

**HONG KONG.****REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF THE COLONY OF  
HONG KONG, 1931.****Part I.**

## INTRODUCTION.

The usual decennial Census of the population of the Colony was taken on March 7, 1931.

## (1) HISTORICAL SURVEY.

As the usefulness of a Census enumeration depends largely on comparisons with previous Censuses, it seems appropriate to give here a short survey of former Censuses taken in the Colony before proceeding to deal with the information disclosed by the latest Census.

Previous to the British occupation of Hong Kong the population of the Island does not appear to have exceeded a total of 2,000 persons, ashore and afloat, but, with the advent of the "foreigner", additional numbers were soon attracted to the new Colony by the high wages obtainable.

The *Gazette* of May 15, 1841, published, according to Eitel, the first official figures of the population of Hong Kong. No mention was made of non-Chinese, but the Chinese residents were given as numbering 5,650; composed of 2,550 villagers and fishermen, 800 Chinese living in the Bazaar, 2,000 on craft of various kinds in the harbour and 300 "labourers from Kowloon." The population of Kowloon Point, which was not included in these figures, was stated to be 800 Chinese.

From this date onwards, efforts to number the people have passed through succeeding stages of official estimates arrived at, no doubt, by many methods, official estimates based on registration figures and census enumerations proper.

By March 1842, the population was estimated to have grown to over 15,000 persons of whom 12,360 were Chinese, while in April, 1844, the population, now stated to include about 1,000 women and children, had increased to 19,000.

Life was insecure in the early days of the Colony and the Government decided that some means must be devised for regulating the Chinese population and for checking the influx into Hong Kong of undesirable elements from China. Many of the new-comers to the Colony were no doubt worthy traders, labourers and artisans; but among the immigrants there was also a considerable number of "the scum of the population of the neighbouring mainland." Registration was, therefore, resorted to as a method of control.

The Government, while desiring thus to control immigration, were anxious to avoid any appearance of promoting class legislation and the bill, as passed by Legislative Council, established, therefore, a register of all the inhabitants of the Colony without distinction of nationality or status. This would have resulted in an accurate enumeration of the people, but it was not carried out. Neither the European nor the Chinese community appear to have been consulted in the matter, or taken into the confidence of the Government. Great indignation was expressed by the better elements of the population; the European residents felt that their personal self-respect, their national honour, and the liberty of the subject, had been trampled underfoot; and the better class Chinese made preparations to desert Hong Kong *en masse*. Some 3,000, it is said, actually left the Colony.

The provisions of the Ordinance were, therefore, speedily suspended and, after some reconsideration of the problem, an amended Registration Ordinance (No. 16 of 1844) was substituted. This ordinance applied the principle of registration only to the poorest classes and exempted from registration all Civil, Military, and Naval employees, all members of the learned professions, merchants, shopkeepers, householders, tenants of Crown property, and all persons having an income of \$500 a year and over. The amended ordinance came into force on January 1, 1845, and worked so smoothly that on December 31, 1846, it was possible to modify it (Ordinance No. 7 of 1846) so as to provide for a periodical census of the whole population.

The intention would appear to have been to hold regular periodical census enumerations and to base the intercensal estimates of the population on the figures obtained from registration. Unfortunately the word "estimated" is omitted and one is uncertain, therefore, whether the figures given as the population of the Colony in these early days represent the results of a census enumeration taken on a fixed day, or whether they are an estimate based on the registration figures for the year together with some sort of an enumeration of the persons exempted from registration. Thus the population of 1847 is given as 23,872 and in 1848 as reduced to 21,514. In commenting on this, the Governor at that time attributed the decrease not to the alleged decay of local commerce, but to a more careful registration "which, while giving a truer account of the actual number, relieved the Colony from those who hung loose on it and only applied for registration tickets to make a bad use of them."

The Taiping Rebellion had by this time broken out in China, and Hong Kong began to reap the harvest of increased population which has invariably fallen to its lot whenever the adjoining districts of Kwangtung province are in a disturbed state. A flood of emigrants flowed towards Hong Kong (and Macao). Many passed on to the Straits Settlements, California and the West Indies but many also remained in the Colony. The population increased rapidly and Chinese capital, seeking a safe refuge from the clutches of the marauders, also commenced to flow into the Colony for investment. Even the proportion of females to males now started to improve as the disturbances drove whole families to seek refuge in Hong Kong. In 1848 the population was about 21,500, in 1849 it rose to 29,500, and by the year 1853 it had reached 39,000. In 1848 one-fifth only were females; in 1853 the proportion had increased to one-third.

The disturbances in China continued for some time and the population of the Colony increased rapidly. Referring to the year 1856, the Governor reported an increase in the respectability of the Chinese population and stated that a better class of people had now commenced to settle in Hong Kong. In 1858 the population had increased to 75,503; in 1860 it was about 95,000. The cession of Kowloon brought the total for 1862 to 123,500. After that year the population increased more slowly, and at times decreased, so that in 1871 it stood at 124,198.

In the seventies there appears to have been a census craze as enumerations were carried out on no fewer than three occasions in the decade. Government Notification No. 68 of May 5, 1871, which is the first printed report so far discovered, gives the census returns of the population of the Colony for 1870-71, and the date given as the date of the enumeration is April 2, 1871. A further Census was taken on the night of December 1, 1872, (see Government Notification No. 20 of the February 10, 1873), and another on the night of December 4, 1876, (see Government Notification No. 40 of the February 24, 1877). In 1881 there began the regular system of decennial censuses of 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, and 1921, with intermediate and partial censuses taken for special purposes in 1897 and 1906.

The figures that are given in the early reports for the years 1858 to 1871 seem clearly to be estimates only, such as are still made each year of the intercensal period for the calculation of vital statistics; and the reports of the Censuses of 1871, 1872, and 1876 also appear to be based on registration figures and to give a yearly average rather than the results of a census enumeration. In the case of the Census for 1881,

which can be taken as the first of the regular censuses, the returns are vitiated by the addition of a percentage to certain items, apparently to compensate for the possible absence of residents from the Colony owing to the unfavourable date on which the Census was taken. From 1891 onwards, however, the Censuses were carried out in much the same manner as they are taken to-day.

Some of these have a special interest worthy of notice. The special object of the 1897 Census was to discover, if possible, in what way the population of Victoria had been affected by the sanitary measures occasioned by the plague in 1894; such as the resumption of Taipingshan, the closing of basements, the removal of cocklofts, and the enforcement of the laws against overcrowding. The Census Officer did not, however, make any comments on this subject in his report, but left it to others to make the proper generalisations from his figures.

In 1901 the Census was extended to include the New Territories, an area which is stated to have had a population at that time of 102,254 persons of whom 17,243 lived south of the Kowloon Range of Hills. No attempt was made, however, to ascertain the occupations of the people living in the New Territories, nor their exact ages, and the figures really represent an estimate only based on the number of houses found in the districts. The enumeration of the Population Afloat was most carefully done on this occasion and showed a total of 40,100 persons.

In 1906 a partial census was taken, confined to the original Colony and New Kowloon, that is, South of the Kowloon Range of Hills. This Census was taken on the application of the Medical Officer of Health who strongly advocated that the intercensal period should not exceed 5 years.

The 1911 Census was on a very much more ambitious scale than had ever before been attempted in the Colony. Full particulars were obtained for all the inhabitants of the New Territories and the Population Afloat of whom in the past only sex and age had been required. Columns recording Married State, Degree of Education, Religion and Infirmities were added to the Census Form and the work correspondingly expanded. A better tabulation procedure was also followed, with, no doubt, increased accuracy in the tables produced.

The enumeration of the New Territories was very thoroughly done but it took three months to complete it. If it is true that in those days there was very little movement among the inhabitants of the New Territories, it is probable that the results were almost as accurate as if the enumeration had been completed in one day. From the figures obtained, a complete list of the various villages with the number of their inhabitants was compiled by the District Officer with a view to ascertaining at the next Census (1921) whether the construction of the Railway (then just completed) would have any effect on the distribution and size of the population. Unfortunately the comparison was not made in 1921 and it has been impossible to make it in 1931.

Another interesting aspect of the 1911 Census is that the premature outbreak of revolution in Canton in the Spring of 1911 is stated to have caused a considerable influx of refugees to the Colony and to have inflated the figures of the Census of that year.

The 1921 Census was not so complete as in 1911, questions as to language, religion and infirmities being omitted. The Column for Race was also omitted with the result that it was impossible to classify the cosmopolitan non-Chinese community except by nationality. Thus, Indians and Malays had to be included among British subjects, Annamites and Tonkinese as French subjects and so forth; and there was no means of finding out how many there were of each race. British subjects of Chinese race might also have been included, had instructions not been issued that all Chinese should fill up a form printed in Chinese. One large distinction of race was, therefore, made, but no other. The omission of the column for "industry in which employed" was also a serious one as it affected indirectly the classification of occupations.

The Census of 1921 disclosed a population of 625,166 persons with an increase of 168,427 or 36.87 per cent on the figures for 1911, a larger increase than that disclosed in any previous decade, if additions due to accretion of territory are omitted. In discussing the factors affecting the normal population, the Census Officer reported that the date of the Census (chosen to coincide with that originally selected for the United Kingdom) was inconvenient for Hong Kong owing to its proximity to the Chinese Tsing Ming festival when it is the duty of every adult male Chinese to return to his native village to worship at his ancestral tombs. A puerile rumour alleging inhuman designs on the part of the Government against young children as the reason for the Census also affected in some measure the numbers recorded. After considering various factors the Census Officer estimated that his recorded results might be increased by some 30,000 to reach the proper normal population in 1921. But he scouted the idea, prevalent then and later, that the population of the Colony was in the neighbourhood of a million. Further reference will be made in a later paragraph to this opinion which has been held strongly in recent years and has even obtained a measure of official respect.

Such have been the general figures and results of census enumerations in Hong Kong up to and including 1921. Detailed comparisons between the years 1921 and 1931 will be found in the various appropriate parts of this report.

---

## (2) PREPARATIONS FOR THE 1931 CENSUS.

### (a) *Legislation.*

Previous censuses were taken under the Census Ordinance No. 2 of 1881. Although no difficulties had been experienced in the taking of the Census of 1921 under this old Ordinance, the law was defective in one or two points. For instance, the appointment of "unofficial" enumerators such as the managers of hotels, boarding houses etc. was anticipated, yet the law placed no obligation on them to carry out the duties imposed on them. The provisions as regards secrecy of the Census were also defective. It was, therefore, decided to make fresh legal provision for the carrying out of periodical censuses.

A new Ordinance, No. 4 of 1931, based on the Census Act of 1920, was accordingly passed by Legislative Council on February 5, 1931. Regulations were made by the Governor-in-Council under Section 3 of the Ordinance, and a Census Order, directing that a Census should be taken on March 7, 1931, was issued on February 12, 1931. A copy of the Ordinance, Regulations and Order are attached as Appendix A.

There was considerable delay in the making of the Ordinance, Regulations etc., partly due to the absence of the Superintendent on leave, and much had to be done, e.g. the printing of the forms etc., in anticipation of the legal provision.

No difficulties were experienced in carrying out the Census under this new Ordinance and it was unnecessary at any time to invoke the penal clauses of the law, although there were two occasions on which attention had to be directed to these clauses.

### (b) *Preparation of the Census Form or Schedule.*

Most of the questions asked in a census are questions such as must be asked in all census-taking countries. But in addition to these stock questions, a census usually includes also special enquiries that have a local significance or explore a peculiar problem. In some countries the general scope of the census goes very far beyond a mere numbering of the people. Increasing attention has been paid in recent years to various branches of sociological knowledge and the census, as the great instrument of sociological information, has been expanded accordingly. Thus, there are countries where questions have been asked on the duration and fertility of marriages, on orphanhood, on dependency, and whether the head of the family has or has not taken out a policy of life insurance. But the practice in the United

Kingdom, and in the British Empire generally, has been to ask as few particulars as possible and to concentrate all efforts on getting these with the greatest attainable accuracy.

The main heads of information required from a census have been as follows :—

- (1) Area of the territory under review and of each of its principal local subdivisions.
- (2) Number of houses
  - (i) inhabited
  - (ii) uninhabited
  - (iii) building.

Information as regards (1) and (2) is obtained while the preliminaries to the Census are being carried out and from other sources.

- (3) Population, distinguishing Male and Female, and also the Military and Shipping Population.
- (4) Population of the Chief Towns or Administrative Areas.
- (5) Ages of Males and Females by individual years or in quinquennial groups.
- (6) Condition as to Marriage in combination with ages.
- (7) Occupations.
- (8) Birthplaces (distinguishing the country of birth and whether British subjects, naturalised British subjects or Foreign subjects).
- (9) Religions.
- (10) Degree of elementary education.
- (11) Infirmities, distinguishing Blind, Deaf, Dumb, and Mentally Deranged.

In these categories from (3) onwards, the information required must be obtained by enquiry from the inhabitants. It becomes necessary, therefore, to prepare a questionnaire, schedule or Census Form. The Form used in 1931 is attached to the Census Order and appears in Appendix A.

The first two columns, Name and Relationship to Head of Household, are only for purposes of checking and are ignored whenever the compilation of the statistics commences.

Population falls into natural groups according to Sex and Age and particulars of these must, therefore, be obtained. The distribution of the population, according to Conjugal Condition, does not depend on natural causes but on the social institution of marriage, and this institution is so well established that this classification is comparable in importance to classification according to sex and age. A question is asked, therefore, whether the person enumerated is single, married, widowed or divorced. Questions regarding the duration and fertility of marriages were not included. Such information is of great interest in the case of a settled community, but it was felt that to include such questions would overload the schedule. On similar grounds an enquiry on orphanhood was omitted.

Birthplace, Race and Nationality were all included in the Form used on this occasion. In 1921 questions were asked on Birthplace and Nationality only, and in 1911 on Birthplace and Race only. The reports were divided, however, on both occasions, into two main sections of Chinese and non-Chinese and it would appear that this division was by race and not by possible nationality. But in 1921 the cosmopolitan non-Chinese population could only be classified according to nationality with the result that Javanese, Malays, Annamites and others were included with Europeans from their respective countries. Race is of much more importance in some respects than nationality and it was decided, therefore, on this occasion to include the three questions.

A new item of enquiry was made on this occasion, namely, Length of Residence in the Colony. It was argued against this addition that a person, who first came to Hong Kong twenty years ago and has spent most of the intervening years elsewhere,

might yet claim 20 years' residence. This possibility must not be overlooked, and, although the enumerators were instructed to make their enquiries as explicit as possible, too great reliance must not be placed on the Length of Residence figures. Nevertheless, the information obtained from this enquiry provides some test of the prevailing familiarity with conditions in Hong Kong among the population, and also shows whether the fluctuation of the population is as great as it is usually said to be. The returns themselves do not suggest that there has been any great exaggeration of the period of residence in the Colony.

In 1911 questions were asked on Personal Occupation and on the Industry or Service with which the worker is connected. In 1921 an enquiry on occupation only was made. Great stress has been laid in recent years by all statistical authorities on the importance of obtaining a proper classification of industries and of occupations, and, in preparation for this Census, a complete classification has been compiled. This has required some modification to meet local conditions but the standard classification has been followed as closely as possible. The separate enquiry regarding industry is imperative if we are to find out in which industries the largest numbers of people are employed, the occupational classification being in many cases totally different. Thus, a Chartered Accountant may be engaged in auditing the accounts of public companies or he may be employed as the accountant of a shipping firm, an insurance company or in a business dealing in oil; a carpenter may be employed in a dockyard, by a building contractor, or by a cabinet-maker, or even in making packing cases for a cigarette manufacturer. In these two examples, the occupation remains the same throughout, as Chartered Accountant or carpenter, but the industry or service, with which the worker is connected, changes. Both questions were, therefore, included on this occasion.

No enquiry was made, however, regarding subsidiary occupations as distinct from a principal occupation nor on unemployment. The division of the population into "Earners" and "Dependents" would also have been of interest. It would undoubtedly be surprising to many to find out to what extent a family of the lower classes is dependent on the earnings of a wife or daughter or on child labour generally. The salary obtainable by the head of the household is in some cases quite insufficient and it is solely due to the few dollars earned monthly by the wife or daughter as a carrying coolie in the lowest class or by sewing or washing in the next grade that the family budget is made to balance. In Ceylon in 1921 such an enquiry was made, and the report shows that, in somewhat similar circumstances, the average throughout the population gave two earners at least in a family of five persons. But it is possible to militate against the success of the census by asking too much, and such enquiries were, therefore, regretfully omitted.

In the last two censuses enquiry was made regarding ability to read and write any language. On this occasion the question has been expanded and enquiry was made regarding (i) Ability to read and write one's "mother tongue", (ii) Ability to speak English and (iii) Ability to read and write English. While the information obtained in 1931 may be of little value and the accuracy of the replies somewhat doubtful, a comparison with 1931 when subsequent censuses come to be taken may be of great interest.

No enquiry was made on this occasion regarding Religion and the old heading dealing with Infirmities was also omitted. Both were included in 1911, and both were excluded in 1921. A classification according to religions is no longer carried out in the United Kingdom and in Hong Kong such a question would have been misunderstood by a large portion of the Chinese population. The replies to an enquiry regarding infirmities have frequently been found to be unsatisfactory; there are "border line" cases where only a qualified medical opinion could decide the reply to be given.

Such are some of the considerations from which the Schedule or Census Form was finally evolved.

(c) *Preparatory Work at the Census Office.*

There are two distinct methods of taking a Census of the population which have been designated respectively as (i) the Householder Method and (ii) the Canvasser Method. In the first the occupier of each dwelling is the person held primarily responsible for furnishing a written record of the particulars required from each of the inmates of the dwelling occupied by him. In the second method the original entries are made by the enumerator as the result of enquiries instituted by him.

There are many advantages in the Householder Method, namely, (i) the liability of error is diminished, as all statements rest on the householder's own authority, and erroneous entries due to hurry or carelessness in taking down the answers cannot occur; (ii) the time of the enumerator is saved and the cost is thereby reduced; (iii) the labour of writing out the particulars is divided; and (iv) such division of labour makes it possible for the collection of particulars to be synchronous for all parts of the country.

The chief objection to the Householder Method is that the accuracy of a census carried out through its agency is limited by the intelligence of the population, and their educated capacity to grasp the meaning of the blank forms and to fill them up properly. It is clear that in Hong Kong this educated capacity is not possessed by a large proportion of the Chinese population.

The chief advantage of the alternative Canvasser Method is that difficulties due to the ignorance or illiteracy of the population are to a large extent obviated. But to make this method a success the enumerators appointed must be of high intelligence and should have not only a clear knowledge of what is required and how it should be recorded, but should also have the ability readily to obtain the desired information by means of questions well chosen and carefully asked.

The chief disadvantage of the Canvasser Method lies in the fact that the enumeration, owing to the time taken in obtaining the desired information, is not simultaneous for the whole population and thus it becomes difficult to avoid omissions and duplications. To reduce as much as possible the objectionable features of this method, special expedients have been adopted in several countries, *e.g.* India and Ceylon, by having a preliminary canvass followed by a final revision on Census Night. This method was employed in Hong Kong on this occasion.

In previous censuses in Hong Kong the Householder Method was mainly adopted with a *post*-census addition of the Canvasser Method. The enumerators, who were few in number, were instructed to give, when delivering the forms, as full an explanation of the purport of the form as might be necessary and to help the public, but so far as can be seen little or nothing was done prior to the Census date. The system then employed, therefore, was one which depended for its accuracy on the intelligence and educated capacity of the people, while the population dealt with was largely illiterate and quite uninterested in, if not hostile to, the purposes of the census. An attempt was made to fill in the gaps left by the illiterate by having the schedules filled in by the enumerators when collecting them, but this, of course, was done after the date of the census. As the forms might not be collected for several days after the Census Night, a serious error must have crept in due to defective recollection of the facts as they existed on Census day.

To avoid this source of error, while at the same time retaining synchronous enumeration, the method of having a preliminary census followed by a rapid revision on the morning after Census Night was followed, the intention being that the enumerator could, during the preliminary period which commenced on February 19th (17 days before Census Night), enter at his leisure particulars of the persons *likely* to be in his "block" on the Census date and would have as little writing as possible to do on making the final revision and collecting the forms on the morning after the Census date.

To carry out this method satisfactorily required a sufficient number of enumerators to enable the city and other parts of the Colony to be divided up into sections or blocks which an enumerator could cover in a few hours. In 1911 an enumerator in the City of Victoria obtained the particulars in respect of 1,880 persons and in 1921 of 1,730 persons. In 1921 in Kowloon Peninsula the figure was 1,714 persons. These figures are very much larger than the corresponding figures elsewhere. In Malaya, for example, the following table gives the number of persons enumerated per enumerator in towns of over 30,000 inhabitants:—

	1911	1921
Singapore .....	558	597
Penang .....	555	609
Malacca .....	529	619
Ipoh .....	571	419
Kuala Lumpur .....	819	609

Throughout Ceylon in 1921 one enumerator on an average obtained the particulars in respect of 290 persons only.

From these figures it is clear that previous censuses have been carried out in Hong Kong with roughly one-third of the number of enumerators which other Colonies would require for similar numbers, and it is not surprising, therefore, that Hong Kong's expenditure on Censuses has in the past been much less than elsewhere, but on this occasion shows an increase.

In dividing up the City of Victoria, the Kowloon Peninsula and other parts of the Colony into enumeration blocks or sections, the aim was that no block should contain more than 600 persons to be enumerated by one enumerator. This work was very ably done during the month of January by Senior Sanitary Inspector James Reid who was kindly lent for this duty by the Head of the Sanitary Department. The urban area from Kennedy Town to Shaukiwan was divided up into 745 enumeration blocks, the South of the Island into 16 areas, and Kowloon Peninsula into 430 blocks. One enumerator was appointed to each block and a Chief Enumerator or Supervisor was appointed on an average to every 35 blocks in Hong Kong and 45 blocks in Kowloon. Similarly, in the New Territories, where the work of supervision was done by the Police, there were 191 enumerators' areas in the Northern District and 81 in the Southern District.

No difficulties were experienced in recruiting the considerable number of enumerators and chief enumerators required. The chief enumerators were all permanent Government servants; out of the 31 employed in Hong Kong and Kowloon, 23 were Sanitary Inspectors who were chosen on account of their intimate knowledge of the city, 5 were Public Works Department Overseers, and the remaining 3, from other departments, had commenced their service as Sanitary Inspectors. These Chief Enumerators, an innovation on this occasion, proved a most important connecting link between the Superintendent and the Enumerators. Of the Enumerators appointed for Hong Kong and Kowloon, nearly 1,200 in number, about 350 were permanent Government servants. An invitation was issued to all Government servants to volunteer for this work but the response, except from European Officers, was somewhat disappointing. A large number of European Officers volunteered and it was impossible to employ more than a small number of them. They set a fine example to other officers. Many more Chinese Government employees—clerks, schoolmasters, surveyors, draughtsmen and foremen—could have been usefully employed, as the permanent officer proved in most cases to be more conscientious and careful than the temporary enumerator engaged for the short period only. Many of these temporary men, however, did exceedingly well; they ranged from University undergraduates to office boys and liftmen and, with the help of the Chief Enumerators, they performed their duties most satisfactorily even although the period of instruction was much too short. In all cases the enumerators were appointed to blocks as near to their homes as possible; in many cases they enumerated the building in which they themselves lived.



In the New Territories the work of supervision was performed by the Police, each officer in charge of a Station being appointed Chief Enumerator for the area under his control. Officers in charge of Launches were also appointed Chief Enumerators for the area covered by them and they were responsible for enumerating not only the land population in those areas which are accessible only by launch, but also the population afloat found within their "beat." It was not possible completely to carry out in the New Territories the system of a preliminary canvass followed by a final revision, because some places are so inaccessible that one visit only could be made by launch. But in the main, the preliminary census was completed by March 5 and revision was carried out on March 7 and 8.

The Census of the Mercantile Marine in harbour was supervised by the Chief Boarding Officer, and that of the Population Afloat by the Chief Junk Inspector and 11 Chief Enumerators. 302 Enumerators were appointed; 2 were employed at Stanley, 22 at Aberdeen, 22 at Shaukiwan, and the remainder in 8 sections into which the Harbour was divided. 140 sampans were engaged and the enumeration was carried out on March 7 and 8; no revision was, of course, possible. Each vessel, when enumerated, received a slip bearing a large red C which was pasted on a conspicuous part of the vessel to show that particulars of the occupants had been taken. This method was considered better than the white cross painted on the vessel on previous occasions, as being less easily copied.

An arrangement was also made with the Police who, by means of Patrols between the hours of 12.30 a.m. and 2.30 a.m. on Sunday, March 8, obtained figures of persons who have no fixed abode and were found sleeping in the streets. Only the numbers of each sex were reported as owing to an error in the instructions issued even an estimate of the ages was not obtained.

Some time before the Census Date an attempt was made to interest the population of the Colony in the purposes and methods of the Census by a series of articles in the Press. The original articles appeared in all the English papers and translations of portions of the articles appeared in the Chinese papers. A special article was written for use in Vernacular Schools and copies of this article together with specimen copies of the census forms were forwarded to all the schools in the Colony.

With such a system of canvasser enumerators, reasonably small districts, and preliminary propaganda of methods and intentions, accurate results were to be expected, even from a population which is admittedly difficult to count.

---

### (3) PROGRESS AFTER CENSUS DAY.

#### (a) *Preliminary Report.*

The collection of the Schedules or Census Forms commenced early on the morning of Sunday, March 8. It proceeded fairly rapidly and the bulk of the forms were in the hands of the enumerators by Monday, March 9. A considerable number were delivered, together with Enumerators' Summary Books, at the Census Office on Sunday, the day after Census Day, and the majority had been received, roughly checked, and laid aside by the evening of Tuesday, March 10.

The Summary Book formed a useful check on the work of the Enumerator. In it a description of each building to be found in the Enumeration District had to be entered, the postal address given, the number of stories in the building, whether it was a tenement house or non-tenement, and whether it was occupied or vacant. Buildings in course of erection had also to be mentioned together with buildings not used for dwelling purposes. By checking each book against a description of the District prepared earlier, it was possible to discover whether any building had been omitted.

The enumerator entered up against each dwelling the numbers of the form or forms issued and stated whether he had left them to be filled in by the occupants

or had himself entered up the particulars. Further columns in the book gave the totals of each sex from whom particulars had been obtained in each dwelling. These columns provided a means of making a rapid survey of the population and were used in preparing the preliminary report.

During the month of March the schedules and Enumerators' Summary Books were subjected to a careful scrutiny, which in some cases involved reference back to the person making the return.

Unused and spoiled forms were discarded and the schedules made ready for indexing. The schedules were checked with the summary books and totals extracted. Summary Books were not employed in the New Territories nor in the enumeration of the Population Afloat so that in those cases the totals were taken direct from the schedules. A preliminary report was compiled and forwarded to Government on April 6, 1931, one month from the date of the Census. It was issued to the Press and published by them on April 17.

It is interesting to note how far this hurriedly prepared estimate was authenticated by the more deliberate totals arrived at later. The preliminary total for Kowloon was nearly correct, the error being less than .005%; the totals for the New Territories and the Population Afloat were also as correct as could be expected, as these were obtained by a rapid count over the schedules themselves, the errors being less than 1.69% and 1.55% respectively.

A serious error, however, crept into the Hong Kong total as regards the areas in the South of the Island. Though the totals of each page in the Summary Books were carried forward to the next page, the clerk responsible for these areas totalled the figures given at the bottom of each page. The numbers for the South of the Island were more than doubled by this error, having been included in the preliminary report as 28,900 whereas the true total was 11,155 only. There has been considerable development in these areas during recent years and the total, though it showed a large increase since 1921, did not at first appear absurd. There were a few compensating errors elsewhere so that the net excess in the preliminary estimate for the Island of Hong Kong amounted to 15,319 or 3.74% of the true total.

---

(b) *Tabulation Procedure.*

The rapid procedure adopted for the purpose of the Preliminary Report could not, however, be applied to the detailed contents of the census returns, each entry of which had to be separately examined and classified before any expression could be given to the information obtained.

The problem of the tabulation of the raw material obtained on census schedules and the orderly presentation of the results has always been one that demanded careful consideration. Prior to 1911 in Hong Kong the laborious method was used of obtaining all the information required by searching through the schedules themselves for the answers to each question. In 1911 the slip or card system was first employed. The form and size of the cards or slips used must vary according to the extent of the information furnished by the schedules. Size and form being decided on, a separate card is allotted to each person enumerated, and on the card there are recorded all the particulars to be tabulated concerning that person. With the cards thus filled up, the work of tabulation is performed by simply sorting the cards under any given head and counting them. Generally, cards of different colours or shapes are used to indicate the more important divisions such as race and sex; the tabulation under these heads being thus carried out by simply counting, without reading, the cards of different colours or shapes.

In recent years mechanical tabulation for census statistics has been perfected and is used in many countries of the world. The Superintendent, while on leave in England in 1930, had an opportunity of seeing the machines in operation at Somerset House, London. As a means of transferring information from schedules

to cards, the cards have holes punched in them, the relative positions of such holes defining the individual answers to the questions asked. The cards consist of several sets of columns of numbers, and holes are punched over the numbers corresponding to the coded figure of the answer given. Each answer must, therefore, have its special code figure. In London the work of punching the cards is done mainly by women and it was amazing to see the speed and accuracy to which they had attained. The cards, when punched, are sorted and tabulated by an electrical machine.

Mechanical tabulation was not adopted in Hong Kong for two reasons. The machines are very costly and the expense would not have been justified in the present state of the finances of the Colony for the comparatively small number of people to be enumerated. Moreover, though the machines are errorless, it was considered that the possible errors in coding and punching the cards by local temporary staff would be very numerous.

In default, then, of the expensive machinery necessary for code-punching and electrical sorting, the Hong Kong census statistics have been arrived at by hand sorting of cards, on to which the information from the schedules had been transferred by differences in colour, differences in shape, by transcription, by abbreviation and by code numbers. The slips or cards used were as follows:—

	<i>Male Card.</i>	<i>Female Card.</i>
	<b>D</b>	<b>D</b>
	Form No. ....	Form No. ....
3. Conjugal Condition.	3.....	3.....
4. Age.	4.....	4.....
5. Birthplace.	5.....	5.....
6. Nationality.	6.....	6.....
8. Length of Residence.	8.....	8.....
9. Ability to read and write "Mother Tongue".	9.....	9.....
10. Ability to read and write English.	10.....	10.....
11. Ability to speak English.	11.....	11.....
12. Occupation.	12.....	12.....
13. Industry.	13.....	13.....
	.....	.....

The Enumeration District Number, and Form Number were entered for purposes of checking in case it was necessary to refer back to the original form or schedule.

A line was given for the reply to each question except No. 7 (Race) which was determined by the Colour of the card. Sex was similarly determined by having the top right-hand corner cut off in the case of all females.

Races were denoted by using cards of the following colours:—

White	—	Chinese
Pink	—	Europeans
Green	—	Indians
Blue	—	Local Portuguese
Yellow	—	Eurasians
Orange	—	Japanese
Red	—	All other races

In the case of the pink (Europeans) and red ("Others") cards the several races included in these groups had to be separately entered after Nationality on line 6.

Married, Single, Widowed or Divorced was denoted by abbreviations M. S. W. or D. one line 3.

Age, line 4, was of course entered in figures.

Birthplaces on line 5 had to be entered in full, but abbreviations could be used for the main Nationalities (Line 6). Length of Residence (Line 8) was again a matter of figures, and Educational Attainments (Lines 9, 10, and 11) were denoted by a cross (X) for possession and a zero (O) if absent.

Occupations and Industries (Lines 12 and 13) required to be coded. The classification recently approved for the United Kingdom was adopted with a few modifications to suit local conditions. The items were numbered from 1 to 535 in the case of Occupations and 1 to 413 in the case of Industries. It took some time before the posting clerks became familiar with the code and the copying out of the cards required a considerable period, not being completed until nearly the end of July. The use of the codes, however, greatly facilitated the sorting of the cards into the various Industries and Occupations.

After reducing the information on the schedules to figures and letters on coloured cards—a slow and painstaking process—the handling of the cards to obtain tabulated information is rapid and leaves comparatively little scope for error.

#### (4) STAFF EMPLOYED AND COST OF THE CENSUS.

Four clerks of the permanent Junior Clerical Service were seconded for duty in the Census Office from January, 1931. These clerks proved an excellent backbone to the temporary clerks engaged for the period of the Census only.

Thirty-two posting clerks were engaged from the Census Date. They carried out their duties fairly satisfactorily; there were two dismissals, one discharge, and five resignations during the seven months for which they were engaged. There was, however, a great deal of absence through sickness and much time was lost on that account. An additional eight were engaged from the beginning of August to make up for the time lost.

The cost of the Census was as follows, exclusive of the cost of printing which was most excellently done at the Gaol, and of the salaries of the permanent officers seconded for the work:—

Cost of Enumeration - - - - -	-\$ 38,510.44
Rent of Office, Furniture and Installation of Electric Light, Fans and Telephone - - - - -	6,653.78
Stationery, Advertisements, Elec- tric Light and Incidentals - - - - -	2,288.60
Office Attendant and Messenger - - - - -	369.63
Posting Clerks - - - - -	9,145.69
Total - - - - -	-\$ 56,968.14

This works out at 6.7 cents per head of population enumerated.

Part of this expenditure, for example on furniture and on light and fan fixtures, is however recoverable, as most of the furniture and fixtures will be of further use to other departments.

Part II.

AREA OF THE COLONY, BUILDINGS, DWELLINGS  
AND FAMILIES.

The area of Hong Kong Island, including Green Island and Aplichau, is 32 square miles; that of Kowloon to the old boundary is 3 square miles and the New Territories extend to an area of 356 square miles;—a total of 391 square miles. New Kowloon as defined by Ordinance comprises 15.70 square miles so that Kowloon and New Kowloon have an area of 18.70 square miles. The areas of smaller divisions of the City of Victoria and of the Kowloon Peninsula were kindly supplied by the Superintendent of Surveys and have been employed in a later portion of this report in calculating the density of population in specified areas.

In enumerating the buildings and dwellings of the population one floor in a tenement house was considered to be one dwelling, though as each floor is separated into three or four divisions (by cubicles &c.) more than one family usually occupied one floor. It was unfortunately impossible to obtain statistics of the number of families in the Colony in 1931; such figures were given in 1901, 1906, and 1911, but were omitted in 1921. On this occasion the instructions given to the enumerators were perhaps not clear enough and the omission was made in so many districts that the remaining figures had to be discarded also.

The following table gives the number of buildings and dwellings in each Health District, excluding Naval and Military property:—

Table I.

	Inhabited Houses	Unoccupied Houses	Houses in course of erection	Buildings not used as dwellings.
North Point to Shauiwan.	3,026	248	6	60
H. D. 1.	2,651	358	23	38
1A	1,474	317	83	18
2A	1,478	228	4	6
2	2,871	241	—	20
3	2,336	357	—	10
4	2,817	98	2	112
5	1,672	48	1	36
6	1,495	56	—	78
6A	567	14	—	5
7A	735	34	—	7
7	1,369	58	1	64
8	2,372	116	4	114
9	2,824	162	2	133
10	2,538	411	19	82
10A	1,220	146	3	47
Hill District	283	10	3	3
South of Island	1,977	180	10	14
Total Hong Kong	33,705	3,082	161	847
H. D. 11	2,577	169	20	60
12	3,733	277	6	71
13	2,482	155	3	39
14	3,049	172	49	40
15	3,514	426	5	77
16	4,786	442	75	137
17	3,504	258	101	166
Total Kowloon	23,645	1,899	259	590
Total Hong Kong & Kowloon.	57,350	4,981	420	1,437

As Summary Books were not employed in the New Territories, it has been impossible to obtain figures of the buildings there. Similarly, no record was kept by the enumerators of the number of boats from which they obtained particulars of the population afloat.

The great majority of the houses in Health Districts 1A, 2A, the lower part of 2, 4, 5, 6, 6A, 7A, 8, 9, 10, and the lower parts of 10A, are tenement houses of 3 or 4 stories and in a few cases 5 stories.

A detailed examination of the buildings in each area of the Colony is essential at a Census to ensure the complete enumeration of the population. An opportunity is also provided by this examination for the collection of data regarding the housing accommodation of the people. The time of preparation in 1931 was too short to enable this examination to be done except in the urban area. The work should be commenced at an earlier date on the next occasion.

---

Part III.

POPULATION.

(1) DEFINITION OF POPULATION.

The population consists of all persons who were enumerated as being alive and present within the Colony of Hong Kong at midnight, March 7-8, 1931, persons on board vessels which were in port on that night, persons who were on craft of any kind in the waters of the Colony on March 7 or 8 and, in a few outlying areas, persons living on floating craft who are normally within the waters of the Colony and were within these waters at some period within 10 days before the Census Night (that is, though they might actually have been elsewhere on Census Night). The population, therefore, comprises visitors as well as residents, persons of British and alien nationalities, civilians and non-civilians, and in all tables the totals for the Colony refer, unless specifically defined, to the aggregate population so described.

As usual it was the *de facto* population that was enumerated. It would, perhaps, be interesting to find out the number of persons who claim Hong Kong as their normal place of residence by asking a question on that head, but while the temporary residents and visitors would thus be eliminated, there would be no means of obtaining particulars of permanent residents of the Colony who might be absent on Census Night. It is impossible, therefore, to carry out a *de jure* enumeration. A judicious selection of the census date usually makes it possible, however, to secure figures substantially equivalent to the normal population except in so far as there is a constant coming and going between the Chinese mainland and the Colony with a balance sometimes one way and sometimes another. The date chosen for Hong Kong was fixed with special reference to Chinese New Year's Day and the Tsing Ming Festival. The first of these was on February 17, and the second on April 6, 1931. The date chosen, namely, March 7, was satisfactory though a date a week or a fortnight later might have been better. Returns from the Harbour Office and from the Kowloon-Canton Railway show that, while there was a balance outward of about 11,000 persons during the two weeks ending February 28, in the following week which ended on Census Day there was an inward balance of over 7,500 persons. The bulk, therefore, of those who had left the Colony for the Chinese New Year's holiday had probably returned.

As regards the population afloat normally based on Hong Kong, this, however, was not the case and the figures obtained are less than what would be expected. The fishing fleet and large cargo boats had been in port over Chinese New Year's Day, the crews had had their holiday, had probably spent all their money and they were off again to earn more. They were conspicuously absent on Census Night.

(2) POPULATION OF THE COLONY.

The total population enumerated as present in the Colony on the night of March 7, 1931, amounted to 849,751 persons, of whom 491,858 were males and 357,893 females.

The distribution of the population in the main divisions of the Colony is as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
Island of Hong Kong .....	247,967	162,954	410,921
Kowloon Peninsula .....	146,618	118,057	264,675
New Territories .....	50,147	48,758	98,905
Population Afloat .....	47,126	28,124	75,250
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	491,858	357,893	849,751
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

In 1911 and 1921 no Census was taken locally of the Naval and Military Establishments though both had been enumerated on previous occasions. There seems to be no valid reason for omitting the Navy when the Mercantile Marine is included. The Navy is stationed on Hong Kong and is longer present than individual ships of the Mercantile Marine whose presence in the Colony on the Census night is largely a matter of chance. The Army was also probably excluded on the grounds that individually the members are temporary residents only, but the Army as a body is always present and many civilians reside in Hong Kong for a shorter period than do most of the members of the Army.

For purposes of comparison with the 1921 figures, therefore, it is necessary to exclude the Navy, Army and Air Force. The following table gives the comparative figures for the civilian population only :

Table 2.

	1931			1921			Increase
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Island of Hong Kong .....	246,249	162,954	409,203	221,085	126,316	347,401	61,802
Kowloon Peninsula .....	144,963	118,057	263,020	74,698	48,750	123,448	139,572
New Territories .....	49,399	48,758	98,157	41,767	41,396	83,163	14,994
Population Afloat .....	41,969	28,124	70,093	45,307	25,847	71,154	Decrease 1,061
Totals .....	482,580	357,893	840,473	382,857	242,309	625,166	215,307

The increase of 215,307 in the Civilian population during the last decade is the largest that has ever taken place in the Colony during a similar period. Relatively, however, it is somewhat less than the corresponding figure for the previous decade. The increase from 1911 to 1921 was 168,427 or 36.87% on the figures for 1911; the present increase is 34.44% on the figures for 1921.

The urban area of the Colony has been divided by the Sanitary Department into Health Districts and these form convenient units for comparing the distribution of the population by smaller sections than the City of Victoria or Kowloon Peninsula. The term "City of Victoria" is now rarely used except on maps and in official returns as the urban area extends considerably beyond its boundaries. Unfortunately the boundaries of the Health Districts have been altered since 1921 and it is not possible to make a simple comparison. The enumeration districts were, however, so arranged as not to cross the boundaries of either the old or the new Health Districts and it is, therefore, possible to compare the numbers present within the old districts in 1921 and in the same areas in 1931.



The following tables give these comparative figures:—

(a) *Island of Hong Kong.*

**Table 3.**

ISLAND OF HONG KONG.

FORMER HEALTH DISTRICTS	1931			1921			Increase
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
North Point .....	7,368	5,150	12,518	2,304	804	3,108	9,410
New Reclamation, Praya East .....	4,603	3,718	8,321	—	—	—	8,321
No. 1. Causeway Bay, Bowrington and Wongneichong ...	13,352	13,774	27,126	9,977	8,162	18,139	8,987
1A & 2A Wanchai ...	16,824	12,922	29,746	16,643	10,313	26,956	2,790
2. Wanchai .....	18,566	14,441	33,007	16,291	11,356	27,647	5,360
							Decrease
3. Upper Levels .....	6,196	5,896	12,092	8,316	6,962	15,278	— 3,186
4. Central .....	29,732	16,014	45,746	28,108	15,728	43,836	1,910
5. Central .....	19,348	10,735	30,083	18,896	11,169	30,065	18
							Decrease
6. Sheung Wan and Taipingshan ...	18,776	8,588	27,364	20,103	8,368	28,471	— 1,107
7. Sheung Wan and Taipingshan ...	20,696	9,168	29,864	19,182	9,478	28,660	1,204
8. Saiyingpun—North of G.C.H. ....	20,715	7,315	28,030	19,748	7,103	26,851	1,179
9. Saiyingpun .....	26,639	19,683	46,322	26,992	16,267	43,259	3,063
10. West Point .....	23,125	21,339	44,464	16,207	12,195	28,402	16,062
Hill District (Peak) .....	2,389	1,030	3,419	1,994	607	2,601	818
Pokfulam .....	1,346	947	2,293	1,132	652	1,784	509
Aberdeen & Aplichau .....	3,473	2,152	5,625	2,548	1,369	3,917	1,708
Hong Kong Villages (other) .....	2,014	1,223	3,237	784	289	1,073	2,164
Shaukiwan .....	11,087	8,859	19,946	11,860	5,494	17,354	2,592
							Decrease
Totals .....	246,249	162,954	409,203	221,085	126,316	347,401	+ 66,095 — 4,293 + 61,802

The total increase in the Island of Hong Kong amounts to 61,802 persons or 17.79% on the figures for 1921. This is considerably less than the increase in the previous decade, which was 103,078 or 42.19% on the figures for 1911. It is difficult to give any satisfactory explanation of this relatively smaller increase in Hong Kong and, as will be seen later, a very much larger increase in the Kowloon Peninsula, except in very general terms.

There are no grounds for suggesting that the enumeration was better done in Kowloon than in Hong Kong and that there would be fewer omissions on that account. The system adopted in carrying out the enumeration was the same in both cases; the organisation was identical and might be expected to have functioned better on the Island than in Kowloon; so that if the figures for one area are as nearly correct as it is possible to obtain, the same is true of the other area.

Some of the central districts in Hong Kong are grossly overcrowded and have no doubt reached a saturation point. Rents are high in the centre of the town where the land has been subject to considerable speculation since the early days of the Colony and this, of course, is one of the causes of overcrowding. The land is so valuable that more and more is being devoted to business premises which house much fewer people, but obtain higher rents than tenement flats. There is room for development elsewhere in Hong Kong but only, it would appear, at greater distances from the business centres than is the case in Kowloon. It is likely also that preference is being shown to the modern ferro-concrete type of building recently erected in Kowloon, with more open space around it, over the old wooden building which still predominates in Hong Kong and is in many cases dark, dirty, rat-infested, and wholly surrounded by other buildings.

There appears, therefore, to have been a definite transfer of a portion of the population from Hong Kong to Kowloon, and Kowloon has, therefore, developed partly at the expense of Hong Kong. This is an expansion and wider distribution of the population that cannot but be welcomed.

All districts in Hong Kong, except two, show an increase, though in some cases the increase is comparatively small. It is interesting to note that the Praya East Reclamation already houses over 8,000 persons, and Wanchai, apart from this, has been increased by a further 8,150. There has been considerable development in Wongneichung Valley accounting for the increase there. Former Health District 3, which included the European business section of the town from Pedder Street to Garden Road, extended up the hill to Queen's Gardens and westwards above Caine Road to about Breezy Point, shows a decrease of over 3,000. Of this decrease 1,700 are non-Chinese and this is no doubt accounted for by the reduction in the number of hotels in this area; part of the Hong Kong Hotel, the King Edward Hotel and other hotels having given place to non-residential business premises. In the area above Caine Road the houses are somewhat old fashioned and seem to have lost their popularity. There is a tendency for rents to fall in this area and it would appear that tenants are leaving the locality to obtain more modern accommodation elsewhere.

A decrease is also shown in Health Districts 6 and 6A, the latter of which is the most densely populated area in Hong Kong. The decrease is mainly in Health District 6 where there are many Chinese hotels and boarding houses; these were comparatively empty on the Census date which was less than 3 weeks after the Chinese New Year's Day. Several houses were also demolished in this area recently, to accommodate a large Cinema Theatre.

There has been a large increase at West Point. There was considerable building activity in this area in the earlier years of the decade but for a long time the houses remained practically empty. They have now been filled up.

(b) *Kowloon Peninsula.*

**Table 4.**

KOWLOON PENINSULA.

FORMER HEALTH DISTRICTS	1931			1921			Increase
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
No. 11. Kowloon Point ...	10,241	6,259	16,500	7,749	4,506	12,255	4,245
11A. Hunghom .....	9,422	7,317	16,739	9,459	5,287	14,746	1,993
12. Yaumati .....	37,284	31,312	68,596	18,722	13,650	32,372	36,224
13. Mongkok .....	32,266	27,474	59,740	17,635	11,779	29,414	30,326
14. Taikoktsui and Shamshuipo ....	37,512	29,672	67,184	10,550	5,971	16,521	50,663
15. Hunghom Villages	6,601	5,026	11,627	5,465	3,188	8,653	2,974
Kowloon City .....	11,637	10,997	22,634	5,118	4,369	9,487	13,147
Totals .....	144,963	118,057	263,020	74,698	48,750	123,448	139,572

The total increase in Kowloon is 139,572 or 113.06% on the figure for 1921. This is a phenomenal increase and shows more clearly than any other aspect the enormous expansion that has taken place in Kowloon during the last ten years.

The greatest expansion has been in Yaumati, Mongkok, Shamshuipo, and Kowloon City.

In England and Wales in 1921 there were only 18 urban areas with a population exceeding 200,000 persons and 12 only exceeding 260,000. Kowloon, therefore, almost entirely urban, is now comparable in size with Nottingham (262,624) or Portsmouth (247,284) and is not far short of Newcastle-upon-Tyne where the population in 1921 was 275,000 persons.

(c) *New Territories.*

**Table 5.**  
NEW TERRITORIES.

	1931			1921			Increase
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
<i>North:—</i>							
Pingshan .....	6,339	6,321	12,660	6,099	5,354	11,453	1,207
Au Tau .....	6,394	6,483	12,877	6,136	5,749	11,885	992
Lok Ma Chow .....	2,218	2,159	4,377	1,839	1,787	3,626	751
Sha Tau Kok .....	4,257	4,684	8,941	3,624	4,733	8,357	584
Sheungshui .....	5,215	4,993	10,208	3,768	3,881	7,649	2,559
Taipo .....	6,479	6,205	12,684	4,505	4,631	9,136	3,548
Shatin .....	1,997	2,349	4,346	1,921	2,235	4,156	190
							Decrease
Saikung .....	3,370	4,215	7,585	4,553	5,299	9,852	2,267
<b>Totals Northern District...</b>	<b>26,269</b>	<b>37,409</b>	<b>73,678</b>	<b>32,445</b>	<b>33,559</b>	<b>66,114</b>	<b>7,564</b>
<i>South:—</i>							
Tsun Wan .....	3,143	2,192	5,335	2,582	2,321	4,903	432
Lantau .....	3,619	3,790	7,409	3,125	2,833	5,958	1,451
Ping Shan .....	1,033	680	1,713	—	—	—	1,713
Cheung Chau .....	3,180	2,297	5,477	2,978	2,059	5,037	440
Lamma Island .....	694	748	1,442	637	514	1,151	291
Po T'oi Group & Cheung Kwan O District .....	1,444	1,642	3,086	—	—	—	3,086
Other Islands .....	17	—	17	—	—	—	17
<b>Totals Southern District...</b>	<b>13,130</b>	<b>11,349</b>	<b>24,479</b>	<b>9,322</b>	<b>7,727</b>	<b>17,049</b>	<b>7,430</b>
<b>Totals New Territories ...</b>	<b>49,399</b>	<b>48,758</b>	<b>98,157</b>	<b>41,767</b>	<b>41,396</b>	<b>83,163</b>	<b>14,994</b>

The population of the Northern District is almost entirely agricultural and is more stable than any other section of the community. There is practically no immigration and the net increase is, therefore, the natural increase less the loss by emigration. The above table shows the population by Police Districts. There is an increase in all the districts except in Saikung. Part of this decrease is possibly due to unavoidable omissions as the area is inaccessible except by small foot-paths over the hills and by sea. Or it is possible that the area given under the Southern District as Po Toi Group and Cheung Kwan O District, for which there is no corresponding figure in the 1921 tables, was included on that occasion within the Sai Kung District. The area is, however, within the Southern District.

Grouping the two Districts the total increase is 14,994 or 18.03% on the figures for 1921.

(d) Population Afloat.

Table 6.

POPULATION, AFLOAT INCLUDING MERCANTILE MARINE & FOREIGN NAVIES.

	1931			1921			+	-
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Victoria Harbour .....	19,475	14,310	33,785	24,236	14,618	38,854	—	5,069
Shaukiwan .....	2,528	2,343	4,871	3,766	2,948	6,714	—	1,843
Stanley .....	560	419	979	163	112	275	704	
Aberdeen .....	3,590	3,158	6,748	4,543	3,381	7,924	—	1,176
Lamma Island .....	286	189	475	—	—	—	475	
Po T'oi Group to Port Shelter .....	3,019	2,122	5,141	2,574	1,337	3,911	4,528	
Sai Kung .....	388	350	738					
Sha Tin .....	61	45	106					
Tolo Harbour & Mirs Bay..	607	467	1,074					
Deep Bay & Lan Tau .....	815	565	1,380					
Tai O .....	1,166	834	2,000	2,000	1,894	3,894	—	1,894
Cheung Chau .....	4,041	3,004	7,045	2,056	1,496	3,552	3,493	
Tsun Wan .....	269	234	503	74	61	135	368	
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>36,805</b>	<b>28,040</b>	<b>64,845</b>	<b>39,412</b>	<b>25,847</b>	<b>65,259</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>414</b>
Mercantile Marine &c. ....	5,164	84	5,248	5,895	—	5,895	—	647
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>41,969</b>	<b>28,124</b>	<b>70,093</b>	<b>45,307</b>	<b>25,847</b>	<b>71,154</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,061</b>

Excluding the Mercantile Marine there is a small decrease shown in the population afloat of 414. There is a large decrease of over 5,000 in the population living on small craft within the harbour. There appears to be a tendency to abandon the large unwieldy cargo boat with a crew of from 15 to 25 persons in favour of the smaller junk, or lighter, or the steam launch. With a population that moves about so readily, increases or decreases in specific areas have, however, little meaning.

**Racial Distribution of the Population.**

The population has been grouped according to the main races represented in the Colony. It is not maintained that these "races" are exact ethnological divisions but they have been selected as suited to the circumstances of the Colony. The heading for "Race" was omitted in the Schedule in 1921 and it was, therefore, impossible to discover how many of the persons who claimed a particular nationality were from the homeland of that nation or were of different race from one or other of the Colonies or dependencies of the nation. The grouping has been made in order to facilitate this differentiation.

