

用語及定義

年齡：指某人在出生後所度過的完整年數。

區議會分區：是按 2019 年 11 月 24 日區議會選舉時所用的區議會選區分界，而該分界是根據《2018 年選區（區議會）宣布令》（2018 年第 263 號法律公告），由行政長官會同行政會議根據《區議會條例》（第 547 章）第 6 條而作出的。全港共有以下 18 個區議會分區，其中 4 個在香港島，5 個在九龍及 9 個在新界：

香港島

中西區

灣仔區

東區

南區

九龍

油尖旺區

深水埗區

九龍城區

黃大仙區

觀塘區

新界

葵青區

荃灣區

屯門區

元朗區

北區

大埔區

沙田區

西貢區

離島區

家庭住戶：指一群住在一起及分享生活所需的人士，他們之間不一定有親戚關係。自己單獨安排生活所需的個別人士亦當為一戶，即「單人住戶」。成員只有非香港居民或流動居民的住戶並不會被界定為家庭住戶。

Terms and Definitions

Age refers to the number of complete years a person has passed since his/her birth date.

District Council districts are the geographical districts as declared in the Declaration of Constituencies (District Councils) Order 2018 (L.N. 263 of 2018) made by the Chief Executive in Council under section 6 of the District Councils Ordinance (Cap. 547) for the District Council Election held on 24 November 2019. There are 18 districts: 4 in Hong Kong Island; 5 in Kowloon and 9 in the New Territories, as shown below:

Hong Kong Island

Central and Western

Wan Chai

Eastern

Southern

Kowloon

Yau Tsim Mong

Sham Shui Po

Kowloon City

Wong Tai Sin

Kwun Tong

New Territories

Kwai Tsing

Tsuen Wan

Tuen Mun

Yuen Long

North

Tai Po

Sha Tin

Sai Kung

Islands

Domestic household consists of a group of persons who live together and make common provision for essentials for living. These persons need not be related. If a person makes provision for essentials for living without sharing with other persons, he/she is also regarded as a household. In this case, the household is a one-person household. Households comprising only non-Hong Kong residents or Mobile Residents are not classified as domestic households.

經濟活動身分：人口可劃分為從事經濟活動人口（即勞動人口）及非從事經濟活動人口兩大類。

從事經濟活動的家庭住戶是指家庭住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外，至少有一名成員從事經濟活動。

從事經濟活動人口，即**勞動人口**，可再分為就業人口及失業人口。（詳情請參閱**勞動人口**。）

非從事經濟活動人口：包括所有在統計前 7 天內並無職位亦無工作的人士，在這 7 天內正在休假的人士及失業人士除外。不可隨時工作或沒有找尋工作的料理家務者、退休人士及所有 15 歲以下人士等均包括在內。

教育程度：指某人在學校或其他教育機構修讀達到的最高教育水平，不論他／她有否完成該課程。計算教育程度時只包括正式課程。正式課程須符合下列準則：

- (a) 最少為期一個學年。
- (b) 具指定學歷資格才可入讀（不包括香港都會大學主辦的非學位／學位／研究生課程）。
- (c) 設有考試或指定評核成績的程序。

教育程度分類如下：

小學及以下：包括未受教育、所有幼稚園及幼兒中心班級及所有小學的一至六年級。

初中：包括所有中學的一至三年級。

高中：包括所有中學舊學制的四至七年級及新學制的四至六年級或同等程度，毅進計劃／毅進文憑以及工藝程度教育。

Economic activity status: The population can be divided into two main groups, economically active population (that is the labour force) and economically inactive population.

Economically active household is a domestic household with at least one member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active.

The **economically active population**, synonymous with the **labour force**, comprises the employed population and the unemployed population. (Please see **Labour Force** for details.)

The **economically inactive population** is made up of those persons who have not had a job and have not been at work during the 7 days before enumeration, excluding persons who have been on leave/holiday during the 7-day period and persons who are unemployed. Persons such as home-makers, retired persons not available for work or not seeking work and all those below the age of 15 are thus included.

Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education ever attained by a person in school or other educational institution, regardless of whether he/she had completed the course. Only formal courses are counted as educational attainment. A formal course must satisfy the following criteria:

- (a) It lasts for at least one academic year.
- (b) It has specific academic qualifications for entrance (except non-degree/ degree/postgraduate courses offered by the Metropolitan University of Hong Kong).
- (c) It includes examinations or specific academic assessment procedures.

Educational attainment is classified as follows:

Primary and below: Including no schooling, all classes in kindergartens and child care centres, and Primary 1 - 6 in all educational institutions.

Lower secondary: Including Secondary 1-3 in all educational institutions.

