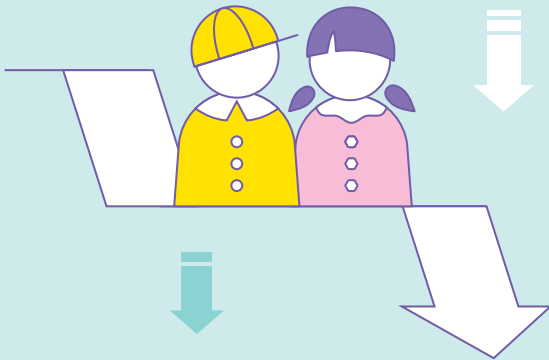


兒童 Children

重點 Highlights

01



香港兒童人口在過去 30 年
平均每年 **下跌 1.2%**

Child population in Hong Kong **decreased**
at an average annual rate of **1.2%**
over the past 30 years

03



能同時閱讀及書寫中文及英文和
能說英語 / 普通話的 5 歲及以上兒童比例，
均明顯較整體 5 歲及以上人口的為高

Proportion of children aged 5 and over being
able to read and write both Chinese and
English and being able to speak English/Putonghua
were significantly higher than those of
all persons aged 5 and over

02



兒童人口的種族結構與
全港人口的相若，**92.8%** 為華人

Ethnic composition of the child population was
similar to that of the whole population,
with **92.8%** of children being Chinese

04



逾 6 成 兒童居住在私人永久性房屋

Over 60% of children living in
private permanent housing

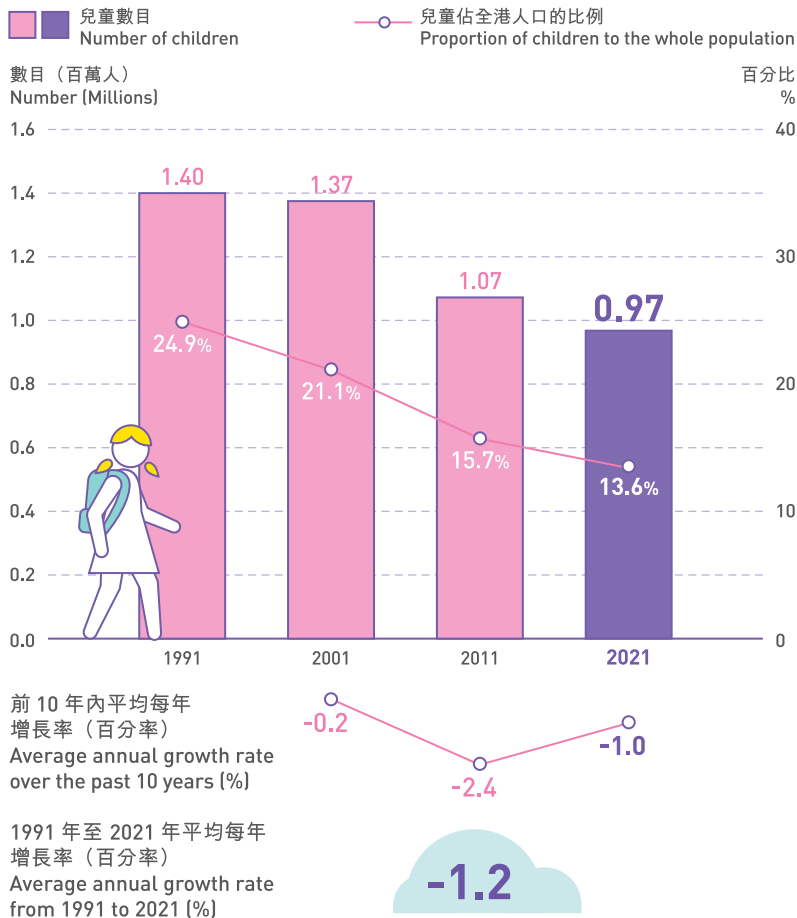
05



最多兒童居住於沙田區，
而兒童比例最高則為離島區

Sha Tin district had the largest share
of children, whereas Islands district had
the highest proportion of children

