



簡要報告

Summary Results



香港特別行政區 政府統計處
Census and Statistics Department
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region





簡要報告

Summary Results

有關本刊物的查詢，請聯絡：

政府統計處 2021年人口普查辦事處

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序言

本港進行的人口普查／中期人口統計，就人口的社會和經濟特徵提供最新基準數據。這些資料對政府在規劃和制訂政策，以及私人機構和學術界在商業及研究用途方面，均很重要。

政府統計處於 2021 年 6 月至 8 月期間進行了一次人口普查。本報告以摘要方式概述 2021 年人口普查的主要結果，並載列 55 個統計表，涵蓋 2021 年人口普查多項數據項目的統計數字。報告亦載有這些統計數字與 2011 年人口普查及 2016 年中期人口統計結果的比較。

本報告的發表，標示着 2021 年人口普查數據發布進入第一階段。本報告內的統計圖表是以 2021 年人口普查的常用數據項目的主要統計數字編製而成。這些資料描述本港人口的主要特徵及變化。較詳細的普查結果和分析約於 2022 年中至 2023 年初透過一系列多元化的統計產品及服務分階段發布。本處亦會引入資訊圖表和優化的互動圖解功能，以便一般使用者理解和闡釋 2021 年人口普查的結果。

政府統計處處長
陳萃如

2022 年 2 月

Foreword

Population censuses / by-censuses conducted in Hong Kong provide up-to-date benchmark data on the socio-economic characteristics of the population. Such information is essential to the Government for planning and policy formulation, and to the private sector and academia for business and research purposes.

A population census was conducted by the Census and Statistics Department from June to August 2021. This report presents the main results of the 2021 Population Census (21C) in summary form. It contains 55 summary tables covering statistics of a wide range of data topics in the 21C. Comparisons are also made with the results of the 2011 Population Census and the 2016 Population By-census.

The publication of this report marks the first phase of data dissemination of the 21C. Statistical tables and charts presented in this report constitute the key statistics of the most commonly used data topics in the 21C. They depict salient features of the population and broad demographic changes in Hong Kong. More detailed census results and analyses will be released in stages through a diversified range of statistical products and services from around mid-2022 to early 2023. Infographics and more advanced interactive visualisation will also be introduced to facilitate understanding and interpretation of the 21C results by general users.

Marion CHAN
Commissioner for Census and Statistics

February 2022

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緒言	Introduction	1
結果概要	Summary Findings	5
簡要統計表	Summary Tables	
1. 人口數目及結構	1. Population Size and Structure	21
<i>人口數目</i>	<i>Population size</i>	
表 1.1 2021 年居港人口及點算時刻 在港人數	Table 1.1 The Hong Kong Resident Population and persons present in Hong Kong at the reference moment, 2021	22
圖 1.1 1991 年至 2021 年的人口及 平均每年增長率	Chart 1.1 Population and average annual growth rate, 1991 - 2021	23
<i>年齡及性別結構</i>	<i>Age and sex structure</i>	
表 1.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按 性別及年齡組別劃分的人口	Table 1.2 Population by sex and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021	24
表 1.2A 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按 性別及年齡組別劃分的人口 (不包括外籍家庭傭工)	Table 1.2A Population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021	27
圖 1.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年 的人口金字塔	Chart 1.2 Population pyramid, 2011, 2016 and 2021	30
表 1.3 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年 的撫養比率	Table 1.3 Dependency ratios, 2011, 2016 and 2021	31
表 1.3A 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年 的撫養比率 (不包括外籍家 庭傭工)	Table 1.3A Dependency ratios (excluding foreign domestic helpers), 2011, 2016 and 2021	32
表 1.4 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年 按年齡組別劃分的性別比率	Table 1.4 Sex ratio by age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021	33

		<i>頁數</i> <i>Page</i>
表 1.4A 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年 按年齡組別劃分的性別比率 (不包括外籍家庭傭工)	Table 1.4A Sex ratio (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021	34
2. 其他人口特徵	2. Other Demographic Characteristics	35
<i>婚姻狀況</i>	<i>Marital status</i>	
表 2.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年 按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的 15 歲及以上人口	Table 2.1 Population aged 15 and over by sex and marital status, 2011, 2016 and 2021	36
表 2.1A 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年 按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的 15 歲及以上人口 (不包括外籍 家庭傭工)	Table 2.1A Population aged 15 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex and marital status, 2011, 2016 and 2021	37
圖 2.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年 按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的 15 歲及以上人口分布	Chart 2.1 Distribution of population aged 15 and over by sex and marital status, 2011, 2016 and 2021	38
表 2.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年 按性別及年齡組別劃分的 15 歲及以上從未結婚的人口比 例	Table 2.2 Proportion of never married population aged 15 and over by sex and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021	39
表 2.2A 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年 按性別及年齡組別劃分的 15 歲及以上從未結婚的人口比 例 (不包括外籍家庭傭工)	Table 2.2A Proportion of never married population aged 15 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021	40
<i>出生地點</i>	<i>Place of birth</i>	
表 2.3 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年 按出生地點劃分的人口	Table 2.3 Population by place of birth, 2011, 2016 and 2021	41
<i>國籍</i>	<i>Nationality</i>	
表 2.4 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年 按國籍劃分的人口	Table 2.4 Population by nationality, 2011, 2016 and 2021	42
<i>種族</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>	
表 2.5 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年 按種族劃分的人口	Table 2.5 Population by ethnicity, 2011, 2016 and 2021	43

	<i>頁數</i> <i>Page</i>
<i>在港居住年期</i>	<i>Duration of residence in Hong Kong</i>
表 2.6 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年 按在港居住年期及出生地點 劃分的人口	Table 2.6 Population by duration of residence in Hong Kong and place of birth, 2011, 2016 and 2021 44
<i>語言／方言</i>	<i>Language/ Dialect</i>
表 2.7 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年 按慣用交談語言劃分的 5 歲 及以上人口	Table 2.7 Population aged 5 and over by usual spoken language, 2011, 2016 and 2021 45
表 2.8 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年 5 歲及以上人口能說選定語 言／方言的比例	Table 2.8 Proportion of population aged 5 and over able to speak selected languages/ dialects, 2011, 2016 and 2021 46
表 2.9 2016 年及 2021 年 5 歲及以 上人口能閱讀選定語言的比 例	Table 2.9 Proportion of population aged 5 and over able to read selected languages, 2016 and 2021 47
表 2.10 2016 年及 2021 年 5 歲及以 上人口能書寫選定語言的比 例	Table 2.10 Proportion of population aged 5 and over able to write selected languages, 2016 and 2021 48
3. 教育	3. Education 49
<i>教育程度</i>	<i>Educational attainment</i>
表 3.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年 按教育程度（最高就讀程 度）劃分的 15 歲及以上人口	Table 3.1 Population aged 15 and over by educational attainment (highest level attended), 2011, 2016 and 2021 50
表 3.1A 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年 按教育程度（最高就讀程 度）劃分的 15 歲及以上人口 （不包括外籍家庭傭工）	Table 3.1A Population aged 15 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by educational attainment (highest level attended), 2011, 2016 and 2021 51

		<i>頁數</i> <i>Page</i>
圖 3.1	2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上人口分布	52
表 3.2	2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按教育程度（最高完成程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上人口	53
表 3.2A	2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按教育程度（最高完成程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）	55
圖 3.2	2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按教育程度（最高完成程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上人口分布	57
 <i>就學狀況</i>		
表 3.3	2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按年齡組別劃分的 3 至 17 歲人口就學比率	58
 <i>修讀科目</i>		
表 3.4	2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按修讀科目劃分的曾受專上教育人口	59
 4. 勞動人口	 4. Labour Force	 61
 <i>勞動人口數目及結構</i>		
表 4.1	2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別劃分的勞動人口及勞動人口參與率	62

		<i>頁數</i> <i>Page</i>
表 4.1A 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別劃分的勞動人口及勞動人口參與率（不包括外籍家庭傭工）	Table 4.1A Labour force and labour force participation rate (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021	63
表 4.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的勞動人口	Table 4.2 Labour force by sex and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021	64
表 4.2A 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的勞動人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）	Table 4.2A Labour force (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021	65
<i>勞動人口參與率</i>		
圖 4.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的勞動人口參與率	Chart 4.1 Labour force participation rate by sex and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021	66
<i>就業身分</i>		
表 4.3 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按就業身分劃分的工作人口	Table 4.3 Working population by employment status, 2011, 2016 and 2021	67
<i>職業</i>		
表 4.4 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按職業劃分的工作人口	Table 4.4 Working population by occupation, 2011, 2016 and 2021	68
圖 4.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按職業劃分的工作人口分布	Chart 4.2 Distribution of working population by occupation, 2011, 2016 and 2021	69
<i>行業</i>		
表 4.5 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按行業劃分的工作人口	Table 4.5 Working population by industry, 2011, 2016 and 2021	70
<i>通常工作時數</i>		
表 4.6 2016 年及 2021 年按所有工作的每周通常工作時數劃分的工作人口	Table 4.6 Working population by weekly usual hours of work of all employment, 2016 and 2021	71

		<i>頁數</i> <i>Page</i>
表 4.6A 2016 年及 2021 年按所有工作的每周通常工作時數劃分的工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）	Table 4.6A Working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by weekly usual hours of work of all employment, 2016 and 2021	72
5. 住戶	5. Households	73
<i>家庭住戶數目</i>	<i>Number of domestic households</i>	
圖 5.1 1991 年至 2021 年家庭住戶數目	Chart 5.1 Domestic households, 1991 - 2021	74
<i>住戶人數</i>	<i>Household size</i>	
表 5.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶數目	Table 5.1 Domestic households by household size, 2011, 2016 and 2021	75
圖 5.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶數目分布	Chart 5.2 Distribution of domestic households by household size, 2011, 2016 and 2021	76
<i>住戶結構</i>	<i>Household composition</i>	
表 5.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按住戶結構劃分的家庭住戶數目	Table 5.2 Domestic households by household composition, 2011, 2016 and 2021	77
6. 房屋	6. Housing	79
<i>有人居住的屋宇單位數目</i>	<i>Number of occupied quarters</i>	
表 6.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按屋宇單位類型劃分的有人居住的屋宇單位數目	Table 6.1 Occupied quarters by type of quarters, 2011, 2016 and 2021	80
<i>按房屋類型劃分的人口</i>	<i>Population by type of housing</i>	
表 6.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按房屋類型劃分的人口	Table 6.2 Population by type of housing, 2011, 2016 and 2021	81

		<i>頁數</i> <i>Page</i>
圖 6.1	2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年 按房屋類型劃分的人口分布	82
	<i>Chart 6.1</i> Distribution of population by type of housing, 2011, 2016 and 2021	
<i>按房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶 數目</i>		
表 6.3	2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年 按房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶 數目	83
	<i>Table 6.3</i> Domestic households by type of housing, 2011, 2016 and 2021	
<i>共住程度</i>		
表 6.4	2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年 按房屋類型劃分的每千個屋 宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目	84
	<i>Table 6.4</i> Average number of domestic households per 1 000 units of quarters by type of housing, 2011, 2016 and 2021	
<i>居所租住權</i>		
表 6.5	2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年 按居所租住權劃分的家庭住 戶數目	85
	<i>Table 6.5</i> Domestic households by tenure of accommodation, 2011, 2016 and 2021	
圖 6.2	2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年 按居所租住權劃分的家庭住 戶數目分布	86
	<i>Chart 6.2</i> Distribution of domestic households by tenure of accommodation, 2011, 2016 and 2021	
<i>居所內的廳房數目</i>		
表 6.6	2021 年按廳房數目及房屋類 型劃分的家庭住戶數目	87
	<i>Table 6.6</i> Domestic households by number of rooms and type of housing, 2021	
<i>居所樓面面積</i>		
表 6.7	2016 年及 2021 年按居所樓 面面積劃分的家庭住戶數目	88
	<i>Table 6.7</i> Domestic households by floor area of accommodation, 2016 and 2021	
表 6.8	2016 年及 2021 年按住戶人 數劃分的人均居所樓面面積 中位數	89
	<i>Table 6.8</i> Median per capita floor area of accommodation by household size, 2016 and 2021	

	<i>頁數</i> <i>Page</i>
7. 地區特徵	7. Characteristics of the Districts 91
<i>人口分布</i>	<i>Population distribution</i>
表 7.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年 按區議會分區劃分的人口	Table 7.1 Population by District Council district, 2011, 2016 and 2021 92
<i>人口密度</i>	<i>Population density</i>
表 7.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年 按區議會分區劃分的人口密 度	Table 7.2 Population density by District Council district, 2011, 2016 and 2021 94
<i>年齡結構</i>	<i>Age structure</i>
表 7.3 2021 年按區議會分區及年齡 組別劃分的人口比例	Table 7.3 Proportion of population by District Council district and age group, 2021 95
<i>教育</i>	<i>Education</i>
表 7.4 2021 年按區議會分區及教育 程度（最高就讀程度）劃分 的 15 歲及以上人口比例	Table 7.4 Proportion of population aged 15 and over by District Council district and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2021 96
<i>勞動人口</i>	<i>Labour force</i>
表 7.5 2021 年按區議會分區劃分的 勞動人口及勞動人口參與率	Table 7.5 Labour force and labour force participation rate by District Council district, 2021 97
<i>住戶</i>	<i>Households</i>
表 7.6 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年 按區議會分區劃分的家庭住 戶數目及家庭住戶平均人數	Table 7.6 Number of domestic households and average domestic household size by District Council district, 2011, 2016 and 2021 98

		<i>頁數</i> <i>Page</i>
<i>內部遷移</i>	<i>Internal migration</i>	
表 7.7 2021 年按曾否作內部遷移、5 年前居住地區及現住地區劃分的 5 歲及以上人口	Table 7.7 Population aged 5 and over by whether having internally migrated, area of residence 5 years ago and area of current residence, 2021	99
<i>工作地點</i>	<i>Place of work</i>	
表 7.8 2021 年按工作地點及居住地區劃分的工作人口	Table 7.8 Working population by place of work and area of residence, 2021	100
<i>前赴工作地點的主要交通方式</i>	<i>Main mode of transport to place of work</i>	
表 7.9 2021 年按前赴工作地點的主要交通方式及居住地區劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口	Table 7.9 Working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong by main mode of transport to place of work and area of residence, 2021	101
<i>上課地點</i>	<i>Place of study</i>	
表 7.10 2021 年按上課地點及居住地區劃分於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人口	Table 7.10 Persons attending full-time courses in educational institutions in Hong Kong by place of study and area of residence, 2021	102
<i>前赴上課地點的主要交通方式</i>	<i>Main mode of transport to place of study</i>	
表 7.11 2021 年按前赴上課地點的主要交通方式及居住地區劃分於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人口	Table 7.11 Persons attending full-time courses in educational institutions in Hong Kong by main mode of transport to place of study and area of residence, 2021	103

		頁數 <i>Page</i>
2021 年人口普查包括的數據項目	Data Topics Included in the 2021 Population Census	105
中文詞彙釋義	Definition of Terms in Chinese	107
英文詞彙釋義	Definition of Terms in English	119
獲取政府統計處刊物的方法	Means of Obtaining Publications of the Census and Statistics Department	A1

背景

根據慣例，自 1961 年起，香港每 10 年進行一次人口普查，並在兩次人口普查中間，進行一次中期人口統計。香港於 2021 年 6 月至 8 月期間進行了 2021 年人口普查。本報告以簡要方式概述這次人口普查的結果。

2021 年人口普查已於 2021 年 6 月 23 日至 8 月 4 日的 43 天期間進行。全港約九成的住戶接受簡單的點算，只須提供住戶成員的基本人口特徵資料；其餘約一成住戶接受詳細的訪問，提供住戶成員多方面的人口及社會經濟特徵的資料。

2021 年人口普查提供香港人口的社會和經濟特徵，以及按地區分布的最新基準統計數字。這些數字對政府在規劃和制定政策尤為重要。小區人口資料是政府制定地區發展和服務計劃的基礎；而詳細人口分組資料例如長者、青年、兒童、單親人士、不同種族的人士等，則有助政府策劃福利政策和社會服務計劃。而最重要的是，人口普查和中期人口統計的結果，是人口統計系統中編製人口估計的基準資料。

Background

It is an established practice from 1961 for Hong Kong to conduct a population census once every 10 years and a by-census in the middle of the intercensal period. The 2021 Population Census was conducted in June to August 2021. This report presents summary findings based on the results of the 2021 Population Census.

The 2021 Population Census was conducted in the 43 day period from 23 June to 4 August 2021. About nine-tenths of the households were subject to simple enumeration to provide basic demographic information of their household members, while the remaining one-tenth of the households were subject to more detailed enquiry on a broad range of demographic and socio-economic characteristics of their household members.

The 2021 Population Census provides up-to-date benchmark statistics on the socio-economic characteristics of the population of Hong Kong and on its geographical distribution. Such statistics are vital to the planning and policy formulation of the government. Data on small areas form the basis of district development and service planning programmes of the government, while comprehensive information on population sub-groups, such as the older persons, youths, children, single parents and persons of different ethnicities, facilitates the planning of welfare policy and social service programmes. Most important of all, results of the censuses/by-censuses form the benchmark data for the compilation of population estimates in the Population Statistics System.

編製人口數字的方法相當繁複，所需的資料來源亦很廣泛。其中，人口普查及中期人口統計系列的統計結果，是整個編製過程的根基。這些基準資料，加上透過其他行政系統（例如出生、死亡及出入境記錄）及抽樣統計調查（特別是持續性的綜合住戶統計調查）所得資料，編製而成的統計數據，連結成一個人口統計數據資料庫，數據可用於編製人口數字及其他眾多用途。

統計範圍

2021 年人口普查採用「居住人口」方法，以涵蓋所有居港人口。政府統計處自 2000 年 8 月開始，採用了「居住人口」方法，來編製香港的人口估計。作出這個改動的原因，是「居住人口」概念在統計理論而言，較適用於計算一個地方的人口。這個做法尤為配合現今的香港人口居住和流動模式。

2021 年人口普查的點算時刻（即 2021 年 6 月 30 日凌晨 3 時）的居港人口包括「常住居民」和「流動居民」。「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：（一）在點算時刻之前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在點算時刻之後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於點算時刻身在香港的香港非永久性居民。

The system for compiling population figures is complex and requires data from a wide variety of sources. The results of population censuses/ by-censuses form the cornerstone of the system. These benchmark data are taken together with statistical data generated from administrative systems (such as births, deaths and passenger movement records) and sample surveys (in particular the continuous General Household Survey) to form a population statistical database which serves a multitude of purposes, including the compilation of population figures.

Coverage

The 2021 Population Census covers the Hong Kong Resident Population under the “resident population” approach. The “resident population” approach has been adopted to compile the population estimates of Hong Kong since August 2000. Such change is effected in view of the greater relevance of the “resident population” concept from a statistical theory standpoint in measuring the population size of a place. It is considered particularly appropriate to do so to take account of the current residency and mobility patterns of the Hong Kong population.

The Hong Kong Resident Population at the reference moment of the 2021 Population Census (i.e. 3:00 a.m. on 30 June 2021) covers “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”. “Usual Residents” refer to two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had 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 moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the reference moment.

對於不是「常住居民」的香港永久性居民，如他們在點算時刻之前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，又或在點算時刻之後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港，會被界定為「流動居民」。

代號

本刊物內各代號的含意如下：

-	零
..	不適用
N.A.	沒有數字
0.0	少於 0.05%

零的數字及數值小的數字

本報告內以「-」代表零的數字。不過，由於當中根據抽樣調查所作的估算有抽樣誤差，所以零的數字可能是指一個數值小的數字而非零。同樣地，數值小的數字亦存有較大的抽樣誤差，故須小心闡釋。

數字的捨入

由於進位原因，統計表內個別項目的數字總和可能與總數略有出入。

For those Hong Kong Permanent Residents who were not “Usual Residents”, they were classified as “Mobile Residents” if they had 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 moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment.

Symbols

The following symbols are used throughout the publication :

-	Nil
..	Not applicable
N.A.	Not available
0.0	Less than 0.05%

Nil figures and figures of small magnitude

Nil figures are indicated by “-” throughout this report. However, it should be noted that since estimates based on sample enquiry are subject to sampling error, a nil figure may mean a figure of a small magnitude but not zero. Similarly, figures of small magnitude are also subject to relatively large sampling error and should be interpreted with care.

Rounding of Figures

Owing to rounding, there may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the tables.

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人口數目及結構

人口數目

1. 2021 年人口普查結果顯示，2021 年年中的居港人口數目為 7 413 070 人，其中 7 334 652 人為常住居民、78 418 人為流動居民。（表 1.1）

2. 在點算時刻（即 2021 年 6 月 30 日凌晨 3 時），在港總人數為 7 353 702 人，其中 7 274 941 人為常住居民、8 243 人為流動居民、8 268 人為短暫留港的香港永久性居民和 62 250 人為旅客。（表 1.1）

3. 在 2016 至 2021 年間，人口增長持續緩慢，每年的平均增長率為 0.2%，低於在 2011 至 2016 年間的 0.7%。（圖 1.1）

年齡及性別結構

4. 在過去 10 年間，人口持續高齡化，步伐近年開始加快，主要原因是戰後嬰兒潮出生的人士陸續踏入老年。65 歲及以上的人口佔整體人口的比例，由 2011 年的約 13% 上升至 2021 年的約 20%。這 10 年間的升幅與再之前 30 年的升幅相近（由 1981 年的約 7% 上升至 2011 年的約 13%）。此外，由於出生率持續處於低水平，15 歲以下兒童的比例下降。年齡中位數由 2011 年的 41.7 歲升至 2016 年的 43.4 歲，並進一步上升至 2021 年的 46.3 歲。上述有關年齡結構的轉變，可從期間人口金字塔的形狀變化看出。（表 1.2、1.2A 及圖 1.2）

Population Size and Structure

Population size

1. The 2021 Population Census shows that the Hong Kong Resident Population in mid-2021 was 7 413 070. Among them, 7 334 652 were Usual Residents and 78 418 were Mobile Residents. (Table 1.1)

2. The total number of persons present in Hong Kong at the reference moment (i.e. 3:00 a.m. on 30 June 2021) was 7 353 702, including 7 274 941 Usual Residents, 8 243 Mobile Residents, 8 268 Short-stay Hong Kong Permanent Residents and 62 250 transients. (Table 1.1)

3. During 2016-2021, population growth remained slow with an average annual growth rate of 0.2%, lower than the 0.7% during 2011-2016. (Chart 1.1)

Age and sex structure

4. During the past 10 years, the ageing trend in the population continued. The pace of ageing became faster in the recent years, mainly attributable to the post-war baby boomers entering old age. The proportion of elderly persons aged 65 and over in the total population rose from about 13% in 2011 to about 20% in 2021. The increase in this 10-year period was similar in magnitude to that in the preceding 30-year period (the proportion increased from about 7% in 1981 to about 13% in 2011). This apart, the continuously low level of fertility rate led to a reduction in the proportion of children aged under 15. As regards the median age of the population, it rose from 41.7 in 2011 to 43.4 in 2016 and further to 46.3 in 2021. The above changes relating to age structure are discernible by comparing the shape of the population pyramids over time. (Tables 1.2, 1.2A and Chart 1.2)

5. 總撫養比率，即 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，由 2011 年的 333 上升至 2021 年的 438。總撫養比率上升是因為老年撫養比率急升，而少年兒童撫養比率則維持相若。撇除外籍家庭傭工後，總撫養比率有所提高，分別為 2011 年的 349 及 2021 年的 467。（表 1.3 及 1.3A）

6. 性別比率（即相對每千名女性的男性數目）維持在 1 000 以下水平，由 2011 年的 876 下降至 2021 年的 839。撇除外籍家庭傭工後，性別比率有所提高，分別為 2011 年的 939 及 2021 年的 910。（表 1.4 及 1.4A）

其他人口特徵

婚姻狀況

7. 在撇除外籍家庭傭工的人口，15 歲及以上的男性已婚的比例由 2011 年的 61.2% 輕微上升至 2021 年的 62.0%，而女性則由 55.0% 輕微上升至 55.4%。另外，15 歲及以上的男性離婚或分居的比例由 2011 年的 3.2% 上升至 2021 年的 4.8%，而女性則由 5.5% 上升至 7.2%。（表 2.1、2.1A 及圖 2.1）

8. 在分析人口的婚姻狀況時，必須將年齡結構的影響抽離。正確的辦法是研究按年齡組別劃分的未婚人口比例。20 歲及以上人口中從未結婚的比例在過去 10 年間有所上升。有關升幅（撇除外籍家庭傭工）在 25 至 29 歲的女性（由 71.4% 上升至 79.6%）及 30 至 34 歲的男性（由 50.0% 上升至 57.8%）中尤其顯著。（表 2.2 及 2.2A）

5. The overall dependency ratio, which is the ratio of the number of persons aged under 15 and those aged 65 and over to 1 000 persons in the 15-64 age group, increased from 333 in 2011 to 438 in 2021. The increase in the overall dependency ratio was due to a surge in elderly dependency while child dependency remained similar. After excluding foreign domestic helpers, the overall dependency ratios became higher, at 349 in 2011 and 467 in 2021 respectively. (Tables 1.3 and 1.3A)

6. Sex ratio (i.e. number of males per 1 000 females) of the population remained below parity. From 876 in 2011, the ratio dropped to 839 in 2021. After excluding foreign domestic helpers, the sex ratios became higher, at 939 in 2011 and 910 in 2021 respectively. (Tables 1.4 and 1.4A)

Other Demographic Characteristics

Marital status

7. Among the population excluding foreign domestic helpers, the proportion of married male population aged 15 and over increased slightly from 61.2% in 2011 to 62.0% in 2021, and for females, slightly from 55.0% to 55.4%. On the other hand, the proportion of male population aged 15 and over who were divorced or separated increased from 3.2% in 2011 to 4.8% in 2021, and for females, from 5.5% to 7.2%. (Tables 2.1, 2.1A and Chart 2.1)

8. The effect of age structure has to be isolated in analysing nuptiality. Studying the proportion of the never married by age group best serves the purpose. The proportion of never-married population aged 20 and over increased in the past 10 years. The increase in proportion (excluding foreign domestic helpers) was particularly remarkable among females aged 25 to 29 (from 71.4% to 79.6%) and males aged 30 to 34 (from 50.0% to 57.8%). (Tables 2.2 and 2.2A)

出生地點

9. 在過去 10 年間，在香港出生的人口由 2011 年的 60.5% 輕微上升至 2021 年的 61.7%，而中國內地／澳門／台灣出生的人口則由 2011 年的 32.1% 下降至 2021 年的 29.9%。（表 2.3）

國籍

10. 在 2021 年，有 90.9% 的人口為中國籍，而永久居留地是香港。另外，有 1.1% 的人口為中國籍，而永久居留地不是香港。（表 2.4）

種族

11. 在本港人口中，大部分為華人，另有約 8%（或 62 萬人）為非華人。至於居港的非華人中，則以菲律賓及印尼人居多，分別佔總人口的 2.7% 及 1.9%，大部分為外籍家庭傭工。（表 2.5）

在港居住年期

12. 居港滿 10 年或以上的人口比例由 2011 年的 83.1% 上升至 2021 年的 84.2%。（表 2.6）

語言／方言

13. 廣州話是家中最常用的交談語言。在 2021 年，88.2% 的 5 歲及以上人口在家裏用廣州話交談，另有 5.5% 報稱能說廣州話作為其他交談語言。換言之，93.7% 的 5 歲及以上人口能說廣州話，較 2011 年的 95.8% 有所輕微下降。（表 2.7 及 2.8）

Place of birth

9. The proportion of population born in Hong Kong increased slightly from 60.5% in 2011 to 61.7% in 2021. The proportion of population born in the mainland of China/Macao/Taiwan decreased from 32.1% in 2011 to 29.9% in 2021. (Table 2.3)

Nationality

10. In 2021, 90.9% of the population were of Chinese nationality with place of domicile being Hong Kong. Besides, 1.1% of the population were of Chinese nationality but with place of domicile other than Hong Kong. (Table 2.4)

Ethnicity

11. Majority of the population was of Chinese ethnicity, while about 8% (or 0.62 million persons) were non-Chinese. The two largest non-Chinese ethnic groups in Hong Kong were Filipino and Indonesian, constituting 2.7% and 1.9% of the population respectively. Most of them were foreign domestic helpers. (Table 2.5)

Duration of residence in Hong Kong

12. The proportion of population having resided in Hong Kong for 10 years or more increased from 83.1% in 2011 to 84.2% in 2021. (Table 2.6)

Language/ Dialect

13. Cantonese was the most commonly used spoken language at home. In 2021, 88.2% of the population aged 5 and over spoke Cantonese at home. Another 5.5% reported that they could speak Cantonese as another language. In other words, 93.7% of the population aged 5 and over could speak Cantonese, which showed a slight decrease when compared with the 95.8% in 2011. (Tables 2.7 and 2.8)

14. 能說英語的 5 歲及以上人口比例，由 2011 年的 46.1% 增至 2021 年的 58.7%。能說普通話的 5 歲及以上人口比例，亦由 2011 年的 47.8% 增至 2021 年的 54.2%。（表 2.7 及 2.8）

15. 能閱讀中文的 5 歲及以上人口比例，由 2016 年的 89.4% 增至 2021 年的 90.1%。能閱讀英文的 5 歲及以上人口比例，亦由 2016 年的 68.2% 增至 2021 年的 70.6%。（表 2.9）

16. 書寫能力與閱讀能力有密切關係，因此能書寫選定語言的人口比例分布與能閱讀的相似。能書寫中文的 5 歲及以上人口比例，由 2016 年的 87.1% 增至 2021 年的 87.8%。能書寫英文的 5 歲及以上人口比例，亦由 2016 年的 66.0% 增至 2021 年的 67.7%。（表 2.10）

教育

教育程度

17. 本港人口的教育程度普遍有所提高。在 15 歲及以上人口中，曾接受專上教育的比例由 2011 年的 27.3% 增加至 2021 年的 34.6%。曾修讀學位課程的 15 歲及以上人口比例，亦由 2011 年的 18.0% 增加至 2021 年的 23.7%。在 2021 年，已完成學位課程的人口比例，亦高達 22.4%。

（表 3.1、3.1A、3.2、3.2A、圖 3.1 及 3.2）

14. The proportion of the population aged 5 and over who could speak English increased, from 46.1% in 2011 to 58.7% in 2021. The proportion of the population aged 5 and over who could speak Putonghua increased as well, from 47.8% in 2011 to 54.2% in 2021. (Tables 2.7 and 2.8)

15. The proportion of the population aged 5 and over who could read Chinese increased, from 89.4% in 2016 to 90.1% in 2021. The proportion of the population aged 5 and over who could read English also increased, from 68.2% in 2016 to 70.6% in 2021. (Table 2.9)

16. The ability to write is closely related to the ability to read. This explains why the distributions of the proportion of population able to read and write selected languages were similar to each other. The proportion of the population aged 5 and over who could write Chinese increased, from 87.1% in 2016 to 87.8% in 2021. The proportion of the population aged 5 and over who could write English also increased, from 66.0% in 2016 to 67.7% in 2021. (Table 2.10)

Education

Educational attainment

17. The educational level of the population has generally improved. Of the population aged 15 and over, the proportion having attended post-secondary education increased from 27.3% in 2011 to 34.6% in 2021. The proportion of the population aged 15 and over who had attended education in degree courses also increased, from 18.0% in 2011 to 23.7% in 2021. In 2021, the proportion who had completed degree courses was also high, at 22.4%.

(Tables 3.1, 3.1A, 3.2, 3.2A, Charts 3.1 and 3.2)

就學狀況

18. 在 2021 年，6 至 17 歲的兒童幾乎全部就學。（表 3.3）

修讀科目

19. 「商科課程」繼續成為曾修讀專上教育課程人士最普遍修讀的科目，雖然修讀此科目的比率由 2011 年的 32.9% 輕微下降至 2021 年的 32.0%。「文學及社會科學」和「機械、電機、電子及輪機工程」則為其次兩個較普遍的修讀科目。（表 3.4）

勞動人口

勞動人口數目及結構

20. 2021 年的勞動人口數目為 3 943 575 人，較 2011 年的 3 727 407 人為多，但卻較 2016 年的 3 954 798 人為少。2021 年的整體勞動人口參與率為 59.7%，與 2011 年相同，但比 2016 年的 60.8% 為低。勞動人口年齡中位數則由 2011 年的 41.0 歲上升至 2021 年的 43.9 歲。（表 4.1、4.1A、4.2 及 4.2A）

勞動人口參與率

21. 與 2011 年比較，2021 年的男性勞動人口參與率在大部分年齡組別均大致相同。相反地，同期間的女性勞動人口參與率在大部分年齡組別均有顯著上升。（圖 4.1）

School attendance

18. Among children aged 6-17, school attendance was almost universal in 2021. (Table 3.3)

Field of education

19. “Business and commercial studies” remained as the most popular field of education among the population with post-secondary education, though the proportion reporting this field decreased slightly from 32.9% in 2011 to 32.0% in 2021. “Arts and social science” and “Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering” were the next two more popular fields of education. (Table 3.4)

Labour Force

Labour force size and structure

20. The labour force in 2021 was 3 943 575, which was higher than the 3 727 407 in 2011 but lower than the 3 954 798 in 2016. The overall labour force participation rate in 2021 was 59.7%, same as that in 2011 but lower than the 60.8% in 2016. The median age of the labour force increased from 41.0 in 2011 to 43.9 in 2021. (Tables 4.1, 4.1A, 4.2 and 4.2A)

Labour force participation rate

21. Comparing to 2011, the male labour force participation rates for the majority of age groups in 2021 remained roughly the same. On the contrary, female labour force participation rates increased significantly for most of the age groups over the same period. (Chart 4.1)

就業身分

22. 在工作人口中，2021 年僱員所佔的比例為 90.2%，較 2011 年的 88.8% 輕微上升。僱主所佔的比例由 2011 年的 4.8% 顯著下跌至 2021 年的 2.8%，而自營作業者的比例則由 2011 年的 6.0% 上升至 2021 年的 6.7%。（表 4.3）

職業

23. 2016 年中期人口統計及 2021 年人口普查引進了新的職業分類方法，此職業分類方法更為貼近「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」。為方便作出比較，2011 年人口普查按職業的工作人口分布的數據已作適當的後向估計。

24. 任職經理、專業人員及輔助專業人員在工作人口中所佔的比例，由 2011 年的 36.8%，增至 2016 年的 38.3% 及 2021 年的 39.9%。其中，以專業人員的升幅最為明顯，由 2011 年的 9.0% 增加至 2016 年的 9.8%，並進一步增加至 2021 年的 11.2%。另一方面，從事文書支援人員的比例，則持續下降，由 2011 年的 15.6%，減至 2016 年的 14.2% 及 2021 年的 13.7%。（表 4.4 及圖 4.2）

行業

25. 與 2011 年及 2016 年比較，「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」在 2021 年取代「進出口、批發及零售業」成為本港最多人從事的經濟行業，從業員人數佔工作人口的 17.7%。排第二及第三位的分別是「地產、專業及商用服務業」及「進出口、批發及零售業」，從業員人數分別佔工作人口的 15.8% 及 15.5%。（表 4.5）

Employment status

22. The proportion of employees in the working population increased slightly to 90.2% in 2021, from 88.8% in 2011. The proportion of employers decreased notably from 4.8% in 2011 to 2.8% in 2021, whereas the proportion of self-employed persons increased from 6.0% in 2011 to 6.7% in 2021. (Table 4.3)

Occupation

23. A new occupation classification scheme which follows “International Standard Classification Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08)” more closely was adopted in the 2016 Population By-census and the 2021 Population Census. To facilitate comparison, a backcasting exercise was done to re-compile a set of figures on the distribution of working population by occupation for the 2011 Population Census.