Upper secondary: Including Secondary 4-7 of old academic structure, Secondary 4-6 of new academic structure or equivalent in all educational institutions, Project Yi Jin/Yi Jin Diploma and craft level.

專上教育 - 非學位：包括

- 1) 本地及非本地教育機構的證書及文憑程度課程；以及
- 2) 本地及非本地教育機構的高級證書、高級文憑、專業文憑、副學士、副學士先修、增修證書、院士銜或同等課程及其他非學位課程。

專上教育 - 學位：包括本地及非本地教育機構的學士學位課程、修課形式研究院程度課程及研究形式研究院程度課程。

住戶人數：指家庭住戶內的住戶成員人數。

勞動人口：指 15 歲及以上陸上非住院人口，並符合下列就業人口或失業人口的定義。公共機構／社團院舍的住院人士及水上居民並不包括在內。

就業人口

- 1) 由所有就業人士構成。一名 15 歲及以上人士如符合下列情況，可界定為就業人士：
 - (a) 統計前 7 天內從事一些工作賺取薪酬或利潤；**或**
 - (b) 有一份正式工作（即該人士持續支取工資或薪金；**或**已獲保證或已有既定日期返回工作崗位或所經營之業務；**或**正支取補償費而無須接受其他工作）。

失業人口

- 1) 由所有失業人士構成。一名 15 歲及以上人士如符合下列情況，便界定為失業人士：
 - (a) 在統計前 7 天內並無職位，且並無為賺取薪酬或利潤而工作；

Post-secondary – non-degree: Including

- 1) Certificate and Diploma level courses in local or non-local institutions; and
- 2) Higher Certificate, Higher Diploma, Professional Diploma, Associate Degree, Pre-Associate Degree, Endorsement Certificate, Associateship or equivalent courses and other non-degree level courses in local or non-local institutions.

Post-secondary - degree: Including all first degree, taught postgraduate and research postgraduate courses in local or non-local institutions.

Household size refers to the number of household members in a domestic household.

Labour force refers to the land-based non-institutional population aged 15 and over who satisfy the criteria for being classified as employed population or unemployed population as defined below. Inmates of institutions and persons living on board vessels are excluded.

The employed population

- 1) This comprises all employed persons. For a person aged 15 and over to be classified as employed, that person should:
 - (a) be engaged in performing work for pay or profit during the 7 days before enumeration; **or**
 - (b) have formal job attachment (i.e. that the person has continued receipt of wage or salary; **or** has an assurance or an agreed date of return to job or business; **or** is in receipt of compensation without obligation to accept another job).

The unemployed population

- 1) This comprises all unemployed persons. For a person aged 15 and over to be classified as unemployed, that person should:
 - (a) not have had a job and have not performed any work for pay or profit during the 7 days before enumeration;

- (b) 在統計前 7 天內隨時可工作；**以及**
- (c) 在統計前 30 天內有找尋工作。

不過，一名 15 歲及以上的人士，如果符合上述(a)和(b)的條件，但沒有在統計前 30 天內找尋工作的原因為相信沒有工作可做，則仍會被界定為失業，即所謂「因灰心而不求職的人士」。

- 2) 除上述情況外，下列人士亦視作失業人士：
 - (a) 並無職位，有找尋工作，但由於暫時生病而不能工作的人士；**以及**
 - (b) 並無職位，且隨時可工作，但由於下列原因並無找尋工作的人士：
 - i) 已為於稍後時間擔當的新工作或開展的業務作出安排；**或**
 - ii) 正期待返回原來的工作崗位（例如散工在有需要時通常會獲通知開工）。

勞動人口參與率：指勞動人口佔所有 15 歲及以上陸上非住院人口的比例。

婚姻狀況：指受訪者在統計調查中所報稱的婚姻狀況。有關的婚姻或離婚事件有否經過任何合法註冊或儀式，則未有查核。

年齡中位數：顯示人口平均年齡的一種指標，人口總數的 50% 在這年齡之上，其餘的 50% 則在這年齡之下。

- (b) have been available for work during the 7 days before enumeration; **and**
- (c) have sought work during the 30 days before enumeration.

However, if a person aged 15 and over fulfils the conditions (a) and (b) above but has not sought work during the 30 days before enumeration because he/she believes that work is not available, he/she is still classified as unemployed, being regarded as a so-called “discouraged worker”.

- 2) Notwithstanding the above, the following types of persons are also classified as unemployed:
 - (a) persons without a job, have sought work but have not been available for work because of temporary sickness; **and**
 - (b) persons without a job, have been available for work but have not sought work because they:
 - i) have made arrangements to take up a new job or to start business on a subsequent date; **or**
 - ii) were expecting to return to their original jobs (e.g. casual workers are usually called back to work when service is needed).