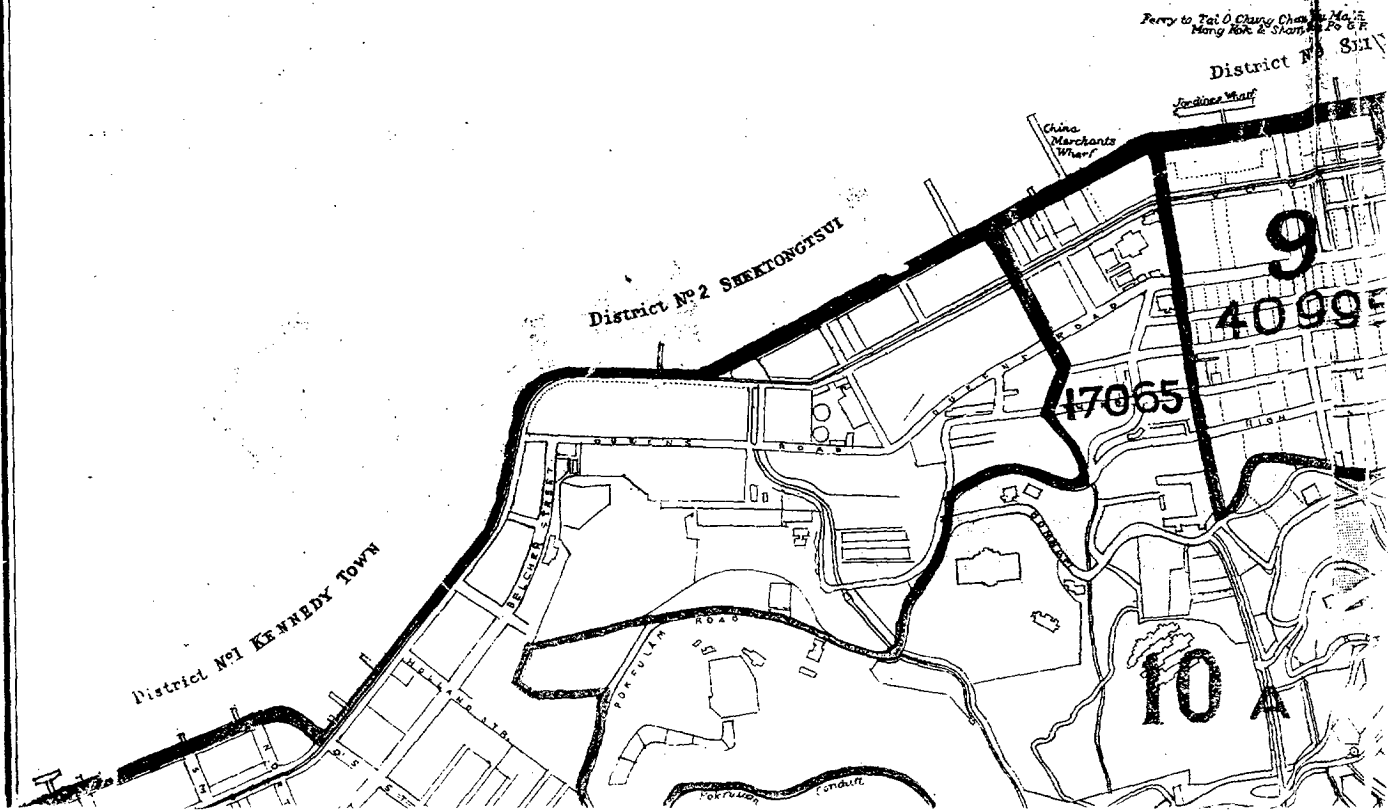
PLAN OF THE  
CITY OF VICTORIA  
HONG KONG.

(CORRECTED TO 1929)

Scale of  $\frac{3}{4}$  a Mile

Scale of Feet  
100 0 500 1000 1500

Electric Trams



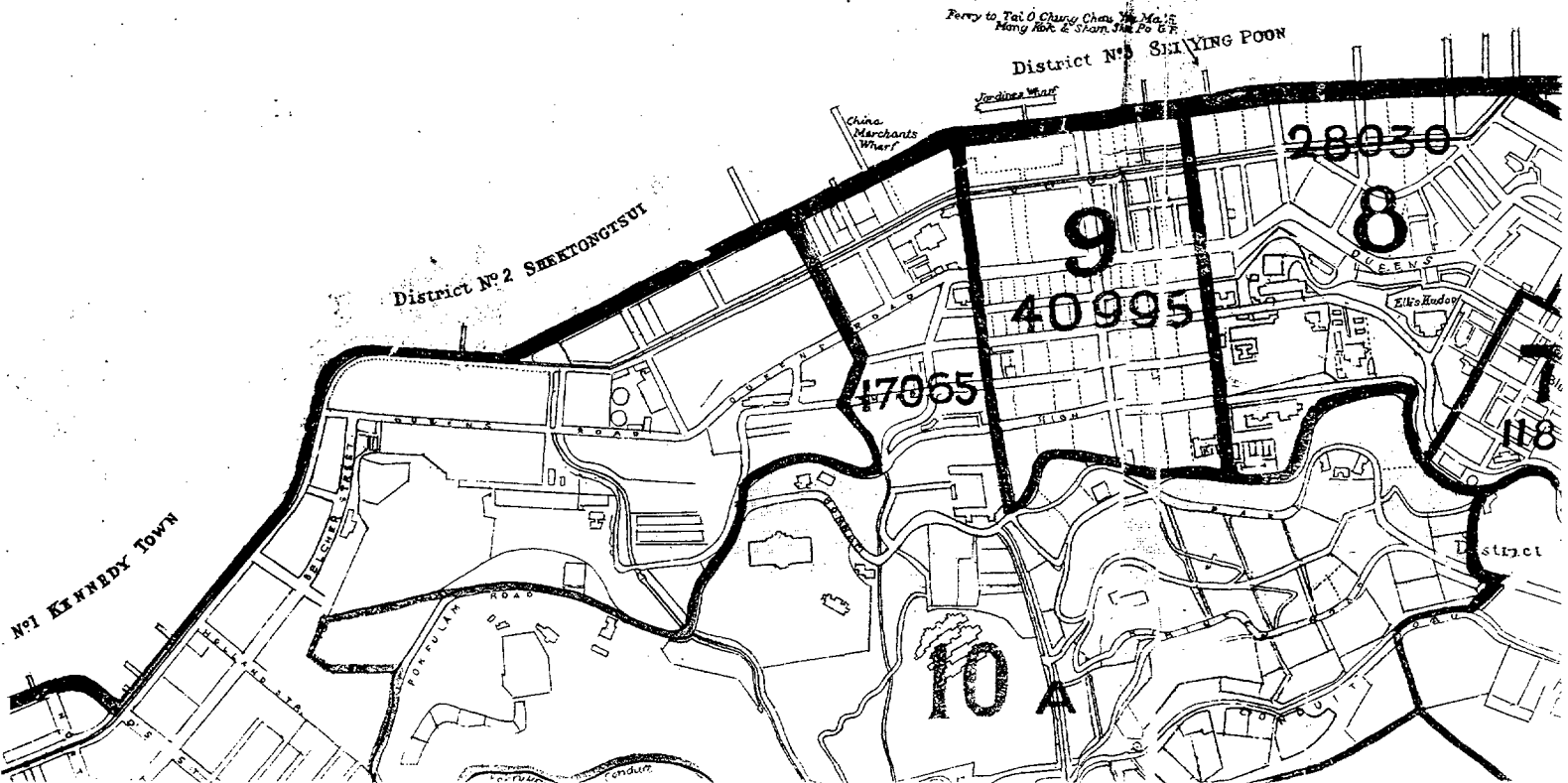
PLAN OF THE  
CITY OF VICTORIA  
HONG KONG.

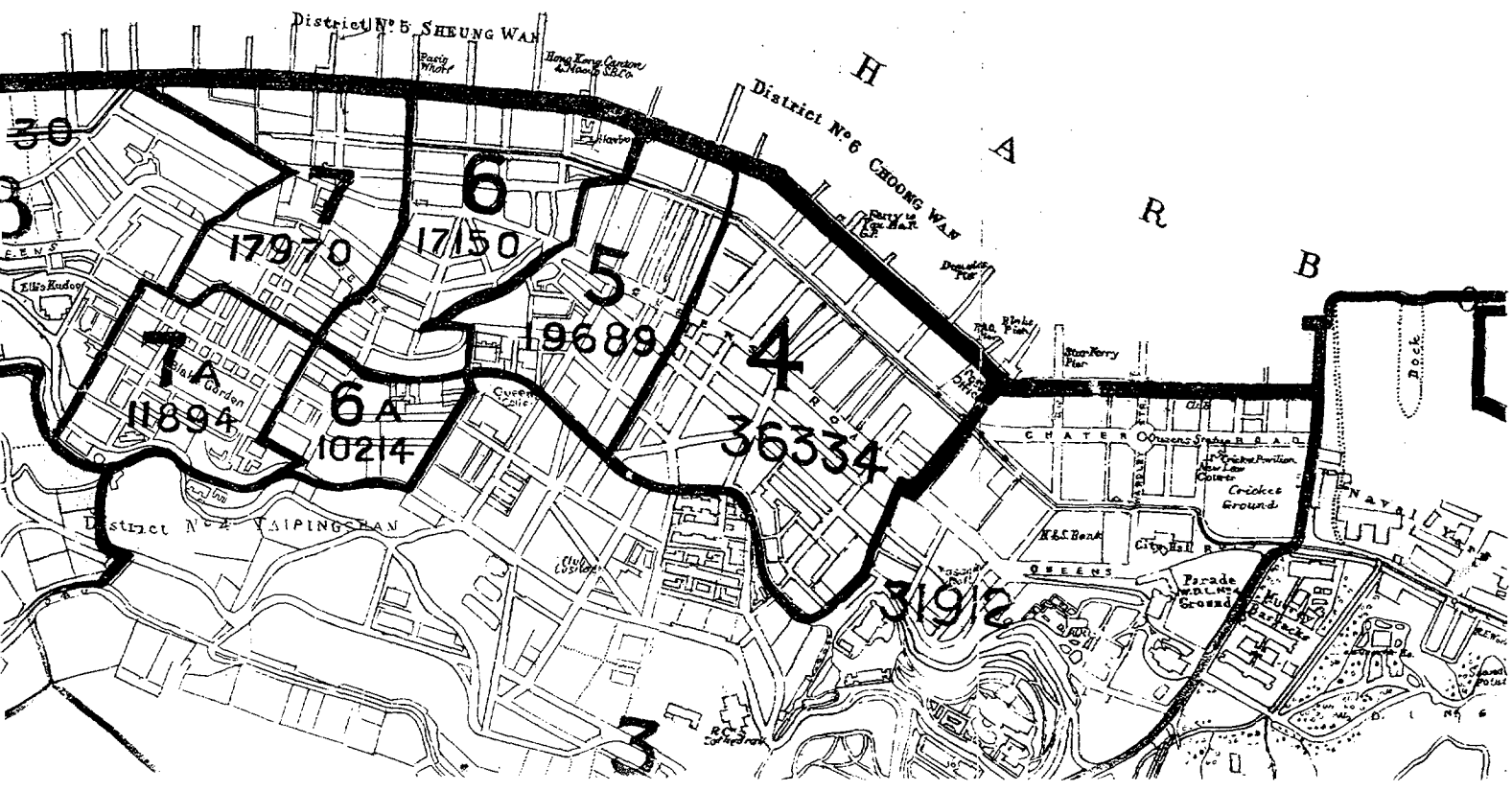
(CORRECTED TO 1929)

Scale of  $\frac{3}{8}$  a Mile

Scale of Feet  
100 0 500 1000 1500

Electric Trunkways





District No. 5 SHEUNG WAN

District No. 6 CHEUNG WAN

District No. 2 TAI PING LAM

H  
A  
R  
B

17970

17150

19689

7A  
11894

6A  
10214

4  
36334

31912

CHATER

QUEENS

K&S Bank

Parade Ground

Crickets Ground

NAVY

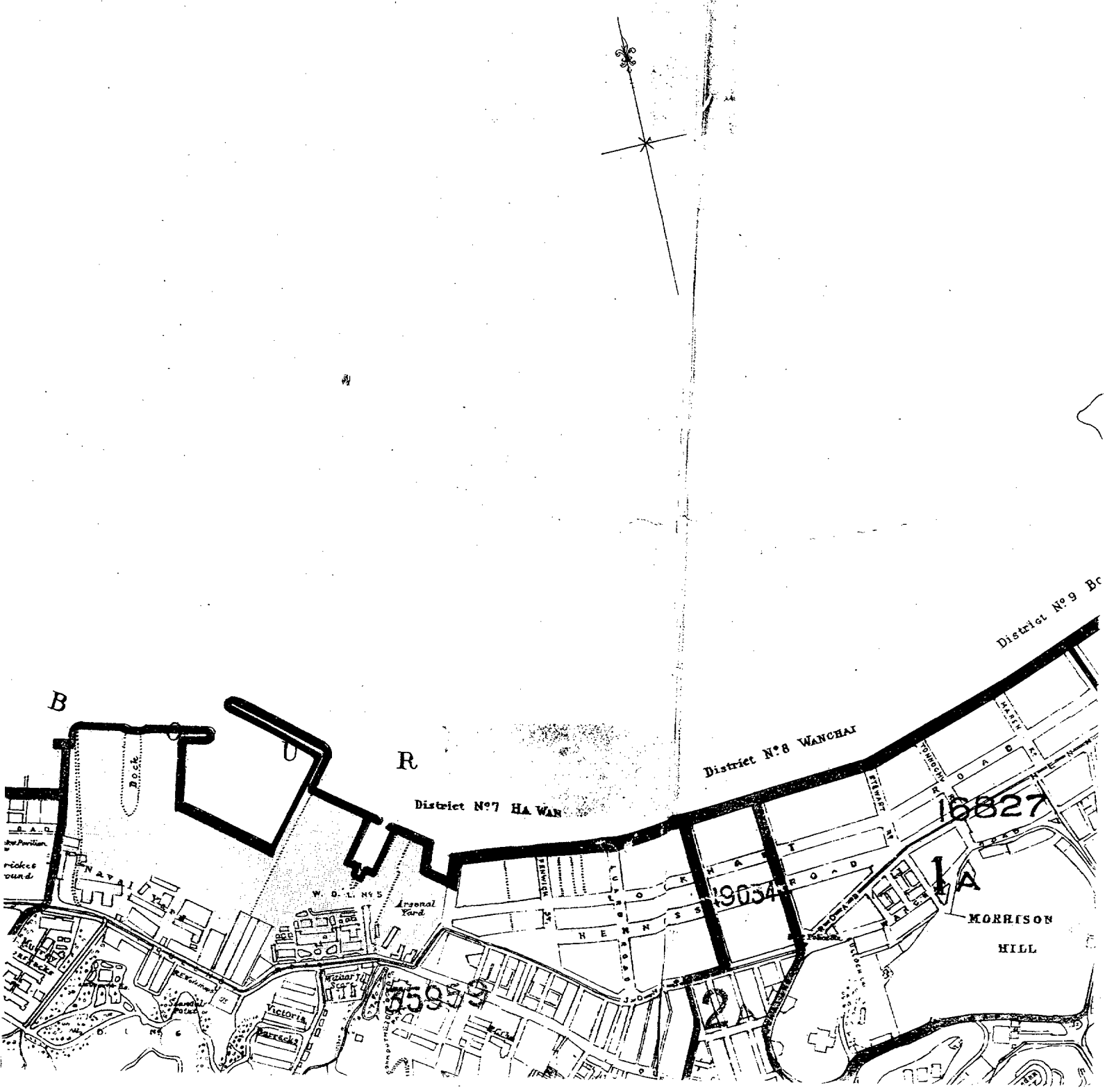
Rock

30

3

3

6



B

R

District No. 7 HA WAN

District No. 8 WANCHAI

District No. 9 MORRISON HILL

16827

19054

15953

2A

MORRISON HILL

Arsenal Yard

W. O. L. No. 5

Victoria

Market

rickes pond

see Pavilion

A.A.C.

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

see

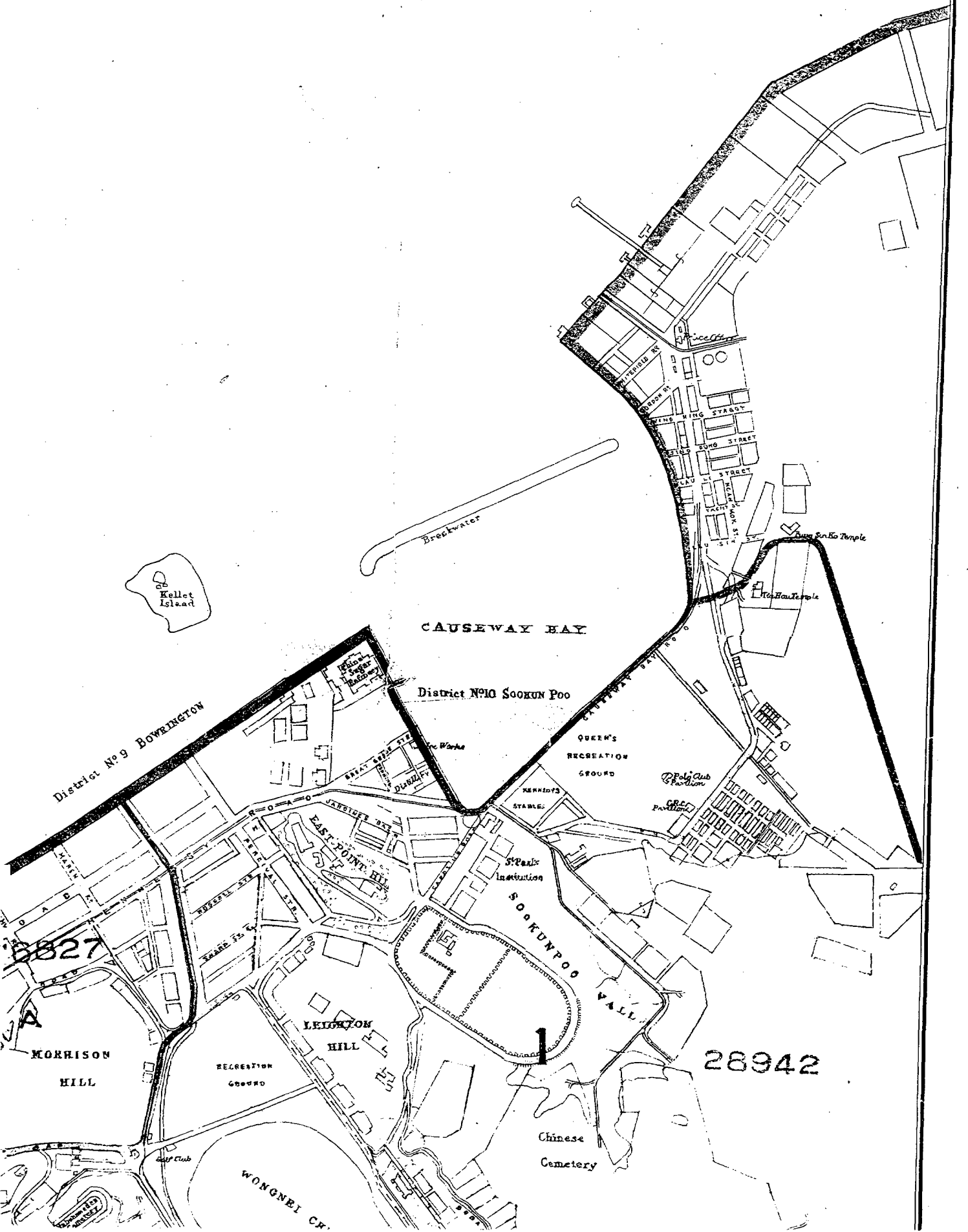
see

see

see

see



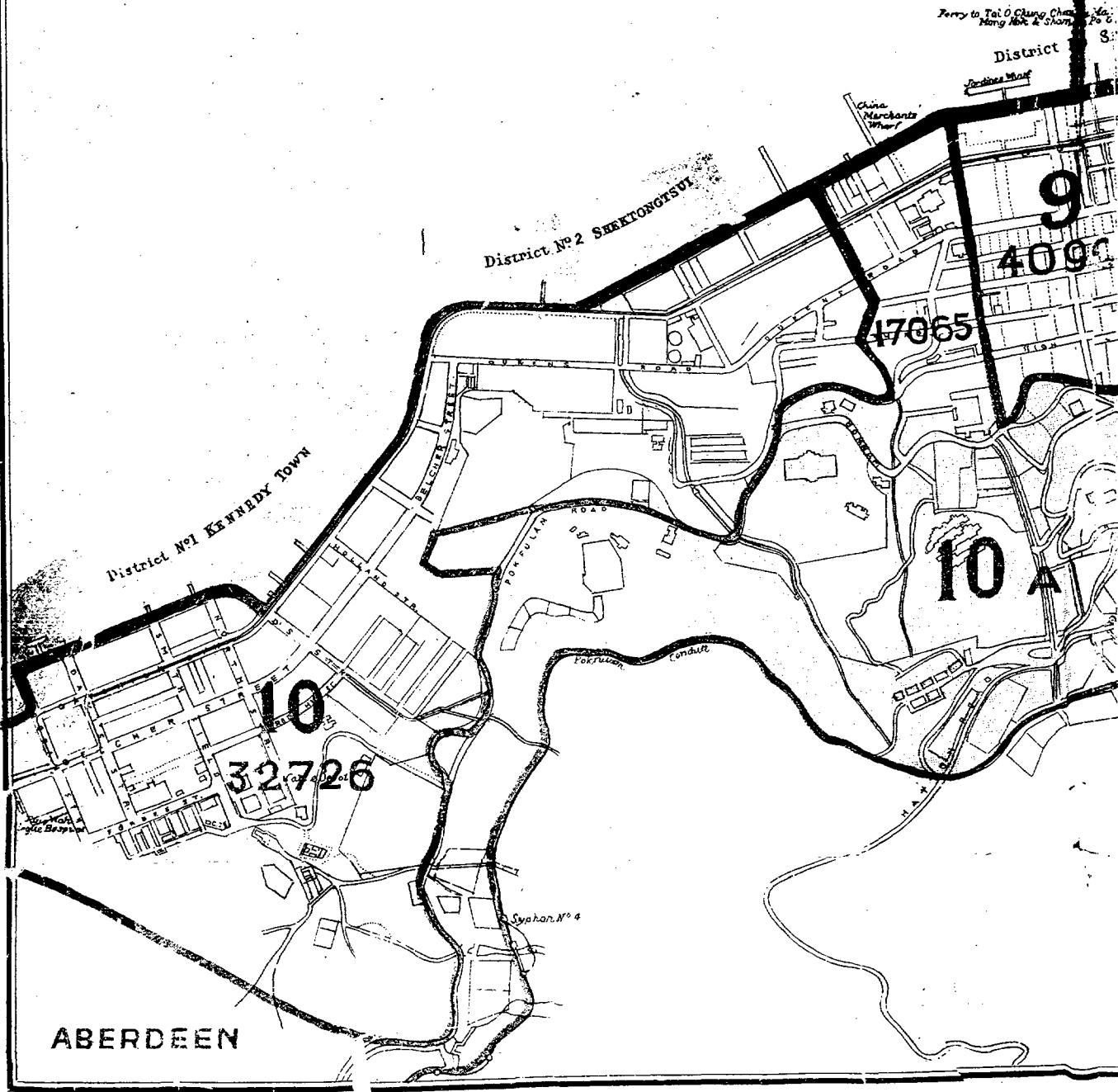


(CORRECTED TO 1929)

Scale of  $\frac{1}{4}$  a Mile

Scale of Feet

Electric Trammway

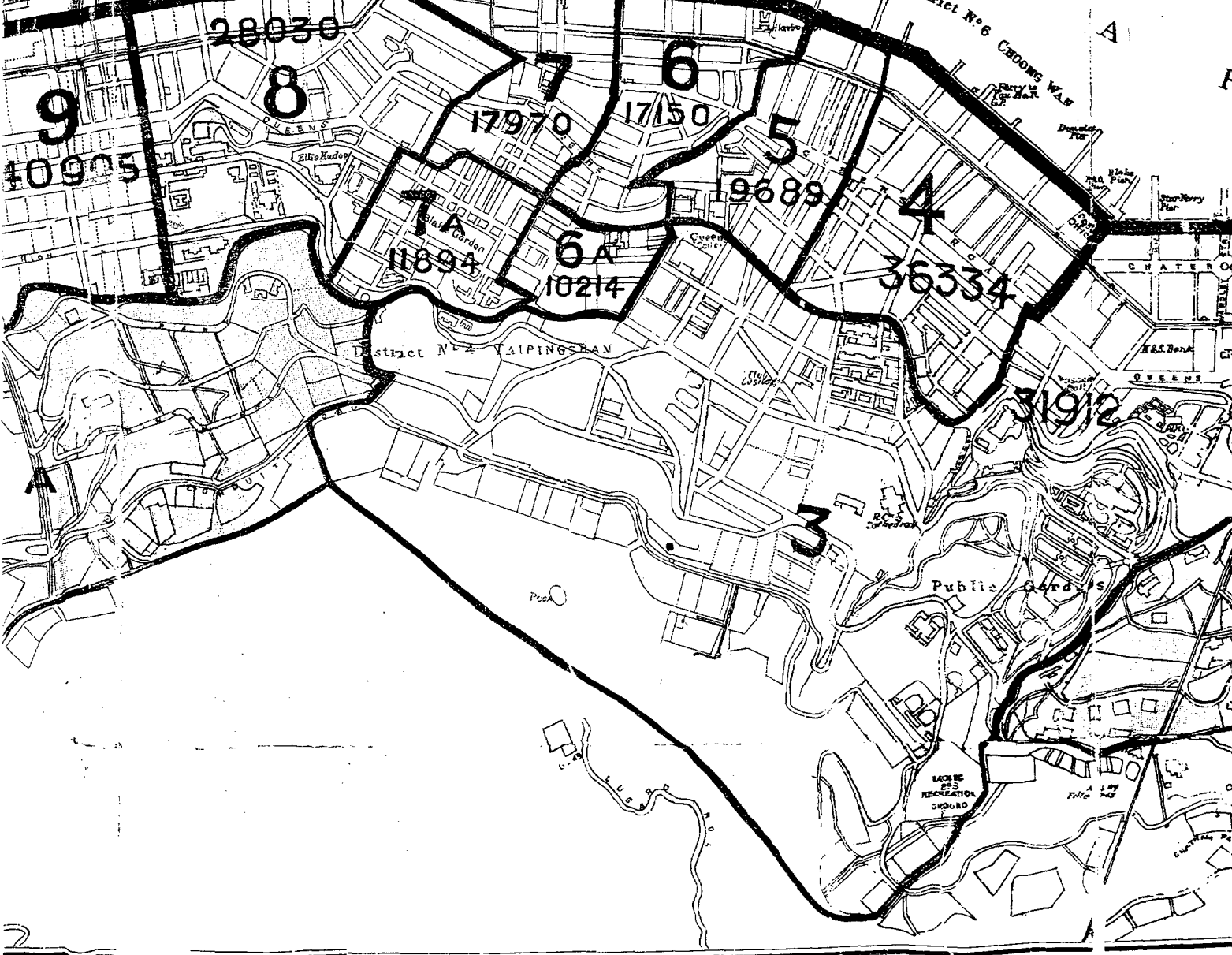


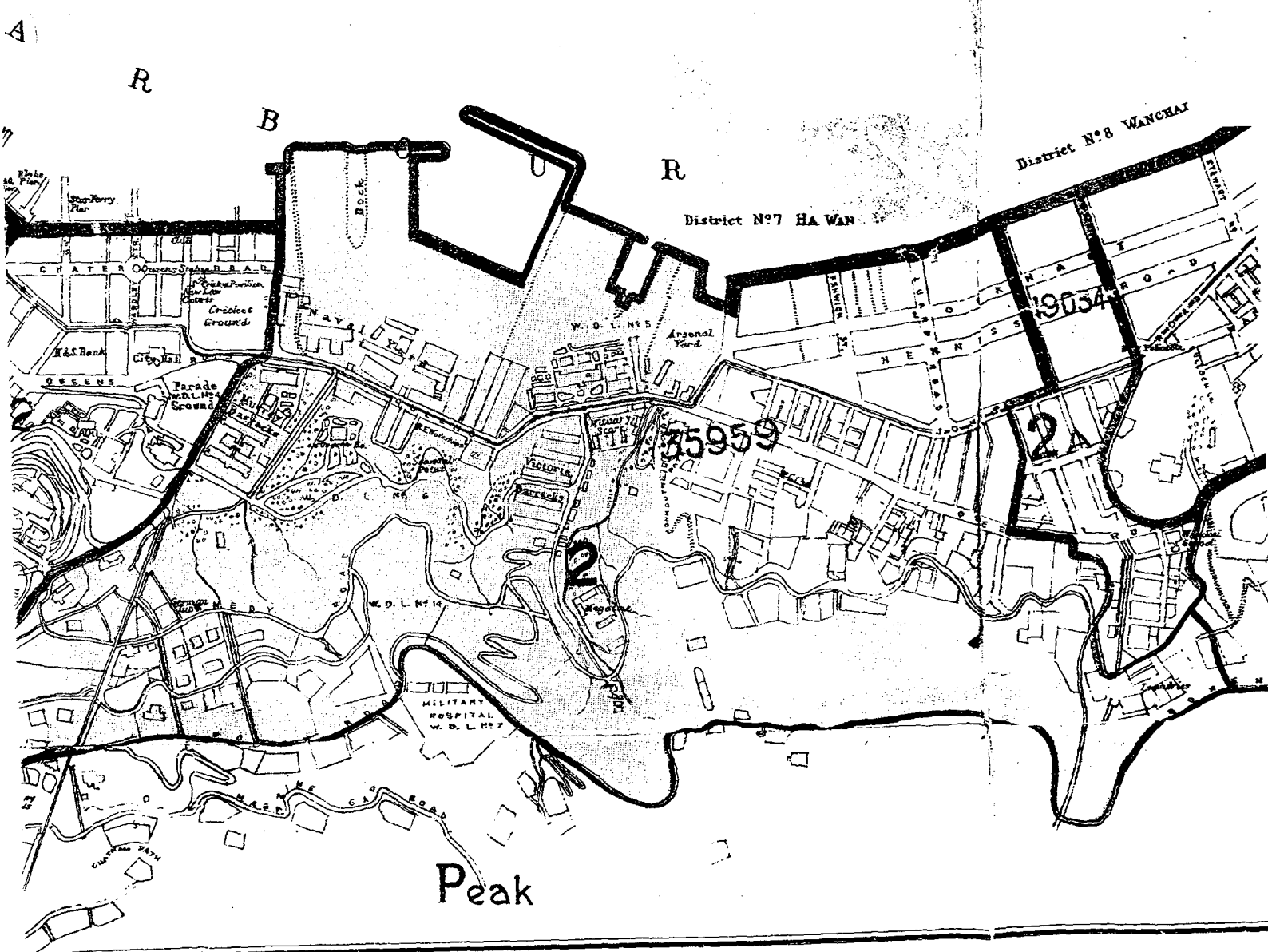
ABERDEEN

District No. 9 SHI YING POON

District No. 5 SHEUNG WAN

District No. 6 CHEONG WAN





R

B

R

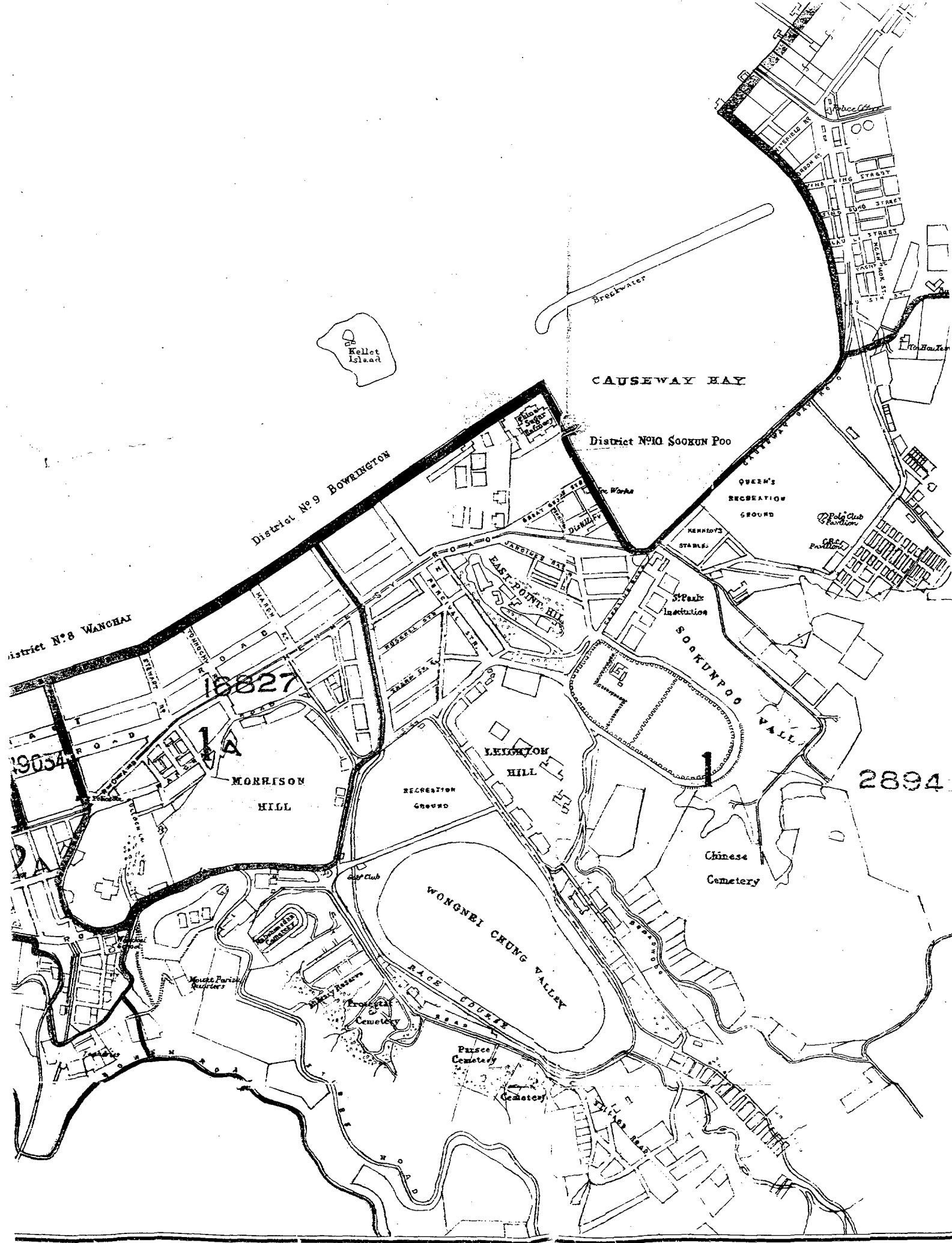
District N°8 WANCHAI

District N°7 HA WAN

35959

2A

Peak



District No. 8 WANCHAI

District No. 9 BOWRINGTON

CAUSEWAY BAY

District No. 10 SOOKUN POO

Kellet Island

18827

MORRISON HILL

RECREATION GROUND

LEIGHTON HILL

SOOKUNPOO VALLEY

2894

Chinese Cemetery

WONGNEI CHUNG VALLEY

RACE COURSE

Parade Cemetery

Cemetery

QUEEN'S RECREATION GROUND

KENNEDY'S STABLES

St. Paul's Cathedral

St. Paul's Institution

EAST POINT HILL

ROBERTS ROAD

FRANKLIN ROAD

WATERLOO ROAD

ST. PAUL'S STREET

ST. PAUL'S STREET

19054

1

1A

PA

PA

PA

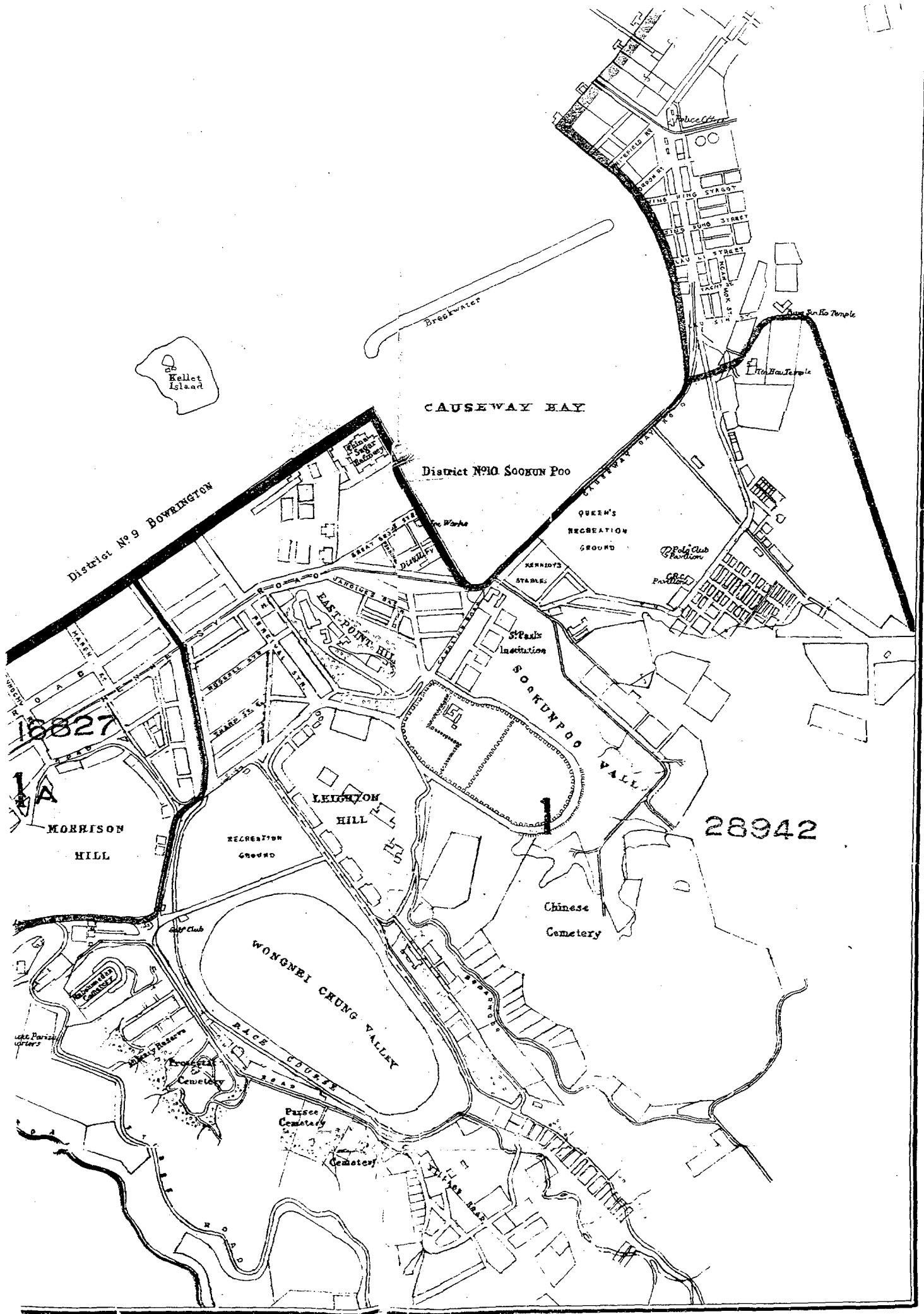
PA

PA

PA

PA

PA



Kelliet Island

CAUSEWAY BAY

District No. 10 SOOKUN POO

District No. 9 BOWRINGTON

QUEEN'S RECREATION GROUND

KENNEDY'S STABLES

St. Paul's Institution

SOOKUN POO VALLEY

18827

MORRISON HILL

LEIGHTON HILL

RECREATION GROUND

28942

Chinese Cemetery

WONGNEI CHUNG VALLEY

Protestant Cemetery

Burial Cemetery

Cemetery

WONGNEI CHUNG VALLEY

WONGNEI CHUNG VALLEY

WONGNEI CHUNG VALLEY

WONGNEI CHUNG VALLEY

WONGNEI CHUNG VALLEY

WONGNEI CHUNG VALLEY

WONGNEI CHUNG VALLEY

WONGNEI CHUNG VALLEY

WONGNEI CHUNG VALLEY

WONGNEI CHUNG VALLEY

WONGNEI CHUNG VALLEY

WONGNEI CHUNG VALLEY

WONGNEI CHUNG VALLEY

WONGNEI CHUNG VALLEY

WONGNEI CHUNG VALLEY

WONGNEI CHUNG VALLEY

WONGNEI CHUNG VALLEY

WONGNEI CHUNG VALLEY

WONGNEI CHUNG VALLEY

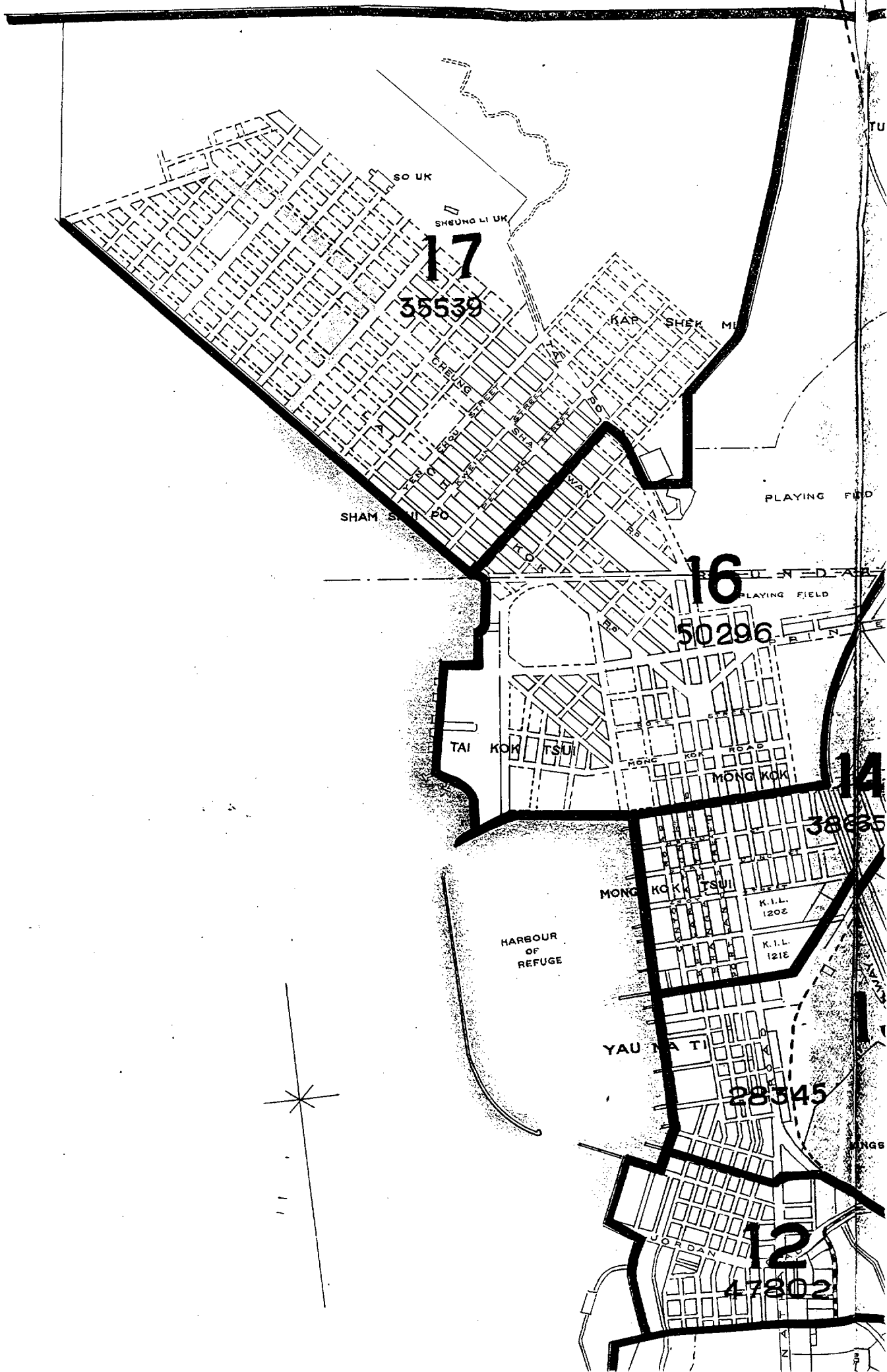
WONGNEI CHUNG VALLEY

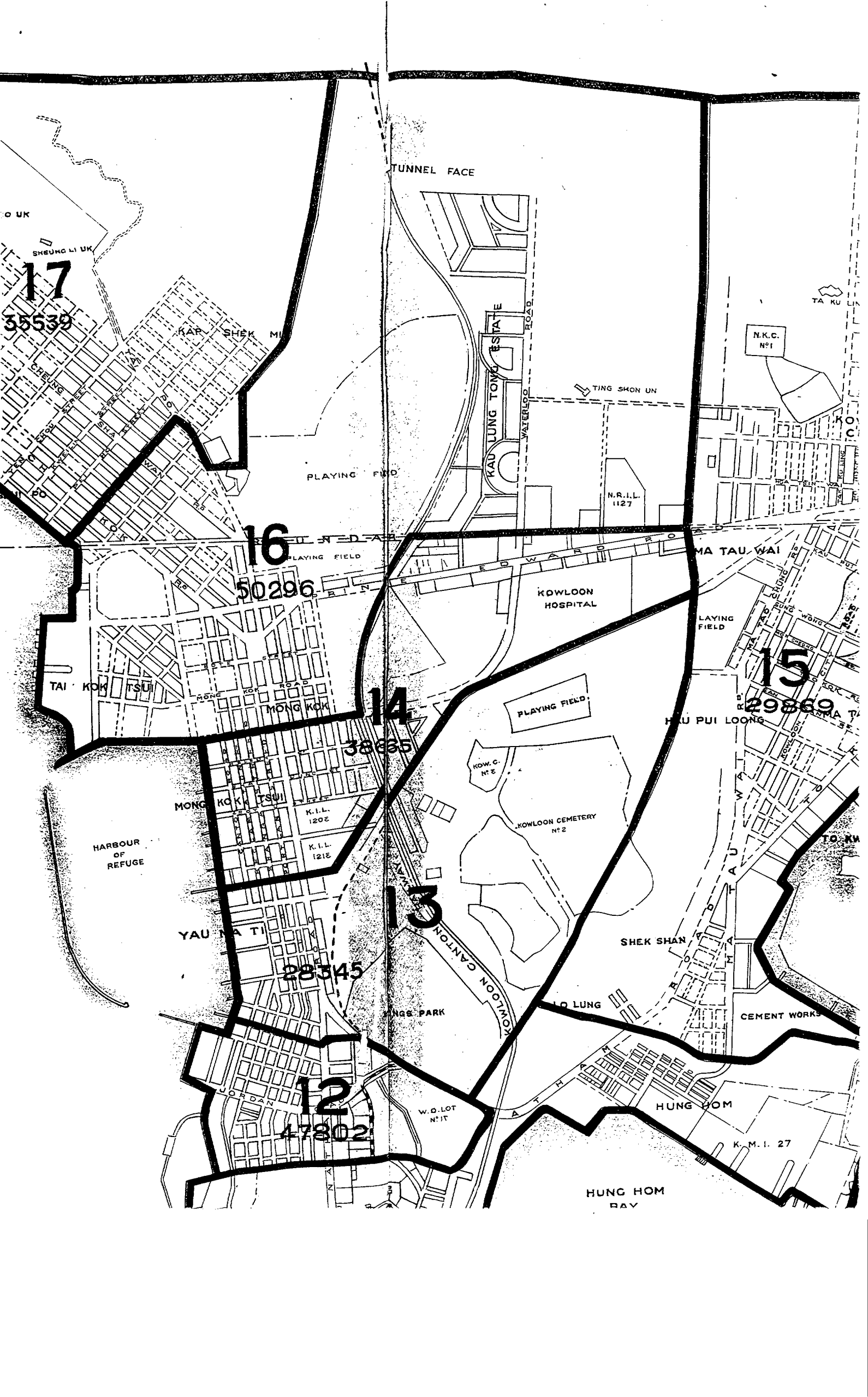
WONGNEI CHUNG VALLEY

WONGNEI CHUNG VALLEY

WONGNEI CHUNG VALLEY

WONGNEI CHUNG VALLEY





17  
35539

16  
50296

14  
38835

15  
29869

13  
28345

12  
47802

TUNNEL FACE

SHEUNG LI UK

KAP SHEK MI

PLAYING FIELD

KAU LUNG TOMBS ESTATE

N.R.L.L. 1127

TING SHON UN

N.K.C. No 1

TA KU UN

PLAYING FIELD

KOWLOON HOSPITAL

LAYING FIELD

TAI KOK TSUI

MONG KOK

PLAYING FIELD

HOU PUI LOONG

HARBOUR OF REFUGE

MONG KOK TSUI

K.I.L. 120E

K.I.L. 121E

KOW.C. No 2

KOWLOON CEMETERY No 2

YAU MA TI

KOWLOON CANTON NOODLES

SHEK SHAN

OLD LUNG

CEMENT WORKS

KINGS PARK

W.D. LOT No 11

HUNG HOM

K.M.I. 27

HUNG HOM BAY





N.K.C. No. 1

KOWLOON CITY

KOWLOON BAY

15

29869

TO KWA WAN

TO KWA WAN ISLAND

CEMENT WORKS

K.M.I. 27

CNUK UN

TAI TAN TSUN

SHEUNG UN LING

PO KONG

NGA LU TAU

HA UN LING

TA KU LING

KAK HANG TSUN

NGA TSIN WA

SHA TI UN

NGAU CHE WAN

PAR UK TSA

LO LIG PO

MA TAU WAI

KAU PUI SHEK

LAYING FIELD

U PUI LOONG

MA TAU KOK

NG YOM

AN

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

0

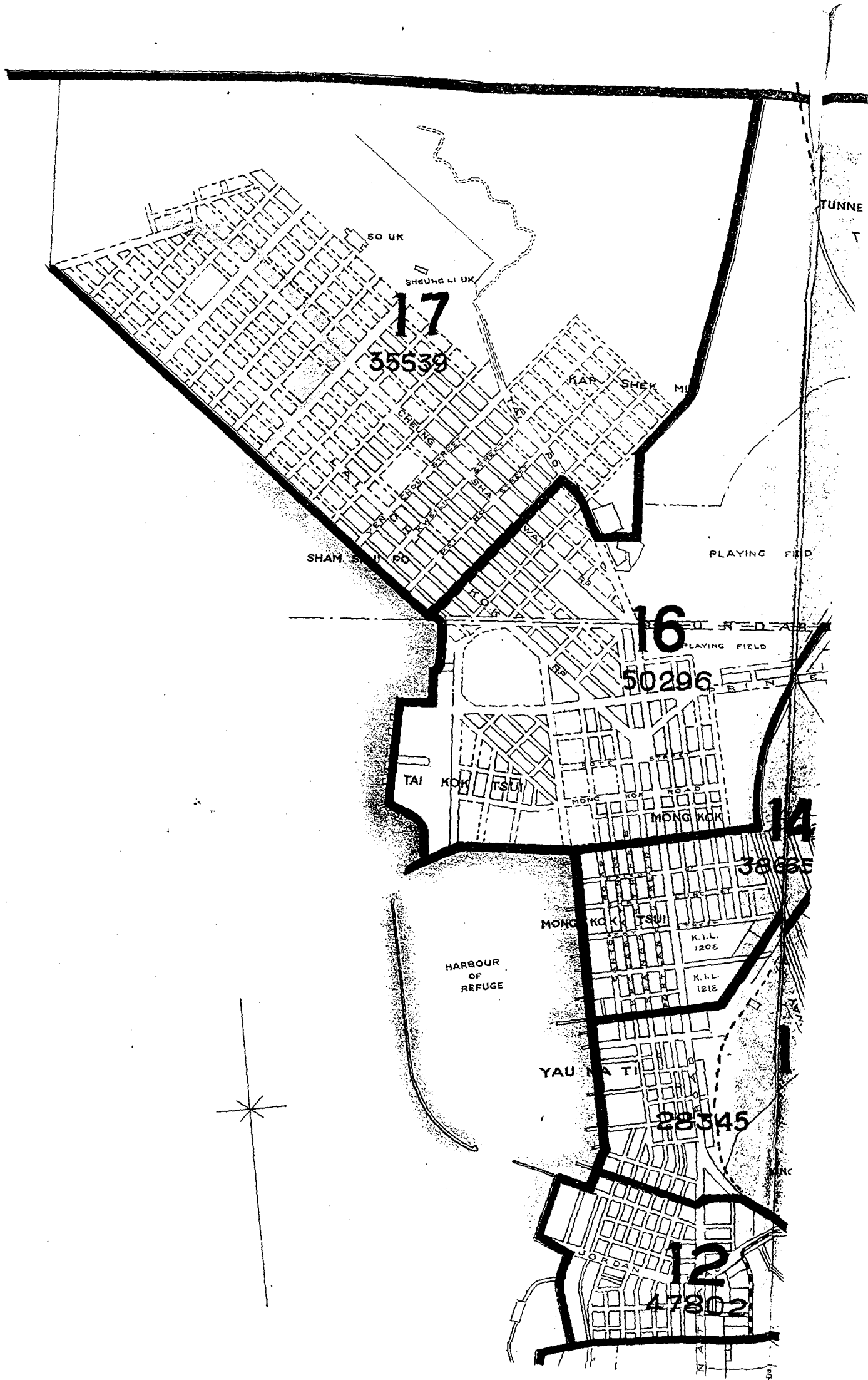
0

0

0

0

0



16

50296

14

38865

13

28345

12

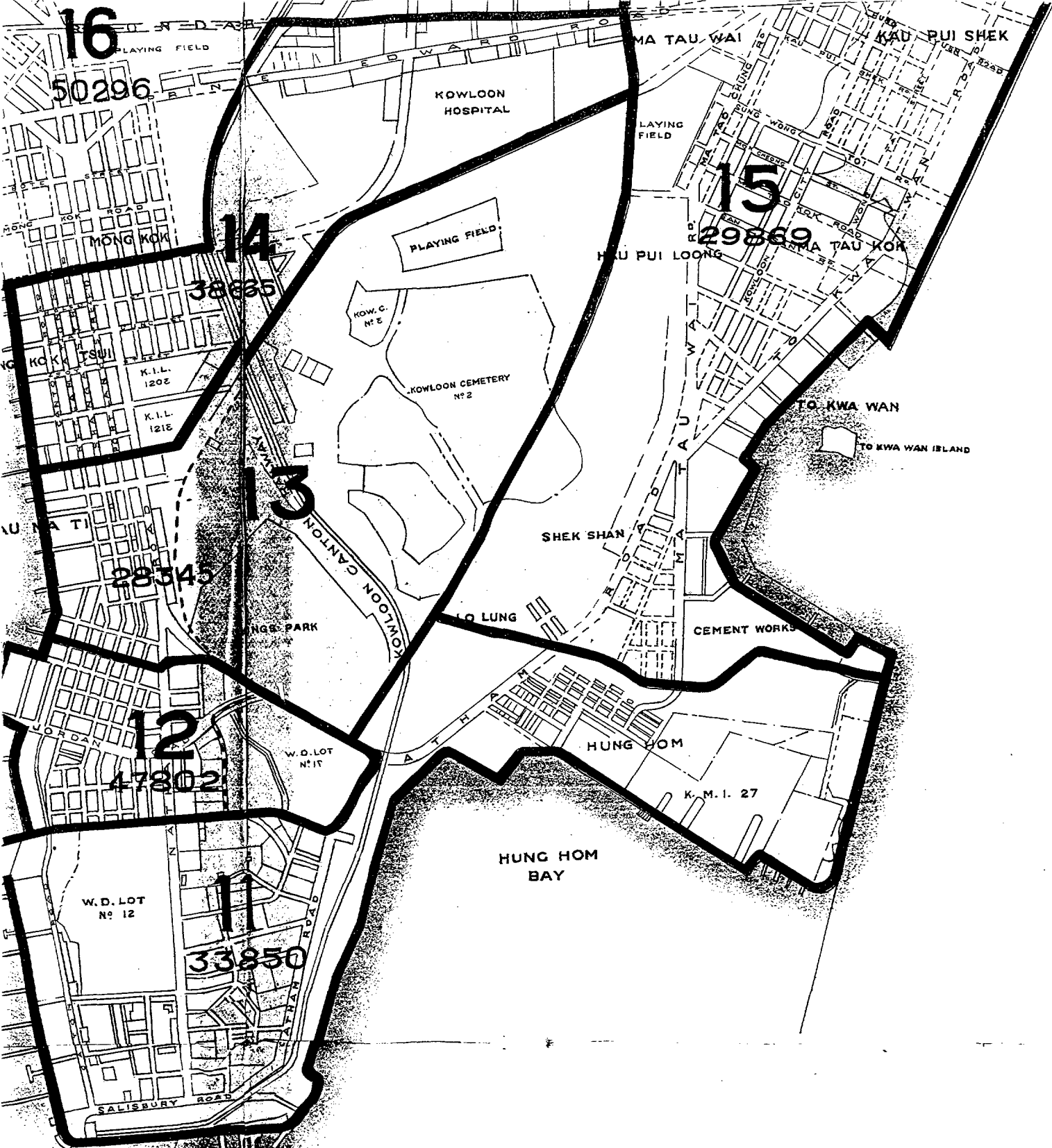
47802

11

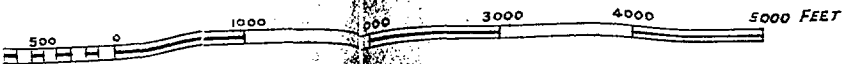
33850

15

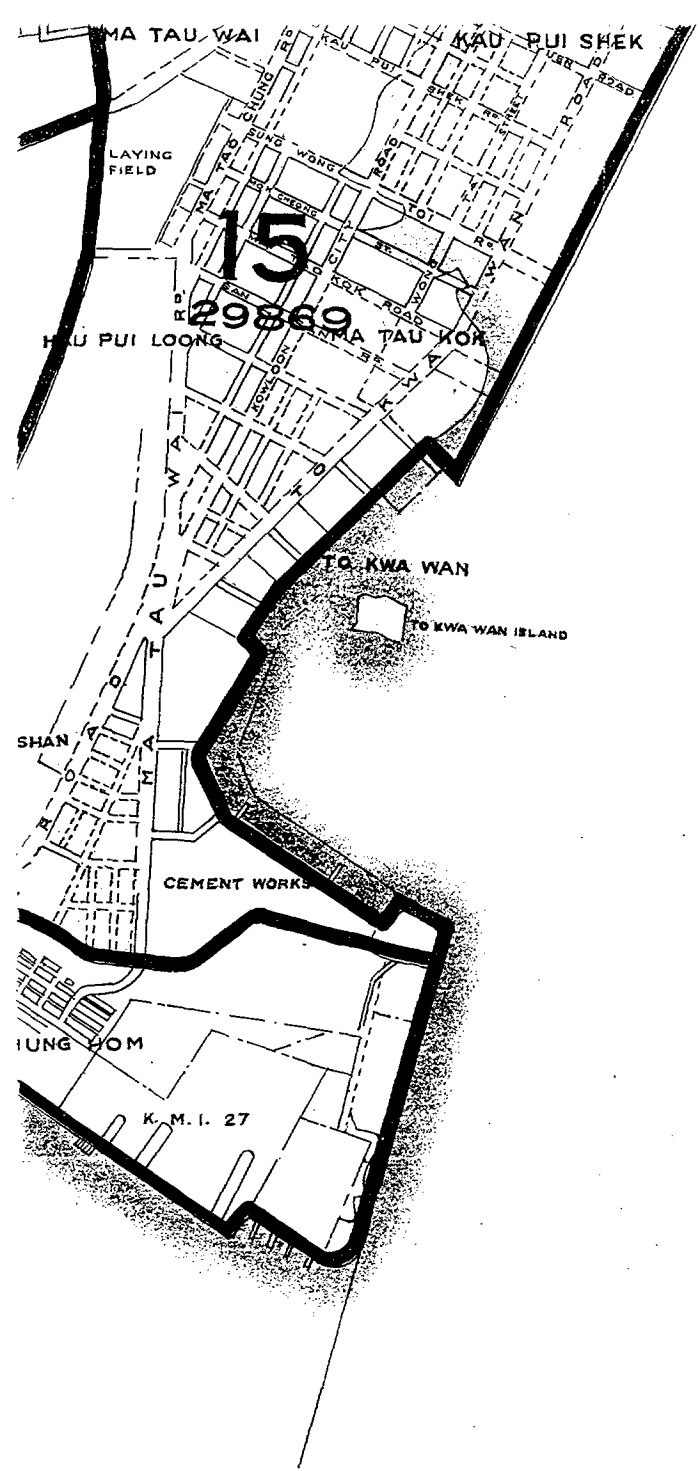
29869



SCALE 1400 FT = 1 INCH.



