

香港的女性及男性主要統計數字 — 用語及定義

Women and Men in Hong Kong Key Statistics – Terms and Definitions

1. 主要統計概覽

1.1 有關各主要統計數字的用語及定義，請參閱以下內容。

2. 人口特徵 — 生命事件

2.1 居港人口包括「常住居民」和「流動居民」。

(a) 「常住居民」是指兩類人士：
(一) 在統計時點之前的6個月內，在港逗留最少3個月，又或在統計時點之後的6個月內，在港逗留最少3個月的香港永久性居民，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港；及
(二) 在統計時點身在香港的香港非永久性居民。

(b) 對於不是「常住居民」的香港永久性居民，如他們在統計時點之前的6個月內，在港逗留最少1個月但少於3個月，又或在統計時點之後的6個月內，在港逗留最少1個月但少於3個月，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港，會被界定為「流動居民」。

1. Summary of Key Statistics

1.1 For the terms and definitions of key statistics, please refer to the details below.

2. Demographics – Vital Events

2.1 *Hong Kong Resident Population* comprises Usual Residents and Mobile Residents.

(a) “Usual Residents” refer to two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who have stayed in Hong Kong for at least 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 3 months during the 6 months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who are in Hong Kong at the reference time-point.

(b) For those Hong Kong Permanent Residents who are not “Usual Residents”, they are classified as “Mobile Residents” if they have stayed in Hong Kong for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point.

2.2 *性別比率* 是指男性數目相對每千名女性的比率。

2.3 *出生時平均預期壽命* 是指某年出生的人士，若其一生經歷一如該年的年齡性別死亡率所反映的死亡情況，他／她預期能活的年數。

2.4 *粗結婚率* 是指在某一年內登記結婚數目相對該年年中每千名人口的比率。

2.5 *初婚年齡中位數* 顯示首次結婚人士平均年齡的指標，這些人士中有50%在這年齡之上，而其餘的50%則在這年齡之下。

2.6 *粗離婚率* 是指在某一年內獲頒布離婚令數目相對該年年中每千名人口的比率。

3. 人口與住戶特徵

3.1 *單親人士* 是指從未結婚、已喪偶、離婚或分居，並與18歲以下子女住在同一住戶內的母親或父親。

3.2 *分間樓宇單位* 是指個別屋宇單位被分間成兩個或以上「屋內互通」及「屋外直達」的單位，一般是作出租用途。

2.2 *Sex ratio* refers to the ratio of the number of males per 1 000 females.

2.3 *Expectation of life at birth* refers to the number of years of life that a person born in a given year is expected to live if he/she were subjected to the prevalent mortality conditions as reflected by the set of age-sex specific mortality rates for that year.

2.4 *Crude marriage rate* refers to the number of marriages registered in a given year per 1 000 mid-year population of that year.

2.5 *Median age at first marriage* is an indicator of the average age of persons at their first marriage such that 50% of these persons are above this age while the other 50% are below it.

2.6 *Crude divorce rate* refers to the number of divorce decrees granted in a given year per 1 000 mid-year population of that year.

3. Population and Household Characteristics

3.1 *Single parents* are defined as mothers or fathers who are never married, widowed, divorced or separated, with child(ren) aged under 18 living with them in the same household.

3.2 *Subdivided units (SDUs)* are formed by splitting a unit of quarters into two or more “internally connected” and “externally accessible” units commonly for rental purposes.

3.3 家庭住戶是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」。家庭住戶需至少有一名成員為常住居民，只有流動居民的住戶不會被界定為家庭住戶。

3.3 A 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”. A domestic household must have at least one member who is a Usual Resident. Households comprising Mobile Residents only are not classified as domestic households.

4. 教育及培訓特徵

4. Education and Training Characteristics

4.1 教育程度是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：

4.1 *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) 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)；以及
- (c) 設有考試或指定評核成績的程序。

- (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 Hong Kong Metropolitan University); and
- (c) It includes examinations or specific academic assessment procedures.

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小學的一至六年級。

初中：包括中學的一至三年級或同等程度。

高中：包括中學舊學制的四至七年級（1985年－2011年）及新學制的四至六年級（2012年起）或同等程度，毅進計劃／毅進文憑、應用教育文憑，以及工藝程度教育。

專上教育 — 非學位：包括

- (a) 本地及非本地教育機構的證書及文憑程度課程；以及
- (b) 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。

Educational attainment is classified as follows:

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

Lower Secondary: Including Secondary 1-3 or equivalent level.

Upper Secondary: Including Secondary 4-7 of old academic structure (1985-2011), Secondary 4-6 of new academic structure (2012 onwards) or equivalent level, Project Yi Jin/Yi Jin Diploma, Diploma of Applied Education and craft level.

