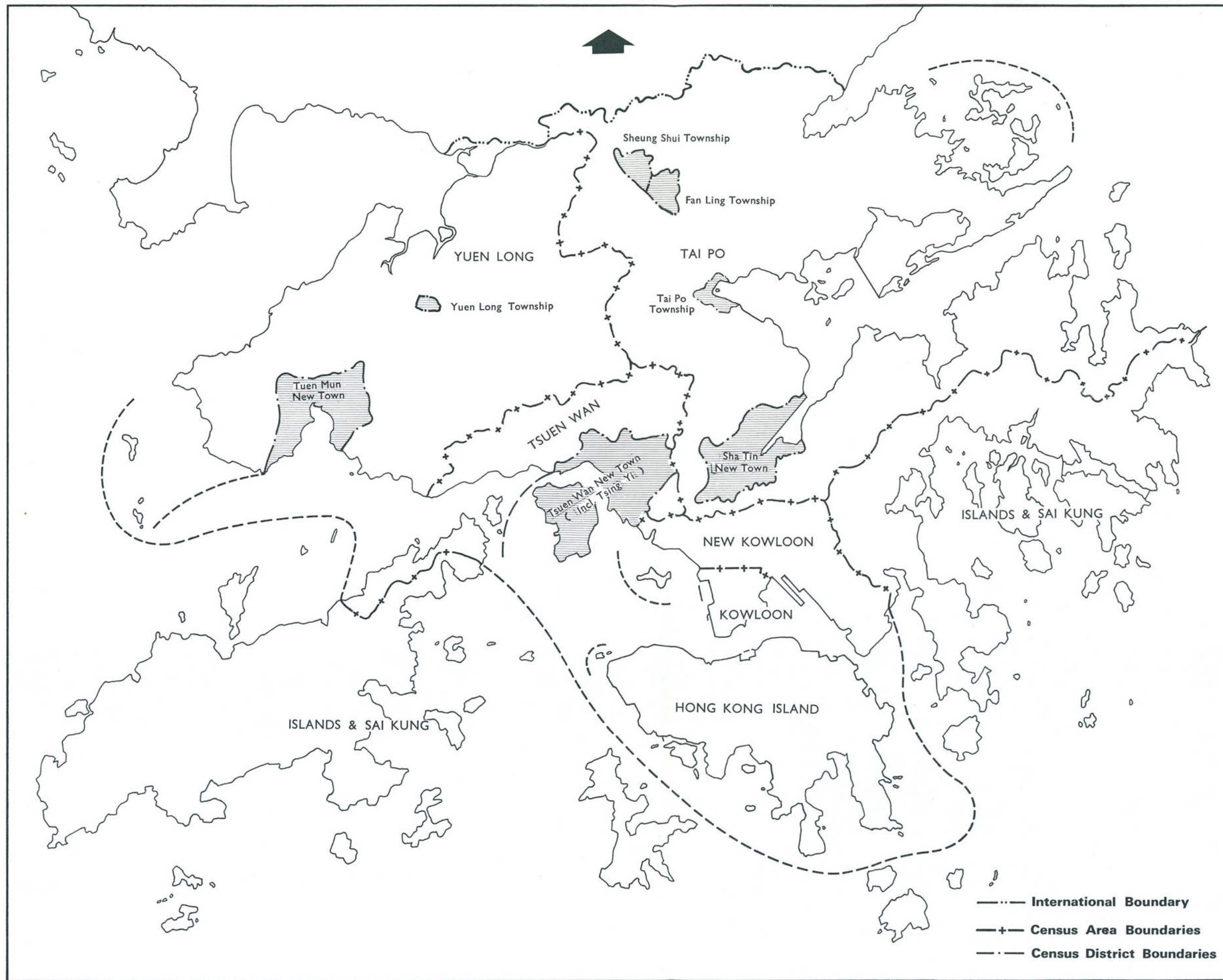
Appendix D

Census District Boundaries : Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and New Kowloon