KOWLOON BAY



Tables are given showing the distribution of the total population (*i.e.* they include the Defence Forces in the Colony) according to the present Health Districts and divided into the main races.

(a) *Island of Hong Kong.*

Map A shows the division of the urban area into Health Districts.

**Table 7.**

Health Districts & Other Areas.	Chinese.		Europeans.				Troops
	M.	F.	British Races.		Other European Races & U.S.A.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	
North Point to Shaukiwan.	17,239	13,155	200	165	7	3	
No. 1	13,559	13,854	280	232	30	54	
1A	8,824	7,282	53	25	26	19	
2A	10,866	8,018	8	5	1	—	
2	18,583	14,265	1,281	301	39	39	
3	15,612	14,353	303	176	100	146	
4	24,659	11,422	22	7	—	11	
5	13,720	5,950	—	1	—	4	
6	13,478	3,659	4	2	1	3	
6A	5,287	4,922	—	—	—	—	
7A	6,499	5,205	11	2	—	—	
7	14,050	3,917	2	—	—	—	
8	20,651	7,268	25	31	4	1	
9	23,961	17,011	1	1	1	—	
10	16,553	16,019	11	8	7	—	
10A	8,900	7,812	92	78	30	5	
Hill District .....	1,821	472	853	475	66	74	
<b>Total Urban Area .....</b>	<b>234,262</b>	<b>154,584</b>	<b>3,146</b>	<b>1,509</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>359</b>	
Pokfulam Road & Village..	1,258	897	26	17	51	31	
Telegraph Bay & Victoria Road .....	208	190	5	1	7	2	
Aberdeen .....	2,223	1,254	5	4	—	—	
Aplichau .....	1,243	890	—	—	—	—	
Little Hong Kong, Deep Water Bay, Repulse Bay & Wong Chuk Hang .....	723	236	51	39	18	17	
Stanley .....	465	335	7	9	—	—	
Taitam, Shek O to Lyemun .....	481	359	163	32	13	1	
<b>Total South of Island .....</b>	<b>6,601</b>	<b>4,161</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>51</b>	
<b>Total Island of Hong Kong</b>	<b>240,863</b>	<b>158,745</b>	<b>3,403</b>	<b>1,611</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>410</b>	

The main areas occupied by non-Chinese are Quarry Bay, Health District No. (Happy Valley), Health District 1A (around Morrison Hill), Health District 2 (Kennedy Road, MacDonnell Road and Bowen Road), and in this district there are members of the Defence Forces to the number of 1,031, Health District 3 (Queen's Gardens and Conduit Road), Health District 10A (The University) and the Hill District (where also there are 385 troops). The south of the Island has also a proportionately large non-Chinese population amongst which are 201 troops.

in-  
icts

European & U.S.A.	Eurasians.		Local Portuguese.		Indians.		Japanese.		Other
	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	
3	31	25	13	18	113	29	11	3	4
54	37	44	57	92	287	212	28	31	71
19	12	21	38	57	122	93	79	70	44
—	—	—	—	—	9	3	53	57	7
39	42	24	61	83	277	34	474	369	53
146	35	101	210	257	344	33	96	74	41
11	4	2	1	4	87	12	37	46	6
4	—	—	1	—	10	2	1	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
—	3	1	—	—	130	43	—	—	—
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	3	3	3	9	25	1	2	2	2
—	—	3	4	2	11	—	—	—	—
—	—	6	40	28	35	9	3	1	1
5	22	26	2	3	82	1	—	2	8
74	—	2	3	3	26	—	—	—	5
359	189	258	435	556	1,562	474	785	655	242
31	1	—	2	2	6	—	—	—	2
2	—	1	1	1	5	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	53	—	—	—	—
51	1	1	4	7	78	—	—	—	4
410	190	259	439	563	1,640	474	785	655	246

2  
ire  
1's  
fill  
0-

Japanese.		Others.		Totals Non-Chinese		Totals.		Grand Totals
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
11	3	4	4	379	247	17,618	13,402	31,020
28	31	71	74	790	739	14,349	14,593	28,942
79	70	44	62	374	347	9,198	7,629	16,827
53	57	7	7	78	72	10,944	8,090	19,034
474	369	53	34	2,227	884	20,810	15,149	35,959
96	74	41	31	1,129	818	16,741	15,171	31,912
37	46	6	14	157	96	24,816	11,518	36,334
1	—	—	—	12	7	13,732	5,957	19,689
1	—	—	—	8	5	13,486	3,664	17,150
—	—	—	—	3	2	5,290	4,924	10,214
—	—	—	—	144	46	6,643	5,251	11,894
—	—	—	—	3	—	14,053	3,917	17,970
2	2	2	—	64	47	20,715	7,315	28,030
—	—	—	—	17	6	23,978	17,017	40,995
3	1	1	5	97	57	16,650	16,076	32,726
—	2	8	2	236	117	9,136	7,929	17,065
—	—	5	4	953	558	2,774	1,030	3,804
785	655	242	237	6,671	4,048	240,933	158,632	399,565
—	—	2	—	88	50	1,346	947	2,293
—	—	1	—	19	5	227	195	422
—	—	1	—	7	8	2,230	1,262	3,492
—	—	—	—	—	—	1,243	890	2,133
—	—	—	—	73	56	796	292	1,088
—	—	—	—	17	9	482	344	826
—	—	—	—	229	33	710	392	1,102
—	—	4	—	433	161	7,034	4,322	11,356
785	655	246	237	7,104	4,209	247,967	162,954	410,921

The following table shows the average density of population in each district which has definite and confined boundaries, and also the number of persons per dwelling house in each district:—

	<i>Persons per Acre.</i>	<i>Persons per House.</i>
North Point to Shaukiwan .....	—	10.25
Health District 1. ....	—	10.92
"    "    1A. ....	181.91	11.42
"    "    2A. ....	667.86	12.88
"    "    2. ....	124.43	12.13
"    "    3. ....	132.16	13.66
"    "    4. ....	935.72	12.90
"    "    5. ....	984.45	11.78
"    "    6. ....	779.55	11.47
"    "    6A. ....	1,254.79 ✓	18.01 ✓
"    "    7A. ....	803.11	16.18 ✓
"    "    7. ....	898.50	13.13
"    "    8. ....	563.19	11.82
"    "    9. ....	1,177.68	14.52
"    "    10. ....	196.93	12.90
"    "    10A. ....	121.76	13.99
Hill District .....	—	11.60*
South of Island .....	—	5.64

It will be seen that in most cases density per ground area also means density per floor area.

Several districts have large open spaces, for example, Morrison Hill in Health District 1A, Naval and Military property in Health District 2, the Civil Hospital in Health District 8, and the University Grounds and an area occupied by large houses standing in open gardens in Health District 10A. These areas appear shaded on Map A; if they are excluded from the area of the Districts in which they are situated and such population as occupies them is also excluded, the density of population of the remaining restricted areas of the Health Districts is as follows:—

Health District 1A. ....	236.37
"    "    2. ....	329.64
"    "    8. ....	793.14
"    "    10A. ....	667.77

The most congested areas are Health Districts 6A and 9, and it is seen that they also have a high density of persons per house. Health District 7A includes large market premises, so that while the average density over the whole area is less than in Health District 9, the density per house is higher.

The average density over the whole area of Health Districts 4, 5, 6, 6A, 7A, 7, 8 (restricted), 9, and 10A (restricted), forming the lower part of the town fronting on Victoria Harbour and covering an area of nearly 211 acres, is 916.95 persons per acre.

This is an exceedingly high density and gives concrete evidence of very great overcrowding.)

---

\* Excluding Hotels, Hospitals, Chair Coolie Quarters, and Police Station, the average number per house is 9.40.



(b) Kowloon Peninsula.

Map B shows the division of Kowloon Peninsula into Health Districts.

**Table 8.**

Health Districts.	Chinese		Europeans				Eurasians	
			British Races.		Other European Races & U.S.A.			
			M.	F.	M.	F.		
11	17,173	11,595	1,088	752	277	191	49	56
12	24,760	21,340	201	182	43	66	34	51
13	15,623	12,243	100	92	7	8	18	18
14	21,195	16,867	58	52	20	18	35	12
15	15,582	13,794	179	48	17	20	31	27
16	26,354	23,243	146	112	28	33	25	23
17	19,772	15,450	129	9	1	—	—	2
Stonecutters Island .....	104	12	167	26	—	—	—	—
Total Kowloon .....	140,563	114,544	2,063	1,273	393	336	192	189

The non-Chinese population is mainly to be found in Health District No. 11, Kowloon Point and Hunghom, where also there are Defence forces amounting to 993. A portion of Health District 12 also has a definite non-Chinese section, and adjoining that, there are, in addition, 269 troops. In the other districts there is always a certain proportion of non-Chinese which gives a different aspect from that of Hong Kong where, in certain districts, there are practically no non-Chinese; for example, in Health Districts 6, 6A, and 7, there are altogether 21 non-Chinese out of a total population for these districts of 45,334 persons.

The following table gives the average density of population in each district and the number of persons per dwelling house:—

Health District	<i>Persons per Acre.</i>	<i>Persons per House.</i>
11. ....	73.50	12.75*
12. ....	350.25	12.73
13. ....	62.08	11.42
14. ....	135.19	12.68
15. ....	18.15	8.46
16. ....	44.50	10.51
17. ....	42.82	10.12

The average over the whole area is 53.45 persons per acre, and 11.11 persons per house.

\* In this district the density is high owing to the presence of several large hotels and boarding houses which each count as one house only.

Districts.

Other European Races & U.S.A.		Eurasians		Local Portuguese		Indians		Japanese		Others	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
277	191	49	56	531	585	1,170	28	99	110	87	64
43	66	34	51	221	240	401	116	28	28	53	38
7	8	18	18	37	40	49	19	51	26	7	7
20	18	35	12	143	127	13	9	25	12	43	36
17	20	31	27	21	22	78	22	2	2	13	11
28	33	25	23	91	115	89	13	6	4	7	7
1	—	—	2	—	—	142	31	—	—	—	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
393	336	192	189	1,044	1,129	1,942	238	211	182	210	166

h District No. 11,  
 rces amounting to  
 inese section, and  
 districts there is  
 at aspect from that  
 non-Chinese; for  
 21 non-Chinese

n each district and

- Persons
- per
- House.
- 12.75\*
- 12.73
- 11.42
- 12.68
- 8.46
- 10.51
- 10.12

and 11.11 persons

arge hotels and board-

Indians		Japanese		Others		Totals Non-Chinese		Totals		Grand Totals
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1,170	28	99	110	87	64	3,296	1,786	20,469	13,381	33,850
401	116	28	28	53	38	981	721	25,741	22,061	47,802
49	19	51	26	7	7	269	210	15,892	12,453	28,345
13	9	25	12	43	36	337	266	21,532	17,133	38,665
78	22	2	2	13	11	341	152	15,923	13,946	29,869
89	13	6	4	7	7	392	307	26,746	23,550	50,296
142	31	—	—	—	3	272	45	20,044	15,495	35,539
—	—	—	—	—	—	167	26	271	38	309
1,942	238	211	182	210	166	6,055	3,513	146,618	118,057	264,675

There are, however, considerable vacant spaces in Kowloon; in some cases areas not yet reclaimed from the sea are included in the boundaries of the Health District. The actual density of the occupied areas is, therefore, considerably higher than is shown by these figures, and the density per floor is as high as in many districts in Hong Kong.

As is to be expected, Health District 12 (Yaumati) shows the highest density. Part of the area within this district is War Department property which is sparsely populated, and in Health District 13 a large part of the district comprises playing fields and cemeteries, while in Health District 14 there is also a large undeveloped area. These areas appear shaded on Map B, and to obtain a proper idea of the density of the population in the areas abutting on the Harbour of Refuge, it is necessary to exclude these thinly populated areas. When this is done, the density of the remaining areas is as follows:—

Health District 12. ....	502.77 persons per acre
„ „ 13. ....	382.65 „ „
„ „ 14. ....	314.48 „ „

and the average density over the whole area is 393.89 persons per acre. The average density over the whole of Old Kowloon, that is up to the old boundary, is 100.73 per acre.

(c) *New Territories.*

**Table 9.**

	Chinese		Europeans				Eurasians		Local
			British Races		Other European Races & U.S.A.				
New Territories:—									
North .....	36,060	37,339	740	30	7	3	1	—	—
South .....	13,051	11,331	13	7	—	1	4	—	—
Total .....	49,111	48,670	753	37	7	4	5	—	—

The population of the New Territories is almost entirely Chinese, the only non-Chinese present being mainly Police, and, in the Northern District, 748 troops in camp.

(d) *Afloat.*

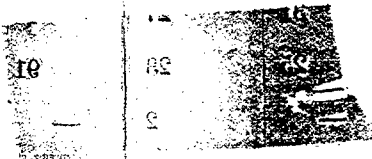
**Table 10.**

	Chinese		Europeans				Eurasians		Local
			British Races		Other European Races & U.S.A.				
Afloat:—									
Small Craft .....	36,790	28,040	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Mercantile Marine .....	3,878	13	275	7	441	43	2	—	14
Navy .....	212	—	4,944	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total .....	40,880	28,053	5,219	7	442	43	2	—	17

cases areas  
h District.  
er than is  
istricts in

density.  
s sparsely  
es playing  
developed  
ea of the  
ge, it is  
ne density

re. The  
ndary, is



pean S.A.	Eurasians		Local Portuguese		Indians		Japanese		Others		Tot Non-C
3	1	—	3	2	205	34	—	—	1	1	957
1	4	—	—	—	62	10	—	—	—	—	79
4	5	—	3	2	267	44	—	—	1	1	1,036

only non-  
roops in

pean S.A.	Eurasians		Local Portuguese		Indians		Japanese		Others		Tot Non-Ch
—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	9	—	15
43	2	—	14	—	140	—	350	19	64	2	1,286
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,945
43	2	—	17	—	110	—	353	19	73	2	6,246

Indians		Japanese		Others		Totals Non-Chinese		Totals		Grand Totals
05	34	—	—	1	1	957	70	37,017	37,409	74,426
2	10	—	—	—	—	79	18	13,130	11,349	24,479
67	44	—	—	1	1	1,036	88	50,147	48,758	98,905

Indians		Japanese		Others		Totals Non-Chinese		Totals		Grand Totals
20	—	3	—	9	—	15	—	36,805	28,040	64,845
	—	350	19	64	2	1,286	71	5,164	84	5,248
	—	—	—	—	—	4,945	—	5,157	—	5,157
40	—	353	19	73	2	6,246	71	47,126	28,124	75,250

The population living on small floating craft in the waters of the Colony is, with very few exceptions entirely Chinese. The Mercantile Marine was represented on Census night mainly by small coasting steamers and the bulk of the crew were Chinese. There were 37 British ships, 9 Japanese, 9 Norwegian, 7 Chinese, 4 Portuguese, and 2 Danish ships in port; and a further 12 ships under repair in dock. Only 2 British ships and 2 Japanese ships had crews exceeding 100 persons. Included under Mercantile Marine were also two gunboats, one French and one Portuguese, and one American naval transport.

(e) Summary.

Table 11.

	Chinese		Europeans				Eurasians	
			British Races		Other European Races & U.S.A.			
Hong Kong Island .....	240,863	158,745	3,403	1,611	401	410	190	259
Kowloon .....	140,563	114,544	2,063	1,273	393	336	192	189
New Territories .....	49,111	48,670	753	37	7	4	5	—
Afloat .....	40,880	28,053	5,219	7	442	43	2	—
Totals .....	471,417	350,012	11,438	2,928	1,243	793	389	448

Of the total population, persons of Chinese race form 96.67% and of the civilian population 97.70%.

Of the British races there were 3,756 males and 2,928 females in the civilian population, the Defence Forces, which were enumerated separately, amounting to 7,682.

The races given, or rather the descent claimed, were as follows:—

	Civilians.		Defence Forces.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Males.		
			Land.	Afloat.	
English .....	2,681	2,142	1,367	4,602	10,792
Scotch .....	737	517	741	142	2,137
Irish .....	236	164	137	128	665
Welsh .....	60	58	493	70	681
Australian .....	30	23	—	1	54
New Zealander .....	8	2	—	—	10
Tasmanian .....	1	2	—	—	3
Canadian .....	3	20	—	1	24
Totals .....	3,756	2,928	2,738	4,944	14,366

In 1911 the number of British civilians was 4,114.

g craft in the waters of the Colony is, with  
 e Mercantile Marine was represented on  
 ners and the bulk of the crew were  
 Japanese, 9 Norwegian, 7 Chinese, 4  
 l a further 12 ships under repair in dock.  
 ad crews exceeding 100 persons. In-  
 two gunboats, one French and one Portu-

Table 11.

Europeans				Eurasians		Local Portuguese		Indians		Japanese
British Races		Other European Races & U.S.A.								
3,403	1,611	401	410	190	259	439	563	1,640	474	785
2,063	1,273	393	336	192	189	1,044	1,129	1,942	238	211
753	37	7	4	5	—	3	2	267	44	—
5,219	7	442	43	2	—	17	—	140	—	353
11,438	2,928	1,243	793	389	448	1,503	1,694	3,989	756	1,349

Chinese race form 96.67% and of the

males and 2,928 females in the civilian  
 e enumerated separately, amounting to

at claimed, were as follows:—

Sex.	Defence Forces.		Total.
	Males.		
Female.	Land.	Afloat.	
2,142	1,367	4,602	10,792
517	741	142	2,137
164	137	128	665
58	493	70	681
23	—	1	54
2	—	—	10
2	—	—	3
20	—	1	24
2,928	2,738	4,944	14,366

ns was 4,114.



Indians		Japanese		Others		Totals Non-Chinese		Totals		Grand Totals
1,640	474	785	655	246	237	7,104	4,209	247,967	162,954	410,921
1,942	238	211	182	210	166	6,055	3,513	146,618	118,057	264,675
267	44	—	—	1	1	1,036	83	50,147	48,758	98,905
140	—	353	19	73	2	6,246	71	47,126	28,124	75,250
3,989	756	1,349	856	530	406	20,441	7,881	491,858	357,893	849,751

The other "European" races represented were as follows:—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
American (not otherwise specified) .....	306 (1)	188 (6)
Austrian .....	2	1
Belgian .....	6	6
Danish .....	61 (2)	14
Dutch .....	61	35
Estonian, Latvian and Polish .....	22	21
French .....	128 (3)	132
German .....	104	75
Greek .....	3	3
Hungarian .....	5	5
Italian .....	50	73
Jew .....	66	63
Maltese .....	4	1
Norwegian .....	80 (4)	22
Portuguese .....	188 (5)	16
Russian .....	69	58
Roumanian .....	2	2
Spanish .....	57	67
Swedish .....	11	7
Swiss .....	17	4
Yugo Slavian .....	1	—
	1,243	793

Eurasians were returned to the number of 389 males and 448 females, totalling 837 only. Most local Eurasians are brought up as Chinese and would claim to be Chinese.

Local Portuguese (that is, those born in Hong Kong, Macao or China) number 1,503 males and 1,695 females, a total of 3,198. In 1911 the total was 2,558. It is noteworthy that Kowloon is now the home of two-thirds of the people of this race. It will be seen from the previous list that only 16 males and 16 females of the resident population claim to be Portuguese born in Portugal.

The number of Indians is, of course, high on account of the presence of Indian troops and Police. There are 3,475 Indians, 2,719 males and 756 females, in the Civilian population and 1,270 in the Indian army stationed in the Colony. In 1911 the total was 2,012 civilians.

The Japanese resident population totals 1,833 persons, 996 males and 837 females. The presence of Japanese shipping in port on Census night increased the total to 2,205. In 1911 the total was only 958, but it was stated to have increased to 1,585 in 1921.

- 
- (1) Including 133 on American transport.
  - (2) Including 33 in Mercantile Marine
  - (3) Including 33 on French gunboat.
  - (4) Including 54 in Mercantile Marine.
  - (5) Including 172 on Portuguese gunboat.
  - (6) Including 37 on American transport.

The other "races" represented were as follows:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Annamite .....	57	28	85
Arabian .....	16	10	26
Armenian .....	8	1	9
Burmese .....	4	3	7
Ceylonese .....	18	6	24
Cuban .....	7	9	16
Filipino .....	204	134	338
Formosan .....	9	—	9
Hawaiian .....	2	4	6
Javanese .....	8	15	23
Korean .....	3	—	3
Malay .....	114	127	241
Mauritian .....	9	5	14
Mexican .....	4	6	10
Negro .....	4	—	4
Persian .....	8	5	13
Siamese .....	17	5	22
South African (mixed) .....	1	2	3
South American .....	31	43	74
West Indian .....	6	3	9
	<u>530</u>	<u>406</u>	<u>936</u>

(3) REVISION OF INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES OF POPULATION.

The following tables (12 and 13) show the intercensal estimates of civil population as given in the Administrative Reports of the Colony during the two decades 1911—1921 and 1921—1931.

Table 12.

	1921 Census. 24.4.21.	1920 middle	1919 middle	1918 middle	1917 middle	1916 middle	1915 middle
Non-Chinese Civil .....	14,798	14,000	13,600	13,500	13,500	13,390	13,300
Chinese:—							
City of Victoria & Peak .....	314,300	342,000	320,080	299,450	280,700	270,300	259,000
Villages of Hong Kong .....	23,647	18,050	16,520	15,300	15,300	15,250	15,000
Kowloon & New Kowloon .....	120,262	104,000	86,550	80,200	77,200	76,000	75,000
Afloat .....	69,212	69,300	64,250	59,650	58,500	57,570	56,000
New Territories .....	82,947	100,800	97,100	93,400	89,900	96,500	91,000
Total Chinese .....	610,368	634,150	584,500	548,000	521,600	515,620	495,000
Total Population .....	625,166	648,150	598,100	561,500	535,100	529,010	509,000

Table 13.

	1931 Census 7.3.31.	1929 end	1928 end	1927 end	1926 end	1925 middle
Non-Chinese Civil .....	19,369	18,150	18,150	16,500	16,500	16,500
Chinese:—						
City of Victoria & Peak .....	358,351	577,500	550,000	500,000	465,000	465,000
Villages of Hong Kong .....	41,156	46,080	43,890	39,900	33,040	33,040
Kowloon & New Kowloon .....	255,095	296,480	264,000	240,000	200,000	200,000
Afloat .....	68,721	100,050	102,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

ows:—

Male.	Female.	Total.
57	28	85
16	10	26
8	1	9
4	3	7
18	6	24
7	9	16
204	134	338
9	—	9
2	4	6
8	15	23
3	—	3
114	127	241
9	5	14
4	6	10
4	—	4
8	5	13
17	5	22
1	2	3
31	43	74
6	3	9
<u>530</u>	<u>406</u>	<u>936</u>

OF POPULATION.

intercensal estimates of civil population of the Colony during the two decades

	1919 middle	1918 middle	1917 middle	1916 middle	1915 middle	1914 middle	1913 middle	1912 middle	1911 Census. 20.5.11.
00	13,600	13,500	13,500	13,390	13,320	13,000	12,700	12,400	12,075
00	320,080	299,450	280,700	270,300	259,750	249,300	239,260	227,220	219,386
50	16,520	15,300	15,300	15,250	15,200	15,400	15,420	8,039	16,211
00	86,550	80,200	77,200	76,000	73,100	70,000	68,500	68,900	67,497
00	64,250	59,650	58,500	57,570	56,790	55,300	53,870	51,861	60,948
00	97,100	93,400	89,900	96,500	91,000	90,594	90,594	90,594	80,622
50	584,500	548,000	521,600	515,620	495,840	480,594	467,644	446,614	444,664
50	598,100	561,500	535,100	529,010	509,160	493,594	480,344	459,014	456,739

1929 end	1928 end	1927 end	1926 end	1925 middle	1924 middle	1923 middle	1922 middle	1921 middle
18,150	18,150	16,500	16,500	16,500	16,000	15,500	15,200	14,100
577,500	550,000	500,000	465,000	465,000	420,000	350,000	340,000	360,000
46,080	43,890	39,900	33,040	33,040	29,800	26,300	25,900	18,360
200,000	201,000	240,000	200,000	200,000	180,000	140,000	153,000	120,000

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Annamite .....	57	28	85
Arabian .....	16	10	26
Armenian .....	8	1	9
Burmese .....	4	3	7
Ceylonese .....	18	6	24
Cuban .....	7	9	16
Filipino .....	204	134	338
Formosan .....	9	—	9
Hawaiian .....	2	4	6
Javanese .....	8	15	23
Korean .....	3	—	3
Malay .....	114	127	241
Mauritian .....	9	5	14
Mexican .....	4	6	10
Negro .....	4	—	4
Persian .....	8	5	13
Siamese .....	17	5	22
South African (mixed) .....	1	2	3
South American .....	31	43	74
West Indian .....	6	3	9
	<u>530</u>	<u>406</u>	<u>936</u>

(3) REVISION OF INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES OF POPULATION.

The following tables (12 and 13) show the intercensal estimates of civil population as given in the Administrative Reports of the Colony during the two decades 1911—1921 and 1921—1931.

**Table 12.**

	1921 Census. 24.4.21.	1920 middle	1919 middle	1918 middle	1917 middle	1916 middle
Non-Chinese Civil .....	14,798	14,000	13,600	13,500	13,500	13,390
Chinese:—						
City of Victoria & Peak .....	314,300	342,000	320,080	299,450	280,700	270,300
Villages of Hong Kong .....	23,647	18,050	16,520	15,300	15,300	15,250
Kowloon & New Kowloon .....	120,262	104,000	86,550	80,200	77,200	76,000
Afloat .....	69,212	69,300	64,250	59,650	58,500	57,570
New Territories .....	82,947	100,800	97,100	93,400	89,900	96,500
Total Chinese .....	610,368	634,150	584,500	548,000	521,600	515,620
Total Population .....	625,166	648,150	598,100	561,500	535,100	529,010

**Table 13.**

	1931 Census 7.3.31.	1929 end	1928 end	1927 end	1926 end	1925 middle
Non-Chinese Civil .....	19,369	18,150	18,150	16,500	16,500	16,500
Chinese:—						
City of Victoria & Peak .....	358,351	577,500	550,000	500,000	465,000	465,000
Villages of Hong Kong .....	41,156	46,080	43,890	39,900	33,040	33,040
Kowloon & New Kowloon .....	255,095	296,480	264,000	240,000	200,000	200,000
Afloat .....	68,721	109,050	103,400	94,000	72,380	72,380
New Territories .....	97,781	96,250	96,250	87,500	87,500	87,500
Total Chinese .....	821,104	1,125,360	1,057,540	961,400	857,920	857,920
Total Population .....	840,473	1,143,510	1,075,690	977,900	874,420	874,420

Male.	Female.	Total.
57	28	85
16	10	26
8	1	9
4	3	7
18	6	24
7	9	16
204	134	338
9	—	9
2	4	6
8	15	23
3	—	3
114	127	241
9	5	14
4	6	10
4	—	4
8	5	13
17	5	22
1	2	3
31	43	74
6	3	9
<u>530</u>	<u>406</u>	<u>936</u>

OF POPULATION.

intercensal estimates of civil population of the Colony during the two decades

	1919 middle	1918 middle	1917 middle	1916 middle	1915 middle	1914 middle	1913 middle	1912 middle	1911 Census. 20.5.11.
00	13,600	13,500	13,500	13,390	13,320	13,000	12,700	12,400	12,075
00	320,080	299,450	280,700	270,300	259,750	249,300	239,260	227,220	219,386
50	16,520	15,300	15,300	15,250	15,200	15,400	15,420	8,039	16,211
00	86,550	80,200	77,200	76,000	73,100	70,000	68,500	68,900	67,497
00	64,250	59,650	58,500	57,570	56,790	55,300	53,870	51,861	60,948
00	97,100	93,400	89,900	96,500	91,000	90,594	90,594	90,594	80,622
50	584,500	548,000	521,600	515,620	495,840	480,594	467,644	446,614	444,664
50	598,100	561,500	535,100	529,010	509,160	493,594	480,344	459,014	456,739

1929 end	1928 end	1927 end	1926 end	1925 middle	1924 middle	1923 middle	1922 middle	1921 middle
18,150	18,150	16,500	16,500	16,500	16,000	15,500	15,200	14,100
577,500	550,000	500,000	465,000	465,000	420,000	350,000	340,000	360,000
46,080	43,890	39,900	33,040	33,040	29,800	26,300	25,900	18,360
296,480	264,000	240,000	200,000	200,000	180,000	140,000	133,000	120,000
109,050	103,400	94,000	72,380	72,380	68,750	65,500	64,300	73,420
96,250	96,250	87,500	87,500	87,500	85,000	84,500	84,000	100,800
1,125,360	1,057,540	961,400	857,920	857,920	783,550	666,300	647,200	672,580
1,143,510	1,075,690	977,900	874,420	874,420	799,550	681,800	662,400	686,680

It will be seen from these tables that the intercensal estimates of population for the first decade 1911-1921 were probably as accurate as such estimates could be. The Census Officer, in his report on the 1921 Census, estimated that his recorded figures were less than the normal population at that time by about 30,000 persons for reasons that he gave. The figure of 655,000 thus obtained closely approximated the estimate of the previous year of 648,150. The Census Officer added "But at no time were there any grounds for holding the opinion that the population was in the neighbourhood of one million, as was at one time alleged."

During the second decade 1921-1931 the estimates of population, commencing with 1924, began to increase rapidly. With the exception of the year 1926 when, on account of the 1925 strike and boycott, no change was made in the estimate, the annual estimated increase was 95,000 and over (103,000 in 1927). An increase of 100,000 persons to the area occupied and expanding in Hong Kong and Kowloon is an enormous increase and it is difficult to find any justification for these estimates.

In the year 1924 the opinion, which is still held by some, that the population of Hong Kong is about a million, received reinforcement. On March 1, 1924, a report of a Committee on a subject which is not of material interest here, was submitted to Government and contained the following paragraph:—

"These figures are based upon an estimated average population of 650,000. It is notorious that the Hong Kong census figures are much below the actual figures of population, for reasons which it is unnecessary to examine here. The Committee has information regarding the actual population to the following effect:—

The bulk of the Colony's nightsoil is carried away by a Contractor for purposes of manure for mulberry growing. The successful bidder for the present contract, dating from 1921, worked upon the census figure of 680,000 persons, and allowed for taels 3 in weight of nightsoil per head per day, or a total of some 1,275 piculs. He reduced this figure to 1,100 piculs because of wastage through water closets and boat population, and he tendered accordingly. The amount of nightsoil now being collected approximates to 2,500 piculs or nearly four million taels, which, at taels 3 per head, gives a population of over 1,300,000, without allowing for wastage. The figure arrived at through this somewhat unusual method of census taking is probably very much nearer the mark than the official figure....."

This Report was not published, but the opinion expressed regarding the population of Hong Kong received wide publicity and was strongly held by many persons, both official and unofficial. The opinion has persisted and it seems desirable, therefore, to examine the basis on which it rests though the subject is somewhat unusual for a Census Report.

The Contractor was quite justified in taking, if he wished, the figure of 3 taels (*i.e.* 4 ounces) per head per day when tendering for the contract, although it is a conservative figure, very conservative when it is noted that the staple food of the people concerned is rice which leaves a bulky and heavy residue. But the Committee was not justified in using that conservative figure as a divisor when dealing with the actual amount of nightsoil collected and trying from that to estimate the population; the figure to be used for such a calculation should have been chosen to err, if at all, in the other direction. That the Contractor's figure per head was conservative is shown by the following considerations. In the Conservancy Contract there is a clause which entitles the Contractor to claim a reduction in the fee which he has hitherto paid to Government in the event of the Government opening a new public flush latrine. It is a matter of considerable importance, therefore, to the Head of the Sanitary Department to be able to calculate what such reduction of fee should be. The usual practice has been to keep a watch on the new latrine, find out by how many people it is patronised and then calculate the loss sustained by the Contractor. For some time it has been customary to calculate on the basis of 8 ounces of excreta per head per day. This seems to be nearer the correct figure as in a book entitled "Sanitation in War" by Lt. Colonel P. S. Lelean, it is stated that each person contributes to the latrine bucket  $4\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of faeces and 5 oz. of "defaecation urine" which is not separable from faeces or a total of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

For the calculation that the Committee wanted to make they should have taken, therefore, a figure of 8 ounces (=6 taels) as their divisor. They would then have arrived back at the original figure of a population of 650,000 (or a little more, allowing for wastage) and the whole Nightsoil Census fable would have collapsed at its source.

Whether this story consciously or unconsciously affected the minds of those responsible for making the estimates of the population during the intercensal period or not, very greatly increased estimates began to be made. Even in the 1924 report, the total for Victoria and the Peak already exceeded the total enumerated in 1931. The total for Kowloon, on the other hand, was never greatly exaggerated.

If not a case of conservative Conservancy figures leading to liberal population estimates, it may have been a case of wide generalisation from particular and peculiar districts. Reference to the table on page 22 shows that in one small district comprising a little over 8 acres, the density of population is 1,255 persons per acre, with 18 persons per house, which in this case really means 18 persons per tenement floor. Figures such as these, obtained from a few sample premises, may have been taken as average instead of particular and a much inflated total obtained.

Thus, in the report of the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services for the year 1929, there appears the statement that "the residential portion of the town where the masses live does not exceed 400 acres. In this space 500,000 individuals find accommodation, giving a density of 1,250 per acre." It is true that such a density can be found, but only for a comparatively small area. There is no need for exaggeration as in a much larger area amounting to 211 acres the density is as high as 917 per acre, but in the remainder of the town on the upper levels etc. the density is very much less and the average density over the whole area is, therefore, much lower.

The statement is repeated in the 1930 Report and the following also again appears. "Writing in 1882 when the population was 160,000, the area much the same as it is now and the density 400 per acre—Chadwick stated:—"Overcrowding of houses on the ground occurs to a serious extent and so does overcrowding of houses with humans." By 1901, when Chadwick again visited, the density had risen to 700 per acre." It is true that the Census of 1881 disclosed a population of 160,402, but this was made up as follows:—

Non-Chinese :—

Resident Europeans & Americans.....	3,040
Police, Military & Naval Establishments .....	3,890
Mercantile Marine, Foreign Men-of-War, Temporary Residents and Prisoners .....	1,060
Goa, Manila & Indian Residents, Police & Military, Mercantile Marine & Prisoners .....	1,722
Total Non-Chinese .....	9,712

Chinese :—

Victoria .....	104,067
Villages and Kowloon .....	16,606
Boat Population & Mercantile Marine .....	30,017
Total Chinese .....	150,690
Total Population .....	160,402



The population living in the area referred to by the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services was at most 112,510, if we include the non-Chinese living on land. If the area occupied was much the same as it is now (which is, however, somewhat unlikely), the average density would have been 281 per acre, not 400. Similarly in 1901 the density had not risen to 700 per acre. The population recorded by the Census of 1901 was 283,975, but the population of Victoria itself including the Peak was only 184,142, and the density, assuming an area of 400 acres, was 460 per acre, not 700.

It has often been stated that statistics can be made to prove anything. This is very far from the truth, but statistics must be read with an unbiassed mind and with a full appreciation of all sources of possible error.

The opinion still persists, however, that the population is now in the neighbourhood of a million and some disappointment was expressed when the preliminary figures of the population, as disclosed by this Census, were first published. The greatly increased figure for the population of Kowloon Peninsula apparently satisfied the critics, but the much smaller increase in the City of Victoria and on Hong Kong Island generally was disbelieved.

The Monthly Water Return, issued by the Water Authority, is quoted to support this idea that the whole population of the Island has not been disclosed, whatever may be the state as regards Kowloon. The return for August 1931 shows as follows:—

	<i>Hong Kong</i>	<i>Kowloon</i>
Consumption in Million Gallons.....	396.22	180.46
Estimated Population .....	380,750	298,600
Consumption per head per day in Gallons..	33.6	20.1

This seems, at first sight, to furnish a very strong argument in favour of the critics, as there is no apparent reason why the residents of Kowloon should consume so much less water per head per day than the inhabitants of the Island. The following are, however, a few of the hidden reasons:—

- (i) There is no rider main system in Kowloon and this system is notoriously wasteful.
- (ii) The flush system is more extensively used on the Island than in Kowloon and a much greater proportion of the installations are on the public main.
- (iii) Hong Kong is hilly, Kowloon is flat. The pressure in the mains in Hong Kong is much higher than the pressure in Kowloon and the loss from seepage at all pipe junctions must, therefore, be much greater in Hong Kong.
- (iv) A considerable number of people travel from Kowloon to Hong Kong daily and work in Hong Kong.

As is stated earlier in this report, the system of enumeration was the same on both sides of the harbour and it is unlikely, therefore, that there were more omissions in Hong Kong than in Kowloon. No reason for doubting the accuracy of the figures has so far been adduced.

It follows, therefore, that the vital statistics (death rates, birth rates &c.) published in recent years, which have been based on a greatly exaggerated population, have been false and should be corrected.

The following table is an attempt to give for each year of the intercensal period an approximate idea of the population at that time. Such a table can be a matter of guess-work only as it is impossible to gauge at all accurately the effect of the strike and boycott of 1925 on the population.

**Table 14.**

REVISED INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES OF CIVIL POPULATION.

	1930 end	1929 end	1928 end	1927 end	1926 end	1925 middle	1924 middle	1923 middle
<i>Non Chinese</i> :—								
Civil .....	19,400	19,400	19,300	19,100	19,000	19,000	18,000	17,000
<i>Chinese</i> :—								
City of Victoria & Peak	358,000	347,000	336,000	325,000	320,000	330,000	326,000	323,000
Villages of Hong Kong...	41,000	39,000	37,000	35,000	33,000	32,500	30,000	28,500
Kowloon & New Kow- loon .....	254,000	233,000	212,000	201,000	180,000	185,000	165,000	145,000
Afloat .....	68,700	68,500	68,400	68,200	68,000	69,600	69,500	69,400
New Territories .....	97,700	96,000	94,000	92,000	90,000	89,000	87,000	85,000
Total Chinese .....	819,400	783,500	747,400	721,200	691,000	706,100	677,500	650,900
Total Population .....	838,800	802,900	766,700	740,300	710,000	725,100	695,500	667,900

The large discrepancy between the estimated figures and the figures recorded by the Census reinforces the arguments in favour of a shorter intercensal period than 10 years. The British Empire Statistical Conference, held in London in 1920, recommended that the period in future should be 5 years. The period has been 10 years in the United Kingdom for over a century, and in all British Colonies except New Zealand, but the shorter period of 5 years has been adopted by Germany, France, Denmark and Japan.

In 1901 in Hong Kong a period of only 4 years had elapsed since the last census and the Census Officer reported that the familiarity of the population with the methods and objects of a Census had resulted in considerably less trouble, and, no doubt, also in increased accuracy. The proposal was adopted in 1906, but was thereafter abandoned. The War may have accounted for the failure to carry out a census in 1916. It was proposed to have a census in 1926, but the proposal was vetoed. It is strongly recommended that a further census be taken in 1936.

Table 14.

REVISED INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES OF CIVIL POPULATION.

	1930 end	1929 end	1928 end	1927 end	1926 end	1925 middle	1924 middle	1923 middle	1922 middle
Chinese —									
British	19,400	19,400	19,300	19,100	19,000	19,000	18,000	17,000	16,000
Victoria & Peak	358,000	347,000	336,000	325,000	320,000	330,000	326,000	323,000	319,000
Islands of Hong Kong	41,000	39,000	37,000	35,000	33,000	32,500	30,000	28,500	26,000
Shanghai & New Kowloon	254,000	233,000	212,000	201,000	180,000	185,000	165,000	145,000	125,000
Other territories	68,700	68,500	68,400	68,200	68,000	69,600	69,500	69,400	69,300
Chinese territories	97,700	96,000	94,000	92,000	90,000	89,000	87,000	85,000	83,000
Chinese population	819,400	783,500	747,400	721,200	691,000	706,100	677,500	650,900	622,300
Total population	838,800	802,900	766,700	740,300	710,000	725,100	695,500	667,900	638,300

The large discrepancy between the estimated figures and the figures recorded by the 1926 census reinforces the arguments in favour of a shorter intercensal period than 10 years. The British Empire Statistical Conference, held in London in 1920, recommended that the period in future should be 5 years. The period has been 10 years in the United Kingdom for over a century, and in all British Colonies except New Zealand, but the shorter period of 5 years has been adopted by Germany, France, Italy, and Japan.

In 1901 in Hong Kong a period of only 4 years had elapsed since the last census. The Census Officer reported that the familiarity of the population with the methods and objects of a Census had resulted in considerably less trouble, and, no doubt, also in increased accuracy. The proposal was adopted in 1906, but was later abandoned. The War may have accounted for the failure to carry out a census in 1916. It was proposed to have a census in 1926, but the proposal was not carried out. It is strongly recommended that a further census be taken in 1936.

**Part IV.**

**SEXES, AGES AND CONJUGAL CONDITION.**

(1) Sexes.

The total population enumerated on March 7, 1931, was 849,751 persons, of whom 491,858 were males and 357,893 were females. The proportion of females to males was 727.63 per 1,000.

Considering the civilian population only there were 482,580 males and 357,893 females, giving a total of 840,473 and a proportion of females to males of 741.62 per 1,000.

The following table (15) shows the numbers of the sexes in 1921 and 1931, and the proportion of females to males as regards the civilian resident population only, that is, the Defence Forces are omitted and also the Mercantile Marine which, though it included a few female passengers, is preponderantly male and is not in the main domiciled in the Colony:—

**Table 15.**

	1931			1921		
	Males	Females	Females per 1,000 males	Males	Females	Females per 1,000 males
Island of Hong Kong...	246,249	162,954	661.74	221,085	126,316	571.35
Kowloon and New Kowloon .....	144,963	118,057	814.39	74,698	48,750	652.63
New Territories .....	49,399	48,758	987.02	41,767	41,396	988.72
Afloat (small craft only). .....	36,805	28,040	761.85	39,412	25,847	655.82
	477,416	357,809	749.47	376,962	242,309	642.79

In 1901 the proportion of females to males was only 381.07 per thousand; in 1906 the proportion had risen to 433.58; by 1911 to 553.39; in 1921 it was 642.79; it is now 749.47. This shows that there has been a very great alteration in the sex constitution of the population during the last 30 years. The population is now a more settled one, consisting of families rather than of men alone, who used to be crowded together in lodging houses with their wives and families left in their villages in China. This change is most appreciable in Kowloon to which the newcomers appear to be going more than to the Island of Hong Kong. Even in 1921 Kowloon showed a higher proportion of females to males than Hong Kong; it is now even more strongly a family community. It is the more to be regretted, therefore, that statistics of the numbers of families resident in the Colony were not obtained in 1921 nor in 1931. The new immigrants are bringing their families with them to settle at least for a time in the Colony, and the old practice of leaving the wife and family in the country home, while the husband makes his living alone in Hong Kong, is falling into disfavour. Such a change in the sex constitution of a population is reflected, for example, in public morals, as in the diminishing popularity and the closure of certain establishments at West Point.

As is to be expected of a settled village community, the proportion of the sexes in the New Territories is about equal. There has been a slight increase in the male element in the last decade but it is inconsiderable and has probably little meaning. The actual diminution in numbers of the males living on small craft in the waters of the Colony was due, as is explained earlier, to the absence of a large part of the fishing fleet on Census Night.

(i) Chinese Race.

As regards persons of Chinese Race alone, the following are the proportions of the sexes:—

Hong Kong .....	659.34 females per 1,000 males	} 716.49
Kowloon .....	814.96	
New Territories .....	991.02	
Afloat .....	686.23	
& all over .....	742.47	

The following table (16) gives the proportion of females to males in each of the quinquennial groups of age for 1921 and 1931, for persons of Chinese Race. Tables giving full details of Sexes, Ages, and Conjugal Condition for the various races are given as Appendix B to this Report. The preponderance of males over females in the case of Chinese is greatest in the two groups 16—20 and 21—25, between which ages there is considerable immigration of young men. The proportion rises as the ages increase and, as the mortality of females of adult age is generally below that of males, the proportion reaches equality between the ages 59 and 64, and thereafter there are usually more females than males of corresponding age.

Comparisons of sex proportions with those of a settled Western nation. conditions in Hong Kong are not comparable with those of other countries are of little value as the

**Table 16.**

TOTAL POPULATION OF CHINESE RACE IN QUINQUENNIAL GROUPS OF AGES FOR 1931 AND 1921 SHOWING THE PROPORTION OF THE SEXES.

Age Groups	1931.				1921.			
	Males	Females	Total	Females per 1000 males	Males*	Females*	Total	Females per 1000 males
Years								
0—5	43,539	43,695	87,234	1,004	27,296	26,451	53,747	969
6—10	32,436	31,734	64,170	978	23,413	24,736	48,149	1,056
11—15	40,676	34,270	74,946	843	30,151	25,736	55,887	854
16—20	64,665	35,648	100,313	551	50,216	23,242	73,458	463
21—25	63,289	37,410	100,699	591	49,785	22,608	72,393	454
26—30	52,162	36,413	88,575	698	45,303	23,596	68,899	521
31—35	42,870	29,268	72,138	683	37,950	20,080	58,030	529
36—40	36,935	26,579	63,514	720	36,050	19,580	55,630	543
41—45	28,890	20,374	49,264	705	24,231	12,754	36,985	526
46—50	23,976	17,797	41,733	742	19,297	11,301	30,598	586
51—55	16,492	12,266	28,758	744	12,310	7,145	19,455	580
56—60	11,110	10,059	21,169	905	8,268	6,310	14,578	763
61—65	6,538	6,247	12,785	955	4,450	3,773	8,223	848
66—70	3,455	4,032	7,487	1,166	3,792	2,594	6,386	684
71—75	1,584	2,228	3,812	1,406	1,126	1,600	2,726	1,421
76—80	598	1,226	1,824	2,050	463	847	1,310	1,830
81—100	266	677	943	2,535	235	485	720	2,064
Unknown	1,936	89	2,025					
All ages	471,417	350,012	821,429	742	374,336	232,838	607,174	622

\*The figures for each age group have been taken from the several age tables in the 1921 Report. The totals, however, do not agree as the total number of Chinese males in 1921 was given as 373,676 and females 236,692 with a proportion of 633.42 females per 1000 males.

(ii) *Non-Chinese Races.*

For all non-Chinese Races the proportion in the resident population is 765.54 females per 1,000 males. Persons of Indian race have the lowest proportion, and Eurasians and the Local Portuguese the highest. If the Defence Forces and Mercantile Marine are included, the proportion falls to 385.55.

The non-Chinese races include several Western, Indian and other Eastern races and, when grouped together, they form such a heterogeneous community that it is dangerous to draw any conclusions from the figures shown. Similarly, each group by itself is too small to warrant any deduction from the stated figures.

(2) AGES.

Tables 1, 2 and 3 in Appendix B give the ages of persons of Chinese Race in the three sections of the community and Tables 4 to 13 give similar information for persons of the non-Chinese Races by individual years. The age tables for Chinese have been adjusted to the European method of reckoning, as a Chinese states that he is 40 years of age whenever he has entered on his 40th year.

No Census report is complete without reference to misstatements of age. These are of two kinds (i) those which arise from a looseness of statement or from ignorance of the precise facts, and (ii) wilful omissions or deliberate misstatements. Misstatements of the first category are to be expected in dealing with a large population unaccustomed to birth registration, and with little idea of accuracy as regards ages. The extent of these misstatements is, however, identifiable from the resultant total figures obtained and, as they are easily recognised, they can be removed by graduation or owing to their local and neutralising character by the grouping together of several years' figures chosen around points of greatest inflexion.

Referring to the diagrams, which appear later, it will be observed that, while irregular below the age of 15, they do not point to any serious inaccuracy. But beyond that figure, both the male and the female curves show a regularly serrated edge with the upper points of the teeth occurring pronouncedly at the years 19, 29, 39, 49, and 59 (corresponding in Chinese reckoning to the even tens of years). Similarly also 24, 34, and 44 have been attractive. It would be an interesting piece of work to form a graduated curve and to obtain some idea of the extent of the error. It is impossible to do so this year, but might be considered on a future occasion.

Deliberate misstatements were by no means uncommon, but these cannot be identified from the age curve itself and for that reason they cannot be corrected by passing a graduated curve through the crude irregularities of the figures obtained. Misstatements by the non-Chinese community were probably more common and, as no diagrams have been drawn of these age tables, such misstatements are best ignored.

The tables, prepared this year for the first time, showing individual years of age, do not present any very marked advantage over the shorter and more easily studied series of 5 year groups. When the numbers for several successive years are amalgamated, errors, which are accidental or casual, tend to neutralise each other and a clearer view of the whole age curve is obtained. But these individual age tabulations are useful, in that they give definite proof of and provide material for detecting and measuring some of the misstatement tendencies.

Tables 17 and 18 show the shorter series of 5 year age groups for persons of Chinese Race and of the non-Chinese Races. A table is also given of the total Chinese population by individual years of age (19). Further tables (20 and 21) give totals and percentages of certain natural age groups.