Post-secondary – non-degree: Including

- (a) Certificate and Diploma level courses in local or non-local institutions; and
- (b) 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 first degree, taught postgraduate and research postgraduate courses in local or non-local institutions.

5. 勞動人口特徵及就業收入

5.1 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。（詳情請參閱第5.3段「勞動人口」。）

5.2 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。

5.3 勞動人口是指15歲及以上陸上非住院人口，並符合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。

5.4 勞動人口參與率是指勞動人口佔所有15歲及以上陸上非住院人口的比例。

5.5 就業人口包括在統計前7天內從事工作賺取薪酬或利潤，或有一份正式工作的15歲及以上人士。就業人士可分為：

- (a) 自營作業者：從事本身業務／職業時為賺取利潤或費用而工作，並沒有受僱於人或僱用他人。

5. Labour Force Characteristics and Employment Earnings

5.1 The *economically active population*, synonymous with the labour force, comprises the employed population and the unemployed population. (Please see “Labour force” in paragraph 5.3 for details.)

5.2 The *economically inactive population* comprises all 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.

5.3 *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. Inmates of institutions and persons living on board vessels are excluded.

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

5.5 The *employed population* comprises those persons aged 15 and over who have been engaged in performing work for pay or profit during the 7 days before enumeration or who have had formal job attachment. Employed persons can be categorised into:

- (a) Self-employed: A person who works for profit or fees in his/her own business/profession, neither employed by someone nor employing others.

(b) 僱主：從事本身業務／職業時為賺取利潤或費用而工作，最少僱用一人為其工作。

(c) 僱員：為賺取工資、薪金、佣金、小費或實物津貼而為僱主（私營公司、住戶或政府）工作。外發工、家庭傭工和支薪家庭從業員亦包括在內。

(d) 無酬家庭從業員：為有關家庭生意工作而並無收取報酬。報酬不包括膳宿和零用錢，但若他／她因工作而定時支取報酬，應視為僱員。

(b) Employer: A person who works for profit or fees in his/her own business/profession and employs one or more persons to work for him/her.

(c) Employee: A person who works for an employer (private companies, households or the government) for wage, salary, commission, tips, or payment in kind. This also includes outworker, domestic helper and paid family worker.

(d) Unpaid family worker: A person who works for no pay in a family business. Food and lodging and pocket money are not counted as pay. However, if the worker receives regular pay for the work performed, he/she should be regarded as an employee.

5.6 就業不足人口包括在統計前7天內在非自願情況下工作少於35小時，而在統計前30天內有找尋更多工作，或即使沒有找尋更多工作，但在統計前7天內可擔任更多工作的就業人士。根據此定義，因工作量不足而在統計前7天內放取無薪假期的就業人士，若在該7天期間內工作少於35小時甚或全段期間都在休假，亦會被界定為就業不足人士。

5.6 The *underemployed population* comprises those employed persons who have involuntarily worked less than 35 hours during the 7 days before enumeration and have sought additional work during the 30 days before enumeration, or have not sought additional work but have been available for additional work during the 7 days before enumeration. Following this definition, employed persons taking no-pay leave due to slack work during the 7 days before enumeration are also classified as underemployed if they worked less than 35 hours or were on leave even for the whole period during the 7-day period.

5.7 就業不足率是指就業不足人士在勞動人口中所佔的比例。

5.7 *Underemployment rate* refers to the proportion of underemployed persons in the labour force.

5.8 失業人口 包括所有符合下列條件的15歲及以上人士：

- (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；
- (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」。

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：
 - (一) 已為於稍後時間擔當的新工作或開展的業務作出安排；或
 - (二) 正期待返回原來的工作崗位（例如在有需要時散工通常會獲通知開工）。

5.8 The *unemployed population* comprises all those persons aged 15 and over who fulfil the following conditions:

- (a) have not had a job and have not performed any work for pay or profit during the 7 days before enumeration;
- (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”.

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:
 - (1) have made arrangements to take up a new job or to start business on a subsequent date; or
 - (2) were expecting to return to their original jobs (e.g. casual workers are usually called back to work when service is needed).

5.9 失業率是指失業人士在勞動人口中所佔的比例。有關按行業或按職業劃分的失業率，由於在計算分子和分母時，(a) 失業人士是按其**以前**從事的行業（或職業）劃分，因而未必能確實反映他們將從事工作的行業（或職業），而且 (b) 亦沒有首次求職人士和重新加入勞動人口的失業人士以前從事行業（或職業）的資料。因此，按行業或按職業劃分的失業率不能與整體的失業率作嚴謹比較，同時亦須謹慎闡釋。

5.10 職業是指在統計前7天內某人所從事的主要工作種類、性質及主要職務。「綜合住戶統計調查」採用的職業分類方法大致以「國際標準職業分類法2008年版」為藍本，把就業人士從事的職業及失業人士以前從事的職業撥歸不同的職業類別。政府統計處自2022年1月至3月起已更新職業分類方法，使其更為貼近「國際標準職業分類法2008年版」。為方便作出比較，以新職業分類方法為基礎的統計數字已作出後向估計至2016年1月至3月的季度。