24. The proportion of managers, professionals, associate professionals in the working population increased from 36.8% in 2011 to 38.3% in 2016 and 39.9% in 2021. The rise in the proportion of professionals was the most significant, with an increase from 9.0% in 2011 to 9.8% in 2016 and further to 11.2% in 2021. On the other hand, there was a continuous decrease in the proportion of the working population engaged as clerical support workers, from 15.6% in 2011 to 14.2% in 2016 and 13.7% in 2021. (Table 4.4 and Chart 4.2)

Industry

25. Comparing to 2011 and 2016, “Public administration, education, human health and social work activities” overtook “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades” to become the economic sector with the most employed persons, employing 17.7% of the working population in 2021. This was followed by “Real estate, professional and business services” and “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades”, which employed 15.8% and 15.5% of the working population respectively. (Table 4.5)

通常工作時數

26. 在 2021 年，近半工作人口每周通常工作 40 至 49 小時，而每周通常工作時數的中位數為 45 小時。

(表 4.6 及 4.6A)

Usual hours of work

26. In 2021, almost half of the working population usually worked for 40-49 hours weekly. The median weekly usual hours of work was 45 hours.

(Tables 4.6 and 4.6A)

住戶

家庭住戶數目

27. 在過去 10 年間，家庭住戶數目由 2 368 796 個增加至 2 674 161 個，增幅為 12.9%。隨着住戶結構的改變，平均每戶人數在同期由 2.9 人下降至 2.7 人，以致家庭住戶數目的增長比人口增長快。

(圖 5.1)

Number of domestic households

27. Over the last decade, the number of domestic households increased by 12.9%, from 2 368 796 households to 2 674 161 households. Along with the change in the composition of domestic households, the average household size dropped from 2.9 to 2.7, leading to a faster growth of the number of domestic households than the population.

(Chart 5.1)

住戶人數

28. 家庭住戶人數減少的趨勢在過去 10 年間仍持續。平均每戶人數由 2011 年的 2.9 人減至 2021 年的 2.7 人。特別是一至兩名成員的住戶比例，由 2011 年的 42.3% 上升至 2021 年的 48.9%。相反地，六名成員及以上的住戶比例，則由 2011 年的 3.3% 下降至 2021 年的 2.9%。

(表 5.1 及圖 5.2)

Household size

28. The trend towards smaller households continued in the past 10 years. The average household size decreased from 2.9 in 2011 to 2.7 in 2021. In particular, the proportion of households with one to two persons increased from 42.3% in 2011 to 48.9% in 2021. On the contrary, the proportion of households with six persons and over dropped from 3.3% in 2011 to 2.9% in 2021.

(Table 5.1 and Chart 5.2)

住戶結構

29. 在過去 10 年間，由夫婦及未婚子女所組成的住戶比例明顯下跌，由 2011 年的 39.4% 下跌至 2021 年的 32.4%。而隨着人口高齡化和獨身趨勢更為普遍，單人住戶的比例由 2011 年的 17.1% 上升至 2021 年的 20.2%。

(表 5.2)

Household composition

29. During the past 10 years, there was a significant decline in the proportion of domestic households which comprised a couple with unmarried children, from 39.4% in 2011 to 32.4% in 2021. On the other hand, the proportion of one-person households rose from 17.1% in 2011 to 20.2% in 2021, attributable to population ageing and more people staying single. (Table 5.2)

房屋

有人居住的屋宇單位數目

30. 在 2021 年，私人住宅單位、公營租住房屋單位及資助出售單位分別佔所有有人居住的屋宇單位的 45.0%、30.1% 及 15.4%。有關比例與 10 年前相若。（表 6.1）

按房屋類型劃分的人口

31. 在 2021 年，52.9% 的人口居於私人永久性房屋，29.3% 居於公營租住房屋，而 15.7% 則居於資助自置居所單位。有關比例與 10 年前相若。（表 6.2 及圖 6.1）

按房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶數目

32. 在 2021 年，52.9% 的家庭住戶居於私人永久性房屋，30.2% 居於公營租住房屋，而 15.5% 則居於資助自置居所房屋。有關比例與 10 年前相若。（表 6.3）

共住程度

33. 共住程度是以每千個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目計算。該數字由 2011 年的 1 004 戶下降至 2021 年的 1 001 戶。（表 6.4）

Housing

Number of occupied quarters

30. In 2021, private residential flats, public rental housing units and subsidised sale flats constituted 45.0%, 30.1% and 15.4% of all occupied quarters respectively. The proportions were similar when compared to 10 years earlier. (Table 6.1)

Population by type of housing

31. In 2021, 52.9% of the population lived in private permanent housing, 29.3% in public rental housing and 15.7% in subsidised home ownership housing. The proportions were similar when compared to 10 years earlier. (Table 6.2 and Chart 6.1)

Domestic households by type of housing

32. In 2021, 52.9% of domestic households lived in private permanent housing, 30.2% in public rental housing and 15.5% in subsidised home ownership housing. The proportions were similar when compared to 10 years earlier. (Table 6.3)

Degree of sharing

33. The degree of sharing, which is measured by the average number of domestic households in 1 000 units of quarters, decreased from 1 004 in 2011 to 1 001 in 2021. (Table 6.4)

居所租住權

34. 在 2021 年，48.6% 的家庭住戶居住在自置物業內，較 2011 年的 52.1% 為低。同期間，居住在全租單位內的家庭住戶比例則由 43.9% 增至 47.5%。在過去 10 年間，分租和合租的情況已較為少有，相應的比例由 2011 年的 0.5% 下降至 2021 年的 0.1%。（表 6.5 及圖 6.2）

居所內的廳房數目

35. 居於私人永久性房屋的住戶其住所的廳房數目平均為 3.6，而公營租住房屋的相應數字為 2.4。上述廳房數目包括客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間，但不包括廚房及浴室／廁所。（表 6.6）

居所樓面面積

36. 在 2021 年，43.7% 的家庭住戶佔用的居所樓面面積為 40 至少於 70 平方米。居所樓面面積的中位數為 40 平方米。（表 6.7）

37. 人均居所樓面面積是量度居住條件的有用指標之一。在 2021 年，家庭住戶的人均居所樓面面積中位數為 16.0 平方米。中位數隨着住戶人數增加而下降，由一人住戶的 32.0 平方米下降至六人或以上住戶的 8.8 平方米。（表 6.8）

Tenure of accommodation

34. 48.6% of domestic households owned the quarters they occupied in 2021, down from 52.1% in 2011. The proportion of sole tenants rose from 43.9% to 47.5% over the same period. Both sub-letting and co-letting became less common in the last decade, as reflected by a reduction in the corresponding proportion from 0.5% in 2011 to 0.1% in 2021. (Table 6.5 and Chart 6.2)

Number of rooms in the residence

35. The average number of rooms in the quarters occupied by households in private permanent housing was 3.6, while the corresponding number for households in public rental housing was 2.4. It should be noted that the number of rooms here includes living/ dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms, but not kitchens and bathrooms/ toilets. (Table 6.6)

Floor area of accommodation

36. In 2021, 43.7% of domestic households occupied a floor area of accommodation of 40 to less than 70 square metres. The median floor area of accommodation was 40 square metres. (Table 6.7)

37. The per capita floor area of accommodation is one of the useful indicators to measure living conditions. In 2021, the median per capita floor area of accommodation of domestic households was 16.0 square metres. The median fell as household size increased, from 32.0 square metres for one-person households to 8.8 square metres for households with six persons or more. (Table 6.8)

地區特徵

人口分布

38. 在過去 10 年間，人口分布持續變動。新界仍是人口最多的地區，佔全港人口的比例由 2011 年的 52.2% 上升至 2021 年的 53.7%。香港島佔全港人口的比例由 2011 年的 18.0% 下降至 2021 年的 16.1%。九龍佔全港人口的比例由 2011 年的 29.8% 輕微上升至 2021 年的 30.1%。（表 7.1）

39. 除葵青區以外，所有新界的區議會分區人口在過去 10 年間均有增長。離島區成為人口增長率最高的地區（31.1%），其次是元朗區（15.5%）。九龍方面，只有黃大仙區的人口下降，其餘各區的人口均在同期間上升。香港島方面，各區的人口均有所減少。（表 7.1）

人口密度

40. 人口密度是按每平方公里土地的平均人數計算。本港的人口密度，由 2011 年的 6 544 人增至 2021 年的 6 801 人。人口密度最高的地區是觀塘區，在 2021 年，該區每平方公里平均有 59 704 人。新界各區的人口密度普遍較港九各區為低。（表 7.2）

Characteristics of the Districts

Population distribution

38. Redistribution of the population continued during the past 10 years. The New Territories still had the largest share of the population, with its share increasing from 52.2% in 2011 to 53.7% in 2021. The share of the population on Hong Kong Island decreased from 18.0% in 2011 to 16.1% in 2021. The share of the population in Kowloon increased slightly from 29.8% in 2011 to 30.1% in 2021. (Table 7.1)

39. Except the Kwai Tsing district, all District Council districts in the New Territories recorded population growth in the past 10 years. The Islands district had the highest growth rate (31.1%), followed by the Yuen Long district (15.5%). In Kowloon, population drop was observed in the Wong Tai Sin district only, whereas the population increased in all other districts. On Hong Kong Island, the population decreased in all districts. (Table 7.1)

Population density

40. Population density, as measured by the number of persons per square kilometre of land area, increased from 6 544 in 2011 to 6 801 in 2021 for the territory as a whole. The most densely populated district was the Kwun Tong district, with a density of 59 704 persons per square kilometre in 2021. The population densities in districts in the New Territories were generally lower than those in districts on Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon. (Table 7.2)

年齡結構

41. 在所有區議會分區中，15 歲以下人士在人口中所佔比例在 2021 年以離島區的 12.8% 為最大，而黃大仙區的 8.9% 為最少。在各區的人口中，65 歲及以上人士所佔的比例以東區為最大，有 23.4%，離島區的 14.7% 則為最少。人口年齡中位數最低的區議會分區是離島區，只有 42.7 歲，而最高的則為黃大仙區的 50.1 歲。（表 7.3）

教育

42. 在 15 歲及以上人口中曾接受專上教育的比例為最大的兩個區議會分區為灣仔區及中西區，2021 年的數字分別為 52.9% 及 52.8%。（表 7.4）

勞動人口

43. 在 2021 年，沙田區的勞動人口數目在所有區議會分區中為最多，有 363 268 人。中西區的勞動人口參與率最高，有 65.3%，其次為西貢區的 64.2%。（表 7.5）

住戶

44. 在 2021 年，居於觀塘區的家庭住戶是所有區議會分區中最多，有 247 592 個。離島區的家庭住戶數目增幅最為顯著，由 2011 年的 47 611 個增至 2021 年的 67 104 個，達 40.9%。在 2021 年，油尖旺區及深水埗區的家庭住戶平均人數只有 2.5 人，低於全港平均數的 2.7 人。（表 7.6）

Age Structure

41. Among the District Council districts, the Islands district had the largest proportion of persons aged under 15 in 2021, which recorded a figure of 12.8%, whereas the Wong Tai Sin district had the smallest proportion of 8.9%. The proportion of persons aged 65 and over was the largest in the Eastern district with a figure of 23.4%, whereas the smallest proportion of 14.7% was recorded in the Islands district. The youngest median age of 42.7 was recorded in the Islands district, while the oldest of 50.1 was recorded in the Wong Tai Sin district. (Table 7.3)

Education

42. The two districts with the largest proportion of the population aged 15 and over having attended post-secondary education were the Wan Chai district and the Central and Western district, with figures of 52.9% and 52.8% respectively in 2021. (Table 7.4)

Labour force

43. The size of the labour force in the Sha Tin district was the largest among all District Council districts in 2021, at 363 268. The Central and Western district had the highest labour force participation rate of 65.3%, while the Sai Kung district came next with 64.2%. (Table 7.5)

Households

44. There were 247 592 domestic households residing in the Kwun Tong district in 2021, which was the largest among all districts. The number of domestic households in the Islands district increased most significantly, up by 40.9% from 47 611 in 2011 to 67 104 in 2021. In 2021, the average household size was only 2.5 in the Yau Tsim Mong district and the Sham Shui Po district, lower than the territory's average of 2.7. (Table 7.6)

內部遷移

45. 在過去 5 年間，有 796 456 人曾作內部遷移，佔 5 歲及以上陸上人口的 11.1%。他們在 2021 人口普查時所居住的地區（即「現住地區」），與其 5 年前所居住在香港的地區不同。（表 7.7）

46. 在 5 歲及以上的陸上人口中，5.0% 曾由 5 年前所居住的地區搬遷往新界的新市鎮居住。最大規模的內部遷移出現於新界區內的新市鎮與新市鎮之間，佔有關人口的 2.5%。另有 1.4% 曾由九龍搬往新市鎮。（表 7.7）

47. 並無曾作內部遷移的人士佔 5 歲及以上的陸上人口的 88.9%。他們包括 (a) 仍居舊址、(b) 曾在同區遷居及 (c) 5 年前居於香港以外地方的人士。76.2% 的 5 歲及以上的陸上人口仍居於 5 年前的住址。另有 7.6% 曾在同區遷居。（表 7.7）

工作地點

48. 15.9% 的工作人口是在他們居住的地區內工作，另有 10.2% 的工作人口是在家中工作。在跨區工作的人口，最大部分是在新界的新市鎮居住並在九龍區工作，這些人佔全部工作人口的 10.4%。另外，有 1.3% 的工作人口是在香港以外地方工作。（表 7.8）

Internal migration

45. Altogether 796 456 persons, representing 11.1% of the land population aged 5 and over, had migrated internally in the past 5 years, i.e. they lived in an area in Hong Kong 5 years ago that was different from the one in which they were enumerated in the 2021 Population Census (i.e. area of current residence). (Table 7.7)

46. There were 5.0% of the land population aged 5 and over having migrated from their area of residence 5 years ago to the new towns in the New Territories. The largest proportion of internal migration was between new towns in the New Territories, accounting for 2.5% of the population concerned. Another 1.4% had migrated from Kowloon to the new towns. (Table 7.7)

47. There were 88.9% of the land population aged 5 and over not having internally migrated. They consisted of persons who (a) remained in the same address, (b) moved home within the same area of residence, and (c) lived outside Hong Kong 5 years ago. 76.2% of the land population aged 5 and over remained in the same address as 5 years ago. Another 7.6% had moved home within the same area of residence. (Table 7.7)

Place of work

48. 15.9% of the population worked in the same area as that of their residence and another 10.2% worked at home. Of persons not working in the area of their residence, those who had their place of residence in the new towns of the New Territories and their place of work in Kowloon constituted the largest proportion, accounting for 10.4% of the total working population. Besides, 1.3% of the working population worked outside Hong Kong. (Table 7.8)

前赴工作地點的主要交通方式

49. 乘搭香港鐵路（本地線）是前赴工作地點最普遍的主要交通方式，有 43.2% 在港有固定工作地點的工作人口以該方式上班，另有 25.0% 及 10.5% 乘搭巴士及步行上班。（表 7.9）

上課地點

50. 於香港院校（包括學前教育、小學、中學及專上教育院校）就讀全日制課程的人士中，有 51.3% 在他們居住的地區內上課。在那些並非在居住地區內上課的人士中，最大部分是在新界的新市鎮居住並在另一新市鎮或在九龍區上課，分別佔在香港院校就讀全日制課程人口的 9.3% 及 8.6%。（表 7.10）

前赴上課地點的主要交通方式

51. 於香港院校就讀全日制課程的學生中，步行及乘搭香港鐵路（本地線）上學的各有 26.4%。另有 18.0% 的學生乘搭巴士上學。（表 7.11）

主要統計數字

52. 主要統計數字載列於第 18 頁，其中有關區議會分區選定特徵的數字，則載於第 19 頁，以方便查閱。

Main mode of transport to place of work

49. Mass Transit Railway (Local line) was the most popular main mode of transport and used by 43.2% of the working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong to travel to work. Another 25.0% and 10.5% travelled by bus and on foot only to their place of work respectively. (Table 7.9)

Place of study

50. Among persons studying full-time courses in educational institutions (including pre-primary, primary, secondary and post-secondary educational institutions) in Hong Kong, 51.3% attended classes in the same area as that of their residence. Of those not attending classes in the area of their residence, the majority of them had their place of residence in the new towns of the New Territories and their place of study in another new town or in Kowloon, accounting for 9.3% and 8.6% of the persons studying full-time courses in educational institutions in Hong Kong respectively. (Table 7.10)

Main mode of transport to place of study

51. 26.4% each of the students studying full-time courses in educational institutions in Hong Kong walked to and travelled by Mass Transit Railway (Local line) to their place of study. Another 18.0% travelled by bus to their place of study. (Table 7.11)

Key Statistics

52. For ease of reference, some key statistics are listed on page 18 with selected characteristics of District Council districts presented on page 19.

主要統計數字 Key Statistics

	2011	2016	2021
人口 Population			
人口 Population	7 071 576	7 336 585	7 413 070
前 5 年內的平均每年增長率（百分率） Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)	0.6	0.7	0.2
年齡中位數 Median age	41.7	43.4	46.3
性別比率（每千名女性的男性人數） Sex ratio (males per 1 000 females)	876	852	839
教育 Education			
按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上人口比例 （百分比） Proportion of population aged 15 and over (%) by educational attainment (highest level attended)			
小學及以下 Primary and below	22.7	20.0	18.4
中學 Secondary	50.0	47.3	47.0
專上教育 Post-secondary	27.3	32.7	34.6
勞動人口 Labour Force			
勞動人口 Labour force			
男 Male	1 927 638	2 016 873	1 949 029
女 Female	1 799 769	1 937 925	1 994 546
勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rate (%)			
男 Male	67.0	68.4	65.7
女 Female	53.4	54.5	54.8
家庭住戶 Domestic Households			
家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households	2 368 796	2 509 734	2 674 161
家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size	2.9	2.8	2.7
房屋 Housing			
有人居住的屋宇單位數目 Number of occupied quarters	2 381 125	2 526 026	2 688 812
每千個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目 Average number of domestic households per 1 000 units of quarters	1 004	1 002	1 001
自置居所住戶在家庭住戶總數目中所佔的比例（百分比） Proportion of domestic households owning the quarters they occupy (%)	52.1	48.5	48.6
人口分布 Population Distribution			
按地區劃分的人口數目（佔全港人口的百分比） Population by area (% of total population)			
香港島 Hong Kong Island	1 270 876 (18.0)	1 253 417 (17.1)	1 195 529 (16.1)
九龍 Kowloon	2 108 419 (29.8)	2 241 347 (30.6)	2 232 339 (30.1)
新界 New Territories	3 691 093 (52.2)	3 840 620 (52.3)	3 984 077 (53.7)
水上 Marine	1 188 (0.0)	1 201 (0.0)	1 125 (0.0)

2021 年區議會分區選定特徵

Selected characteristics of District Council districts, 2021

	最高 ⁽¹⁾ Highest ⁽¹⁾	第二最高 ⁽¹⁾ Second highest ⁽¹⁾	第二最低 ⁽¹⁾ Second lowest ⁽¹⁾	最低 ⁽¹⁾ Lowest ⁽¹⁾
人口 Population	沙田區 Sha Tin district 692 806	觀塘區 Kwun Tong district 673 166	離島區 Islands district 185 282	灣仔區 Wan Chai district 166 695
人口密度（每平方公里內的人口數目） Population density (number of persons per km ²)	觀塘區 Kwun Tong district 59 704	深水埗區 Sham Shui Po district 46 067	北區 North district 2 269	離島區 Islands district 1 021
人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population (%)				
15 歲以下 Aged under 15	離島區 Islands district 12.8	九龍城區 Kowloon City district 12.3	東區 Eastern district 9.7	黃大仙區 Wong Tai Sin district 8.9
65 歲及以上 Aged 65 and over	東區 Eastern district 23.4	黃大仙區 Wong Tai Sin district 23.0	元朗區 Yuen Long district 15.0	離島區 Islands district 14.7
年齡中位數 Median age	黃大仙區 Wong Tai Sin district 50.1	東區 Eastern district 49.0	元朗區 Yuen Long district 43.7	離島區 Islands district 42.7
曾接受專上教育的 15 歲及以上人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population aged 15 and over (%) having attended post-secondary education	灣仔區 Wan Chai district 52.9	中西區 Central and Western district 52.8	黃大仙區 Wong Tai Sin district 27.0	葵青 Kwai Tsing district 26.6
勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rate (%)				
男 Male	油尖旺區 Yau Tsim Mong district 69.6	西貢區 Sai Kung district 69.1	黃大仙區 Wong Tai Sin district 63.5	觀塘區 Kwun Tong district 62.9
女 Female	中西區 Central and Western district 63.6	灣仔區 Wan Chai district 62.8	葵青 Kwai Tsing district 50.8	黃大仙區 Wong Tai Sin district 50.5
家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households	觀塘區 Kwun Tong district 247 592	沙田區 Sha Tin district 246 425	離島區 Islands district 67 104	灣仔區 Wan Chai district 63 128
家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size	南區 Southern district 2.9	西貢區 Sai Kung district 2.9	深水埗區 Sham Shui Po district 2.5	油尖旺區 Yau Tsim Mong district 2.5

註釋：(1) 區議會分區的數字是以未經進位的數字作比較。

Note: (1) Figures for individual District Council districts are compared based on unrounded figures.

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人口數目及結構

Population Size and Structure

人口數目

Population size

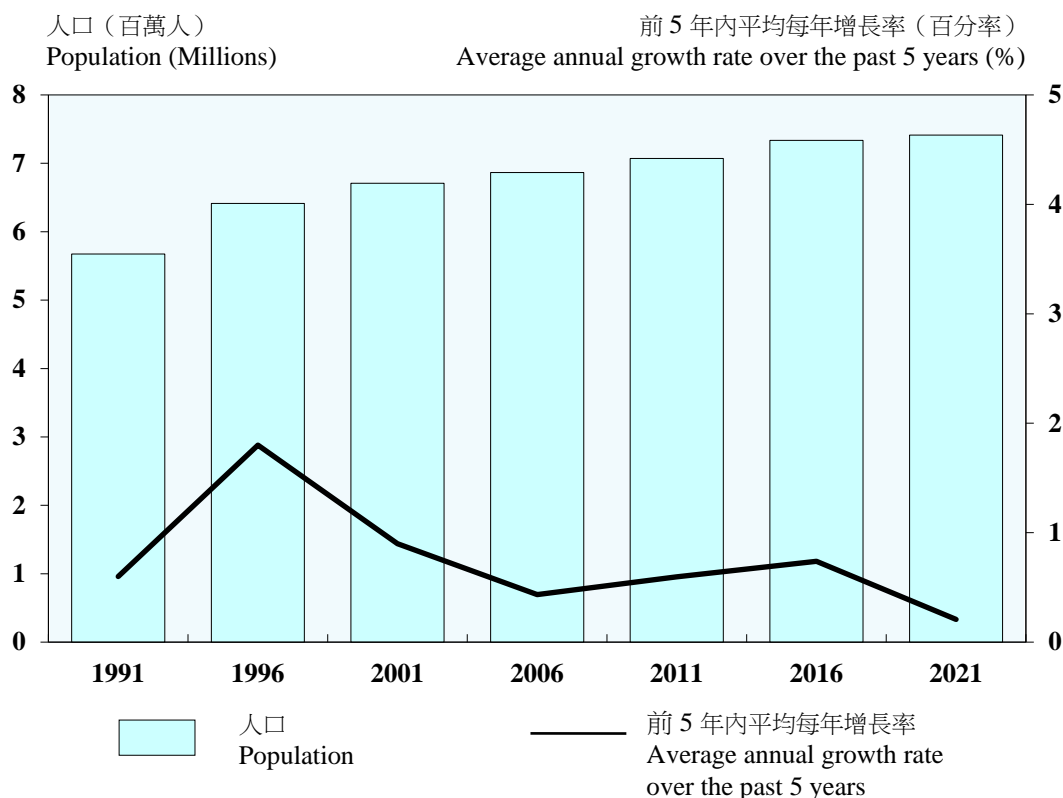
表 1.1 2021 年居港人口及點算時刻在港人數
Table 1.1 The Hong Kong Resident Population and persons present in Hong Kong at the reference moment, 2021

類別 Category	居港人口 Hong Kong Resident Population	點算時刻在港人數 Persons present in Hong Kong at the reference moment
常住居民 Usual Residents		
點算時刻在港 Present in Hong Kong at the reference moment	7 274 941	7 274 941
點算時刻不在港 Absent from Hong Kong at the reference moment	59 711	..
小計 Sub-total	7 334 652	7 274 941
流動居民 Mobile Residents		
點算時刻在港 Present in Hong Kong at the reference moment	8 243	8 243
點算時刻不在港 Absent from Hong Kong at the reference moment	70 175	..
小計 Sub-total	78 418	8 243
短暫留港的香港永久性居民 ⁽¹⁾ Short-stay Hong Kong Permanent Residents ⁽¹⁾	..	8 268
旅客 Transients	..	62 250
總計 Total	7 413 070	7 353 702

註釋：(1) 「短暫留港的香港永久性居民」是指在點算時刻之前及之後的 6 個月內，在港逗留少於 1 個月的香港永久性居民。這個組別的人士並不屬於居港人口。

Note : (1) "Short-stay Hong Kong Permanent Residents" refer to those who have stayed in Hong Kong for less than 1 month in the 6 months both before and after the reference moment. It should be noted that this group of people is not counted as part of Hong Kong Resident Population.

圖 1.1 1991 年至 2021 年的人口及平均每年增長率
Chart 1.1 Population and average annual growth rate, 1991 - 2021



	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021
人口 Population	5 674 114 ⁽¹⁾	6 412 937 ⁽²⁾	6 708 389 ⁽²⁾	6 864 346 ⁽²⁾	7 071 576 ⁽²⁾	7 336 585 ⁽²⁾	7 413 070 ⁽²⁾
淨增長 Net increase	178 626	543 442 ⁽³⁾	295 452 ⁽²⁾	155 957 ⁽²⁾	207 230 ⁽²⁾	265 009 ⁽²⁾	76 485 ⁽²⁾
前 5 年內平均每年 增長率 (百分率) Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)	0.6	1.8 ⁽³⁾	0.9 ⁽²⁾	0.4 ⁽²⁾	0.6 ⁽²⁾	0.7 ⁽²⁾	0.2 ⁽²⁾

註釋：(1) 該數字包括在 1991 年 3 月進行的人口普查時暫時不在港的 151 833 名居民。

(2) 數字是根據「居住人口」的方法所編製。

(3) 數字是以人口普查／中期人口統計時刻的香港居民（包括暫時不在港的居民）的數目編製。以這基礎計算的 1996 年中期人口統計時的人口數字為 6 217 556 人。

Notes : (1) The figure includes 151 833 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1991 Population Census conducted in March 1991.

(2) Figures are compiled based on the “resident population” approach.

(3) Figures refer to residents in Hong Kong at the census/ by-census moment, including those who were temporarily away from Hong Kong. The population figure compiled on this basis at the 1996 Population By-census was 6 217 556.

年齡及性別結構

Age and sex structure

表 1.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的人口
Table 1.2 Population by sex and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	2011		2016		2021	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男 Male							
	0 - 14	426 248	12.9	428 289	12.7	415 999	12.3
	0 - 4	129 497	3.9	144 823	4.3	117 478	3.5
	5 - 9	125 843	3.8	151 175	4.5	148 811	4.4
	10 - 14	170 908	5.2	132 291	3.9	149 710	4.4
	15 - 24	438 975	13.3	396 770	11.8	299 617	8.9
	15 - 19	217 262	6.6	176 507	5.2	134 882	4.0
	20 - 24	221 713	6.7	220 263	6.5	164 735	4.9
	25 - 44	932 398	28.2	923 312	27.4	912 019	27.0
	25 - 29	229 498	6.9	227 755	6.7	214 507	6.3
	30 - 34	225 760	6.8	232 987	6.9	227 988	6.7
	35 - 39	234 489	7.1	227 983	6.8	234 502	6.9
	40 - 44	242 651	7.3	234 587	6.9	235 022	6.9
	45 - 64	1 067 137	32.3	1 083 965	32.1	1 072 294	31.7
	45 - 49	295 306	8.9	240 287	7.1	242 182	7.2
	50 - 54	312 775	9.5	292 733	8.7	245 084	7.2
	55 - 59	253 910	7.7	306 819	9.1	284 806	8.4
	60 - 64	205 146	6.2	244 126	7.2	300 222	8.9
	65+	438 257	13.3	543 026	16.1	682 338	20.2
	65 - 69	121 521	3.7	196 503	5.8	239 557	7.1
	70 - 74	116 735	3.5	112 184	3.3	181 929	5.4
	75 - 79	96 971	2.9	101 223	3.0	96 666	2.9
	80 - 84	62 329	1.9	74 103	2.2	79 701	2.4
	85 - 89	27 948	0.8	40 350	1.2	52 966	1.6
	90 - 94	10 013	0.3	13 845	0.4	22 423	0.7
	95 - 99	2 221	0.1	4 284	0.1	6 363	0.2
	100+	519	0.0	534	0.0	2 733	0.1
	小計 Sub-total	3 303 015	100.0	3 375 362	100.0	3 382 267	100.0

表 1.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的人口 (續)
 Table 1.2 Population by sex and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021 (cont'd)

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	2011		2016		2021	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
女 Female							
	0 - 14	397 312	10.5	402 166	10.2	391 839	9.7
	0 - 4	119 738	3.2	134 647	3.4	111 516	2.8
	5 - 9	117 366	3.1	140 592	3.5	140 635	3.5
	10 - 14	160 208	4.3	126 927	3.2	139 688	3.5
	15 - 24	436 259	11.6	389 211	9.8	291 497	7.2
	15 - 19	206 431	5.5	164 400	4.2	130 018	3.2
	20 - 24	229 828	6.1	224 811	5.7	161 479	4.0
	25 - 44	1 287 007	34.2	1 305 254	33.0	1 247 770	31.0
	25 - 29	304 617	8.1	282 481	7.1	243 900	6.1
	30 - 34	324 245	8.6	344 245	8.7	299 040	7.4
	35 - 39	328 117	8.7	343 310	8.7	353 241	8.8
	40 - 44	330 028	8.8	335 218	8.5	351 589	8.7
	45 - 64	1 144 928	30.4	1 244 465	31.4	1 330 521	33.0
	45 - 49	356 429	9.5	326 750	8.2	340 807	8.5
	50 - 54	324 920	8.6	350 332	8.8	330 158	8.2
	55 - 59	259 159	6.9	316 230	8.0	345 976	8.6
	60 - 64	204 420	5.4	251 153	6.3	313 580	7.8
	65+	503 055	13.3	620 127	15.7	769 176	19.1
	65 - 69	112 779	3.0	199 200	5.0	252 678	6.3
	70 - 74	113 705	3.0	108 643	2.7	188 822	4.7
	75 - 79	108 180	2.9	105 151	2.7	100 476	2.5
	80 - 84	83 753	2.2	92 865	2.3	85 475	2.1
	85 - 89	51 054	1.4	64 807	1.6	71 172	1.8
	90 - 94	24 347	0.6	33 277	0.8	43 018	1.1
	95 - 99	7 866	0.2	13 073	0.3	18 693	0.5
	100+	1 371	0.0	3 111	0.1	8 842	0.2
	小計 Sub-total	3 768 561	100.0	3 961 223	100.0	4 030 803	100.0

表 1.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的人口 (續)
 Table 1.2 Population by sex and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021 (cont'd)

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	2011		2016		2021	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
合計 Both sexes							
	0 - 14	823 560	11.6	830 455	11.3	807 838	10.9
	0 - 4	249 235	3.5	279 470	3.8	228 994	3.1
	5 - 9	243 209	3.4	291 767	4.0	289 446	3.9
	10 - 14	331 116	4.7	259 218	3.5	289 398	3.9
	15 - 24	875 234	12.4	785 981	10.7	591 114	8.0
	15 - 19	423 693	6.0	340 907	4.6	264 900	3.6
	20 - 24	451 541	6.4	445 074	6.1	326 214	4.4
	25 - 44	2 219 405	31.4	2 228 566	30.4	2 159 789	29.1
	25 - 29	534 115	7.6	510 236	7.0	458 407	6.2
	30 - 34	550 005	7.8	577 232	7.9	527 028	7.1
	35 - 39	562 606	8.0	571 293	7.8	587 743	7.9
	40 - 44	572 679	8.1	569 805	7.8	586 611	7.9
	45 - 64	2 212 065	31.3	2 328 430	31.7	2 402 815	32.4
	45 - 49	651 735	9.2	567 037	7.7	582 989	7.9
	50 - 54	637 695	9.0	643 065	8.8	575 242	7.8
	55 - 59	513 069	7.3	623 049	8.5	630 782	8.5
	60 - 64	409 566	5.8	495 279	6.8	613 802	8.3
	65+	941 312	13.3	1 163 153	15.9	1 451 514	19.6
	65 - 69	234 300	3.3	395 703	5.4	492 235	6.6
	70 - 74	230 440	3.3	220 827	3.0	370 751	5.0
	75 - 79	205 151	2.9	206 374	2.8	197 142	2.7
	80 - 84	146 082	2.1	166 968	2.3	165 176	2.2
	85 - 89	79 002	1.1	105 157	1.4	124 138	1.7
	90 - 94	34 360	0.5	47 122	0.6	65 441	0.9
	95 - 99	10 087	0.1	17 357	0.2	25 056	0.3
	100+	1 890	0.0	3 645	0.0	11 575	0.2
	總計 Total	7 071 576	100.0	7 336 585	100.0	7 413 070	100.0
				年齡中位數 Median age			
男 Male			42.0		43.7		46.4
女 Female			41.4		43.2		46.3
合計 Both sexes			41.7		43.4		46.3

