

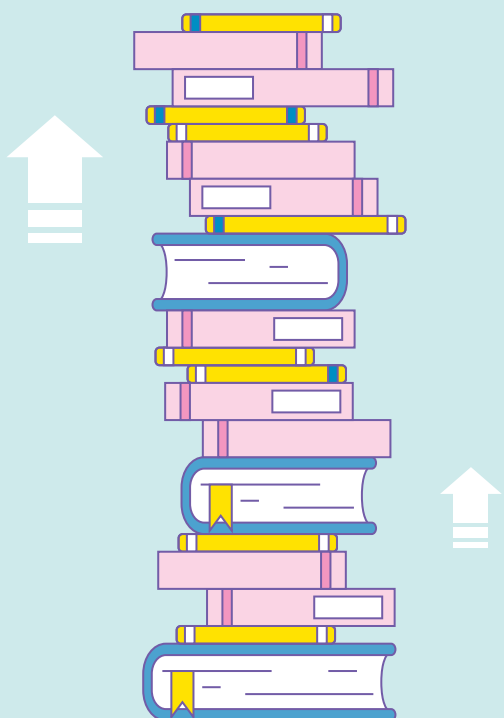
香港人口的教育特徵 Educational Characteristics of Hong Kong Population

重點 Highlights

01

香港人口的教育程度**持續提高**

Educational attainment of
Hong Kong population
continued to improve



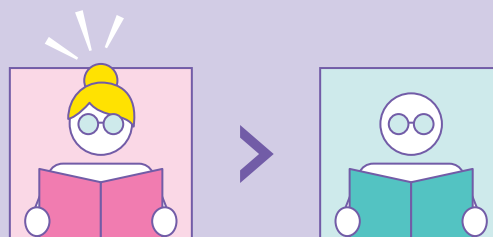
02



年青人的就學比率增加

School attendance rate of youths increased

03



2021 年年輕女性就讀專上教育人口較男性多

More young females than males were attending
post-secondary education in 2021

04



「商科課程」繼續成為最多
曾接受專上教育人士修讀的科目

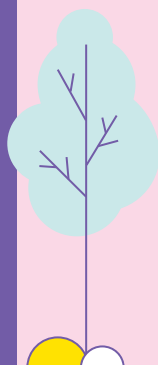
“Business and
commercial studies”

remained as the most popular field
among the population having attended
post-secondary education

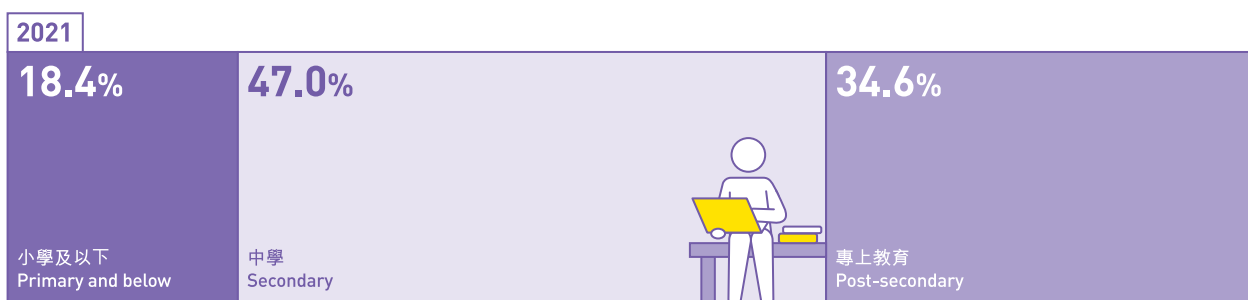
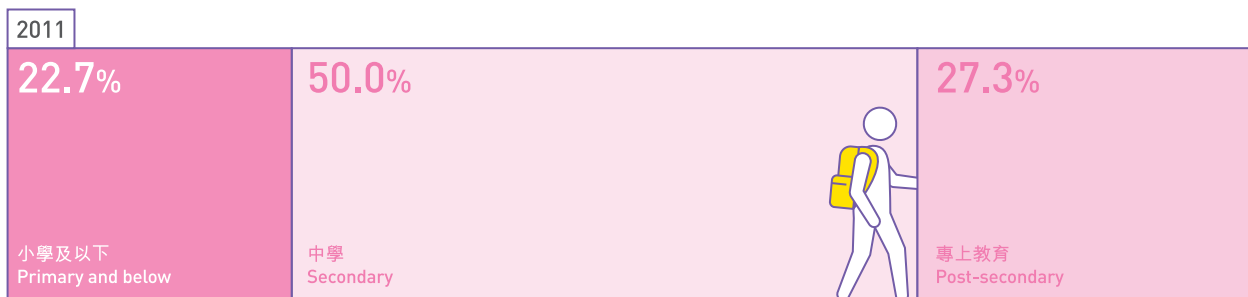
05

近 4 成的學前教育學生
及小學生步行上學

Close to 40%
of pre-primary and
primary students
walked to school



01 2011 年及 2021 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上的人口分布 Distribution of population aged 15 and over by educational attainment (highest level attended), 2011 and 2021