5.11 主業是指若某人做多過一份工作，在統計時佔他／她最多時間的工作，其他工作則視為其兼職。

5.9 *Unemployment rate* refers to the proportion of unemployed persons in the labour force. As regards unemployment rates by industry or by occupation, since in deriving both the numerator and the denominator, (a) unemployed persons are classified according to their **previous** industry (or occupation) which may not necessarily be the one which he/she will enter, and (b) there is no information on previous industry (or occupation) in respect of first-time job-seekers and re-entrants into the labour force who were unemployed, such rates are not strictly comparable to the overall unemployment rate and should be interpreted with caution.

5.10 *Occupation* refers to the kind of work, nature of duties and main task performed by a person in his/her main job during the 7 days before enumeration. The classification of occupation used in the General Household Survey to classify the occupation of an employed person and the previous occupation of an unemployed person is broadly modelled on the International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08). The occupation classification scheme has been enhanced since January to March 2022 to follow the ISCO-08 more closely, with statistics backcasted to the quarter of January to March 2016 to facilitate comparison.

5.11 *Main employment* refers to the job on which a person spent most of his/her time if he/she had more than one job at the time of enumeration. All other jobs were regarded as secondary employment.

5.12 每月就業收入 是指統計前1個月從所有工作所獲得的收入（未扣除強制性公積金供款）。就僱員來說，收入包括工資和薪金、花紅、佣金、小費、房屋津貼、超時工作津貼、勤工津貼及其他現金津貼，但不包括補薪。就僱主和自營作業人士而言，收入是指從自己擁有的企業提取作個人及家居用途的款額。如果提取作個人及家居用途的款額資料未能提供，則會搜集有關從業務所得的淨收入的數據。

6. 社會福利

6.1 綜合社會保障援助計劃 是以入息補助方法，為那些在經濟上無法自給的人士提供安全網，使他們的入息達到一定水平，以應付生活上的基本需要。申請人必須符合居港規定及通過入息及資產審查。其受助人指正在領取援助金的人士。

6.2 公共福利金計劃 包括普通傷殘津貼、高額傷殘津貼、高齡津貼、長者生活津貼、廣東計劃及福建計劃。而領取公共福利金的人士則包括個案在處理中而未獲發放款項的人士。

5.12 *Monthly employment earnings* refer to earnings (before deduction of Mandatory Provident Fund contributions) from all jobs during the month before enumeration. For employees, they include wage and salary, bonus, commission, tips, housing allowance, overtime allowance, attendance allowance and other cash allowances. However, back pays are excluded. For employers and self-employed, they refer to amounts drawn from the self-owned enterprise for personal and household use. If information on the amounts drawn for personal and household use is not available, data on net earnings from business would be collected instead.

6. Social Welfare

6.1 The *Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Scheme* provides a safety net for those who cannot support themselves financially. It is designed to bring their income up to a prescribed level to meet their basic needs. An applicant must satisfy the residence requirements and pass both the income and asset tests. The *recipients under the scheme* refer to those currently in receipt of payments.

6.2 The *Social Security Allowance Scheme* includes Normal Disability Allowance, Higher Disability Allowance, Old Age Allowance, Old Age Living Allowance, Guangdong Scheme and Fujian Scheme. *Persons receiving Social Security Allowance* include those whose cases are under processing and payments have not yet been made.

7. 醫療與健康

7.1 *按死因劃分的死亡率* 是以某一組死因的登記死亡人數為分子，與同年年中人口數目為分母構成比率（按每十萬名人口計算）。就某一組死因而言，*按死因劃分的標準化死亡率* 是所有適用於該組死因的年齡組別死亡率的加權平均數。所採用的權數是標準人口中各年齡組別人口所佔的比例。

8. 罪案及司法

8.1 *罪案* 是泛指一些性質較為嚴重而需要警方作刑事調查的指定罪行。

8.2 *舉報的罪案* 是指該些由警方分類並處理的案件。至於由其他執法機構，如入境事務處、香港海關及廉政公署所處理的案件，則不包括在內。

8.3 *犯罪被捕人數* 包括所有因干犯罪行而被捕的人士，不論有否起訴。犯罪被捕人數的計算方法是按罪犯被補的次數而定。若某人在兩宗或以上事件中被捕，會於每次事件中「分別」記錄為一個人。若某人在一宗事件中因數項罪名被捕，則只選其中可被判最重刑罰的一項罪名作編製之用。

7. Medical and Health

7.1 The *cause-specific mortality rate* is the total number of registered deaths due to a specific group of causes divided by the mid-year population (expressed as per 100 000 population). For a particular group of causes, the *standardised cause-specific mortality rate* is a weighted average of the age-specific mortality rates pertaining to that group of causes. The weights used are the proportions of population in individual age groups in the standard population.