01 1991 年至 2021 年的兒童⁽¹⁾數目及比例 Number and proportion of children⁽¹⁾, 1991 - 2021



兒童性別比率 ⁽²⁾ Sex ratio of children ⁽²⁾			
		2011	2021
兒童性別比率 ⁽²⁾ Sex ratio of children ⁽²⁾		1000	
年齡組別 Age group		2011	2021
0-2		1 087	1 059
3-5		1 084	1 048
6-11		1 072	1 065
12-17		1 059	1 058
合計 Overall		1 070	1 059
全港人口 Whole population		939	910

註釋: (1) 在本文章中，兒童是指 18 歲以下的人口。為了具體分析本地兒童人口的特徵，本文章內所有有關兒童的分析（包括與全港人口的比較），皆不包括外籍家庭傭工。

(2) 性別比率是指男性數目與每千名女性人口相對的比率。

Notes: (1) In this article, children refer to population aged under 18. To facilitate more concrete analyses of the characteristics of the local child population, foreign domestic helpers are excluded from all analyses related to children (including comparisons against the whole population) presented in this article.

(2) Sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 1 000 females in the population.

香港兒童人口在過去 30 年平均每年下跌 1.2%

Child population in Hong Kong decreased at an average annual rate of 1.2% over the past 30 years

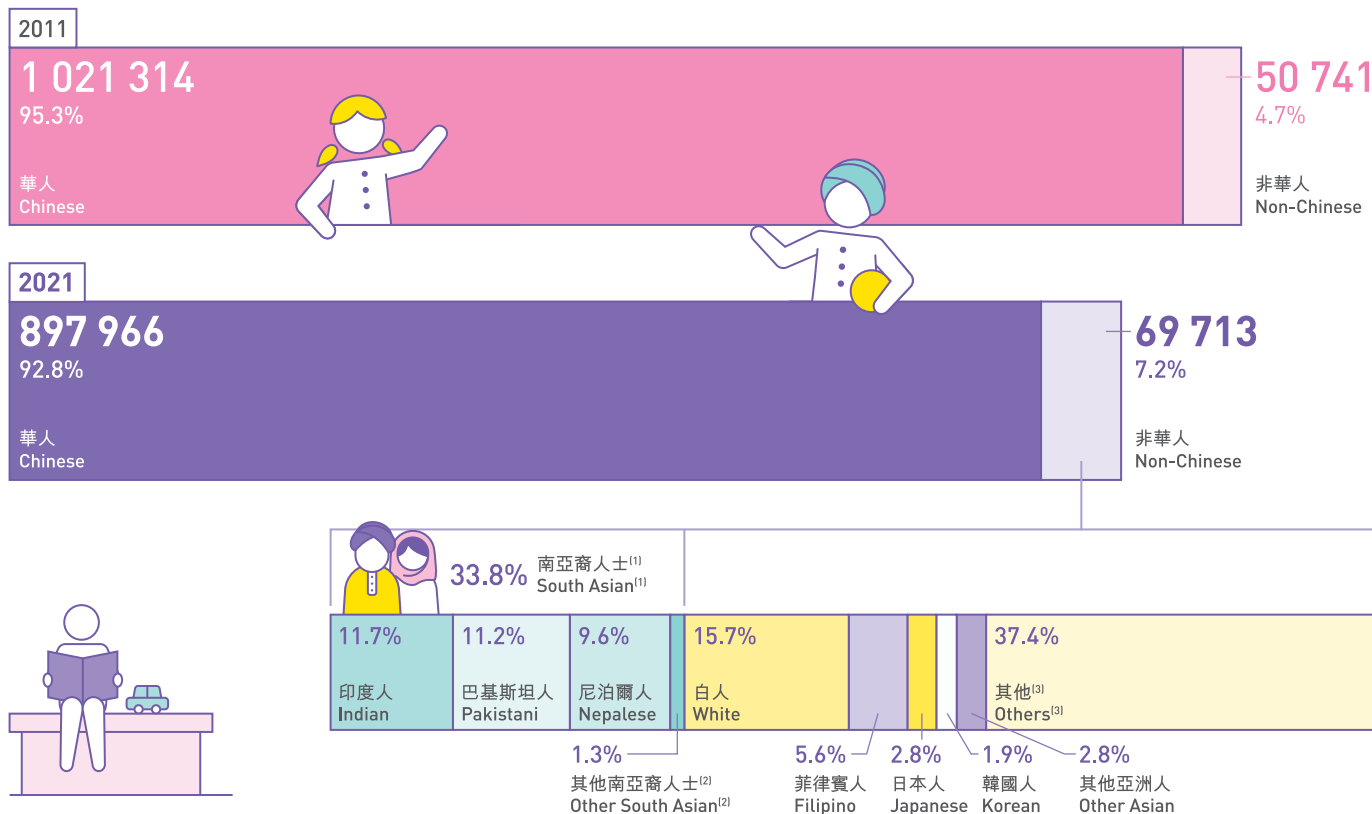
1.1 香港的生育水平在過去 30 年呈現下跌的趨勢。香港兒童人口在期內平均每年下跌 1.2%，由 1991 年的 1 399 792 人下跌至 2021 年的 967 679 人，佔全港人口的比例亦由 24.9% 下跌至 13.6%。