表 1.2A 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）
Table 1.2A Population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	2011		2016		2021	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男 Male							
	0 - 14	426 248	12.9	428 289	12.7	415 999	12.3
	0 - 4	129 497	3.9	144 823	4.3	117 478	3.5
	5 - 9	125 843	3.8	151 175	4.5	148 811	4.4
	10 - 14	170 908	5.2	132 291	3.9	149 710	4.4
	15 - 24	438 907	13.3	396 629	11.8	299 617	8.9
	15 - 19	217 262	6.6	176 507	5.2	134 882	4.0
	20 - 24	221 645	6.7	220 122	6.5	164 735	4.9
	25 - 44	930 776	28.2	920 931	27.3	911 176	27.0
	25 - 29	229 161	6.9	226 992	6.7	214 462	6.3
	30 - 34	225 482	6.8	232 664	6.9	227 918	6.7
	35 - 39	234 040	7.1	227 333	6.7	234 183	6.9
	40 - 44	242 093	7.3	233 942	6.9	234 613	6.9
	45 - 64	1 066 350	32.3	1 082 709	32.1	1 070 974	31.7
	45 - 49	294 910	8.9	240 072	7.1	241 678	7.2
	50 - 54	312 528	9.5	291 891	8.7	244 696	7.2
	55 - 59	253 790	7.7	306 795	9.1	284 378	8.4
	60 - 64	205 122	6.2	243 951	7.2	300 222	8.9
	65+	438 257	13.3	542 918	16.1	682 338	20.2
	65 - 69	121 521	3.7	196 395	5.8	239 557	7.1
	70 - 74	116 735	3.5	112 184	3.3	181 929	5.4
	75 - 79	96 971	2.9	101 223	3.0	96 666	2.9
	80 - 84	62 329	1.9	74 103	2.2	79 701	2.4
	85 - 89	27 948	0.8	40 350	1.2	52 966	1.6
	90 - 94	10 013	0.3	13 845	0.4	22 423	0.7
	95 - 99	2 221	0.1	4 284	0.1	6 363	0.2
	100+	519	0.0	534	0.0	2 733	0.1
	小計 Sub-total	3 300 538	100.0	3 371 476	100.0	3 380 104	100.0

表 1.2A 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）（續）
Table 1.2A Population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021 (cont'd)

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	2011		2016		2021	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
女 Female							
	<i>0 - 14</i>	<i>397 312</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>402 166</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>391 839</i>	<i>10.6</i>
	0 - 4	119 738	3.4	134 647	3.7	111 516	3.0
	5 - 9	117 366	3.3	140 592	3.9	140 635	3.8
	10 - 14	160 208	4.6	126 927	3.5	139 688	3.8
	<i>15 - 24</i>	<i>421 095</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>380 080</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>285 548</i>	<i>7.7</i>
	15 - 19	206 310	5.9	164 246	4.5	130 014	3.5
	20 - 24	214 785	6.1	215 834	5.9	155 534	4.2
	<i>25 - 44</i>	<i>1 080 630</i>	<i>30.7</i>	<i>1 048 905</i>	<i>28.8</i>	<i>1 006 274</i>	<i>27.1</i>
	25 - 29	237 336	6.7	235 048	6.5	213 751	5.8
	30 - 34	261 624	7.4	264 012	7.2	240 708	6.5
	35 - 39	281 346	8.0	262 495	7.2	268 197	7.2
	40 - 44	300 324	8.5	287 350	7.9	283 618	7.6
	<i>45 - 64</i>	<i>1 114 874</i>	<i>31.7</i>	<i>1 192 614</i>	<i>32.7</i>	<i>1 260 796</i>	<i>34.0</i>
	45 - 49	339 593	9.7	298 831	8.2	302 669	8.2
	50 - 54	316 705	9.0	333 714	9.2	311 765	8.4
	55 - 59	255 521	7.3	310 673	8.5	336 805	9.1
	60 - 64	203 055	5.8	249 396	6.8	309 557	8.3
	<i>65+</i>	<i>502 843</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>619 549</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>768 520</i>	<i>20.7</i>
	65 - 69	112 605	3.2	198 687	5.5	252 022	6.8
	70 - 74	113 675	3.2	108 578	3.0	188 822	5.1
	75 - 79	108 173	3.1	105 151	2.9	100 476	2.7
	80 - 84	83 752	2.4	92 865	2.5	85 475	2.3
	85 - 89	51 054	1.5	64 807	1.8	71 172	1.9
	90 - 94	24 347	0.7	33 277	0.9	43 018	1.2
	95 - 99	7 866	0.2	13 073	0.4	18 693	0.5
	100+	1 371	0.0	3 111	0.1	8 842	0.2
	小計 Sub-total	3 516 754	100.0	3 643 314	100.0	3 712 977	100.0

表 1.2A 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）（續）
Table 1.2A Population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021 (cont'd)

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	2011		2016		2021	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
合計 Both sexes							
	0 - 14	823 560	12.1	830 455	11.8	807 838	11.4
	0 - 4	249 235	3.7	279 470	4.0	228 994	3.2
	5 - 9	243 209	3.6	291 767	4.2	289 446	4.1
	10 - 14	331 116	4.9	259 218	3.7	289 398	4.1
	15 - 24	860 002	12.6	776 709	11.1	585 165	8.2
	15 - 19	423 572	6.2	340 753	4.9	264 896	3.7
	20 - 24	436 430	6.4	435 956	6.2	320 269	4.5
	25 - 44	2 011 406	29.5	1 969 836	28.1	1 917 450	27.0
	25 - 29	466 497	6.8	462 040	6.6	428 213	6.0
	30 - 34	487 106	7.1	496 676	7.1	468 626	6.6
	35 - 39	515 386	7.6	489 828	7.0	502 380	7.1
	40 - 44	542 417	8.0	521 292	7.4	518 231	7.3
	45 - 64	2 181 224	32.0	2 275 323	32.4	2 331 770	32.9
	45 - 49	634 503	9.3	538 903	7.7	544 347	7.7
	50 - 54	629 233	9.2	625 605	8.9	556 461	7.8
	55 - 59	509 311	7.5	617 468	8.8	621 183	8.8
	60 - 64	408 177	6.0	493 347	7.0	609 779	8.6
	65+	941 100	13.8	1 162 467	16.6	1 450 858	20.5
	65 - 69	234 126	3.4	395 082	5.6	491 579	6.9
	70 - 74	230 410	3.4	220 762	3.1	370 751	5.2
	75 - 79	205 144	3.0	206 374	2.9	197 142	2.8
	80 - 84	146 081	2.1	166 968	2.4	165 176	2.3
	85 - 89	79 002	1.2	105 157	1.5	124 138	1.8
	90 - 94	34 360	0.5	47 122	0.7	65 441	0.9
	95 - 99	10 087	0.1	17 357	0.2	25 056	0.4
	100+	1 890	0.0	3 645	0.1	11 575	0.2
	總計 Total	6 817 292	100.0	7 014 790	100.0	7 093 081	100.0
				年齡中位數 Median age			
男 Male		42.0		43.7		46.4	
女 Female		42.6		44.8		48.0	
合計 Both sexes		42.4		44.3		47.3	

圖 1.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年的人口金字塔
Chart 1.2 Population pyramid, 2011, 2016 and 2021

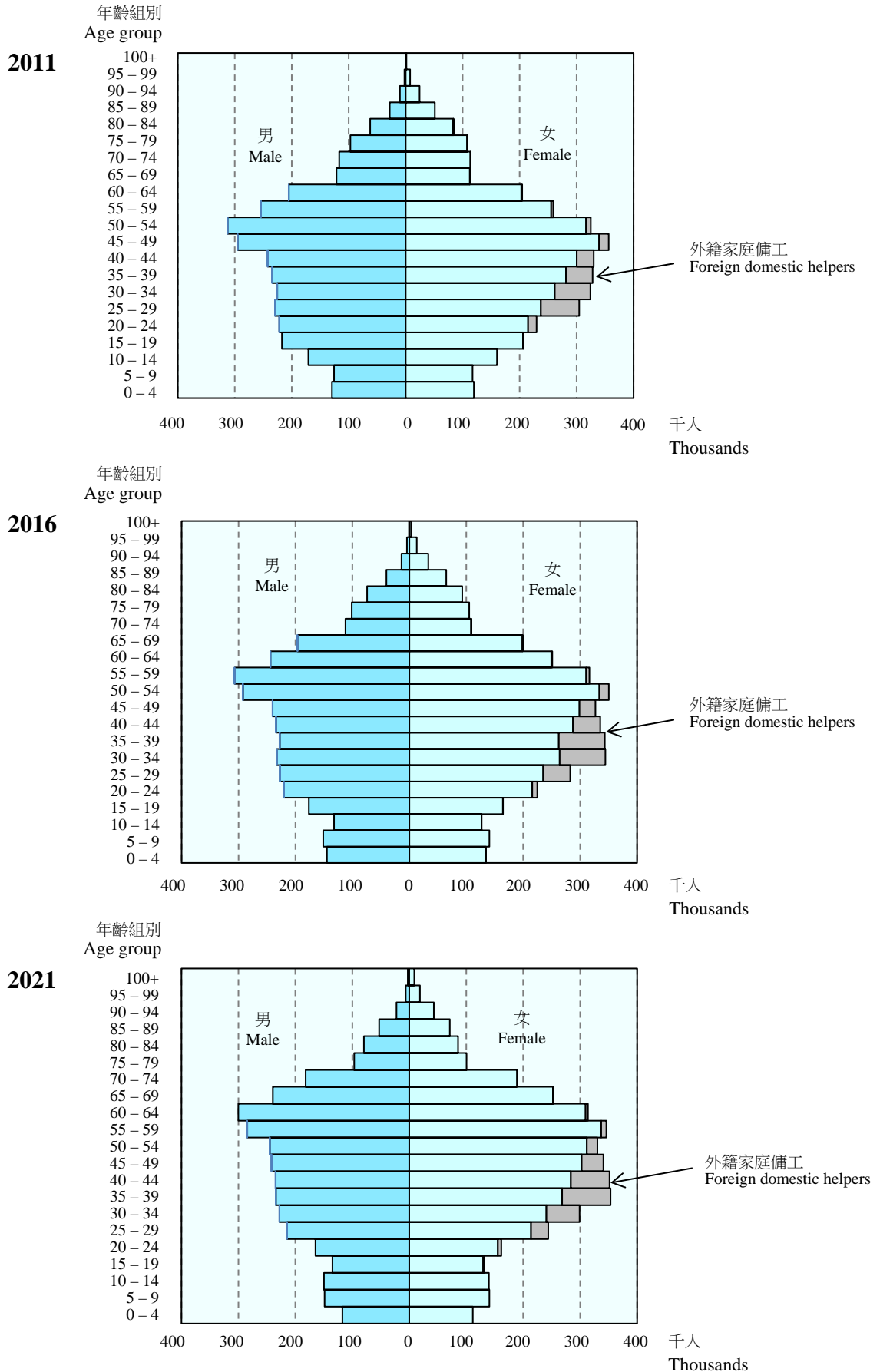


表 1.3 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年的撫養比率
Table 1.3 Dependency ratios, 2011, 2016 and 2021

撫養比率 Dependency ratio	2011	2016	2021
少年兒童撫養比率 ⁽¹⁾ Child dependency ratio ⁽¹⁾	155	155	157
老年撫養比率 ⁽²⁾ Elderly dependency ratio ⁽²⁾	177	218	282
總撫養比率 ⁽³⁾ Overall dependency ratio ⁽³⁾	333	373	438

註釋：(1) 15 歲以下人口數目與每千名 15-64 歲人口相對的比率。

(2) 65 歲及以上人口數目與每千名 15-64 歲人口相對的比率。

(3) 15 歲以下和 65 歲及以上人口數目與每千名 15-64 歲人口相對的比率。

Notes : (1) The number of persons aged under 15 per 1 000 persons aged between 15-64.

(2) The number of persons aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15-64.

(3) The number of persons aged under 15 and aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15-64.

表 1.3A 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年的撫養比率（不包括外籍家庭傭工）
Table 1.3A Dependency ratios (excluding foreign domestic helpers), 2011, 2016 and 2021

撫養比率 Dependency ratio	2011	2016	2021
少年兒童撫養比率 ⁽¹⁾ Child dependency ratio ⁽¹⁾	163	165	167
老年撫養比率 ⁽²⁾ Elderly dependency ratio ⁽²⁾	186	231	300
總撫養比率 ⁽³⁾ Overall dependency ratio ⁽³⁾	349	397	467

註釋：(1) 15 歲以下人口數目與每千名 15-64 歲人口相對的比率。

(2) 65 歲及以上人口數目與每千名 15-64 歲人口相對的比率。

(3) 15 歲以下和 65 歲及以上人口數目與每千名 15-64 歲人口相對的比率。

Notes : (1) The number of persons aged under 15 per 1 000 persons aged between 15-64.

(2) The number of persons aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15-64.

(3) The number of persons aged under 15 and aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15-64.

表 1.4 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按年齡組別劃分的性別比率
Table 1.4 Sex ratio by age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021

年齡組別 Age group	性別比率 ⁽¹⁾ Sex ratio ⁽¹⁾		
	2011	2016	2021
0 - 14	1 073	1 065	1 062
15 - 24	1 006	1 019	1 028
25 - 34	724	735	815
35 - 44	725	682	666
45 - 54	892	787	726
55 - 64	990	971	887
65+	871	876	887
合計 Overall	876	852	839

註釋：(1) 在各年齡組別中，男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。

Note: (1) The number of males per 1 000 females in the respective age groups.

表 1.4A 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按年齡組別劃分的性別比率（不包括外籍家庭傭工）
Table 1.4A Sex ratio (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021

年齡組別 Age group	性別比率 ⁽¹⁾ Sex ratio ⁽¹⁾		
	2011	2016	2021
0 - 14	1 073	1 065	1 062
15 - 24	1 042	1 044	1 049
25 - 34	911	921	973
35 - 44	819	839	850
45 - 54	926	841	792
55 - 64	1 001	983	904
65+	872	876	888
合計 Overall	939	925	910

註釋：(1) 在各年齡組別中，男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。

Note : (1) The number of males per 1 000 females in the respective age groups.

其他人口特徵

Other Demographic Characteristics

婚姻狀況

Marital status

表 2.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的 15 歲及以上人口
Table 2.1 Population aged 15 and over by sex and marital status, 2011, 2016 and 2021

性別及婚姻狀況 Sex and marital status	2011		2016		2021	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男						
Male						
從未結婚 Never married	964 739	33.5	953 761	32.4	914 936	30.8
已婚 Married	1 760 524	61.2	1 818 215	61.7	1 839 629	62.0
喪偶 Widowed	60 449	2.1	65 712	2.2	70 367	2.4
離婚 Divorced	78 160	2.7	96 891	3.3	125 833	4.2
分居 Separated	12 895	0.4	12 494	0.4	15 503	0.5
總計 Total	2 876 767	100.0	2 947 073	100.0	2 966 268	100.0
女						
Female						
從未結婚 Never married	1 008 811	29.9	1 003 523	28.2	976 631	26.8
已婚 Married	1 847 554	54.8	1 979 206	55.6	2 030 509	55.8
喪偶 Widowed	327 882	9.7	351 354	9.9	354 827	9.8
離婚 Divorced	165 786	4.9	204 594	5.7	252 984	7.0
分居 Separated	21 216	0.6	20 380	0.6	24 013	0.7
總計 Total	3 371 249	100.0	3 559 057	100.0	3 638 964	100.0

**表 2.1A 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的 15 歲及以上人口
(不包括外籍家庭傭工)**

Table 2.1A Population aged 15 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex and marital status, 2011, 2016 and 2021

性別及婚姻狀況 Sex and marital status	2011		2016		2021	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男 Male						
從未結婚 Never married	964 223	33.5	953 058	32.4	914 630	30.9
已婚 Married	1 758 672	61.2	1 815 134	61.7	1 837 960	62.0
喪偶 Widowed	60 449	2.1	65 679	2.2	70 340	2.4
離婚 Divorced	78 108	2.7	96 836	3.3	125 746	4.2
分居 Separated	12 838	0.4	12 480	0.4	15 429	0.5
總計 Total	2 874 290	100.0	2 943 187	100.0	2 964 105	100.0
女 Female						
從未結婚 Never married	910 084	29.2	908 612	28.0	895 697	27.0
已婚 Married	1 715 254	55.0	1 791 917	55.3	1 840 222	55.4
喪偶 Widowed	321 769	10.3	342 996	10.6	344 528	10.4
離婚 Divorced	153 914	4.9	180 245	5.6	220 539	6.6
分居 Separated	18 421	0.6	17 378	0.5	20 152	0.6
總計 Total	3 119 442	100.0	3 241 148	100.0	3 321 138	100.0

圖 2.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的 15 歲及以上人口分布
Chart 2.1 Distribution of population aged 15 and over by sex and marital status, 2011, 2016 and 2021

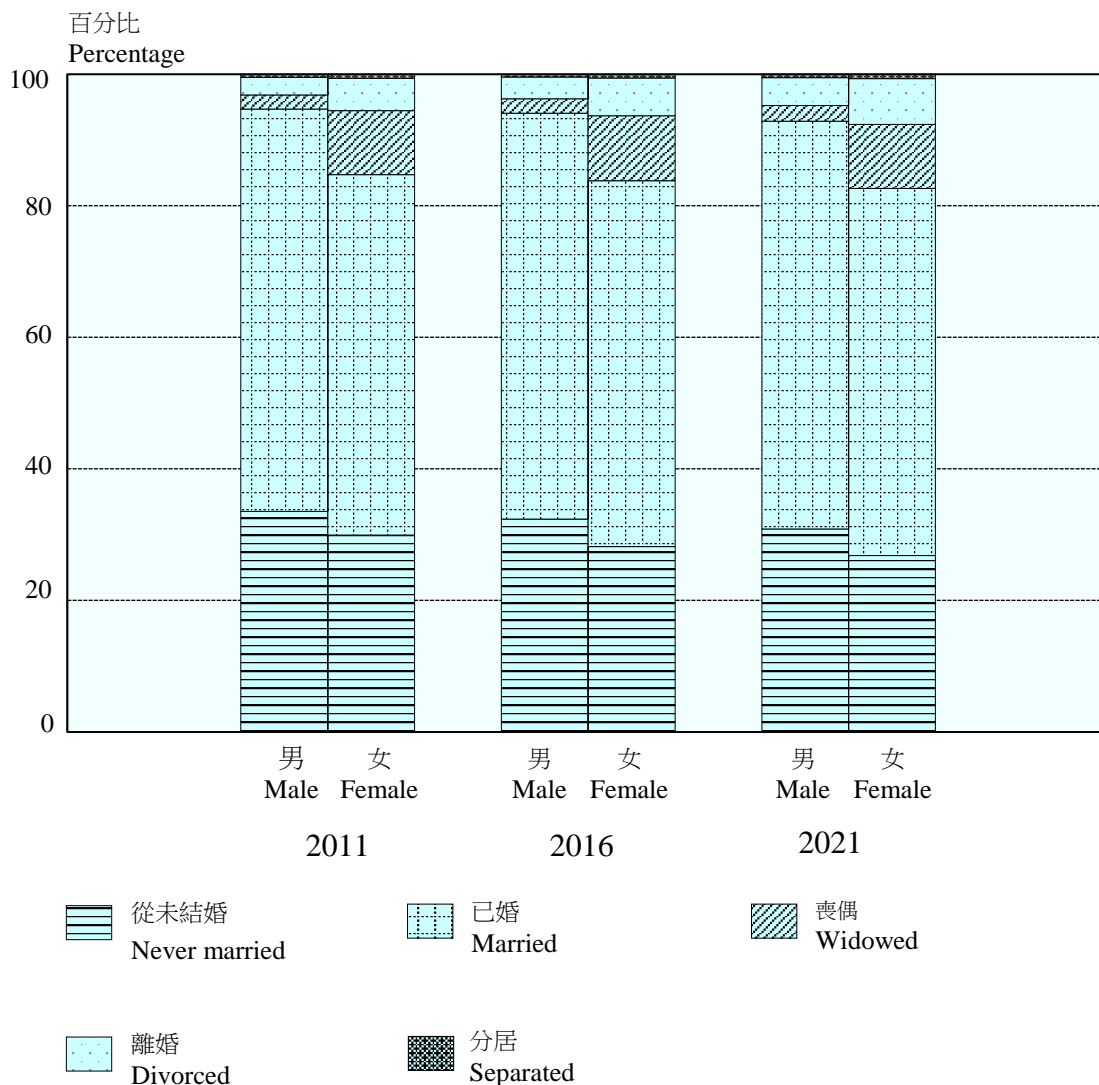


表 2.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的 15 歲及以上從未結婚的人口比例
Table 2.2 Proportion of never married population aged 15 and over by sex and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	從未結婚的人口比例（百分比） Proportion of never married population (%)		
		2011	2016	2021
男 Male	15 - 19	99.8	99.6	99.3
	20 - 24	97.0	97.4	97.1
	25 - 29	82.6	83.1	86.7
	30 - 34	50.0	49.4	57.8
	35 - 39	28.8	28.7	33.3
	40 - 44	20.9	20.3	22.9
	45 - 49	14.2	16.0	18.7
	50+	5.8	7.7	8.3
女 Female	15 - 19	99.7	99.5	99.3
	20 - 24	94.0	94.0	94.2
	25 - 29	69.3	70.9	75.8
	30 - 34	37.7	36.8	43.2
	35 - 39	22.0	22.0	24.2
	40 - 44	17.1	16.3	19.3
	45 - 49	14.0	15.5	16.5
	50+	5.8	7.8	9.8

**表 2.2A 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的 15 歲及以上從未結婚的人口比例
(不包括外籍家庭傭工)**
Table 2.2A Proportion of never married population aged 15 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	從未結婚的人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of never married population (%)		
		2011	2016	2021
男 Male				
	15 - 19	99.8	99.6	99.3
	20 - 24	97.0	97.4	97.1
	25 - 29	82.6	83.2	86.7
	30 - 34	50.0	49.4	57.8
	35 - 39	28.8	28.7	33.3
	40 - 44	20.9	20.4	22.8
	45 - 49	14.2	16.0	18.7
	50+	5.8	7.7	8.3
女 Female				
	15 - 19	99.7	99.5	99.3
	20 - 24	95.2	95.3	95.3
	25 - 29	71.4	74.0	79.6
	30 - 34	38.4	37.4	45.6
	35 - 39	22.3	22.3	25.2
	40 - 44	16.5	16.6	19.8
	45 - 49	13.6	15.2	16.6
	50+	5.6	7.6	9.5

出生地點 Place of birth

表 2.3 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按出生地點劃分的人口
Table 2.3 Population by place of birth, 2011, 2016 and 2021

出生地點 Place of birth	2011		2016		2021	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
香港 Hong Kong	4 278 126	60.5	4 451 493	60.7	4 574 834	61.7
中國內地／澳門／台灣 The mainland of China/ Macao/ Taiwan	2 267 917	32.1	2 272 293	31.0	2 213 862	29.9
其他地方 Elsewhere	525 533	7.4	612 799	8.4	624 374	8.4
總計 Total	7 071 576	100.0	7 336 585	100.0	7 413 070	100.0

國籍 Nationality

表 2.4 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按國籍劃分的人口
Table 2.4 Population by nationality, 2011, 2016 and 2021

國籍 Nationality	2011		2016		2021	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
中國 Chinese						
永久居留地是香港 Place of domicile - Hong Kong	6 489 492	91.8	6 646 415	90.6	6 736 852	90.9
永久居留地不是香港 Place of domicile - other than Hong Kong	97 084	1.4	121 775	1.7	82 838	1.1
菲律賓 Filipino	135 081	1.9	186 869	2.5	203 359	2.7
印尼 Indonesian	137 403	1.9	159 901	2.2	145 754	2.0
英國 British	33 733	0.5	35 069	0.5	37 243	0.5
印度 Indian	26 650	0.4	28 777	0.4	32 796	0.4
尼泊爾 Nepalese	15 943	0.2	22 679	0.3	26 779	0.4
巴基斯坦 Pakistani	17 253	0.2	15 234	0.2	18 178	0.2
美國 American	16 742	0.2	14 749	0.2	14 043	0.2
泰國 Thai	14 211	0.2	11 493	0.2	13 838	0.2
澳洲 Australian	15 949	0.2	14 669	0.2	11 773	0.2
日本 Japanese	13 858	0.2	10 678	0.1	11 486	0.2
其他 Others	58 177	0.8	68 277	0.9	78 131	1.1
總計 Total	7 071 576	100.0	7 336 585	100.0	7 413 070	100.0

種族 Ethnicity

表 2.5 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按種族劃分的人口
Table 2.5 Population by ethnicity, 2011, 2016 and 2021

種族 Ethnicity	2011		2016		2021	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
華人 Chinese	6 620 393	93.6	6 752 202	92.0	6 793 502	91.6
菲律賓人 Filipino	133 018	1.9	184 081	2.5	201 291	2.7
印尼人 Indonesian	133 377	1.9	153 299	2.1	142 065	1.9
南亞裔人士 South Asian	65 521	0.9	84 875	1.2	101 969	1.4
印度人 Indian	28 616	0.4	36 462	0.5	42 569	0.6
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	16 518	0.2	25 472	0.3	29 701	0.4
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	18 042	0.3	18 094	0.2	24 385	0.3
其他南亞裔人士 ⁽¹⁾ Other South Asian ⁽¹⁾	2 345	0.0	4 847	0.1	5 314	0.1
泰國人 Thai	11 213	0.2	10 215	0.1	12 972	0.2
日本人 Japanese	12 580	0.2	9 976	0.1	10 291	0.1
韓國人 Korean	5 209	0.1	6 309	0.1	8 700	0.1
其他亞洲人 Other Asian	4 693	0.1	8 433	0.1	10 574	0.1
白人 White	55 236	0.8	58 209	0.8	61 582	0.8
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	30 336	0.4	68 986	0.9	70 124	0.9
總計 Total	7 071 576	100.0	7 336 585	100.0	7 413 070	100.0

註釋：(1) 「其他南亞裔人士」包括「孟加拉人」及「斯里蘭卡人」。

(2) 數字包括報稱有多於一個種族的人士。

Notes: (1) "Other South Asian" include "Bangladeshi" and "Sri-Lankan".

(2) Figures include persons who reported more than one ethnicity.

在港居住年期 Duration of residence in Hong Kong

表 2.6 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按在港居住年期及出生地點劃分的人口

Table 2.6 Population by duration of residence in Hong Kong and place of birth, 2011, 2016 and 2021

居住年期 (年) Duration of residence (Years)	出生地點 Place of birth							
	香港 Hong Kong		中國內地／澳門／台灣 The mainland of China/ Macao/ Taiwan		其他地方 Elsewhere		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2011								
< 1	66 220	0.9	24 262	0.3	64 019	0.9	154 501	2.2
1 - 3	155 483	2.2	92 676	1.3	125 369	1.8	373 528	5.3
4 - 6	140 187	2.0	123 387	1.7	71 150	1.0	334 724	4.7
7 - 9	139 333	2.0	141 647	2.0	49 151	0.7	330 131	4.7
10+	3 776 903	53.4	1 885 945	26.7	215 844	3.1	5 878 692	83.1
總計 Total	4 278 126	60.5	2 267 917	32.1	525 533	7.4	7 071 576	100.0
2016								
< 1	60 012	0.8	36 990	0.5	86 403	1.2	183 405	2.5
1 - 3	169 566	2.3	97 156	1.3	129 440	1.8	396 162	5.4
4 - 6	175 977	2.4	116 215	1.6	96 970	1.3	389 162	5.3
7 - 9	154 015	2.1	140 290	1.9	63 736	0.9	358 041	4.9
10+	3 891 923	53.0	1 881 642	25.6	236 250	3.2	6 009 815	81.9
總計 Total	4 451 493	60.7	2 272 293	31.0	612 799	8.4	7 336 585	100.0
2021								
< 1	40 427	0.5	14 660	0.2	40 409	0.5	95 496	1.3
1 - 3	141 794	1.9	78 310	1.1	138 287	1.9	358 391	4.8
4 - 6	159 300	2.1	104 988	1.4	92 369	1.2	356 657	4.8
7 - 9	168 573	2.3	118 932	1.6	73 188	1.0	360 693	4.9
10+	4 064 740	54.8	1 896 972	25.6	280 121	3.8	6 241 833	84.2
總計 Total	4 574 834	61.7	2 213 862	29.9	624 374	8.4	7 413 070	100.0

語言／方言 Language/ Dialect

表 2.7 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按慣用交談語言劃分的 5 歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾
Table 2.7 Population⁽¹⁾ aged 5 and over by usual spoken language, 2011, 2016 and 2021

慣用交談語言 Usual spoken language	2011		2016		2021	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
廣州話 Cantonese	6 095 213	89.5	6 264 700	88.9	6 328 947	88.2
普通話 Putonghua	94 399	1.4	131 406	1.9	165 451	2.3
其他中國方言 Other Chinese dialects	273 745	4.0	221 247	3.1	204 571	2.8
英語 English	238 288	3.5	300 417	4.3	330 782	4.6
其他 Others	106 788	1.6	131 199	1.9	149 376	2.1
總計 Total	6 808 433	100.0	7 048 969	100.0	7 179 127	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字不包括失去語言能力的人士。

Note: (1) Figures exclude mute persons.

表 2.8 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年 5 歲及以上人口能說選定語言／方言的比例
Table 2.8 Proportion of population aged 5 and over able to speak selected languages/ dialects, 2011, 2016 and 2021

語言／方言 Language/ Dialect	5 歲及以上人口 ⁽¹⁾ 的比例（百分比） Proportion of population ⁽¹⁾ aged 5 and over (%)								
	作為慣用交談語言 As the usual spoken language			作為其他交談語言／方言 As another spoken language/ dialect			總計 Total		
	2011	2016	2021	2011	2016	2021	2011	2016	2021
廣州話 Cantonese	89.5	88.9	88.2	6.3	5.7	5.5	95.8	94.6	93.7
英語 English	3.5	4.3	4.6	42.6	48.9	54.1	46.1	53.2	58.7
普通話 Putonghua	1.4	1.9	2.3	46.5	46.7	51.9	47.8	48.6	54.2
客家話 Hakka	0.9	0.6	0.6	3.8	3.5	3.0	4.7	4.2	3.6
福建話 Fukien	1.1	1.0	0.8	2.3	2.6	2.3	3.5	3.6	3.1
菲律賓語 Filipino (Tagalog)	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.4	2.3	2.4	1.7	2.7	2.8
潮州話 Chiu Chau	0.7	0.5	0.5	3.1	2.9	2.3	3.8	3.4	2.8
印尼語 Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia)	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.5
日本語 Japanese	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.8	2.1
上海話 Shanghainese	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.8

註釋：(1) 數字不包括失去語言能力的人士。

Note: (1) Figures exclude mute persons.