8. Crime and Justice

8.1 *Crimes* refer to a group of designated offences which are generally considered more serious in nature and require investigation by the criminal investigation police officers.

8.2 *Reported crimes* refer to the cases which are classified and dealt with by the police. Cases which are handled by other law enforcement agencies such as Immigration Department, Customs and Excise Department and Independent Commission Against Corruption are not included.

8.3 *Number of persons arrested for crime* refer to persons arrested for crime, whether or not they are prosecuted. The counting rule for persons arrested for crime is based on the number of occasions on which offenders are arrested. If a person is arrested on two or more occasions, each occasion is counted as a “separate” person. If a person is arrested on one occasion for several offences, the offence with the heaviest maximum permissible penalty is chosen for tabulation purposes.

8.4 **吸食毒品** 是指服用危害或可能危害個人身體、精神健康、或其家庭和社會關係的毒品／物質，而劑量或服用期超過正常的治療劑量或服用期。被吸食的毒品包括海洛英、鴉片、嗎啡、菲仕通／美沙酮及危害精神毒品（如氯胺酮、甲基安非他明（俗稱「冰毒」）、可卡因、咳藥和有機溶劑等），酒精及煙草則不包括在內。

8.5 **被呈報吸食毒品人數** 是根據呈報機構，例如執法部門、戒毒治療及福利機構向「藥物濫用資料中央檔案室」（檔案室）呈報的吸毒人士的資料而編製。該檔案室由政府總部禁毒處成立，屬自願呈報系統。基於其性質，檔案室不是計量本港在某一段時間內吸毒者的確實人數，其統計數字旨在顯示一段時間內的吸毒趨勢。

9. 參與公共事務的情況

9.1 **公務員** 是指在統計日期，按公務員聘用條件受僱的人員。廉政公署人員、司法人員、駐香港以外地區的香港經濟貿易辦事處在當地聘請的人員，以及其他政府僱員如非公務員合約僱員，並不包括在內。然而，在1999年6月的統計期之前，司法機構內的法官及司法人員是納入公務員範圍內。

8.4 *Drug abuse* refers to the taking of drugs/substances which taken harm or threaten to harm the physical or mental or social well-being of an individual, in doses above or for periods beyond those normally regarded as therapeutic. Substances of abuse include heroin, opium, morphine, phsyseptone/methadone and psychotropic substances (such as ketamine, methamphetamine (commonly known as “Ice”), cocaine, cough medicine and organic solvents), but exclude alcohol and tobacco.

8.5 The *number of reported drug abusers* is based on information of drug abusers reported by reporting agencies such as law enforcement agencies, treatment and welfare agencies to the Central Registry of Drug Abuse (CRDA) established by the Narcotics Division of the Government Secretariat. The CRDA is a voluntary reporting system. By its nature, while the CRDA does not measure the exact size of the drug abusing population in Hong Kong at any particular time, statistics derived therefrom are indicators of the trends of drug abuse over time.

9. Pattern of Participation in Public Affairs

9.1 *Civil servants* refer to persons who are employed on civil service terms of appointment as at the survey reference date. Independent Commission Against Corruption officers, judicial officers, locally engaged staff working in the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices outside Hong Kong, and other government employees like Non-Civil Service Contract staff are excluded. However, prior to the statistical month of June 1999, judges and judicial officers in the Judiciary were included in the coverage of civil servants.

9.2 公營架構諮詢及法定組織 是指那些就政府的政策提供意見、提供公共服務、執行法定職能，以及處理就政府的決定而提出的上訴個案的組織。

10. 資訊科技使用情況

10.1 智能手機 比傳統主要用於撥打電話、發送短訊和拍照的手提電話更先進。智能手機的功能包括：輕觸式屏幕輸入、透過流動網絡接駁互聯網（例如Wi-Fi、4G LTE／5G）、看短片聽音樂、拍攝短片、GPS導航、收發電子郵件及瀏覽網頁等。智能手機也可用於下載流動應用程式（例如WhatsApp、Facebook及YouTube）。

9.2 *Public sector advisory and statutory bodies* are bodies which provide advice on government policies, deliver public services, perform statutory functions and deal with appeals against Government decisions.

10. Information Technology Usage

10.1 *Smartphone* refers to a mobile phone offering more advanced features than a cell phone which is mainly for making phone call, sending SMS and taking picture. Some advanced features / functions found in smartphone include touchscreen interface, Internet access via mobile network (such as Wi-Fi connection and 4G LTE/5G connection), video and music player, video recording, GPS navigation, sending and receiving e-mail and web browsing. The smartphone can also be used to download mobile apps (such as WhatsApp, Facebook and YouTube).