Hong Kong's fertility showed a declining trend over the past 30 years. The child population in Hong Kong decreased at an average annual rate of 1.2% during the period, from 1 399 792 in 1991 to 967 679 in 2021. Its share of the whole population also decreased from 24.9% to 13.6%.

1.2 兒童人口的性別結構可從性別比率顯示出來。無論是 2011 年及 2021 年，各年齡組別的兒童人口的性別比率均超越 1 000，表示各個年齡組別的兒童男性較兒童女性為多，這是因為出生時男嬰較女嬰多。

The sex composition of the child population can be seen from the sex ratio. The sex ratios of the child population in all age groups in 2011 and 2021 were all higher than 1 000, meaning that male children outnumbered female children across the age groups. That is because at birth there are more boys than girls.

02 2011 年及 2021 年按種族劃分的兒童數目 Children by ethnicity, 2011 and 2021



註釋: (1) 根據聯合國秘書處統計司的地區分類, 南亞經濟體包括印度、巴基斯坦、尼泊爾、孟加拉、斯里蘭卡、阿富汗、不丹、伊朗和馬爾代夫。由於數據的局限, 本文章內「南亞裔人士」的數字只涵蓋前五個種族羣。

(2) 「其他南亞裔人士」包括「孟加拉人」及「斯里蘭卡人」。

(3) 數字包括報稱有多過一個種族的人士。

Notes: (1) According to the classification of territories prepared by the Statistics Division of the United Nations Secretariat, South Asian economies include India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Bhutan, Iran and Maldives. Owing to limitations of data, figures related to "South Asians" in this article only include the first five ethnic groups.

(2) "Other South Asian" include "Bangladeshi" and "Sri-Lankan".

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

兒童人口的種族結構與全港人口的相若, 92.8% 為華人

Ethnic composition of the child population was similar to that of the whole population, with 92.8% of children being Chinese

2.1 在 2021 年, 兒童人口的種族結構與全港人口的相若, 92.8% 為華人。雖然整體兒童人口在過去 10 年間下跌, 但同期非華裔兒童人數則由 50 741 上升至 69 713。

In 2021, the ethnic composition of the child population was similar to that of the whole population, with 92.8% of children being Chinese. Although the overall child population decreased over the past 10 years, the population of non-Chinese children increased from 50 741 to 69 713 in the same period.