**Table 17.**  
CHINESE RACE—AGE GROUPS.

	Hong Kong and Kowloon.		New Territories.		Afloat.		T.
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
0-5 years	33,031	32,995	6,399	6,158	4,109	4,542	43,539
6-10 "	23,745	23,759	5,291	4,596	3,400	2,379	32,436
10 " & under	56,776	56,754	11,690	10,754	7,509	7,921	75,975
11-15 "	31,545	26,326	5,267	4,500	3,864	3,444	40,676
16-20 "	54,129	28,199	5,410	4,336	5,126	3,113	64,665
20 " & under	142,450	111,279	22,367	19,590	16,499	14,478	181,316
21-25 "	53,411	30,672	4,817	4,388	5,061	2,350	63,289
26-30 "	43,714	30,201	4,040	4,012	4,408	2,200	52,162
30 " & under	229,575	172,152	31,224	27,990	25,968	19,028	296,767
31-35 "	35,567	23,948	3,465	3,566	2,838	1,754	42,870
36-40 "	30,723	21,688	3,101	3,200	3,111	1,691	36,935
40 " & under	305,865	217,788	37,790	34,756	32,917	22,473	376,572
41-45 "	23,402	15,873	2,807	3,104	2,681	1,397	28,890
46-50 "	19,516	13,816	2,450	2,774	2,010	1,207	23,976
50 " & under	348,783	247,477	43,047	40,634	37,608	25,077	429,438
51-55 "	12,988	9,000	2,079	2,372	1,425	894	16,492
56-60 "	8,710	7,288	1,527	1,972	873	799	11,110
61-65 "	4,888	4,208	1,156	1,502	494	537	6,538
66-70 "	2,516	2,656	671	1,038	268	338	3,455
71-75 "	1,093	1,427	373	578	118	223	1,584
75 " & under	378,978	272,056	48,853	48,096	40,786	27,868	468,617
76-80 "	363	729	173	378	62	119	598
81-85 "	105	312	61	134	21	48	187
86-90 "	42	91	20	49	10	16	72
91-95 "	2	8	3	8	—	2	5
96-100 "	—	3	1	5	1	—	2
101-105 "	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown (Street Sleepers)	1,936	89	—	—	—	—	1,936
Totals ... ..	381,426	273,289	49,111	48,670	40,880	28,053	471,417
Masculinity:—							
Females per 1,000 Males...	716.49		991.02		686.23		42
Children of School Age							
5-13 ... ..	44,417	44,064	9,557	8,383	6,354	6,233	60,328
Totals ... ..	88,481		17,940		12,587		19,0

**Table 18.**  
NON-CHINESE RACES—AGE GROUPS.

Age Groups.	Europeans.		Eurasians.	Local Fort
	British Races.	Other European Races & U.S.A.		

the shorter series of 5 year age groups for persons of Chinese Races. A table is also given of the total Chinese of age (19). Further tables (20 and 21) give totals and age groups.

Table 17.

CHINESE RACE—AGE GROUPS.

Hong Kong and Kowloon.		New Territories.		Afloat.		Totals.		Grand Totals
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1,031	32,995	6,399	6,158	4,109	4,542	43,539	43,695	87,234
,745	23,759	5,291	4,596	3,400	2,379	32,436	31,734	64,170
,776	56,754	11,690	10,754	7,509	7,921	75,975	75,429	151,404
,545	26,326	5,267	4,500	3,864	3,444	40,676	34,270	74,946
,129	28,199	5,410	4,336	5,126	3,113	64,665	35,646	100,313
,450	111,279	22,367	19,590	16,499	14,478	181,316	145,347	326,663
,411	30,672	4,817	4,388	5,061	2,350	63,289	37,410	100,699
,714	30,201	4,040	4,012	4,408	2,200	52,162	36,413	88,575
,575	172,152	31,224	27,990	25,968	19,028	296,767	219,170	515,937
,567	23,948	3,465	3,566	3,838	1,754	42,870	29,268	72,138
,723	21,688	3,101	3,200	3,111	1,691	36,935	26,579	63,514
,865	217,788	37,790	34,756	32,917	22,473	376,572	275,017	651,589
,402	15,873	2,807	3,104	2,681	1,397	28,890	20,374	49,264
,516	13,816	2,450	2,774	2,010	1,207	23,976	17,797	41,773
,783	247,477	43,047	40,634	37,608	25,077	429,438	313,188	742,626
,988	9,000	2,079	2,372	1,425	894	16,492	12,266	28,758
,710	7,288	1,527	1,972	873	799	11,110	10,059	21,169
,888	4,208	1,156	1,502	494	537	6,538	6,247	12,785
,516	2,656	671	1,038	268	338	3,455	4,032	7,487
,093	1,427	373	578	118	223	1,584	2,228	3,812
,978	272,056	48,853	48,096	40,786	27,868	468,617	348,020	816,637
363	729	173	378	62	119	598	1,226	1,824
105	312	61	134	21	48	187	494	681
42	91	20	49	10	16	72	156	228
2	8	3	8	—	2	5	18	23
—	3	1	5	1	—	2	8	10
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
,936	89	—	—	—	—	1,936	89	2,025
426	273,289	49,111	48,670	40,880	28,053	471,417	350,012	821,429
716·49		991·02		686·23		42·47		
417	44,064	9,557	8,383	6,354	6,233	60,328	58,680	
88,481		17,940		12,587		19,008		

Table 18.

CHINESE RACES—AGE GROUPS.

Europeans.		Eurasians.	Local Portuguese.	Indians.
British Races.	Other European Races & U.S.A.			



	Grand Totals
males	
,695	87,234
,734	64,170
,429	151,404
,270	74,946
,648	100,813
,347	326,663
,410	100,699
,413	88,575
,170	515,937
,268	72,138
,579	63,514
,017	651,589
,374	49,264
,797	41,773
,188	742,626
,266	28,758
,059	21,169
,247	12,785
,032	7,487
,228	3,812
,020	816,637
,226	1,824
,494	681
156	228
18	23
8	10
1	1
89	2,025
0,012	821,429
,680	

se.	Indians.	Japanese.	Others.	Totals.	Grand Totals

81-85 ..	105	312	61	134	21	48	
86-90 ..	42	91	20	49	10	16	
91-95 ..	2	8	3	8	—	2	
96-100 ..	—	3	1	5	1	—	
101-105 ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Unknown (Street Sleepers)	1,936	89	—	—	—	—	1,936
Totals ... ..	381,426	273,289	49,111	48,670	40,880	28,053	471,488
Masculinity:— Females per 1,000 Males...	716.49		991.02		686.23		
Children of School Age 5-13 ... ..	44,417	44,064	9,557	8,883	6,354	6,233	60,000
Totals ... ..	88,481		17,940		12,587		

Table 18.

NON-CHINESE RACES—AGE GROUPS.

Age Groups.	Europeans.				Eurasians.		Local
	British Races.		Other European Races & U.S.A.		M.	F.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.			
0-5 Years	390	370	68	62	80	72	1,000
6-10 ..	237	260	39	50	59	81	1,000
10 .. & under	627	630	107	112	139	153	3,000
11-15 ..	122	153	25	38	51	78	1,000
16-20 ..	89	157	43	43	46	56	1,000
20 .. & under	838	940	175	193	236	287	7,000
21-25 ..	247	225	81	70	43	32	1,000
30 .. & under	1,589	1,544	380	380	41	44	1,000
31-35 ..	432	383	99	92	320	363	1,000
36-40 ..	406	397	81	77	18	23	10,000
40 .. & under	2,427	2,324	560	549	17	17	8,000
41-45 ..	363	241	30	60	355	403	1,200
46-50 ..	312	183	64	34	10	9	6,000
50 .. & under	3,102	2,748	704	642	10	14	1,330
51-55 ..	193	89	32	38	375	426	5,000
56-60 ..	102	42	37	24	4	8	4,000
61-65 ..	44	20	14	29	7	6	2,000
66-70 ..	22	10	7	6	—	6	—
71-75 ..	11	6	2	6	1	—	1,000
75 .. & under	3,474	2,915	796	746	—	1	1,480
76-80 ..	1	2	2	3	387	447	—
81-85 ..	3	3	1	1	—	1	—
86-90 ..	3	1	2	—	—	—	—
91-95 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	3,481	2,921	801	750	387	448	1,488
Masculinity:— Females per 1000 Males ...	839.13		936.33		1,157.62		1,000
Children of School Age 5-13 years ... ..	381	423	64	88	113	136	317
Totals .....	804		152		249		

\*Omitting the Indians the proportion of Fem

22	119	898	1,220	1,824
21	48	187	494	681
10	16	72	156	228
—	2	5	18	23
1	—	2	8	10
—	—	—	1	1
—	—	1,936	89	2,025
40,880	28,053	471,417	350,012	821,429
686.23		42.47		
6,354	6,233	60,328	58,680	
12,587		119,008		

Eurasians.		Local Portuguese.		Indians.		Japanese.		Others.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
80	72	197	207	145	165	150	127	56	70
59	81	176	181	87	92	81	83	37	41
139	153	373	388	232	257	231	210	93	111
51	78	176	153	71	59	37	38	47	41
46	56	173	175	130	75	57	55	58	51
236	287	722	716	433	391	325	303	198	203
43	32	157	176	489	123	93	106	63	37
41	44	131	143	632	86	151	124	52	40
320	363	1,010	1,035	1,554	600	569	533	313	280
18	23	108	129	372	45	122	110	41	24
17	17	85	99	252	30	118	72	25	25
355	403	1,203	1,263	2,178	675	809	715	379	329
10	9	63	87	186	23	82	55	18	20
10	14	67	86	103	19	53	32	25	16
375	426	1,333	1,436	2,467	717	944	802	422	365
4	8	55	68	46	14	26	13	22	15
7	6	46	73	34	12	15	15	13	11
—	6	29	48	15	6	9	1	4	8
1	—	6	26	10	3	5	4	2	2
—	1	13	21	6	—	—	2	1	2
387	447	1,482	1,672	2,578	752	999	837	464	403
—	1	3	15	1	2	—	—	2	—
—	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
387	448	1,489	1,694	2,579	756	999	837	466	404
1,157.62		1,137.68		293.14		837.84		866.95	
113	136	317	313	159	154	137	137	66	75
249		630		313		274		141	

the Indians the proportion of Females to Males in the rest of the Non-Chinese Races is 925.36 per 1000

494	681
156	228
18	23
8	10
1	1
89	2,025
0,012	821,429
3,680	

a.	Indians.		Japanese.		Others.		Totals.		Grand Totals
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
07	145	165	150	127	56	70	1,086	1,073	2,159
81	87	92	81	83	37	41	716	788	1,504
88	232	257	231	210	93	111	1,802	1,861	3,663
53	71	59	37	38	47	41	529	560	1,089
75	130	75	57	55	58	51	596	612	1,208
16	433	391	325	303	198	203	2,927	3,033	5,960
76	489	123	93	106	63	37	1,173	769	1,942
43	632	86	151	124	52	40	1,635	933	2,568
35	1,554	600	569	533	313	280	5,735	4,735	10,470
29	372	45	122	110	41	24	1,192	806	1,998
99	252	30	118	72	25	25	984	717	1,701
33	2,178	675	809	715	379	329	7,911	6,258	14,169
37	186	23	82	55	18	20	802	495	1,297
36	103	19	53	32	25	16	634	384	1,018
36	2,467	717	944	802	422	365	9,347	7,137	16,484
38	46	14	26	13	22	15	378	245	623
3	34	12	15	15	13	11	254	183	437
8	15	6	9	1	4	8	115	118	233
6	10	3	5	4	2	2	53	51	104
1	6	—	—	2	1	2	33	38	71
2	2,578	752	999	837	464	403	10,180	7,772	17,952
5	1	2	—	—	2	—	9	23	32
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	10	18
1	—	2	—	—	—	1	5	4	9
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
1	2,579	756	999	837	466	404	10,202	7,810	18,012
	293·14		837·84		866·95		765·54		
	159	154	137	137	66	75	1,237	1,326	2,563
	313		274		141		2,563		

in the rest of the Non-Chinese Races is 925·36 per 1000

**Table 19.**

TOTAL POPULATION OF CHINESE RACE BY INDIVIDUAL YEARS  
OF AGE, DISTINGUISHING MALE AND FEMALE.

Age	Male	Female	Total	Age	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	4,839	4,843	9,682	51	4,369	3,165	7,534
1	8,264	8,233	16,497	52	2,826	2,171	4,997
2	7,987	8,286	16,273	53	2,761	2,119	4,880
3	8,246	8,029	16,275	54	3,309	2,371	5,680
4	7,353	7,478	14,831	55	3,227	2,440	5,667
5	6,850	6,826	13,676	56	2,149	1,677	3,826
6	7,178	7,226	14,404	57	2,605	2,232	4,837
7	6,393	6,357	12,750	58	1,757	1,488	3,245
8	5,792	5,688	11,480	59	3,059	3,385	6,444
9	6,918	6,561	13,479	60	1,540	1,277	2,817
10	6,155	5,902	12,057	61	1,767	1,693	3,460
11	6,791	6,716	13,507	62	1,323	1,191	2,514
12	6,895	6,720	13,615	63	1,310	1,240	2,550
13	7,356	6,684	14,040	64	1,296	1,326	2,622
14	9,313	7,374	16,687	65	842	797	1,639
15	10,321	6,776	17,097	66	704	830	1,534
16	10,808	6,418	17,226	67	798	896	1,694
17	13,621	7,837	21,458	68	513	591	1,104
18	11,863	6,117	17,980	69	874	1,221	2,095
19	17,125	9,166	26,291	70	566	494	1,060
20	11,248	6,110	17,358	71	476	663	1,139
21	14,302	7,453	21,755	72	345	460	805
22	11,298	6,638	17,936	73	272	372	644
23	13,019	7,318	20,337	74	305	427	732
24	13,340	8,360	21,700	75	186	306	492
25	11,330	7,641	18,971	76	138	256	394
26	9,038	6,426	15,464	77	163	308	471
27	12,181	8,298	20,479	78	95	169	264
28	8,281	5,830	14,111	79	138	335	473
29	14,608	10,521	25,129	80	64	158	222
30	8,054	5,338	13,392	81	61	143	204
31	11,400	7,546	18,946	82	29	102	131
32	7,024	4,834	11,858	83	39	84	123
33	7,817	5,425	13,242	84	35	100	135
34	8,998	5,961	14,959	85	23	65	88
35	7,631	5,502	13,133	86	15	50	65
36	6,461	4,513	10,974	87	16	34	50
37	8,142	5,707	13,849	88	5	24	29
38	5,469	3,890	9,359	89	34	34	68
39	11,988	9,208	21,196	90	2	14	16
40	4,875	3,261	8,136	91	2	9	11
41	7,184	5,055	12,239	92	—	2	2
42	5,029	3,490	8,519	93	—	3	3
43	4,800	3,388	8,188	94	3	3	6
44	7,111	4,964	12,075	95	—	1	1
45	4,766	3,477	8,243	96	—	1	1
46	4,032	2,878	6,910	97	—	3	3
47	5,659	3,984	9,643	98	2	2	4
48	3,784	2,588	6,372	99	—	2	2
49	6,987	6,008	12,995	100	—	—	—
50	3,514	2,339	5,853	101	—	1	1
				Unknown	1,936	89	2,025
					471,417	350,012	821,429

**Table 20.**

CHINESE RACE—NATURAL AGE GROUPS.

Natural Age Groups.	Hong Kong and Kowloon.		New Territories.		Afloat.		Totals.	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Infancy ..... 1 & under	20,761	3·17	3,084	3·16	2,334	3·38	26,179	3·19
Childhood ..... 2-13 years	123,761	18·90	25,211	25·78	17,415	25·26	166,387	20·26
Adolescence ....14-20 ,,	109,207	16·68	13,662	13·97	11,228	16·28	134,097	16·32
Early Adult Life .....21-44 ,,	302,586	46·22	35,510	36·32	27,851	40·43	365,947	44·55
Mature Age ....45-64 ,,	85,862	13·11	16,479	16·85	8,748	12·69	111,089	13·52
Old Age .....65 & over	12,538	1·92	3,835	3·92	1,357	1·96	17,730	2·16
Totals .....	654,715	100·00	97,781	100·00	68,933	100·00	821,429	100·00

**Table 21.**

NON-CHINESE RACES—NATURAL AGE GROUPS.

Natural Age Groups.	Europeans.				Eurasians.		Local Number
	British Races.		Other European Races & U.S.A.		Number	%	
	Number	%	Number	%			
Infancy ..... 1 & under	248	3·87	53	3·41	51	6·11	126
Childhood ..... 2-13 years	1,180	18·43	203	13·10	319	38·20	831
Adolescence ....14-20 ,,	350	5·47	112	7·22	153	18·32	481
Early Adult Life .....21-44 ,,	3,459	54·03	847	54·61	250	29·94	1,144
Mature Age ....45-64 ,,	1,090	17·03	302	19·47	59	7·07	493
Old Age .....65 & over	75	1·17	34	2·19	3	·36	108
Totals .....	6,402	100·00	1,551	100·00	835	100·00	3,183

The following diagrams show, as regards persons of Chinese Race :—

- A. Total population by Individual Years of Age, 1931.
- B. Total population by Individual Years of Age, distinguishing Male and Female.
- C. Total population by Quinquennial Groups of Age for the years 1931 and 1921.
- D. & E. Total population by Quinquennial Groups of Age for the years 1931 and 1921, distinguishing Male and Female.

E GROUPS.

Territories.		Afloat.		Totals.	
Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
4	3.16	2,334	3.38	26,179	3.19
1	25.78	17,415	25.26	166,387	20.26
2	13.97	11,228	16.28	134,097	16.32
0	36.32	27,851	40.43	365,947	44.55
9	16.85	8,748	12.69	111,089	13.52
5	3.92	1,357	1.96	17,730	2.16
1	100.00	68,933	100.00	821,429	100.00

AGE GROUPS.

Other European Races & U.S.A.		Eurasians.		Local Portuguese.		Indians.		Japanese.		Number
Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
53	3.41	51	6.11	126	3.96	123	3.69	63	3.43	
203	13.10	319	38.20	831	26.10	449	13.46	431	23.47	
112	7.22	153	18.32	481	15.11	252	7.56	134	7.30	
847	54.61	250	29.94	1,144	35.94	2,161	64.80	1,006	54.80	
302	19.47	59	7.07	493	15.49	319	9.56	189	10.30	
34	2.19	3	.36	108	3.40	31	.93	13	.70	
1,551	100.00	835	100.00	3,183	100.00	3,335	100.00	1,836	100.00	

ons of Chinese Race :—

of Age, 1931.

of Age, distinguishing Male and

roups of Age for the years 1931 and

roups of Age for the years 1931  
and Female.

P-123-

19  
26  
32  
55  
52  
16  
00

Local Portuguese.		Indians.		Japanese.		Others.		Totals.	
Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
126	3.96	123	3.69	63	3.43	44	5.06	708	3.93
831	26.10	449	13.46	431	23.47	208	23.90	3,621	20.10
481	15.11	252	7.56	134	7.30	149	17.12	1,631	9.06
1,144	35.94	2,161	64.80	1,006	54.80	337	38.74	9,204	51.10
493	15.49	319	9.56	189	10.30	120	13.80	2,572	14.28
108	3.40	31	.93	13	.70	12	1.38	276	1.53
1,183	100.00	3,335	100.00	1,836	100.00	870	100.00	18,012	100.00



The most striking feature to be observed in regard to the age distribution in Hong Kong is illustrated in the curiously irregular shape of the curve in Diagram C. In an ordinary settled community the curve would commence with a maximum for the youngest age group 0—5 and decrease more or less steadily with advancing age, but in this case there is a sharp drop to the second age group and then two rapid rises and two almost equal peaks before the ordinary descent commences. It will be seen that in 1921 the curve was very similar.

Children, when born in the Colony, are frequently sent to be brought up in the family home in China by the grand parents while the parents remain to earn their living in Hong Kong, and this seems to be the only explanation of this large drop at the beginning of the 6—10 group. After 10 years of age the children begin to return and they are reinforced by greater numbers of new immigrants, especially males where the rise (Diagram D) is much steeper and earlier than in the case of females (Diagram E). The maximum population as regards males is then attained in the group 16—20; is maintained in the group 21—25; and then the gradual descent begins. In the case of females, the ascent is much more gradual and the maximum is not attained until the group 21—25 when the brides obtained in China are brought to the Colony.

Figures are given on Tables 17 and 18 of the number of children of school age, which has been taken as from 5 to 13 years of age. These show that of school age in the whole Colony there are 119,000 children of Chinese race: 88,481 in Hong Kong and Kowloon, 17,940 in the New Territories, and 12,587 afloat in small craft in the waters of the Colony. Of these children 60,328 are males and 58,680 are females.

There are also 2,563 children, of the same ages, of the Non-Chinese races: 804 of British races, 152 of other European races, 249 Eurasians, 630 Local Portuguese, 313 Indians, 274 Japanese and 141 of Other Races. Of these children 1,237 are of the male sex and 1,326 female.

The tables of "natural" age groups are of considerable interest. That for the New Territories might be taken as typical of a village community in China. Comparison with it shows, as the diagrams do also, that the population in the urban areas is abnormal owing to the extensive immigration towards the end of adolescence and at the beginning of early adult life.

The figures for the non-Chinese races are also of some interest. Those for the Local Portuguese, as an indigenous community, compare very nearly with those of the New Territories, but the others are markedly abnormal. The British and other European races, the Indians, and Japanese are all races which come to the Colony in early adult life, individuals marry, and children come but few of them remain to make their home in the Colony. The children go to their home country for school and in the majority of cases remain at home; the parents retire to the home country before reaching old age.

### (3) Conjugal Condition.

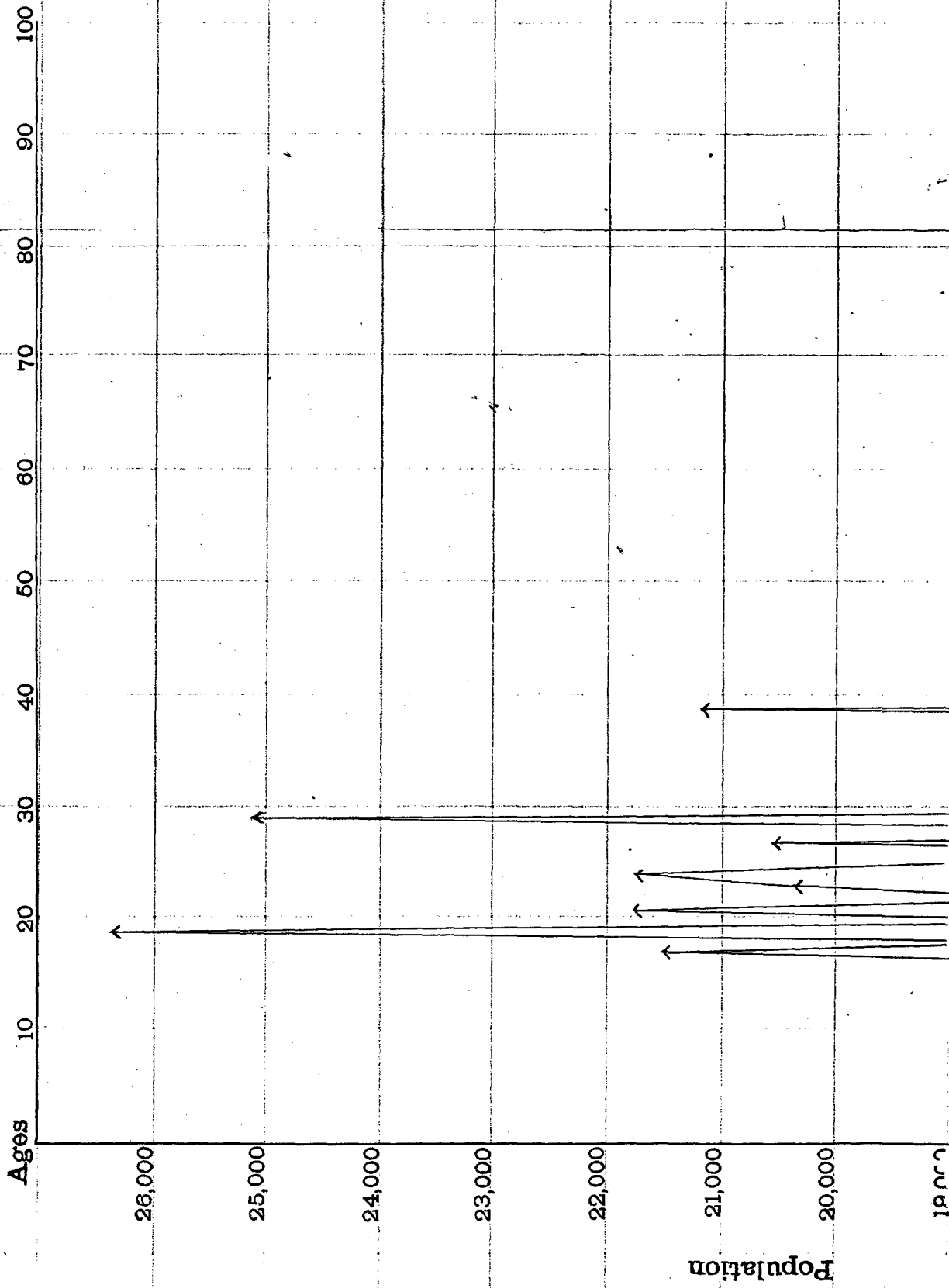
Of the 849,751 persons enumerated in the Colony on March, 7, 1931, 400,508 were returned as single, 408,272 as married, 38,896 as widowed, and 50 as divorced. There were 2,025 street sleepers who were not questioned on this point.

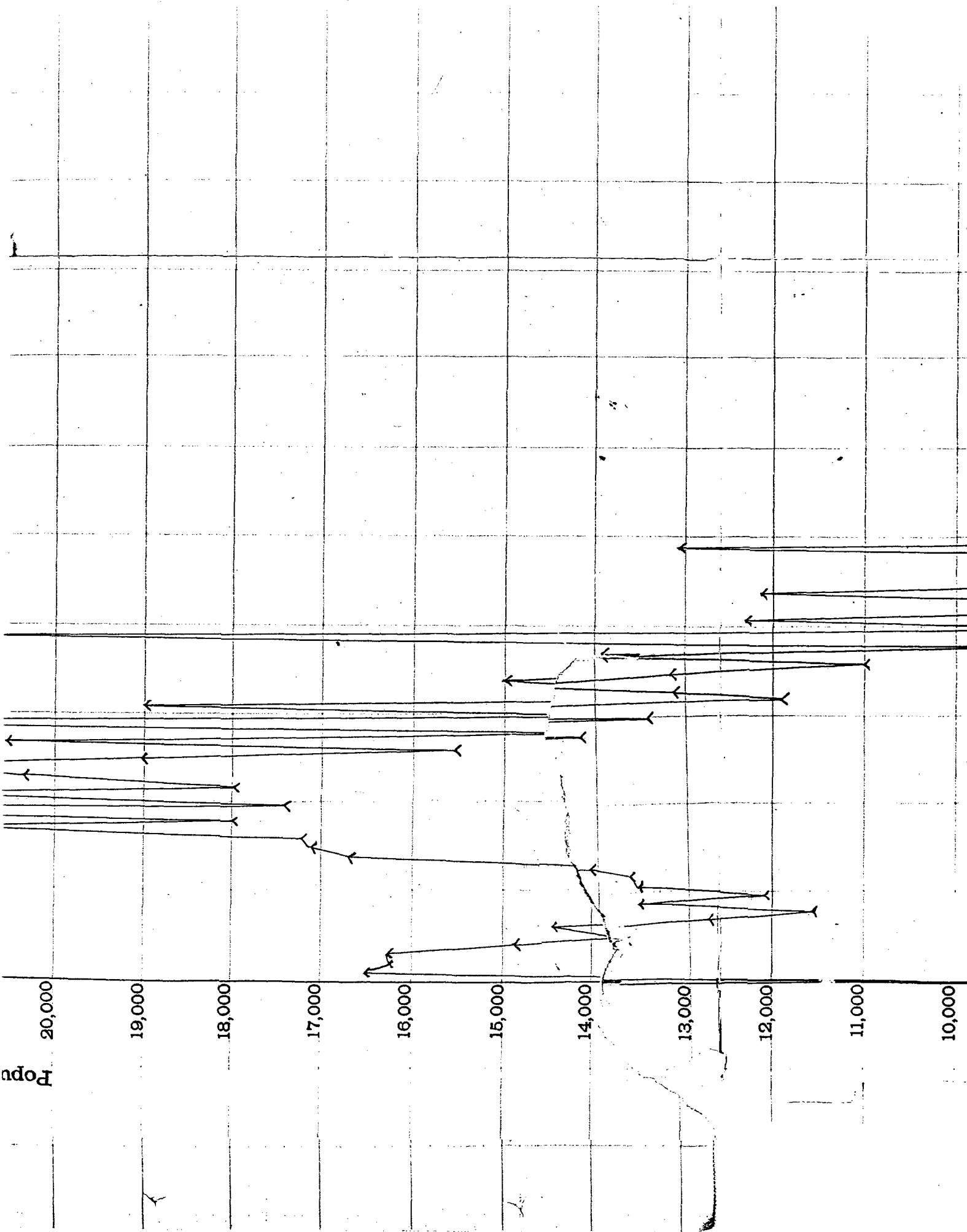
Omitting the Defence Forces and Mercantile Marine, there were among the single of all ages 632 females to 1,000 males: 728 wives to 1,000 husbands; the number of widows was 34,753 as compared with only 4,094 widowers; and the divorced, which were almost entirely among the non-Chinese races, numbered only 20 males and 15 females.

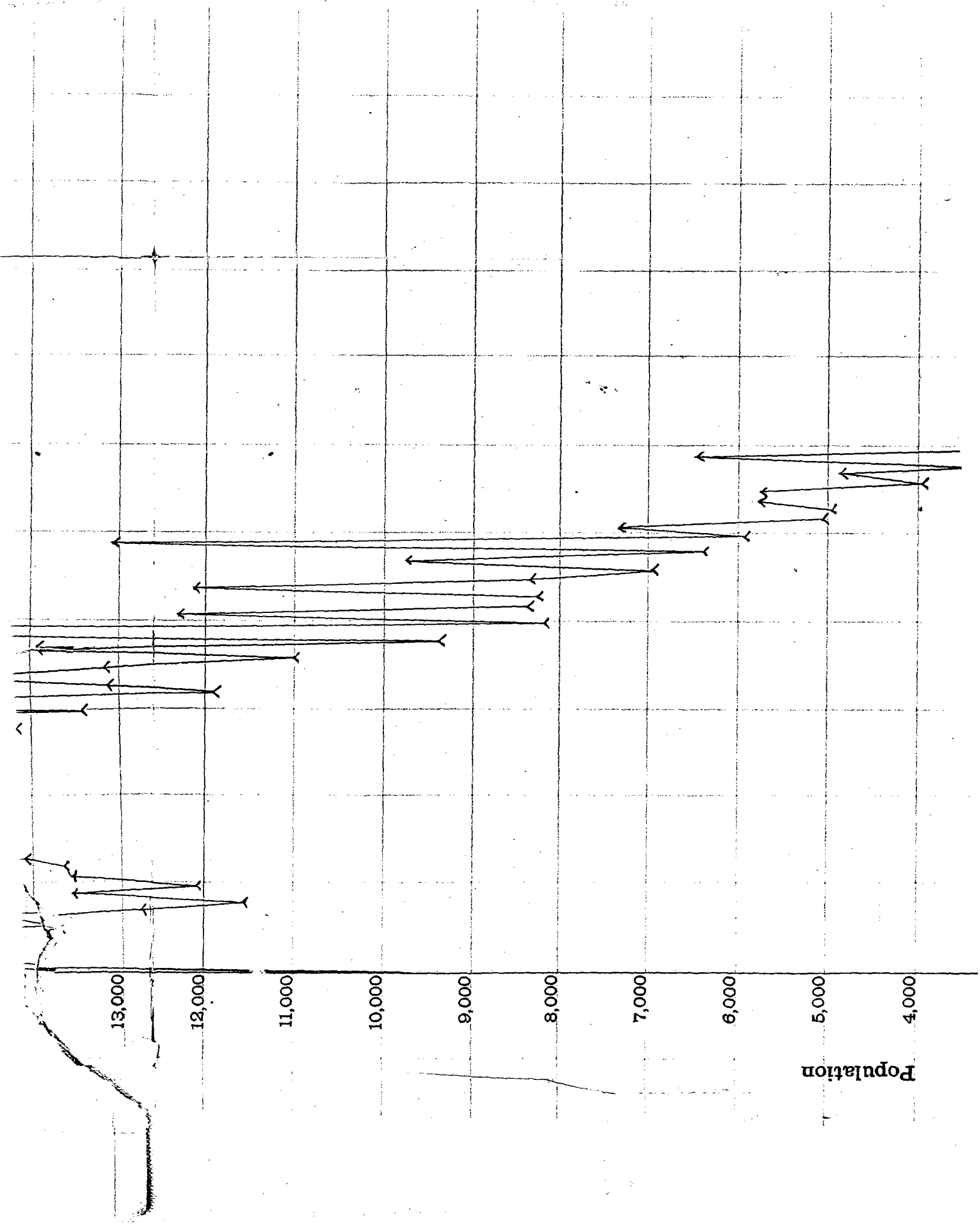
Tables 22 and 23 give figures relating to the conjugal condition of all persons of Chinese race and of the non-Chinese races. They are also to be seen on the Age Tables given in Appendix B.

DIAGRAM A.

Total Population of Chinese Race by Individual Years of Age, 1931







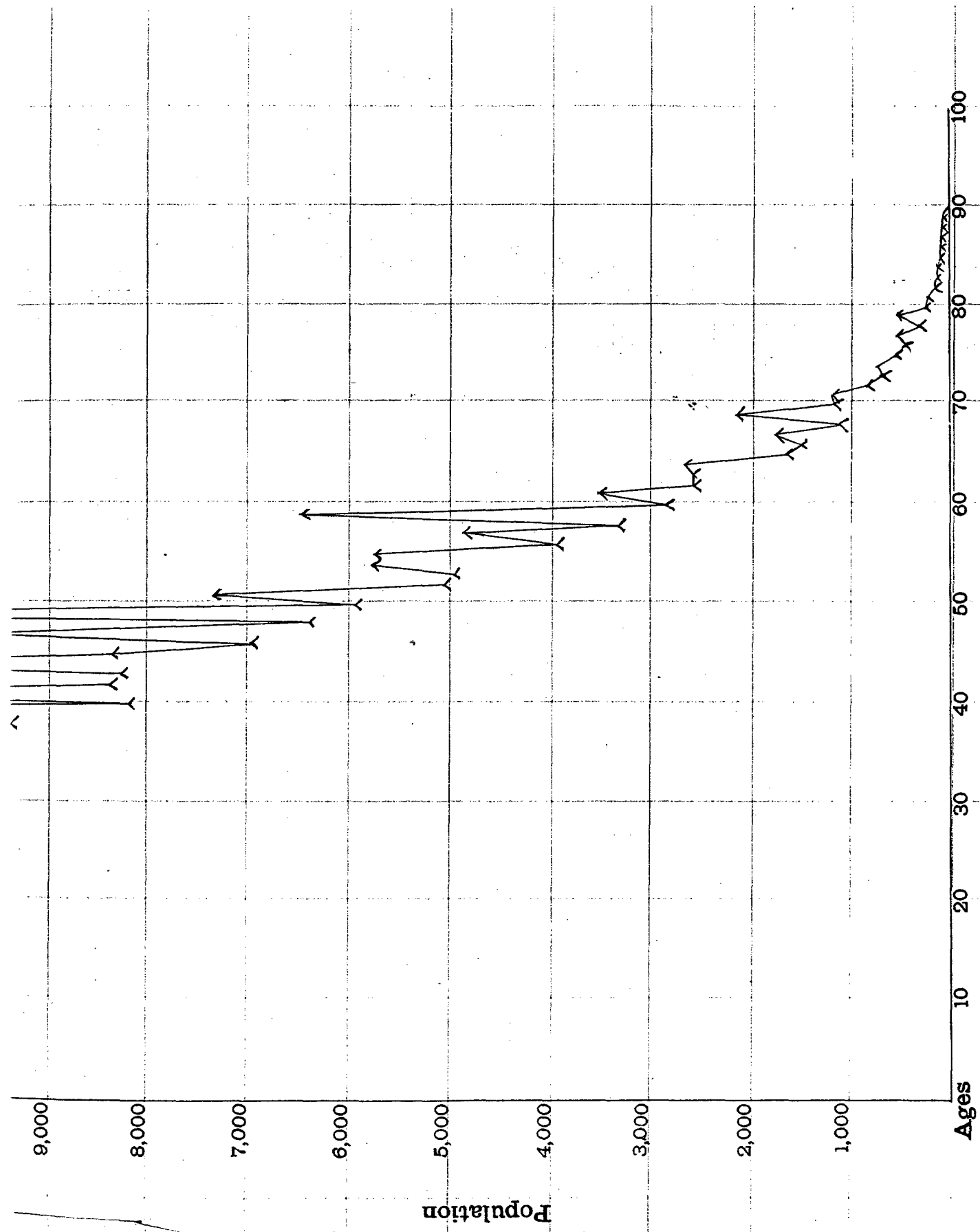
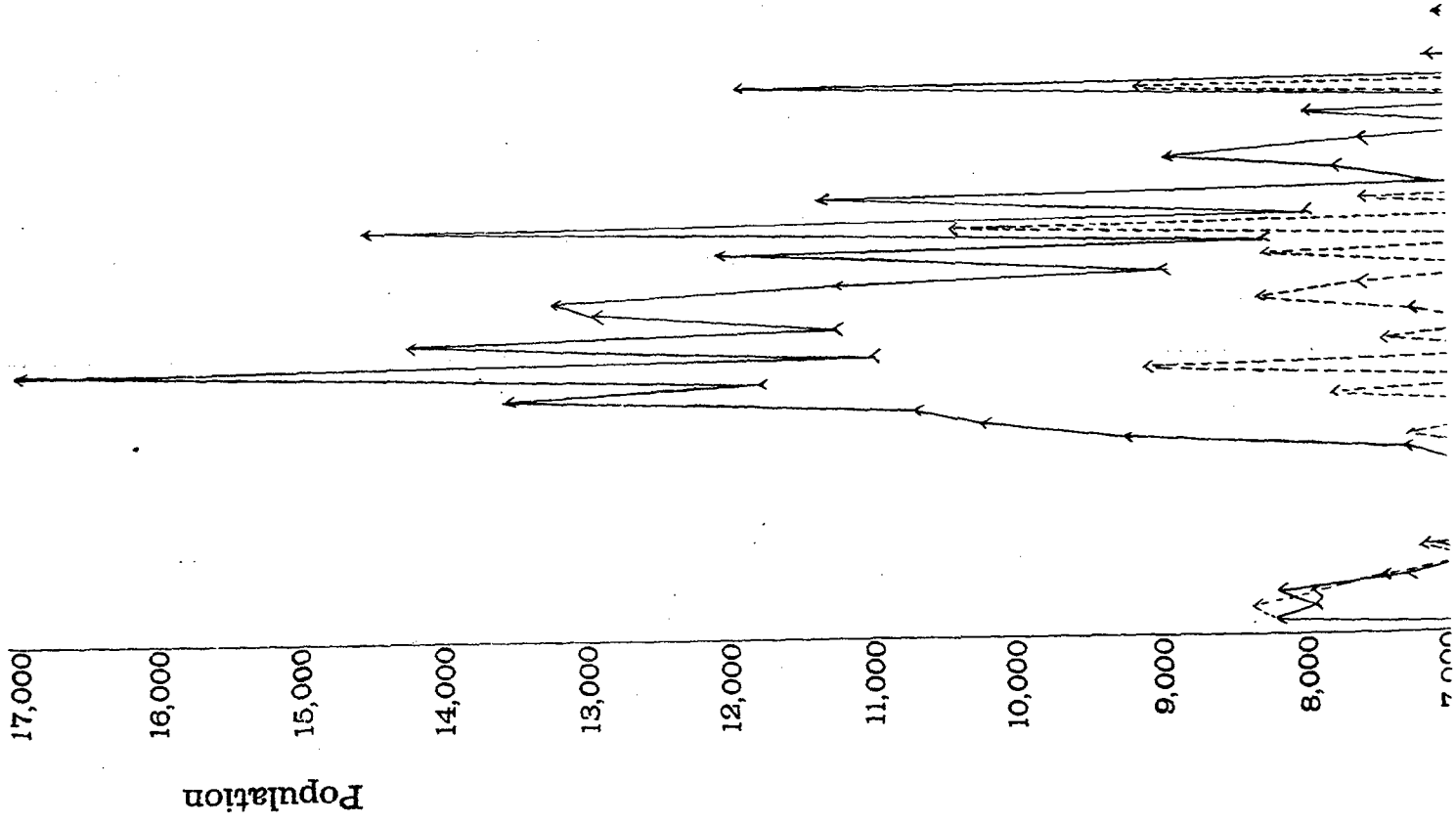
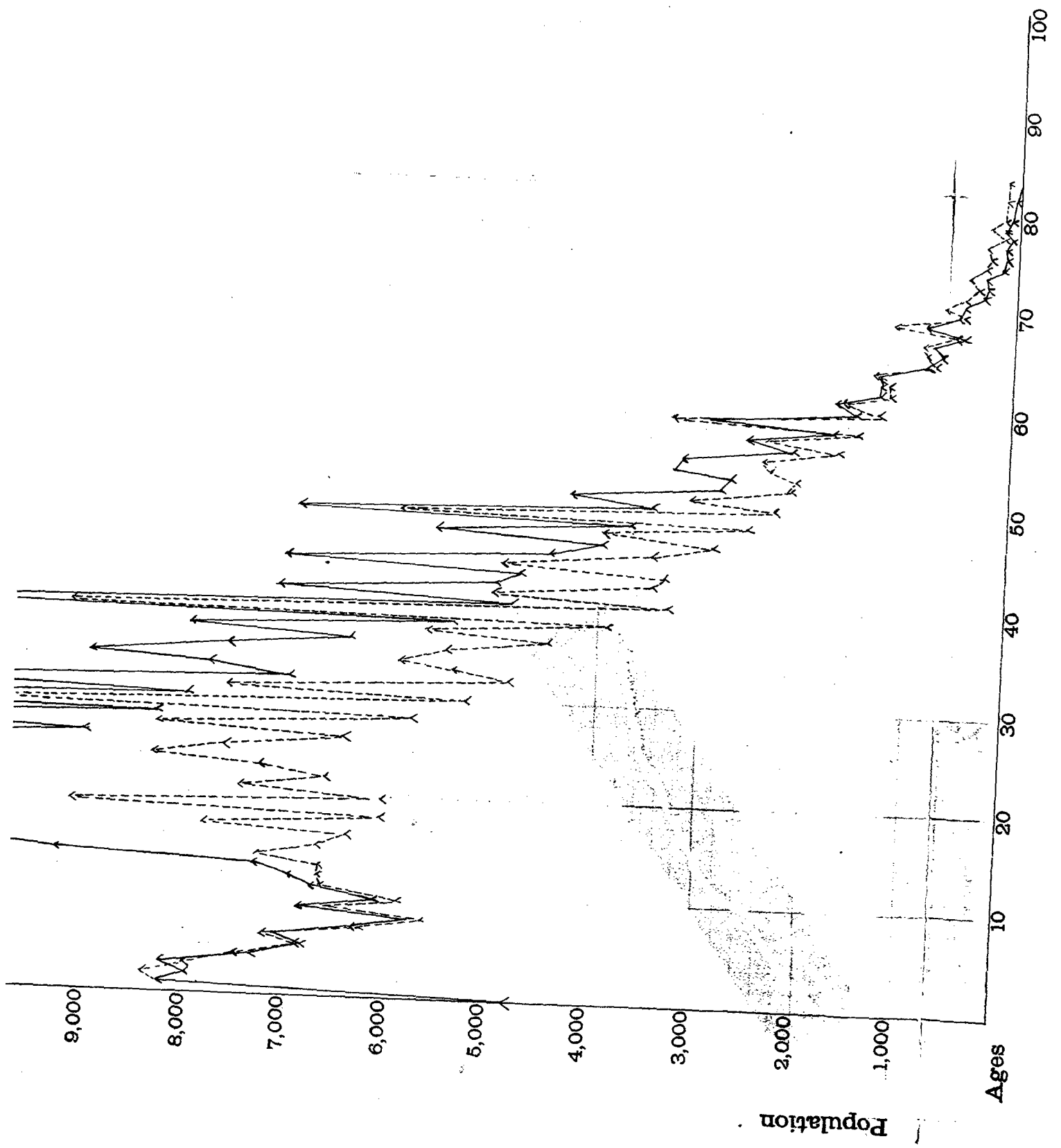


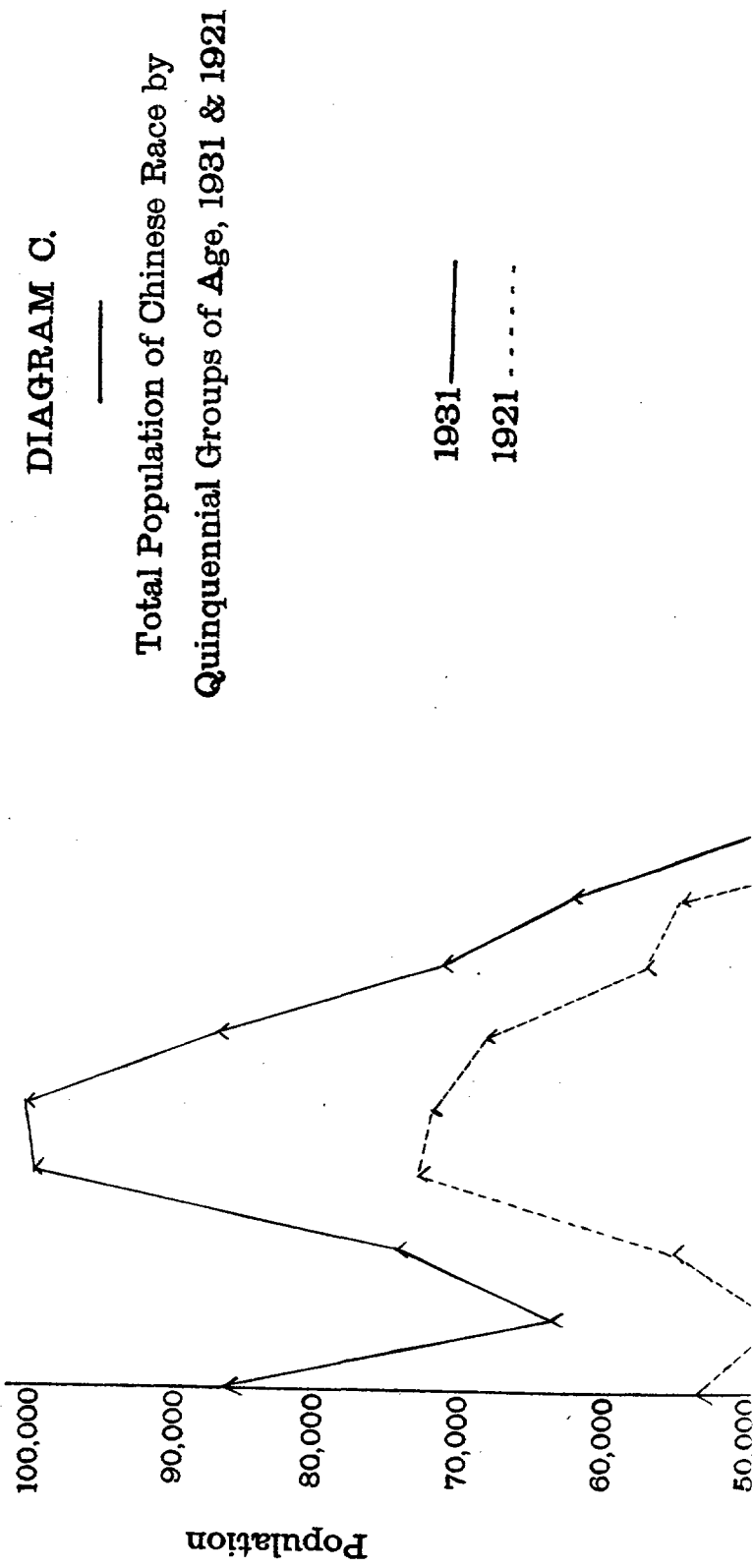
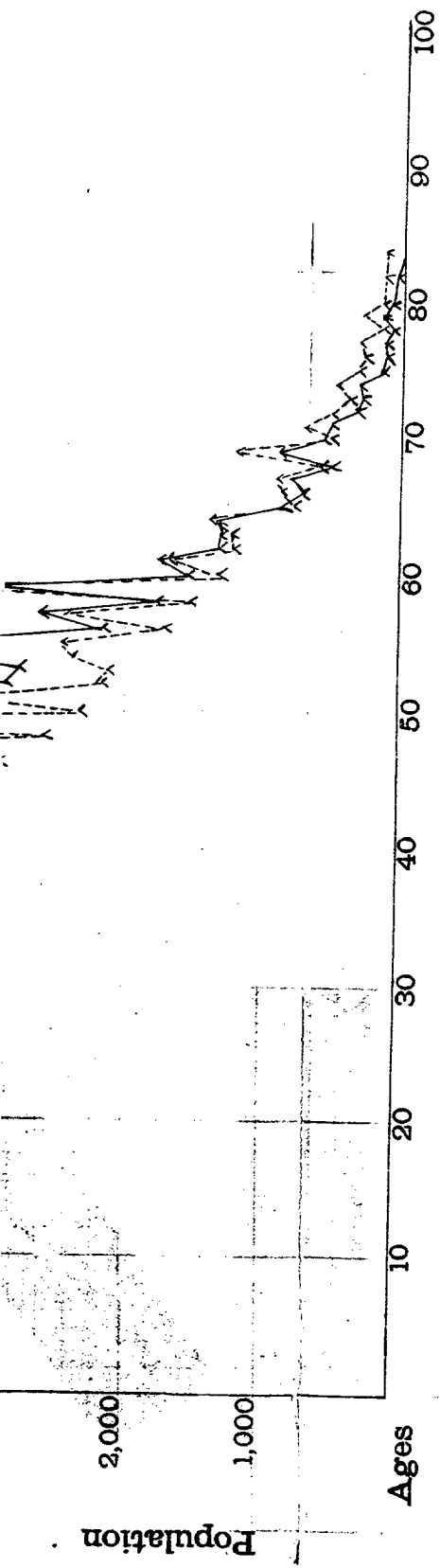
DIAGRAM B.

Total Population of Chinese Race by  
Individual Years of Age, distinguishing  
Males and Females

Males ———  
Females - - - - -









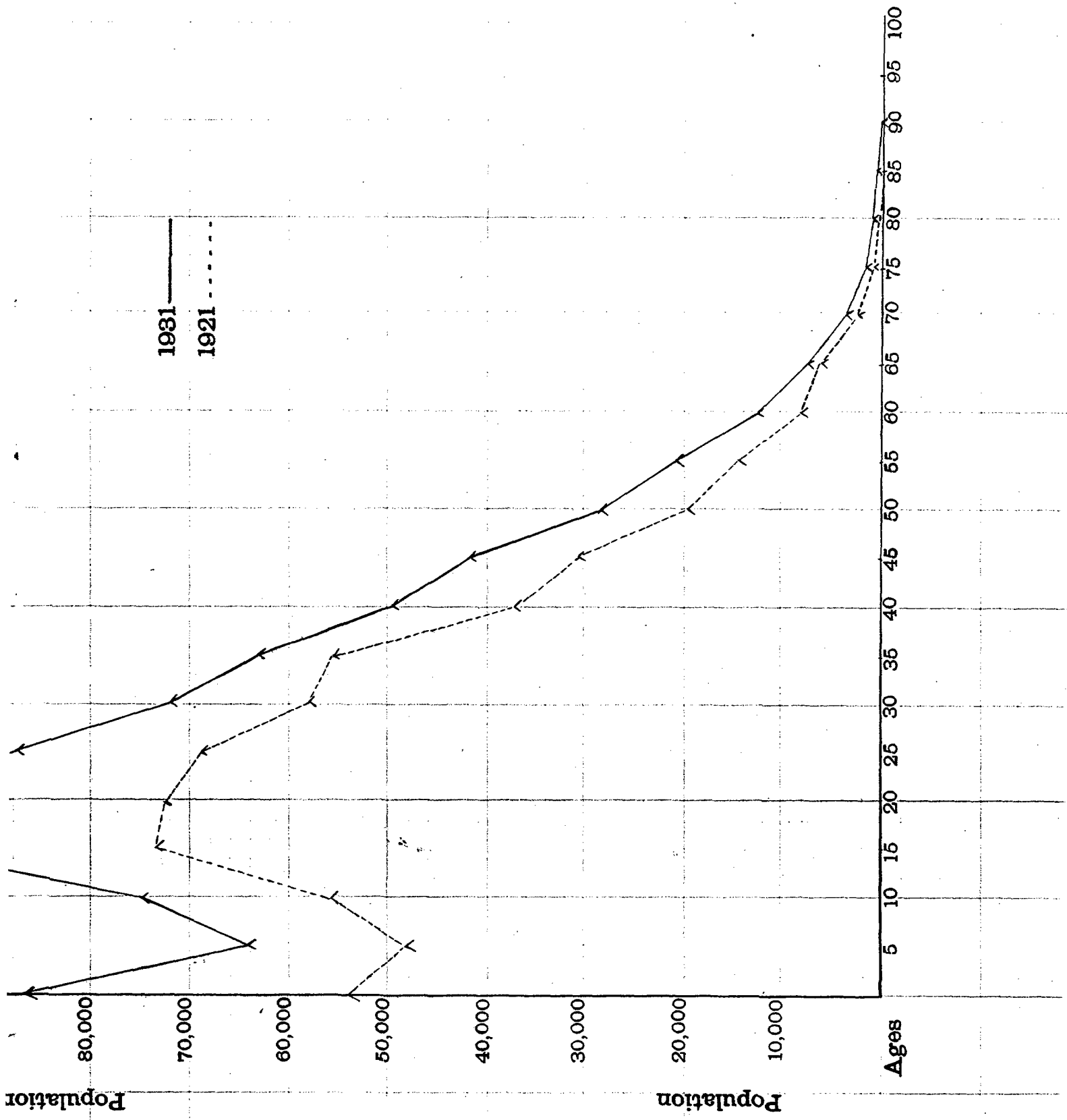


DIAGRAM D.