Labour force participation rate refers to the proportion of labour force in the total land-based non-institutional population aged 15 and over.

Marital status was recorded according to the status reported by the respondents in the survey. There was no check on whether the marriage or divorce had undergone any legal registration or ceremony.

Median age refers to the average age so calculated that 50% of the total number of persons are above that age and the other 50% are below it.

住戶每月入息：指所有住戶成員於統計前 1 個月的總現金入息，包括從所有工作獲得的收入（未扣除強制性公積金供款）及其他現金入息。其他現金入息包括來自租金入息、利息、股息、定期／每月退休金及保險年金、由非本戶人士定期給予的款項、慈善機構的定期捐助及所有政府津貼的入息。

總撫養比率：指 15 歲以下和 65 歲及以上人口數目與每千名 15 至 64 歲人口相對的比率。

居於自置居所的住戶百分比：指居於自置居所的住戶數目與每百個家庭住戶相對的比率。

性別比率：指男性人口數目與每千名女性人口相對的比率。

居所租住權：指居所被家庭住戶佔用的條款和情況。

自置居所住戶：住戶擁有其居住的屋宇單位的業權。

全租戶：住戶向居於別處的人士租住整個屋宇單位自住，沒有分租，單位內也沒有其他的住戶。

其他包括下列類別：

合租戶：兩個或以上的住戶，分別向居於別處的人士租用部分的屋宇單位居住。

二房東：住戶向居於別處的人士租用整個屋宇單位，並把部分單位分租予其他住戶。

三房客：住戶向居於同一屋宇單位內的人士租用部分單位居住。

Monthly household income refers to the total cash income, including earnings (before deduction of Mandatory Provident Fund contributions) from all jobs and other cash income received in the month before enumeration by all members of the household. Other cash income includes income generated from rent income, interest, dividends, regular/monthly pensions and insurance annuity benefits, regular contribution from persons outside the household, regular contribution from charities and all government subsidies.

Overall dependency ratio refers to the number of persons aged under 15 and 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64.

Percentage of owner-occupier households refers to the number of owner-occupier households per 100 domestic households.

Sex ratio refers to the number of males per 1 000 females in the population.

Tenure of accommodation refers to the terms or conditions under which the accommodation is held by a domestic household.

Owner-occupier: A household which owns the quarters it occupies.

Sole tenant: A household which rents the whole quarters it occupies from someone who lives outside the quarters without sharing it with other household(s) or subletting.

Others include the following:

Co-tenant: Two or more households each of which rents part of the quarters from someone who lives outside the quarters.

Main tenant: A household which rents the whole quarters it occupies from someone who lives outside the quarters and sublets part of it to other household(s).

Sub-tenant: A household which rents part of the quarters from someone who lives in the same quarters.

免租：住戶免費在屋宇單位內居住，不論是否獲得業主同意，但不包括本身是業主或由僱主提供居所的住戶。

居所由僱主提供：住戶居住在由其成員之一的僱主提供的居所，包括以象徵式租金向僱主租住屋宇單位的住戶。假如住戶使用由僱主提供的房屋津貼租住居所，則租住權不屬於「居所由僱主提供」類。

居所類型：指住戶在屋宇單位內所居住地方的類型。

整個單位／全層樓宇／整間洋房：是指整個屋宇單位由一個住戶住用。

其他 包括與其他住戶共用屋宇單位的住戶。這些住戶可能佔用住所內的廳房、閣仔及／或床位。居住於(i)香港房屋委員會管理之長者住屋單位、(ii)香港房屋協會管理之年長者居住單位，以及(iii)沒有特別分隔作居住用途的非住宅單位（例如儲物室、貨倉、店舖、工場及酒樓）的住戶亦包括在內。

Rent free: A household which occupies an accommodation free, with or without the owner's permission. This does not include owner-occupiers or households occupying accommodation provided by employers.

Accommodation provided by employer: A household which occupies an accommodation provided by the employer of one of the household members. This also includes households occupying quarters leased from employer at a nominal rent. If a household member uses housing allowance given by his/her employer for renting accommodation, the tenure is not regarded as "accommodation provided by employer".

Type of accommodation refers to the type of living space occupied by a household within a quarters.

Whole flat/floor/house: The quarters is occupied solely by a household.

Others including households sharing the quarters with other household(s). These households may occupy room(s)/ cubicle(s), cockloft(s) and/ or bedspace(s) in the quarters. Households residing in (i) Housing for Senior Citizens managed by the Hong Kong Housing Authority, (ii) Elderly Persons' Flats managed by the Hong Kong Housing Society, and (iii) non-domestic quarters with no area partitioned off for living purpose, such as godowns, warehouses, shops, workshops and restaurants, are included.