2.2 在非華裔兒童中, 最多的是南亞裔人士、白人和菲律賓人, 分別佔非華裔兒童的 33.8%、15.7% 和 5.6%。

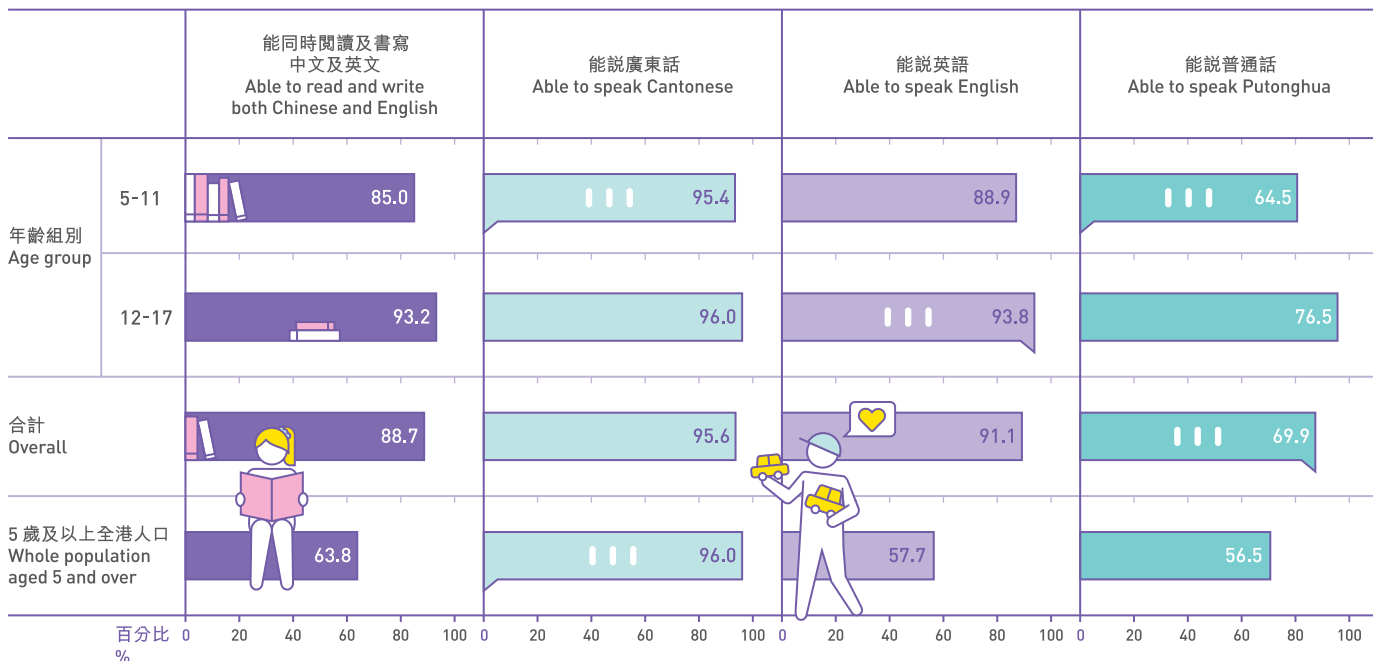
Among non-Chinese children, South Asians, Whites and Filipinos had the largest population size and constituted 33.8%, 15.7% and 5.6% of all non-Chinese children respectively.

2.3 在南亞裔兒童中, 印度人最多, 佔非華裔兒童的 11.7%, 其次是巴基斯坦人 (11.2%) 和尼泊爾人 (9.6%)。

Among South Asian children, Indians had the largest population size and constituted 11.7% of all non-Chinese children, which was followed by Pakistanis (11.2%) and Nepalese (9.6%).

03 2021 年按年齡組別劃分的能同時閱讀及書寫中文及英文的 5 歲及以上兒童比例及能說選定語言 / 方言的 5 歲及以上兒童比例⁽¹⁾

Proportion of children aged 5 and over being able to read and write both Chinese and English and proportion of children aged 5 and over⁽¹⁾ being able to speak selected languages/dialects by age group, 2021