表 2.9 2016 年及 2021 年 5 歲及以上人口能閱讀選定語言的比例
Table 2.9 Proportion of population aged 5 and over able to read selected languages, 2016 and 2021

語言 Language	5 歲及以上人口的比例（百分比） Proportion of population aged 5 and over (%)	
	2016	2021
中文 Chinese	89.4	90.1
英文 English	68.2	70.6
菲律賓語 Filipino (Tagalog)	2.4	2.8
印尼語 Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia)	2.4	2.2
日本語 Japanese	2.0	2.0
法語 French	0.8	0.8
韓國語 Korean	0.6	0.6
印地語 Hindi	0.4	0.5
西班牙語 Spanish	0.4	0.5
德語 German	0.3	0.4

表 2.10 2016 年及 2021 年 5 歲及以上人口能書寫選定語言的比例
Table 2.10 Proportion of population aged 5 and over able to write selected languages, 2016 and 2021

語言 Language	5 歲及以上人口的比例（百分比） Proportion of population aged 5 and over (%)	
	2016	2021
中文 Chinese	87.1	87.8
英文 English	66.0	67.7
菲律賓語 Filipino (Tagalog)	2.3	2.6
印尼語 Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia)	2.3	2.2
日本語 Japanese	1.6	1.6
法語 French	0.7	0.7
韓國語 Korean	0.5	0.5
印地語 Hindi	0.4	0.4
西班牙語 Spanish	0.3	0.4
尼泊爾語 Nepali	0.3	0.3

教育

Education

教育程度

Educational attainment

表 3.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上人口
Table 3.1 Population aged 15 and over by educational attainment (highest level attended), 2011, 2016 and 2021

教育程度 Educational attainment	2011		2016		2021	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
小學及以下 Primary and below						
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/ Pre-primary	391 731	6.3	352 848	5.4	296 245	4.5
小學 Primary	1 028 248	16.5	947 072	14.6	918 401	13.9
小計 Sub-total	1 419 979	22.7	1 299 920	20.0	1 214 646	18.4
中學 Secondary						
初中 Lower secondary	1 119 633	17.9	1 114 161	17.1	1 129 857	17.1
高中 Upper secondary	2 005 373	32.1	1 961 942	30.2	1 975 493	29.9
小計 Sub-total	3 125 006	50.0	3 076 103	47.3	3 105 350	47.0
專上教育 Post-secondary						
文憑／證書 Diploma/ Certificate	310 553	5.0	376 942	5.8	379 594	5.7
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	270 695	4.3	307 448	4.7	337 030	5.1
學位課程 Degree course	1 121 783	18.0	1 445 717	22.2	1 568 612	23.7
小計 Sub-total	1 703 031	27.3	2 130 107	32.7	2 285 236	34.6
總計 Total	6 248 016	100.0	6 506 130	100.0	6 605 232	100.0

表 3.1A 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）

Table 3.1A Population aged 15 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by educational attainment (highest level attended), 2011, 2016 and 2021

教育程度 Educational attainment	2011		2016		2021	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
小學及以下 Primary and below						
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/ Pre-primary	390 923	6.5	350 953	5.7	295 048	4.7
小學 Primary	1 001 655	16.7	921 327	14.9	890 171	14.2
小計 Sub-total	1 392 578	23.2	1 272 280	20.6	1 185 219	18.9
中學 Secondary						
初中 Lower secondary	1 056 479	17.6	1 043 270	16.9	1 054 112	16.8
高中 Upper secondary	1 882 275	31.4	1 815 089	29.3	1 831 678	29.1
小計 Sub-total	2 938 754	49.0	2 858 359	46.2	2 885 790	45.9
專上教育 Post-secondary						
文憑／證書 Diploma/ Certificate	297 464	5.0	354 617	5.7	358 858	5.7
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	261 965	4.4	293 841	4.8	325 870	5.2
學位課程 Degree course	1 102 971	18.4	1 405 238	22.7	1 529 506	24.3
小計 Sub-total	1 662 400	27.7	2 053 696	33.2	2 214 234	35.2
總計 Total	5 993 732	100.0	6 184 335	100.0	6 285 243	100.0

圖 3.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上人口分布
Chart 3.1 Distribution of population aged 15 and over by educational attainment
(highest level attended), 2011, 2016 and 2021

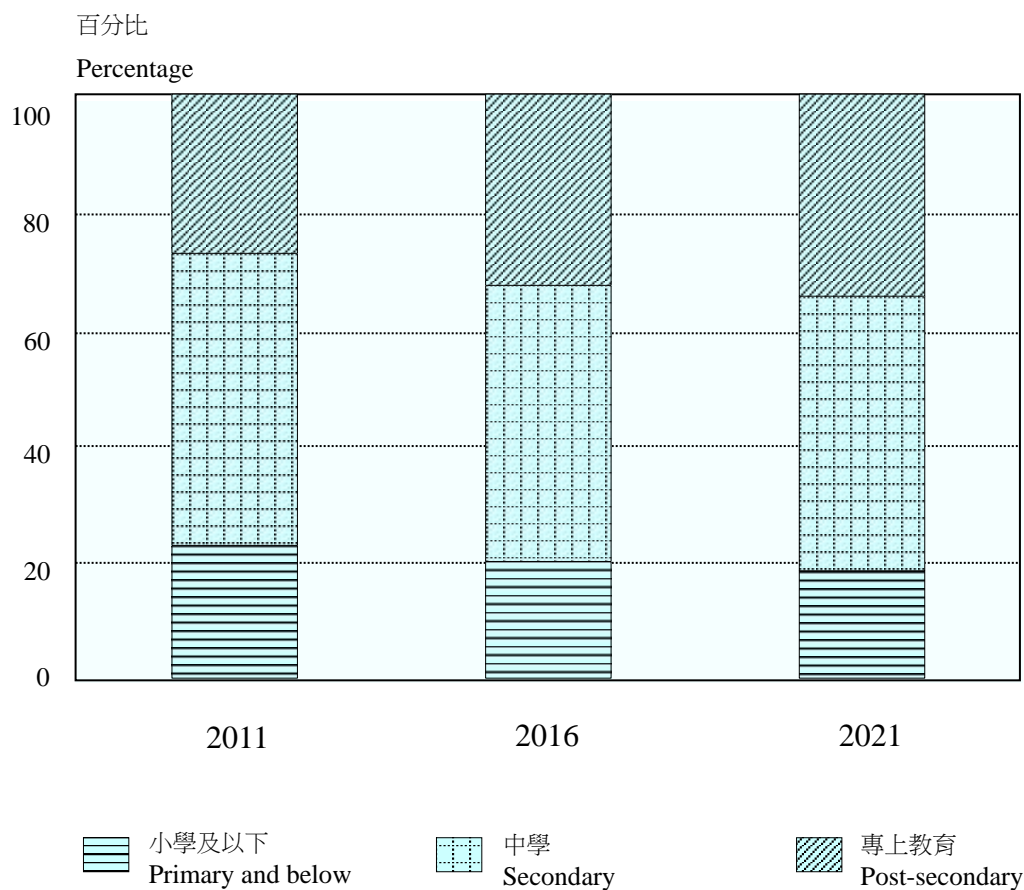


表 3.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按教育程度（最高完成程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上人口
Table 3.2 Population aged 15 and over by educational attainment (highest level completed), 2011, 2016 and 2021

教育程度 Educational attainment	2011		2016		2021	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
小學及以下 Primary and below						
未受教育／學前教育 ⁽¹⁾ No schooling/ Pre-primary ⁽¹⁾	855 636	13.7	781 177	12.0	691 633	10.5
小學 ⁽²⁾ Primary ⁽²⁾	982 916	15.7	892 254	13.7	890 199	13.5
小計 Sub-total	1 838 552	29.4	1 673 431	25.7	1 581 832	23.9
中學 Secondary						
初中 ⁽³⁾ Lower secondary ⁽³⁾	1 147 380	18.4	1 143 477	17.6	1 144 032	17.3
高中 ⁽⁴⁾ Upper secondary ⁽⁴⁾	1 775 188	28.4	1 698 033	26.1	1 709 590	25.9
小計 Sub-total	2 922 568	46.8	2 841 510	43.7	2 853 622	43.2
專上教育 Post-secondary						
文憑／證書 Diploma/ Certificate	303 551	4.9	386 967	5.9	384 369	5.8
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	197 440	3.2	256 998	4.0	308 189	4.7
學位課程 Degree course	985 905	15.8	1 347 224	20.7	1 477 220	22.4
小計 Sub-total	1 486 896	23.8	1 991 189	30.6	2 169 778	32.8
總計 Total	6 248 016	100.0	6 506 130	100.0	6 605 232	100.0

- 註釋：(1) 數字包括所有未受教育或已完成學前教育、小一至小五課程但 (a) 並未完成或 (b) 沒有接受小六課程的人士。
- (2) 數字包括所有已完成小六至中二課程但 (a) 並未完成或 (b) 沒有接受中三課程的人士。
- (3) 數字包括所有在舊學制下已完成中三至中四課程但 (a) 並未完成或 (b) 沒有接受中五課程的人士及所有在新學制下已完成中三至中五課程但 (c) 並未完成或 (d) 沒有接受中六課程的人士。
- (4) 數字包括所有在舊學制下已完成中五至中七課程但 (a) 並未完成或 (b) 沒有接受專上教育的人士及所有在新學制下已完成中六課程但 (c) 並未完成或 (d) 沒有接受專上教育的人士，亦包括已完成工藝程度教育的人士。

- Notes: (1) Figures include all persons with no schooling or who have completed pre-primary, Primary 1 to Primary 5 education but (a) have not completed or (b) have not attended Primary 6 education.
- (2) Figures include all persons who have completed Primary 6 to Secondary 2 education but (a) have not completed or (b) have not attended Secondary 3 education.
- (3) Figures include all persons who have completed Secondary 3 to Secondary 4 education but (a) have not completed or (b) have not attended Secondary 5 education under the old academic structure and all persons who have completed Secondary 3 to Secondary 5 education but (c) have not completed or (d) have not attended Secondary 6 under the new academic structure.
- (4) Figures include all persons who have completed Secondary 5 to Secondary 7 education but (a) have not completed or (b) have not attended post-secondary education under the old academic structure and all persons who have completed Secondary 6 education but (c) have not completed or (d) have not attended post-secondary education under the new academic structure. Persons who have completed craft level education are also included.

表 3.2A 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按教育程度（最高完成程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）

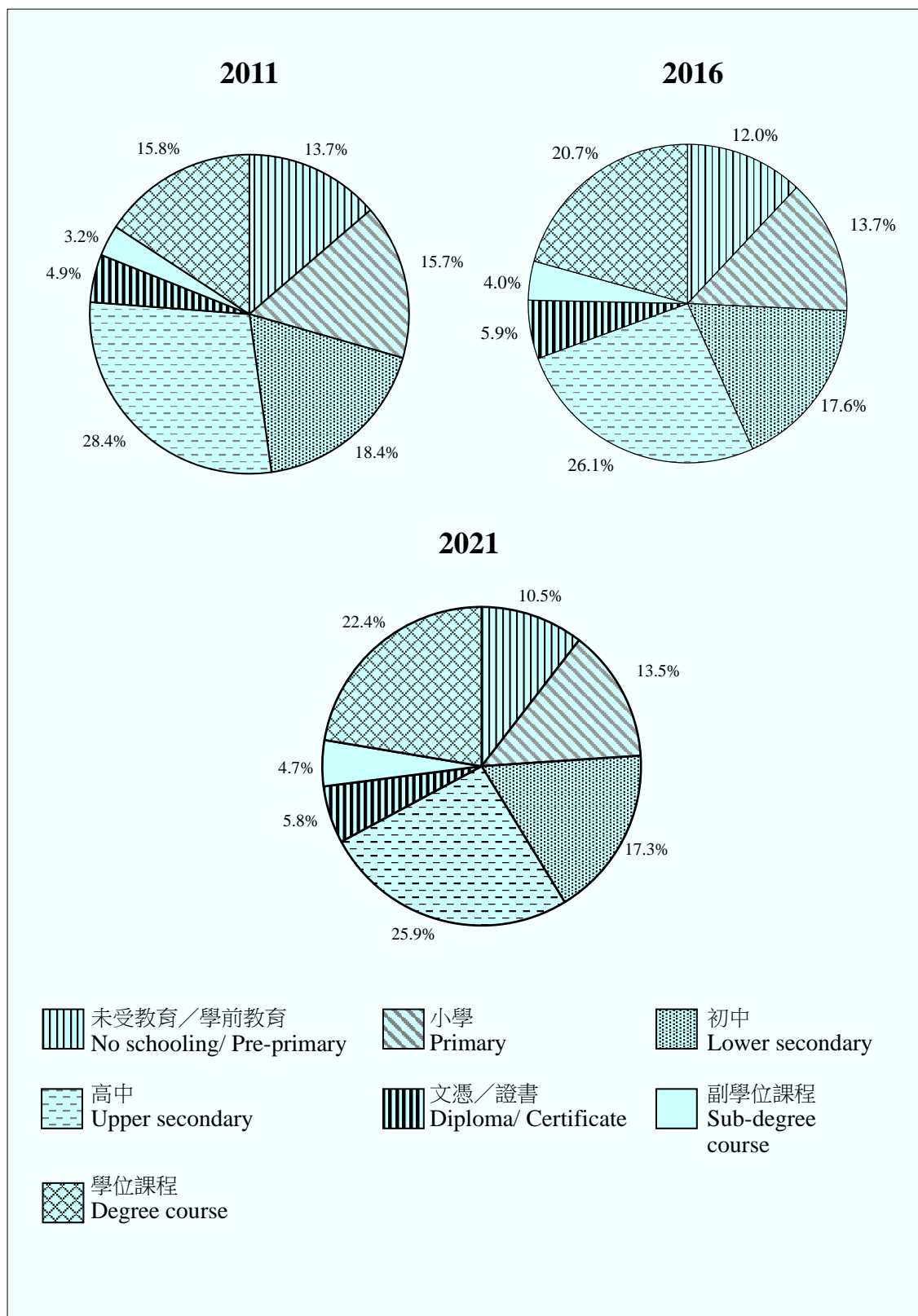
Table 3.2A Population aged 15 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by educational attainment (highest level completed), 2011, 2016 and 2021

教育程度 Educational attainment	2011		2016		2021	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
小學及以下 Primary and below						
未受教育／學前教育 ⁽¹⁾ No schooling/ Pre-primary ⁽¹⁾	848 914	14.2	774 039	12.5	684 303	10.9
小學 ⁽²⁾ Primary ⁽²⁾	952 462	15.9	860 334	13.9	852 734	13.6
小計 Sub-total	1 801 376	30.1	1 634 373	26.4	1 537 037	24.5
中學 Secondary						
初中 ⁽³⁾ Lower secondary ⁽³⁾	1 073 770	17.9	1 058 560	17.1	1 059 492	16.9
高中 ⁽⁴⁾ Upper secondary ⁽⁴⁾	1 667 562	27.8	1 570 685	25.4	1 585 982	25.2
小計 Sub-total	2 741 332	45.7	2 629 245	42.5	2 645 474	42.1
專上教育 Post-secondary						
文憑／證書 Diploma/ Certificate	291 970	4.9	366 444	5.9	364 288	5.8
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	189 493	3.2	243 728	3.9	297 403	4.7
學位課程 Degree course	969 561	16.2	1 310 545	21.2	1 441 041	22.9
小計 Sub-total	1 451 024	24.2	1 920 717	31.1	2 102 732	33.5
總計 Total	5 993 732	100.0	6 184 335	100.0	6 285 243	100.0

- 註釋：(1) 數字包括所有未受教育或已完成學前教育、小一至小五課程但 (a) 並未完成或 (b) 沒有接受小六課程的人士。
- (2) 數字包括所有已完成小六至中二課程但 (a) 並未完成或 (b) 沒有接受中三課程的人士。
- (3) 數字包括所有在舊學制下已完成中三至中四課程但 (a) 並未完成或 (b) 沒有接受中五課程的人士及所有在新學制下已完成中三至中五課程但 (c) 並未完成或 (d) 沒有接受中六課程的人士。
- (4) 數字包括所有在舊學制下已完成中五至中七課程但 (a) 並未完成或 (b) 沒有接受專上教育的人士及所有在新學制下已完成中六課程但 (c) 並未完成或 (d) 沒有接受專上教育的人士，亦包括已完成工藝程度教育的人士。

- Notes: (1) Figures include all persons with no schooling or who have completed pre-primary, Primary 1 to Primary 5 education but (a) have not completed or (b) have not attended Primary 6 education.
- (2) Figures include all persons who have completed Primary 6 to Secondary 2 education but (a) have not completed or (b) have not attended Secondary 3 education.
- (3) Figures include all persons who have completed Secondary 3 to Secondary 4 education but (a) have not completed or (b) have not attended Secondary 5 education under the old academic structure and all persons who have completed Secondary 3 to Secondary 5 education but (c) have not completed or (d) have not attended Secondary 6 under the new academic structure.
- (4) Figures include all persons who have completed Secondary 5 to Secondary 7 education but (a) have not completed or (b) have not attended post-secondary education under the old academic structure and all persons who have completed Secondary 6 education but (c) have not completed or (d) have not attended post-secondary education under the new academic structure. Persons who have completed craft level education are also included.

圖 3.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按教育程度（最高完成程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上人口分布
Chart 3.2 Distribution of population aged 15 and over by educational attainment (highest level completed), 2011, 2016 and 2021



就學狀況

School attendance

表 3.3 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按年齡組別劃分的 3 至 17 歲人口就學比率
Table 3.3 School attendance rate of population aged 3 - 17 by age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021

年齡組別 Age group	就學比率 ⁽¹⁾ (百分比) School attendance rate ⁽¹⁾ (%)		
	2011	2016	2021
3 - 5	91.3 ⁽²⁾	92.5 ⁽²⁾	88.4 ⁽²⁾
6 - 11	100.0	100.0	100.0
12 - 17	97.1	97.8	98.5

註釋：(1) 在各年齡組別中，就讀全日制院校的人數佔該年齡組別總人數的百分比。

(2) 有關教育特徵的數據是根據當年上半年的情況作訪問。故此，剛滿 3 歲的兒童可能因學期初（通常是早 1 年的 9 月份）還未達入學年齡的最低要求而在當年上半年仍未入讀學前教育。

Notes : (1) The percentage of population attending full-time educational institutions in the respective age groups.

(2) Data related to educational characteristics were enquired with reference to the first half of the year. Hence, children just reaching age 3 might not be attending pre-primary education in the first half of the year as they had not yet reached the minimum age for entrance at the beginning of the school term (usually in September of the previous year).

修讀科目 Field of education

表 3.4 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按修讀科目劃分的曾受專上教育人口⁽¹⁾
Table 3.4 Population with post-secondary education⁽¹⁾ by field of education, 2011, 2016 and 2021

修讀科目 Field of education	2011		2016		2021	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
商科課程 Business and commercial studies	560 287	32.9	695 489	32.7	732 017	32.0
文學及社會科學 Arts and social science	284 300	16.7	366 529	17.2	393 412	17.2
機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering	145 506	8.5	177 695	8.3	197 346	8.6
建築及營造工程 Architecture and construction engineering	130 429	7.7	170 196	8.0	181 187	7.9
電腦課程 Computer studies	128 095	7.5	156 674	7.4	173 062	7.6
醫療衛生課程 Medical and health related studies	102 622	6.0	120 528	5.7	147 605	6.5
純科學 Pure science	90 287	5.3	133 749	6.3	139 980	6.1
教育 Education	82 262	4.8	104 410	4.9	108 939	4.8
紡織、設計及其他工業技術 Textile, design and other industrial technology	34 054	2.0	31 221	1.5	33 530	1.5
其他科目 Other fields	145 189	8.5	173 616	8.2	178 158	7.8
總計 Total	1 703 031	100.0	2 130 107	100.0	2 285 236	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字指教育程度（最高就讀程度）為「專上教育」的人士。

Note: (1) Figures refer to persons with educational attainment (highest level attended) as "Post-secondary education".

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勞動人口

Labour Force

勞動人口數目及結構 Labour force size and structure

表 4.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別劃分的勞動人口及勞動人口參與率
Table 4.1 Labour force and labour force participation rate by sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021

性別 Sex	2011	2016	2021
15 歲及以上的人口 Population aged 15 and over			
男 Male	2 876 767	2 947 073	2 966 268
女 Female	3 371 249	3 559 057	3 638 964
合計 Both sexes	6 248 016	6 506 130	6 605 232
勞動人口 Labour force			
男 Male	1 927 638	2 016 873	1 949 029
女 Female	1 799 769	1 937 925	1 994 546
合計 Both sexes	3 727 407	3 954 798	3 943 575
勞動人口參與率 ⁽¹⁾ (百分比) Labour force participation rate ⁽¹⁾ (%)			
男 Male	67.0	68.4	65.7
女 Female	53.4	54.5	54.8
合計 Both sexes	59.7	60.8	59.7

註釋：(1) 勞動人口佔所有 15 歲及以上人口的百分比。

Note : (1) The proportion of labour force in the total population aged 15 and over.

**表 4.1A 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別劃分的勞動人口及勞動人口參與率
(不包括外籍家庭傭工)**

**Table 4.1A Labour force and labour force participation rate (excluding foreign domestic helpers)
by sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021**

性別 Sex	2011	2016	2021
15 歲及以上的人口 Population aged 15 and over			
男 Male	2 874 290	2 943 187	2 964 105
女 Female	3 119 442	3 241 148	3 321 138
合計 Both sexes	5 993 732	6 184 335	6 285 243
勞動人口 Labour force			
男 Male	1 925 161	2 012 987	1 946 866
女 Female	1 547 962	1 620 016	1 676 720
合計 Both sexes	3 473 123	3 633 003	3 623 586
勞動人口參與率 ⁽¹⁾ (百分比) Labour force participation rate ⁽¹⁾ (%)			
男 Male	67.0	68.4	65.7
女 Female	49.6	50.0	50.5
合計 Both sexes	57.9	58.7	57.7

註釋：(1) 勞動人口佔所有 15 歲及以上人口的百分比。

Note : (1) The proportion of labour force in the total population aged 15 and over.

表 4.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的勞動人口

Table 4.2 Labour force by sex and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021

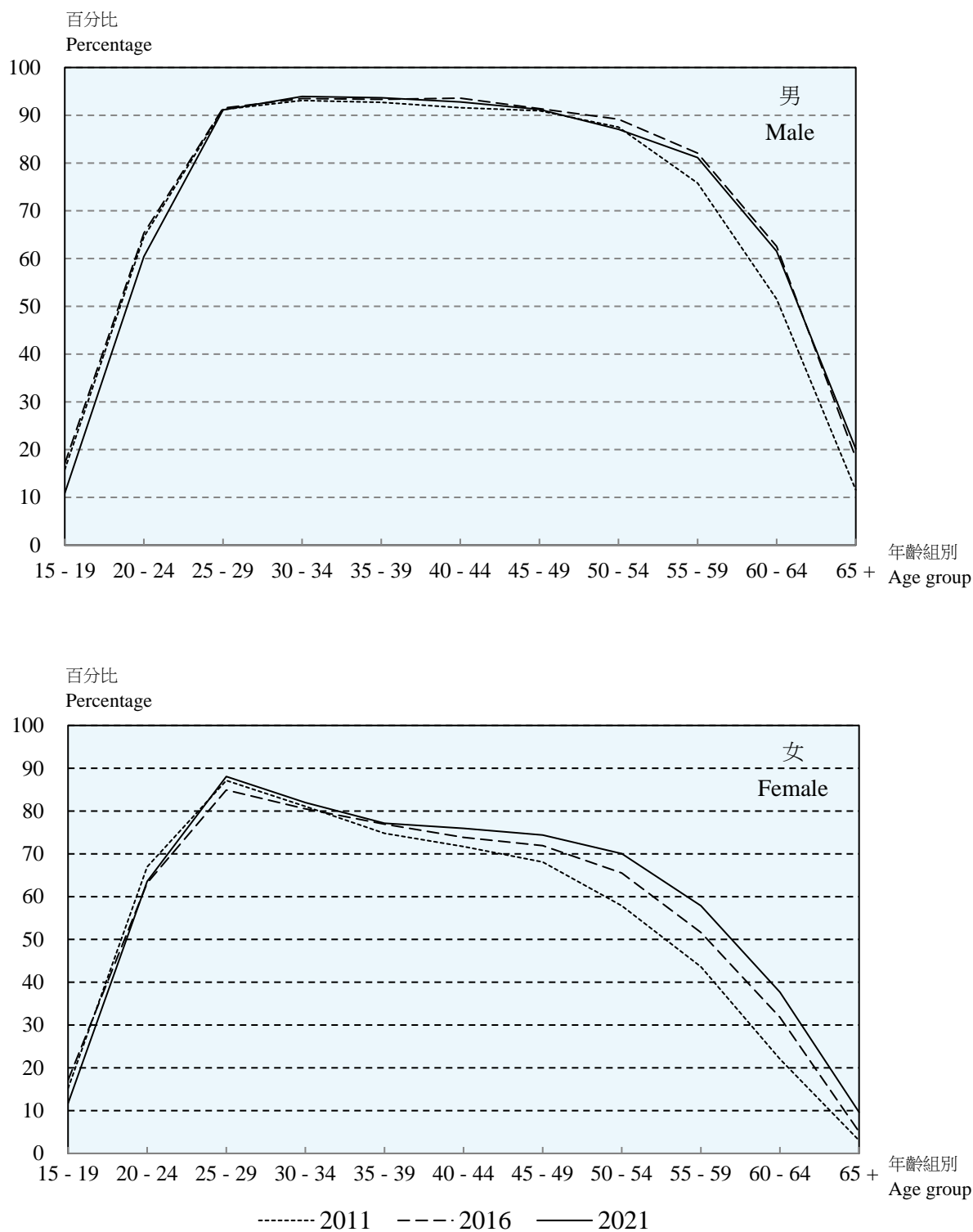
性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	2011		2016		2021	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男							
Male							
	15 - 24	177 371	9.2	173 992	8.6	114 158	5.9
	25 - 34	419 467	21.8	426 211	21.1	409 638	21.0
	35 - 44	439 649	22.8	432 332	21.4	437 697	22.5
	45 - 54	542 369	28.1	480 619	23.8	434 331	22.3
	55 - 64	298 168	15.5	404 488	20.1	415 799	21.3
	65+	50 614	2.6	99 231	4.9	137 406	7.0
	小計 Sub-total	1 927 638	100.0	2 016 873	100.0	1 949 029	100.0
女							
Female							
	15 - 24	185 271	10.3	170 138	8.8	117 817	5.9
	25 - 34	528 367	29.4	517 007	26.7	459 949	23.1
	35 - 44	482 003	26.8	511 666	26.4	539 589	27.1
	45 - 54	430 762	23.9	464 598	24.0	484 748	24.3
	55 - 64	158 092	8.8	243 145	12.5	318 392	16.0
	65+	15 274	0.8	31 371	1.6	74 051	3.7
	小計 Sub-total	1 799 769	100.0	1 937 925	100.0	1 994 546	100.0
合計							
Both sexes							
	15 - 24	362 642	9.7	344 130	8.7	231 975	5.9
	25 - 34	947 834	25.4	943 218	23.8	869 587	22.1
	35 - 44	921 652	24.7	943 998	23.9	977 286	24.8
	45 - 54	973 131	26.1	945 217	23.9	919 079	23.3
	55 - 64	456 260	12.2	647 633	16.4	734 191	18.6
	65+	65 888	1.8	130 602	3.3	211 457	5.4
	總計 Total	3 727 407	100.0	3 954 798	100.0	3 943 575	100.0
年齡中位數 Median age							
男 Male		43.4		44.4		45.3	
女 Female		38.8		40.4		42.6	
合計 Both sexes		41.0		42.3		43.9	

表 4.2A 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的勞動人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）
Table 4.2A Labour force (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	2011		2016		2021	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男 Male	15 - 24	177 303	9.2	173 851	8.6	114 158	5.9
	25 - 34	418 852	21.8	425 125	21.1	409 523	21.0
	35 - 44	438 642	22.8	431 037	21.4	436 969	22.4
	45 - 54	541 726	28.1	479 562	23.8	433 439	22.3
	55 - 64	298 024	15.5	404 289	20.1	415 371	21.3
	65+	50 614	2.6	99 123	4.9	137 406	7.1
	小計 Sub-total	1 925 161	100.0	2 012 987	100.0	1 946 866	100.0
女 Female	15 - 24	170 107	11.0	161 007	9.9	111 868	6.7
	25 - 34	398 465	25.7	389 341	24.0	371 468	22.2
	35 - 44	405 528	26.2	382 983	23.6	386 574	23.1
	45 - 54	405 711	26.2	420 061	25.9	428 217	25.5
	55 - 64	153 089	9.9	235 831	14.6	305 198	18.2
	65+	15 062	1.0	30 793	1.9	73 395	4.4
	小計 Sub-total	1 547 962	100.0	1 620 016	100.0	1 676 720	100.0
合計 Both sexes	15 - 24	347 410	10.0	334 858	9.2	226 026	6.2
	25 - 34	817 317	23.5	814 466	22.4	780 991	21.6
	35 - 44	844 170	24.3	814 020	22.4	823 543	22.7
	45 - 54	947 437	27.3	899 623	24.8	861 656	23.8
	55 - 64	451 113	13.0	640 120	17.6	720 569	19.9
	65+	65 676	1.9	129 916	3.6	210 801	5.8
	總計 Total	3 473 123	100.0	3 633 003	100.0	3 623 586	100.0
				年齡中位數 Median age			
男 Male		43.4		44.5		45.3	
女 Female		40.2		42.0		44.2	
合計 Both sexes		41.8		43.3		44.8	

勞動人口參與率 Labour force participation rate

圖 4.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的勞動人口參與率
Chart 4.1 Labour force participation rate by sex and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021



就業身分

Employment status

表 4.3 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按就業身分劃分的工作人口
Table 4.3 Working population by employment status, 2011, 2016 and 2021

就業身分 Employment status	2011		2016		2021	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
僱員 ⁽¹⁾ Employees ⁽¹⁾	3 149 411	88.8	3 332 683	88.7	3 320 201	90.2
僱主 Employers	169 273	4.8	135 511	3.6	103 010	2.8
自營作業者 Self-employed	214 165	6.0	272 708	7.3	248 114	6.7
無酬家庭從業員 Unpaid family workers	14 932	0.4	15 710	0.4	9 970	0.3
總計 Total	3 547 781	100.0	3 756 612	100.0	3 681 295	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字包括外發工。

Note : (1) Figures include outworkers.

職業 Occupation

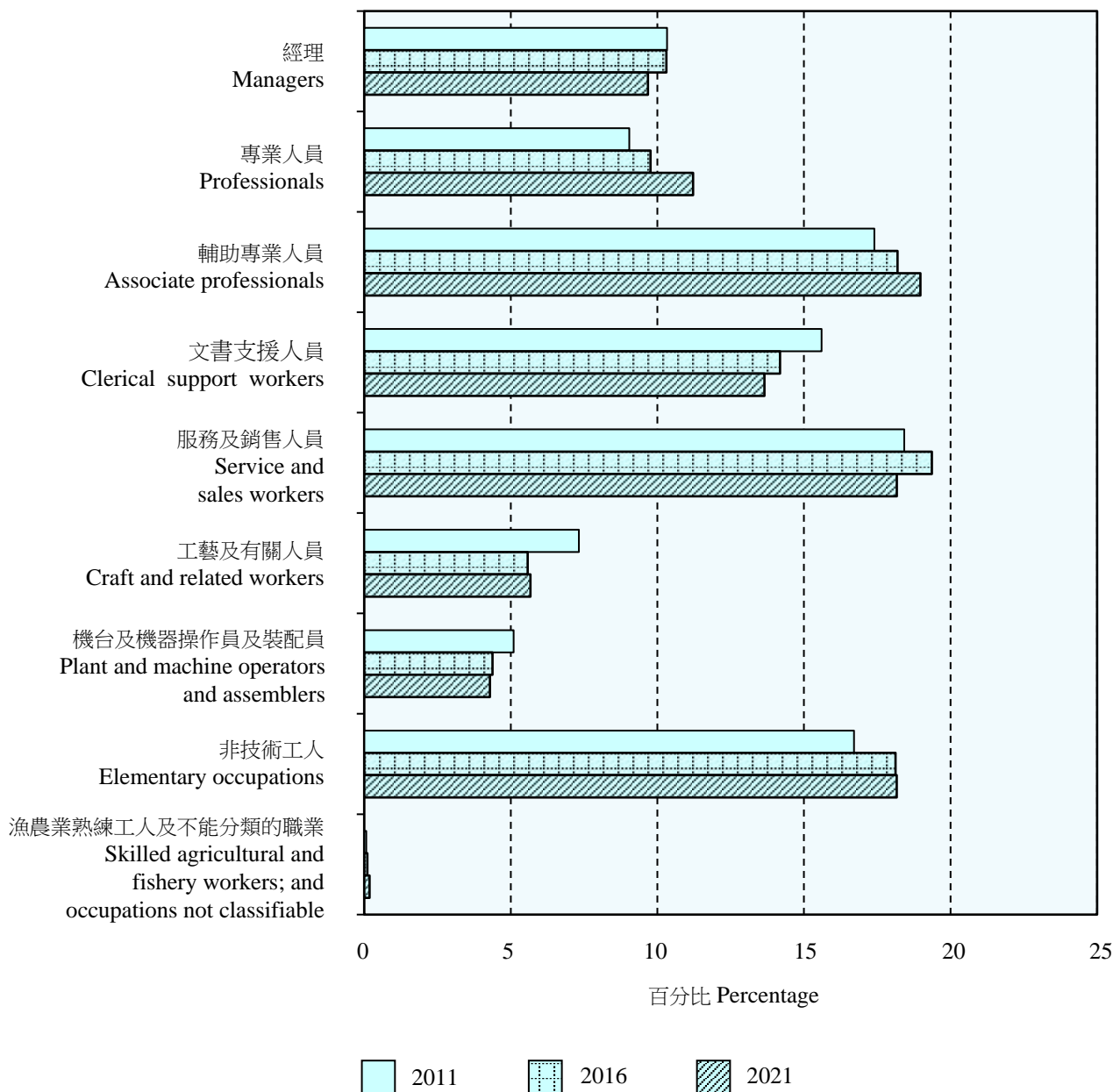
表 4.4 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按職業⁽¹⁾劃分的工作人口
Table 4.4 Working population by occupation⁽¹⁾, 2011, 2016 and 2021

職業 Occupation	2011		2016		2021	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
經理 Managers	366 537	10.3	387 236	10.3	356 320	9.7
專業人員 Professionals	320 767	9.0	366 906	9.8	412 999	11.2
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	617 327	17.4	683 419	18.2	698 462	19.0
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	553 573	15.6	532 864	14.2	502 599	13.7
服務及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	653 490	18.4	727 421	19.4	668 831	18.2
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	259 898	7.3	209 480	5.6	208 755	5.7
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	180 795	5.1	164 406	4.4	157 870	4.3
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	592 832	16.7	680 835	18.1	668 724	18.2
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	2 562	0.1	4 045	0.1	6 735	0.2
總計 Total	3 547 781	100.0	3 756 612	100.0	3 681 295	100.0

註釋：(1) 統計表內的數字是根據 2021 年人口普查所採用的職業分類編製。詳情請參閱「詞彙釋義」。

Note: (1) Figures in this table are compiled based on the occupation classification adopted in the 2021 Population Census. Please refer to "Definition of Terms" for further details.

圖 4.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按職業劃分的工作人口分布
Chart 4.2 Distribution of working population by occupation, 2011, 2016 and 2021



行業 Industry

表 4.5 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按行業⁽¹⁾劃分的工作人口
Table 4.5 Working population by industry⁽¹⁾, 2011, 2016 and 2021

行業 Industry	2011		2016		2021	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
製造業 Manufacturing	142 973	4.0	142 445	3.8	114 977	3.1
建造業 Construction	275 517	7.8	319 877	8.5	317 036	8.6
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	805 269	22.7	710 628	18.9	571 502	15.5
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	316 597	8.9	331 088	8.8	302 501	8.2
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	278 939	7.9	306 998	8.2	258 451	7.0
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	116 757	3.3	136 003	3.6	131 719	3.6
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	219 564	6.2	245 141	6.5	279 336	7.6
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	462 075	13.0	536 661	14.3	580 643	15.8
公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動 Public administration, education, human health and social work activities	513 324	14.5	567 097	15.1	650 572	17.7
雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	389 575	11.0	438 933	11.7	451 635	12.3
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	27 191	0.8	21 741	0.6	22 923	0.6
總計 Total	3 547 781	100.0	3 756 612	100.0	3 681 295	100.0

註釋：(1) 統計表內的數字是以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」為藍本的行業分類而編製。

Notes: (1) Figures in this table are compiled based on the industry classification modeled on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0.