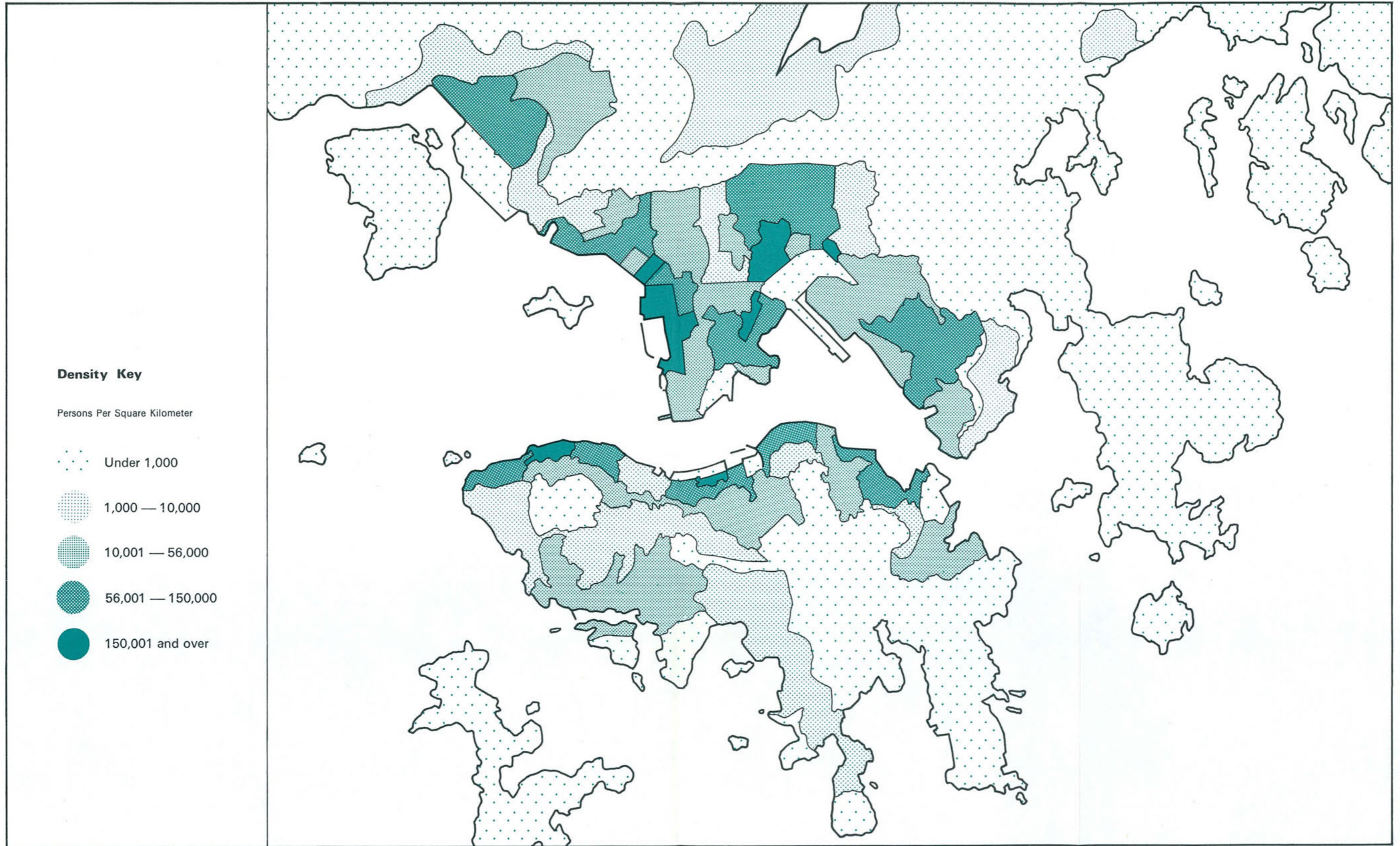
Appendix E

Census District Boundaries : The New Territories



Appendix F

Density of Population, 1976



Appendix G
Migration Zone Boundaries