註釋: (1) 不包括失去語言能力的人士。

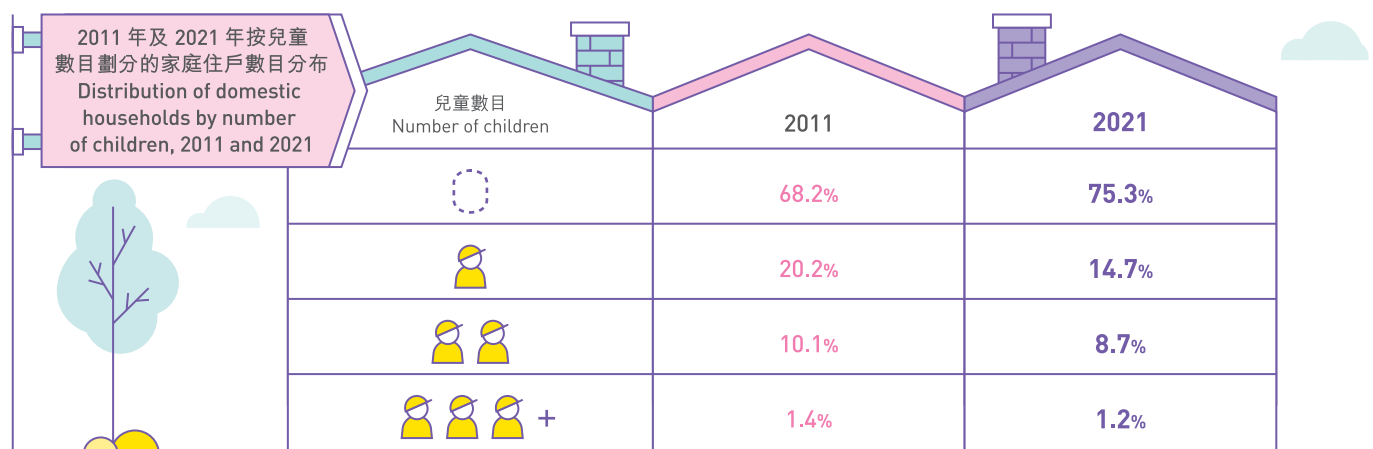
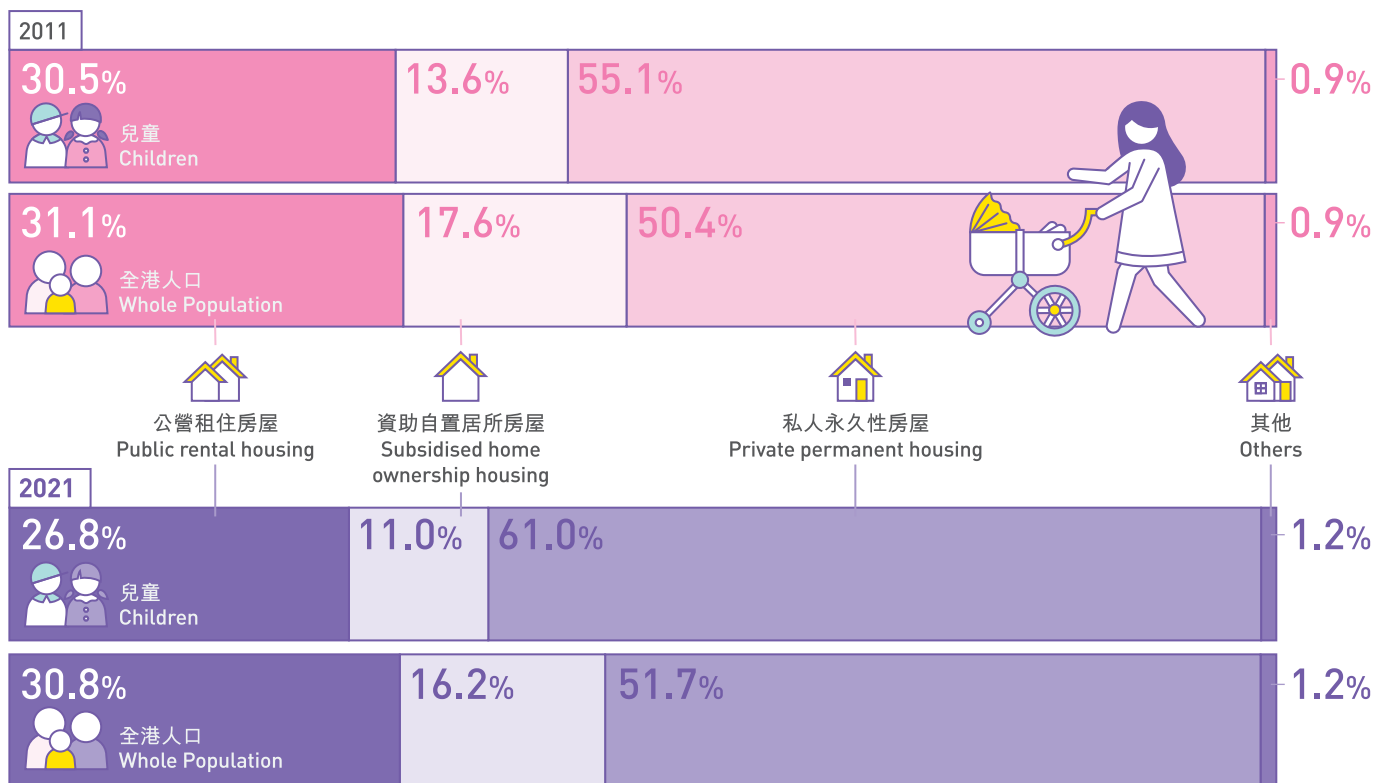
Note: (1) Excluding mute persons.