(2) 包括「農業、林業及漁業」、「採礦及採石」、「電力及燃氣供應」、「自來水供應；污水處理、廢棄物管理及污染防治活動」等行業，及報稱的行業不能辨別或描述不足。

(2) Include “Agriculture, forestry and fishing”; “Mining and quarrying”; “Electricity and gas supply”; “Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities” and industrial activities unidentifiable or inadequately described.

表 4.6 2016 年及 2021 年按所有工作的每周通常工作時數劃分的工作人口
Table 4.6 Working population by weekly usual hours of work of all employment, 2016 and 2021

工作時數 Hours of work	2016		2021	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 18	238 253	6.3	253 563	6.9
18 – 29	143 519	3.8	191 667	5.2
30 – 34	156 824	4.2	130 229	3.5
35 – 39	287 126	7.6	198 325	5.4
40 – 44	1 022 653	27.2	1 040 391	28.3
45 – 49	733 956	19.5	788 352	21.4
50 – 54	426 133	11.3	438 732	11.9
55 – 59	175 190	4.7	110 619	3.0
60 – 64	257 378	6.9	281 607	7.6
65 – 69	88 860	2.4	50 835	1.4
70 – 74	169 685	4.5	121 383	3.3
≥ 75	57 035	1.5	75 592	2.1
總計 Total	3 756 612	100.0	3 681 295	100.0
所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數 Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment				
	45		45	

**表 4.6A 2016 年及 2021 年按所有工作的每周通常工作時數劃分的工作人口
(不包括外籍家庭傭工)**

Table 4.6A Working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by weekly usual hours of work of all employment, 2016 and 2021

工作時數 Hours of work	2016		2021		
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	
< 18	229 096	6.7	253 555	7.5	
18 – 29	142 223	4.1	190 601	5.7	
30 – 34	155 054	4.5	128 506	3.8	
35 – 39	284 315	8.3	195 184	5.8	
40 – 44	1 003 359	29.2	1 013 892	30.2	
45 – 49	673 705	19.6	705 272	21.0	
50 – 54	394 497	11.5	396 598	11.8	
55 – 59	169 841	4.9	104 941	3.1	
60 – 64	199 359	5.8	210 287	6.3	
65 – 69	82 929	2.4	46 397	1.4	
70 – 74	68 314	2.0	78 155	2.3	
≥ 75	32 125	0.9	37 918	1.1	
總計 Total	3 434 817	100.0	3 361 306	100.0	
所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數 Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment					
		44			
			44		

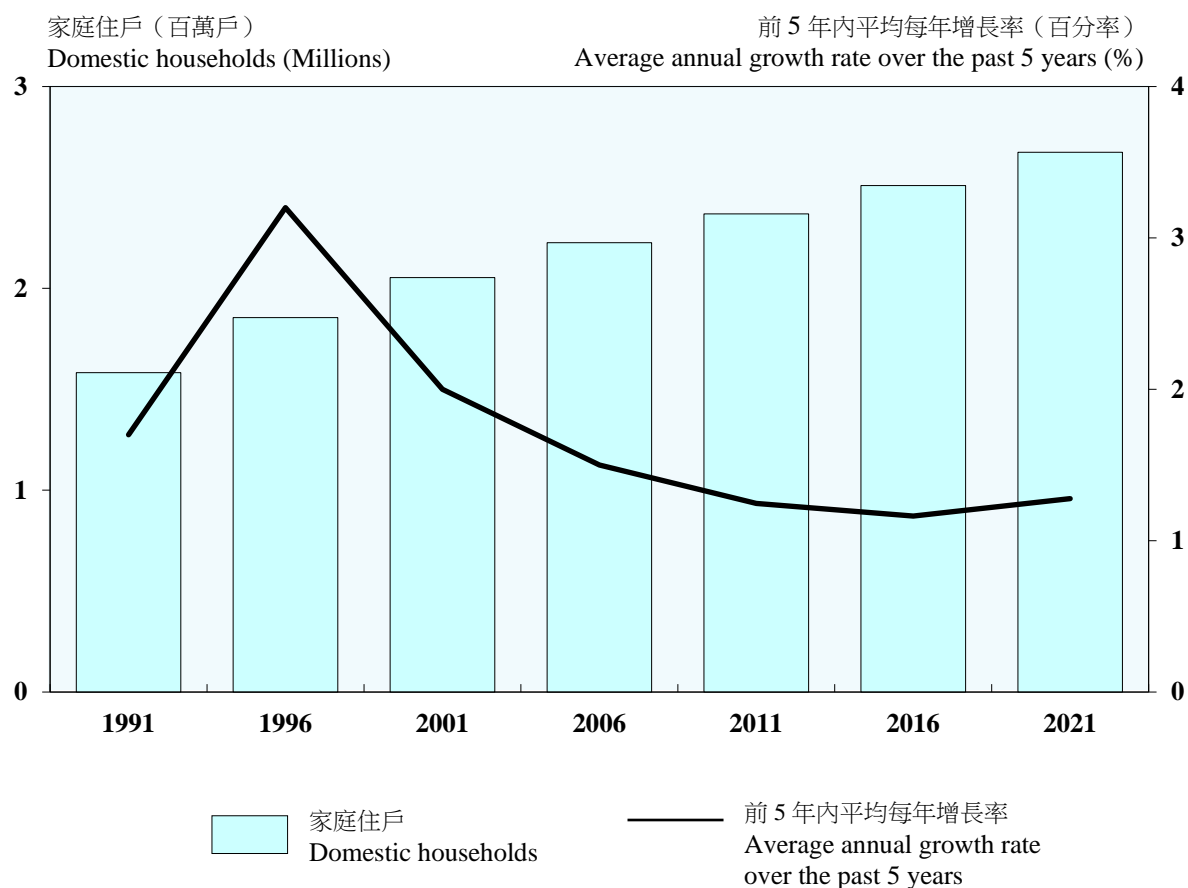
住戶

Households

家庭住戶數目

Number of domestic households

圖 5.1 1991 年至 2021 年家庭住戶數目
Chart 5.1 Domestic households, 1991 - 2021



	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021
家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households	1 582 215	1 855 553	2 053 412	2 226 546	2 368 796	2 509 734	2 674 161
人口 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Population ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	5 674 114	6 412 937	6 708 389	6 864 346	7 071 576	7 336 585	7 413 070
前 5 年內平均每年增長率 (百分率) Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)							
家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households	1.7	3.2	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.3
人口 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Population ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	0.6	1.8	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.2

註釋：(1) 請參考圖 1.1 的註釋。

(2) 數字包括非居住於家庭住戶的人士，例如居住於院舍的人士。

Notes : (1) Please refer to the notes in Chart 1.1.

(2) Figures include persons not living in domestic households (e.g. those living in institutions).

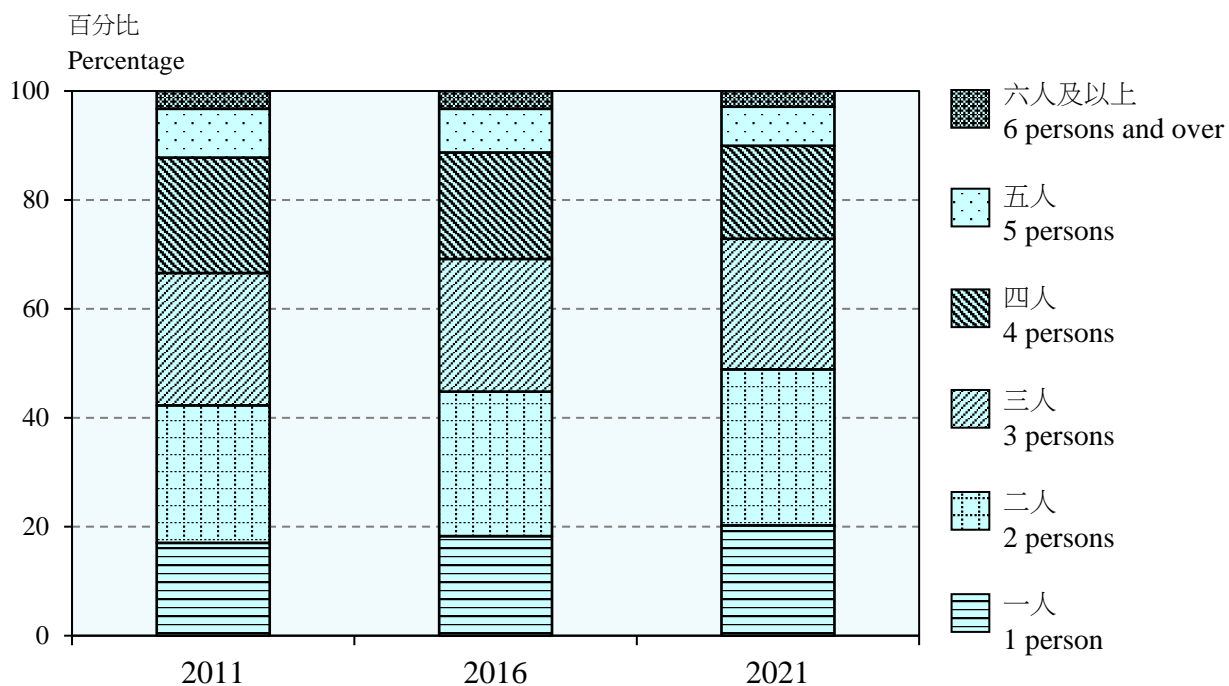
住戶人數

Household size

表 5.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 5.1 Domestic households by household size, 2011, 2016 and 2021

住戶人數 Household size	2011		2016		2021	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
1	404 088	17.1	459 015	18.3	541 152	20.2
2	597 697	25.2	665 840	26.5	766 632	28.7
3	575 316	24.3	611 489	24.4	641 187	24.0
4	501 845	21.2	489 833	19.5	456 067	17.1
5	212 527	9.0	201 577	8.0	191 927	7.2
6+	77 323	3.3	81 980	3.3	77 196	2.9
總計 Total	2 368 796	100.0	2 509 734	100.0	2 674 161	100.0
家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size						
	2.9		2.8		2.7	

圖 5.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶數目分布
 Chart 5.2 Distribution of domestic households by household size, 2011, 2016 and 2021



住戶結構

Household composition

表 5.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按住戶結構劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 5.2 Domestic households by household composition, 2011, 2016 and 2021

住戶結構 Household composition	2011		2016		2021	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
核心家庭住戶 Nuclear family households						
由夫婦所組成 Composed of couple	354 492	15.0	387 907	15.5	459 750	17.2
由夫婦及未婚子女所組成 Composed of couple and unmarried children	934 215	39.4	920 008	36.7	866 823	32.4
由父或母親及未婚子女所組成 Composed of lone parent and unmarried children	282 629	11.9	297 731	11.9	319 727	12.0
小計 Sub-total	1 571 336	66.3	1 605 646	64.0	1 646 300	61.6
親屬關係住戶 Relative households						
由夫婦及其中至少一個父或母親所組成 Composed of couple and at least one of their parents	27 037	1.1	29 816	1.2	34 172	1.3
由夫婦、其中至少一個父或母親及其未婚子女所組成 Composed of couple, at least one of their parents and their unmarried children	88 478	3.7	89 102	3.6	93 904	3.5
由其他親屬關係組合所組成 Composed of other relationship combinations	227 136	9.6	265 898	10.6	292 008	10.9
小計 Sub-total	342 651	14.5	384 816	15.3	420 084	15.7
其他住戶 Other households						
單人住戶 One-person households	404 088	17.1	459 015	18.3	541 152	20.2
非親屬關係住戶 Non-relative households	50 721	2.1	60 257	2.4	66 625	2.5
小計 Sub-total	454 809	19.2	519 272	20.7	607 777	22.7
總計 Total	2 368 796	100.0	2 509 734	100.0	2 674 161	100.0

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房屋 Housing

有人居住的屋宇單位數目 Number of occupied quarters

表 6.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按屋宇單位類型劃分的有人居住的屋宇單位數目
Table 6.1 Occupied quarters by type of quarters, 2011, 2016 and 2021

屋宇單位類型 Type of quarters	2011		2016		2021	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
永久性屋宇單位 Permanent quarters						
公營租住房屋單位 Public rental housing units	722 161	30.3	763 884	30.2	808 581	30.1
資助出售單位 Subsidised sale flats	379 002	15.9	384 849	15.2	414 468	15.4
私人住宅單位 Private residential flats	1 077 123	45.2	1 160 775	46.0	1 209 870	45.0
私人永久性房屋的其他屋宇單位 Other quarters in private permanent housing	169 834	7.1	176 098	7.0	209 608	7.8
非住宅用屋宇單位 Non-domestic quarters	14 425	0.6	19 234	0.8	22 054	0.8
臨時屋宇單位 ⁽¹⁾ Temporary quarters ⁽¹⁾	18 580	0.8	21 186	0.8	24 231	0.9
總計 Total	2 381 125	100.0	2 526 026	100.0	2 688 812	100.0

註釋： (1) 數字包括有人居住的船艇。

Note : (1) Figures include occupied board vessels.

按房屋類型劃分的人口 Population by type of housing

表 6.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按房屋類型劃分的人口⁽¹⁾
Table 6.2 Population⁽¹⁾ by type of housing, 2011, 2016 and 2021

房屋類型 Type of housing	2011		2016		2021	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	2 092 638	29.6	2 131 553	29.1	2 175 360	29.3
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	1 205 391	17.0	1 161 166	15.8	1 161 105	15.7
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	3 640 206	51.5	3 901 743	53.2	3 921 781	52.9
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	85 632	1.2	87 526	1.2	92 416	1.2
臨時房屋 ⁽²⁾ Temporary housing ⁽²⁾	47 709	0.7	54 597	0.7	62 408	0.8
總計 Total	7 071 576	100.0	7 336 585	100.0	7 413 070	100.0

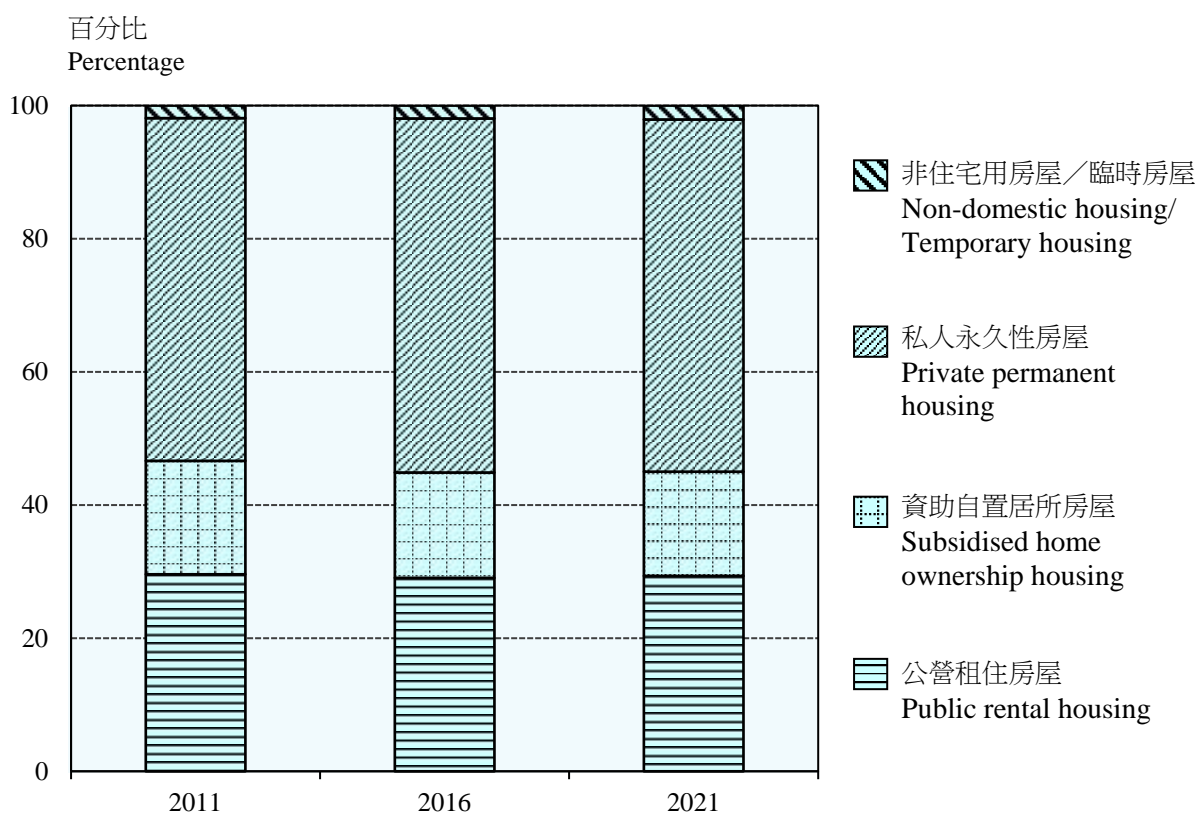
註釋：(1) 數字包括非居住於家庭住戶的人士，例如居住於院舍的人士。

(2) 數字包括住在船艇上的人士。

Notes : (1) Figures include persons not living in domestic households (e.g. those living in institutions).

(2) Figures include persons living on board vessels.

圖 6.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按房屋類型劃分的人口分布
Chart 6.1 Distribution of population by type of housing, 2011, 2016 and 2021



按房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶數目

Domestic households by type of housing

表 6.3 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 6.3 Domestic households by type of housing, 2011, 2016 and 2021

房屋類型 Type of housing	2011		2016		2021	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	720 892	30.4	761 905	30.4	807 304	30.2
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	377 615	15.9	384 006	15.3	413 788	15.5
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	1 242 982	52.5	1 329 922	53.0	1 415 740	52.9
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	8 396	0.4	12 651	0.5	13 134	0.5
臨時房屋 ⁽¹⁾ Temporary housing ⁽¹⁾	18 911	0.8	21 250	0.8	24 195	0.9
總計 Total	2 368 796	100.0	2 509 734	100.0	2 674 161	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

Note : (1) Figures include domestic households living on board vessels.

共住程度

Degree of sharing

表 6.4 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按房屋類型劃分的每千個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目
Table 6.4 Average number of domestic households per 1 000 units of quarters by type of housing, 2011, 2016 and 2021

房屋類型 Type of housing	每千個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目 Average number of domestic households per 1 000 units of quarters		
	2011	2016	2021
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	1 001	1 000	1 000
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	1 000	1 000	1 000
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	1 006	1 003	1 001
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	1 037	1 025	1 012
臨時房屋 ⁽¹⁾ Temporary housing ⁽¹⁾	1 023	1 005	1 000
合計 Overall	1 004	1 002	1 001

註釋：(1) 數字包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

Note : (1) Figures include domestic households living on board vessels.

居所租住權

Tenure of accommodation

表 6.5 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按居所租住權劃分的家庭住戶⁽¹⁾數目
Table 6.5 Domestic households⁽¹⁾ by tenure of accommodation, 2011, 2016 and 2021

居所租住權 Tenure of accommodation	2011		2016		2021	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
自置 Owner-occupier						
有按揭供款或借貸還款 With mortgage or loan	492 261	(39.9) ⁽²⁾	417 974	(34.3) ⁽²⁾	440 160	(33.9) ⁽²⁾
沒有按揭供款及借貸還款 Without mortgage and loan	741 334	(60.1) ⁽²⁾	799 029	(65.7) ⁽²⁾	858 062	(66.1) ⁽²⁾
小計 Sub-total	1 233 595	52.1	1 217 003	48.5	1 298 222	48.6
全租 Sole tenant	1 039 380	43.9	1 173 289	46.8	1 270 009	47.5
合租／二房東／三房客 Co-tenant/ Main tenant/ Sub-tenant	11 491	0.5	5 710	0.2	2 734	0.1
其他 Others						
免交租金 Rent free	46 781	2.0	74 482	3.0	65 424	2.4
由僱主提供 Provided by employer	37 115	1.6	38 853	1.5	37 325	1.4
小計 Sub-total	83 896	3.5	113 335	4.5	102 749	3.8
總計 Total	2 368 362	100.0	2 509 337	100.0	2 673 714	100.0

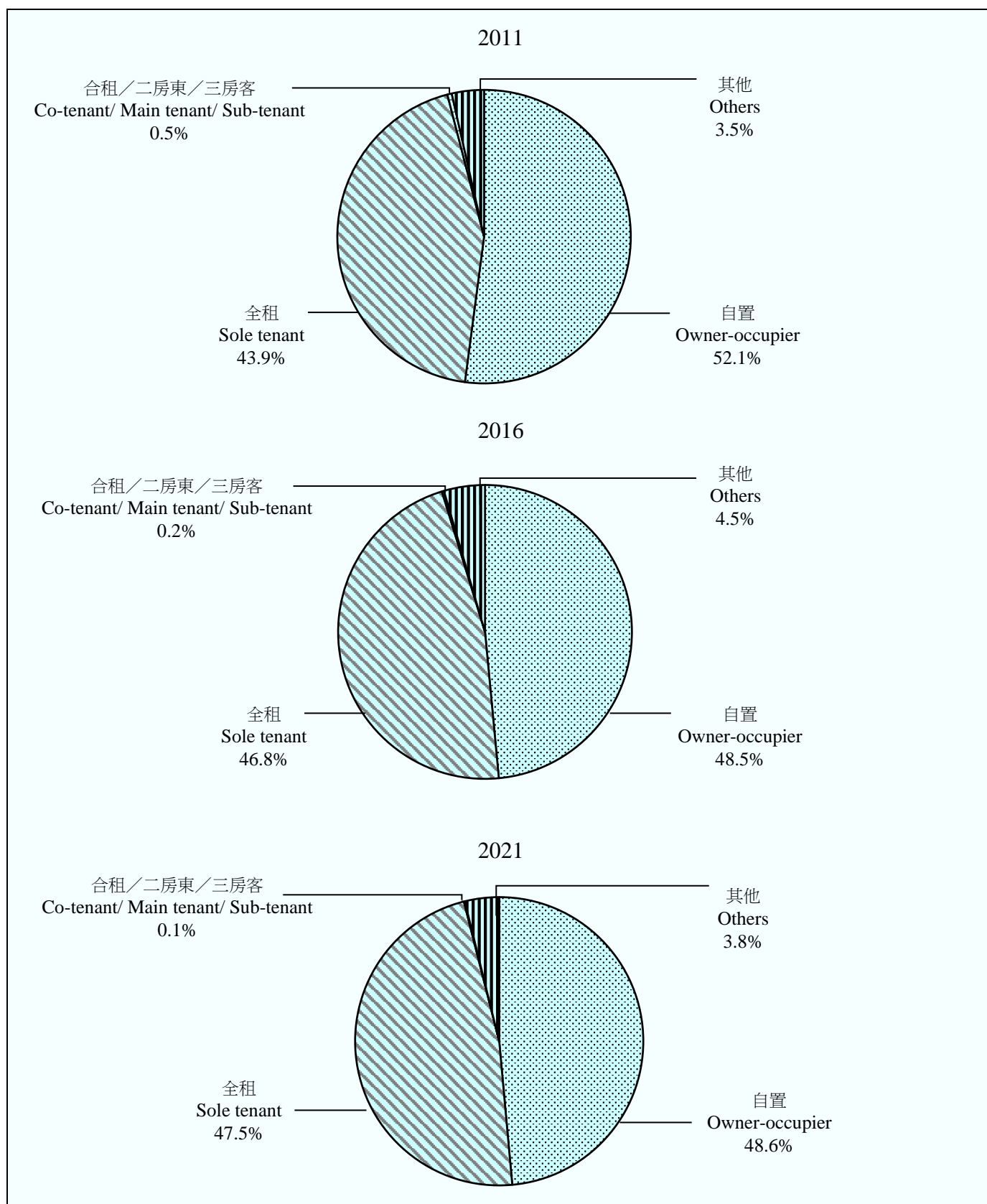
註釋：(1) 數字不包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在自置居所的家庭住戶中所佔的百分比。

Notes : (1) Figures exclude domestic households living on board vessels.

(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total domestic households living in owner-occupier accommodation.

圖 6.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按居所租住權劃分的家庭住戶數目分布
Chart 6.2 Distribution of domestic households by tenure of accommodation, 2011, 2016 and 2021



居所內的廳房數目

Number of rooms in the residence

表 6.6 2021 年按廳房數目⁽¹⁾及房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶⁽²⁾數目
Table 6.6 Domestic households⁽²⁾ by number of rooms⁽¹⁾ and type of housing, 2021

廳房數目 Number of rooms	房屋類型 Type of housing				總計 Total
	公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	其他 Others	
	數目 (百分比 ⁽³⁾) Number (% ⁽³⁾)				
自用 ⁽⁴⁾ 廳房 With exclusively used ⁽⁴⁾ rooms					
1	190 171 (7.1)	10 229 (0.4)	57 088 (2.1)	5 682 (0.2)	263 170 (9.8)
2	201 505 (7.5)	37 191 (1.4)	176 374 (6.6)	8 236 (0.3)	423 306 (15.8)
3	315 339 (11.8)	198 972 (7.4)	511 941 (19.1)	9 844 (0.4)	1 036 096 (38.8)
4	88 694 (3.3)	124 809 (4.7)	382 736 (14.3)	5 369 (0.2)	601 608 (22.5)
5	9 557 (0.4)	39 201 (1.5)	190 707 (7.1)	3 356 (0.1)	242 821 (9.1)
6+	2 038 (0.1)	3 386 (0.1)	96 410 (3.6)	2 703 (0.1)	104 537 (3.9)
小計 Sub-total	807 304 (30.2)	413 788 (15.5)	1 415 256 (52.9)	35 190 (1.3)	2 671 538 (99.9)
沒有自用 ⁽⁴⁾ 廳房 Without exclusively used ⁽⁴⁾ rooms					
	- (-)	- (-)	484 (0.0)	1 692 (0.1)	2 176 (0.1)
總計 Total	807 304 (30.2)	413 788 (15.5)	1 415 740 (53.0)	36 882 (1.4)	2 673 714 (100.0)
每個家庭住戶的平均廳房數目 Average number of rooms per domestic household					
	2.4	3.4	3.6	2.9	3.2
每人的平均廳房數目 Average number of rooms per person					
	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2

註釋：(1) 廳房數目包括客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間，而不包括廚房及浴室／廁所。

(2) 數字不包括住在船艇上的家庭住戶。

(3) 括號內的數字顯示在總家庭住戶數目中所佔的百分比。

(4) 家庭住戶的自用廳房是指家庭住戶在其居住的居所內獨自使用的廳房，並不包括與其他家庭住戶共同使用的廳房。

Notes : (1) Number of rooms includes living/ dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms, while kitchens and bathrooms/ toilets are excluded.

(2) Figures exclude domestic households living on board vessels.

(3) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total domestic households.

(4) Exclusively used rooms of domestic households refer to rooms used by domestic households on their own in the accommodation they occupy, and exclude those rooms used on a share basis with other domestic households.

表 6.7 2016 年及 2021 年按居所樓面面積⁽¹⁾劃分的家庭住戶⁽²⁾數目
Table 6.7 Domestic households⁽²⁾ by floor area of accommodation⁽¹⁾, 2016 and 2021

樓面面積 (平方米) Floor area (square metres)	2016		2021	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 20	203 583	8.1	224 608	8.4
<7	12 554	0.5	12 651	0.5
7 - <13	80 095	3.2	77 410	2.9
13 - <20	110 934	4.4	134 547	5.0
20 - < 70	2 062 337	82.2	2 196 934	82.2
20 - <40	990 937	39.5	1 028 857	38.5
40 - <70	1 071 400	42.7	1 168 077	43.7
≥ 70	242 514	9.7	250 610	9.4
70 - <100	145 211	5.8	152 149	5.7
100 - <160	66 824	2.7	69 162	2.6
≥ 160	30 479	1.2	29 299	1.1
總計 Total	2 508 434	100.0	2 672 152	100.0

居所樓面面積中位數 (平方米)

Median floor area of accommodation (square metres)

40

40

註釋：(1) 與其他住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。

Notes : (1) Floor area of common area shared among households is excluded.

(2) 數字不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。

(2) Figures exclude domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels.

表 6.8 2016 年及 2021 年按住戶人數劃分的人均居所樓面面積中位數⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
Table 6.8 Median per capita floor area of accommodation⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ by household size, 2016 and 2021

住戶人數 Household size	人均居所樓面面積中位數（平方米） Median per capita floor area of accommodation (square metres)	
	2016	2021
1	32.0	32.0
2	18.5	19.5
3	13.3	13.7
4	11.0	11.0
5	10.4	10.2
6+	9.0	8.8
合計 Overall	15.0	16.0

註釋：(1) 與其他住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。

(2) 數字不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。

Notes : (1) Floor area of common area shared among households is excluded.

(2) Figures exclude domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels.

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地區特徵

Characteristics of the Districts

人口分布

Population distribution

表 7.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按區議會分區劃分的人口
Table 7.1 Population by District Council district, 2011, 2016 and 2021

區議會分區	District Council district	人口						變動百分率		
		2011		2016		2021		2016 年與 2011 年 比較	2021 年與 2016 年 比較	2021 年與 2011 年 比較
		數目	百分比	數目	百分比	數目	百分比	Comparison	Comparison	Comparison
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	between 2016 and 2011	between 2021 and 2016	between 2021 and 2011
香港島	Hong Kong Island									
中西區	Central and Western	251 519	3.6	243 266	3.3	235 953	3.2	-3.3	-3.0	-6.2
灣仔 ⁽¹⁾	Wan Chai ⁽¹⁾	152 608	2.2	180 123	2.5	166 695	2.2	-1.2 ⁽²⁾	-7.5	-8.2 ⁽²⁾
東區 ⁽¹⁾	Eastern ⁽¹⁾	588 094	8.3	555 034	7.6	529 603	7.1	-0.6 ⁽²⁾	-4.6	-5.4 ⁽²⁾
南區	Southern	278 655	3.9	274 994	3.7	263 278	3.6	-1.3	-4.3	-5.5
小計	Sub-total	1 270 876	18.0	1 253 417	17.1	1 195 529	16.1	-1.4	-4.6	-5.9
九龍	Kowloon									
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	307 878	4.4	342 970	4.7	310 647	4.2	+11.4	-9.4	+0.9
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	380 855	5.4	405 869	5.5	431 090	5.8	+6.6	+6.2	+13.2
九龍城	Kowloon City	377 351	5.3	418 732	5.7	410 634	5.5	+11.0	-1.9	+8.8
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	420 183	5.9	425 235	5.8	406 802	5.5	+1.2	-4.3	-3.2
觀塘	Kwun Tong	622 152	8.8	648 541	8.8	673 166	9.1	+4.2	+3.8	+8.2
小計	Sub-total	2 108 419	29.8	2 241 347	30.6	2 232 339	30.1	+6.3	-0.4	+5.9
新界	New Territories									
葵青	Kwai Tsing	511 167	7.2	520 572	7.1	495 798	6.7	+1.8	-4.8	-3.0
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	304 637	4.3	318 916	4.3	320 094	4.3	+4.7	+0.4	+5.1
屯門	Tuen Mun	487 546	6.9	489 299	6.7	506 879	6.8	+0.4	+3.6	+4.0
元朗	Yuen Long	578 529	8.2	614 178	8.4	668 080	9.0	+6.2	+8.8	+15.5
北區	North	304 134	4.3	315 270	4.3	309 631	4.2	+3.7	-1.8	+1.8
大埔	Tai Po	296 853	4.2	303 926	4.1	316 470	4.3	+2.4	+4.1	+6.6
沙田	Sha Tin	630 273	8.9	659 794	9.0	692 806	9.3	+4.7	+5.0	+9.9
西貢	Sai Kung	436 627	6.2	461 864	6.3	489 037	6.6	+5.8	+5.9	+12.0
離島	Islands	141 327	2.0	156 801	2.1	185 282	2.5	+10.9	+18.2	+31.1
小計	Sub-total	3 691 093	52.2	3 840 620	52.3	3 984 077	53.7	+4.1	+3.7	+7.9
陸上總計	Land total	7 070 388	100.0	7 335 384	100.0	7 411 945	100.0	+3.7	+1.0	+4.8
加: 水上人口	plus: Marine	1 188	0.0	1 201	0.0	1 125	0.0	+1.1	-6.3	-5.3
全港	Whole territory	7 071 576	100.0	7 336 585	100.0	7 413 070	100.0	+3.7	+1.0	+4.8

註釋：(1) 2016 年中期人口統計及 2021 年人口普查所採用的灣仔區議會及東區區議會分界，不同於 2011 年人口普查所採用分界，因此本統計表內的 2016 年及 2021 年灣仔區議會及東區區議會的統計數字不可與 2011 年作直接比較。

(2) 為作不同年份的比較，用以計算變動百分率的 2016 年及 2021 年統計數字，已根據 2011 年人口普查所採用的區議會分界重新編製。

Notes : (1) The boundaries of the Wan Chai district and Eastern district adopted in the 2016 Population By-census and the 2021 Population Census are not comparable with those adopted in the 2011 Population Census. Therefore, figures of the Wan Chai and Eastern districts for 2016 and 2021 are not strictly comparable with those for 2011 in this table.

(2) For comparison between different years, the 2016 and 2021 figures used in calculating the percentage changes have been re-compiled based on the boundary of District Council district adopted in 2011 Population Census.