Total Population of Chinese Race by  
Quinquennial Groups of Ages, 1931 & 1921

Males

1931 ———  
1921 ·····

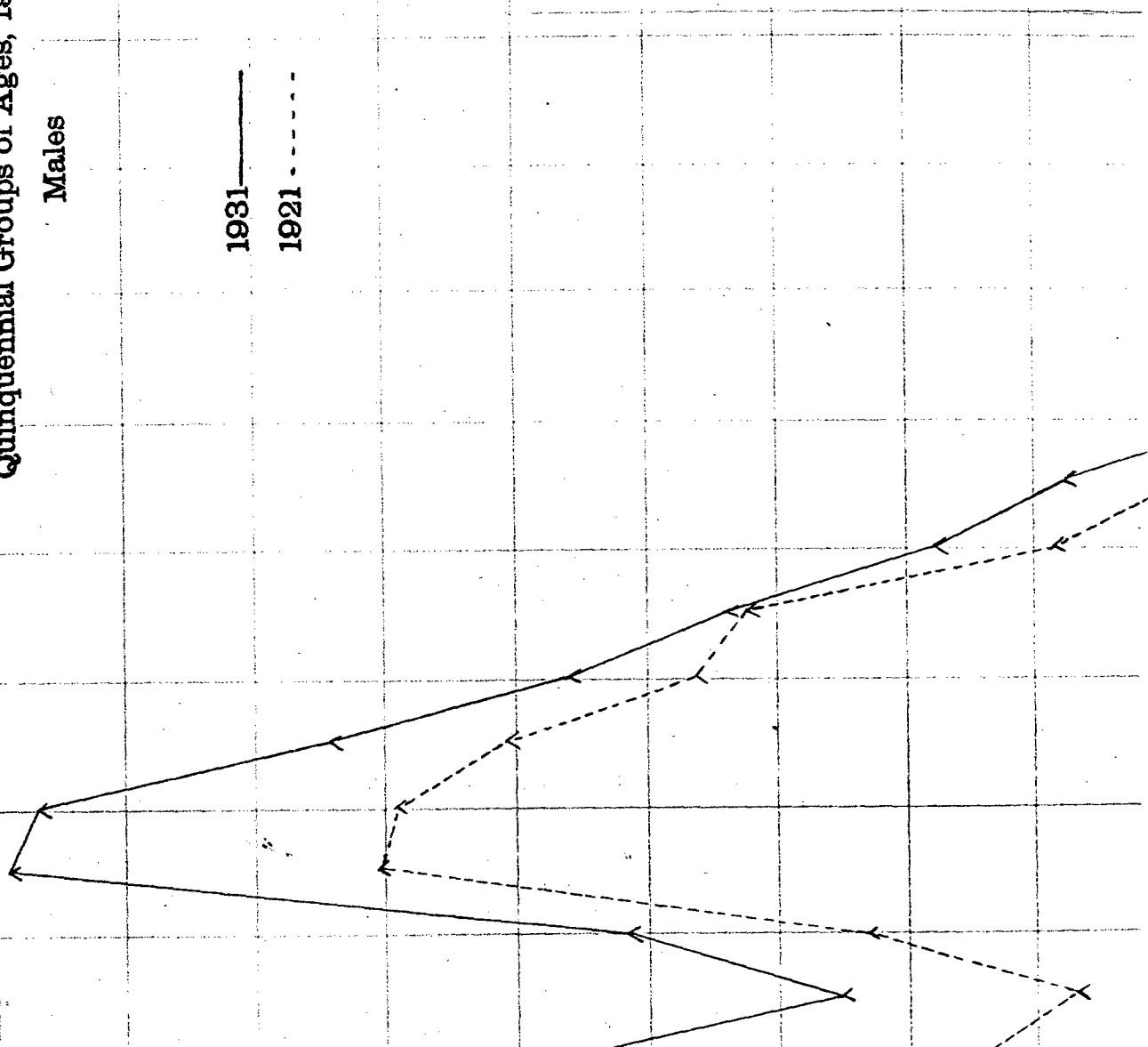
Population

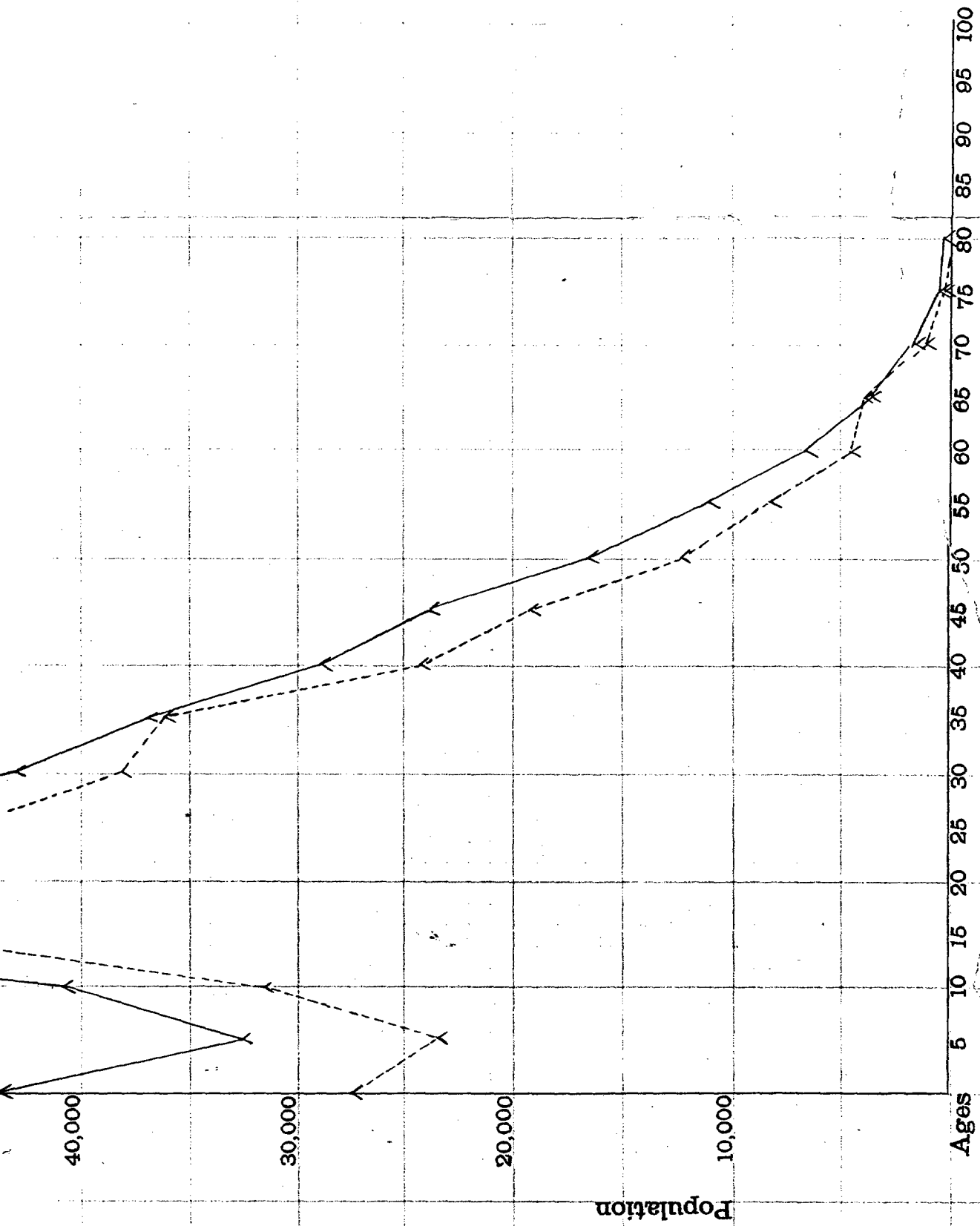
60,000

50,000

40,000

30,000





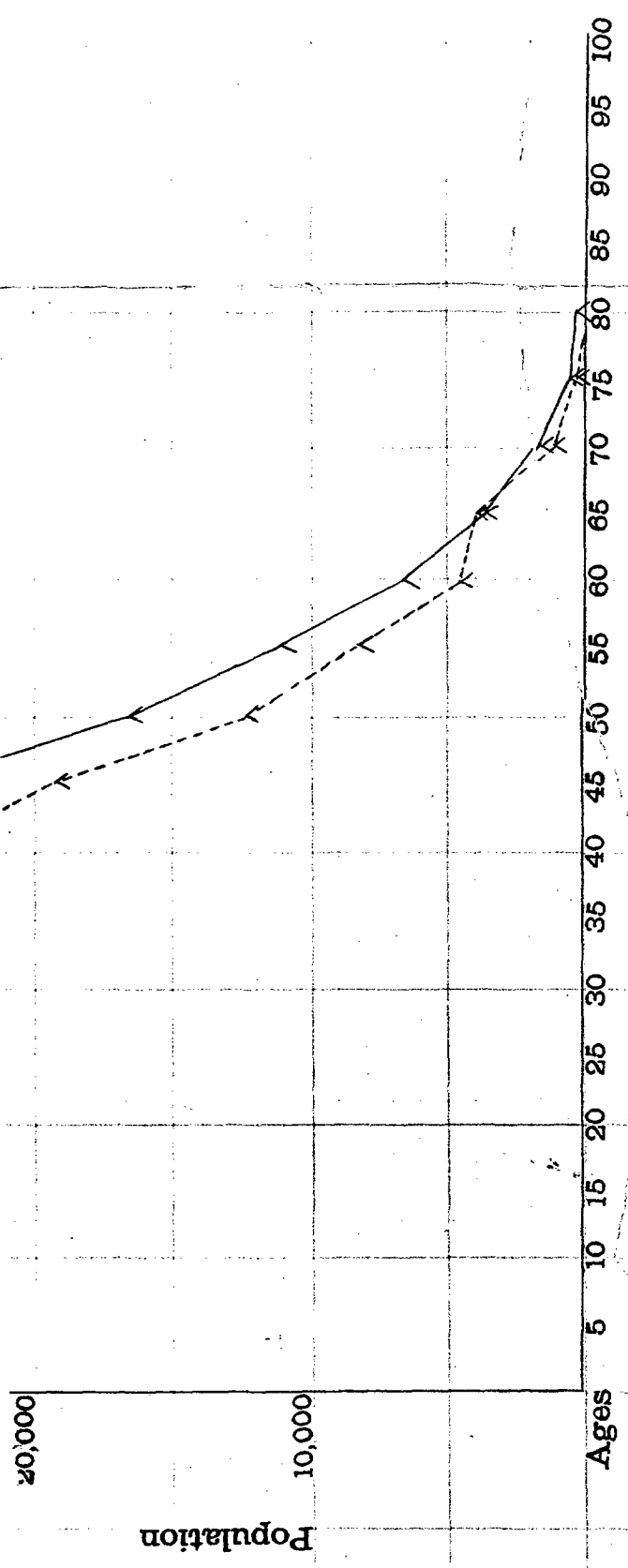
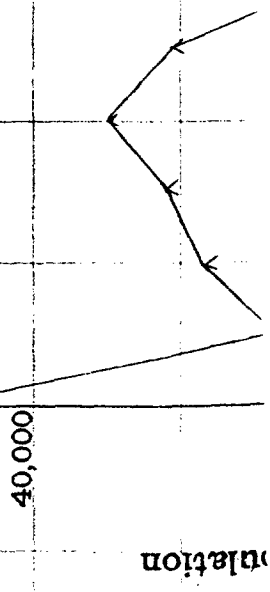


DIAGRAM E.

Total Population of Chinese Race by  
Quinquennial Groups of Ages, 1931 & 1921

Females



Total Population of Chinese Race by  
Quinquennial Groups of Ages, 1931 & 1921

Females

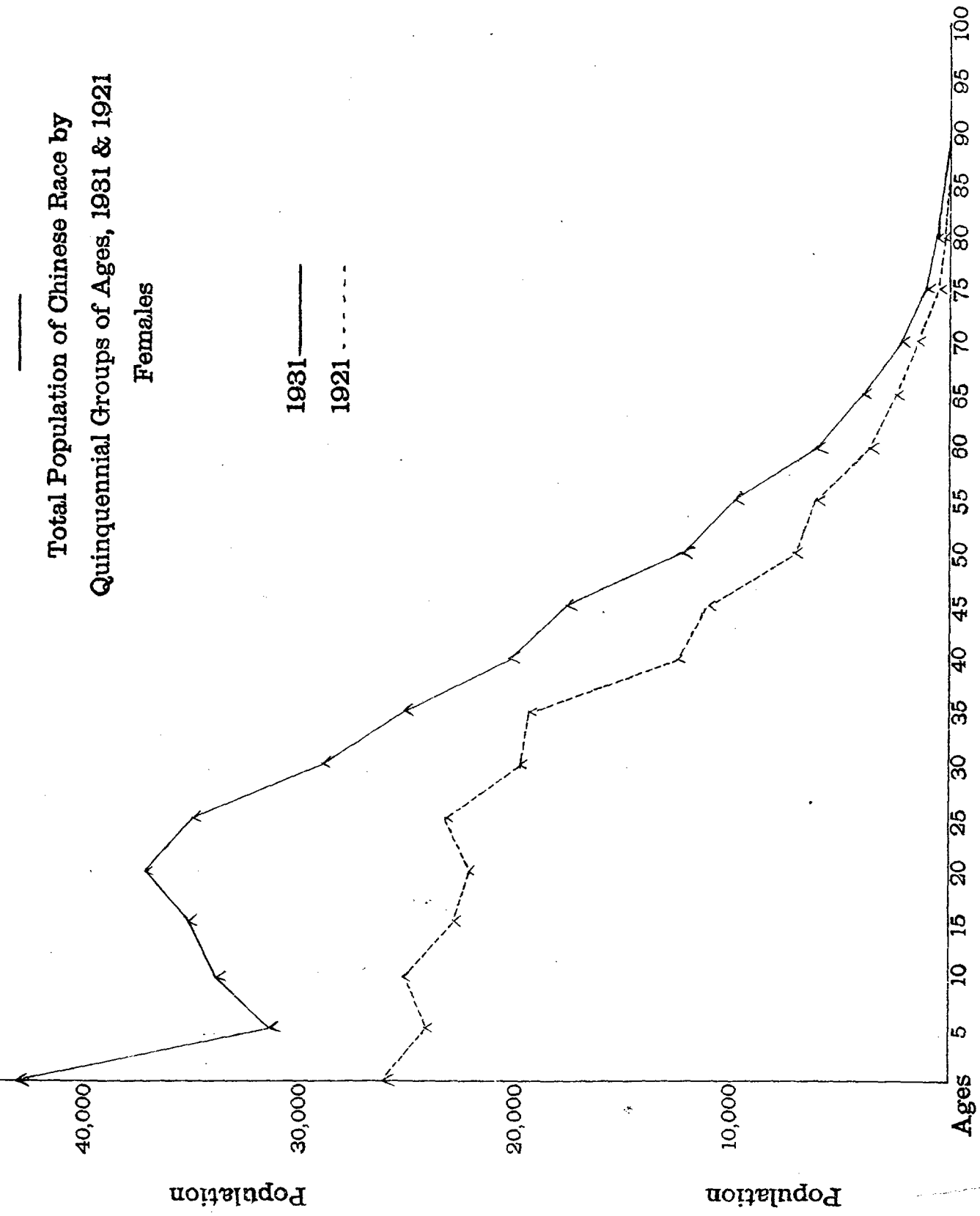


Table 22.

CHINESE RACE—CONJUGAL CONDITION.

	Hong Kong and Kowloon.		New Territories.		Afloat.		T.
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Single .....	187,904	116,760	25,909	17,749	21,699	13,829	235,512
	= 49·26%	= 42·72%	= 52·76%	= 36·47%	= 53·08%	= 49·29%	= 49·96%
Married .....	189,502 <sup>1</sup>	131,369 <sup>2</sup>	21,800 <sup>3</sup>	22,963 <sup>4</sup>	18,760 <sup>5</sup>	12,961 <sup>6</sup>	230,062
	= 49·68%	= 48·07%	= 44·39%	= 47·18%	= 45·89%	= 46·21%	= 48·80%
Widowed .....	2,082	25,070	1,402	7,958	421	1,263	3,905
	= ·55%	= 9·18%	= 2·85%	= 16·35%	= 1·03%	= 4·50%	= ·83%
Divorced .....	2	1	—	—	—	—	2
	= ·00%	= ·00%	—	—	—	—	= ·00%
Unknown .....	1,936	89	—	—	—	—	1,936
	= ·51%	= ·03%	—	—	—	—	= ·41%
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>381,426</b>	<b>273,289</b>	<b>49,111</b>	<b>48,670</b>	<b>40,880</b>	<b>28,053</b>	<b>471,417</b>
	=100·00%	=100·00%	=100·00%	=100·00%	=100·00%	=100·00%	=100·00%
	645,715		97,781		68,933		82

- <sup>1</sup> Includes 546 infant marriages under 16 years of age.
- <sup>2</sup> Includes 654 infant marriages.
- <sup>3</sup> Includes 235 infant marriages.
- <sup>4</sup> Includes 405 infant marriages.
- <sup>5</sup> Includes 77 infant marriages.
- <sup>6</sup> Includes 158 infant marriages.
- <sup>7</sup> Includes 858 infant marriages.
- <sup>8</sup> Includes 1,217 infant marriages.
- <sup>9</sup> Includes 2,075 infant marriages.

The first outstanding feature as regards persons of Chinese race is the number of infant marriages. The custom is almost entirely confined to the Hakkas, and is really to be associated with poverty. The number of male infants married is less than that of female, probably due to emigration of the male. The female child goes to live—for a consideration paid to the parents and in order to save the cost of her upbringing—in the house of her future husband; she is brought up as a daughter and helps in the household; and at some time between the ages of 16 and 18 a second ceremony is performed and consummation of the marriage may take place. In proportion to the numbers involved there are more infant marriages in the New Territories than elsewhere.

The second feature which attracts one's notice is the large number of widows compared with the number of widowers. The male, if young, may marry again, and the proportion in later life is further affected by the greater mortality in males of adult age. It is probable also that the widowed mother has greater incentive to remain in Hong Kong where her children may be, than to return to the ancestral home in China which may have a greater attraction for the widower.

Table 22.

—CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Age and sex.	New Territories.		Afloat.		Totals.		Grand Totals
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
116,760	25,909	17,749	21,699	13,829	235,512	148,338	383,850
42.72%	= 52.76%	= 36.47%	= 53.08%	= 49.29%	= 49.96%	= 42.38%	= 46.73%
131,369 <sup>2</sup>	21,800 <sup>3</sup>	22,963 <sup>4</sup>	18,760 <sup>5</sup>	12,961 <sup>6</sup>	230,062 <sup>7</sup>	167,293 <sup>8</sup>	397,355 <sup>9</sup>
48.07%	= 44.39%	= 47.18%	= 45.89%	= 46.21%	= 48.80%	= 47.80%	= 48.37%
25,070	1,402	7,958	421	1,263	3,905	34,291	38,196
9.18%	= 2.85%	= 16.35%	= 1.03%	= 4.50%	= .83%	= 9.80%	= 4.65%
1	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
.00%	—	—	—	—	= .00%	= .00%	= .00%
89	—	—	—	—	1,936	89	2,025
.03%	—	—	—	—	= .41%	= .02%	= .25%
273,289	49,111	48,670	40,880	28,053	471,417	350,012	821,429
100.00%	=100.00%	=100.00%	=100.00%	=100.00%	=100.00%	=100.00%	=100.00%
5	97,781		68,933		821,429		

- Includes 546 infant marriages under 16 years of age.
- Includes 654 infant marriages.
- Includes 235 infant marriages.
- Includes 405 infant marriages.
- Includes 77 infant marriages.
- Includes 158 infant marriages.
- Includes 858 infant marriages.
- Includes 1,217 infant marriages.
- Includes 2,075 infant marriages.

regards persons of Chinese race is the number most entirely confined to the Hakkas, and is The number of male infants married is less emigration of the male. The female child goes the parents and in order to save the cost of her ure husband; she is brought up as a daughter me time between the ages of 16 and 18 a summation of the marriage may take place. d there are more infant marriages in the New

s one's notice is the large number of widows s. The male, if young, may marry again, and affected by the greater mortality in males of widowed mother has greater incentive to re- ren may be, than to return to the ancestral ter attraction for the widower.

	Europeans.				Eurasians.		Local
	British Races.		Other European Races & U.S.A.		Males	Females	Male
	Males	Females	Males	Females			
Single .....	1,789 51.39%	1,326 45.39%	492 61.42%	390 52.00%	316 81.65%	348 77.68%	1,000 68.57%
Married .....	1,627 46.74%	1,490 51.01%	285 35.58%	298 39.73%	66 17.05%	77 17.19%	4 28.68%
Widowed .....	53 1.52%	101 3.46%	19 2.37%	52 6.93%	5 1.30%	23 5.23%	2.68%
Divorced .....	12 .35%	4 .14%	5 .63%	10 1.34%	—	—	.0
Totals .....	3,481 100.00%	2,921 100.00%	801 100.00	750 100.00	387 100.00	448 100.00	1,000 100
	6,402		1,551		835		



Marriage among ( before the age of 17 c married females than i ably because the young elsewhere; but in the females exceed the un Territories and Afloat greatly in the majority

For males the age and 25 in the more dif exceed in numbers the

In the case of the females who are marrie onwards but in the cas reached.

NON

Europeans.			Eurasians.		Local Portuguese.		Indians.		Japanese.	
Males	Other European Races & U.S.A.		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	Males	Females								
326	492	390	316	348	1,021	1,064	1,476	413	554	
9%	61.42%	52.00%	81.65%	77.68%	68.57%	62.61%	57.23%	54.63%	55.46%	46.9
490	285	298	66	77	427	457	1,049	305	435	
1%	35.58%	39.73%	17.05%	17.19%	28.68%	26.98%	40.67%	40.34%	43.54%	48.5
101	19	52	5	23	40	172	53	38	10	
6%	2.37%	6.93%	1.30%	5.23%	2.682%	10.15%	2.06%	5.03%	1.00%	4.5
4	5	10	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
4%	.63%	1.34%	—	—	.07%	.06%	.04%	—	—	—
921	801	750	387	448	1,489	1,694	2,579	756	999	
5%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100
	1,551		835		3,183		3,335		1,836	

Single .....  
 Married .....  
 Widowed .....  
 Divorced .....  
 Totals .....

Marriage among Chinese females is, apart from infant marriages, uncommon before the age of 17 or 18. In the New Territories by age 21 there are more married females than unmarried of the same age; Afloat this is true of age 20, probably because the young women, unless they marry, leave the boat and seek work elsewhere; but in the urban area it is not until age 22 is reached that the married females exceed the unmarried in numbers. By age 21 most of the women in the New Territories and Afloat are married but in the urban area the married females are not greatly in the majority until the age of 24 or 25 is reached.

For males the age is later,—23 in the New Territories, 24 in the urban districts, and 25 in the more difficult home making conditions afloat—before the married males exceed in numbers the unmarried of the same age.

In the case of the British races, to take only one example of non-Chinese, females who are married exceed in number those unmarried from 24 years of age onwards but in the case of males this condition is not attained until the age of 31 is reached.

**Table 23.**  
NON-CHINESE RACES—CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Indians.		Japanese.		Others.		Totals.		Grand Totals
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1,476	413	554	393	294	243	5,942	4,177	10,119
57·23%	54·63%	55·46%	46·95%	63·09%	60·15%	58·24%	53·48%	56·18%
1,049	305	435	406	162	123	4,051	3,156	7,207
40·67%	40·34%	43·54%	48·51%	34·76%	30·45%	39·71%	40·41%	40·01%
53	38	10	38	9	38	189	462	651
2·06%	5·03%	1·00%	4·54%	1·93%	9·40%	1·85%	5·92%	3·61%
1	—	—	—	1	—	20	15	35
·04%	—	—	—	·22%	—	·20%	·19%	·20%
2,579	756	999	837	466	404	10,202	7,810	18,012
100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
3,335		1,836		870		18,012		

	Defence Forces.		Mercantile Marine.		Total
	British Races	Indians	Non-Chinese		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Single .....	5,332	457	729	21	750
	69·40%	35·98%	56·69%	29·58%	= 55·27%
Married .....	2,312	803	545	50	595
	30·09%	63·23%	42·38%	70·42%	= 43·84%
Widowed .....	31	10	8	—	8
	·40%	·79%	·62%	—	= ·59%
Divorced .....	8	—	4	—	4
	·11%	—	·31%	—	= ·30%
Totals .....	7,683	1,270	1,286	71	1,357
	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Part V.

BIRTHPLACES AND NATIONALITY.

Tables 24, 26, 27 & 28 give lists of the birthplaces (1) of those of Chinese race, divided into the main sections of the population, (2) of the Non-Chinese Races, (i) Civilians only, (ii) the Indian Civilians showing provinces in India, (iii) the Defence Forces.

Table 24.

BIRTH PLACES—CHINESE RACE.

	HONG KONG AND KOWLOON		NEW TERRITORIES		AFLOAT		TOT.
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Hong Kong .....	68,280	69,017	4,111	4,556	20,323	19,036	92,714
New Territories .....	1,800	1,251	34,157	35,560	7,055	5,332	48,012
Macao .....	1,770	3,585	53	136	1,109	682	2,932
China * .....	605	523	29	16	587	2	1,221
Kwang Tung * .....	2,294	969	55	19	104	8	2,453
Canton City .....	17,714	24,839	570	923	2,759	662	21,043
Po On .....	10,903	6,003	1,029	1,616	738	277	12,670
Tung Kwun .....	29,411	22,702	1,050	809	659	140	31,120
Pun U .....	21,080	16,916	307	243	1,635	619	23,022
Nam Hoi .....	32,407	18,436	267	271	342	51	33,016
Sam Shui .....	10,126	4,782	63	39	68	3	10,257
San Wui .....	36,303	20,071	536	298	205	44	37,044
Heung Shan .....	17,702	15,169	555	370	767	285	19,024
Shun Tak .....	19,847	19,090	230	212	710	252	20,787
Tsang Shing .....	1,927	1,481	378	243	12	5	2,317
Wai Chow .....	16,194	7,484	2,559	1,693	596	104	19,349
Hoi Luk Fung .....	4,715	1,615	755	343	375	46	5,845
Chiu Chau .....	8,196	2,392	111	48	609	17	8,916
Ka Ying Chau .....	1,833	522	41	8	—	—	1,874
Eastern Kwangtung... ..	4,820	1,565	484	215	18	2	5,322
Ching Un .....	5,665	3,042	252	128	57	9	5,974
Fa Un .....	4,252	2,500	259	203	35	2	4,546
Sze Wui .....	3,160	677	32	16	11	—	3,203
Northern Kwangtung... ..	1,042	299	83	17	234	1	1,359
Ko Ming .....	1,401	320	21	5	5	—	1,427
Ko Yiu .....	4,158	1,006	54	15	20	—	4,232
Hok Shan .....	5,918	2,923	67	40	6	—	5,991
San Hing .....	3,286	522	29	10	10	—	3,325
Shiu Hing .....	4,711	2,062	226	96	64	9	5,001
Wan Fau (Tung On).. ..	2,217	908	17	2	2	—	2,236
Hoi Ping .....	7,621	3,905	57	34	27	2	7,705
Yan Ping .....	2,559	1,332	14	14	8	1	2,581
San Ning .....	10,810	6,964	200	262	499	296	11,509
Western Kwangtung... ..	1,928	564	111	17	5	—	2,044
S.W. Kwangtung .....	3,021	1,967	117	54	508	154	3,646
Yunnan .....	251	103	2	—	1	—	254
Kwong Sai .....	1,207	1,186	114	46	24	9	1,345
Fukien .....	1,377	700	23	7	121	—	1,521
Chekiang .....	734	116	1	3	375	—	1,110
Kiangsi & Kiangsu... ..	1,142	1,215	25	18	138	1	1,305
Hunan Hupeh and Kwaichow .....	1,462	159	4	—	1	—	1,467
<i>Carried forward</i>	375,849	270,882	49,048	48,605	40,822	28,051	465,719

\* Not otherwise specified.

Part V.

BIRTHPLACES AND NATIONALITY.

, 27 & 28 give lists of the birthplaces (1) of those of Chinese race, main sections of the population, (2) of the Non-Chinese Races, (i) the Indian Civilians showing provinces in India, (iii) the Defence

Table 24.

BIRTH PLACES—CHINESE RACE.

HONG KONG AND KOWLOON		NEW TERRITORIES		AFLOAT		TOTAL		Grand Total
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
68,280	69,017	4,111	4,556	20,323	19,036	92,714	92,609	185,323
1,800	1,251	34,157	35,560	7,055	5,332	43,012	42,143	85,155
1,770	3,585	53	136	1,109	682	2,932	4,403	7,335
605	523	29	16	587	2	1,221	541	1,762
2,294	969	55	19	104	8	2,453	996	3,449
17,714	24,839	570	923	2,759	662	21,043	26,424	47,467
10,903	6,003	1,029	1,616	738	277	12,670	7,896	20,566
29,411	22,702	1,050	809	659	140	31,120	23,651	54,771
21,080	16,916	307	243	1,635	619	23,022	17,778	40,800
32,407	18,436	267	271	342	51	33,016	18,758	51,774
10,126	4,782	63	39	68	3	10,257	4,824	15,081
36,303	20,071	536	298	205	44	37,044	20,413	57,457
17,702	15,169	555	370	767	285	19,024	15,824	34,848
19,847	19,090	230	212	710	252	20,787	19,554	40,341
1,927	1,481	378	243	12	5	2,317	1,729	4,046
16,194	7,484	2,559	1,693	596	104	19,349	9,281	28,630
4,715	1,615	755	343	375	46	5,845	2,004	7,849
8,196	2,392	111	48	609	17	8,916	2,457	11,373
1,833	522	41	8	—	—	1,874	530	2,404
4,820	1,565	484	215	18	2	5,322	1,782	7,104
5,665	3,042	252	128	57	9	5,974	3,179	9,153
4,252	2,500	259	203	35	2	4,546	2,705	7,251
3,160	677	32	16	11	—	3,203	693	3,896
1,042	299	83	17	234	1	1,359	317	1,676
1,401	320	21	5	5	—	1,427	325	1,752
4,158	1,006	54	15	20	—	4,232	1,021	5,253
5,918	2,923	67	40	6	—	5,991	2,963	8,954
3,286	522	29	10	10	—	3,325	532	3,857
4,711	2,062	226	96	64	9	5,001	2,167	7,168
2,217	908	17	2	2	—	2,236	910	3,146
7,621	3,905	57	34	27	2	7,705	3,941	11,646
2,559	1,332	14	14	8	1	2,581	1,347	3,928
10,810	6,964	200	262	499	296	11,509	7,522	19,031
1,928	564	111	17	5	—	2,044	581	2,625
3,021	1,967	117	54	508	154	3,646	2,175	5,821
251	103	2	—	1	—	254	103	357
1,207	1,186	114	46	24	9	1,345	1,241	2,586
1,377	700	23	7	121	—	1,521	707	2,228
734	116	1	3	375	—	1,110	119	1,229
1,142	1,215	25	18	138	1	1,305	1,234	2,539
1,462	159	4	—	1	—	1,467	159	1,626
375,849	270,882	49,048	48,605	40,822	28,051	465,719	347,538	813,257

wise specified.

Table 24,—Continued.

BIRTH PLACES—CHINESE RACE,—Continued.

	HONG KONG AND KOWLOON		NEW TERRITORIES		AFLOAT		TO
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
<i>Brought forward...</i>	375,849	270,882	49,048	48,605	40,822	28,051	465,719
North China .....	1,984	604	7	2	47	1	1,988
Formosa .....	36	36	—	5	—	—	36
Korea .....	11	5	—	—	—	—	11
Japan .....	135	121	—	—	1	—	136
Indo-China .....	163	291	12	8	1	—	176
Philippine Islands ...	39	31	—	1	—	—	39
British North Borneo	16	28	2	—	2	1	20
New Guinea .....	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Fiji.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Malaya .....	453	381	20	33	5	—	478
Netherlands East Indies.....	75	115	4	—	—	—	79
Siam .....	75	49	1	4	1	—	77
Burma .....	18	2	—	—	—	—	18
India .....	34	12	—	—	—	—	34
Mauritius .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hawaii .....	44	49	—	—	—	—	44
Canada .....	35	54	—	1	—	—	35
U.S.A. ....	267	243	5	3	1	—	273
Mexico .....	11	15	—	—	—	—	11
Cuba .....	2	7	2	—	—	—	4
British W. Indies ...	32	13	—	—	—	—	32
Panama .....	3	16	2	4	—	—	5
Guiana .....	—	4	4	—	—	—	4
Chile .....	3	2	—	—	—	—	3
Peru .....	18	27	2	4	—	—	20
Australia .....	127	151	—	—	—	—	127
New Zealand .....	10	5	—	—	—	—	10
South Africa .....	12	5	—	—	—	—	12
England .....	21	17	1	—	—	—	22
Scotland .....	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Austria .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
France .....	5	8	—	—	—	—	5
Germany .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Holland .....	40	15	1	—	—	—	41
Portugal .....	1	6	—	—	—	—	1
Russia .....	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
At Sea .....	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Unknown .....	1,936	89	—	—	—	—	1,936
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>381,426</b>	<b>273,289</b>	<b>49,111</b>	<b>48,670</b>	<b>40,880</b>	<b>28,053</b>	<b>471,417</b>

Table 24,—Continued.

BIRTH PLACES—CHINESE RACE,—Continued.

HONG KONG AND KOWLOON		NEW TERRITORIES		AFLOAT		TOTAL		Total
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
375,849	270,882	49,048	48,605	40,822	28,051	465,719	347,538	813,257
1,934	604	7	2	47	1	1,988	607	2,595
36	36	—	5	—	—	36	41	77
11	5	—	—	—	—	11	5	16
135	121	—	—	1	—	136	121	257
163	291	12	8	1	—	176	299	475
39	31	—	1	—	—	39	32	71
16	28	2	—	2	1	20	29	49
9	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9
3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
453	381	20	33	5	—	478	414	892
75	115	4	—	—	—	79	115	194
75	49	1	4	1	—	77	53	130
18	2	—	—	—	—	18	2	20
34	12	—	—	—	—	34	12	46
1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
44	49	—	—	—	—	44	49	93
35	54	—	1	—	—	35	55	90
267	243	5	3	1	—	273	246	519
11	15	—	—	—	—	11	15	26
2	7	2	—	—	—	4	7	11
32	13	—	—	—	—	32	13	45
3	16	2	4	—	—	5	20	25
—	4	4	—	—	—	4	4	8
3	2	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
18	27	2	4	—	—	20	31	51
127	151	—	—	—	—	127	151	278
10	5	—	—	—	—	10	5	15
12	5	—	—	—	—	12	5	17
21	17	1	—	—	—	22	17	39
—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
5	8	—	—	—	—	5	8	13
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
40	15	1	—	—	—	41	15	56
1	6	—	—	—	—	1	6	7
1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
1,936	89	—	—	—	—	1,936	89	2,025
381,426	273,289	49,111	48,670	40,880	28,053	471,417	350,012	821,429

(1) Chinese Race. The form issued to persons of Chinese Race, printed in Chinese, asked that birthplaces should be given by the district for Kwangtung Province, by provinces for elsewhere in China, and by the country only for outside China. Several returns were made, however, of "China" only, some of "Kwangtung" and some of "Canton", where probably the reply was also Kwangtung. It is a pity that these mistakes were usually made by non-Chinese who, no doubt, with the best intentions, took the trouble to enter up particulars of their Chinese servants or other employees on an English form, which specified country of birth only. The numbers affected by the errors were, however, comparatively small and the figures for Canton City are probably only a little greater than is correct.

One enumerator reported that on first enquiring he found there were only two places where a child could be born; one was "in Hong Kong", the other was "in the country." It was only after further questioning that a more explicit reply was received.

The following synopsis of Table 24 gives the main features:—

Born in Hong Kong & New Territories .....	270,478	= 32.93%
Born on The Delta .....	377,676	= 45.97%
	<hr/>	
	648,154	= 78.90%
Born in Eastern Kwangtung .....	61,406	
Born in Northern Kwangtung .....	21,976	
Born in Western Kwangtung .....	67,360	
Born in South Western Kwangtung .....	5,821	
	<hr/>	
	156,563	
Born in Kwangtung .....	534,239	= 65.04%
Born in H.K., N.F. & Kwangtung.....	804,717	= 97.97%
Born in Rest of China .....	13,160	
Born in H.K., N.F. & China .....	817,877	= 99.56%
Born elsewhere in Asia .....	2,240	
Born elsewhere .....	1,312	
	<hr/>	
	821,429	
	<hr/>	

In the Delta the main districts from which the population has been drawn are as follows:—

Sai Wui .....	57,457
Tsui Kwun .....	54,771
Nan Hoi .....	51,774
Canton City .....	47,467
Pan U .....	40,800
Shan Tak .....	40,341
Hung Shan .....	34,848
PoOn .....	20,566
Sai Shui .....	15,081

Similarly, in the other areas:—

Eastern:—	Wi Chow .....	28,630
	Chi Chau .....	11,373
	Hc Luk Fung .....	7,849
Northern:—	Chng Un .....	9,153
	FaUn .....	7,251
Western:—	Sai Ning .....	19,031
	Hc Ping .....	11,646
	Hc Shan .....	8,954
	Shi Hing .....	7,168

Of those living in Hong Kong and Kowloon 21.5% were born in the Colony; of those afloat 75.1% and of those living in the New Territories 89.3% were born in Hong Kong or the New Territories.

It is convenient to consider here the cognate subject of Nationality as regards persons of Chinese race in the Colony. The Nationalities claimed are given on Table 25.

Nationality.	Chinese		Europeans				M.
	M.	F.	British Races		Other European Races & U.S.A.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	
British .....	30,053	29,960	11,409 <sup>1</sup>	2,898	109	153	8
Naturalised British .....	1,200	391	—	—	13	11	—
Austrian .....	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
Belgian .....	—	—	—	—	7	6	—
Danish .....	—	—	—	—	59 <sup>2</sup>	15	—
Dutch .....	40	19	—	—	57	31	—
Estonian .....	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Finn .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
French .....	26	27	—	—	116 <sup>4</sup>	110	—
German .....	—	1	—	1	95	61	—
Greek .....	—	—	—	—	3	2	—
Hungarian .....	—	—	—	—	4	4	—
Italian .....	—	—	—	—	49	67	—
Jew .....	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Latvian .....	—	—	—	—	13	10	—
Norwegian .....	—	—	—	1	78 <sup>5</sup>	19	—
Polish .....	—	—	—	—	11	10	—
Portuguese .....	259	214	1	—	188 <sup>6</sup>	16	—
Roumanian .....	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
Russian .....	—	1	—	—	69	37	—
Spanish .....	—	1	—	—	26	32	—
Swedish .....	—	—	—	—	5	5	—
Swiss .....	—	—	—	—	18	2	—
Turkish .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Yugoslavian .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Chinese .....	439,494	319,112	—	—	—	—	10
Arabian .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese .....	34	27	—	—	—	—	1
Persian .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siamese .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
African .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.A. ....	205	241	28	28	312 <sup>8</sup>	191 <sup>9</sup>	14
Argentinian .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brazilian .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Chilean .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Cuban .....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equadorian .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hondurian .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexican .....	1	3	—	—	—	2	—
Panamanian .....	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Peruvian .....	7	12	—	—	—	—	3
Totals .....	471,417	350,012	11,438	2,928	1,243	793	389

<sup>1</sup> Includes 7,682 belonging to Defence Forces & 275 in Mercantile Marine.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 1,270 belonging to Defence Forces & 140 in Mercantile Marine.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 33 in Mercantile Marine.

<sup>4</sup> Includes 33 French Gunboat.



Europeans				Eurasians		Local Portuguese		Indians		
British Races		Other European Races & U.S.A.								
	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
09 <sup>1</sup>	2,898	109	153	315	322	501	482	3,980 <sup>2</sup>	754	—
	—	13	11	30	47	28	78	7	—	—
	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	59 <sup>3</sup>	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	57	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	116 <sup>4</sup>	110	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
	1	95	61	1	3	1	1	1	—	—
	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	49	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	13	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	78 <sup>5</sup>	19	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
	—	11	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	188 <sup>6</sup>	16	2	15	972	1,116	1	2	—
	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	69	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	26	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	18	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	10	28	—	13	—	—	—
	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1,340
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	28	312 <sup>6</sup>	191 <sup>9</sup>	14	13	—	2	—	—	—
	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—
8	2,928	1,243	793	389	448	1,503	1,694	3,989	756	1,340

<sup>1</sup> 275 in Mercantile Marine.  
<sup>2</sup> 140 in Mercantile Marine.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 54 in Mercantile Marine.  
<sup>4</sup> Includes 172 on Portuguese Gunboat  
<sup>5</sup> Includes 350 in Mercantile Marine.  
<sup>6</sup> Includes 133 on American transport.  
<sup>7</sup> Includes 37 on American transport.

Table 25.

NATIONALITIES—ALL RACES—TOTAL POPULATION.

Indians		Japanese		Other		Totals		Grand Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
3,980 <sup>2</sup> 7	754	—	3 5	212 9	218 6	46,522 1,287	34,790 538	81,369 1,825
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	13
—	—	—	—	—	—	9	15	24
—	—	—	—	2	4	10	57	67
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
1	—	—	—	54	24	19	165	184
—	—	—	—	—	—	5	63	68
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	9	67	76
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	13
—	—	—	—	—	—	9	21	30
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	11
1	2	1	—	—	2	1,411	1,305	2,716
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	9	38	47
—	—	—	—	1	—	2	37	39
—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	12
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	8	6	9	2	439,52	319,161	758,682
—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	4
—	—	1,340 <sup>7</sup>	842	3	—	1,37	871	2,249
—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	4
—	—	—	—	14	2	1	3	17
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	186	106	83	581	1,416
—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
—	—	—	—	4	5	—	8	12
—	—	—	—	7	9	1	9	16
—	—	—	—	2	3	—	3	5
—	—	—	—	3	3	—	3	6
—	—	—	—	4	6	—	11	15
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	6
—	—	—	—	7	14	1	31	38
3,989	756	1,349	856	530	406	491,85	357,893	849,751

**Table 27.**

BIRTHPLACES OF INDIAN CIVILIAN POPULATION.

	Males	Females	Total
India (not otherwise specified) .....	758	88	846
Punjab .....	1,285	154	1,439
N.W. Frontier Province .....	9	—	9
Kashmir .....	5	—	5
Delhi .....	3	—	3
United Provinces .....	23	—	23
Rajputana .....	7	—	7
Central Provinces .....	1	—	1
Bengal .....	44	5	49
Madras Presidency .....	5	2	7
Hyderabad .....	63	3	66
Bombay Presidency .....	80	18	98
Burma .....	2	—	2
Hong Kong .....	401	460	861
Macao .....	—	5	5
China .....	7	12	19
Japan .....	5	—	5
Malaya .....	6	4	10
British North Borneo .....	1	2	3
Philippine Islands .....	3	1	4
Indo China .....	3	—	3
Siam .....	1	—	1
South Africa .....	1	2	3
England .....	1	—	1
British West Indies .....	1	—	1
Guiana .....	1	—	1
United States of America .....	2	—	2
At Sea .....	1	—	1
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>2,719</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>3,475</b>

**Table 28.**

BIRTHPLACES OF DEFENCE FORCES.

1. <i>British Races</i>	Males	2. <i>Indian Race</i>	Males
England .....	5,764	India:—	
Scotland .....	857	Punjab .....	1,210
Ireland .....	226	N.W.F. Province .....	7
Wales .....	676	Kashmir .....	5
Channel Islands .....	11	United Provinces .....	39
Gibraltar .....	5	Nepal .....	2
Malta .....	14	Rajputana .....	1
Canada .....	10	Central India Agency .....	1
Newfoundland .....	1	Bihar & Orissa .....	3
British West Indies .....	9	Bengal .....	2
St. Helena .....	1		
South Africa .....	17		
Mauritius .....	1		
Australia .....	5		
New Zealand .....	4		
Malaya .....	3		
Hong Kong .....	1		
India .....	49		
Burma .....	3		
Ceylon .....	2		
France .....	7		
Italy .....	1		
Portugal .....	1		
Egypt .....	2		
Persia .....	2		
China .....	2		
U.S.A. ....	7		
Mexico .....	1		
Peru .....	1		
			<u>1,270</u>
	<u>7,683</u>		















In tabulating the birthplaces of the non-Chinese races, considerable difficulty was experienced by the posting clerks owing to the over-meticulous accuracy of some of the residents of the Colony which taxed the geographical knowledge of the whole staff. The members of the posting staff were all locally born, and it could not be expected of even the best of them that they should be able to enter up the country of origin of persons who stated that they were born in Glasgow, Dorking, Coventry or Tyrone. Reference had, of course, to be made to the Superintendent in all such cases, and while a good guess could often be made, the help of an atlas and gazetteer was frequently necessary to determine the exact location of birthplaces, which were given without any amplification, such as Jonesborough and Guayaquil.

(i) Civilians. The chief birthplaces are Hong Kong (30.3%), England (17.0%), India (14.3%), and Japan (10.0%).

(ii) Indian Civilians. A subsidiary table (27) detailing birthplaces by provinces in India has been prepared at the request of the Indian Census Commissioner.

(iii) Defence Forces. Separate lists (28) for the Defence Forces have been prepared as when added to the Civilian list they are likely to swamp several of the totals. The presence of a Scotch and a Welsh regiment raise the totals for these two countries, but on the whole the Navy, Army, and Air Force is preponderantly English.

Only 83,194 of the total population of the Colony, Chinese, non-Chinese, Civilians and Defence Forces, claim to be British or Naturalised British subjects (see Table 25). This represents only 9.79% of the total; excluding the Defence Forces, the percentage is 8.8% only. Of these 61,604 are of Chinese race and 21,590 of the non-Chinese races. Excluding the Defence Forces, the number of British subjects of the non-Chinese races is 12,637.

The number is made up as follows :—

<i>British Subjects.</i>			
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Of British races .....	3,727	2,898	6,625
Of other European races .....	121	164	285
Eurasians .....	345	369	714
Local Portuguese .....	529	560	1,089
Indians .....	2,717	754	3,471
Japanese .....	—	8	8
Other races (Malays &c.) .....	221	224	445
	<u>7,660</u>	<u>4,977</u>	<u>12,637</u>

Of the non-Chinese population in 1921, 7,889 claimed to be British subjects.

The Portuguese is the next nationality represented in point of numbers. There were 2,789 or, excluding 172 on the Portuguese gunboat present on Census Night, 2,617. Of these 473 are of Chinese race, leaving 2,144 non-Chinese. In 1921 the number claiming Portuguese nationality was 2,057. Of the total local Portuguese 1,089 claimed to be British subjects and 2,088 entered themselves as Portuguese citizens. It will be seen that 4 "Local Portuguese" were born in Portugal, somewhat a contradiction in terms, if it were not that they entered their race as "Macanese".

The Japanese in 1921 totalled 1,585. In 1931, 2,249 have claimed that nationality, 61 of whom were of Chinese race, leaving a balance of 2,188. Japanese shipping accounted for 350 so that the resident population is 1,838.

Citizens of the United States of America numbered 470 in 1921. On this occasion the total of non-Chinese residents was 710, of whom 292 were Filipinos. In addition, there were 170 on the American transport present on the Census Date and 536 persons of Chinese race claimed American citizenship, making a total of 1,416.

There were 278 persons of French nationality in the resident population of non-Chinese races, of whom, however, 78 were Annamites and Tonkinese. There were also 53 of Chinese race who claimed French nationality and a further 33 were present on a French gunboat, making a total of 364. The total in 1921 was 208.

Persons of non-Chinese race who claimed German nationality numbered 157, and persons who claimed Russian nationality 106.



Residence.

& No. of years

in the U.S.

Residence	& No. of years	in the U.S.		Abroad		Total
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 1 year						
1 "		17,396	14,885	833	390	482
2 "		15,654	9,845	806	512	539
3 "		24,077	24,211	2,844	2,044	1,501
4 "		29,295	21,113	2,409	2,059	1,287
5 "		23,767	17,953	2,119	1,746	1,239
5 "	& under	25,765	19,200	1,937	1,751	1,269
6 "		145,954	107,207	10,948	8,502	6,317
7 "		16,462	13,229	1,613	1,431	1,056
8 "		13,911	10,749	1,356	1,356	1,010
9 "		16,272	11,752	1,389	1,266	1,089
10 "		9,378	6,581	1,180	1,075	729
10 "	& under	28,077	20,838	1,761	1,442	1,359
11-15 "		230,054	170,356	18,503	15,072	12,060
16-20 "		48,478	35,322	5,646	5,059	4,644
20 "	& under	37,556	26,499	4,810	4,495	4,728
21-25 "		316,088	232,177	28,959	24,626	21,432
26-30 "		20,894	12,490	3,703	3,858	3,401
30 "	& under	17,187	11,346	3,115	3,357	2,915
31-35 "		354,169	256,013	35,777	31,841	27,748
36-40 "		9,447	5,091	2,467	2,832	2,264
41-45 "		6,810	4,329	1,886	1,535	1,884
46-50 "		3,372	2,262	1,811	2,346	1,471
50 "	& under	2,439	2,101	1,821	2,159	1,196
51-55 "		376,237	269,796	44,062	41,827	34,563
56-60 "		1,219	1,101	1,490	1,286	868
61-65 "		825	988	1,348	1,881	662
66-70 "		325	575	973	1,286	324
71-75 "		172	355	628	850	207
75 "	& under	76	189	338	534	102
76-80 "		378,854	273,004	48,839	48,154	36,716
81-85 "		24	127	178	318	47
86-90 "		8	49	66	134	17
91-95 "		3	18	24	52	8
96-100 "		1	2	3	9	1
Unknown		2,536	89	1	3	1
Total		381,426	273,289	49,111	48,670	36,790
						28,040
						349,999
						467,327
						817,326

817,326

349,999

467,327

28,040

36,790

48,670

49,111

273,289

381,426

817,326

Table 30.

NON-CHINESE RACES,—HONG KONG, KOWLOON & NEW TERRITORIES  
EXCLUDING MERCANTILE MARINE & DEFENCE FORCES.

Length of Residence.	Europeans.				Eurasians.	
	British Races.		Other European Races & U.S.A.		M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Under 1 year	713	779	267	235	27	37
1 "	323	326	75	56	13	23
2 years	325	265	70	62	16	29
3 "	200	186	61	33	15	18
4 "	172	125	27	34	10	13
5 "	133	108	30	31	23	10
5 " & under	1,866	1,789	530	451	104	130
6 "	166	87	34	33	18	15
7 "	156	105	28	34	13	20
8 "	122	87	15	17	17	14
9 "	100	97	11	16	16	12
10 "	154	109	25	18	13	15
10 " & under	2,564	2,274	643	569	191	206
11-15 "	253	207	46	41	34	74
16-20 "	257	166	28	22	34	39
20 " & under	3,074	2,647	717	642	279	319
21-25 "	162	105	19	24	34	32
26-30 "	118	73	20	16	31	36
30 " & under	3,354	2,825	756	682	344	387
31-35 "	51	23	13	21	14	22
36-40 "	28	32	11	22	13	12
41-45 "	17	15	8	9	5	10
46-50 "	15	11	5	9	3	6
50 " & under	3,465	2,906	793	743	379	437
51-55 "	8	8	2	6	2	2
56-60 "	3	4	4	—	5	4
61-65 "	4	3	2	—	—	4
66-70 "	1	—	—	1	1	—
71-75 "	—	—	—	—	—	1
76-80 "	—	—	—	—	—	—
81-85 "	—	—	—	—	—	—
86-90 "	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .....	3,481	2,921	801	750	387	448

Table 30.

NON-CHINESE RACES,—HONG KONG, KOWLOON & NEW TERRITORIES  
EXCLUDING MERCANTILE MARINE & DEFENCE FORCES.

Length of Residence.	Europeans.				Eurasians.		Local Portuguese.	
	British Races.		Other European Races & U.S.A.		M.	F.	M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.				
1 year	713	779	267	235	27	37	74	87
1 „	323	326	75	56	13	23	52	40
2 years	325	265	70	62	16	29	50	69
3 „	200	186	61	33	15	18	43	32
4 „	172	125	27	34	10	13	32	46
5 „	133	108	30	31	23	10	49	43
5 „ & under	1,866	1,789	530	451	104	130	300	317
6 „	166	87	34	33	18	15	53	42
7 „	156	105	28	34	13	20	40	40
8 „	122	87	15	17	17	14	32	41
9 „	100	97	11	16	16	12	42	45
10 „	154	109	25	18	13	15	36	52
10 „ & under	2,564	2,274	643	569	181	206	503	537
15 „	253	207	46	41	34	74	189	203
20 „	257	166	28	22	41	39	179	189
20 „ & under	3,074	2,647	717	642	279	319	871	929
25 „	162	105	19	24	34	32	150	173
30 „	118	73	20	16	31	36	122	144
30 „ & under	3,354	2,825	756	682	344	387	1,143	1,246
35 „	51	23	13	21	14	22	91	108
40 „	28	32	11	22	13	12	65	69
45 „	17	15	8	9	5	10	54	71
50 „	15	11	5	9	3	6	47	68
50 „ & under	3,465	2,906	793	743	379	437	1,400	1,562
55 „	8	8	2	6	2	2	35	37
60 „	3	4	4	—	5	4	22	45
65 „	4	3	2	—	—	4	23	25
70 „	1	—	—	1	1	—	4	13
75 „	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5
80 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
85 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
90 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .....	3,481	2,921	801	750	387	448	1,489	1,694

	Indians.		Japanese.		Others.		Totals.		Grand Totals
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
87	320	104	162	112	74	57	1,637	1,411	3,048
40	132	62	110	82	27	14	732	603	1,335
69	178	58	110	117	31	25	780	625	1,405
32	206	57	90	74	22	25	637	425	1,062
46	229	38	68	69	19	17	557	342	899
43	116	35	68	59	28	21	447	307	754
17	1,181	354	608	513	201	159	4,790	3,713	8,503
42	144	23	32	34	26	15	473	249	722
40	182	34	27	17	12	16	458	266	724
41	143	12	37	33	16	8	382	212	594
45	104	17	30	14	9	4	312	205	517
52	95	18	47	40	22	20	392	272	664
37	1,849	458	781	651	286	222	6,807	4,917	11,724
00	255	69	116	93	47	34	960	721	1,681
89	190	49	61	59	33	40	792	574	1,366
29	2,294	576	958	803	366	296	8,559	6,212	14,771
73	120	51	29	19	37	26	551	430	981
44	69	34	6	9	23	20	389	332	721
46	2,483	661	993	831	426	342	9,499	6,974	16,473
08	41	23	4	3	11	15	225	215	440
69	17	15	—	2	3	13	137	165	302
71	10	16	2	1	7	8	103	130	233
68	13	11	—	—	8	8	91	113	204
62	2,564	726	999	837	455	386	10,055	7,597	17,652
37	9	8	—	—	7	7	63	68	131
45	3	12	—	—	3	4	40	69	109
25	1	4	—	—	1	5	31	41	72
13	2	3	—	—	—	1	8	18	26
5	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	7	11
4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
94	2,579	756	999	837	466	404	10,202	7,810	18,012

Table 31.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE COLONY—PERCENTAGES.