能同時閱讀及書寫中文及英文和能說英語 / 普通話的 5 歲及以上兒童比例，均明顯較整體 5 歲及以上人口的為高

Proportion of children aged 5 and over being able to read and write both Chinese and English and being able to speak English/Putonghua were significantly higher than those of all persons aged 5 and over

- 3.1 在 2021 年，88.7% 的 5 歲及以上兒童能同時閱讀及書寫中文及英文，明顯高於整體 5 歲及以上人口的比例（63.8%）。
- In 2021, 88.7% of children aged 5 and over were able to read and write both Chinese and English. The proportion was significantly higher than that for all persons aged 5 and over (63.8%).
- 3.2 按年齡組別分析，5 歲至 11 歲及 12 歲至 17 歲的兒童的相應比例分別為 85.0% 及 93.2%。
- Analysed by age group, the corresponding proportions of those aged 5-11 and aged 12-17 were 85.0% and 93.2%.
- 3.3 在 2021 年，能說廣東話、英語和普通話的 5 歲及以上兒童比例分別為 95.6%、91.1% 及 69.9%。當中能說英語和普通話的兒童比例明顯高於整體 5 歲及以上人口的相應比例（分別為 57.7% 及 56.5%）。
- In 2021, 95.6%, 91.1% and 69.9% of children aged 5 and over could speak Cantonese, English and Putonghua respectively. The proportions of children who could speak English and Putonghua were significantly higher than the corresponding proportions for all persons aged 5 and over, which were 57.7% and 56.5% respectively.
- 3.4 按年齡組別分析，5 歲至 11 歲的兒童能說廣東話、英語和普通話的比例分別為 95.4%、88.9% 及 64.5%，而 12 歲至 17 歲的兒童的相應比例分別為 96.0%、93.8% 及 76.5%。
- Analysed by age group, the proportions of those aged 5-11 who were able to speak Cantonese, English and Putonghua were 95.4%, 88.9% and 64.5% respectively, whereas the corresponding proportions of those aged 12-17 were 96.0%, 93.8% and 76.5% respectively.