人口密度

Population density

表 7.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按區議會分區劃分的人口密度
Table 7.2 Population density by District Council district, 2011, 2016 and 2021

區議會分區	District Council district	人口密度（每平方公里內的人口數目）		
		Population density (number of persons per km ²)		
		2011	2016	2021
香港島	Hong Kong Island			
中西區	Central and Western	20 057	19 391	18 808
灣仔 ⁽¹⁾	Wan Chai ⁽¹⁾	15 477	17 137	15 791
東區 ⁽¹⁾	Eastern ⁽¹⁾	31 686	30 861	29 440
南區	Southern	7 173	7 080	6 779
小計	Sub-total	15 924	15 691	14 957
九龍	Kowloon			
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	44 045	49 046	44 458
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	40 690	43 381	46 067
九龍城	Kowloon City	37 660	41 802	40 994
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	45 181	45 711	43 730
觀塘	Kwun Tong	55 204	57 530	59 704
小計	Sub-total	44 917	47 748	47 557
新界	New Territories			
葵青	Kwai Tsing	21 901	22 307	21 246
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	4 918	5 149	5 168
屯門	Tuen Mun	5 882	5 894	5 908
元朗	Yuen Long	4 178	4 435	4 825
北區	North	2 228	2 310	2 269
大埔	Tai Po	2 181	2 233	2 325
沙田	Sha Tin	9 173	9 602	10 082
西貢	Sai Kung	3 368	3 563	3 771
離島	Islands	807	886	1 021
小計	Sub-total	3 870	4 019	4 137
陸上總計	Land total	6 544	6 777	6 801

註釋：(1) 2016 年中期人口統計及 2021 年人口普查所採用的灣仔區議會及東區區議會分界，不同於 2011 年人口普查所採用分界，因此本統計表內的 2016 年及 2021 年灣仔區議會及東區區議會的統計數字不可與 2011 年作直接比較。

Note: (1) The boundaries of the Wan Chai district and Eastern district adopted in the 2016 Population By-census and the 2021 Population Census are not comparable with those adopted in the 2011 Population Census. Therefore, figures of the Wan Chai and Eastern districts for 2016 and 2021 are not strictly comparable with those for 2011 in this table.

年齡結構

Age structure

表 7.3 2021 年按區議會分區及年齡組別劃分的人口比例
Table 7.3 Proportion of population by District Council district and age group, 2021

區議會分區	District Council district	人口比例 ⁽¹⁾ (百分比)					年齡中位數
		Proportion of population ⁽¹⁾ (%)					
		年齡組別					
		Age group					
		0 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65+	
香港島	Hong Kong Island						
中西區	Central and Western	10.3	7.1	33.0	30.3	19.3	44.8
灣仔	Wan Chai	10.1	5.9	32.3	30.4	21.2	46.0
東區	Eastern	9.7	6.9	27.2	32.9	23.4	49.0
南區	Southern	10.4	7.2	27.5	33.4	21.6	48.1
小計	Sub-total	10.0	6.8	29.1	32.1	21.9	47.5
九龍	Kowloon						
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	11.6	7.5	32.5	30.5	17.9	44.0
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	11.4	8.2	28.6	31.4	20.4	46.2
九龍城	Kowloon City	12.3	7.6	29.5	30.6	20.1	45.4
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	8.9	8.2	25.4	34.5	23.0	50.1
觀塘	Kwun Tong	10.4	9.0	25.9	32.8	21.9	48.0
小計	Sub-total	10.8	8.2	27.9	32.1	20.9	47.0
新界	New Territories						
葵青	Kwai Tsing	10.0	8.6	26.8	32.6	22.1	48.0
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	11.8	7.7	29.8	32.6	18.1	45.4
屯門	Tuen Mun	10.7	7.6	30.1	32.3	19.3	46.1
元朗	Yuen Long	11.6	8.8	31.6	33.0	15.0	43.7
北區	North	10.8	8.9	28.5	33.8	17.9	46.3
大埔	Tai Po	10.9	7.3	30.8	32.5	18.5	45.7
沙田	Sha Tin	11.4	7.8	29.0	31.8	20.0	46.2
西貢	Sai Kung	11.5	8.1	30.8	33.7	15.8	44.7
離島	Islands	12.8	9.1	31.7	31.7	14.7	42.7
小計	Sub-total	11.2	8.2	29.8	32.7	18.1	45.5
陸上總計	Land total	10.9	8.0	29.1	32.4	19.6	46.3

註釋：(1) 數字指在該區議會分區人口中所佔的百分比。

Note: (1) Figures refer to the percentages of the population in the respective District Council districts.

教育 Education

表 7.4 2021 年按區議會分區及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上人口比例
Table 7.4 Proportion of population aged 15 and over by District Council district and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2021

區議會分區	District Council district	人口比例 ⁽¹⁾ （百分比） Proportion of population ⁽¹⁾ (%)					
		教育程度 Educational attainment					
		小學及以下 Primary and below	初中 Lower secondary	高中 Upper secondary	文憑／證書 Diploma/ Certificate	專上教育 Post-secondary 副學位課程 Sub-degree course	學位課程 Degree course
香港島	Hong Kong Island						
中西區	Central and Western	11.3	10.0	25.9	6.3	4.3	42.2
灣仔	Wan Chai	9.6	9.7	27.9	5.9	4.6	42.4
東區	Eastern	15.9	14.6	29.8	6.1	4.9	28.8
南區	Southern	20.3	14.7	29.2	5.5	4.6	25.7
小計	Sub-total	15.1	13.0	28.6	6.0	4.7	32.6
九龍	Kowloon						
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	14.8	15.4	30.5	5.8	4.7	28.7
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	20.5	19.7	29.4	5.1	4.6	20.8
九龍城	Kowloon City	15.1	15.3	29.0	5.7	4.9	30.1
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	24.3	19.1	29.6	5.4	5.0	16.6
觀塘	Kwun Tong	22.4	19.9	30.4	5.4	5.1	16.8
小計	Sub-total	20.0	18.3	29.8	5.5	4.9	21.6
新界	New Territories						
葵青	Kwai Tsing	24.0	20.1	29.3	5.2	5.0	16.4
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	15.5	15.7	30.5	6.5	5.0	26.8
屯門	Tuen Mun	20.8	19.3	31.1	5.7	5.6	17.5
元朗	Yuen Long	17.8	18.6	32.5	5.7	5.6	19.8
北區	North	20.4	20.0	31.7	5.3	5.0	17.6
大埔	Tai Po	18.8	16.1	29.8	6.0	5.4	23.9
沙田	Sha Tin	17.7	16.9	29.1	5.9	5.3	25.2
西貢	Sai Kung	14.5	15.1	28.7	6.6	5.5	29.7
離島	Islands	14.4	15.7	30.8	5.9	6.0	27.1
小計	Sub-total	18.5	17.7	30.4	5.8	5.4	22.3
陸上總計	Land total	18.4	17.1	29.9	5.7	5.1	23.7

註釋：(1) 數字指在該區議會分區的 15 歲及以上人口中所佔的百分比。

Note: (1) Figures refer to the percentages of the population aged 15 and over in the respective District Council districts.

勞動人口

Labour force

表 7.5 2021 年按區議會分區劃分的勞動人口及勞動人口參與率
Table 7.5 Labour force and labour force participation rate by District Council district, 2021

區議會分區	District Council district	勞動人口 Labour force	勞動人口參與率 ⁽¹⁾ (百分比)		
			男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes
香港島	Hong Kong Island				
中西區	Central and Western	138 216	67.9	63.6	65.3
灣仔	Wan Chai	95 914	65.9	62.8	64.0
東區	Eastern	281 513	63.6	55.3	58.9
南區	Southern	141 885	64.7	56.6	60.1
小計	Sub-total	657 528	65.0	58.3	61.1
九龍	Kowloon				
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	174 774	69.6	59.0	63.7
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	221 796	64.4	52.9	58.1
九龍城	Kowloon City	217 531	65.4	56.6	60.4
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	209 093	63.5	50.5	56.4
觀塘	Kwun Tong	339 904	62.9	50.8	56.4
小計	Sub-total	1 163 098	64.7	53.4	58.4
新界	New Territories				
葵青	Kwai Tsing	253 756	63.9	50.8	56.8
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	172 888	67.7	56.0	61.3
屯門	Tuen Mun	265 678	66.3	52.0	58.7
元朗	Yuen Long	359 362	67.5	55.0	60.8
北區	North	159 707	64.3	52.3	57.8
大埔	Tai Po	168 898	66.9	54.0	59.9
沙田	Sha Tin	363 268	65.5	54.0	59.2
西貢	Sai Kung	277 603	69.1	60.2	64.2
離島	Islands	100 892	68.2	57.7	62.5
小計	Sub-total	2 122 052	66.5	54.5	60.0
陸上總計	Land total	3 942 678	65.7	54.8	59.7

註釋：(1) 勞動人口佔所有 15 歲及以上人口的百分比。

Note: (1) The proportion of labour force in the total population aged 15 and over.

住戶 Households

表 7.6 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按區議會分區劃分的家庭住戶數目及家庭住戶平均人數
Table 7.6 Number of domestic households and average domestic household size by District Council district, 2011, 2016 and 2021

區議會分區 District Council district	District Council district	家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households			家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size		
		2011	2016	2021	2011	2016	2021
香港島	Hong Kong Island						
中西區	Central and Western	89 529	87 057	88 922	2.7	2.7	2.6
灣仔 ⁽¹⁾	Wan Chai ⁽¹⁾	54 887	65 196	63 128	2.7	2.7	2.6
東區 ⁽¹⁾	Eastern ⁽¹⁾	194 249	187 134	188 706	3.0	2.9	2.8
南區	Southern	85 837	85 505	86 479	3.1	3.0	2.9
小計	Sub-total	424 502	424 892	427 235	2.9	2.8	2.7
九龍	Kowloon						
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	112 986	126 540	123 707	2.7	2.6	2.5
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	134 795	148 304	165 439	2.7	2.6	2.5
九龍城	Kowloon City	124 218	142 409	147 023	2.9	2.8	2.7
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	140 315	145 489	147 085	2.9	2.9	2.7
觀塘	Kwun Tong	214 300	226 487	247 592	2.8	2.8	2.7
小計	Sub-total	726 614	789 229	830 846	2.8	2.8	2.6
新界	New Territories						
葵青	Kwai Tsing	168 553	174 800	176 604	3.0	2.9	2.7
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	102 570	109 079	114 009	2.9	2.8	2.8
屯門	Tuen Mun	168 990	173 378	187 202	2.8	2.7	2.6
元朗	Yuen Long	190 285	207 336	234 338	3.0	2.9	2.8
北區	North	99 453	106 483	111 433	3.0	2.9	2.7
大埔	Tai Po	94 481	99 339	110 747	3.1	3.0	2.8
沙田	Sha Tin	207 094	221 821	246 425	3.0	2.9	2.8
西貢	Sai Kung	138 209	147 945	167 771	3.1	3.0	2.9
離島	Islands	47 611	55 035	67 104	2.9	2.7	2.7
小計	Sub-total	1 217 246	1 295 216	1 415 633	3.0	2.9	2.8
陸上總計	Land total	2 368 362	2 509 337	2 673 714	2.9	2.8	2.7

註釋：(1) 2016 年中期人口統計及 2021 年人口普查所採用的灣仔區議會及東區區議會分界，不同於 2011 年人口普查所採用分界，因此本統計表內的 2016 年及 2021 年灣仔區議會及東區區議會的統計數字不可與 2011 年作直接比較。

Note: (1) The boundaries of the Wan Chai district and Eastern district adopted in the 2016 Population By-census and the 2021 Population Census are not comparable with those adopted in the 2011 Population Census. Therefore, figures of the Wan Chai and Eastern districts for 2016 and 2021 are not strictly comparable with those for 2011 in this table.

內部遷移

Internal migration

表 7.7 2021 年按曾否作內部遷移、5 年前居住地區及現住地區劃分的 5 歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾
 Table 7.7 Population⁽¹⁾ aged 5 and over by whether having internally migrated, area of residence 5 years ago and area of current residence, 2021

曾否作內部遷移 Whether having internally migrated	現住地區 Area of current residence					
	5 年前居住地區 Area of residence 5 years ago	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	陸上總計 Land total
		數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (% ⁽²⁾)				
曾作內部遷移⁽³⁾ Having internally migrated ⁽³⁾						
香港島 Hong Kong Island	47 268 (0.7)	40 065 (0.6)	46 867 (0.7)	10 895 (0.2)	145 095 (2.0)	
九龍 Kowloon	23 372 (0.3)	116 519 (1.6)	100 308 (1.4)	15 762 (0.2)	255 961 (3.6)	
新市鎮 New towns	25 282 (0.4)	88 874 (1.2)	176 140 (2.5)	46 855 (0.7)	337 151 (4.7)	
新界其他地區／水上 Other areas in the New Territories/ Marine	6 281 (0.1)	11 040 (0.2)	36 478 (0.5)	4 450 (0.1)	58 249 (0.8)	
小計 Sub-total	102 203 (1.4)	256 498 (3.6)	359 793 (5.0)	77 962 (1.1)	796 456 (11.1)	
並無曾作內部遷移 Not having internally migrated						
曾在同區遷居 Moved home within same area of residence	111 173 (1.5)	166 089 (2.3)	237 362 (3.3)	31 469 (0.4)	546 093 (7.6)	
仍居舊址 ⁽⁴⁾ Remained in same address ⁽⁴⁾	865 284 (12.0)	1 623 481 (22.6)	2 710 889 (37.7)	273 213 (3.8)	5 472 867 (76.2)	
5 年前居於香港以外地方 Place of residence outside Hong Kong 5 years ago	82 965 (1.2)	120 779 (1.7)	136 384 (1.9)	27 447 (0.4)	367 575 (5.1)	
小計 Sub-total	1 059 422 (14.7)	1 910 349 (26.6)	3 084 635 (42.9)	332 129 (4.6)	6 386 535 (88.9)	
總計 Total	1 161 625 (16.2)	2 166 847 (30.2)	3 444 428 (48.0)	410 091 (5.7)	7 182 991 (100.0)	

註釋：(1) 數字不包括現居於船艇上的人士。
 (2) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。
 (3) 曾作內部遷移的人士指該人士的現住地區與其 5 年前的居住地區不同。在分析內部遷移時，居住地區的轉變是指 (a) 一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移，或 (b) 在新界同一區議會分區內，一新市鎮與另一新市鎮之間的遷移，或一新市鎮與該區其他地方之間的遷移。
 (4) 數字包括現住於 5 年前住址，但在 5 年期間曾遷往其他地方，並稍後遷回的人士。

Notes: (1) Figures exclude persons currently living on board vessels.
 (2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.
 (3) Persons having internally migrated were those whose area of current residence was different from the area of residence 5 years ago. In defining internal migration, a change in the area of residence refers to a move (a) from a District Council district to another District Council district; or (b) within a District Council district in the New Territories, from a new town to another new town, or from a new town to other areas in the district or vice versa.
 (4) Figures include persons who currently live in the same address as 5 years ago but had moved elsewhere during the 5 years then moved back.

工作地點

Place of work

表 7.8 2021 年按工作地點及居住地區劃分的工作人口
Table 7.8 Working population by place of work and area of residence, 2021

工作地點 Place of work	居住地區 Area of residence				總計 Total
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他地區 及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine	
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (% ⁽¹⁾)				
香港 Hong Kong					
同區工作 ⁽²⁾ Work in the same district ⁽²⁾	146 419 (4.0)	178 077 (4.8)	244 525 (6.6)	17 166 (0.5)	586 187 (15.9)
跨區工作 Work in another district					
香港島 Hong Kong Island	171 273 (4.7)	201 077 (5.5)	251 755 (6.8)	33 208 (0.9)	657 313 (17.9)
九龍 Kowloon	88 058 (2.4)	247 133 (6.7)	381 026 (10.4)	39 819 (1.1)	756 036 (20.5)
新市鎮 New towns	29 412 (0.8)	122 200 (3.3)	316 798 (8.6)	44 992 (1.2)	513 402 (13.9)
新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	9 048 (0.2)	30 586 (0.8)	100 293 (2.7)	6 693 (0.2)	146 620 (4.0)
無固定地點/水上 No fixed places/ Marine	69 937 (1.9)	185 130 (5.0)	303 697 (8.2)	38 376 (1.0)	597 140 (16.2)
於家中工作 Work at home	102 631 (2.8)	98 450 (2.7)	137 643 (3.7)	36 562 (1.0)	375 286 (10.2)
小計 Sub-total	616 778 (16.8)	1 062 653 (28.9)	1 735 737 (47.2)	216 816 (5.9)	3 631 984 (98.7)
香港以外地方 Places outside Hong Kong					
中國內地/澳門/台灣 The mainland of China/ Macao/ Taiwan	5 892 (0.2)	10 016 (0.3)	18 513 (0.5)	2 265 (0.1)	36 686 (1.0)
其他 Others	3 515 (0.1)	3 624 (0.1)	4 128 (0.1)	1 358 (0.0)	12 625 (0.3)
小計 Sub-total	9 407 (0.3)	13 640 (0.4)	22 641 (0.6)	3 623 (0.1)	49 311 (1.3)
總計 Total	626 185 (17.0)	1 076 293 (29.2)	1 758 378 (47.8)	220 439 (6.0)	3 681 295 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

(2) 同區工作的人士包括 (a) 在香港島或九龍居住並在同一區議會分區內工作的人士，(b) 在新市鎮居住並在同一新市鎮工作的人士，及 (c) 在新界其他地方居住並在同一區議會分區非新市鎮地區內工作的人士。於家中工作的人士及水上人口並不包括在內。

(2) Persons who work in the same district include: (a) those who live on Hong Kong Island or in Kowloon and work in the same District Council district; (b) those who live in a new town and work in the same new town; and (c) those who live in other areas in the New Territories and work in areas other than new town areas of the same District Council district. Persons who work at home and marine population are excluded.

前赴工作地點的主要交通方式

Main mode of transport to place of work

表 7.9 2021 年按前赴工作地點的主要交通方式及居住地區劃分的在港有固定工作地點的工作人口
Table 7.9 Working population with fixed place of work in Hong Kong by main mode of transport to place of work and area of residence, 2021

交通方式 Mode of transport	居住地區 Area of residence				總計 Total
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他地區 及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine	
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (% ⁽¹⁾)				
香港鐵路 (本地線 ⁽²⁾) Mass Transit Railway (Local line ⁽²⁾)	185 069 (7.0)	380 249 (14.3)	541 708 (20.4)	43 074 (1.6)	1 150 100 (43.2)
巴士 ⁽³⁾ Bus ⁽³⁾	105 337 (4.0)	180 617 (6.8)	354 022 (13.3)	23 709 (0.9)	663 685 (25.0)
步行 On foot only	54 750 (2.1)	94 759 (3.6)	121 173 (4.6)	8 311 (0.3)	278 993 (10.5)
私家車/客貨車 Private car/ Passenger van	35 559 (1.3)	37 574 (1.4)	88 202 (3.3)	28 556 (1.1)	189 891 (7.1)
公共小巴 ⁽⁴⁾ Public light bus ⁽⁴⁾	21 510 (0.8)	48 989 (1.8)	63 819 (2.4)	14 901 (0.6)	149 219 (5.6)
公司巴士/小巴 Company bus/ van	8 765 (0.3)	15 431 (0.6)	36 826 (1.4)	2 011 (0.1)	63 033 (2.4)
香港鐵路 (輕鐵) Mass Transit Railway (Light Rail)	- (-)	- (-)	44 255 (1.7)	1 621 (0.1)	45 876 (1.7)
的士 Taxi	15 641 (0.6)	10 667 (0.4)	10 613 (0.4)	936 (0.0)	37 857 (1.4)
屋邨/大廈巴士 Residential coach service	2 860 (0.1)	3 324 (0.1)	14 092 (0.5)	2 041 (0.1)	22 317 (0.8)
小輪/船艇 Ferry/ Vessel	2 420 (0.1)	2 651 (0.1)	2 349 (0.1)	13 655 (0.5)	21 075 (0.8)
其他 Others	12 299 (0.5)	4 812 (0.2)	17 338 (0.7)	3 063 (0.1)	37 512 (1.4)
總計 Total	444 210 (16.7)	779 073 (29.3)	1 294 397 (48.7)	141 878 (5.3)	2 659 558 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

(2) 香港鐵路 (本地線) 包括觀塘線、荃灣線、港島線、東涌線、將軍澳線、東鐵線、屯馬線、迪士尼線、南港島線及機場快線。

(2) Mass Transit Railway (Local line) includes Kwun Tong Line, Tsuen Wan Line, Island Line, Tung Chung Line, Tseung Kwan O Line, East Rail Line, Tuen Ma Line, Disneyland Resort Line, South Island Line and Airport Express Line.

(3) 巴士包括九龍巴士、新世界第一巴士、城巴、新大嶼山巴士、龍運巴士、香港鐵路接駁巴士及來往商業區至港鐵站的接駁巴士。

(3) Buses include Kowloon Motor Bus, New World First Bus, Citybus, New Lantao Bus, Long Win Bus, Mass Transit Railway Feeder Buses and shuttle buses running between commercial/ office developments and railway stations.

(4) 公共小巴包括綠色專線小巴及紅色小巴。

(4) Public light buses include green and red minibuses.

上課地點

Place of study

表 7.10 2021 年按上課地點及居住地區劃分於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人口⁽¹⁾Table 7.10 Persons attending full-time courses in educational institutions⁽¹⁾ in Hong Kong by place of study and area of residence, 2021

上課地點 Place of study	居住地區 Area of residence				總計 Total
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他地區 及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine	
	數目 (百分比) ⁽²⁾ Number (% ⁽²⁾)				
同區就讀 ⁽³⁾ Study in the same district ⁽³⁾	83 226 (7.8)	169 121 (15.9)	281 864 (26.5)	11 680 (1.1)	545 891 (51.3)
跨區就讀 Study in another district					
香港島 Hong Kong Island	45 516 (4.3)	29 947 (2.8)	32 888 (3.1)	5 263 (0.5)	113 614 (10.7)
九龍 Kowloon	14 476 (1.4)	88 605 (8.3)	91 408 (8.6)	10 987 (1.0)	205 476 (19.3)
新市鎮 New towns	7 993 (0.8)	37 371 (3.5)	99 432 (9.3)	35 544 (3.3)	180 340 (17.0)
新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	1 567 (0.1)	4 027 (0.4)	12 178 (1.1)	449 (0.0)	18 221 (1.7)
總計 Total	152 778 (14.4)	329 071 (30.9)	517 770 (48.7)	63 923 (6.0)	1 063 542 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 數字指在學前教育、小學、中學及專上教育院校就讀全日制課程的人士。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

(3) 同區就讀的人士包括 (a) 在香港島或九龍居住並在同一區議會分區內上課的人士，(b) 在新市鎮居住並在同一新市鎮上課的人士，及 (c) 在新界其他地方居住並在同一區議會分區非新市鎮地區內上課的人士。

Notes: (1) Figures refer to persons attending full-time courses in pre-primary, primary, secondary and post-secondary educational institutions.

(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

(3) Persons who study in the same district include: (a) those who live on Hong Kong Island or in Kowloon and study in the same District Council district; (b) those who live in a new town and study in the same new town; and (c) those who live in other areas in the New Territories and study in areas other than new town areas of the same District Council district.

前赴上課地點的主要交通方式

Main mode of transport to place of study

表 7.11 2021 年按前赴上課地點的主要交通方式及居住地區劃分於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人口⁽¹⁾

Table 7.11 Persons attending full-time courses in educational institutions⁽¹⁾ in Hong Kong by main mode of transport to place of study and area of residence, 2021

交通方式 Mode of transport	居住地區 Area of residence				總計 Total
	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他地區 及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine	
	數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (% ⁽²⁾)				
步行 On foot only	32 379 (3.0)	91 137 (8.6)	149 116 (14.0)	8 547 (0.8)	281 179 (26.4)
香港鐵路 (本地線 ⁽³⁾) Mass Transit Railway (Local line ⁽³⁾)	35 392 (3.3)	94 773 (8.9)	139 661 (13.1)	11 197 (1.1)	281 023 (26.4)
巴士 ⁽⁴⁾ Bus ⁽⁴⁾	29 976 (2.8)	64 900 (6.1)	85 594 (8.0)	10 852 (1.0)	191 322 (18.0)
校車 ⁽⁵⁾ School bus ⁽⁵⁾	28 744 (2.7)	36 271 (3.4)	53 752 (5.1)	7 339 (0.7)	126 106 (11.9)
公共小巴 ⁽⁶⁾ Public light bus ⁽⁶⁾	7 805 (0.7)	23 740 (2.2)	24 975 (2.3)	7 157 (0.7)	63 677 (6.0)
私家車/客貨車 Private car/ Passenger van	12 968 (1.2)	13 093 (1.2)	25 335 (2.4)	12 090 (1.1)	63 486 (6.0)
香港鐵路 (輕鐵) Mass Transit Railway (Light Rail)	- (-)	- (-)	30 492 (2.9)	1 864 (0.2)	32 356 (3.0)
屋邨巴士 Residential coach service	604 (0.1)	1 677 (0.2)	4 629 (0.4)	954 (0.1)	7 864 (0.7)
的士 Taxi	1 834 (0.2)	2 411 (0.2)	1 911 (0.2)	283 (0.0)	6 439 (0.6)
小輪/船艇 Ferry/ Vessel	138 (0.0)	241 (0.0)	358 (0.0)	2 352 (0.2)	3 089 (0.3)
其他 Others	2 938 (0.3)	828 (0.1)	1 947 (0.2)	1 288 (0.1)	7 001 (0.7)
總計 Total	152 778 (14.4)	329 071 (30.9)	517 770 (48.7)	63 923 (6.0)	1 063 542 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 數字指在學前教育、小學、中學及專上教育院校就讀全日制課程的人士。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

(3) 香港鐵路 (本地線) 包括觀塘線、荃灣線、港島線、東涌線、將軍澳線、東鐵線、屯馬線、迪士尼線、南港島線及機場快線。

(4) 巴士包括九龍巴士、新世界第一巴士、城巴、新大嶼山巴士、龍運巴士、香港鐵路接駁巴士及來往商業區至港鐵站的接駁巴士。

(5) 校車包括學校私家小巴。

(6) 公共小巴包括綠色專線小巴及紅色小巴。

Notes: (1) Figures refer to persons attending full-time courses in pre-primary, primary, secondary and post-secondary educational institutions.

(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

(3) Mass Transit Railway (Local line) includes Kwun Tong Line, Tsuen Wan Line, Island Line, Tung Chung Line, Tseung Kwan O Line, East Rail Line, Tuen Ma Line, Disneyland Resort Line, South Island Line and Airport Express Line.

(4) Buses include Kowloon Motor Bus, New World First Bus, Citybus, New Lantao Bus, Long Win Bus, Mass Transit Railway Feeder Buses and shuttle buses running between commercial/ office developments and railway stations.

(5) School buses include school private light buses.

(6) Public light buses include green and red minibuses.

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2021 年人口普查包括的數據項目⁽¹⁾
Data Topics⁽¹⁾ Included in the 2021 Population Census

人口及社會特徵

1. 出生年份和月份
2. 性別
3. 婚姻狀況
4. 慣用交談語言
5. 使用其他語言／方言的能力
6. 閱讀／書寫語言的能力
7. 國籍
8. 種族
9. 出生地點
10. 需要照顧的長者

Demographic and social characteristics

1. Year and month of birth
2. Sex
3. Marital status
4. Usual spoken language
5. Ability to speak other languages/dialects
6. Ability to read/write languages
7. Nationality
8. Ethnicity
9. Place of birth
10. Elderly persons requiring care

教育特徵

11. 就學情況
12. 教育程度（最高就讀程度）
13. 教育程度（最高完成程度）
14. 修讀科目
15. 上課地點
16. 前赴上課地點的交通方式

Educational characteristics

11. School attendance
12. Educational attainment (highest level attended)
13. Educational attainment (highest level completed)
14. Field of education
15. Place of study
16. Mode of transport to place of study

內部遷移特徵

17. 普查時刻身在何處
18. 在港居住年期
19. 5 年前居住的地方

Internal migration characteristics

17. Whereabouts at census reference moment
18. Duration of residence in Hong Kong
19. Place of residence 5 years ago

經濟特徵

20. 經濟活動身分
21. 行業
22. 職業
23. 是否有兼職
24. 主要職業收入
25. 兼職收入
26. 其他現金收入（包括以現金形式收取的租金）
27. 工作時數
28. 工作地點
29. 前赴工作地點的交通方式

Economic characteristics

20. Economic activity status
21. Industry
22. Occupation
23. Whether having secondary employment
24. Earnings from main employment
25. Earnings from other employment
26. Other cash income (including cash income from rent)
27. Hours of work
28. Place of work
29. Mode of transport to place of work

房屋特徵

30. 屋宇單位類型
31. 居所類型
32. 屋宇單位是否通常或偶然有人居住
33. 屋宇單位是否分間樓宇單位
34. 居所內廳房數目（包括客廳或飯廳、廚房、浴室或廁所、睡房、其他房間、閣樓及牀位）
35. 居所樓面面積
36. 單位住戶數目（以引申得出）
37. 單位居住人數（以引申得出）
38. 居所租住權
39. 租金（包括差餉、地租及管理費）
40. 按揭供款或借貸還款

住戶特徵

41. 住戶類型
42. 與戶主關係
43. 是否住戶成員
44. 住戶人數（以引申得出）
45. 住戶結構（以引申得出）
46. 住戶收入（以引申得出）

註釋：(1) 此表不包括有關人口範圍的數據題目（如「過去 6 個月有多少時間在香港」、「未來 6 個月會有多少時間在香港」、「現時在香港通常的居所」，以及「部分時間不在香港的主要原因」）。

Housing characteristics

30. Type of quarters
31. Type of accommodation
32. Whether the quarters is used as usual or occasional residence
33. Whether the quarters is a subdivided unit
34. Number of rooms in the residence (including living or dining rooms, kitchens, bathrooms or toilets, bedrooms, other rooms, cocklofts and bedspaces)
35. Floor area of accommodation
36. Number of households in quarters (derived)
37. Number of occupants in quarters (derived)
38. Tenure of accommodation
39. Rent (including rates, government rent and management fees)
40. Mortgage payment or loan payment

Household characteristics

41. Type of household
42. Relationship to head of household
43. Whether a member of household
44. Household size (derived)
45. Household composition (derived)
46. Household income (derived)

Note: (1) Data topics on population coverage (e.g. “Total time stayed in Hong Kong in the past 6 months”, “Total time to be stayed in Hong Kong in the coming 6 months”, “Usual accommodation in Hong Kong at present”, and “Main reason for not staying in Hong Kong for some period”) are not included in this table.