Length of Residence	CHINESE RACE.			Non-Chinese Races.	
	Hong Kong and Kowloon %	New Territories. %	Afloat %	Total Chinese %	Non-Chinese %
Over 75 Years .....	.04	.81	.36	.15	.06
51—75 „ .....	.89	11.36	6.98	2.63	1.94
41—50 „ .....	1.55	8.32	7.46	2.83	2.43
31—40 „ .....	3.92	10.36	11.02	5.26	4.12
Over 30 „ .....	6.40	30.85	25.82	10.87	8.55
26—30 „ .....	4.36	6.62	7.69	4.89	4.00
Over 25 „ .....	10.76	37.47	33.51	15.76	12.55
21—25 „ .....	5.10	7.73	8.68	5.70	5.45
Over 20 „ .....	15.86	45.20	42.19	21.46	18.00
16—20 „ .....	9.78	9.52	12.47	9.96	7.58
Over 15 „ .....	25.64	54.72	54.66	31.42	25.58
15 „ .....	12.80	10.95	12.81	12.58	9.33
10 „ .....	38.44	65.67	67.47	44.00	34.91
5 „ .....	22.49	14.44	15.62	20.98	17.88
Under 5 „ .....	38.67	19.89	16.91	34.98	(47.21)
.....	.40	—	—	.32	—

The population of the New Territories and, in a somewhat lesser degree, that living afloat in small craft in the waters of the Colony, may be taken as typical of an indigenous population. The majority have been born in the Colony and their length of residence is, therefore, coincident with their age. About half or 45% have been resident in the Colony for over 20 years and the remaining half for shorter periods. In the case, however, of the urban population living in Hong Kong and Kowloon, only 38½% have been over 10 years in the Colony, and less than 16% have been 20 years or more. Only 6.4% have been over 30 years in the Colony. The Chinese population living in Hong Kong and Kowloon is even more migratory than the non-Chinese races which show a proportion of 8.55% who have been resident over 30 years. It is a striking fact, however, that only 18% of the non-Chinese races have been resident for 20 years and a little less than 35% have been in the Colony for 10 years or more.



**Part VII.**

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS.

In the 1921 Census the only enquiry regarding education was "State whether you can read and write." For this present Census three questions were asked:—(i) Can you read and write your Mother Tongue, (ii) Can you speak English, (iii) Can you read and write English.

There is, of course, a strong temptation in answering, unchecked, questions such as these, to claim attainments which one does not possess or possesses only in a very small degree. The figures are likely, therefore, to err by giving too favourable an impression of educational attainments and this error may vary considerably from time to time. For this reason comparison with previous censuses is of uncertain value and is also difficult on account of the different method for presentation of the results adopted in 1921.

To give a true index of the educational attainments of the people, it is necessary to exclude infants under school age and it might even be advisable to exclude those who have started school but are still in the early stages of their education. From the tables attached it will be seen that the maximum percentage of those able to read and write is not attained unless all below the age of 16 are excluded.

The following table, which should be read in the light of these considerations, is a comparison between the years 1921 and 1931 in respect of all persons of Chinese race aged 5 and over:—

Ability to read and write Chinese—percentages of persons aged 5 and over of Chinese race who claim such ability.

	1921.			1931.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Heng Kong & Kowloon ....	71.56	13.55	51.22	76.15	22.26	53.91
New Territories .....	56.62	2.48	30.51	54.22	3.74	29.05
Afloat .....	45.61	3.90	29.77	27.88	1.27	17.30

Table 32 shows the numbers in the three main geographical groups of the people of Chinese race who claim educational attainments of the three categories. Tables 33 and 34 give, in groups of certain ages, the percentages of persons of Chinese race and of the non-Chinese races who claim educational attainments. The first group, 5 years and over, excludes only infants of 4 and under; the second excludes also children aged 10 and under; the next those of 15 and under; and the last group includes only adults of 21 and over.

EDUCATION

Age.	Hong Kong & Kowloon.				New Territories		
	M.		F.		M.		Abl
	Able	Unable	Able	Unable	Able	Unable	

I. To read and write Mother Tongue.

0- 4 years .....	—	22,534	—	22,539	—	4,108	—
5-10 „ .....	8,748	20,971	4,276	25,502	942	5,657	—
11-15 „ .....	22,040	5,552	10,142	15,354	2,215	3,008	—
16-20 „ .....	44,472	8,758	11,198	17,413	2,968	2,523	—
21 „ & over .....	196,526	49,854	30,211	136,565	18,274	9,416	—
Unknown .....	—	1,971	—	89	—	—	—
	271,786	109,640	55,827	217,462	24,399	24,712	1,000
Totals .....	381,426		273,289		49,111		

II. To speak English.

0- 4 years .....	—	22,534	—	22,539	—	4,108	—
5-10 „ .....	104	29,615	142	29,636	4	6,595	—
11-15 „ .....	2,201	25,391	1,108	24,388	41	5,182	—
16-20 „ .....	7,274	45,956	1,905	26,706	256	5,235	—
21 „ & over .....	28,436	217,944	3,145	163,631	802	26,888	—
Unknown .....	—	1,971	—	89	—	—	—
	38,015	343,411	6,300	266,989	1,103	48,006	—
Totals .....	381,426		273,289		49,111		

III. To read and write English.

0- 4 years .....	—	22,534	—	22,539	—	4,108	—
5-10 „ .....	160	29,559	159	29,619	4	6,595	—
11-15 „ .....	2,778	24,814	1,172	24,324	41	5,182	—
16-20 „ .....	7,831	45,399	1,982	26,629	256	5,235	—
21 „ & over .....	24,890	221,490	2,641	164,135	636	27,054	—
Unknown .....	—	1,971	—	89	—	—	—
	35,659	345,767	5,954	267,335	937	48,174	—
Totals .....	381,426		273,289		49,111		

**Table 32.**

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS—CHINESE RACE.

Hong & Kowloon.			New Territories.				Afloat.			
Total	F.		M.		F.		M.		F.	
	Able	Unable	Able	Unable	Able	Unable	Able	Unable	Able	Unable
534	—	22,539	—	4,108	—	3,927	—	2,694	—	2,925
,971	4,276	25,502	942	5,657	67	5,902	73	4,093	10	4,379
,552	10,142	15,354	2,215	3,008	341	4,135	530	3,165	48	3,376
,758	11,198	17,413	2,968	2,523	424	4,011	1,432	3,582	67	3,201
,854	30,211	136,565	18,274	9,416	840	29,023	8,581	16,626	194	13,853
,971	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	104	—	—
6,640	55,827	217,462	24,399	24,712	1,672	46,996	10,616	30,264	319	27,734
	273,289		49,111		48,670		40,880		28,053	

read and write Mother Tongue.

I. To speak English.

534	—	22,539	—	4,108	—	3,927	—	2,694	—	2,925
,615	142	29,636	4	6,595	—	5,969	—	4,166	—	4,389
,391	1,108	24,388	41	5,182	1	4,475	13	3,682	1	3,423
,956	1,905	26,706	256	5,235	14	4,421	152	4,862	3	3,265
,944	3,145	163,631	802	26,888	49	29,814	1,454	23,753	7	14,040
,971	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	104	—	—
4,411	6,300	266,989	1,103	48,006	64	48,606	1,619	39,261	11	28,042
	273,289		49,111		48,670		40,880		28,053	

To read and write English.

534	—	22,539	—	4,108	—	3,927	—	2,694	—	2,925
,559	159	29,619	4	6,595	—	5,969	—	4,166	—	4,389
,814	1,172	24,324	41	5,182	1	4,475	12	3,683	1	3,423
,399	1,982	26,629	256	5,235	14	4,421	90	4,924	3	3,265
,490	2,641	164,135	636	27,054	48	29,815	556	24,651	3	14,044
,971	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	104	—	—
7,767	5,954	267,335	937	48,174	63	48,607	658	40,222	7	28,046
	273,289		49,111		48,670		40,880		28,053	

**Table 33.**

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS—CHINESE RACE.

PERCENTAGES.

I. Ability to read and write Mother Tongue.

All Persons	Hong Kong and Kowloon		New Territories.		Afloat.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	%		%		%	
Aged						
5 & over .....	76.15	22.26	54.22	3.74	27.88	1.27
11 „ .....	80.39	23.33	61.08	4.14	31.09	1.49
16 „ .....	80.44	21.18	64.02	3.69	33.13	1.51
21 „ .....	79.77	18.10	66.00	2.81	34.04	1.38

II. Ability to speak English.

All Persons	%		%		%	
Aged						
5 & over .....	10.65	2.51	2.45	.143	4.25	.044
11 „ .....	11.59	2.79	2.86	.165	4.77	.053
16 „ .....	11.92	2.58	3.19	.184	5.31	.058
21 „ .....	11.54	1.88	2.90	.164	5.77	.050

III. Ability to read and write English.

All Persons	%		%		%	
Aged						
5 & over .....	9.99	2.37	2.08	.141	1.73	.028
11 „ .....	10.85	2.62	2.43	.162	1.94	.034
16 „ .....	10.92	2.37	2.69	.181	2.14	.035
21 „ .....	10.10	1.58	2.30	.161	2.21	.021

**Table 33.**

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS—CHINESE RACE.

PERCENTAGES.

Ability to read and write Mother Tongue.

Hong Kong and Kowloon		New Territories.		Afloat.		Totals.		Grand Totals
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
%		%		%		%		%
76.15	22.26	54.22	3.74	27.88	1.27	69.73	18.03	47.94
80.39	23.33	61.08	4.14	31.09	1.49	74.35	19.06	51.54
80.44	21.18	64.02	3.69	33.13	1.51	75.00	17.38	51.66
79.77	18.10	66.00	2.81	34.04	1.38	74.64	14.82	49.92

Ability to speak English.

%		%		%		%		%
10.65	2.51	2.45	.143	4.25	.044	9.26	1.99	6.19
11.59	2.79	2.86	.165	4.77	.053	10.17	2.22	6.89
11.92	2.58	3.19	.184	5.31	.058	10.57	2.07	7.13
11.54	1.88	2.90	.164	5.77	.050	10.26	1.52	6.65

Ability to read and write English.

%		%		%		%		%
9.99	2.37	2.08	.141	1.73	.028	8.47	1.88	5.69
10.85	2.62	2.43	.162	1.94	.034	9.26	2.09	6.32
10.92	2.37	2.69	.181	2.14	.035	9.44	1.90	6.38
10.10	1.58	2.30	.161	2.21	.021	8.72	1.28	5.64

	Europeans.				Eurasians.		Local Portugues		
	British Races.		Other European Races & U.S.A.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.					
I. Ability to read and write Mother Tongue.									
All Persons	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Aged									
5 & over .....	97.62	97.33	94.35	90.60	85.06	86.79	86.75	85	
11 ,, .....	99.89	99.65	97.55	94.50	89.92	89.49	92.27	91	
16 ,, .....	99.96	99.81	97.76	95.16	91.37	90.32	94.24	92	
21 ,, .....	99.96	99.80	97.76	95.14	92.05	90.68	95.03	94	
II. Ability to speak English.									
All Persons									
Aged									
5 & over .....	99.78	99.73	91.94	88.60	91.46	89.12	94.73	82	
11 ,, .....	99.93	99.83	92.94	89.95	97.18	92.54	99.01	84	
16 ,, .....	99.96	99.86	92.68	90.32	98.98	91.70	99.25	83	
21 ,, .....	99.96	99.85	92.49	89.93	98.68	90.06	99.21	80	
III. Ability to read and write English.									
All Persons									
Aged									
5 & over .....	97.62	97.33	90.05	83.19	85.37	84.46	92.70	78	
11 ,, .....	99.89	99.65	92.65	86.03	96.77	90.51	98.38	82	
16 ,, .....	99.96	99.81	92.38	86.31	98.98	89.40	98.72	80	
21 ,, .....	99.96	99.80	92.17	85.79	98.68	88.20	98.56	78	

Table 34.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS—NON-CHINESE RACES.

PERCENTAGES.

	Portuguese.	Indians.		Japanese.		Others.		Totals.		Grand Totals
	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	%
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
.75	85.77	79.88	62.17	77.85	61.60	83.29	74.64	88.18	85.47	87.02
.27	91.50	80.70	65.93	81.83	61.24	84.89	77.13	90.72	88.82	89.93
.24	92.71	80.71	67.27	83.38	60.95	85.80	78.57	91.19	89.50	90.50
.03	94.59	80.71	66.30	83.90	61.42	85.00	78.61	91.38	90.14	90.89
.73	82.23	54.84	29.06	53.88	26.72	85.50	51.89	81.30	77.76	79.79
.01	84.84	55.26	29.66	60.26	29.82	89.56	54.27	82.58	79.61	81.35
.25	83.17	54.44	27.50	62.23	30.05	89.59	53.17	82.13	79.18	80.93
.21	80.67	53.96	22.74	63.79	30.71	89.23	47.76	81.89	78.63	80.59
.70	78.16	36.18	25.81	51.03	20.22	80.84	51.02	74.50	74.12	74.34
.38	82.31	36.05	26.45	57.65	22.81	84.89	53.58	76.62	77.42	76.96
.72	80.49	34.71	23.86	60.30	22.75	84.23	52.38	75.93	76.92	76.33
.56	78.53	33.36	18.36	62.15	22.47	82.69	47.26	75.32	76.34	75.73

(1) Chinese race.

(i) Ability to read and write Chinese.

A diagram was prepared showing the percentages of male persons of Chinese race who are able to read and write their native language at each individual year of age. The diagram is not published, as it gave very little more information than can be obtained from the group percentage tables. Chinese is a difficult language to learn to read and write, even for a Chinese, with the result that below the age of 10, the percentage of those qualified is under 60%. Compare this with English under the British races where, even among children only 7 years of age, the percentage is over 90%. This seems to indicate that the attainment of English by British children aged 7 years, is much higher than the attainment of Chinese by Chinese children aged 10 years. The percentage of Chinese able to read and write rises rapidly, however; at 11 it is 73.71; at 12 it is 78.07 and it reaches its maximum of 84.94% at the age of 19. Between the ages of 15 and 24 the proportion able to read and write is, in each year, 83% or over. This level is fairly well maintained throughout life as between the ages of 12 and 74 no single year of age shows a lower percentage than 75%.

These facts are emphasized by Table 33. The percentage is small when we include children from 5 to 10 years of age; it increases when all under 11 are excluded; sometimes it increases again when all under 16 are excluded, and it is usually lower when only adults of 21 and over are considered. This shows that the younger generation is acquiring a better knowledge of their Mother Tongue than their parents were able to do.

The above remarks have dealt mainly with Chinese males of the urban districts; they apply with equal force to Chinese females in these areas. Of adults aged 21 and over only 18.10% can read and write; if the young women from 16 to 20 years of age are included, the percentage rises to 21.18, and if the younger generation from 11 onwards is also brought into review, the percentage is increased to 23.33.

In the New Territories, on the other hand, the males do not appear to be keeping up their previous standard. There are so many factors, however, which might bring about an increase in the percentage as regards adults only that this may not be a fair inference. It seems clear that, if the percentage decreases when we exclude the younger generation, these younger people have achieved a higher state of education than their elders. But the contrary is not necessarily true, as a rise in the percentage may simply mean delay in acquiring education or an influx of educated adults.

Women in the New Territories remain largely illiterate though there is a distinct improvement since 1921.

What has been written as regards the New Territories applies also to those living afloat. The figures for 1921 were considered to be erroneous by the Census Officer at that time, and it would appear that his surmise was correct. Again, however, there is an advance as regards the younger generation.

(ii) Ability among the Chinese to speak English and

(iii) Ability to read and write English.

The percentages here are surprisingly small. But again there appears to be a distinct improvement in the earlier years and more young people are acquiring a knowledge of English than in the past.

(2) *The non-Chinese races.*

There is little scope for comment as regards the figures given for the non-Chinese races. The percentages of those who claim to be able to read and write their Mother Tongue are high in all cases except among the Indians and the Japanese, where the percentages for females are especially low. Ability to speak English and to read and write English is considerable, except in the case of these two races and among the females of the mixed group of "Other" races.



## Part VIII.

### OCCUPATIONS AND INDUSTRIES.

For purposes of Census statistics of employment it is essential to make a clear distinction between occupation and industry. Occupation might be defined as the employment pursued by an individual, while industry is the nature of the employment or service for which a number of individuals, often of various occupations, are organised into a firm or under one head. Examples have already been given of persons following one occupation being employed in one or other of several industries. For instance, a carpenter may be employed in the house-building industry or, if he is engaged by a railway company to repair rolling-stock, his industry is the construction and repair of vehicles; similarly, a man whose occupation is that of a clerk may have as the industry or service with which he is connected, shipping, banking, insurance or any one of several such groups. This twofold description of employment is important; but it has not always been practised in the taking of a Census.

The classification used in the United Kingdom in 1911 and earlier censuses was only in part occupational, and was very largely industrial in nature. Then a change was made in accordance with resolutions passed at the British Empire Statistical Conference of 1920 in favour of separate and independent tabulations by occupation and by industry. The Conference recommended that "the classification should be based on two lists, the one of industries and the other of occupations,..... and the headings should be so arranged as to be capable of grouping into classes according to a fixed and defined system" and that "the basic principle of the industrial classification should be the product or type of service and that of the occupational classification the process carried out and the material worked in."

As a result of considerable deliberation on these resolutions two tabulations were produced in the 1921 Census Report for England and Wales which were in large measure different from those produced in any previous Census.

Unfortunately, this method was not immediately adopted in Hong Kong. In 1921 only one enquiry was made locally, namely, that of occupation, and the classification carried out was in part occupational and in part industrial. In view of this no attempt has been made to draw comparisons with the 1921 figures. Consequently this report, so far as concerns Occupations and Industries, lacks that analytical comparison which is one of the chief interests of a Census report.

For the present Census the two questions were asked, one on occupation, and the other on the industry or service with which the worker is connected and, in tabulating the answers received, the classifications prepared for use in the 1931 Census in the United Kingdom have been followed in Hong Kong with a few modifications to suit local conditions. Full occupational and industrial lists have thus been produced. It should, therefore, be possible to make accurate comparisons with these figures when future censuses come to be taken.

There is another consideration which has to be borne in mind when dealing with these statistics of employment. Reference has already been made to the difficulties experienced by the temporary staff of posting clerks in learning the codes of occupations and of industries. Great stress was laid on the necessity for accuracy and instructions were issued that in all cases of doubt reference should be made to the Superintendent. Unfortunately, these instructions do not appear to have been fully carried out, and posting clerks who had reason for doubt do not appear to have been aware of their doubts, as an examination of the lists will show. Professional occupations, in particular, seem to have given great trouble and the perplexities of the posting clerks have resulted, for example, in priests, monks and nuns of all religions being grouped together under one heading of religious workers. Again, professional engineers in both civil and mechanical engineering, as well as architects and naval architects, appear in larger numbers than are probably warranted by strict professional qualifications for these titles. These, it might be said,

are small items and relatively unimportant in the great bulk of the workers of the Colony, but the figures and the reasons for them must be noted. Of more importance is the great lack of detail in some of the groups—the “omnibus” sub-head at the end of “other skilled workers” outnumbering all the rest within the group.

Finally, one must understand the custom of dealing in proportions per thousand of those occupied, taking care to distinguish these from percentages or fractions of the population or from proportions per thousand of the whole population. In considering only those who are gainfully occupied we discard the children and the old people, those who are not yet ready for work and those who are past work. In the case of females we discard also those who are employed solely in home duties: they may be fully occupied but they are not gainfully occupied.

The proportion of the whole population which is gainfully occupied is 52.87% ; 71.28% in the case of males and 27.58% in the case of females. In considering then the occupations of males, it must be remembered that we are dealing with only 71.28% of the total male population and that the proportions per thousand, stated to be in this or that occupation, are the proportions per thousand of the 71% that are gainfully occupied. Similarly with females we are dealing with less than 28% of the total female population.

It is convenient to quote the proportion per thousand in order to avoid a decimal fraction of a human being.

## 1. OCCUPATIONS.

The full Occupational List is printed as Appendix C to this Report, and a synopsis of the classification is given in the following Table 35 which shows also in respect of all Males, Females and the Total Population the proportion per thousand of those occupied who come within each of the occupational groups.

### (a) Occupations of Males.

The largest group of male employees appears in Order No. XXII—Transport and Communication, in which group 195 persons per 1,000 of those occupied are employed. The actual number so engaged is 68,539. This includes the large body of unskilled labour, carrying coolies, who numbered 21,500; ships’ crews, of various grades; and bargemen and boatmen who number nearly 13,000.

Next on the list come those following Commercial, Finance and Insurance Occupations (Order No. XXIII). The Chinese are also “a nation of shopkeepers” and they are to be found selling every type of product. The number in this group is 53,686 or 153 persons per 1,000 occupied; the largest single subhead in this group is, of course, hawkers who number over 13,000.

Persons engaged in Personal Service (Order No. XXVII) numbered 49,008 or approximately 140 per 1,000 of those occupied. 32,579 were returned as in private domestic service.

Clerks, Draughtsmen, and Typists (Order No. XXVIII) totalled nearly 26,000, the majority, 24,020, being returned as clerks only.

Workers in Wood and Furniture (Order No. XV) come next in order with 53 persons per 1,000; the number being 18,579. The returns were not wholly satisfactory as regards detail, 10,000 being described simply as “carpenters.”

Agricultural Occupations (Order No. II) employed 51 persons out of a thousand, the number being 17,772 and Fishermen (Order No. I) amounted to 15,488 in number or 44 persons per 1,000 of those occupied.

Occupation.	Europeans & U.S.A. Citizens		Other Non-Chinese		Chinese	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
I. Fishermen .....	—	—	11	—	15,477	7,
II. Agricultural Occupations .....	8	—	2	—	17,762	24,
III. Mining & Quarrying Occupations .....	—	—	4	—	230	
IV. Treatment of Mine & Quarry Products .....	4	—	1	—	405	
V. Makers of Bricks, Pottery, Glass &c. ....	1	—	1	—	1,425	
VI. Workers in Chemical Processes; Makers of Paints, Oils, &c. ...	5	—	—	—	516	
VII. Metal Workers (not electro-plate or precious metals) .....	124	—	21	1	13,609	
VIII. Workers in Precious Metals & Electro Plate .....	1	—	14	—	2,085	
IX. Electrical Apparatus Makers & Fitters & Electricians .....	62	—	14	—	2,286	
X. Makers of Watches, Clocks, &c. ....	—	—	8	—	500	—
XI. Workers in Skins & Leather ...	—	—	—	—	582	
XII. Textile Workers .....	3	—	8	—	2,424	5,
XIII. Makers of Textile Goods & Articles of Dress .....	12	14	69	19	13,911	3,
XIV. Makers of Foods, Drinks & Tobacco .....	21	—	17	7	7,104	2,
XV. Workers in Wood & Furniture ...	22	—	18	—	18,539	
XVI. Makers of & Workers in Paper & Cardboard; Bookbinders, &c. ....	2	—	2	—	1,668	
XVII. Printers & Photographers .....	5	—	25	5	2,979	
XXVIII. Builders, Bricklayers, Stone Workers & Contractors .....	41	—	11	—	11,845	1,
XIX. Painters & Decorators .....	3	2	2	—	3,351	
XX. Workers in Other Materials .....	1	—	7	2	718	
XXI. Workers in Mixed or Undefined Materials .....	5	—	—	—	573	
XXII. Persons employed in Transport & Communication .....	694	5	658	27	67,187	12,
XXIII. Commercial, Finance & Insurance Occupations .....	457	35	476	31	52,753	4
XXIV. Persons employed in Public Administration & Defence ....	8,343	1	2,399	2	1,989	
XXV. Professional Occupations .....	675	372	148	91	9,248	1,
XXVI. Persons Professionally engaged in Entertainments & Sport ...	15	14	39	59	1,379	2
XXVII. Persons engaged in Personal Service .....	36	76	210	112	48,762	27
XXVIII. Clerks, Draughtsmen & Typists .....	551	195	1,104	188	24,325	
XXIX. Warehousemen, Storekeepers & Packers .....	47	1	17	—	2,517	
XXX. Stationary Engine Drivers, Dynamo & Motor Attendants .....	—	—	—	—	239	—
XXXI. Other Undefined Workers .....	441	1	577	6	6,751	
XXXII. Retired or Not Gainfully Occupied .....	1,102	3,005	1,897	3,610	138,278	252
Totals .....	12,681	3,721	7,760	4,160	471,417	350

Table 35.

SYNOPSIS OF OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION.

	Other Non-Chinese	Chinese		Totals				Grand Totals	
		M.	F.	Males		Females		Numbers	Proportion per 1000 occupied.
				Numbers	Proportion per 1000 occupied.	Numbers	Proportion per 1000 occupied.		
11	—	15,477	7,194	15,488	44	7,194	73	22,682	50
2	—	17,762	24,458	17,772	51	24,468	248	42,240	94
4	—	230	11	234	1	11	—	245	1
1	—	405	14	410	1	14	—	424	1
1	—	1,425	46	1,427	4	46	—	1,473	3
	—	516	318	521	1	318	3	839	2
21	1	13,609	100	13,754	39	101	1	13,855	31
14	—	2,085	10	2,100	6	10	—	2,110	5
14	—	2,286	142	2,362	7	142	1	2,504	5
8	—	500	—	508	1	—	—	508	1
8	—	582	210	582	2	210	2	792	2
8	—	2,424	5,207	2,435	7	5,207	53	7,642	17
69	19	13,911	3,668	13,992	40	3,701	37	17,693	39
17	7	7,104	2,226	7,142	20	2,233	23	9,375	21
18	—	18,539	819	18,579	53	819	8	19,398	43
2	—	1,668	399	1,672	5	399	4	2,071	5
25	5	2,979	73	3,009	9	78	1	3,087	7
11	—	11,845	1,739	11,897	34	1,739	18	13,636	30
2	—	3,351	14	3,356	10	16	—	3,372	7
7	2	718	836	726	2	838	8	1,564	3
	—	573	166	578	2	166	2	744	2
358	27	67,187	12,372	68,539	195	12,404	126	80,943	180
76	31	52,753	4,092	53,686	153	4,158	42	57,844	129
79	2	1,989	28	12,731	36	31	—	12,762	28
48	91	9,248	1,903	10,071	29	2,366	24	12,437	28
39	59	1,379	2,647	1,433	4	2,720	28	4,153	9
10	112	48,762	27,900	49,008	140	28,088	285	77,096	172
04	188	24,325	145	25,980	74	528	5	26,508	59
17	—	2,517	50	2,581	7	51	1	2,632	6
	—	239	—	239	1	—	—	239	1
77	6	6,751	638	7,769	22	645	7	8,414	19
97	3,610	138,278	252,577	141,277	—	259,192	—	400,469	—
760	4,160	471,417	350,012	491,858	1,000	357,893	1,000	849,751	1,000

The next largest groups were those of Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress (Order No. XIII) who numbered 13,992 and Metal Workers (Order No. VII) totalling 13,754. These represent each about 40 persons per 1,000. In the case of Metal Workers the large detail given in the home classification appears to have been beyond the comprehension of the posting clerks.

Persons employed in Public Administration and Defence (Order No. XXIV) (excluding professional men such as doctors and chaplains who were tabulated under their professions, and clerks) number 12,731; 10,742 being non-Chinese.

Builders, Bricklayers, Stoneworkers, and Contractors (Order No. XVIII) totalled 11,897 or nearly 34 persons per 1,000. A large number of these were unskilled labourers.

Professional Occupations (Order No. XXV) accounted for 10,071 persons or 29 per 1,000. As stated earlier, the number is probably somewhat exaggerated; the number of Professional Students, to take one example only, being greatly in excess of what is likely to exist.

“Other Undefined Workers” (Order No. XXXI), a heterogeneous collection that cannot conveniently be classified elsewhere, totalled 7,769 or 22 per 1,000, and Makers of Foods, Drinks and Tobacco amounted to 7,142 or 20 per 1,000 of those occupied.

The other well-known occupational groups in the home classification are much less fully represented in Hong Kong; none of them having more than 10 persons per 1,000 occupied.

#### (b) Occupations of Females.

As is to be expected, the largest group of female workers is of those engaged in Personal Service. They numbered 28,088 or nearly 285 per 1,000 of those occupied. 26,590 of these women are in private domestic service and 689 laundry workers.

Agricultural Occupations absorb the next greatest number, 24,468 or 248 per 1,000 occupied.

The third main group is that employed in Transport and Communication which included 12,404 women representing 126 per 1,000 of those occupied. Of these 4,390 were carrying coolies and 7,841 boatwomen.

These three groups absorb nearly 66% of all women workers.

Fisherwomen amounted to 7,194 or 73 out of a thousand, and Textile Workers to 5,207 or nearly 53 per 1,000 occupied.

Women are also represented in considerable numbers in shopkeeping and among hawkers (there being 3,144 women hawkers) so that Commercial Occupations account for 4,158 women or 42 per 1,000. Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress naturally include a fair number of women, namely about 3,700.

Female persons employed in Entertainments and Sport amounted to 2,720, a high figure as under this heading were tabulated the inmates of *maisons de tolérance*.

Professional Occupations absorbed 2,366 women, the majority being teachers, nurses and members of religious bodies. 2,233 women were employed in the Making of Food, Drink and Tobacco, the majority (1,280) being engaged in the manufacture of cigarettes. A proportionately large number (1,739) is also employed in building occupations, the majority being, however, unskilled labour.

The remaining occupations represented in Hong Kong do not claim many women workers—there being in all cases less than 10 per 1,000 of those occupied. The main other occupations of women are in the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes, and rattan ware makers.

(c) *Occupations of Non-Chinese.*

Apart from Public Administration and Defence and Transport and Communication which show large figures owing to the inclusion of the Navy, Army, Air Force and Mercantile Marine, Professional Occupations absorb the largest number of Europeans present in the Colony. "Clerks, Draughtsmen and Typists" form the largest group of the non-Chinese races generally amounting to 1,655 males, while Commercial, Finance and Insurance Occupations include 933 males. The number of Metal Workers is also proportionately high on account of the ship building yards in the Colony.

Professional Occupations absorb the largest number of non-Chinese females in the Colony; they are mainly nurses, teachers, and members of religious bodies. Clerks and Typists also, as was to be expected, form a large porportion and the next group in point of size is of those engaged in Personal (mainly Domestic) Service.

(d) *Child Labour.*

No child of Chinese race under 5 years of age, and no non-Chinese child whatsoever, was reported as having any gainful occupation. A few Chinese children, however, in the age group 5-10 years are given as following some occupation.

The following list, Table 36, shows the numbers in each occupational group for the two age periods 5-10 and 11-13 which have been taken elsewhere as representing what should be the primary school age.

As will be seen from the above Table there is very little child labour at least so far as has been reported. The figures given for fishermen and agricultural occupations are to be expected and do not call for any comment. Similarly, those occupied in Transport and Communication are tabulated under "bargemen and boatmen", that is, they are children living afloat who assist in the work of the boat. Beyond these three items there were only 9 male children under 10 reported as having any gainful occupation.

Female children are sent to work at an earlier age than males and the numbers, therefore, are greater. But in no case are they such as to demand further enquiry.

A full list of the occupations of children appears in Appendix D.

(e) *Age Distribution in Occupations.*

In view of the smallness of the numbers of non-Chinese, it seems better to confine the consideration of the age distribution of the workers in various occupations to those of Chinese Race only.

(i) *Males of Chinese Race.*

The proportion, per 1,000 at all ages, of males of Chinese race of each of several age groups is shown in Table 37 for the most important groups of occupations.

Table 36.

## CHILD LABOUR—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION.

Occupation.	5-10 years		11-13 years		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
I. Fishermen .....	128	102	738	572	866
II. Agricultural Occupations .....	147	172	383	703	530
III. Mining & Quarrying Occupations .....	—	—	1	—	1
IV. Treatment of Mine & Quarry Products .....	—	—	—	1	—
V. Makers of Bricks, Pottery & Glass &c. ....	—	—	4	1	4
VI. Workers in Chemical Processes .....	—	—	—	1	—
VII. Metal Workers .....	—	—	30	1	30
VIII. Workers in Precious Metals & Electroplate .....	—	—	6	—	6
IX. Electrical Fitters & Electricians .....	—	—	7	—	7
X. Makers of Watches, Clocks, &c. ....	—	—	—	—	—
XI. Workers in Skins & Leather ....	—	—	2	1	2
XII. Textile Workers .....	—	9	8	66	8
XIII. Makers of Textile Goods & Articles of Dress .....	—	9	50	36	50
XIV. Makers of Food, Drink & Tobacco .....	3	7	18	27	21
XV. Workers in Wood & Furniture... ..	—	7	52	26	52
XVI. Makers of & Workers in Paper & Cardboard .....	—	6	16	12	16
XVII. Printers & Photographers .....	—	—	7	—	7
XVIII. Builders, Bricklayers & Stone Workers .....	1	4	22	19	23
XIX. Painters & Decorators .....	—	—	6	—	6
XX. Workers in Other Materials ....	—	—	2	13	2
XXI. Workers in Mixed & Undefined Materials .....	—	1	5	1	5
XXII. Persons employed in Transport & Communication .....	79	96	511	497	590
XXIII. Commercial and Financial Occupation .....	4	3	94	49	98
XXIV. Persons employed in Public Administration & Defence ....	—	—	—	—	—
XXV. Professional Occupations .....	1	3	71	8	72
XXVI. Persons professionally engaged in Entertainments & Sport ...	—	—	4	2	4
XXVII. Persons engaged in Personal Service .....	—	89	316	478	316
XXVIII. Clerks, Typists, &c. ....	—	—	—	—	—
XXIX. Warehousemen & Storekeepers .....	—	—	2	—	2
XXX. Stationary Engine Drivers, Dynamo & Motor Attendants .....	—	—	—	—	—
XXXI. Other Undefined Workers .....	—	—	12	1	12
Total Occupied .....	363 = 897%	508 = 1.27%	2,367 = 11.93%	2,515 = 13.00%	2,730 = 4.52%
No Gainful Occupation .....	40,121	39,628	17,474	16,823	57,595
Totals .....	40,484	40,136	19,841	19,338	60,325

Table 36.

CHILD LABOUR—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION.

Occupation.	5-10 years		11-13 years		Totals		Grand Totals
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Fishermen .....	128	102	738	572	866	64	1,540
Agricultural Occupations .....	147	172	383	703	530	85	1,405
Mining & Quarrying Occupations .....	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Treatment of Mine & Quarry Products .....	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Makers of Bricks, Pottery & Glass &c. ....	—	—	4	1	4	1	5
Workers in Chemical Processes .....	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Metal Workers .....	—	—	30	1	30	1	31
Workers in Precious Metals & Electroplate .....	—	—	6	—	6	—	6
Electrical Fitters & Electricians .....	—	—	7	—	7	—	7
Makers of Watches, Clocks, &c. ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workers in Skins & Leather ....	—	—	2	1	2	1	3
Textile Workers .....	—	9	8	66	8	5	83
Makers of Textile Goods & Articles of Dress .....	—	9	50	36	50	45	95
Makers of Food, Drink & Tobacco .....	3	7	18	27	21	34	55
Workers in Wood & Furniture... ..	—	7	52	26	52	33	85
Makers of & Workers in Paper & Cardboard .....	—	6	16	12	16	18	34
Printers & Photographers .....	—	—	7	—	7	—	7
Builders, Bricklayers & Stone Workers .....	1	4	22	19	23	13	46
Painters & Decorators .....	—	—	6	—	6	—	6
Workers in Other Materials ....	—	—	2	13	2	13	15
Workers in Mixed & Undefined Materials .....	—	1	5	1	5	2	7
Persons employed in Transport & Communication .....	79	96	511	497	590	53	1,183
Commercial and Financial Occupation .....	4	3	94	49	98	2	150
Persons employed in Public Administration & Defence ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional Occupations .....	1	3	71	8	72	1	83
Persons professionally engaged in Entertainments & Sport ...	—	—	4	2	4	2	6
Persons engaged in Personal Service .....	—	89	316	478	316	37	883
Clerks, Typists, &c. ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warehousemen & Storekeepers .....	—	—	2	—	2	—	2
Stationary Engine Drivers, Dynamo & Motor Attendants .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Undefined Workers .....	—	—	12	1	12	1	13
Total Occupied .....	363 = 897%	508 = 1.27%	2,367 = 11.93%	2,515 = 13.00%	2,730 = 4.52%	3,023 = 5.08%	5,753 = 4.80%
No Gainful Occupation .....	40,121	39,628	17,474	16,823	57,595	56,411	114,046
Totals .....	40,484	40,136	19,841	19,338	60,325	59,474	119,799



Occupation.	Totals	Years			1.
		0-4	5-10	11-13	
All Males .....	1,000	62	86	42	
All Occupied Males .....	1,000	—	1	7	
Unoccupied and Retired Males .....	1,000	212	290	126	
I. Fishermen .....	1,000	—	8	48	
II. Agricultural Occupations .....	1,000	—	8	22	
VII. Metal Workers (not precious metals) .....	1,000	—	—	2	
XIII. Makers of Textile Goods & Articles of Dress .....	1,000	—	—	4	
XIV. Makers of Foods, Drinks & Tobacco .....	1,000	—	—	2	
XV. Workers in Wood & Furniture... ..	1,000	—	—	3	
XXVIII. Builders, Bricklayers, Stone Workers, &c. ....	1,000	—	—	2	
XXII. Persons employed in Transport & Communication .....	1,000	—	1	8	
XXIII. Commercial, Finance, & Insurance Occupations .....	1,000	—	—	2	
XXVII. Persons engaged in Personal Service .....	1,000	—	—	7	
XXVIII. Clerks, Draughtsmen & Typists .....	1,000	—	—	—	

Occupation.	Totals	Years			1
		0-4	5-10	11-13	
All Females .....	1,000	84	115	55	
All Occupied Females .....	1,000	—	5	26	
Unoccupied & Retired Females .....	1,000	116	157	67	
I. Fisherwomen .....	1,000	—	14	79	
II. Agricultural Occupations .....	1,000	—	7	29	
XII. Textile Workers .....	1,000	—	2	13	
XIII. Makers of Textile Goods & Articles of Dress .....	1,000	—	3	10	
XIV. Makers of Foods, Drinks & Tobacco .....	1,000	—	3	12	
XXII. Persons employed in Transport & Communication .....	1,000	—	8	40	
XXIII. Commercial, Finance, & Insurance Occupations .....	1,000	—	1	12	
XXVII. Persons engaged in Personal Service .....	1,000	—	3	17	

	Totals	Years 0-4	5-10	11-13	14-16	17-20	21-25	26-30	31-35
.....	1,000	62	86	42	57	114	135	119	5
.....	1,000	—	1	7	37	124	171	157	12
.....	1,000	212	290	126	106	92	47	26	1
.....	1,000	—	8	48	69	121	133	120	10
as precious	1,000	—	8	22	52	108	132	125	10
oods & rinks &	1,000	—	—	2	41	149	208	173	13
.....	1,000	—	—	4	57	198	208	155	10
rniture... Stone	1,000	—	—	2	23	80	203	203	14
.....	1,000	—	—	3	45	191	192	140	11
ransport	1,000	—	—	2	20	57	170	183	14
& Insur-	1,000	—	1	8	16	67	143	167	15
Personal	1,000	—	—	2	20	102	154	145	12
& Typists	1,000	—	—	7	71	208	227	157	8
.....	1,000	—	—	—	3	62	169	177	13

HIND

	Totals	Years 0-4	5-10	11-13	14-16	17-20	21-25	26-30	31-35
.....	1,000	84	115	55	60	84	103	111	83
.....	1,000	—	5	26	55	108	137	140	108
.....	1,000	116	157	67	62	75	89	99	73
.....	1,000	—	14	79	89	124	116	116	95
as	1,000	—	7	29	54	92	130	121	105
.....	1,000	—	2	13	112	243	195	152	3
oods & rinks &	1,000	—	3	10	53	111	124	140	10
.....	1,000	—	3	12	63	242	164	123	8
ransport	1,000	—	8	40	58	107	110	123	10
& Insur-	1,000	—	1	12	22	51	56	75	9
Personal	1,000	—	3	17	45	94	128	155	12

**Table 37.**

CHINESE RACE—MALES—PROPORTION PER 1,000 IN MAIN OCCUPATIONS BY AGE GROUPS.

	36,40	41,45	46-50	51-55	56-60	61-65	66-70	71-75	76 & over
5									
	85	62	54	36	27	15	8	4	2
	112	83	71	47	36	18	8	4	1
	20	9	13	9	7	9	7	6	4
	94	87	70	57	45	22	11	4	3
	92	81	76	64	59	38	21	10	5
	94	49	64	36	26	15	5	2	1
	80	66	51	32	22	11	5	2	1
	88	67	80	43	35	17	7	2	2
	101	77	57	38	24	13	5	2	1
	123	100	90	57	33	18	5	2	—
	146	94	85	53	39	16	6	2	1
	105	100	83	58	54	29	15	7	3
	75	56	52	30	18	9	3	1	—
	178	108	65	42	32	17	9	4	1

**Table 38.**

CHINESE RACE—FEMALES—PROPORTION PER 1,000 IN THE MAIN OCCUPATIONS BY AGE GROUPS.

	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-55	56-60	61-65	66-70	71-75	76 and over
35									
83	82	58	54	35	32	19	12	7	6
08	118	89	83	52	42	21	10	4	2
73	69	46	43	28	28	19	18	8	8
95	99	72	66	46	38	24	12	6	4
05	101	93	86	67	56	33	16	6	4
80	76	42	32	18	12	3	2	—	—
0	137	89	93	48	45	22	11	6	2
8	96	65	71	43	24	8	3	—	—
0	117	88	90	57	55	23	11	6	4
9	127	117	134	106	89	61	37	12	7
2	152	100	90	46	33	11	4	2	—

In describing the age distribution the words "excess" or "deficiency" will be used to denote relative excess or deficiency in the proportion at any age per 1,000 at all ages for any occupation as compared with the same proportion for all occupied males. Thus, this latter proportion for ages 36 to 40 being 112, a proportion of 168 in this age group for any occupation will represent a 50 per cent excess.

Order I. Fishermen. The average age is high, excess being recorded at each age over 50. There is, however, also excess in the first three age groups 5-16. This is due entirely to the large numbers of young people living afloat who help in the fishing. It would appear, however, that, as these young men grow up, they leave their floating home and seek work elsewhere and this lessens the proportions of those remaining.

Order II. Agricultural Occupations. The above remarks dealing with Fishermen apply also to those engaged in agricultural occupations. Excess is shown in all ages from 46 onwards, the excess being considerable from 60 upwards. There is also excess in the early years of life though not quite to the same extent as with fishermen. As the young men grow up, they appear to desert a farm life and seek work elsewhere, deficiency being shown in all years from 17-45. But about middle life this tendency exhausts itself, and, partly perhaps as a result of change from other pursuits to farming, but certainly also as a consequence of the lower mortality among these workers, they become progressively more numerous again as life advances, large excess being attained in old age.

Order VII. Metal Workers, on the other hand, are mainly young men. Deficiency is to be seen in the earliest years up to 13 which is a welcome feature, but from 14 onwards there is excess up to the group 31-35 years. The excess is over 20% in the two age groups 17-20 and 21-25. From 36 onwards there is a deficiency in each age group so that the average age in the occupations of metal workers is low.

Order XIII. Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress are still more below average in age, the excess shown in the two age groups 14-16 and 17-20 being 54% and 60%. From 26 onwards there is a deficiency in each age group.

Order XIV. Makers of Foods, Drinks and Tobacco are for the most part of average age, excess being shown only at ages 21-35.

Order XV. Workers in Wood and Furniture are also mainly young men. There is excess in the groups between 14 and 25 and deficiency thereafter.

Order XVIII. Builders, Bricklayers, Stoneworkers, and Contractors are on the whole older. There is deficiency until we reach the age of 25, and excess extends from age 26-55. Beyond 55 there is a slight deficiency, but, on the whole, the average age is high.

Order XXII. Persons employed in Transport and Communication are generally older than in several other pursuits. There is deficiency up to age 25 and excess in all age groups beyond up to age 60 after which there is slight deficiency only.

Workers in Commerce and Finance are on the whole of mature age, excesses being limited to ages over 40. This is mainly due to shopkeepers who form so large a part of these workers. The excess in group 51-55 amounts to over 23% and in group 56-60 to 50%.

Persons engaged in Personal Service are in the main youths, there being excess of 92%, 68% and 33% in the three age groups 14-16, 17-20 and 21-25. Beyond 25 there is deficiency in each age group.

Clerks are also mainly young men though the average is fairly maintained throughout life. The numbers are in excess at all ages between 26 and 45, and beyond the age of 45 there is only slight divergence from average.

(ii) *Females of Chinese Race.*

Occupied females are naturally much younger than occupied males. This youthfulness applies most of all to the industrial employment of females; personal service, which covers 29 per cent of the whole, showing excess over the general average for the occupied in Table 38 for the whole range from 26 to 50 years of age. Generally speaking, it is, as might be expected, the occupations longest in female hands which return excesses for the numbers employed in later life. These include, in addition to personal service, fishing, agriculture, transport and communication and shopkeeping.

Order I. Fisherwomen. Considerable excess over average is shown in the early age groups because the children, as they grow up in their floating home, are required to assist in the work of the boat. The comments made regarding fishermen apply equally to fisherwomen; the girls leave to get married or to get work elsewhere and the proportions in early middle life are lowered. Deficiency is shown in the groups from 21-60 but thereafter excess is shown right up to old age.

The same is true of Agricultural female workers. There is excess up to age 16, deficiency between the years 17 and 40, and excess at all ages over 40. The average age in these two groups is, therefore, high.

Female Textile Workers, on the other hand, are mainly youthful. The excess in the age groups 14-16 and 17-20 being over 100% and 120% respectively. The excess continues up to age 30 and there is deficiency at all ages thereafter.

Other Textile occupations such as the making of articles of dress are continued later in life by females than other factory work, probably in association with a practice of continuing at work after marriage to a much greater extent than applies to female occupations generally. There is again excess in the early years 14-20, deficiency from 21-35, and a slight excess at all ages beyond 35.

Female makers of Foods, Drinks and Tobacco, who in Hong Kong are mainly cigarette makers, are very youthful. Great excess is seen in the years 14-25; in the group 17-20 it is as much as 125%. Beyond the age of 25 there is, however, deficiency in every age group.

Workers in Transport and Communication are on the whole over average in age. There is excess in the early years 5-16, but these are mainly children living afloat who assist in the work of boats and sampans conveying cargo to ships in harbour; there is a slight deficiency from 17-45, but excess is shown in all groups over 45.

As with men, women engaged in Commerce (mainly shopkeeping) are of mature age. There is deficiency up to the age of 35 and excess at all ages beyond that figure, great excess being shown from 51 onwards.

Women engaged in Personal Service are mainly in domestic service. They return excess at all ages between 26 and 50 and they also resemble factory occupations in presenting excess for juvenile workers between 14 and 16, after which age the influence of marriage may be seen in the form of slight deficiencies up to age 25.

## 2. INDUSTRIES.

The number of persons of both sexes tabulated under each of the Industrial headings used will be found in the Table attached as Appendix E.

The following Table 39 gives a synopsis of the Industrial Classification.

Table 39.

SYNOPSIS OF INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION.

	Europeans & U.S.A. Citizens		Other Non-Chinese.		Chinese
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
I. Fishing .....	—	—	13	—	15,514
II. Agriculture .....	10	—	5	—	17,235
III. Mining & Treatment of Mine & Quarry Products .....	9	—	19	1	1,824
IV. Manufacture of Bricks, China, & Glass .....	—	—	1	—	1,828
V. Manufacture of Chemicals, Dyes, Paints, Oils, &c. ....	11	4	7	—	1,560
VI. Manufacture of Metals, Machines, Implements, Conveyances, Jewellery, Watches .....	235	5	108	8	22,957
VII. Manufacture of Textiles .....	9	—	28	1	4,599
VIII. Manufacture of Skins & Leather .....	—	—	—	—	754
IX. Manufacture of Clothing .....	9	19	56	18	13,449
X. Manufacture of Food, Drink & Tobacco .....	44	2	47	9	9,043
XI. Woodworking & Manufacture of Rattan & Basket Ware ....	2	—	15	—	14,125
XII. Paper Making, Stationery, Books & Photography .....	28	—	57	9	5,834
XIII. Building & Decorating .....	30	2	22	1	17,826
XIV. Other Manufacturing Industries .....	8	—	11	2	1,391
XV. Gas & Electricity Supply .....	88	1	118	6	1,590
XVI. Transport & Communications ...	766	24	831	54	58,618
XVII. Commerce & Finance .....	714	141	1,244	132	90,085
XVIII. Public Administration & Defence .....	8,847	136	2,697	22	11,594
XIX. Professions .....	297	262	132	97	7,141
XX. Entertainments & Sport .....	22	23	37	45	2,784
XXI. Personal Service .....	66	85	331	145	33,699
XXII. Other Industries .....	482	9	289	—	20,900
No Industry .....	1,004	3,008	1,692	3,610	117,067
Totals .....	12,681	3,721	7,760	4,160	471,417

Non- ese.	Chinese.		Totals				Grand Totals	Proportion per 1,000 occupied	
	F.	M.	F.	Males		Females			
				Number.	Proportion per 1,000 occupied	Number.			Proportion per 1,000 occupied
—	15,514	7,194	15,527	42	24,459	73	22,721	48	
—	17,235	24,459	17,250	46	7,194	248	41,709	89	
1	1,824	181	1,852	5	132	1	1,984	4	
—	1,828	52	1,829	5	52	1	1,881	4	
—	1,560	441	1,578	4	445	5	2,023	4	
8	22,957	427	23,300	63	440	4	23,740	50	
1	4,599	5,600	4,636	12	5,601	57	10,237	22	
—	754	180	754	2	180	2	934	2	
18	13,449	2,993	13,514	36	3,030	31	16,544	35	
9	9,043	2,082	9,134	25	2,093	21	11,227	24	
—	14,125	704	14,142	38	704	7	14,846	32	
9	5,834	356	5,919	16	365	4	6,284	13	
1	17,826	3,041	17,878	48	3,044	31	20,922	45	
2	1,391	1,106	1,410	4	1,108	11	2,518	5	
6	1,590	19	1,796	5	26	—	1,822	4	
54	58,618	10,971	60,215	162	11,049	112	71,264	151	
132	90,085	4,710	92,043	247	4,983	50	97,026	206	
22	11,594	240	23,138	62	398	4	23,536	50	
97	7,141	2,073	7,570	20	2,432	25	10,002	21	
45	2,784	3,603	2,843	8	3,671	37	6,514	14	
145	33,699	26,835	34,096	92	27,065	274	61,161	130	
—	20,900	219	21,671	58	228	2	21,899	47	
3,610	117,067	252,576	119,763	—	259,194	—	378,957	—	
4,160	471,417	350,012	491,858	1,000	357,893	1,000	849,751	1,000	

From this it will be seen that 24% of the working population are directly dependent for their livelihood upon manufacturing industries (using that term in its widest sense), 21% are employed in the wholesale and retail distributive trades and in banking, insurance and other commerce and finance, 15% in transport and communication and 13% in personal service, the latter including hotels, restaurants, hair dressing etc. in addition to private personal service.

The males in the manufacturing industries outnumber the females by over  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 1. In personal service, on the other hand, the numbers are nearly equal, though in most Western countries females greatly outnumber males in these occupations. In the professions the males outnumber females by 3 to 1.

The industries which employ the largest numbers of males and females are stated below:—

INDUSTRIES EMPLOYING THE LARGEST NUMBER OF MALES.		INDUSTRIES EMPLOYING THE LARGEST NUMBER OF FEMALES.	
	<i>Proportion per 1,000 Occupied.</i>		<i>Proportion per 1,000 Occupied.</i>
Commerce & Finance .....	247	Personal Service .....	274
Transport & Communication...	162	Agriculture .....	248
Personal Service .....	92	Transport & Communication	112
Manufacture of Metals, Machines, Implements, Conveyances, Jewellery & Watches	63	Fishing .....	73
Public Administration and Defence .....	62	Manufacture of Textiles ....	57
Other Industries .....	58	Commerce & Finance .....	50
Building & Decorating .....	48	Entertainments & Sport .....	37
Agriculture .....	46	Building & Decorating .....	31
Fishing .....	42	Manufacture of Clothing ...	31
Wood Working & Manufacture of Rattan & Basket Ware ...	38	Professions .....	25
Manufacture of Clothing .....	36	Manufacture of Food, Drink and Tobacco .....	21
Manufacture of Food, Drink, & Tobacco .....	25	Other Manufacturing Industries .....	11
Professions .....	20	Wood Working & Manufacture of Rattan & Basket Ware .....	7
Paper Making, Stationery, Books & Photography .....	16		
Manufacture of Textiles .....	12		

The industries in the list for males account for nearly 97% of the occupied male population and those for females for nearly 98% of all occupied females.