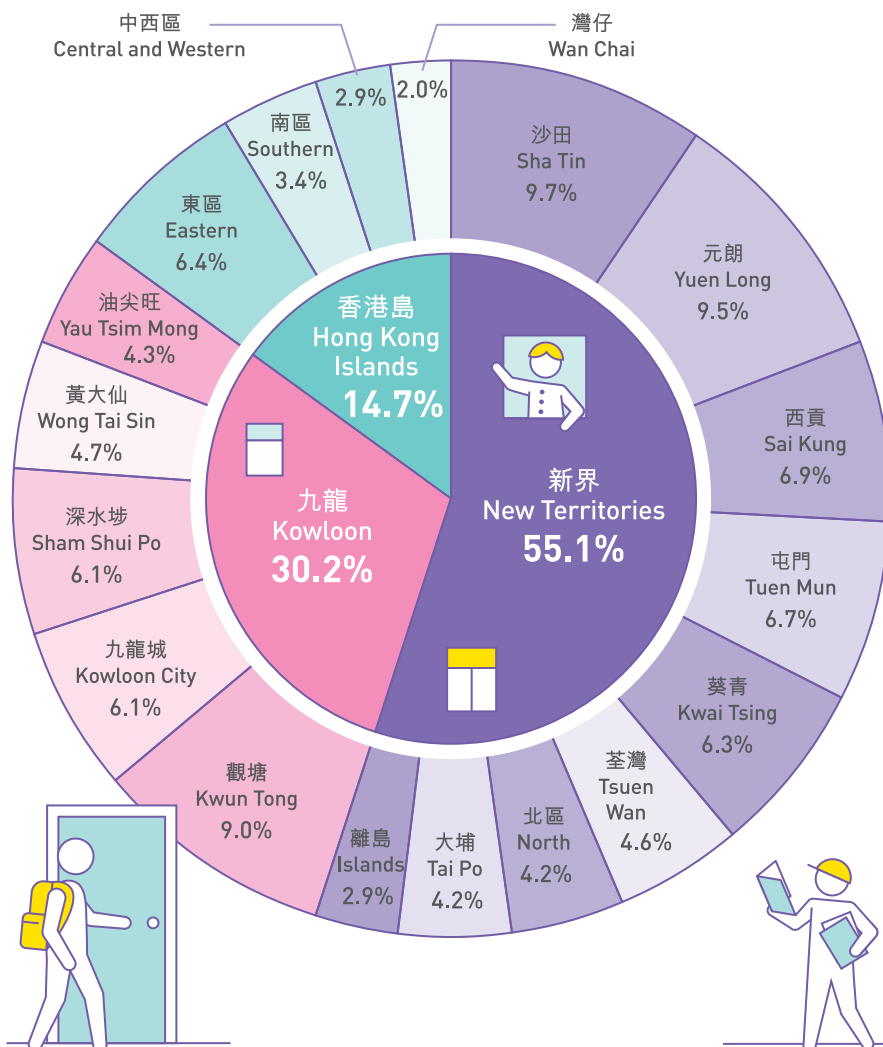
04 2011 年及 2021 年居住於家庭住戶的兒童的住屋及住戶特徵 Housing and household characteristics of children in domestic households, 2011 and 2021



逾 6 成兒童居住在私人永久性房屋 Over 60% of children living in private permanent housing

- 4.1 在 2021 年，逾 6 成兒童居住在私人永久性房屋，比例較整體人口高約 9 個百分點。
Over 60% of children living in private permanent housing in 2021, about 9 percentage points higher than the overall population.
- 4.2 有兒童的家庭住戶由 2011 年的 31.8% 下跌至 2021 年的 24.7%。只有一個兒童的家庭住戶比例跌幅最為明顯，由 2011 年的 20.2% 下跌至 2021 年的 14.7%。
The proportion of domestic households with children decreased from 31.8% in 2011 to 24.7% in 2021. The most significant decrease was observed in domestic households with one child only, from 20.2% in 2011 to 14.7% in 2021.

05 2021 年按區議會分區兒童分布 Distribution of children by District Council district, 2021



最多兒童居住於沙田區，而兒童比例最高則為離島區

Sha Tin district had the largest share of children, whereas Islands district had the highest proportion of children

5.1 在 18 個區議會分區中，最多兒童居住於沙田區 (9.7%)，其次是元朗區 (9.5%) 及觀塘區 (9.0%)。另一方面，灣仔區的兒童數目則最少 (2.0%)。

Among the 18 District Council districts, Sha Tin district had the largest share of children (9.7%), followed by Yuen Long district (9.5%) and Kwun Tong district (9.0%). On the other hand, Wan Chai district had the smallest number of children (2.0%).

5.2 按兒童佔該區總人口的比例作比較，離島區在眾區議會分區中排列首位 (16.0%)，而黃大仙區則排列最後 (11.4%)。

Islands district ranked first among the District Council districts, in terms of the relative proportion of its population being children (16.0%), while Wong Tai Sin district ranked last (11.4%).

其他參考資料

- 《2021 年人口普查-主要結果》
- 《2021 年人口普查-簡要報告》
- 《2021 年人口普查-主題性報告：兒童》

Other references

- 2021 Population Census - Main Results
- 2021 Population Census - Summary Results
- 2021 Population Census - Thematic Report: Children