中文詞彙釋義

Definition of Terms in Chinese

中文詞彙釋義（按筆畫數目排列）

Definition of Terms in Chinese (in order of number of strokes)

方括號內的數字為英文詞彙釋義內的相對編號

Number in square brackets indicates the corresponding reference number for Definition of Terms in English

- (1) **5年前居住地區 (Area of residence 5 years ago)**：指某人在人口普查的5年前所居住的地區。如該地方位於香港以外，則記錄所住的國家。 [6]
- (2) **人口 (Population)**：請參看第(26)項「居港人口」。 [46]
- (3) **人口密度 (Population density)**：在居住地域內的人口數目與土地面積（以平方公里計算）的比例。土地面積是由地政總署提供的當年6月底的數字。 [47]
- (4) **上課地點 (Place of study)**：指在本港修讀全日制課程者所讀院校（包括學前教育、小學、中學及專上教育院校）的地點。 [44]
- (5) **工作人口 (Working population)**：請參看第(51)項「經濟活動身分」。 [58]
- (6) **工作地點 (Place of work)**：指受訪者在人口普查前7天內，因工作關係而須經常停留或每日必到的地點所在的地區。如受訪者在該7天內有超過一份工作，則工作地點是指其主要職業的工作地方；若受訪者每日都轉換工作地方（如地盤工人）或有多個工作地方（如須同時在醫院及診所工作的醫生、流動小販），則工作地點是指他在該7天內因工作關係而逗留最久的地方。對於沒有固定工作地點，但須每日返回公司或車場報到的受訪者（如推銷員、司機）來說，工作地點是指其公司或車場；對於大部分時間均在中國內地工作的跨境貨運司機來說，則是指中國內地。 [45]
- (7) **內部遷移 (Internal migration)**：曾作內部遷移的人士指該人的現住地區與其5年前的居住地區不同。在分析內部遷移時，居住地區的轉變是指（甲）一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移，或（乙）在新界同一區議會分區內，一新市鎮與另一新市鎮之間的遷移，或一新市鎮與該區其他地方之間的遷移。 [28]
- (8) **少年兒童撫養比率 (Child dependency ratio)**：15歲以下人口數目與每千名15至64歲人口相對的比率。 [12]
- (9) **出生地點 (Place of birth)**：指一個人的出生所在地的國家／地區。 [43]
- (10) **在港居住年期 (Duration of residence in Hong Kong)**：計算受訪者在港居住的總年數（以整年計），離港超過6個月或以上的期間不計算在內。 [16]
- (11) **年齡 (Age)**：指一個人出生後所度過完整年數。答案由出生年月推算得出。 [4]
- (12) **年齡中位數 (Median age)**：顯示人口平均年齡的一種指標，人口總數50%在這年齡之上，而其餘的50%在這年齡之下。 [34]
- (13) **有人居住的屋宇單位 (Occupied quarters)**：屋宇單位指可供住用的單位、房屋及建築物。請參看第(33)項的「屋宇單位類型」。有人居住的屋宇單位是指在點算時刻有符合居港人口定義的人居住的屋宇單位。 [41]
- (14) **老年撫養比率 (Elderly dependency ratio)**：65歲及以上人口數目與每千名15至64歲人口相對的比率。 [20]

- (15) **行業 (Industry)**：在人口普查前的 7 天內，受訪者工作機構主要的活動類別。本刊物內有關行業的統計數字，其分類是以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」為藍本而編定，與 2016 年中期人口統計所採用的行業分類相同。該行業分類的行業簡介及包括的範圍如下： [27]

製造業 (Manufacturing)：本行業包括以物理或化學方法，將材料、物質或組件轉變成新產品。產品的大幅改動、革新和重造一般也視同製造業。本行業還包括工商業用機械及設備的專門維修及保養。本行業的例子有食品製造業、成衣製造業、印刷業、電子產品製造業、機械及設備的維修及安裝等。

建造業 (Construction)：本行業包括樓房及土木工程的一般建造及專門建造活動，凡新造工程、修繕、增建及改建、在工地架起預製樓宇結構及臨時性建造工程均屬於本行業主類。本行業的例子有樓宇建造、土木工程、建築物設備安裝及保養活動、樓房裝飾、修葺及保養等。

進出口、批發及零售業 (Import/export, wholesale and retail trades)：本行業包括各類貨品的批發及零售（即不經改造過程的銷售）及銷售商品時所附帶的服務。批發及零售乃商品經銷的最後程序。本行業的例子有進出口貿易業、批發及零售業、小販等。

運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 (Transportation, storage, postal and courier services)：本行業包括通過鐵路、公路、水上及空中運輸工具提供定期或不定期的客貨運輸，以及其輔助活動，如機場、碼頭、停車場、貨物處理、倉庫、郵政及速遞等，亦包括觀光旅運和附有或不附駕駛員或操作員的運輸設備租賃。本行業的例子有陸路運輸業、水上運輸業、空運業、貨倉及運輸輔助服務業、郵政及快遞活動等。

住宿及膳食服務業 (Accommodation and food services)：本行業包括提供短期性住宿服務予旅客，及餐飲服務予顧客即時享用。本行業的例子有酒店、賓館及旅舍、酒樓餐館、酒吧及酒廊、咖啡室等。

資訊及通訊業 (Information and communications)：本行業包括資訊與文化產品的製作及發行，以及提供傳送或發行這些產品及資料的方法，亦包括廣播、通訊、資訊科技活動、資料處理及其他資訊服務活動。本行業的例子有出版業、電台及電視廣播、電訊業、資訊科技服務業、新聞通訊社等。

金融及保險業 (Financing and insurance)：本行業包括金融服務及其輔助活動（包含保險業務及退休基金）。持有資產的活動，如控股公司、信託、基金及其他金融工具的活動亦歸入本行業。本行業的例子有銀行、投資及控股公司、保險、證券經紀服務、基金管理等。

地產、專業及商用服務業 (Real estate, professional and business services)：本行業包括（甲）所有與地產相關的活動，（乙）要求嚴格的專業訓練或以專門知識及技術為使用者提供服務的活動，及（丙）主要從事支援一般企業（小部分亦支援家庭住戶）日常運作的各種活動的機構單位。本行業的例子有地產發展、地產經紀及代理、地產保養管理、律師辦事處、會計師辦事處、核數師辦事處、建築師辦事處、測量師辦事處、廣告及市場研究公司、專門設計活動、旅行代理、保安及偵查活動、建築物及園境護理服務活動、清潔服務、辦公室行政及支援等。

公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動 (Public administration, education, human health and social work activities)：本行業包括政府行政機關、從事制定和推行經濟及社會政策的機構，以及維持公共秩序和安全的單位。本行業亦包括主要從事提供及支援教育及培訓的機構單位及主要從事人類保健及社會工作的機構單位。本行業的例子有政府服務、院校及其他從事教育及培訓的機構單位、醫療及保健服務、安老院舍、福利機構等。

雜項社會及個人服務 (Miscellaneous social and personal services)：本行業包括創作及表演藝術活動、文化活動、博彩活動、體育活動、遊樂及康樂活動，以及包括個人服務活動在內的其他服務業活動。本行業亦包括受聘於住戶的家居服務活動。本行業的例子有圖書館及博物館、主題樂園、健身中心、宗教組織、政治組織、個人及家庭用品（例如汽車和電腦）的維修、洗滌及乾洗服務、美容及美體護理、家庭傭工等。

其他 (Others)：包括「農業、林業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力及燃氣供應」、「自來

水供應；污水處理、廢棄物管理及污染防治服務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能辨別或描述不足。

(16) **住戶人數 (Household size)**：指家庭住戶中的人口數目。 [26]

(17) **住戶結構 (Household composition)**：住戶結構是根據住戶內各人與戶主的關係，以及他們之間的配偶、父母、子女關係的資料而得出的。各類住戶結構如下： [25]

核心家庭住戶 (Nuclear family households)

由夫婦所組成 (Composed of couple)：由一對已婚夫婦而並無其他親屬所組成的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他無親屬關係的同住人士，例如家庭傭工。

由夫婦及未婚子女所組成 (Composed of couple and unmarried children)：由一對夫婦及其未婚子女而並無其他親屬所組成的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他無親屬關係的同住人士，例如家庭傭工。

由父或母親及未婚子女所組成 (Composed of lone parent and unmarried children)：由父／母一方及其未婚子女而並無其他親屬所組成的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他無親屬關係的同住人士，例如家庭傭工。

親屬關係住戶 (Relative households)

由夫婦及其中至少一個父或母親所組成 (Composed of couple and at least one of their parents)：由一對夫婦及其至少一個父或母親（包括夫婦雙方的父母親）而並無其他親屬所組成的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他無親屬關係的同住人士，例如家庭傭工。

由夫婦、其中至少一個父或母親及其未婚子女所組成 (Composed of couple, at least one of their parents and their unmarried children)：由一對夫婦、至少一個父或母親（包括夫婦雙方的父母親）及其未婚子女而並無其他親屬所組成的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他無親屬關係的同住人士，例如家庭傭工。

由其他親屬關係組合所組成 (Composed of other relationship combinations)：由一羣有親屬關係人士所組成但未能歸入以上類別的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他無親屬關係的同住人士，例如家庭傭工。

其他住戶 (Other households)

單人住戶 (One-person households)：只有一個人的住戶。

非親屬關係住戶 (Non-relative households)：由一羣無親屬關係人士所組成的住戶。

(18) **每人的平均廳房數目 (Average number of rooms per person)**：按每人計算的平均客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間數目，不包括廚房及浴室／廁所。計算方法是把所有家庭住戶自用的客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間總數除以在家庭住戶內的人口總數。 [11]

(19) **每千個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目（或共住程度） (Average number of domestic households per 1 000 units of quarters (or degree of sharing))**：計算方法是把家庭住戶總數除以有家庭住戶居住的屋宇單位總數然後乘以 1 000。 [9]

(20) **每周通常工作時數 (Weekly usual hours of work)**：指一名就業人士在正常或典型的一個星期內的通常工作時數，包括經常進行的超時工作（無論是有酬或無酬），但用膳時間、通常不用工作的日數或時數，及非經常進行的超時工作並不包括在內。在家中候命的時間不計算在工作時數中。居家就業人士在家中工作的時數則計算在內。 [57]

(21) **每個家庭住戶的平均廳房數目 (Average number of rooms per domestic household)**：按家庭住戶計算的平均客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間數目，不包括廚房及浴室／廁所。計算方法是把家庭住戶自

用的客／飯廳、睡房及其他房間總數除以家庭住戶總數。 [10]

- (22) **使用選定語言／方言的能力 (Ability to speak a selected language/ dialect)**：若一名 5 歲及以上人士（失去語言能力的人士除外）在日常生活中（如讀書或工作），能夠使用某種語言／方言與人進行簡單交談，則他／她可算具備使用該種語言／方言的能力。如一名人士除慣用交談語言外，尚能說其他語言／方言，則他／她可算具備使用該種語言／方言作為其他交談語言／方言的能力。請參看第 (52) 項「慣用交談語言」。 [2]

- (23) **居所租住權 (Tenure of accommodation)**：指住戶現居單位所屬情況。各有關定義如下： [52]

自置，有按揭供款或借貸還款 (Owner-occupier, with mortgage payment or loan repayment)：住戶擁有居住單位的業權，並須就該單位支付按揭供款或借貸還款。

自置，沒有按揭供款及借貸還款 (Owner-occupier, without mortgage payment and loan repayment)：住戶擁有居住單位的業權，但無須就該單位支付按揭供款及借貸還款。

全租 (Sole tenant)：住戶向居於別處的人士租用整個單位自住，沒有分租，單位內也沒有其他的住戶。

合租 (Co-tenant)：兩個或以上的住戶分別向居於別處的人士租用部分單位居住。

二房東 (Main tenant)：住戶向居於別處的人士租用整個單位，並把部分單位分租予其他住戶。

三房客 (Sub-tenant)：住戶向居於同一單位內的人士租用單位的一部分居住。

免交租金 (Rent free)：住戶免費在單位內居住（不論是否獲得業主同意），但不包括獲僱主提供居所的住戶。

由僱主提供 (Provided by employer)：現居單位為住戶成員的僱主所提供，亦包括以象徵式租金向僱主租用單位的住戶。但獲僱主提供房屋津貼而自行租用地方居住者，則不屬此類別。

- (24) **居所樓面面積 (Floor area of accommodation)**：除公營租住房屋外，居所樓面面積是指實用樓面面積，包括 (i) 露台、(ii) 工作平台及 (iii) 外露的面積，但不包括空氣調節裝置室、窗台、平台、花園、停車場、天台、樓梯、庭院及天井的面積。公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積是以室內樓面面積來量度。對於共同使用一個屋宇單位的家庭住戶，住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。本報告所載列有關居所樓面面積的數字並不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。

（註：由於定義不同，公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積統計數字，不能直接與其他居所類型的數字作比較。此外，由住戶提供的居所樓面面積資料或會受到不同程度的估計影響，故數據使用者在詮釋有關統計數字時，務必加以留意。） [23]

- (25) **居所樓面面積中位數 (Median floor area of accommodation)**：居所樓面面積的一種平均值。50% 的住戶，他們佔用的居所樓面面積高於這數字，而其餘 50%，他們佔用的居所樓面面積低於這數字。公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積是以室內樓面面積來量度，而其他居所類型的樓面面積是以實用樓面面積量度。對於共同使用一個屋宇單位的家庭住戶，住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。本報告所載列有關居所樓面面積的數字並不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。請參看第 (24) 項「居所樓面面積」。

（註：由於定義不同，公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積統計數字，不能直接與其他居所類型的數字作比較。此外，由住戶提供的居所樓面面積資料或會受到不同程度的估計影響，故數據使用者在詮釋有關統計數字時，務必加以留意。） [35]

- (26) **居港人口 (Hong Kong Resident Population)**：居港人口包括「常住居民」和「流動居民」。「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：（一）在點算時刻之前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在點算時刻之後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於點算時刻身在香港的香港非永久性居民。對於不是「常住居民」的香港永久性居民，如他

們在點算時刻之前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，又或在點算時刻之後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港，會被界定為「流動居民」。 [24]

(27) **性別比率 (Sex ratio)**：男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。 [51]

(28) **房屋類型 (Type of housing)**：指作居所用途的單位所屬的房屋性質。各房屋類型是根據單位所屬的屋宇單位類型來決定，詳情如下： [53]

公營租住房屋 (Public rental housing)：包括所有公營租住房屋單位。公營租住房屋單位包括香港房屋委員會（房委會）的公屋單位和中轉房屋單位；以及香港房屋協會（房協）的出租單位和長者安居樂計劃的出租單位。

資助自置居所房屋 (Subsidised home ownership housing)：包括所有資助出售單位。資助出售單位包括房委會租置計劃的單位；房委會居屋、私人參建居屋、中等入息家庭房屋計劃、可租可買計劃和重建置業計劃的單位；房協住宅發售計劃、夾心階層住屋計劃和資助出售房屋項目的單位；以及市建局資助出售房屋計劃的單位。可在公開市場買賣之居屋／中等入息家庭房屋計劃／私人參建居屋／可租可買計劃／重建置業計劃／租置計劃／住宅發售計劃／夾心階層住屋計劃的單位（即居屋第三期乙之前出售的單位或已繳交補價的單位）歸類為私人住宅單位，並不包括在資助出售單位內。

私人永久性房屋 (Private permanent housing)：包括所有私人住宅單位、所有別墅／平房／新型村屋、所有簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋，以及所有員工宿舍。私人住宅單位包括由私人市場興建主要作住宅用途的多層樓宇或房屋的單位及前資助出售房屋單位（即可在公開市場買賣的單位）。

非住宅用房屋 (Non-domestic housing)：包括所有非住宅樓宇內的屋宇單位及所有供集體住宿的屋宇單位。

臨時房屋 (Temporary housing)：包括所有臨時屋宇單位。

(29) **所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數 (Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment)**：所有僱用工作的每周通常工作時數的一種平均值。50% 的工作人口的每周通常工作時數（按所有僱用工作計算）高於這數字，而其餘 50% 的工作人口的每周通常工作時數（按所有僱用工作計算）低於這數字。請參看第 (20) 項「每周通常工作時數」。 [36]

(30) **前 5 年內平均每年增長率 (Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years)**：在計算過去 5 年的人口增長時，每年平均增長率是採用以下公式計算：

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = (1 + r)^5$$

P_1 = 5 年前的人口
 P_2 = 該年的人口
 r = 平均每年增長率

家庭住戶的平均每年增長率也是採用相若公式計算。 [7]

(31) **前赴上課地點的主要交通方式 (Main mode of transport to place of study)**：指在港修讀全日制課程者前赴上課地點主要的交通方式。如所使用的交通方式超過一種，則以乘搭最長路程的一項為主要交通方式。經常徒步上學而無須乘搭任何交通工具者，則視為「步行」。 [31]

(32) **前赴工作地點的主要交通方式 (Main mode of transport to place of work)**：指在本港境內有固定工作地點的受訪者前赴工作地點主要的交通方式。如所使用的交通方式超過一種，則以乘搭最長路程的一項為主要交通方式。經常步行上班而無須乘搭任何交通工具者，則視為「步行」。 [32]

- (33) **屋宇單位類型 (Type of quarters)**：屋宇單位按所屬建築物的類型分類，而建築物則按其建築材料種類、興建用途及負責建築的機構分類。 [54]

永久性屋宇單位 (Permanent quarters)：包括公營租住房屋單位、資助出售單位、私人住宅單位、私人永久性房屋的其他屋宇單位，以及非住宅用屋宇單位，詳情如下：

公營租住房屋單位 (Public rental housing units)：包括香港房屋委員會（房委會）的公屋單位和中轉房屋單位；以及香港房屋協會（房協）的出租單位和長者安居樂計劃的出租單位。

資助出售單位 (Subsidised sale flats)：包括房委會租置計劃的單位；房委會居屋、私人參建居屋、中等入息家庭房屋計劃、可租可買計劃和重建置業計劃的單位；房協住宅發售計劃、夾心階層住屋計劃和資助出售房屋項目的單位；以及市建局資助出售房屋計劃的單位。可在公開市場買賣之居屋／中等入息家庭房屋計劃／私人參建居屋／可租可買計劃／重建置業計劃／租置計劃／住宅發售計劃／夾心階層住屋計劃的單位（即居屋第三期乙之前出售的單位或已繳交補價的單位）歸類為私人住宅單位，並不包括在資助出售單位內。

私人住宅單位 (Private residential flats)：包括由私人市場興建主要作住宅用途的多層樓宇或房屋的單位及前資助出售房屋單位（即可在公開市場買賣的單位）。

私人永久性房屋的其他屋宇單位 (Other quarters in private permanent housing)：

包括以下三類屋宇單位：

別墅／平房／新型村屋 (Villas/ Bungalows/ Modern village houses)：這些是一層或多層的獨立房屋，屋內有浴室、沖廁和食水供應等完善設備。

簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋 (Simple stone structures/ Traditional village houses)：簡單磚石蓋搭建築物是用磚石及／或其他堅固材料建造，通常是一層高。傳統村屋亦屬此類別。

員工宿舍 (Staff quarters)：這些是興建作員工宿舍用途的樓宇內的屋宇單位。非興建作員工宿舍用途但由僱主提供用作居所的單位則不包括在內，這些單位是按照所屬建築物的類型分類。

非住宅用屋宇單位 (Non-domestic quarters)：

包括以下兩類屋宇單位：

非住宅樓宇內的屋宇單位 (Quarters in non-residential buildings)：包括所有非住宅建築物（例如商業大廈及工廠大廈）內作居所用途的單位。

供集體住宿的屋宇單位 (Collective living quarters)：包括精神病院、善終醫院、療養院、懲教機構、安老院、男女童院、宗教場所、酒店、旅舍及宿舍（例如大學學生宿舍）。

臨時屋宇單位 (Temporary quarters)：包括臨時房屋區的屋宇單位和私人臨時房屋如組合房屋、天台建築物、建築地盤的棚屋、半圓形活動營房、木屋及非作住宅用途的地方（例如梯台、樓梯、走廊等）。船艇亦屬此類別。

- (34) **流動居民 (Mobile Residents)**：對於不是「常住居民」的香港永久性居民，如他們在點算時刻之前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，又或在點算時刻之後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港，會被界定為「流動居民」。請參看第 (42) 項「常住居民」。 [37]

- (35) **修讀科目 (Field of education)**：指受訪者就讀／完成的最高教育程度所修讀的課程科目。 [22]

一般課程 (General programmes)：包括一般學前、小學及中學教育課程（包括毅進計

劃／毅進文憑)。

文學及社會科學 (Arts and social science)：包括音樂、繪畫、雕刻、戲劇、手工藝、攝影及電影攝影、文學、語文及語言學、歷史、哲學、神學、宗教、考古學、人類學、經濟學、社會學、理論心理學、臨床心理學、人口統計學、地理、政治學及區域研究。

純科學 (Pure science)：包括數學、生物、化學、地質學、物理、天文學、氣象學、海洋學、統計學及精算學。

教育 (Education)：包括前香港教育學院及前香港工商師範學院的課程；教育證書／文憑課程以及教育學位課程。

商科課程 (Business and commercial studies)：包括銀行業務、市場學、金融及投資、估價、採購及供應、保險、秘書、公司行政秘書、公共及商業行政、會計、速記、打字及簿記。

電腦課程 (Computer studies)：包括電腦程序及系統分析、電腦資料處理、商用機器及電腦操作。

醫療衛生課程 (Medical and health related studies)：包括藥物（中藥除外）、護理、牙科、精神病學、放射學、藥劑、牙科及醫科技術、物理及職業治療、言語治療、解剖學、生理學、免疫學、病理學及法醫學。

建築及營造工程 (Architecture and construction engineering)：包括建築、城市設計及環境設計、運輸研究、建築技術（例如：測量、木工、泥水、批盪、貼磚、潔具及喉管裝配）、污水、供水及處理、土木及結構工程、屋宇裝備工程、土壤力學、繪圖技術、室內設計、土地、建築及營造管理。

機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 (Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering)：包括機械工程、採礦工程、汽車技工、汽車科技、生產工程、塑膠模工藝、工具及模具技術、工業工程、電機及電子工程、冷凍及空氣調節、電視／收音機維修保養、無線電訊、海洋電子、造船及維修、造船工程。

紡織、設計及其他工業技術 (Textile, design and other industrial technology)：包括紡織／製衣技術、例如染色、織物、印花、成衣及皮革製造、印刷技術、工業設計、基本、平面及立體設計、化學工程、鐘錶製作及光學。

其他職業課程 (Other vocational studies)：包括法律及法理學、新聞學、電台及電視廣播、公共關係、圖書館學、社會工作、農業程序、中藥、旅遊業、酒店管理、實驗室技術、民間保安、軍務、職業輔導及其他服務行業。

- (36) **家庭住戶 (Domestic household)**：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」。(註：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。) [14]
- (37) **家庭住戶平均人數 (Average domestic household size)**：每個家庭住戶的平均人數。計算方法是把家庭住戶內的人口總數除以家庭住戶總數。 [8]
- (38) **書寫選定語言的能力 (Ability to write a selected language)**：若一名 5 歲及以上人士在日常生活中能夠以某種語言書寫簡單短句，則他／她可算具備書寫該種語言的能力。 [3]
- (39) **區議會分區及選區 (District Council district and Constituency Area)**：根據區議會條例（第 547 章），全港共有 18 個地方行政區：港島 4 個、九龍 5 個及新界 9 個。每個地方行政區均設有一個區議會，而每個區議會的選區分界則是由選舉管理委員會向行政長官建議。2021 年人口普查所採用的區議會選區分界，是按 2019 年 11 月 24 日區議會選舉時，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《2018 年選區（區議會）宣布令》（2018 年第 263 號法律公告）所宣布的區議會選區分界。

（註：2016 年中期人口統計及 2021 年人口普查所採用的灣仔區議會及東區區議會分界，不同於 2011

年人口普查所採用的分界。在本刊物中，當與 2011 年統計數字作比較時，會將 2016 年及 2021 年有關該兩個區議會分區的數字按 2011 年的分界重新編製，以作合適的比較。） [13]

- (40) **婚姻狀況 (Marital status)**：受訪者在人口普查／中期人口統計訪問時所報稱的婚姻狀況，不論有關的婚姻或離婚事件是否有經過合法登記或儀式。 [33]
- (41) **專上教育 (Post-secondary education)**：請參看第 (44) 項「**教育程度**」。 [48]
- (42) **常住居民 (Usual Residents)**：「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：(一) 在點算時刻之前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在點算時刻之後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港；及 (二) 於點算時刻身在香港的香港非永久性居民。 [55]
- (43) **從事經濟活動人口 (Economically active population)**：包括就業人士（即工作人口）及失業人士。請參看第 (51) 項「**經濟活動身分**」。 [18]
- (44) **教育程度 (Educational attainment)**：包括最高就讀程度及最高完成程度。 [19]

- (a) **最高就讀程度 (Highest level attended)**：指受訪者在院校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，即須最少為期一個學年、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），以及設有考試或指定的評核成績程序。
- (b) **最高完成程度 (Highest level completed)**：指受訪者在院校修讀並已完成的最高教育水平，不論他／她有否通過有關課程的考試或評核。只包括正式課程，即須最少為期一個學年、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），以及設有考試或指定的評核成績程序。

教育程度分類如下：

未受教育 (No schooling)：包括從未修讀過正式課程的人士。

學前教育 (Pre-primary)：包括所有幼稚園及幼兒中心班級。

小學 (Primary)：包括所有小學的一至六年級。

初中 (Lower secondary)：包括所有中學的一至三年級。

高中 (Upper secondary)：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。

專上教育 (文憑／證書) (Post-secondary (diploma/certificate))：包括所有職業訓練局／製衣業訓練局／建造業訓練局／都會大學／大學專業進修學院／前理工學院／其他法定或認可的專上學院／其他專上學院／前師範學院／商科學校的證書／文憑課程、文憑／證書課程的護士／牙科訓練課程／遙距課程及其他文憑／證書程度課程。

專上教育 (副學位課程) (Post-secondary (sub-degree course))：包括大學／職業訓練局的高級證書／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、由大學資助委員會資助的其他大學非學位課程、前理工學院／其他法定或認可的專上學院的高級證書／高級文憑／專業文憑／副學士／副學士先修或同等課程、其他專上學院開設的高級文憑／專業文憑／副學士／副學士先修或同等課程、香港教育大學（前香港教育學院）的非學位課程、護士訓練非學位課程、牙科訓練非學位課程及遙距非學位課程。

專上教育 (學位課程) (Post-secondary (degree course))：包括本地及非本地院校的學士學位課程、修課形式研究院程度課程及研究形式研究院程度課程。

- (45) **現住地區 (Area of current residence)**：在人口普查時某人所居住的地區。 [5]

- (46) **勞動人口 (Labour force)**：請參看第 (51) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [29]
- (47) **勞動人口參與率 (Labour force participation rate)**：從事經濟活動人口（即勞動人口）佔 15 歲及以上人口的比例。 [30]
- (48) **就學比率 (School attendance rate)**：在院校就讀全日制課程的學生數目佔人口的比例（對 2021 年人口普查而言，是指在 2021 年上半年的情況）。 [50]
- (49) **曾作內部遷移的家庭住戶 (Domestic household having internally migrated)**：曾作內部遷移的家庭住戶是指某住戶內所有戶主曾作內部遷移。遷移的定義為：在過去 5 年，住戶由（甲）一個區議會分區遷往另一個分區；或（乙）在新界同一區議會分區內，由新市鎮遷往區內其他地方，或由區內其他地方遷往新市鎮。 [15]
- (50) **新市鎮 (New town)**：新市鎮界線乃採自土木工程拓展署及規劃署訂定的新市鎮發展範圍。全港共有 10 個新市鎮，即是荃灣、屯門、元朗、天水圍、粉嶺／上水／古洞、大埔、沙田、將軍澳、東涌及洪水橋／廈村。在本報告書中，為定義內部遷移，荃灣新市鎮中的荃灣、葵涌和青衣地區，以及沙田新市鎮中的沙田和馬鞍山地區會作個別分析。 [38]
- (51) **經濟活動身分 (Economic activity status)**：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。 [17]

從事經濟活動人口 (Economically active population)：包括就業人士（即工作人口）及失業人口。

工作人口指符合以下條件的 15 歲及以上人士：（甲）在人口普查前的 7 天內有從事工作以賺取薪酬或利潤；或（乙）在人口普查前的 7 天內有一份正式工作。工作人口可按就業身分 (*Employment status*) 劃分為：

僱員 (Employee)：為賺取工資、薪金、佣金、小費或實物津貼而為僱主（私人公司或政府）工作，包括家庭傭工、外發工和支薪家庭從業員。

僱主 (Employer)：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的人。

自營業者 (Self-employed)：從事本身業務／職業時為賺取利潤或費用而工作，並沒有僱用他人或受僱於人的人。

無酬家庭從業員 (Unpaid family worker)：為有關家庭生意工作但無收取報酬的人，亦算作就業人士。報酬不包括膳宿和零用錢。

失業人口 (Unemployed population)：基本上指 15 歲及以上人士（甲）在人口普查前的 7 天內並無職位，且並無為賺取薪酬或利潤而工作；（乙）在人口普查前的 7 天內隨時可工作；及（丙）在人口普查前的 30 天內有找尋工作。

（註：人口普查／中期人口統計所得的失業人士估計數字的準確度較低。量度失業殊不簡單。例如，在界定失業時，必須考慮某人是否可隨時工作，以及是否正積極找尋工作。人口普查／中期人口統計聘用大量的臨時外勤人員進行點算工作，較難要求他們全面掌握勞動人口架構以及提問技巧，特別是有關找尋工作的問題。在研究失業問題時，基本上應以由政府統計處進行的「綜合住戶統計調查」的數據為依據。人口普查／中期人口統計用作界定失業人口的有關問題主要是用於點算「從事經濟活動人口」（即勞動人口），該數字由工作人口及失業人口組成。）

非從事經濟活動人口 (Economically inactive population)：指在人口普查前的 7 天內並無職位亦無工作的人，但不包括在該 7 天內正在休假和失業的人。而料理家務者、退休人士及所有 15 歲以下人士則包括在內。

料理家務者 (Home-maker)：照顧家庭而無收取報酬的人。

無酬照顧者 (Unpaid carer)：須無酬照顧親人或其他人士（包括長期病患、殘疾或年長／年幼的人士）的人。

學生 (Student)：在院校就讀全日制課程的人（對於 2021 年人口普查而言，學生是指在 2021 年上半年就讀全日制課程的人，並將會於人口普查（即 2021 年 6 月）之後的學年繼續修讀全日制課程）。自修、在各類訓練學校修讀非正式課程或夜間課程，並在人口普查前的 7 天內沒有工作的人亦歸入此類別。兼職學生歸入從事經濟活動人士，故並不包括在此類別內。

退休人士 (Retired person)：以前有工作，但現因年老而沒有繼續工作的人。

經濟自給者 (Of independent means)：無須為生計而工作的人，他們的生活費通常依靠收租、儲蓄、投資收益或滙款等。

其他非從事經濟活動人士 (Other economically inactive person)：其他未有分類的非從事經濟活動人士，如非受薪的宗教工作者，以及因長期患病或殘疾而不能工作或沒有找尋工作的人。

- (52) **慣用交談語言 (Usual spoken language)**：指在家中日常交談所用的語言／方言，但不適用於 5 歲以下兒童或失去語言能力的人士。 [56]
- (53) **種族 (Ethnicity)**：一個人的種族由其本人來決定，通常以人種、膚色、世系、文化起源、國籍和語言等概念為基礎。在香港人口中，大部分為華人，而非華人中則以亞洲人為主。因此，種族分類提供了較多與亞洲地區相關的類別。 [21]
- (54) **閱讀選定語言的能力 (Ability to read a selected language)**：若一名 5 歲及以上人士在日常生活中能夠以某種語言閱讀簡單短句，則他／她可算具備閱讀該種語言的能力。 [1]
- (55) **點算時刻 (Reference moment)**：2021 年 6 月 30 日凌晨 3 時為 2021 年人口普查的點算時刻。在記錄某人在點算時刻身在何處時，若他／她正在當夜班、返家途中或在非住宿地方，他／她會被當作在被點算的屋宇單位內。 [49]
- (56) **總撫養比率 (Overall dependency ratio)**：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。 [42]
- (57) **職業 (Occupation)**：在人口普查前的 7 天內受訪者所從事的工作類別。2016 年中期人口統計及 2021 年人口普查引進了新的職業分類方法，與 2011 年人口普查及 2016 年中期人口統計數據發布所採用的職業分類相比，此職業分類方法更為貼近「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」。數據使用者在詮釋有關統計數字時，務必加以留意。為方便作出比較，本刊物內 2011 年人口普查按職業劃分的工作人口分布的數據已作適當的後向估計。該職業分類的主要組別簡介及包括的範圍如下：[40]

經理 (Managers)：包括立法議員、政府高級官員、領使、常務董事及行政總裁、商業服務及行政經理、生產部經理及專職服務經理、校長等。

專業人員 (Professionals)：包括自然科學及工程專業人員、醫生、註冊護士、助產士、其他醫護專業人員（例如牙醫、藥劑師、獸醫）、大學及專上學院講師、學校教師、其他教學專業人員（例如資訊科技訓練專業人員、音樂教師、語言教師）、數學家、精算師、統計師、會計師及核數師、金融及投資顧問、軟件及應用程式開發及分析員、律師、社會工作及輔導專業人員、翻譯員、傳譯員及其他語言學者、創作及表演藝術家等。

輔助專業人員 (Associate professionals)：包括工程技術員、製造督導、建造督導、醫療及藥物技術人員、登記護士、陪月員、其他醫護輔助專業人員（例如牙醫助理、配鏡師、按摩師）、統計助理、精算助理、股票交易員、保險顧問及核保員、地產代理及物業經理、紀律部隊的督察及主任級人員、法律文員、社會工作助理、傳教士、運動員、

運動教練、康樂導師、攝影師、主廚師、電腦操作員、網站開發員等。

文書支援人員 (Clerical support workers)：包括一般辦公室文員、私人秘書、打字員、銀行櫃員、收款員、處理客戶詢問文員、統計調查員、會計及簿記文員、倉庫管倉員等。

服務及銷售人員 (Service and sales workers)：包括旅遊服務員及導遊、廚師、侍應生及酒吧招待員、美髮師、理髮師、美容師、銷售人員及模特兒、個人護理工作人員、紀律部隊的員佐級人員、屋宇保安員、運輸管理員等。

工藝及有關人員 (Craft and related workers)：包括建築及有關行業工人、機械技工及修理員、手工藝工人、電器安裝員及維修技工、屠夫、麵包師、裁縫等。

機台及機器操作員及裝配員 (Plant and machine operators and assemblers)：包括化學及攝影產品機台及機器操作員、紡織品及皮革產品機器操作員、食物及有關製品機器操作員、裝配員、司機及流動式機器操作員等。

非技術工人 (Elementary occupations)：包括家庭傭工、酒店及辦公室清潔工人及雜務工人、建造業雜工、製造業雜工、運輸業雜工、倉務業雜工、食材準備助理、廚師助手、街頭小販、廢物處理工人、信差及傳遞員等。

漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 (Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable)：包括莊稼工人及種菜場工人、園林工人、畜牧場工人及牧牛場工人、漁業工人、及報稱的職業不能辨別或描述不足。

- (58) **廳房數目 (不包括廚房及浴室／廁所) (Number of rooms (excluding kitchens and bathrooms/ toilets))**：廳房的定義是指在屋宇單位內有最少 4 平方米的空間及可容納一張成人佔用的床，而四周則由地面連接天花或屋頂高度最少 2 米的牆壁所圍繞。廳房的總數包括睡房、飯廳、客廳、士多房、書房、多用途房、工人房及其他可用作住家用途而符合上述廳房定義的空間。如廳房由固定或非固定凡間隔所分隔或基於用途上的需要而分隔（例如沒有間隔的客飯廳）便需作個別計算。至於單位內的通道、露台及走廊則不計算在內。 [39]

英文詞彙釋義

Definition of Terms in English

英文詞彙釋義（按字母順序排列）

Definition of Terms in English (in alphabetical order)

方括號內的數字為中文詞彙釋義內的相對編號

Number in square brackets indicates the corresponding reference number for Definition of Terms in Chinese

- (1) **Ability to read a selected language**（閱讀選定語言的能力）：A person aged 5 and over is considered as being able to read a language if he/ she can read a short and simple statement in this language in everyday life. [54]
- (2) **Ability to speak a selected language/ dialect**（使用選定語言／方言的能力）：If a person aged 5 and over (excluding mute persons) is able to conduct a short conversation with a particular language/ dialect in everyday life activities such as studying at educational institution or using at work, he/ she is deemed to have the ability to speak the language/ dialect. A person who is capable of speaking a language/ dialect other than the usual spoken language possesses the ability to speak that language/ dialect as another spoken language/ dialect. Please see **Usual spoken language** in (56). [22]
- (3) **Ability to write a selected language**（書寫選定語言的能力）：A person aged 5 and over is considered as being able to write a language if he/ she can write a short and simple statement in this language in everyday life. [38]
- (4) **Age**（年齡）：Age is the number of complete years a person has passed since birth. It is derived from month and year of birth. [11]
- (5) **Area of current residence**（現住地區）：Area in which a person was living at the time of the Census. [45]
- (6) **Area of residence 5 years ago**（5年前居住地區）：The broad geographical area in which a person lived 5 years before the Census. If the place is outside Hong Kong, the country of residence is recorded. [1]
- (7) **Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years**（前5年內平均每年增長率）：When population increased over the past 5 years, the average annual growth rate is computed using the following formula:

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = (1 + r)^5$$

Where P_1 = population at the beginning of the 5-year period
 P_2 = population at the end of the 5-year period
 r = average annual growth rate of the 5-year period

The average annual growth rate of domestic households is calculated using the similar formula. [30]

- (8) **Average domestic household size**（家庭住戶平均人數）：The average number of persons per domestic household. It is calculated by dividing the total number of persons who were living in domestic households by the total number of domestic households. [37]
- (9) **Average number of domestic households per 1 000 units of quarters (or degree of sharing)**（每千個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目（或共住程度））：This is calculated by dividing the total number of domestic households by the total number of quarters occupied by domestic households

and then multiplying by a factor of 1 000. [19]

- (10) **Average number of rooms per domestic household** (每個家庭住戶的平均廳房數目) : The average number of living/ dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms, excluding kitchens and bathrooms/ toilets, used by each domestic household. It is calculated by dividing the total number of living/ dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms exclusively used by domestic households by the total number of domestic households. [21]
- (11) **Average number of rooms per person** (每人的平均廳房數目) : The average number of living/ dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms, excluding kitchens and bathrooms/ toilets, used by each person. It is calculated by dividing the total number of living/ dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms exclusively used by domestic households by the total number of persons in all domestic households. [18]
- (12) **Child dependency ratio** (少年兒童撫養比率) : The number of persons aged under 15 per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64. [8]
- (13) **District Council district and Constituency Area** (區議會分區及選區) : There are 18 districts in Hong Kong as declared under the District Councils Ordinance (Cap. 547): 4 on Hong Kong Island, 5 in Kowloon and 9 in the New Territories. A District Council is established in each district. The boundary of Constituency Area for each District Council is recommended by the Electoral Affairs Commission to the Chief Executive. The set of Constituency Area boundaries adopted in the 2021 Population Census is based on those 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.
- (Note: The boundaries of the Wan Chai district and Eastern district adopted in the 2016 Population By-census and 2021 Population Census are not comparable with those adopted in the 2011 Population Census. In this report, whenever comparison of statistics on districts with 2011 is made, the statistics pertaining to the Wan Chai and Eastern districts for 2016 and 2021 are re-compiled based on the boundaries adopted in the 2011 Population Census, so that appropriate comparison can be made.) [39]
- (14) **Domestic household** (家庭住戶) : 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. (Note: 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.) [36]
- (15) **Domestic household having internally migrated** (曾作內部遷移的家庭住戶) : A household in which all of the household head(s) had internally migrated. In defining internal migration, a change in the area of residence refers to a move (a) from a District Council district to another District Council district; or (b) within a District Council district in the New Territories, from a new town to another new town, or from a new town to other areas in the district or vice versa. [49]
- (16) **Duration of residence in Hong Kong** (在港居住年期) : Duration of residence in Hong Kong measures the total number of complete years for which a person has lived in Hong Kong. Any period of temporary absence from Hong Kong for 6 months or more was not counted in reckoning the duration. [10]
- (17) **Economic activity status** (經濟活動身分) : The population can be divided into two main groups, economically active population (i.e. the labour force) and economically inactive population as follows: [51]

Economically active population (從事經濟活動人口) : This comprises the employed

(i.e. the working population) and the unemployed.