### Conclusion.

In compiling a Census Report the writer is confronted with a mass of raw material, from which, by "permutations and combinations", he can produce an almost endless list of tables dealing with various conditions of the population in comparison with other states. But a Census Report, to be of any interest to the general public, must be produced as soon after the Census enumeration as possible. Therefore, the problem before the officer charged with this work is to select such characteristics of the population as are likely to be of general interest and can be computed in as short a time as possible. A report produced in this way does not by any means exhaust the mass of information contained in the tabulated lists as compiled from the original schedule forms. From the figures in hand much more could be done, for example, with both the Occupational and Industrial Classifications of the population.

If there should be in the Colony some one with leisure, interested in the condition of the people of Hong Kong, the material collected at this Census could, no doubt, be made available for further research.



**Appendix A.**

**CENSUS ORDINANCE, NO. 4 OF 1931.**

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Census Ordinance, 1931.

Short  
title.

2.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council from time to time to order that a census shall be taken for the Colony or for any part thereof, and any order under this section may prescribe:—

Power to  
direct  
taking of  
Census.  
10 & 11  
Geo. 5,  
c. 41, s. 1.

- (a) the date on which the census is to be taken;
- (b) the persons by whom and with respect to whom the returns for the purpose of the census are to be made; and
- (c) the particulars to be stated in the returns.

(2) Any Order in Council made under this section may be revoked, amended or varied by a subsequent Order.

3.—(1) When any such Order has been made, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to make regulations:—

Regula-  
tions.  
10 & 11  
Geo. 5,  
c. 41, s. 3.

- (a) providing for the division of the Colony into districts for the purpose of the census and the appointment of persons to act in these districts in connection with the census;
- (b) requiring such persons as may be employed for the purpose of the census, to perform such duties in connection with the taking of the census as may be prescribed;
- (c) requiring persons employed for the purpose of taking the census to make a statutory declaration with respect to the performance of their duties;
- (d) requiring the chief officer of public or charitable institutions or of any other institution prescribed by the regulations to make returns with respect to the inmates thereof;
- (e) requiring the proprietor, master, keeper, manager or person in charge, of any place where not less than twenty people are employed, or of any dock, factory, workshop, school, hospital, hotel or vessel lying within the waters of the Colony to make returns of the inmates therein;
- (f) requiring information to be given to the persons liable to make returns by the persons with respect to whom the returns are to be made;
- (g) with respect to the forms to be used in the taking of the census;
- (h) directing the Superintendent of Census to make reports on the census returns;
- (i) directing the publication of the reports made by the Superintendent of Census or any of them; and
- (j) making provision with respect to any matter necessary to carry into effect the order for taking the census.

(2) All regulations made under this Ordinance shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council at the first meeting held after the publication in the *Gazette* of the making of such regulations, and if a resolution be passed at the first meeting of the Legislative Council held after such regulations have been laid on the table of the said Council resolving that any such regulations shall be rescinded or amended in any manner whatsoever, the said regulations shall, without prejudice to anything done thereunder, be deemed to be rescinded or amended as the case may be, as from the date of publication in the *Gazette* of the passing of such resolution.

Appoint-  
ment of  
Superinten-  
dent of  
Census.

4. When any order has been made under section 2 of this Ordinance the Governor shall appoint a Superintendent of Census for the purpose of carrying the order for the taking of the census into effect.

Duties of  
Superinten-  
dent of  
Census.  
10 & 11  
Geo. 5,  
c. 41, ss.  
2 and 4.

5.—(1) It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Census :—

- (a) to make such arrangements and to do all such things as are necessary for the taking of the census in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, and of any regulations made thereunder, and for that purpose to make arrangements for the preparation and issue of the necessary forms and instructions and for the collection of the forms when filled in;
- (b) as soon as may be possible after the collection of the filled in forms to prepare reports on the census returns.

(2) Any expense incurred with the sanction of the Governor by the Superintendent of Census in connection with the taking of the census or otherwise in connection with the exercise of his powers or the performance of his duties under this Ordinance or the regulations made thereunder shall be defrayed out of the Revenues of the Colony.

Penalties.  
10 & 11  
Geo. 5,  
c. 41, s. 8.

6.—(1) If any person :—

- (a) refuses or neglects to comply with or acts in contravention of any of the provisions of this Ordinance or any regulations made thereunder; or
- (b) being a person required under this Ordinance or the regulations to make a statutory declaration with respect to his duties makes a false one; or
- (c) being a person required by regulations made under this Ordinance to make, sign or deliver any document makes, signs or delivers or causes to be made, signed or delivered a false document; or
- (d) being a person required by this Ordinance or the regulations to answer any questions, refuses to answer or gives a false answer to that question;

he shall for each offence be liable upon summary conviction to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

(2) Every person who :—

- (a) being employed in the taking of a census, without lawful authority publishes or communicates to any other person otherwise than in the ordinary course of such employment, any information acquired by him in the course of such employment; or
- (b) being in possession of any information which to his knowledge has been disclosed in contravention of this Ordinance, publishes or communicates that information to any other person;

shall be guilty of a misdemeanour and shall upon conviction be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years and to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

7. The Census Ordinance, 1881, is repealed.

Repeal of  
Ordinance  
No. 2 of  
1881.

N. L. SMITH,  
*Clerk of Councils.*

Passed the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, this 5th day of February, 1931.

**Appendix A.—Continued.**

**CENSUS REGULATIONS.**

*Regulations made by the Governor in Council under section 3 of the Census Ordinance, 1931, Ordinance No. 4 of 1931, on the 12th day of February, 1931.*

1. "Order" means a Census Order made under the Census Ordinance, 1931.

"Prescribed person" means a person required by the Order to make a return.

2. The Colony may be divided by the Superintendent of Census into districts which shall be known as Enumeration districts for the purposes of the census.

3.—(1) The Superintendent of Census may appoint for any enumeration district a person (hereinafter called "the Enumerator") who shall perform in that enumeration district the duties hereinafter set forth, and may also appoint other persons hereinafter called Chief Enumerators who shall carry out such duties as the Superintendent of Census shall direct.

(2) Every person appointed or required to act as Enumerator or Chief Enumerator under these regulations shall before he acts as such Enumerator or Chief Enumerator or performs the duties imposed by these regulations or otherwise sign an undertaking in the form set forth in the First Schedule to these Regulations faithfully to perform such duties.

4.—(1) The return to be made by the prescribed person shall be in the form set forth in the Census Order.

(2) Every return made by or on behalf of a prescribed person shall comply with the instructions shown on the form on which the return is made.

(3) The Superintendent of Census may cause any form to be translated into Chinese.

5.—(1) The Superintendent of Census shall, not later than fourteen days before the Census Day, furnish every Enumerator appointed or required under these regulations to act for an enumeration district with a sufficient number of forms of return and such other forms as may be necessary for the purpose of the Census enumeration.

(2) The Enumerator shall, not earlier than eighteen days and not later than the day before the Census Day, deliver to each prescribed person in his district or to a person acting on behalf of such prescribed person the appropriate form of return, and shall, upon delivery of the form, enter thereon such particulars as the Superintendent of Census may require. It shall however be lawful for the Enumerator, in such cases as the Superintendent of Census shall deem fit, instead of delivering the form to the prescribed person, to retain the form and to fill in on behalf of the prescribed person, the particulars required.

(3) The Enumerator shall, if so requested by any prescribed person or by any person acting on behalf of such prescribed person, give such explanations as to the form of return or the procedure to be followed in making the return as are reasonably necessary to enable the prescribed person to make a proper return.

6. Every person with respect to whom it is the duty of a prescribed person to make a return shall give to the prescribed person such information as he may reasonably require for the purpose of enabling him to make the return :

Provided that no person shall use, publish, or communicate to any other person any information so given otherwise than in accordance with these regulations.

7.—(1) Where any person being of full age who is mentioned in paragraphs (1) and (2) of the first column of the First Schedule to the Order serves upon the Enumerator in person upon his attending at any premises to deliver the form of

return a claim on the form provided for the purpose to be allowed to make a confidential return, the Enumerator shall deliver to such person a separate form of return and shall, upon delivering the form of return to the prescribed person who would but for such claim be required to make a return in respect of the person claiming, give notice of the claim to the prescribed person.

(2) Where such claim and notice have been duly served, the prescribed person to whom notice is given shall not be required to include in his return any particulars with respect to the person claiming other than the name of such person and the relation in which he stands to the prescribed person, and the person so claiming shall be deemed to be the prescribed person with respect to himself and shall, in making his return, state therein the name of the person who but for the claim would have been required to make the return.

**8.**—(1) The Enumerator shall, as nearly as may be in the course of the day following the Census Day, collect all forms of return delivered by him and shall examine each return and satisfy himself that the entries thereon are properly and sufficiently made, and shall make all such inquiries as are reasonably necessary for that purpose and shall himself make such corrections in the return as appear to him on inquiry to be required.

(2) Every person shall give the Enumerator all such information as may reasonably be required by him as aforesaid for the completion or correction of any return.

**9.** The Enumerator shall on receiving each return, enter upon the return such particulars as may be required by the Superintendent of Census to be entered by the Enumerator on the form of return and shall forthwith—

(a) enter in all forms of return collected by him such further particulars as may be required by the Superintendent of Census; and

(b) deliver to the Superintendent of Census the returns of all prescribed persons in his district duly completed and entered as aforesaid, and do such other acts and things relating to the census enumeration in his district as may be required by the instructions of the Superintendent of Census given under these regulations.

**10.** The Superintendent of Census shall cause to be examined the returns so delivered to him, and where it appears to him that any return is incomplete or that any entry on a return is insufficient or is inconsistent with any other entries, he shall require the Enumerator from whom it was received to take such steps as may be reasonably necessary, whether by inquiry from any prescribed person or otherwise, to complete or correct the return.

**11.** The Superintendent of Census may himself give such directions to Enumerators as he may deem necessary for carrying out the duties imposed upon them by these regulations.

**12.** Where it appears to the Superintendent of Census that an Enumerator is for reasons of health or otherwise unfit to perform the duties imposed on him by these regulations the Superintendent of Census may appoint some fit and proper person in his place to perform the said duties.

**13.** The Superintendent of Census may, if he thinks fit, require an Enumerator to make a statutory declaration that such Enumerator has properly and sufficiently performed the duties imposed on him by these regulations.

**14.** No person having the custody, whether by himself or on behalf of any other person, of any forms of return, or other confidential documents relating to the census shall permit any other person without lawful authority to have, or fail to prevent any other person from having, access thereto.

N. L. SMITH,  
Clerk of Councils.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
12th February, 1931.

**Appendix A.—Continued.**

**FIRST SCHEDULE.**

I being an Enumerator or Chief Enumerator appointed for the purpose of the Census, 19....., being an assistant employed by ..... for the purpose of the Census, 19....., hereby undertake and promise faithfully to perform the duties imposed by the Census Ordinance, 19....., and by the Census Regulations, 19....., so far as applicable to me, and to fulfil all the obligations required of me by the Ordinance and by the Regulations, and I hereby state that I have read and understand the provisions of section 6 of the Ordinance, and of Article 14 of the Regulations hereunto annexed.

Signed .....

In the presence of .....

Section 6 of the Census Ordinance, 19....., is as follows:—

(1) If any person—

- (a) refuses or neglects to comply with or acts in contravention of any of the provisions of this Ordinance or any Order in Council or regulations made under this Ordinance; or
- (b) being a person required under this Ordinance to make a statutory declaration with respect to the performance of his duties, makes a false declaration; or
- (c) being a person required by any Order in Council or regulations made under this Ordinance to make, sign or deliver any document, makes, signs or delivers, or causes to be made, signed, or delivered a false document; or
- (d) being a person required in pursuance of any such Order in Council or Regulations to answer any question, refuses to answer or gives a false answer to that question;

he shall for each offence be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

(2) Every person who—

- (a) being a person employed in taking a census, without lawful authority publishes or communicates to any person otherwise than in the ordinary course of such employment any information acquired by him in the course of his employment; or
- (b) having possession of any information which to his knowledge has been disclosed in contravention of this Ordinance, publishes or communicates this information to any other person;

shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall on conviction be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

Article 14 of the Census Regulations, 1931, is as follows:—

14. No person having the custody, whether by himself or on behalf of any other person of any forms of return, or other confidential documents relating to the Census shall permit any other person without lawful authority to have, or fail to prevent any other person from having, access thereto.

*Appendix A.—Continued.*

**THE CENSUS ORDER.**

Whereas by sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Census Ordinance, 1931, it is provided that the Governor in Council may order that a census shall be taken for the Colony and that any Order so made may prescribe the date of such census, the persons by whom and in respect of whom the returns for the purpose of the census are to be made and the particulars to be stated in the returns.

Now therefore the Governor in Council in pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Census Ordinance, 1931, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. This Order may be cited as the Census Order, 1931.
2. A census shall be taken on the 7th day of March, 1931, hereinafter called "the Census Day" in respect of all persons in the Colony who are alive at midnight on that day.
3. The returns for the purpose of the census shall be made with respect to the classes of persons mentioned in the first column of the First Schedule to this Order by the persons specified opposite each such class in the second column of that Schedule.

Provided nevertheless that any person claiming in the prescribed manner to make a confidential return shall, subject to the prescribed conditions be deemed to be the person by whom the return is to be made with respect to himself.

4. The returns shall state, in the case of all persons with respect to whom returns are to be made the particulars specified in the attached Form.

**FIRST SCHEDULE.**

*Persons with respect to whom  
Returns are to be made.*

*Persons by whom Returns  
are to be made.*

1. Persons present at midnight on the Census day in a dwelling, lodgings or rooms, separately occupied by any private household of which they are members (including paying guests or boarders), or employees.

1. The head, or person for the time being acting as the head, of the household.

2. Persons present at midnight on the Census day on the premises of any hotel, club, boarding-house or common lodging or other lodging-house.

2. The manager or other person for the time being in charge of the premises.

3. Persons present at midnight on the Census day on the premises of any public or private hospital, sanatorium, convalescent or nursing home, infirmary, asylum, religious or charitable community, residential institution of any other kind.

3. The Chief resident officer or other person for the time being in charge of the institution.

**Appendix A.**—*Continued.*

4. Persons belonging to the naval, military or air forces of the Crown, and any other persons, present at midnight on the Census day on any vessel or in any barracks, station, or other premises under naval, military, or air force discipline.
5. Persons present at midnight on the Census day on any ship, boat barge or other vessel in any inland waters or engaged in any coast-wise or fishing voyage, or lying moored or anchored in any place.
6. Persons present at midnight on the Census day on the premises of any civil prison, lock-up or other place of detention.
7. Persons who, not having been enumerated elsewhere for the purpose of the Census, arrive at any of the places or premises above mentioned after midnight on the Census day and before the returns in respect of persons present on or in such premises or places are required to be delivered up.
8. Persons not included among any of the classes of persons above mentioned.
4. The Officer or other person appointed for the purpose of arrangements made by the Naval, Military or Air Force Authorities in the Colony.
5. The captain, master, or other person for the time being in charge of the vessel.
6. The Superintendent of Prisons or other person for the time being in charge of the premises.
7. The person specified above as the person by whom the returns are to be made with respect to the persons present at midnight on the Census day on or in any of the premises or places above mentioned.
8. The person with respect to whom the return is to be made.

NAME AND SURNAME.	Relationship to Head of Household.	MARRIAGE.	AGE AND SEX.		BIRTHPLACE AND NATIONALITY.		RACE.	Length of residence in Hong Kong.
<p>Of every person who is alive at midnight on the night of Saturday, 7th March, 1931, and who, whether as member of the family or as visitor, boarder or servant in the household or establishment:—</p> <p>(1) passes that night in the dwelling of the household or establishment, or</p> <p>(2) arrives and is received into the household or establishment on the morning of Sunday, 8th March not having already been enumerated elsewhere.</p>	<p>State whether Head or Wife, Mother, Son, Daughter, Step-son, or other Relative, Visitor, Boarder, or Servant.</p>	<p>State whether Single, Married, Widowed, or Divorced.</p>	<p>Age (last Birthday).</p>		<p>(1) If born in the United Kingdom write the name of the Country.</p> <p>(2) If born elsewhere in the British Empire, write the name of the Country, Province, or State.</p> <p>(3) If born in a Foreign Country write the name of the Country.</p> <p>(4) If born at Sea write "at Sea".</p>	<p>(1) State whether of British parentage.</p> <p>(2) Naturalised British subject, or</p> <p>(3) If of foreign nationality, state whether U. S. Citizen, Dutch, Japanese, &amp;c.</p>	<p>State whether of English, Chinese, Portuguese, Sikh, Filipino, Parsee, Tamil, Jew, etc.</p> <p>If of mixed race state dominant race, or write Eurasian, etc.</p>	<p>If born in ( ) state of ( ) res ( ) If le ( ) one write ( ) ( )</p>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) Males.	(4) Females.	(5)	(6)	(7)	

I declare that



Appendix A.—Continued.

Form shewing particulars to be stated in the return.

BIRTHPLACE AND NATIONALITY.		RACE.	Length of residence in Hong Kong.	DEGREE OF EDUCATION.			PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION.	
				State whether able to	Read and write English.	Speak English.	Personal Occupation.	Industry, Trade or Service with which connected.
1) If born in the United Kingdom write the name of the Country. 2) If born elsewhere in the British Empire, write the name of the Country, Province, or State. 3) If born in a Foreign Country write the name of the Country. 4) If born at Sea write "at Sea".	(1) State whether of British parentage. (2) Naturalised British subject, or (3) If of foreign nationality, state whether U. S. Citizen, Dutch, Japanese, &c.	State whether of English, Chinese, Portuguese, Sikh, Filipino, Parsee, Tamil, Jew, etc. If of mixed race state dominant race, or write Eurasian, etc.	If not born in Colony state period of years resident. If less than one year write a cross (X).				State whether able to read and write Mother Tongue; if not, what other language.	
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)

I declare that this Form is correctly filled up to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature.....  
 (Head of Household).

Address .....  
 (In respect of which the above particulars are given).

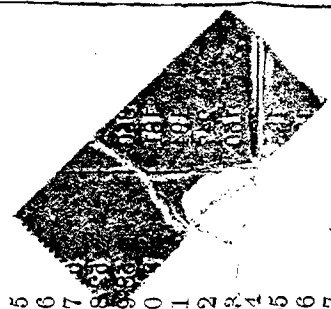
Appendix B.

Table 1.

CHINESE RACE—HONG KONG & KOWLOON—SEXES, AGES & CONJUGAL CONDITION.

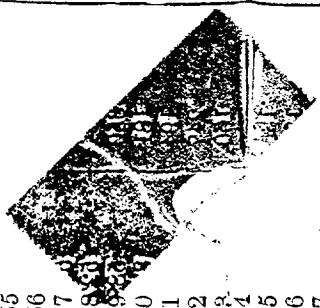
Age.	Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Totals	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 1 last birthday.										
1	4,351	4,322	2	4	—	—	—	—	4,353	4,326
2	6,037	6,030	6	9	—	—	—	—	6,043	6,039
3	6,015	6,228	15	11	—	—	—	—	6,030	6,239
4	6,095	5,927	13	8	—	—	—	—	6,108	5,935
5	5,487	5,462	10	8	1	—	—	—	5,498	5,470
6	4,990	4,974	9	12	—	—	—	—	4,999	4,986
7	5,259	5,401	6	6	—	—	—	—	5,265	5,407
8	4,680	4,643	9	11	—	—	—	—	4,689	4,654
9	4,243	4,263	13	10	—	—	—	—	4,256	4,273
10	4,985	4,966	26	22	1	—	—	—	5,012	4,988
11	4,491	4,409	32	28	—	—	—	—	4,523	4,437
12	4,895	4,967	35	44	—	—	—	—	4,930	4,942
13	5,086	5,077	50	50	—	—	—	—	5,136	5,127
14	5,549	5,085	57	95	—	—	—	—	5,607	5,180
15	5,549	5,612	93	124	—	—	—	—	7,396	5,740
16	7,302	5,054	170	212	—	—	—	—	8,476	5,267
17	8,306	4,646	301	450	—	—	—	—	9,187	5,099
18	8,886	4,945	642	889	—	—	—	—	11,298	6,078
19	10,654	3,252	889	1,610	—	—	—	—	14,296	7,289
20	9,087	3,927	2,279	3,309	—	—	—	—	9,372	4,855
21	12,014	1,811	2,135	2,987	3	53	—	—	12,023	5,965
22	7,231	1,936	4,124	3,977	6	57	—	—	14,296	7,289
23	7,892	1,299	3,641	3,957	7	72	—	—	9,372	4,855
24	5,805	1,424	4,543	4,479	10	109	—	—	12,023	5,965
25	6,602	1,522	5,859	5,222	6	133	—	—	9,456	5,365
26	5,358	1,081	5,576	5,156	21	150	—	—	11,151	6,036
27	3,957	1,081	5,043	4,562	10	154	—	—	11,298	6,894
28	2,574	704	5,043	4,562	11	186	—	—	9,543	6,392
29	3,089	883	7,093	5,698	19	234	—	—	7,628	5,402
30	1,613	541	5,315	4,083	22	216	—	—	10,151	6,815
31	2,546	1,172	9,346	7,114	42	478	—	—	6,950	4,840
32	1,080	399	5,653	3,767	18	214	—	—	12,234	8,764
33	1,569	546	7,693	5,209	36	337	—	—	6,751	4,380
34	731	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,298	6,092

30	1,172	2,346	7,114	42	478	6,950	4,840	11,790
31	399	5,633	3,767	18	214	12,234	8,764	20,998
32	546	7,693	5,209	30	337	6,751	4,380	11,131
33	295	5,133	3,418	32	295	9,288	6,092	15,380
34	286	5,718	3,835	30	326	5,897	4,008	9,905
35	378	6,479	4,062	34	432	6,505	4,447	10,952
36	275	5,713	3,802	34	452	7,426	4,872	12,298
37	207	4,940	3,162	35	355	6,441	4,529	10,970
38	268	6,083	3,784	43	478	5,441	3,724	9,165
39	170	4,214	2,611	26	394	6,765	4,530	11,295
40	513	8,932	5,994	79	1,124	4,565	3,175	7,740
41	128	3,720	2,081	31	419	9,926	7,631	17,557
42	218	5,271	3,041	40	641	4,026	2,628	6,654
43	126	3,831	2,102	33	496	5,727	3,900	9,627
44	107	3,675	2,048	27	500	4,129	2,724	6,853
45	169	5,235	2,859	54	827	3,931	2,655	6,586
46	122	3,602	2,017	49	600	5,741	3,955	9,596
47	77	3,092	1,655	27	526	3,874	2,789	6,613
48	109	4,241	2,247	55	710	3,291	2,258	5,549
49	45	2,921	1,419	36	507	4,595	3,066	7,661
50	208	5,167	3,106	100	1,475	3,108	1,971	5,079
51	48	2,624	1,135	50	549	3,695	4,789	10,484
52	70	3,122	1,496	66	761	2,827	1,732	4,559
53	80	2,055	1,047	40	588	3,404	2,327	5,731
54	42	2,000	963	48	528	2,233	1,615	3,838
55	41	2,449	1,083	65	636	2,168	1,533	3,701
56	40	2,316	1,072	67	653	2,663	1,760	4,423
57	26	1,589	685	39	510	2,530	1,765	4,295
58	40	1,873	898	58	657	1,696	1,221	2,917
59	23	1,243	616	38	415	2,026	1,595	3,621
60	55	2,201	1,291	89	1,165	1,348	1,054	2,402
61	15	1,139	458	49	434	2,411	2,511	4,922
62	14	1,227	599	45	536	1,229	907	2,136
63	12	930	387	48	402	1,337	1,149	2,486
64	14	913	376	36	457	1,012	803	1,815
65	9	975	396	46	458	971	845	1,816
66	3	570	243	29	296	951	868	1,814
67	3	481	254	21	310	617	548	1,165
68	4	588	254	18	315	516	567	1,083
69	8	355	169	14	217	566	573	1,139
70	4	570	322	37	484	363	394	777
71	6	400	114	25	192	618	810	1,428
72	9	296	158	28	258	433	312	745
73	4	225	106	15	185	336	425	761
74	3	169	88	15	149	243	295	538
75	3	194	96	10	162	190	240	430
76	2	104	68	15	136	205	261	466
77	2	75	51	11	101	119	206	325
78	1	85	63	10	119	89	154	243
79	2	45	35	11	70	103	183	286
80	1	67	58	8	125	59	107	166
81	2	25	35	10	66	77	184	261
82	2	32	30	5	67	35	101	136
83	1	10	26	2	34	38	99	137
84	1	18	18	4	37	16	61	77
85	2	12	18	2	35	23	55	78
86	1	9	22	2	21	16	53	69
87	5	5	9	8	20	12	44	56



30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87

54	147	41	2,449	1,083	99	660	2,663	1,760	4,423
55	68	40	2,316	1,072	67	653	2,530	1,765	4,295
56	95	26	1,589	685	39	510	1,696	1,221	2,917
57	67	40	1,873	898	58	657	2,026	1,595	3,621
58	121	28	1,243	616	88	415	1,348	1,054	2,402
59	41	55	2,201	1,291	89	1,165	2,411	2,511	4,922
60	41	15	1,139	458	49	434	1,229	1,149	2,186
61	65	14	1,227	599	45	536	1,337	1,149	2,486
62	34	14	930	387	48	402	1,012	803	1,815
63	22	12	913	376	36	457	971	845	1,816
64	30	14	975	396	46	458	951	868	1,814
65	18	9	570	243	29	296	617	548	1,165
66	14	3	481	254	21	310	516	567	1,083
67	10	4	538	254	18	315	566	573	1,139
68	10	8	355	169	14	217	383	394	777
69	14	4	570	322	37	484	618	810	1,428
70	11	6	400	114	25	192	433	312	745
71	8	6	296	158	28	258	336	425	761
72	12	9	225	106	15	185	243	295	538
73	3	4	169	88	15	149	190	240	430
74	6	3	194	96	10	162	205	261	466
75	1	3	104	68	15	136	119	206	325
76	3	2	75	51	11	101	89	154	243
77	8	1	85	63	10	119	103	183	286
78	3	2	45	35	11	70	59	107	166
79	2	1	67	58	8	125	77	184	261
80	1	1	25	35	10	66	35	101	136
81	4	2	32	30	5	67	38	99	137
82	1	1	10	26	2	34	16	61	77
83	1	1	18	18	2	37	23	55	78
84	1	1	12	18	4	35	16	53	69
85	2	1	9	22	2	21	12	44	56
86	1	1	5	9	3	20	5	29	34
87	1	1	7	12	2	7	9	19	28
88	1	1	3	6	4	11	3	17	20
89	1	2	3	4	21	11	24	17	41
90	1	1	1	2	1	7	1	9	10
91	1	1	1	2	1	8	1	5	6
92	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
93	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
94	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
95	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
96	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
97	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
98	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
99	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
101	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unknown							1,936	89	2,025
Totals	187,904	116,760	189,502	151,369	2,082	25,070	381,426	273,289	654,715



Appendix B.—Continued.

Table 2.

CHINESE RACE—NEW TERRITORIES.  
SEXES, AGES AND CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Age.	Single		Married		Widowed		Totals	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 1 last birthday.	232	219	—	—	—	—	232	219
1	1,358	1,275	—	—	—	—	1,358	1,275
2	1,166	1,177	—	—	—	—	1,166	1,181
3	1,352	1,250	—	4	—	—	1,352	1,252
4	1,145	1,174	—	2	—	—	1,145	1,175
5	1,146	1,054	—	1	—	—	1,146	1,056
6	1,233	1,045	—	2	—	—	1,234	1,047
7	985	949	1	2	—	—	986	951
8	978	856	9	2	—	—	982	865
9	1,102	861	4	9	—	—	1,105	875
10	978	847	5	14	—	—	983	858
11	1,064	954	11	11	—	—	1,075	972
12	1,010	864	8	18	—	—	1,018	890
13	994	816	33	26	—	—	1,027	869
14	1,046	797	74	53	—	—	1,120	887
15	988	711	89	90	—	—	1,027	882
16	886	544	90	171	—	—	926	781
17	995	594	188	235	2	2	1,180	950
18	798	360	213	346	1	10	1,012	787
19	993	392	346	424	7	3	1,346	1,035
20	620	171	325	629	1	14	946	783
21	625	147	421	599	5	13	1,051	914
22	449	98	455	754	10	11	914	858
23	447	66	497	749	3	15	947	854
24	426	48	557	773	5	16	988	958
25	345	32	568	894	4	23	917	804
26	233	19	520	749	4	21	757	699
27	282	26	644	659	8	44	934	959
28	186	26	530	889	3	35	719	692
29	250	26	743	631	9	70	1,002	1,019
30	131	12	490	923	7	43	628	643
31	180	25	730	867	17	72	927	964

1	1,166	1,177	4	1,166	1,181	2,004
2	1,166	1,177	2	1,252	1,252	2,004
3	1,166	1,250	1	1,145	1,175	2,320
4	1,145	1,174	1	1,146	1,056	2,202
5	1,146	1,054	2	1,234	1,047	2,281
6	1,233	1,045	2	986	951	1,937
7	985	949	2	982	865	1,847
8	973	856	9	1,106	875	1,981
9	1,102	861	14	983	858	1,841
10	978	847	11	1,075	972	2,047
11	1,064	954	18	1,015	890	1,908
12	1,010	864	26	1,027	869	1,896
13	994	816	53	1,120	887	2,007
14	1,046	797	90	1,027	882	1,909
15	938	711	171	926	781	1,707
16	836	544	235	1,180	950	2,130
17	995	594	346	1,012	787	1,799
18	798	360	424	1,346	1,033	2,381
19	993	392	629	946	783	1,729
20	620	171	599	1,051	914	1,965
21	625	147	754	914	858	1,772
22	449	98	749	947	854	1,801
23	447	66	773	988	958	1,946
24	426	48	894	917	804	1,721
25	345	32	749	757	699	1,456
26	233	19	659	934	959	1,893
27	282	26	889	719	692	1,411
28	186	26	631	1,002	1,019	2,021
29	250	26	923	628	643	1,271
30	131	12	743	927	964	1,891
31	180	25	867	560	549	1,109
32	73	7	730	667	690	1,357
33	109	12	480	725	715	1,440
34	108	6	608	586	648	1,234
35	78	6	635	542	527	1,069
36	72	8	580	676	773	1,449
37	101	15	454	491	494	985
38	40	4	657	979	991	1,970
39	131	18	426	413	415	828
40	39	4	781	675	776	1,451
41	59	19	355	496	537	1,033
42	37	10	595	483	508	991
43	34	9	400	608	778	1,446
44	65	19	381	485	505	990
45	38	21	552	448	440	888
46	24	5	362	555	634	1,189
47	46	9	306	390	439	829
48	29	6	423	666	842	1,508
49	53	20	283	391	419	810
50	14	5	247	518	596	1,114
51	29	16	322	382	412	794
52	29	5	223	416	416	771
53	16	5	243	434	434	828
54	18	10	200	430	514	944
55	17	11	360	279	332	611
56	13	3	369	357	463	820
57	13	5	286	306	330	636
58	13	8	311	380	586	966
59	10	14	255	205	261	466
			306	154		

58	10	8	255	132	41	180	306	330	636
59	18	14	306	173	56	399	380	586	966
60	7	2	157	105	41	154	205	261	466
61	9	2	235	136	41	261	285	399	684
62	9	1	198	95	26	192	228	288	516
63	1	1	204	88	39	195	243	284	527
64	10	3	182	98	46	249	238	350	688
65	3	3	128	56	31	122	162	181	343
66	4	5	94	44	39	145	137	194	381
67	4	4	128	52	37	191	167	247	414
68	4	2	76	37	17	121	97	160	257
69	4	4	121	48	52	250	178	309	480
70	2	2	79	25	11	110	92	135	227
71	5	2	55	23	38	151	98	176	274
72	1	1	68	19	25	105	79	124	203
73	4	1	36	13	23	84	63	98	161
74	3	1	51	18	29	100	83	118	201
75	2	1	30	13	18	49	50	62	112
76	1	1	28	9	8	73	37	82	119
77	2	1	22	10	21	79	45	89	134
78	1	1	23	7	12	38	36	45	81
79	1	1	15	6	21	107	36	114	150
80	1	1	12	3	6	44	19	48	67
81	1	1	10	2	7	28	17	30	47
82	1	1	3	1	4	28	8	28	36
83	1	1	3	1	9	20	18	20	33
84	1	1	3	2	13	36	16	39	55
85	2	1	2	2	5	17	7	17	24
86	2	1	5	2	2	12	9	14	23
87	2	1	2	2	2	11	4	13	17
88	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	5	7
89	2	1	2	1	3	15	5	15	20
90	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
91	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	4	5
92	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
93	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2
94	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
95	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
96	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
97	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
98	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
99	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	25,909	17,749	21,800	22,963	1,402	7,958	49,111	48,670	97,581

Appendix B.—Continued.  
Table 3.

CHINESE RACE—AFLOAT (including Mercantile Marine & Navy)  
SEXES, AGES & CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Age.	Single		Married		Widowed		Totals		Totals
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Under 1 last birthday	254	298	—	—	—	—	254	298	552
1	862	919	1	—	—	—	863	919	1,782
2	791	865	—	—	—	—	791	866	1,657
3	786	840	—	—	—	—	786	842	1,628
4	709	833	1	—	—	—	710	833	1,543
5	704	782	1	—	—	—	705	784	1,489
6	677	772	1	—	—	—	679	772	1,451
7	718	750	2	—	—	—	718	752	1,470
8	552	547	2	—	—	—	554	550	1,104
9	799	692	1	—	—	—	800	698	1,498
10	645	598	1	—	—	—	649	607	1,256
11	778	729	4	—	—	—	786	732	1,518
12	735	688	7	—	—	—	741	703	1,444
13	708	613	5	—	—	—	712	635	1,357
14	778	713	13	—	—	—	792	747	1,544
15	794	713	19	—	—	—	797	747	1,544
16	650	567	21	—	—	—	818	627	1,445
17	1,042	456	45	—	—	—	818	627	1,445
18	768	577	101	—	—	—	869	538	1,407
19	1,220	292	105	—	—	—	1,143	809	1,952
20	641	473	159	—	—	—	876	452	1,327
21	821	171	262	—	—	—	1,083	428	1,511
22	563	171	368	—	—	—	936	472	1,408
23	509	179	286	—	—	—	790	472	1,262
24	568	179	401	—	—	—	928	554	1,482
25	400	85	361	—	—	—	761	415	1,176
26	400	79	410	—	—	—	820	415	1,235
27	425	89	540	—	—	—	921	428	1,349
28	196	79	468	—	—	—	666	508	1,174
29	389	24	489	—	—	—	878	445	1,323
30	148	53	385	—	—	—	530	445	975
31	256	24	295	—	—	—	550	325	875
32	105	27	489	—	—	—	596	524	1,120
33	119	27	667	—	—	—	786	524	1,310
34	146	12	410	—	—	—	550	298	848
35	93	28	971	—	—	—	1,063	298	1,361
36	79	2	523	—	—	—	525	90	615



25	400	53	468	385	2	7	870	445	1,315
26	213	24	439	295	1	6	653	325	978
27	425	27	667	494	4	3	1,096	524	978
28	196	12	410	279	6	7	612	298	1,620
29	389	28	971	704	12	6	1,372	738	910
30	148	2	523	310	4	3	675	315	2,110
31	265	11	909	468	10	11	1,175	490	990
32	105	6	457	271	5	12	567	277	1,665
33	119	9	522	267	4	8	645	288	844
34	146	6	693	360	8	8	847	374	933
35	93	3	506	314	5	8	604	325	1,221
36	78	3	393	248	7	11	478	262	929
37	112	3	582	381	7	20	701	404	740
38	55	2	356	215	2	4	413	404	1,105
39	175	5	884	544	24	4	1,083	221	634
40	37	1	396	201	3	16	436	586	1,669
41	111	3	652	355	19	21	782	218	654
42	88	2	386	214	8	13	404	379	1,161
43	42	4	336	208	8	17	386	229	633
44	69	4	617	294	16	33	702	225	611
45	41	2	361	216	5	17	407	331	1,033
46	24	2	261	162	8	18	293	233	640
47	47	2	450	261	12	23	509	180	473
48	27	2	256	155	3	28	286	284	793
49	65	2	542	322	3	21	626	178	464
50	19	1	274	163	19	53	296	377	1,003
51	34	1	397	198	16	24	447	188	484
52	16	1	197	132	8	44	221	242	689
53	20	2	209	137	9	11	238	144	365
54	19	2	224	145	9	31	252	170	408
55	15	2	241	121	11	32	267	177	429
56	11	1	160	98	3	26	174	124	298
57	21	1	188	133	13	40	222	174	396
58	5	3	92	78	6	26	103	104	207
59	21	3	231	197	16	88	268	288	556
60	6	2	97	79	9	30	106	109	215
61	5	2	131	95	9	48	145	145	290
62	3	1	77	62	6	38	83	100	183
63	6	1	87	79	6	38	96	111	207
64	4	1	89	79	12	84	107	113	220
65	4	1	50	50	9	18	63	113	220
66	1	1	48	37	2	32	51	68	181
67	1	1	58	55	2	21	65	69	120
68	2	1	29	21	5	16	83	76	141
69	4	1	62	67	12	41	78	87	70
70	2	1	84	29	5	18	41	109	187
71	1	1	38	31	3	31	42	47	88
72	1	1	21	27	2	14	49	62	104
73	1	1	16	19	2	15	23	41	64
74	1	1	15	25	2	23	19	34	53
75	1	1	15	20	1	18	17	48	65
76	1	1	9	13	1	7	12	38	55
77	1	1	11	21	4	15	15	20	32
78	1	1	22	9	3	8	25	36	51
79	1	1	8	19	2	18	10	17	62
80	1	1	3	4	1	5	6	9	19
81	1	1	3	8	1	6	6	9	20
82	1	1	4	8	1	6	5	14	18

100	20	2	209	137	9	31	238	144	365
99	19	2	224	145	9	32	252	170	408
98	15	2	241	121	11	38	267	177	429
97	11	2	160	98	3	26	174	161	428
96	21	1	188	133	18	40	222	124	298
95	5	3	92	78	6	26	103	174	396
94	21	3	281	197	16	88	268	104	207
93	6	2	97	79	3	30	106	298	556
92	5	2	131	95	9	48	145	109	215
91	3	2	77	62	6	38	83	145	290
90	3	2	87	79	6	32	96	100	183
89	6	2	89	79	6	34	107	111	207
88	4	1	50	50	12	18	63	113	220
87	4	1	48	37	9	32	51	68	181
86	1	1	58	55	2	21	65	69	120
85	2	1	29	21	5	16	33	76	141
84	4	1	62	67	2	41	78	87	70
83	2	1	84	29	12	18	41	109	187
82	2	1	38	31	5	81	42	47	88
81	1	1	21	27	3	14	28	62	104
80	1	1	16	25	2	15	19	41	64
79	1	1	15	18	2	23	17	84	53
78	1	1	15	20	2	18	17	48	65
77	2	1	9	13	1	7	12	38	55
76	1	1	11	21	4	15	15	20	32
75	1	1	11	9	1	8	25	86	51
74	1	1	22	19	3	18	10	17	17
73	1	1	8	4	2	5	6	9	62
72	1	1	8	8	3	6	10	37	19
71	1	1	8	8	2	5	6	14	20
70	1	1	8	8	3	4	5	13	18
69	1	1	4	5	1	4	3	9	12
68	2	1	3	4	4	4	3	8	11
67	4	1	3	3	4	4	3	8	8
66	2	1	4	4	4	4	4	7	5
65	4	1	4	3	4	4	4	4	5
64	4	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	2
63	3	1	4	3	4	4	4	4	7
62	6	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
61	3	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
60	6	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
59	6	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
58	21	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
57	5	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
56	11	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
55	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
54	19	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
53	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
52	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
51	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
50	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
49	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
48	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
47	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
46	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
45	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
44	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
43	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
42	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
41	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
40	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
39	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
38	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
37	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
36	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
35	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
34	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
33	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
32	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
31	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
30	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
29	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
28	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
27	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
26	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
25	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
24	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
23	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
22	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
21	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
20	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
19	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
18	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
17	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
16	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
15	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
14	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
13	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
12	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
11	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
10	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
9	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
8	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
7	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
6	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
5	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
4	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
3	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
2	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
1	15	1	4	2	4	4	4	4	4
Totals	21,699	13,829	18,760	12,961	421	1,263	40,860	28,053	68,933

Appendix B.—Continued  
Table 4.

BRITISH RACE—CIVIL POPULATION ONLY.  
SEXES, AGES AND CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Age.	Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Totals		Totals
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Under 1 last birthday.	66	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	64	130
1	64	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	54	118
2	67	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	57	124
3	70	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	54	124
4	58	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	70	128
5	65	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	71	136
6	56	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	46	102
7	42	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	55	97
8	53	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	47	100
9	44	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	61	105
10	42	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	51	93
11	30	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	37	67
12	23	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	32	55
13	26	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	28	49
14	22	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	27	49
15	21	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	34	55
16	23	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	24	47
17	15	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	38	53
18	22	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	31	53
19	16	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	30	46
20	13	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	34	47
21	21	24	1	—	—	—	—	—	22	34	56
22	29	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	38	67
23	55	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	49	105
24	51	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	55	51	106
25	80	14	4	—	—	—	—	—	85	53	138
26	71	22	5	—	—	—	—	—	90	78	168
27	59	15	19	—	—	—	—	—	83	63	146
28	65	14	24	—	—	—	—	—	93	69	162
29	59	14	27	—	—	—	—	—	108	69	177
30	65	20	49	—	—	—	—	—	130	105	235
31	49	12	64	—	—	—	—	—	104	79	183
32	23	21	53	—	—	—	—	—	91	93	184
33	24	7	66	—	—	—	—	—	69	52	121
34	29	10	45	—	—	—	—	—	98	95	193

29	59	14	49	54	1	1	1	108	162
30	65	20	64	88	1	1	1	130	177
31	49	14	53	67	1	1	104	235	
32	28	21	66	71	2	1	91	188	
33	24	7	45	84	1	1	69	184	
34	29	10	68	51	1	1	98	121	
35	16	19	58	84	2	1	70	198	
36	30	20	64	63	4	1	94	184	
37	24	11	53	54	2	1	77	200	
38	15	16	66	50	4	1	81	151	
39	18	10	57	63	6	1	75	165	
40	14	14	63	40	4	1	79	185	
41	13	5	65	40	2	1	79	162	
42	20	4	55	40	1	1	77	124	
43	14	7	59	44	3	1	74	125	
44	13	4	54	81	7	1	74	132	
45	7	6	54	42	8	1	67	105	
46	14	1	56	32	4	1	66	118	
47	7	17	71	27	2	1	60	120	
48	9	2	50	27	1	1	66	97	
49	3	6	39	31	2	1	60	100	
50	9	2	46	26	1	1	48	79	
51	5	8	37	31	3	1	58	99	
52	5	2	29	19	2	1	44	69	
53	8	1	37	12	1	2	39	56	
54	3	8	25	10	4	1	50	67	
55	3	8	26	9	1	1	29	46	
56	2	8	27	10	2	1	31	44	
57	2	8	18	2	3	1	32	44	
58	1	1	10	8	5	1	14	19	
59	2	1	18	1	2	1	14	25	
60	2	1	16	1	4	1	21	23	
61	1	1	11	4	1	1	21	38	
62	3	1	6	1	6	1	11	18	
63	1	1	11	1	1	1	9	11	
64	1	1	3	1	4	1	12	19	
65	1	1	5	1	8	1	4	8	
66	1	1	3	1	1	1	8	12	
67	1	1	4	1	7	1	7	11	
68	1	1	3	1	3	1	6	8	
69	1	1	4	1	6	1	3	6	
70	1	1	3	1	3	1	3	4	
71	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	4	
72	1	1	2	1	2	1	6	4	
73	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	6	
74	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	
75	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	
76	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
77	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
78	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
79	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
80	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
81	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
82	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
83	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
84	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
85	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
86	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	



Appendix B.—Continued.

Table 5.

BRITISH MALES—DEFENCE FORCES—AGES AND CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Age.	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Totals
Under 1 last birthday.	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—
15	4	—	—	—	4
16	15	—	—	—	15
17	44	—	—	—	44
18	121	1	—	—	122
19	198	2	—	—	200
20	388	—	—	—	388
21	607	11	—	—	618
22	671	37	1	—	709
23	635	46	—	—	681
24	522	71	—	—	593
25	473	106	—	—	579
26	369	116	—	—	485
27	259	139	2	1	401
28	209	136	3	—	348
29	140	152	1	1	294
30	149	166	—	—	315
31	106	144	2	—	252
32	64	122	1	1	188
33	65	119	1	1	186
34	44	167	4	—	215
35	57	102	1	2	262
36	52	137	—	1	190
37	37	124	2	—	163
38	35	119	4	1	159
39	28	85	2	—	115
40	14	55	1	—	70
41	15	38	2	—	45
42	8	25	1	—	34
43	3	25	—	—	28
44	4	15	—	—	19
45	2	15	—	—	17
46	2	13	—	—	15
47	—	5	2	—	7
48	1	6	—	—	7
49	—	5	—	—	5
50	—	2	1	—	3
51	—	2	—	—	2
52	—	2	—	—	2
53	—	—	—	—	—
54	—	—	—	—	—
55	—	—	—	—	—
56	1	1	—	—	2
57	—	1	—	—	1
58	—	—	—	—	—
59	—	—	—	—	—
60	—	—	—	—	—

Age.	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Totals
Under 1 last birthday.	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—	—
15	4	—	—	—	4
16	15	—	—	—	15
17	44	—	—	—	44
18	121	1	—	—	122
19	198	2	—	—	200
20	388	—	—	—	388
21	607	11	—	—	618
22	671	37	1	—	709
23	635	46	—	—	681
24	522	71	—	—	593
25	473	106	—	—	579
26	369	116	—	—	485
27	259	139	2	1	401
28	209	136	3	—	348
29	140	152	1	1	294
30	149	166	—	—	315
31	106	144	2	—	252
32	64	122	1	1	188
33	65	119	1	1	186
34	44	167	4	—	215
35	57	102	1	2	262
36	52	137	—	1	190
37	37	124	2	—	163
38	35	119	4	1	159
39	28	85	2	—	115
40	14	55	1	—	70
41	5	38	2	—	45
42	8	25	1	—	34
43	3	25	—	—	28
44	4	15	—	—	19
45	2	15	—	—	17
46	2	13	—	—	15
47	—	5	2	—	7
48	1	6	—	—	7
49	—	5	—	—	5
50	—	2	1	—	3
51	—	2	—	—	2
52	—	2	—	—	2
53	—	—	—	—	—
54	—	—	—	—	—
55	—	—	—	—	—
56	1	1	—	—	2
57	—	1	—	—	1
58	—	—	—	—	—
59	—	—	—	—	—
60	—	—	—	—	—
Totals .....	5,382	2,312	31	8	7,683









Appendix B.—Continued.

Table 7.

EURASIANS.  
SEXES, AGES AND CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Age.	Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Totals		Totals
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Under 1 last birthday.											
1	13	10							13	10	23
2	12	16							12	16	28
3	11	15							11	15	26
4	13	12							13	12	25
5	10	9							10	9	19
6	21	10							21	10	31
7	12	11							12	11	23
8	15	22							15	22	37
9	12	16							12	16	28
10	10	19							10	19	29
11	10	13							10	13	23
12	10	14							10	14	24
13	10	15						4	10	15	25
14	13	16							13	16	29
15	7	18							7	18	20
16	11	20							11	20	31
17	10	14							10	14	24
18	11	12							11	12	23
19	4	14							4	15	19
20	15	6							15	7	22
21	6	7							6	8	14
22	12	7	1						13	7	20
23	11	7	1						12	7	19
24	6	5	1						7	5	12
25	4	4							4	4	8
26	7	2							7	4	11
27	6	4	5						11	10	21
28	8	4	1						9	10	19
29	4	5	1						5	6	11
30	4	4	5						9	2	11
31	4	2	4						8	6	14
32	—	—	3						—	5	5
33	—	—	1						—	7	7
34	—	—	3						—	5	5





Appendix B.—Continued.

Table 8.

LOCAL PORTUGUESE—SEXES, AGES AND CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Age.	Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Totals		Totals.
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Under 1 last birthday.											
1	29	29							29	29	58
2	37	31							37	31	68
3	29	42							29	42	71
4	34	27							34	27	61
5	29	40							29	40	69
6	39	38							39	38	77
7	45	42							45	42	87
8	32	32							32	32	64
9	28	35							28	35	63
10	40	35							40	35	75
11	31	37							31	37	68
12	37	27							37	27	64
13	39	27							39	27	66
14	26	40							26	40	66
15	33	35							33	35	68
16	41	24							41	24	65
17	35	33							35	33	68
18	24	38							24	38	62
19	36	34							36	34	70
20	40	36		2					40	38	78
21	38	31		1					38	32	70
22	32	37		8					33	45	78
23	32	33		8		1			33	42	75
24	31	22		7					34	29	63
25	29	20		10					31	31	62
26	21	18		5					26	29	55
27	22	13		10					32	28	60
28	21	10		9					30	31	61
29	17	10		11					28	26	54
30	9	5		12		2			21	23	44
31	8	11		12		2			20	36	56
32	8	10		12		2			29	31	60
33	6	9		19		2			25	26	51
	7	11		17	2	1			23	26	49
				14	1						



45	1	3	9	17	1	2	2	2	6	16	22
46	3	4	6	10	2	2	2	3	18	9	27
47	2	5	18	4	1	1	1	1	13	22	35
48	1	1	8	15	1	1	1	1	14	17	31
49	2	4	11	8	1	1	1	1	16	22	38
50	1	5	16	12	1	1	1	1	11	16	27
51	2	4	9	10	1	1	1	1	16	18	29
52	1	3	13	7	1	1	1	1	11	16	27
53	2	2	10	7	1	1	1	1	11	16	27
54	2	4	10	4	1	1	1	1	12	7	19
55	2	2	5	7	1	1	1	1	5	7	21
56	3	4	12	6	1	1	1	1	16	16	31
57	8	8	5	10	1	1	1	1	6	21	26
58	1	4	3	6	2	2	2	2	8	13	20
59	1	2	14	2	2	2	2	2	14	7	21
60	1	4	5	3	2	2	2	2	8	13	21
61	1	2	12	3	2	2	2	2	12	9	21
62	1	1	5	3	2	2	2	2	5	5	10
63	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	4	8	12
64	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	5	16	22
65	1	2	3	5	2	2	2	2	8	10	11
66	1	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	6	11
67	1	6	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	10	11
68	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	5
69	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	7	7
70	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	8
71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	7
72	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	7
73	2	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	4	5	9
74	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	9	11
75	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5	5
76	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
77	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	7
78	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
79	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4
80	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
81	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	5
82	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2
83	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
84	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
85	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
86	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
87	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
88	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
89	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
90	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
91	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	1,021	1,064	427	457	40	172	1,489	1,694	8,188		









Appendix B.—Continued.

Table 10.

INDIAN MALES—DEFENCE FORCES—  
SEXES, AGES AND CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Age.	Single	Married	Widowed	Totals
Under 1 last birthday.	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	—	—
14	2	—	—	2
15	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—
17	5	2	—	7
18	93	14	—	107
19	42	19	1	62
20	44	45	1	90
21	41	31	—	72
22	41	54	1	96
23	28	55	2	85
24	24	51	—	75
25	19	37	—	56
26	12	34	—	46
27	16	34	1	51
28	15	47	1	63
29	9	38	—	47
30	14	51	1	66
31	9	48	—	57
32	6	46	2	54
33	7	37	—	44
34	12	37	—	49
35	5	43	—	48
36	4	22	—	26
37	4	20	—	24
38	1	10	—	11
39	1	7	—	8
40	1	9	—	10
41	—	2	—	2
42	1	2	—	3
43	—	2	—	2
44	—	1	—	1
45	1	1	—	2
46	—	1	—	1
47	—	—	—	—
48	—	1	—	1
49	—	1	—	1
50	—	—	—	—
51	—	—	—	—
52	—	1	—	1
Totals .....	457	803	10	1,270

Appendix B.—Continued.

Table 11.

JAPANESE—SEXES, AGES AND CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Age.	Single		Married		Widowed		Totals		Totals
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Under 1 last birthday.									
1	10	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
2	24	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
3	33	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	58
4	38	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
5	15	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
6	30	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	57
7	20	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
8	18	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
9	17	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
10	18	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
11	8	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
12	13	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
13	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
14	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
15	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
16	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
17	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
18	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
19	14	13	—	1	—	—	—	—	27
20	16	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
21	15	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
22	5	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	19
23	20	6	—	17	—	—	—	—	37
24	16	9	—	10	—	—	—	—	41
25	18	4	—	16	—	—	—	—	43
26	25	5	—	23	—	—	—	—	48
27	16	3	—	24	—	—	—	—	56
28	14	6	—	22	—	—	—	—	48
29	15	6	—	22	—	—	—	—	57
30	19	5	—	15	—	—	—	—	48
31	6	3	—	24	—	—	—	—	64
32	8	9	—	21	—	—	—	—	52
			—	15	—	—	—	—	56



Appendix B.—Continued.

Table 12.  
OTHER RACES—SEXES, AGES AND CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Age.	Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Totals		Totals	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
Under 1 last birthday.												
1	6	14								6	14	20
2	12	12								12	12	24
3	12	10								12	10	22
4	8	14								8	14	22
5	12	11								12	11	23
6	6	9								6	9	15
7	7	10								7	10	17
8	9	7								9	7	16
9	7	7								7	7	15
10	7	6								7	6	13
11	6	11								6	11	17
12	10	8								10	8	18
13	8	8								8	8	16
14	5	9								5	9	14
15	13	8								13	8	21
16	11	8								11	8	19
17	13	12								13	12	25
18	6	6								6	6	12
19	12	12								12	12	24
20	17	5								17	5	22
21	10	8								10	8	18
22	17	1								17	1	18
23	9	3								9	3	12
24	7	4								7	4	11
25	7	5								7	5	12
26	7	5								7	5	12
27	15	4								15	4	19
28	4	2								4	2	6
29	7	2								7	2	9
30	6	2								6	2	8
31	2	4								2	4	6
32	1	1								1	1	2







Appendix B.—Continued.

Table 13.

MERCANTILE MARINE—NON-CHINESE RACES  
SEXES, AGES AND CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Age.	Single		Married		Widowed		Divorced		Totals	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 1 last birthday.										
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
7	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
8	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
11	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
12	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
18	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
19	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1
20	27	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	28	—
21	37	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	40	—
22	39	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	41	—
23	38	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	40	—
24	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	—
25	56	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	59	—
26	68	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	77	—
27	59	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	70	—
28	59	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	76	—
29	41	1	19	—	1	—	—	—	61	2
30	30	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	47	—
31	28	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	54	—
32	20	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	49	—
33	13	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	48	—
			22	—	—	—	—	—	35	—







	1	—	—	613	1,800	614	1,800	1,814	1,814
Other Agricultural Occupations									
III. Mining & Quarrying Occupations:—									
Owners, Agents, Managers & Superintending Staff		3	—	77	—	80	—	—	80
Mine Labourers		1	—	48	3	49	3	—	52
Stone Miners & Quarriers		—	—	42	5	42	5	—	47
Clay, Sand & Gravel Pit Workers		—	—	8	3	8	3	—	11
Other Workers		—	—	55	—	55	—	—	55
IV. Treatment of Mine & Quarry Products:—									
1. Makers of Coal Gas, Coke and By products	3	—	—	17	—	20	—	—	20
Employers & Managers		—	—	21	—	23	—	—	23
Foremen	1	—	—	163	—	163	—	—	163
Other Skilled Workers		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Makers of Other Products		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employers & Managers		—	—	19	—	19	—	—	19
Foremen		—	—	9	—	9	—	—	9
Kiln Men & Lime Burners		—	—	109	—	109	—	—	109
Other Skilled Workers		—	—	67	14	67	14	—	81
V. Makers of Bricks, Pottery & Glass:—									
1. Bricks, Tiles, Pottery									
Employers & Managers		1	—	155	—	156	—	—	156
Foremen		—	—	181	22	181	22	—	203
Brick & Unglazed Tile Makers		—	—	23	—	23	—	—	23
Potters, Ware Makers		—	—	12	—	12	—	—	12
Kiln & Oven Men		—	—	3	—	3	—	—	3
Other Skilled Workers		—	—	206	4	206	4	—	210
2. Glass & Glass Ware									
Employers & Managers		—	—	90	—	90	—	—	90
Foremen		—	—	9	—	9	—	—	9
Mixers, Founders & Gatherers		—	—	31	—	31	—	—	31
Blowers & Finishers		—	—	34	—	34	—	—	34
Moulders & Pressers		—	—	23	—	24	—	—	24
Other Skilled Workers	1	—	—	658	20	658	20	—	678
VI. Workers in Chemical Processes; Makers of Paints, Oils, &c.:—									
1. Chemical Processes									
Employers & Managers		—	—	53	—	53	—	—	53
Foremen		—	—	14	2	14	2	—	16
Distillers		—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Other Skilled Workers		—	—	179	295	179	295	—	474
2. Paints, Oils, &c.									
Employers & Managers		—	—	46	3	51	3	—	54
Foremen		—	—	10	—	10	—	—	10
Paint & Colour Grinders & Mixers		—	—	71	—	71	—	—	71
Other Skilled Workers		—	—	142	18	142	18	—	160

Appendix C,—Continued.

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION.

Occupation.	Europeans & U.S.A. Citizens		Other Non-Chinese.		Chinese.		Totals		Grand Totals
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
VII. Metal Workers (not Electroplate or Precious Metals):—									
1. Employers, Managers & Foremen									
Employers & Managers	4	—	—	—	307	6	311	6	317
Foremen:—									
Foundry	1	—	—	—	15	—	16	—	16
Machine Shop	2	—	—	—	96	—	98	—	98
Fitting & Erecting Shop	4	—	—	—	10	—	14	—	14
Other	—	—	—	—	70	—	70	—	70
2. Furnacemen &c.									
Furnacemen (not Foundry)	—	—	—	—	15	—	15	—	15
Rollers	—	—	—	—	74	—	74	—	74
Other Skilled Workers	—	—	—	—	156	6	156	6	162
3. Foundry Workers									
Brass Moulders	—	—	—	—	145	—	145	—	145
Other Metal Moulders	4	—	—	—	89	—	43	—	43
Iron Foundry Furnacemen	—	—	—	—	134	—	134	—	134
Iron Foundry Labourers	—	—	—	—	225	25	225	25	250
Brass Foundry Furnacemen	—	—	—	—	19	—	19	—	19
Brass Foundry Labourers	—	—	—	—	121	—	121	—	121
Other Foundry Furnacemen	—	—	—	—	35	—	35	—	35
Other Foundry Labourers	—	—	—	—	91	—	91	—	91
4. Smiths & Skilled Forge Workers	—	—	—	—	869	—	869	—	869
5. Metal Machinists	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	8
6. Fitters—									
Erectors, Fitters	17	—	5	—	3,698	17	3,720	17	3,737
Mechanical Engineers,									
Engineers	70	—	6	—	526	—	602	—	602
Mechanics	2	—	6	—	701	—	709	—	709
Motor Mechanics	2	—	2	—	120	—	124	—	124
Mechanics' Labourers & Mates.	—	—	1	—	473	4	474	4	478
7. Other Workers—									
Boiler Makers	9	—	—	—	1,818	—	1,827	—	1,827
Brass Finishers & Turners	1	—	—	—	106	—	107	—	107
Constructional Engineers (not Professional)	1	—	—	—	105	—	106	—	106
Steel Erectors, Structural	1	—	—	—	713	—	714	—	714









Appendix C,—Continued.  
OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION.

Occupation.	Europeans & U.S.A. Citizens		Other Non-Chinese.		Chinese.		Total		Grand Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
	XIV. Makers of Foods, Drinks and Tobacco:—									
1. Foods										
Employers & Managers .....					543	41	549	43	592	
Foremen .....	1		6	2	101	2	102	2	104	
Grain Millers .....					143	7	143	7	150	
Bakers & Pastry Cooks .....	1		2		1,110	69	1,113	69	1,182	
Sugar & Sweet Boilers .....	7				206	16	213	16	229	
Sugar Confectionery Makers .....	2		1		565	172	568	172	740	
Meat & Fish Curers & Smokers .....			1		367	9	368	9	377	
Other Skilled Workers .....	3				3,152	579	3,155	579	3,734	
2. Alcoholic Drinks										
Employers & Managers .....	1				114		115		115	
Foremen .....					5		5		5	
Other Skilled Workers .....				1	178	5	179	5	184	
3. Non-Alcoholic Drinks										
Employers & Managers .....	1				53		54		54	
Foremen .....					10		10		10	
Other Skilled Workers .....					202	46	202	46	248	
4. Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes & Snuff										
Employers & Managers .....	5		6	4	73		78		78	
Foremen .....			1		14	5	20	9	29	
Other Skilled Workers .....					268	1,275	269	1,275	1,544	
XV. Workers in Wood & Furniture:—										
1. Wood										
Employers & Managers .....	5				913	29	918	29	947	
Foremen .....	2		1		63	1	66	1	67	
Basket & Matting Makers .....					345	98	345	98	443	
Rattan Ware Makers .....					2,983	571	2,983	571	3,554	
Cabinet Makers .....					109		109		109	
Carpenters .....	1		16		10,202	17	10,219	17	10,236	



Appendix C,—Continued.

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION.

Occupation	Europeans & U.S.A. Citizens.		Other Non-Chinese.		Chinese.		Totals		Grand Totals
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
XVI. Makers of & Workers in Paper & Cardboard; Bookbinders:—									
1. Makers of Paper, Cardboard									
Employers & Managers .....	—	—	1	—	165	11	166	11	177
Foremen .....	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	4
Other Skilled Workers .....	—	—	—	—	530	151	530	151	681
2. Makers of Stationery, Cardboard									
Boxes, Bookbinders and Other									
Workers in Paper									
Employers & Managers .....	—	—	—	—	87	5	87	5	92
Foremen .....	—	—	—	—	16	—	16	—	16
Envelope & Paper Bag Makers ..	—	—	—	—	26	6	26	6	32
Cardboard Box Makers .....	2	—	—	—	309	163	311	163	474
Bookbinders .....	—	—	—	—	197	14	197	14	211
Other Skilled Workers .....	—	—	1	—	384	49	385	49	384
XVII. Printers & Photographers:—									
Employers & Managers .....	4	—	3	2	219	2	226	4	230
Foremen .....	—	—	—	—	32	—	32	—	32
Compositors—Hand .....	1	—	2	—	462	—	465	—	465
Compositors—Machine									
Operatives .....	—	—	—	—	115	—	116	—	116
Stereotypers & Electrotypers ..	—	—	1	—	35	—	35	—	35
Process Engravers .....	—	—	—	—	43	—	43	—	43
Photographers .....	—	—	10	2	269	—	279	2	281
Lithographic Artists and									
Transferers .....	—	—	2	—	102	—	104	—	104
Printing Machine Setters &									
Winders .....	—	—	1	—	70	—	71	—	71
Printers (so returned) .....	—	—	6	—	1,354	50	1,360	50	1,410
Machine Rulers .....	—	—	—	—	21	—	21	—	21
Other Skilled Workers .....	—	—	—	1	257	21	257	22	279

Envelope & Paper Bag Makers	26	6	32
Cardboard Box Makers	309	163	474
Bookbinders	197	14	211
Other Skilled Workers	384	49	884
<b>XVII. Printers &amp; Photographers:—</b>			
Employers & Managers	2	4	230
Foremen	3	—	32
Compositors—Hand	2	—	465
Compositors—Machine Operatives	—	—	116
Stereotypers & Electrotypers	—	—	35
Process Engravers	—	—	43
Photographers	10	2	281
Lithographic Artists and Transferers	2	—	104
Printing Machine Setters & Winders	1	—	71
Printers (so returned)	6	—	1,410
Machine Rulers	—	50	21
Other Skilled Workers	—	21	279
<b>XVIII. Builders, Bricklayers, Stone Workers &amp; Contractors:—</b>			
Employers & Managers	6	3	873
Foremen	19	—	839
Clerks of Works	14	—	73
Builders' Labourers	—	369	4,301
Bricklayers	—	—	69
Plasterers	—	4	240
Glaziers	—	—	4
Slaters & Tilers	—	—	2
Masons, Stone Cutters & Dressers	1	439	3,870
Platelayers	—	—	6
Paviours & Street Masons	—	—	97
Concreters & Asphalters	1	62	1,135
Other Skilled Workers	—	862	2,127
<b>XIX. Painters &amp; Decorators:—</b>			
Employers & Managers	2	—	71
Foremen	—	—	161
Aerographers & Paint Sprayers	1	—	22
Pottery Painters & Decorators	—	—	30
Signwriters	—	—	12
Other Skilled Workers	1	14	15
			3,075

26	6	32
311	163	474
197	14	211
385	49	884
226	4	230
32	—	32
465	—	465
116	—	116
35	—	35
43	—	43
279	2	281
104	—	104
71	—	71
1,360	50	1,410
21	—	21
257	22	279
870	3	873
839	—	839
73	—	73
3,932	369	4,301
69	—	69
236	4	240
4	—	4
2	—	2
3,431	439	3,870
6	—	6
97	—	97
1,073	62	1,135
1,265	862	2,127
71	—	71
161	—	161
22	—	22
30	1	31
12	—	12
3,060	15	3,075

Appendix C,—Continued.

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION.

Occupation.	Europeans & U.S.A. Citizens.		Other Non-Chinese		Chinese		Totals		Grand Totals
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
XX. Workers in Other Materials:—									
1. Rubber									
Employers & Managers .....					33	—	34	—	34
Foremen .....	1	—	—	—	10	1	10	1	11
Vulcanizers .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Other Skilled Workers .....	—	—	—	—	235	531	235	531	766
2. Bone, Horn, Ivory, Celluloid									
Employers & Managers .....	—	—	1	—	16	—	17	—	17
Foremen .....	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	3
Turners .....	—	—	1	—	43	—	44	—	44
Other Skilled Workers .....	—	—	4	—	90	3	94	3	97
3. Other Materials									
Employers & Managers .....	—	—	—	—	27	3	27	3	30
Foremen .....	—	—	—	2	32	1	32	3	35
Feather Dressers & Dyers .....	—	—	—	—	116	236	116	236	352
Drafters & Brush Makers .....	—	—	—	—	106	45	106	45	151
Other Skilled Workers .....	—	—	—	—	7	16	7	16	23
XXI. Workers in Mixed or Undefined Materials:—									
1. Makers of Musical Instruments									
Employers & Managers .....	1	—	—	—	12	—	13	—	13
Foremen .....	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	3
Piano Tuners .....	3	—	—	—	38	—	41	—	41
Other Skilled Workers .....	1	—	—	—	44	—	45	—	45
2. Makers of Other Products									
Employers & Managers .....	—	—	—	—	42	—	42	—	42
Foremen .....	—	—	—	—	9	—	9	—	9
Dental Mechanics .....	—	—	—	—	15	—	15	—	15

Turners .....	1	—	90	3	94	3	97
Other Skilled Workers .....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Other Materials							
Employers & Managers .....	—	—	27	3	27	3	30
Foremen .....	—	2	32	1	32	3	35
Feather Dressers & Dyers .....	—	—	116	236	116	236	352
Drafters & Brush Makers .....	—	—	106	45	106	45	151
Other Skilled Workers .....	—	—	7	16	7	16	23
XXI. Workers in Mixed or Undefined Materials:—							
1. Makers of Musical Instruments	1	—	12	—	13	—	13
Employers & Managers .....	—	—	3	—	3	—	3
Foremen .....	3	—	38	—	41	—	41
Piano Tuners .....	1	—	44	—	45	—	45
Other Skilled Workers .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Makers of Other Products	—	—	42	—	42	—	42
Employers & Managers .....	—	—	9	—	9	—	9
Foremen .....	—	—	15	—	15	—	15
Dental Mechanics .....	—	—	410	166	410	166	576
Other Skilled Workers .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXII. Persons Employed in Transport & Communications:—							
1. Railway Transport Workers	6	—	18	—	24	—	24
Railway Officials, Station Masters .....	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Yard Masters, Passenger & Goods Agents .....	—	—	27	—	27	—	27
Locomotive Engine Drivers .....	—	—	17	—	17	—	17
Motor Men .....	—	—	15	—	15	—	15
Locomotive Engine Firemen .....	—	—	10	—	10	—	10
Locomotive Engine Cleaners .....	—	—	4	—	4	—	4
Guards .....	—	—	16	—	16	—	16
Signalmen .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shunters, Pointsmen & Level Crossing Men .....	—	—	43	—	43	—	43
Ticket Collectors & Examiners. Porters (including Lamp Men)...	1	—	129	—	130	—	130
Other Railway Transport Workers .....	—	—	71	—	71	—	71
	—	—	133	13	133	13	146



Appendix C,—Continued.  
OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION.

Occupation.	Europeans & U.S.A. Citizens.		Other Non-Chinese		Chinese		Totals		Grand Totals
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
2. Road Transport Workers									
Omnibus & Tramway Proprietors, Managers and Superintendents	8	—	—	—	28	—	36	—	86
Motor Garage Proprietors & Managers	6	—	3	—	91	—	100	—	100
Haulage & Cartage Contractors & Managers	—	—	—	—	42	3	42	3	45
Inspectors & Foremen	5	—	1	—	105	—	111	—	111
Drivers of Motor Vehicles—									
Passenger	1	—	49	—	1,567	—	1,617	—	1,617
Drivers of Motor Vehicles—									
Goods	—	—	2	—	408	—	410	—	410
Tram Drivers	—	—	—	—	148	—	148	—	148
Van Boys & Van Guards	—	—	—	—	13	—	13	—	13
Omnibus & Tram Conductors	—	—	—	—	312	—	312	—	312
Truck Coolies	—	—	—	—	115	—	115	—	122
Rickshaw Coolies	—	—	—	—	2,692	7	2,692	7	2,692
Sedan Chair Bearers	—	—	—	—	612	—	612	—	612
Carrying Coolies	—	—	—	—	21,534	4,390	21,534	4,390	25,924
Other Workers	—	—	1	—	557	12	558	12	570
3. Water Transport Workers									
Ship Owners, Managers & Brokers Agents	48	—	8	—	570	—	626	—	626
Harbour Officials, Pier Masters, Wharfingers and Master Stevedores	15	—	7	—	35	—	57	—	57
Navigating Officers & Pilots	10	—	2	—	19	—	31	—	31
Engineering Officers	210	—	48	—	599	—	857	—	857
Petty Officers, Seamen and Deckhands	192	—	48	—	207	—	442	—	442
Wireless Operators (Seagoing)...	41	—	90	—	4,280	—	4,361	—	4,361
Trimmers (Seagoing)...	19	—	22	—	52	—	98	—	98

Inspectors & Foremen	1	49	1,567	—	—	1,617	—	1,617
Drivers of Motor Vehicles—								
Passenger		2	408	—	—	410	—	410
Drivers of Motor Vehicles—								
Goods			148	—	—	148	—	148
Tram Drivers			13	—	—	13	—	13
Van Boys & Van Guards			312	—	—	312	—	312
Omnibus & Tram Conductors			115	—	7	115	7	122
Truck Coolies			2,692	—	—	2,692	—	2,692
Rickshaw Coolies			612	—	—	612	—	612
Sedan Chair Bearers			21,534	—	4,390	21,534	4,390	25,924
Carrying Coolies			557	—	12	557	12	570
Other Workers		1	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Water Transport Workers								
Ship Owners, Managers &								
Brokers Agents	48	8	570	—	—	626	—	626
Harbour Officials, Pier Masters,	15	7	35	—	—	57	—	57
Wharfingers and Master								
Stevedores	10	2	19	—	—	31	—	31
Navigating Officers & Pilots	210	48	599	—	—	857	—	857
Engineering Officers	192	43	207	—	—	442	—	442
Petty Officers, Seamen and								
Deckhands	41	90	4,230	—	—	4,361	—	4,361
Wireless Operators (Seagoing)	19	22	52	—	—	93	—	93
Firemen, Trimmers, Greasers								
Pursers, Stewards & Domestic	6	56	2,185	—	—	2,247	—	2,247
Staff	31	149	6,788	—	13	6,968	18	6,986
Bargemen & Boatmen			12,842	—	7,841	12,842	7,841	20,683
Marine and Engineering								
Superintendents	54	5	48	—	—	107	—	107
Stevedores		1	1,080	—	7	1,081	7	1,088
Coal Loaders & Dischargers		28	509	—	57	587	57	594
Other Harbour Labourers			579	—	—	579	—	579
Other Workers		103	1,032	—	10	1,144	10	1,154
4. Other Workers in Transport &								
Communications								
Employers & Managers	6	1	11	—	—	18	—	18
Foremen & Supervisors	12		25	—	—	37	—	37
Aviators (Civilian)	4		9	—	—	13	—	13
Postmen & Post Office Sorters	1		331	—	—	333	—	333
Wireless Operators (not Sea-								
going)	3	17	76	—	—	96	—	96
Other Telegraph Operators	5	14	74	—	—	93	5	98
Telephone Operators	1	5	187	—	17	193	39	232
Lift Attendants			202	—	—	202	—	202
Messenger & Chit Coolies		2	6,176	—	—	6,178	—	6,178
Other Workers			613	—	2	613	2	615

**Appendix C,—Continued.**  
**OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION.**

Occupation	Europeans & U.S.A. Citizens		Other Non-Chinese		Chinese.		Totals		Grand Totals
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
XXIII. Commercial, Finance & Insurance Occupations (excluding Clerks):—									
1. Commercial Occupations									
Proprietors & Managers of Wholesale Business .....	106	1	92	1	2,138	17	2,336	19	2,355
Proprietors & Managers of Wholesale and Retail Businesses .....	31	4	23	3	1,570	22	1,624	29	1,653
Proprietors & Managers of Retail Businesses in:—									
Coal .....	—	—	4	1	187	—	191	1	192
Sugar Confectionery .....	1	—	1	—	148	14	150	14	164
Groceries & Provisions .....	3	—	16	1	1,234	44	1,253	45	1,298
Milk & Dairy Products .....	2	—	—	—	185	—	187	—	187
Meat .....	—	—	—	—	362	7	363	7	370
Fish & Poultry .....	—	—	4	—	879	40	883	40	923
Vegetables & Fruit .....	—	—	1	—	523	47	524	47	571
Tobacco .....	1	—	—	—	159	24	160	24	184
Drugs & Druggists' Sundries .....	3	—	3	—	853	33	859	33	892
Ironmongery .....	1	—	2	—	257	5	260	5	265
Boots & Shoes .....	2	—	2	—	83	4	87	4	91
Textiles & other Clothing	7	—	33	—	624	5	664	7	671
Paper, Stationery Books &c. ....	1	—	1	—	145	—	147	—	147
Furniture .....	1	—	1	—	209	4	211	4	215
General and Mixed Businesses .....	8	—	4	—	132	—	144	—	144
Other Retail Businesses...	6	2	12	1	687	15	705	18	723
Brokers, Agents, Factors, Buyers, Commercial Travellers, Convassers .....	54	1	50	3	4,526	17	4,630	21	4,651
Salesmen & Shop Assistants in Wholesale Businesses ...	44	3	8	—	706	—	758	3	761

Coal	1	1	148	14	150	14	164
Sugar Confectionery	3	16	1,234	44	1,233	45	1,298
Groceries & Provisions	2	—	185	—	187	—	187
Milk & Dairy Products	—	—	362	7	363	7	370
Meat	—	4	879	40	883	40	923
Fish & Poultry	—	1	523	47	524	47	571
Vegetables & Fruit	—	—	159	24	160	24	184
Tobacco	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drugs & Druggists'	3	3	853	33	859	33	892
Sundries	1	2	257	5	260	5	265
Ironmongery	2	2	83	4	87	4	91
Boots & Shoes	7	33	624	5	664	7	671
Textiles & other Clothing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper, Stationery Books &c.	1	1	145	—	147	—	147
Furniture	1	—	209	4	211	4	215
General and Mixed Businesses	8	4	132	—	144	—	144
Other Retail Businesses...	6	12	687	15	705	18	723
Brokers, Agents, Factors, Buyers, Commercial Travellers, Convassers	54	50	4,526	17	4,630	21	4,651
Salesmen & Shop Assistants in Wholesale Businesses	44	8	706	—	758	3	761
Salesmen & Shop Assistants in Wholesale & Retail Businesses	17	30	2,123	21	2,170	39	2,209
Salesmen & Shop Assistants Retailing:—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal	—	1	499	5	500	5	505
Sugar Confectionery	—	3	344	30	347	30	377
Bread & Flour Confectionery	—	—	27	7	27	7	34
Groceries & Provisions	1	18	3,154	37	3,173	38	3,211
Milk & Dairy Products	4	2	270	3	276	3	279
Meat	—	—	1,032	18	1,032	18	1,050
Vegetables & Fruit	—	—	1,392	97	1,392	97	1,489
Fish & Poultry	—	—	3,629	31	2,629	31	2,660
Tobacco	—	1	458	38	459	38	497
Drugs and Druggists'	1	2	2,099	134	2,102	135	2,237
Sundries	2	1	638	7	641	7	648
Ironmongery	—	1	153	—	154	—	154
Boots & Shoes	—	28	1,610	15	1,644	22	1,666
Textiles & other Clothing	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper Stationery, Books &c.	3	3	314	12	320	12	332
Furniture	—	1	338	—	339	—	339
General & Mixed Businesses	5	5	551	4	561	10	571
Other Retail Businesses...	11	38	3,348	98	3,397	100	3,497



Stock Brokers, Jobbers .....	19	—	27	—	176	—	—	222	—	222
Insurance Officials (Heads of Departments, Managers & Inspectors) .....	19	—	—	—	68	—	—	82	—	82
Insurance Agents, Brokers, Convassers .....	4	1	5	—	78	—	—	82	1	88
Auctioneers, Appraisers & Valuers .....	1	—	5	—	42	—	—	48	—	48
Moneylenders & Pawnbrokers	—	—	12	—	886	—	—	398	—	398
Exchange Brokers .....	11	—	—	3	45	—	—	59	—	59
Money Changers .....	—	—	—	—	160	—	—	160	—	160
Other Finance & Insurance Occupations .....	7	—	3	—	97	—	—	107	—	107
XXIV. Persons employed in Public Ad- ministration & Defence (excluding Professional Men, Clerical Staff & Typists):—										
Civil Service Administrative, Executive & Higher Clerical Officials .....	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	51
Other Civil Service Officials (excluding Clerical Staff) .....	86	1	36	—	19	—	—	141	1	142
Police (including Dock Police) Superintendents & Inspectors	182	—	385	—	1	—	—	518	—	518
Others .....	192	—	751	2	1,644	—	28	2,587	80	2,617
Naval & Marine, Commissioned Officers .....	349	—	—	—	—	—	—	349	—	349
Naval & Marine, Other Ratings	4,822	—	—	—	212	—	—	5,084	—	5,084
Army—Commissioned Officers...	121	—	5	—	—	—	—	126	—	126
Army—Other Ranks .....	2,400	—	1,272	—	113	—	—	3,785	—	3,785
Air Force, Commissioned Officers	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
Air Force—Other Ranks .....	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	180	—	180







Appendix C,—Continued.  
OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION.

Occupation	Europeans & U.S.A. Citizens.		Other Non-Chinese		Chinese		Totals		Grand Totals
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
XXVII. Persons Engaged in Personal Service (including Institutions, Clubs, Hotels, &c.) :—									
Domestic Servants (Indoor) . . . . .	2	89	91	68	32,579	26,590	32,672	26,697	59,369
Restaurant Keepers . . . . .	4	1	10	3	765	12	779	16	795
Lodging & Boarding House Keepers . . . . .	5	12	4	—	196	16	205	28	233
Matrons & Stewards in Schools & other Institutions . . . . .	2	10	—	8	103	5	105	23	128
Hotel Keepers, Publicans . . . . .	7	7	11	1	74	5	92	13	105
Bar Men . . . . .	2	—	—	—	157	—	159	—	159
Waiters, Hotel Boys . . . . .	1	—	14	8	6,474	164	6,485	172	6,657
Washers Up & Plate Cleaners . . . . .	—	—	4	—	326	114	330	114	444
Hall & Hotel Porters . . . . .	—	—	5	—	103	6	108	6	114
Laundry Workers, Dry Cleaners . . . . .	1	—	16	—	1,031	689	1,048	689	1,737
Managers & Attendants of Baths & Wash Houses & Cleansing Coolies . . . . .	—	—	2	—	987	4	989	4	993
Barbers, Hair Dressers, Manicurists, Chiropodists . . . . .	7	7	51	18	3,072	197	3,130	222	3,352
Caretakers, Office Keepers . . . . .	3	—	2	1	571	9	576	10	586
Charwomen & Office Cleaners . . . . .	—	—	—	5	1,866	74	1,866	79	1,945
Carpet Beaters & Window Cleaners . . . . .	—	—	—	—	48	—	48	—	48
Chimney Sweeps . . . . .	—	—	—	—	11	—	11	—	11
Undertakers . . . . .	1	—	—	—	281	—	282	—	282
Others in Personal Service . . . . .	1	—	—	—	172	15	173	15	188
XXVIII. Clerks, Draughtsmen & Typists :—									
Secretaries of Companies & Institutions . . . . .	25	6	9	—	85	—	119	6	125
Heads & Managers of Commercial Office Departments . . . . .	33	—	1	—	17	—	51	—	51



Appendix C,—Continued.

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION.

	Europeans & U.S.A. Citizens.		Other Non- Chinese		Chinese	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
XXXI. Other Undefined Workers:—						
Employers & Managers .....	4	—	7	1	526	—
Foremen .....	24	—	8	—	374	25
Timekeepers .....	3	—	3	—	32	—
Watchmen .....	3	—	462	—	1,027	—
Fire Brigade Officers & Men ....	6	—	—	—	163	—
Skilled Labourers (Occupations not determinable) .....	—	—	—	1	92	1
Rag, Bone & Bottle Sorters....	—	—	—	—	80	—
General Labourers .....	—	—	1	3	1,759	159
Nightsoil Coolies .....	—	—	—	—	346	209
Other Unskilled Workers .....	—	—	—	—	945	16
Out of Work .....	5	—	16	1	642	8
Prisoners .....	—	—	—	—	526	119
Officials (not Clerks) of Foreign Governments .....	390	—	75	—	107	—
All Other Occupations .....	6	1	5	—	132	101
XXXII. Retired or Not Gainfully Occupied:—						
Students (over 18 and not elsewhere enumerated) .....	27	9	76	23	6,583	549
Persons following an occupation outside Hong Kong .....	10	—	3	—	353	—
Retired from Previous Gainful Occupation .....	34	1	24	—	3,176	—
Other Persons (no Gainful Occupation Stated) .....	1,031	2,995	1,794	3,587	128,166	252,028
Totals .....	12,681	3,721	7,760	4,160	471,417	350,012

Appendix C,—Continued.

RACIAL CLASSIFICATION.

Europeans & U.S.A. Citizens.		Other Non-Chinese		Chinese		Totals		Grand Totals
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
4	—	7	1	526	—	537	1	538
24	—	8	—	374	25	406	25	431
3	—	3	—	32	—	38	—	38
3	—	462	—	1,027	—	1,492	—	1,492
6	—	—	—	163	—	169	—	169
—	—	—	1	92	1	92	2	94
—	—	—	—	80	—	80	—	80
—	—	1	3	1,759	159	1,760	162	1,922
—	—	—	—	346	209	346	209	555
—	—	—	—	945	16	945	16	961
5	—	16	1	642	8	663	9	672
—	—	—	—	526	119	526	119	645
390	—	75	—	107	—	572	—	572
6	1	5	—	132	101	143	102	245
27	9	76	23	6,583	549	6,686	581	7,267
10	—	3	—	353	—	366	—	366
34	1	24	—	3,176	—	3,234	1	3,235
1,031	2,995	1,794	3,587	128,166	252,028	130,991	258,610	389,601
12,681	3,721	7,760	4,160	471,417	350,012	491,858	357,893	849,751

Appendix D.

CHILD LABOUR—CHINESE RACE—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION.

Occupation.	5—10 Years		11—13 Years		Totals		Grand Totals
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	I. Fishermen .....	128	102	738	572	866	
II. Agriculture:— Farmers' Sons & Daughters & other relatives assisting in the work of the Farm ... Gardeners, Nurserymen & Florists .....	132	144	338	619	470	763	1,233
Agricultural Labourers & Farm Servants .....	—	—	1	1	1	1	2
Labourers in charge of Cattle, Dairy Workers .....	—	1	3	4	3	5	8
Other Agricultural Occupa- tions .....	13	19	27	41	40	60	100
III. Mining & Quarrying Occupa- tions .....	2	8	14	38	16	46	62
IV. Treatment of Mine & Quarry Products .....	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
V. Makers of Bricks, Pottery, Glass .....	—	—	4	1	4	1	5
VI. Workers in Chemical Processes..	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
VII. Metal Workers:— Foundry Workers .....	—	—	1	1	1	1	2
Smiths & Forge Workers .....	—	—	2	—	2	—	2
Fitters .....	—	—	6	—	6	—	6
Mechanics .....	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Mechanics' Mates .....	—	—	2	—	2	—	2
Boiler Makers .....	—	—	3	—	3	—	3
Steel Erectors & Structural Iron Workers .....	—	—	3	—	3	—	3
Coppersmiths .....	—	—	4	—	4	—	4
Gas Fitters .....	—	—	1	—	1	—	1

Occupations	2	8	14	38	16	46	62
III. Mining & Quarrying Occupations	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
IV. Treatment of Mine & Quarry Products	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
V. Makers of Bricks, Pottery, Glass	—	—	4	1	4	1	5
VI. Workers in Chemical Processes	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
VII. Metal Workers:—							
Foundry Workers	—	—	1	1	1	1	2
Smiths & Forge Workers	—	—	2	—	2	—	2
Fitters	—	—	6	—	6	—	6
Mechanics	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Mechanics' Mates	—	—	2	—	2	—	2
Boiler Makers	—	—	3	—	3	—	3
Steel Erectors & Structural Iron Workers	—	—	3	—	3	—	3
Coppersmiths	—	—	4	—	4	—	4
Gas Fitters	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Tinsmiths & Sheet Metal Workers	—	—	2	—	2	—	2
Other Skilled Workers	—	—	5	—	5	—	5
VIII. Workers in Precious Metals & Electroplate:—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goldsmiths, Gem Setters	—	—	3	—	3	—	3
Silver & White Metal Smiths	—	—	3	—	3	—	3
IX. Electrical Fitters & Electricians:—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fitters & Wiremen	—	—	4	—	4	—	4
Other Skilled Workers	—	—	3	—	3	—	3
X. Makers of Watches & Clocks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XI. Workers in Skins & Leather:—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curriers, Tanners & Leather Dressers	—	—	2	—	2	—	2
Makers of Bags, Trunks, &c	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
XII. Textile Workers:—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spinners	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
Winders, Reelers & Silk Doublers	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
Weavers	—	3	1	27	1	30	31
Lace Makers, Layers & Stranders	—	3	2	3	2	6	8
Hand Knitters	—	—	—	7	—	7	7
Other Skilled Workers	—	3	5	25	5	28	33

Appendix D,—Continued.

CHILD LABOUR—CHINESE RACE—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION.

Occupation.	5—10 Years		11—13 Years		Totals		Grand Totals
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
XIII. Makers of Textile Goods & Articles of Dress:—							
Tailors .....	—	4	12	6	12	10	22
Dress & Blouse Makers .....	—	2	6	7	6	9	15
Embroiderers .....	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
Milliners .....	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Boot & Shoe Makers & Repairers .....	—	—	27	6	27	6	33
Clog Makers .....	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Umbrella Makers .....	—	—	1	2	1	2	3
Sack Makers .....	—	—	4	11	4	11	15
Tarpaulin Tent, Sail & other Canvas Goods Makers & Repairers .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Other Skilled Workers .....	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
XIV. Makers of Foods, Drink & Tobacco:—							
Bakers & Pastry Cooks .....	—	—	2	—	2	—	2
Sugar & Sweet Boilers .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Sugar Confectionery Makers... ..	—	—	—	6	—	6	6
Meat & Fish Curers & Smokers .....	—	—	1	1	1	1	2
Other Skilled Workers .....	—	6	13	15	16	21	37
Non-Alcoholic Drinks .....	—	—	1	1	1	1	2
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes & Snuff .....	—	—	1	4	1	4	5
XV. Workers in Wood and Furniture:—							
Basket & Matting Makers .....	—	—	1	5	1	5	6
Rattan Ware Makers .....	—	4	15	16	15	20	35
Carpenters .....	—	1	21	—	21	1	22
Coopers, Hoopmakers and Benders .....	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Packing Case Makers .....	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Sawyers .....	—	—	3	—	3	—	3
Shipwrights, Boat & Barge Builders .....	—	—	4	—	4	—	4





Appendix D,—Continued.

CHILD LABOUR—CHINESE RACE—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION.

Occupation.	5—10 Years		11—13 Years		Totals		Grand Totals
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
XIX. Painters & Decorators .....	—	—	6	—	6	—	6
XX. Workers in Other Materials :—							
Rubber .....	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Feather Dressers & Dyers .....	—	—	1	8	1	8	9
Drafters & Brush Makers .....	—	—	1	3	1	3	4
Other Skilled Workers .....	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
XXI. Workers in Mixed & Undefined Materials .....	—	1	5	1	5	2	7
XXII. Persons Employed in Transport & Communications :—							
2. Road Transport Workers							
Carrying Coolies .....	—	3	11	13	11	16	27
Other Workers .....	—	—	3	1	3	1	4
3. Water Transport Workers							
Seamen & Deckhands .....	—	—	10	—	10	—	10
Firemen &c. ....	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Pursers, Stewards and Domestic Staff .....	—	—	8	—	8	—	8
Bargemen & Boatmen .....	77	93	462	482	539	575	1,114
Coal Loaders & Dischargers...	—	—	3	1	3	1	4
4. Other Workers .....	—	—	2	—	2	—	2
Messengers & Chit Coolies ...	—	—	16	—	16	—	16
XXIII. Commercial Finance & Insurance Occupations :—							
Salesmen & Shop Assistants							
Retailing :—							
Sugar Confectionery .....	—	—	—	5	—	5	5
Groceries & Provisions .....	1	—	9	—	10	—	10
Miscellaneous Products .....	—	—	1	—	1	—	1



## Appendix D,—Continued.

## CHILD LABOUR—CHINESE RACE—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION.

Occupation.	5—10 Years		11—13 Years		Totals		Grand Totals
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	XXVI. Persons Professionally employed in Entertainments & Sport :—						
Actors .....	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Other Occupations .....	—	—	4	1	4	1	5
XXVII. Persons engaged in Personal Service :—							
Domestic Servants .....	—	87	270	474	270	561	831
Waiters, Hotel Boys .....	—	1	14	2	14	3	17
Washers Up, Plate Cleaners	—	—	3	—	3	—	3
Hall & Hotel Porters .....	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Laundry Workers & Dry Cleaners .....	—	1	1	1	1	2	3
Caretakers, Office Keepers ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Office Cleaners .....	—	—	27	—	27	—	27
XXVIII. Clerks, Draughtsmen & Typists	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXIX. Warehousemen & Storekeepers :—							
Other Workers .....	—	—	2	—	2	—	2
XXX. Stationary Engine Drivers, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXXI. Other Undefined Workers :—							
Skilled Labourers .....	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Rag Bone & Bottle Sorters...	—	—	4	—	4	—	4
General Labourers .....	—	—	2	—	2	—	2

Laundry Workers & Dry Cleaners .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	8
Caretakers, Office Keepers ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Office Cleaners .....	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	27
XXVIII. Clerks, Draughtsmen & Typists	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXIX. Warehousemen & Store-keepers:—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Workers .....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
XXX. Stationary Engine Drivers, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
XXXI. Other Undefined Workers:—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skilled Labourers .....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Rag Bone & Bottle Sorters...	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
General Labourers .....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Other Unskilled Workers ....	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Prisoners .....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
XXXII. Retired or Not Gainfully Occupied:—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Following an occupation outside Hong Kong .....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals .....	363	2,367	2,515	2,730	2,730	3,023	5,753	
No Gainful Occupation .....	40,121	17,474	16,823	57,595	57,595	56,451	114,046	
Totals .....	40,484	19,841	19,338	60,325	60,325	59,474	119,799	







Processes in Metal Working

Iron & Steel Foundries .....

Brass & Other Copper Alloy Foundries .....

Other Metal Foundries .....

Pattern Making .....

Forging Chains & Anchors .....

Other Forging .....

Wire, Wire Netting & Wire Rope .....

Other Working .....

3. Engineering (not Marine or Electrical) Machinery of all kinds .....

4. Electrical Installations, Cables, Apparatus Cables, Wire, Flex .....

Wiring & Contracting .....

Other Electrical Manufactures .....

5. Construction & Repair of Vehicles Rolling Stock for Railways & Tramways .....

Carriages, Coach & Motor Car Bodies .....

Carts & Vans, Motor Lorry Bodies .....

Cycles .....

Rickshaws .....

Trucks .....

Sedan Chairs .....

Cycle & Motor Accessories .....

6. Shipbuilding, Repairing & Marine Engineering Foreign Ships .....

Ships' Boats, Launches, &c. Chinese Junks, Sampans, &c. ....

7. Cutlery & Small Tools Cutlery .....

Files .....

Saws .....

Other Tools .....

Pins .....

Needles & Fish Hooks .....

1,176	20	1,176	20	1,186
256	1	256	1	257
184	5	185	5	140
15		15		15
5	1	5	1	6
158		158		158
17		17		17
171		171		171
1,698	8	1,721	11	1,792
22	1	22	1	23
527		533		533
827	171	836	171	1,007
4		4		4
62		62		62
20		21		21
42		42		42
29		29		29
14		14		14
8		8		8
25		25		25
9,544	128	9,815	131	9,946
1,270	11	1,276	11	1,287
407	3	407	3	410
9		9		9
2		2		2
1		1		1
8		8		8
1		1		1
41	1	41	1	42





Hollow Ware of Iron & Steel	116	1	116	1	116	1	116	117
Hollow Ware of Brass	108	32	108	32	108	32	108	108
Locks, Keys & Latches	55	6	55	6	55	6	55	87
Nails & Tacks	6	35	6	35	6	35	6	6
Safes	25	37	25	37	25	37	25	35
Scales & Weighing Machines	37		37		37		37	37
Tin & Lead Boxes, Canisters								
Containers	273		273		273		273	273
Small Arms	14		14		14		14	14
Type Foundry	2		2		2		2	2
Metal Scrap Breaking, Cutting & Sorting								
Other Metal Industries	60		60		60		60	60
9. Precious Metals Jewellery & Plate	783	4	783	4	783	4	783	788
Jewellery (including imitation jewellery)	502	4	502	4	502	4	502	522
Watches & Clocks, Making & Repairing	458	1	458	1	458	1	458	470
Gold, Silver & Electro Plate	1,156	5	1,156	5	1,156	5	1,156	1,161
Gold Leaf	277	1	277	1	277	1	277	278
Other (including precious stone cutting)	44		44		44		44	44
VII. Manufacture of Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)								
1. Various Fibres								
Cotton	121	3	121	3	121	3	121	128
Felt	7		7		7		7	7
Silk	57	2	57	2	57	2	57	51
Flax & Hemp	57	4	57	4	57	4	57	61
Jute	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3
Preparing Human Hair & Bristles	9		9		9		9	9
2. Miscellaneous Products								
Hosiery & other Knitted Goods	2,488	5,080	2,488	5,080	2,488	5,080	2,488	7,226
Lace	29	4	29	4	29	4	29	33
Carpets & Rugs	6		6		6		6	6
Rope, Cord & Twine	326	68	326	68	326	68	326	412
Canvas Goods	168	7	168	7	168	7	168	175
Matting	137	11	137	11	137	11	137	148
Sacks	861	322	861	322	861	322	861	1,184
Other Textile Goods (not dress)	86	132	86	132	86	132	86	218
Dyeing	539	15	539	15	539	15	539	559
Bleaching	3		3		3		3	3
Printing	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	4





Appendix E,—Continued.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION.

Industry	Europeans & U.S.A. Citizens.		Other Non-Chinese		Chinese		Totals		Grand Totals
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
VIII. Preparation of Skins & Leather & Manufacture of Leather Goods (not Clothing or Footwear):—									
1. Furs, Skins & Leather					97	2	97	2	99
Furriers & Fur Dressing .....					67	2	67	2	69
Feltmongery .....									
Tanning, Currying & Leather Dressing .....					47	—	47	—	47
2. Saddlery, Harness, Bags, Trunks & other Leather Goods									
Saddlery, Harness & Whips...					2	—	2	—	2
Leather Belting .....					15	1	15	1	16
Bags, Trunks & Other Leather Goods .....					526	175	526	175	701
IX. Manufacture of Clothing (not knitted):—									
Tailoring .....					6,496	1,009	6,495	1,031	7,526
Dresses, Blouses & Overall...	8	8	51	14	1,454	1,067	1,455	1,077	2,532
Underclothing, Shirts, Collars	1	7		3	36	21	36	21	57
Handkerchiefs, Scarves, Ties					48	75	48	75	118
Millinery .....		4			22	1	22	5	27
Hats & Caps:—									
Straw .....					42	12	42	12	54
Cloth & Felt .....					379	185	379	185	564
Pith .....					1	27	1	27	28
Gloves .....					6	1	6	1	7
Boots & Shoes:—									
Foreign .....					1,461	47	1,466	48	1,514
Chinese .....			5	1	2,718	303	2,718	303	3,021
Sandals .....					5	6	5	6	11
Clogs .....					396	10	396	10	406
Umbrellas & Walking Sticks...					215	32	215	32	247
Clothes, Renovating & Repairing .....					191	168	191	168	354
Other (Sewing &c.) .....					44	84	44	84	78

Straw .....								12	42	12		54
Cloth & Felt .....								185	379	185		564
Pith .....								27	1	27		28
Gloves .....								1	6	1		7
Boots & Shoes:—												
Foreign .....			5					47	1,466	47		1,514
Chinese .....								303	2,718	303		3,021
Sandals .....								6	5	6		11
Clogs .....								10	396	10		406
Umbrellas & Walking Sticks...								32	215	32		247
Clothes, Renovating &												
Repairing .....								163	191	163		354
Other (Sewing &c.) .....								94	44	94		78
X. Manufacture of Food, Drinks												
& Tobacco:—												
1. Food												
Rice Pounding .....								5	94	5		99
Cereal Foods (e.g. Noodles												
&c.) .....			1					22	388	22		411
Bread & Flour Confectionery												
& Biscuits .....			24					158	1,621	158		1,782
Sugar Making & Refining .....			1					59	887	59		946
Sugar Confectionery .....			2					154	460	154		615
Jam Making & Fruit												
Preserving .....			1					325	865	325		1,190
Bacon, Hams, Lard and												
Sausages .....								3	520	3		523
Other Meat Preserving .....								20	737	20		757
Fish Curing & Preserving .....			1						766			766
Vinegar, Soy and Sauce												
Making .....								14	545	14		559
Bean Curd & Bean Stick .....								85	847	85		932
Ice Cream .....									1			1
Tea Sorting & Firing .....								48	66	48		114
2. Drink												
Breweries .....								1	13	1		14
Distilling, Rectifying & Com-												
pounding Spirits .....									169			169
Mineral & Aerated Waters ...			4					3	240	3		243
Bottling & Blending Wines &												
Spirits, &c. ....			1					2	125	2		127
Ice .....			1					1	76	1		77
Other .....								1	82	1		83
3. Tobacco, Cigars & Cigarettes												
Cigars & Cigarettes .....			11					1,109	440	1,115		1,555
Chinese Tobacco .....								73	242	72		814

Appendix E,—Continued.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION.

Industry	Europeans & U.S.A. Citizens.		Other Non-Chinese		Chinese		Totals		Grand Totals
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
							Totals	Totals	
XIII. Building, Decorating, Stone Cutting & Contracting:—									
Stone Cutting, Dressing, &c.					1,316	374	1,316	374	1,690
Building & Contracting .....	27	1	20	1	13,021	2,657	13,068	2,657	15,725
Plumbing & Decorating .....	3	1	2		2,890	10	2,895	10	2,905
Matched & Scaffolding Erecting .....					599	3	599	3	602
XIV. Other Manufacturing Industries:—									
1. Rubber					370	690	370	690	1,060
Rubber Boots & Shoes .....	4		1		149	83	154	83	237
Other Rubber Goods .....									
2. Musical Instruments	3				87		90		90
Pianos, Organs, &c. ....	1		1		29		31		31
3. Miscellaneous									
Bone, Horn, Ivory, Tortoise Shell .....			6	1	91		97	2	99
Buttons .....					54		54	2	56
Ornamental Feather Dressing, Cleaning & Dyeing .....									
Brooms & Brushes .....					150		150	240	390
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites .....					142		142	67	209
Tobacco Pipes .....					32		32	5	37
Jewel Cases & Fancy Boxes					2		2	2	2
Artificial Flowers .....					10		10	1	11
Other .....			3	1	15		15	6	21
XV. Gas & Electricity:—					260		260	12	275
Gas Works .....	13	1	14		385		412	4	416
Electricity Supply .....	75		104	.6	1,205		1,384	22	1,406
XVI. Transport & Communications:—									
1. Land									
Railways .....	12		3		640		655	19	674
Motor Garages & Hiring Establishments .....	15		27	1	1,940		1,982	7	1,989
Cartage & Haulage Contracting .....					77		77	3	80

Requisites .....												32				5	37
Tobacco Pipes .....												2					2
Jewel Cases & Fancy Boxes .....												10				1	11
Artificial Flowers .....												15				6	21
Other .....												260				12	275
XV. Gas & Electricity :—																	
Gas Works .....	18											385				4	416
Electricity Supply .....	75											1,205				22	1,406
XVI. Transport & Communications :—																	
1. Land																	
Railways .....	12											640				19	674
Motor Garages & Hiring Establishments .....	15											1,940				7	1,989
Cartage & Haulage Contracting .....												77				3	80
Motor Omnibus Service .....	4											988				6	995
Tramway Service .....	15											720				3	745
Rickshaw Service .....												2,501				2,785	2,504
Sedan Chair Service .....												505				2,785	505
Other Road Transport .....	1											11,900				107	14,686
2. Water																	
Shipping Service .....	618											17,926				7,987	19,338
Tug, Barge, Lighter, Boat Service, Trading Junks .....	2											18,555				1	21,492
Ferry Service .....	4											1,138				4	1,155
Salvage Service .....	1											84				41	92
Water Boat Service .....												222				26	266
3. Wharves, Lighthouses, &c. ; Wharves, Lighthouses, &c. ; Loading & Discharge of Vessels .....																	
	35											569				7	652
4. Air																	
Aerodromes & Aviation Service .....	3											4				1	8
5. Storage																	
Cold Storage .....	8											149				2	148
Other Warehouses and Godowns .....	14											3,825				78	3,985
6. Other Transport & Communications																	
Messenger Service and Portage .....	2											79				2	84
Telegraph & Telephones .....	37											667				25	774







Appendix E,--Continued.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION.

Industry	Europeans & U.S.A. Citizens.		Other Non-Chinese		Chinese		Totals		Grand Totals
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
XVIII. Public Administration and Defence:—									
Navy, Army & Air Force .....	8,066	17	1,449	4	2,187	11	11,702	32	11,734
Post Office .....	6	—	28	—	396	—	480	—	480
Education .....	54	41	12	5	370	40	486	86	522
Police, Prisons and Fire Brigade .....	348	—	1,087	3	2,189	37	3,624	40	3,664
Harbour & Customs .....	35	1	14	—	536	5	585	6	591
Medical & Sanitary Services including Forestry .....	76	59	18	5	3,289	129	3,833	193	3,576
Public Works .....	121	2	32	—	1,806	9	1,959	11	1,970
Other Government Departments .....	141	16	57	5	821	9	1,019	30	1,049
XIX. Professions:—									
Religion .....	99	129	16	21	695	480	810	630	1,440
Law .....	39	6	25	5	246	2	310	13	323
Medicine & Care of the Sick & Infirm (not Government) .....	18	33	33	25	2,098	532	2,149	590	2,739
Dentistry .....	3	1	2	1	356	25	361	27	388
Veterinary Surgery .....	5	—	—	—	22	1	27	1	28
Education (not Govt.) .....	39	75	23	36	2,118	943	2,180	1,054	3,234
Consultant Engineering & Surveying .....	25	2	3	1	85	—	113	3	116
Consultant Practice in Chemistry & other Sciences .....	7	—	1	—	24	1	32	1	33
Accountancy & Actuarial Practice .....	16	1	3	1	11	5	30	7	37
Literature & Musical Composition .....	2	1	—	2	21	1	23	4	27
Painting, Engraving, Sculpture .....	1	1	—	—	110	2	111	3	114
Architecture .....	30	1	11	4	273	—	314	5	319
Industrial & Trade Associations .....	4	—	—	1	147	9	151	10	161
Political Associations .....	1	—	1	—	19	1	21	1	22
Social Welfare Societies .....	4	12	2	—	160	9	166	21	187
Other Professions .....	4	—	12	—	774	62	779	69	848

Surveying	7	—	—	—	—	24	1	—	32	1	33
Consultant Practice in Chemistry & other Sciences	16	—	—	—	—	11	1	—	30	7	37
Accountancy & Actuarial Practice	2	1	—	—	—	21	2	—	28	4	27
Literature & Musical Composition	1	1	—	—	—	110	4	—	111	3	114
Painting, Engraving, Sculpture	30	1	—	—	—	273	—	—	314	5	319
Architecture	4	—	—	—	—	147	1	—	151	10	161
Industrial & Trade Associations	1	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	21	1	22
Political Associations	4	—	—	—	—	160	—	—	166	21	187
Social Welfare Societies	4	—	—	—	—	756	—	—	772	62	834
Other Professional Services	8	—	—	—	—	831	—	—	848	10	858
Entertainments & Sport:—	6	—	—	—	—	877	—	—	883	7	890
Theatres, Picture Houses, &c.	8	—	—	—	—	1,576	—	—	1,612	3,654	5,266
Race Courses & Training Stables	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Entertainments and Sports	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal Service (including Hotels & Catering):—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Domestic Service (Indoor & Outdoor)	9	39	16	—	—	11,861	58	—	11,522	25,490	37,109
Lodging & Boarding Houses	3	2	—	—	—	2,285	4	—	2,299	39	2,338
Restaurants, Catering, Eating & Coffee Houses	81	16	2	—	—	9,341	16	—	9,368	262	9,630
Hotels, Inns	7	2	—	—	—	3,331	47	—	3,441	222	3,663
Clubs	2	—	—	—	—	1,771	—	—	1,787	8	1,795
Laundries, Dry Cleaning	—	—	—	—	—	1,072	—	—	1,086	539	1,625
Baths	6	—	—	—	—	77	—	—	77	—	77
Hairdressing, Manicure & Chiropody	—	7	—	—	—	3,139	19	—	3,187	212	3,399
Carpet Beating & Vacuum Cleaning	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	4
Undertaking	1	—	—	—	—	348	—	—	349	1	350
Charitable Service	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	28	4	32
Other Service	3	—	—	—	—	942	—	—	948	191	1,139
Other Industries or Industry not Stated:—	380	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service of Foreign Governments	1	—	—	—	—	335	—	—	303	6	309
Other Industries	101	—	—	—	—	20,270	—	—	20,572	16	20,784
Industry not Stated	1,004	3,008	—	—	—	117,067	3,610	—	119,763	259,194	378,957
No Industry	12,681	3,721	7,760	4,160	471,417	350,012	857,893	491,858	849,751		

Continued