The working population refers to persons aged 15 and over who should (a) be engaged in performing work for pay or profit during the 7 days before the Census; or (b) have formal job attachment during the 7 days before the Census. The working population can be distinguished by the employment status (就業身分) as follows:

Employee (僱員): A person who works for an employer (private companies or government) for wage, salary, commission, tips or payment in kind. Domestic helpers, outworkers and paid family workers are also included here.

Employer (僱主): 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.

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

Unpaid family worker (無酬家庭從業員): A person who works for no pay in a family business is also considered as employed. Food and lodging and pocket money are not counted as pay.

Unemployed population (失業人口): Refer basically to persons aged 15 and over who should (a) have not had a job and should not have performed any work for pay or profit during the 7 days before the Census; (b) have been available for work during the 7 days before the Census; and (c) have sought work during the 30 days before the Census.

(Note: Estimates of the unemployed based on population censuses/ by-censuses are likely to have a lower degree of accuracy. This is because the measurement of unemployment is not simple. For instance, in identifying an unemployed person, account has to be taken of a person's availability for work and whether he or she is actively seeking work. A large quantity of temporary field workers were employed to undertake the enumeration work in the population censuses/ by-censuses, and they could not be expected to have a full understanding of the labour force framework and the required skills in asking screening questions, particularly those on the activity related to work seeking. Studies on unemployment should therefore be primarily based on the data of the General Household Survey conducted by the Census and Statistics Department. Inclusion of the questions for identifying unemployed persons in the population censuses/ by-censuses mainly serves to complete the enumeration of the entire economically active population (i.e. the labour force). This is because the economically active population is composed of the working population and the unemployed population.)

Economically inactive population (非從事經濟活動人口): This comprises persons who have not had a job and have not been at work during the 7 days before the Census, 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 and all those aged below 15 are thus included.

Home-maker (料理家務者): A person who looks after the home without pay.

Unpaid carer (無酬照顧者): A person who is engaged in unpaid care to family members or other persons (including persons with chronic diseases /disability and old/young persons).

Student (學生): A person who is studying full-time in educational institution (as for the 2021 Population Census, students refers to those who had been studying in

the first half of 2021 and would continue to study full-time in the academic year after the Census [i.e. June 2021]). Persons who are self-studying, or studying informal courses in miscellaneous training institutes or studying evening courses and were not working during the 7 days before the Census are also included in this category. Student workers are classified as economically active persons and are not included in this group.

Retired person (退休人士): A person who has worked previously but is not currently working because of old age.

Of independent means (經濟自給者): A person who does not have to work for a living. The cost of living is generally borne by rental receivable, savings, investment returns or remittances.

Other economically inactive person (其他非從事經濟活動人士): Economically inactive person not elsewhere classified, e.g. unpaid religious worker and person who cannot work or do not seek work because of permanent sickness or disablement.

(18) **Economically active population (從事經濟活動人口)**: This comprises the employed (i.e. the working population) and the unemployed. Please see **Economic activity status** in (17). [43]

(19) **Educational attainment (教育程度)**: This comprises the highest level attended and the highest level completed. [44]

(a) **Highest level attended (最高就讀程度)**: Highest level attended is the highest level of education **ever attained** by a person in an educational institution, regardless of whether he/ she had completed the course. Only formal courses are counted as educational attainment. A formal course shall be one that lasts for at least 1 academic year, requires specific academic qualifications for entrance (except sub-degree/ degree/ postgraduate courses offered by the Metropolitan University of Hong Kong) and includes examinations or specific academic assessment procedures.

(b) **Highest level completed (最高完成程度)**: Highest level completed is the highest level of education **completed** by a person in an educational institution, regardless of whether he/ she had passed the examinations or assessments of the course. Only formal courses are counted for the highest level of education completed. A formal course shall be one that lasts for at least 1 academic year, requires specific academic qualifications for entrance (except sub-degree/ degree/ postgraduate courses offered by the Metropolitan University of Hong Kong) and includes examinations or specific academic assessment procedures.

Educational attainment is classified as follows:

No schooling (未受教育): Including those who had never attended a formal course.

Pre-primary (學前教育): Including all classes in kindergartens and child care centres.

Primary (小學): Including Primary 1 – 6 in all educational institutions.

Lower secondary (初中): Including Secondary 1 – 3 in all educational institutions.

Upper secondary (高中): 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.

Post-secondary (diploma/ certificate) (專上教育 (文憑/證書)): Including diploma/ certificate courses in Vocational Training Council/ Clothing Industry Training Authority/ Construction Industry Council/ Metropolitan University/ School of Professional and Continuing Education of University/ former Polytechnics/ other statutory or approved post-secondary colleges/ other colleges providing post-secondary courses/ former Teacher Colleges/ commercial schools, nurse training courses/ dental training courses/ distance learning courses/ other courses at diploma/ certificate level.

Post-secondary (sub-degree course) (專上教育 (副學位課程)): Including all higher certificate/ higher diploma/ professional diploma/ associate degree/ pre-associate degree/ endorsement certificate/ associateship or equivalent courses in universities/ Vocational Training Council, other sub-degree courses in universities funded by University Grants Committee, higher certificate/ higher diploma/ professional diploma/ associate degree/ pre-associate degree or equivalent courses in former Polytechnics/ other statutory or approved post-secondary colleges, higher diploma/ professional diploma/ associate degree/ pre-associate degree or equivalent courses in other colleges providing post-secondary courses, sub-degree courses in the Education University of Hong Kong (former Hong Kong Institute of Education), sub-degree level nurse training courses/ dental training courses, distance learning sub-degree level courses and other sub-degree level courses.

Post-secondary (degree course) (專上教育 (學位課程)): Including all first degree, taught postgraduate and research postgraduate courses in local or non-local institutions.

- (20) **Elderly dependency ratio (老年撫養比率)**: The number of persons aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64. [14]
- (21) **Ethnicity (種族)**: The ethnicity of a person is determined by self-identification, normally with reference to a combination of concepts such as ethnic origin, colour, descent, cultural origins, nationality and language. In Hong Kong, a significant proportion of the population is Chinese, and among the non-Chinese, Asians account for the majority. Therefore, there are more Asian related ethnic groups in the classification. [53]
- (22) **Field of education (修讀科目)**: Field of education refers to the subject of the courses to which a person's education attainment (highest level attended or highest level completed) was related. [35]

General programmes (一般課程): Including general programmes for preparatory, elementary and secondary education (include Yi Jin Diploma/ Project Yi Jin).

Arts and social science (文學及社會科學): Including studies in music; drawing and painting; sculpturing; drama; handicrafts; photography and cinematography; literature; languages and linguistics; history; philosophy; theology; religion; archaeology; anthropology; economics; sociology; pure psychology; clinical psychology; demography; geography; political science and regional studies.

Pure science (純科學): Including studies in mathematics; biology; chemistry; geology; physics; astronomy; meteorology; oceanography; statistics and actuarial science.

Education (教育): Including studies in colleges of education and Hong Kong Technical Teacher's College; certificate/ diploma of education courses and university degree courses in education.

Business and commercial studies (商科課程): Including studies in banking; marketing; finance and investment; valuation; purchase and supply; insurance; secretaryship; company secretaryship; public and business administration; accountancy; shorthand; typing and book-keeping.

Computer studies (電腦課程): Including studies in computer programming and system analysis; electronic data processing; business machine and computer operation.

Medical and health related studies (醫療衛生課程): Including studies in medicine (except Chinese herbal medicine); nursing; dentistry; psychiatry; radiology; pharmacy, dental and medical technology; physical and occupational therapy; speech therapy; anatomy; physiology; immunology; pathology and forensic medicine.

Architecture and construction engineering (建築及營造工程): Including studies in architecture, town planning and environmental design; transport studies; building technology such as surveying; carpentry, bricklaying, plastering and tiling, plumbing and pipe-fitting, sewerage; water supply and treatment; civil and structural engineering; building services engineering; soil mechanics; draughtsmanship; interior design; land, building and estate management.

Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering (機械、電機、電子及輪機工程): Including studies in mechanical engineering; mining engineering; motor mechanics; vehicle technology; production engineering; plastic mould technology; tool and die technology; industrial engineering; electrical and electronic engineering; refrigeration and air-conditioning; television/radio mechanics and servicing; telecommunications; marine electronics; ship building and repairs and naval architecture.

Textile, design and other industrial technology (紡織、設計及其他工業技術): Including studies in textile technology/ clothing technology such as dyeing, fabric, printing, garment and leather manufacturing; printing technology; industrial design; basic, graphic and 3-dimensional design; chemical engineering; watch and clock making and optics.

Other vocational studies (其他職業課程): Including studies in law and jurisprudence; journalism; radio and television broadcasting; public relations; library sciences; social work; agricultural programmes; Chinese herbal medicine; tourism; hotel management; laboratory technicianship; civil security; military; vocational counselling and other service trades.

- (23) **Floor area of accommodation (居所樓面面積)**: Except for public rental housing, the floor area of accommodation refers to saleable floor area. It includes the floor area of every one of (i) a balcony, (ii) a utility platform, (iii) a verandah to the extent that it forms part of the residence; but excluding the area of an air-conditioning plant room, a bay window, a flat roof, a garden, a parking space, a roof, a stairhood, a terrace, a yard to the extent that it forms part of the residence. For public rental housing, the floor area of accommodation is measured in terms of internal floor area. For domestic households sharing a unit of quarters, the floor area of the common area shared among households is excluded. Statistics related to floor area of accommodation presented in this report do not include domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels.

(Note: Owing to the difference in definitions, statistics of floor area of public rental housing are not directly comparable to those of other types of accommodation. Besides, the information of floor area of accommodation as reported by respondents may be subject to different extent of estimation, and hence caution should be exercised in interpreting the statistics concerned.) [24]

- (24) **Hong Kong Resident Population (居港人口)**: The Hong Kong Resident Population at the reference moment covers “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”. “Usual Residents” refer to two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had 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 moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the reference moment. For those Hong Kong Permanent Residents who were not "Usual Residents", they were classified as "Mobile Residents" if they had 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 moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment. [26]

- (25) **Household composition (住戶結構)**: Household composition is derived from the information on relationship to the head of household of each person and the identification of spouse and parent-child relationships among members of the household. The different categories of household composition are as follows: [17]

Nuclear family households (核心家庭住戶)

Composed of couple (由夫婦所組成): A household comprising a married couple without any other related persons. It may or may not include other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).

Composed of couple and unmarried children (由夫婦及未婚子女所組成): A household comprising a couple and their unmarried child(ren) without any other related persons. It may or may not include other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).

Composed of lone parent and unmarried children (由父或母親及未婚子女所組成): A household comprising a father or mother and his/ her unmarried child(ren) without any other related persons. It may or may not include other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).

Relative households (親屬關係住戶)

Composed of couple and at least one of their parents (由夫婦及其中至少一個父或母親所組成): A household comprising a couple and at least one of their parents (including the parent(s) of the wife and/ or husband) without any other related persons. It may or may not include other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).

Composed of couple, at least one of their parents and their unmarried children (由夫婦、其中至少一個父或母親及其未婚子女所組成): A household comprising a couple, at least one of their parents (including the parent(s) of the wife and/ or husband) and their unmarried children without any other related persons. It may or may not include other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).

Composed of other relationship combinations (由其他親屬關係組合所組成): A household comprising a group of related persons but not being classified in the above categories. It may or may not include other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).

Other households (其他住戶)

One-person households (單人住戶): A household with only one person.

Non-relative households (非親屬關係住戶): A household comprising unrelated person(s).

- (26) **Household size (住戶人數)**: Household size refers to the number of persons living in the domestic household. [16]

- (27) **Industry (行業)**: The major activity of the establishment in which a person worked during the 7 days before the Census. The classification adopted for statistics on industry in this report is modeled on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0. It is the same as that

adopted in the 2016 Population By-census. The brief descriptions and coverage of the industrial sectors of this industry classification are given as follows: [15]

Manufacturing (製造業): This industry sector includes the physical or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products. Substantial alteration, renovation and reconstruction of goods are generally considered to be manufacturing. Also included in the industry sector is specialised repair and maintenance of industrial and commercial machinery and equipment. Examples of this industry sector are food product manufacturing; wearing apparel industry; printing industry; manufacturing of electronic products; and repair and installation of machinery and equipment.

Construction (建造業): This industry sector includes general construction and specialised construction activities for buildings and civil engineering works. It includes new work, repair, additions and alterations, the erection of prefabricated building structure on the site and also construction of a temporary nature. Examples of this industry sector are building construction; civil engineering; building services installation and maintenance activities; and decoration, repair and maintenance for buildings.

Import/export, wholesale and retail trades (進出口、批發及零售業): This industry sector includes wholesale and retail sale (i.e. sale without transformation) of any type of goods, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. Wholesaling and retailing are the final steps in the distribution of merchandise. Examples of this industry sector are import and export trade; wholesale and retail trade; and peddlers.

Transportation, storage, postal and courier services (運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業): This industry sector includes the provision of passenger or freight transport, whether scheduled or not, by rail, road, water or air and associated activities such as airport, terminal and car park, loading and unloading of freight, storage, and postal and courier activities etc. Also included are sightseeing transport and renting of transport equipment with or without driver or operator. Examples of this industry sector are land transport; water transport; air transport; warehousing and support activities for transportation; and postal and courier activities.

Accommodation and food services (住宿及膳食服務業): This industry sector includes the provision of short-stay accommodation for visitors and other travellers and the provision of complete meals and drinks fit for immediate consumption. Examples of this industry sector are hotels; guesthouses and boarding houses; restaurants; bars and lounges; and coffee shops.

Information and communications (資訊及通訊業): This industry sector includes the production and distribution of information and cultural products, the provision of the means to transmit or distribute these products as well as data. Also included are broadcasting, communications and information technology activities, as well as the processing of data and other information service activities. Examples of this industry sector are publishing industry; radio and television broadcasting; telecommunications; information technology services; and news agencies.

Financing and insurance (金融及保險業): This industry sector includes financial service activities, including insurance and pension funding activities, and activities to support financial services. Also included are the activities of holding assets, such as activities of holding companies and the activities of trusts, funds and similar financial entities. Examples of this industry sector are banks; investment and holding companies; insurance; security brokerage; and fund management.

Real estate, professional and business services (地產、專業及商用服務業): This industry sector includes (a) all real estate activities, (b) all activities requiring a high degree of professional training, and serve users with specialised knowledge and skills; and (c) establishments mainly engaged in performing various support activities for the day-to-

day operations of other enterprises (some also supporting households). Examples of this industry sector are real estate development; real estate brokerage and agencies; real estate maintenance management; offices of lawyers, accountants, auditors, architects, surveyors; advertising and market research companies; specialised design activities; travel agencies, security and investigation activities; cleaning activities; office administrative and support activities.

Public administration, education, human health and social work activities (公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動) : This industry sector includes government administration, establishments engaged in formulating and implementing the economic and social policy, and units maintaining public order and safety. This industry sector also includes establishments mainly engaged in the provision and support of education and training and establishments mainly engaged in providing human health care and social assistance. Examples of this industry sector are government services; educational institutions and other establishments engaged in educational and training services; medical and health services; elderly homes; and welfare institutions.

Miscellaneous social and personal services (雜項社會及個人服務) : This industry sector includes creative and performing arts activities; cultural activities; betting activities; sports, amusement and recreation activities; and all other services activities including personal services activities. This industry sector also includes activities of households as employers of domestic personnel. Examples of this industry sector are libraries and museums; theme parks; fitness centres; religious organisations; political organisations; repair of personal and household goods (such as motor vehicles and computers); laundry and dry-cleaning services; beauty and body prettifying treatment; and domestic helpers.

Others (其他) : Including such industries as “Agriculture, forestry and fishing”; “Mining and quarrying”; “Electricity and gas supply”; “Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities” and industrial activities unidentifiable or inadequately described.

- (28) **Internal migration** (內部遷移) : Persons having internally migrated were those whose area of current residence was different from the area of original residence 5 years ago. In defining internal migration, a change in the area of residence refers to a move (a) from a District Council district to another District Council district; or (b) within a District Council district in the New Territories, from a new town to another new town, or from a new town to other areas in the district or vice versa. [7]
- (29) **Labour force** (勞動人口) : Please see **Economic activity status** in (17). [46]
- (30) **Labour force participation rate** (勞動人口參與率) : The proportion of labour force in the total population aged 15 and over. [47]
- (31) **Main mode of transport to place of study** (前赴上課地點的主要交通方式) : Mode of transport to place of study refers to the type(s) of transport a full-time student studying in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/her place of study. For a person who used more than one type of transport to go to his/her place of study, the main mode of transport refers to the one used for travelling the longest distance. “On foot only” was recorded if the person usually walked to his/ her place of study and did not use any other mode of transport. [31]
- (32) **Main mode of transport to place of work** (前赴工作地點的主要交通方式) : Mode of transport to place of work refers to the type(s) of transport a person with a fixed place of work in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/her place of work. For a person who used more than one type of transport to go to work, the main mode of transport refers to the one used for travelling the longest distance. “On foot only” was recorded if the person usually walked to work and did not use any other mode of transport. [32]

- (33) **Marital status (婚姻狀況)** : The marital status of a person is recorded according to the status reported by respondents at the time of enumeration in the population censuses/ by-censuses, regardless of whether the marriage or divorce had undergone any legal registration or ceremony. [40]
- (34) **Median age (年齡中位數)** : The average age so calculated that 50% of the total number of persons were above that age and the other 50% were below it. [12]
- (35) **Median floor area of accommodation (居所樓面面積中位數)** : The average floor area of accommodation so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households occupied floor area above that figure and the other 50% occupied floor area below it. The floor area of public rental housing is measured in terms of internal floor area while the floor area of other types of accommodation is measured in terms of saleable floor area. For domestic households sharing a unit of quarters, the floor area of the common area shared among households is excluded. Statistics related to floor area of accommodation presented in this report do not include domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels. Please see **Floor area of accommodation** in (23).
- (Note: Owing to the difference in definitions, statistics of floor area of public rental housing are not directly comparable to those of other types of accommodation. Besides, the information of floor area of accommodation as reported by respondents may be subject to different extent of estimation, and hence caution should be exercised in interpreting the statistics concerned.) [25]
- (36) **Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment (所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數)** : The average weekly usual hours of work of all employment so calculated that 50% of the working population had weekly usual hours of work (calculated based on all employment) above that figure and the other 50% of the working population had weekly usual hours of work (calculated based on all employment) below it. Please see **Weekly usual hours of work** in (57). [29]
- (37) **Mobile Residents (流動居民)** : For those Hong Kong Permanent Residents who were not "Usual Residents", they were classified as "Mobile Residents" if they had 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 moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment. Please see **Usual Residents** in (55). [34]
- (38) **New town (新市鎮)** : The delineation of the areas into new towns is adopted from the boundaries developed by the Civil Engineering and Development Department as well as Planning Department for new town development purposes. There are 10 new towns in Hong Kong, namely Tsuen Wan, Tuen Mun, Yuen Long, Tin Shui Wai, Fanling/ Sheung Shui/ Kwu Tung, Tai Po, Sha Tin, Tseung Kwan O, Tung Chung and Hung Shui Kiu/ Ha Tsuen. In this report, Tsuen Wan, Kwai Chung and Tsing Yi areas under Tsuen Wan New Town as well as Sha Tin and Ma On Shan areas under Sha Tin New Town are analysed separately for the purpose of defining internal migration. [50]
- (39) **Number of rooms (excluding kitchens and bathrooms/ toilets) (廳房數目 (不包括廚房及浴室/ 廁所))** : A room is a space in the quarters enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering, or at least to a height of 2 metres, of a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult, that is at least 4 square metres. The total number of rooms includes bedrooms, dining rooms, living rooms, store rooms, study rooms, utility rooms, servants' rooms and other separate spaces used or intended for domestic purposes, so long as they meet the criteria of walls and floor space. Rooms partially divided because of fixed or movable partitions or because of their use (e.g. living-and-dining rooms without fixed partitions) are counted as separate rooms. Kitchens and bathrooms/ toilet rooms are counted separately. Passageways, verandahs and lobbies, are not counted, even if they meet the criteria. [58]

- (40) **Occupation (職業)** : This refers to the kind of work a person performed during the 7 days before the Census. A new occupation classification scheme was adopted in the 2016 Population By-census and the 2021 Population Census, which follows “International Standard Classification Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08)” more closely as compared to the classification adopted for data dissemination in the 2011 Population Census and 2016 Population By-census. Caution should be exercised in interpreting the statistics concerned. To facilitate comparison, a backcasting exercise was done to re-compile a set of figures on the distribution of working population by occupation for the 2011 Population Census in this report. The brief descriptions and coverage of the major groups of this occupation classification are given as follows: [57]

Managers (經理) : Including legislators; senior government officials; consuls; managing directors and chief executives; business services managers and administration managers; production and specialised services managers; and principals.

Professionals (專業人員) : Including science and engineering professionals; medical doctors; registered nurse; midwives; other healthcare professionals (e.g. dentists, pharmacists and veterinarians); university and post-secondary college lecturers; school teachers; other teaching professionals (e.g. ICT trainers, music teachers and language teachers); mathematicians; actuaries; statisticians; accountants and auditors; financial and investment advisers; software and applications developers and analysts; lawyers; social work and counselling professionals; translators, interpreters and other linguists; creative and performing artists.

Associate professionals (輔助專業人員) : Including engineering technicians; manufacturing and construction supervisors; medical and pharmaceutical technicians; enrolled nurses; postnatal care worker; other healthcare associate professionals (e.g. dental assistants, dispensing opticians and massagists); statistical assistants; actuarial assistants; securities traders; insurance consultants and underwriters; real estate agents and property managers; inspectors and officers of discipline services; law clerks; social work assistants; lay preachers; athletes; sports coaches; recreation instructors; photographers; chefs; computer operators; and web developers.

Clerical support workers (文書支援人員) : Including general office clerks; personal secretaries; typists; tellers, money collectors and related clerks; client information workers; statistical survey interviewers; accounting and bookkeeping clerks; and storekeepers.

Service and sales workers (服務及銷售人員) : Including travel attendants and guides; cooks; waiters and bartenders; hairdressers, barbers, beauticians and related workers; salespersons and models; personal care workers; rank and file staff in discipline services; building security guards; and transport conductors.

Craft and related workers (工藝及有關人員) : Including building and related trades workers; machinery mechanics and repairers; handicraft workers; electrical equipment installers and repairers; butchers; bakers; and tailors.

Plant and machine operators and assemblers (機台及機器操作員及裝配員) : Including chemical and photographic products plant and machine operators; textile and leather products machine operators; food and related products machine operators; assemblers; drivers and mobile plant operators.

Elementary occupations (非技術工人) : Including domestic helpers; hotel and office cleaners and helpers; labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing, transport, storage, agriculture and fishing; food preparation assistants; cook boys; street vendors; refuse workers; messengers and deliverers.

Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable (漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業) : Including crop, vegetable farm workers; gardeners;

livestock and dairy farm workers; fishery workers; and occupations unidentifiable and inadequately described.

- (41) **Occupied quarters** (有人居住的屋宇單位) : Quarters refer to such unit of accommodation as flats, houses and structures which could be used for the purpose of accommodation. Please see **Type of quarters** in (54). Occupied quarters refer to those quarters which were occupied by those people under the Hong Kong Resident Population at the reference moment. [13]
- (42) **Overall dependency ratio** (總撫養比率) : The number of persons aged under 15 and 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64. [56]
- (43) **Place of birth** (出生地點) : This is the country/ territory in which the person was born. [9]
- (44) **Place of study** (上課地點) : The place of study of a person refers to the geographical area in Hong Kong where the educational institution (including pre-primary, primary, secondary and post-secondary educational institutions) is located and where the person concerned had to go to attend full-time course. [4]
- (45) **Place of work** (工作地點) : The place of work of a person refers to the district where the work place of a person is located and where the person concerned usually stayed or went during the 7 days before the Census for business matters. For a person who had more than one job during the reference period, the place of work refers to that of his/her main employment. For a person who changed his/her work place day to day (e.g. construction site worker) or had many work places (e.g. doctor working in both hospital and clinic, mobile hawker), the work place is where the person worked for the longest hours in the reference period. For a person who had no fixed place of work (e.g. salesman, driver) but needed to report duty every day, the location of the office or depot is the work place. For a cross-border truck driver who drove between Hong Kong and the mainland of China and spends most of the working hours in the mainland of China, then the mainland of China is the place of work. [6]
- (46) **Population** (人口) : Please see **Hong Kong Resident Population** in (24). [2]
- (47) **Population density** (人口密度) : The ratio of the number of persons to the land area (in square kilometers) of the geographical division in which they are residing. The land area refers to that provided by the Lands Department for the position as at end-June of respective years. [3]
- (48) **Post-secondary education** (專上教育) : Please see **Educational attainment** in (19). [41]
- (49) **Reference moment** (點算時刻) : This refers to the reference moment of the 2021 Population Census which was fixed at 3:00 a.m. on 30 June 2021. In recording the whereabouts of a person at the reference moment, a person who was on night shift, on the way home or at a place not for accommodation was regarded as staying in the quarters being enumerated. [55]
- (50) **School attendance rate** (就學比率) : The percentage of population attending full-time course in educational institutions (in the first half of 2021 for the 2021 Population Census). [48]
- (51) **Sex ratio** (性別比率) : The ratio of the number of males per 1 000 females. [27]
- (52) **Tenure of accommodation** (居所租住權) : The terms or conditions under which accommodation is held by a domestic household. The different terms are defined as follows: [23]
- Owner-occupier, with mortgage payment or loan repayment* (自置, 有按揭供款或借貸還款) : A household which owns the quarters it occupies with mortgage payment or loan repayment for the quarters.

Owner-occupier, without mortgage payment and loan repayment (自置, 沒有按揭供款及借貸還款): A household which owns the quarters it occupies without any mortgage payment and loan repayment for the quarters.

Sole tenant (全租): 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.

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

Main tenant (二房東): 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 (三房客): A household which rents part of the quarters from someone who lives in the same quarters.

Rent free (免交租金): A household which occupies an accommodation free, with or without the owner's permission. This excludes households occupying accommodation provided by employers.

Provided by employer (由僱主提供): A household which occupies an accommodation provided by the employer of one of the household members. This also includes households occupying quarters leased from employers at a nominal rent. If a household member uses housing allowance given by his/her employer for renting accommodation, the tenure is not considered as provided by employer.

- (53) **Type of housing** (房屋類型): This refers to the nature of housing for the unit of accommodation. The different types are determined based on the type of quarters of the unit of accommodation as follows: [28]

Public rental housing (公營租住房屋): Including public rental housing flats and interim housing flats of the Hong Kong Housing Authority (HA); and rental flats and flats under the Senior Citizen Residences Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society (HS).

Subsidised home ownership housing (資助自置居所房屋): Including all subsidised sale flats. Subsidised sale flats include flats under the Tenants Purchase Scheme (TPS) of the HA; flats under the Home Ownership Scheme (HOS), Private Sector Participation Scheme (PSPS), Middle Income Housing Scheme (MIHS), Buy or Rent Option Scheme (BRO) and Mortgage Subsidy Scheme (MSS) of the HA; flats under the Flat-For-Sale Scheme (FFSS), Sandwich Class Housing Scheme (SCHS) and Subsidised Sale Flats Projects (SSFP) of the HS; and flats under the subsidised sale flat scheme of the Urban Renewal Authority. HOS/ PSPS/ MIHS/ BRO/ MSS/ TPS/ FFSS/ SCHS flats that can be traded in the open market (i.e. flats sold prior to HOS Phase 3B or flats with premium paid) are classified as private permanent housing and are excluded from subsidised sale flats.

Private permanent housing (私人永久性房屋): Including all private residential flats; all villas/bungalows/modern village houses; all simple stone houses/traditional village houses; and all units of staff quarters. Private residential flats include all flats and apartments in multi-storey blocks or houses built by the private sector mainly for residential purpose and all former subsidised sale flats (i.e. those flats that can be traded in the open market).

Non-domestic housing (非住宅用房屋): Including all units of quarters in non-residential buildings and all units of collective living quarters.

Temporary housing (臨時房屋): Including all units of temporary quarters.

- (54) **Type of quarters (屋宇單位類型)**: Quarters are classified according to the type of buildings in which they are located. The buildings are classified by the type of construction materials; the purpose for which they are built; and the sector responsible for their construction. [33]

Permanent quarters (永久性屋宇單位): This comprises public rental housing units; subsidised sales flats; private residential flats; other quarters in private permanent housing; and non-domestic quarters. Details are as follows:

Public rental housing units (公營租住房屋單位): Including public rental housing flats and interim housing flats of the Hong Kong Housing Authority (HA); and rental flats and flats under the Senior Citizen Residences Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society (HS).

Subsidised sale flats (資助出售單位): Including flats under the Tenants Purchase Scheme (TPS) of the HA; flats under the Home Ownership Scheme (HOS), Private Sector Participation Scheme (PSPS), Middle Income Housing Scheme (MIHS), Buy or Rent Option Scheme (BRO) and Mortgage Subsidy Scheme (MSS) of the HA; flats under the Flat-For-Sale Scheme (FFSS), Sandwich Class Housing Scheme (SCHS) and Subsidised Sale Flats Projects (SSFP) of the HS; and flats under the subsidised sale flat scheme of the Urban Renewal Authority. HOS/ PSPS/ MIHS/ BRO/ MSS/ TPS/ FFSS/ SCHS flats that can be traded in the open market (i.e. flats sold prior to HOS Phase 3B or flats with premium paid) are classified as private permanent housing and are excluded from subsidised sale flats.

Private residential flats (私人住宅單位): Including all flats and apartments in multi-storey blocks or houses built by the private sector mainly for residential purpose and all former subsidised sale flats (i.e. those flats that can be traded in the open market).

Other quarters in private permanent housing (私人永久性房屋的其他屋宇單位):

Including the following three categories:

Villas/ Bungalows/ Modern village houses (別墅/平房/新型村屋): These are individual houses of one-storey or multi-storeys built with full facilities including bathroom, flush toilet and internal piped water supply.

Simple stone structures/ Traditional village houses (簡單磚石蓋搭建築物/傳統村屋): Simple stone structures are houses built of stones and/ or other permanent materials usually of one storey high. Traditional village houses are also grouped under this category.

Staff quarters (員工宿舍): These are units of quarters in purposely-built staff quarters buildings. Units of quarters not purposely built but provided by employer for accommodation purposes are excluded and they are classified in accordance with their respective types of buildings.

Non-domestic quarters (非住宅用屋宇單位):

Including the following two categories:

Quarters in non-residential buildings (非住宅樓宇內的屋宇單位): These include all units of accommodation known to be used for residential purpose in non-residential buildings (such as commercial buildings and industrial buildings).

Collective living quarters (供集體住宿的屋宇單位): These include all units of accommodation (such as rooms and beds) in psychiatric hospitals, convalescent hospitals, infirmaries, penal institutions, elderly homes, boys' and girls' homes, religious houses, hotels, hostels and dormitories (such as

those for university students).

Temporary quarters (臨時屋宇單位) : These include quarters in temporary housing areas as well as private temporary structures such as modular housing, roof-top structures, contractor's matsheds, nissen huts, huts and places not intended for residential purpose (such as landings, staircases, corridors, etc.). Vessels are also grouped under this category.

- (55) **Usual Residents** (常住居民) : Usual Residents refer to two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had 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 moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the reference moment. [42]
- (56) **Usual spoken language** (慣用交談語言) : The usual spoken language is the language/ dialect a person used in daily communication at home. This is not applicable to persons aged under 5 or mute persons. [52]
- (57) **Weekly usual hours of work** (每周通常工作時數) : Weekly usual hours of work is the number of hours that an employed person usually worked during a normal or typical week. Overtime hours regularly worked (whether paid or unpaid) are included but meal breaks, days and hours not usually worked and unusual periods of overtime are excluded. Stand-by time at home is not counted. For home-office workers, the time working at home is counted. [20]
- (58) **Working population** (工作人口) : Please see **Economic activity status** in (17). [5]

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