香港人口的教育程度持續提高

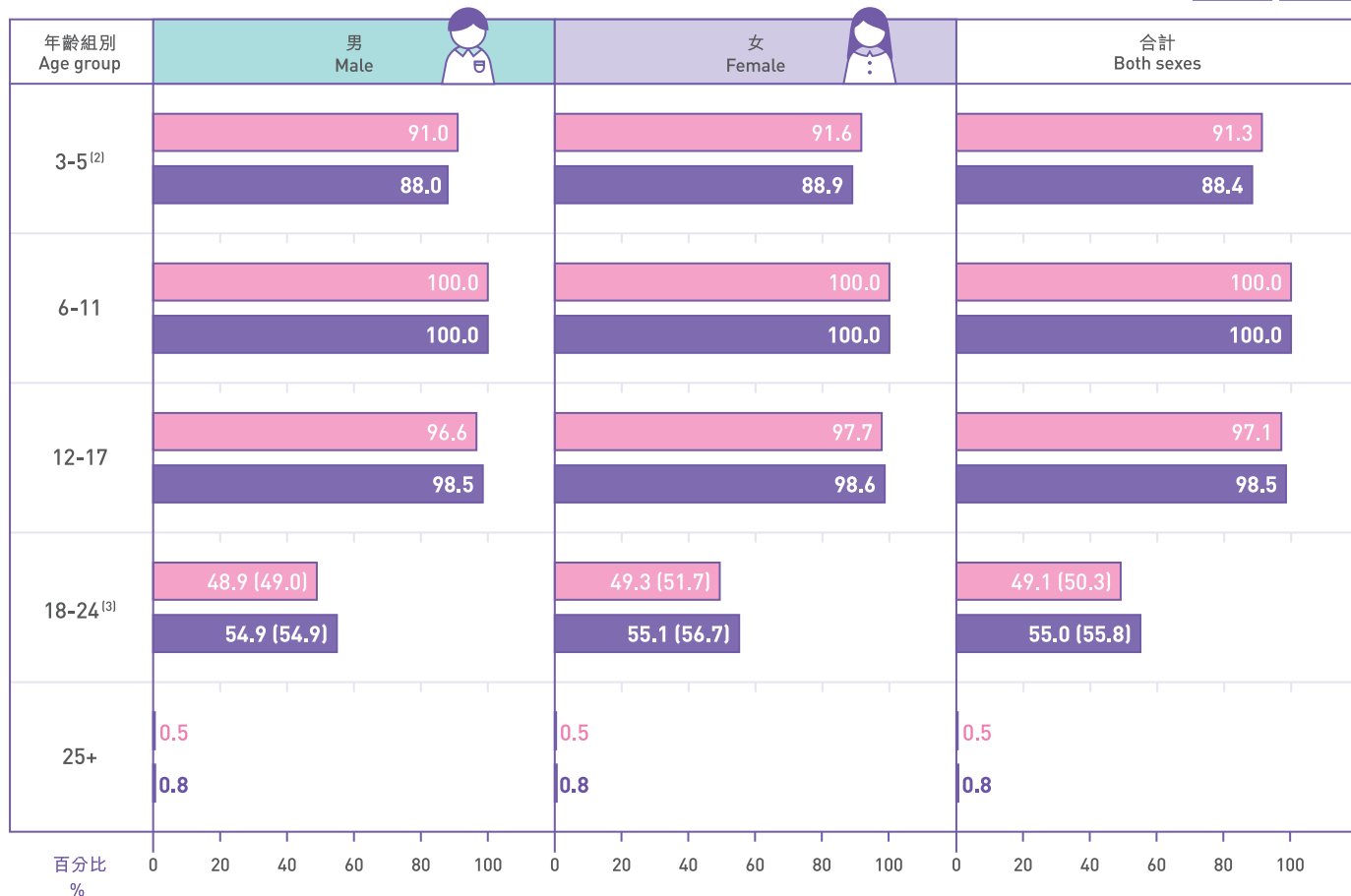
Educational attainment of Hong Kong population continued to improve

1.1 曾就讀中學及以上程度課程的 15 歲及以上人口比例，由 2011 年的 77.3% 上升至 2021 年的 81.6%。曾就讀專上教育課程的人口比例有明顯的增長，由 2011 年的 27.3% 上升至 2021 年的 34.6%。

The proportion of population aged 15 and over having attended secondary and higher education increased from 77.3% in 2011 to 81.6% in 2021. The proportion having attended post-secondary education showed a marked growth from 27.3% in 2011 to 34.6% in 2021.

02 2011 年及 2021 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的 3 歲及以上的人口就學比率⁽¹⁾ School attendance rate⁽¹⁾ of population aged 3 and over by age group and sex, 2011 and 2021

2011 2021



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

(2) 有關教育特徵的數據是根據當年上半年的情況作訪問。故此，剛滿 3 歲的兒童可能因學期初（通常是早一年的 9 月份）還未達入學年齡的最低要求而在當年上半年仍未入讀學前教育。

(3) 括號內數字是把有關年齡及性別組別人口中的外籍家庭傭工扣除後編製的就學比率。

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

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

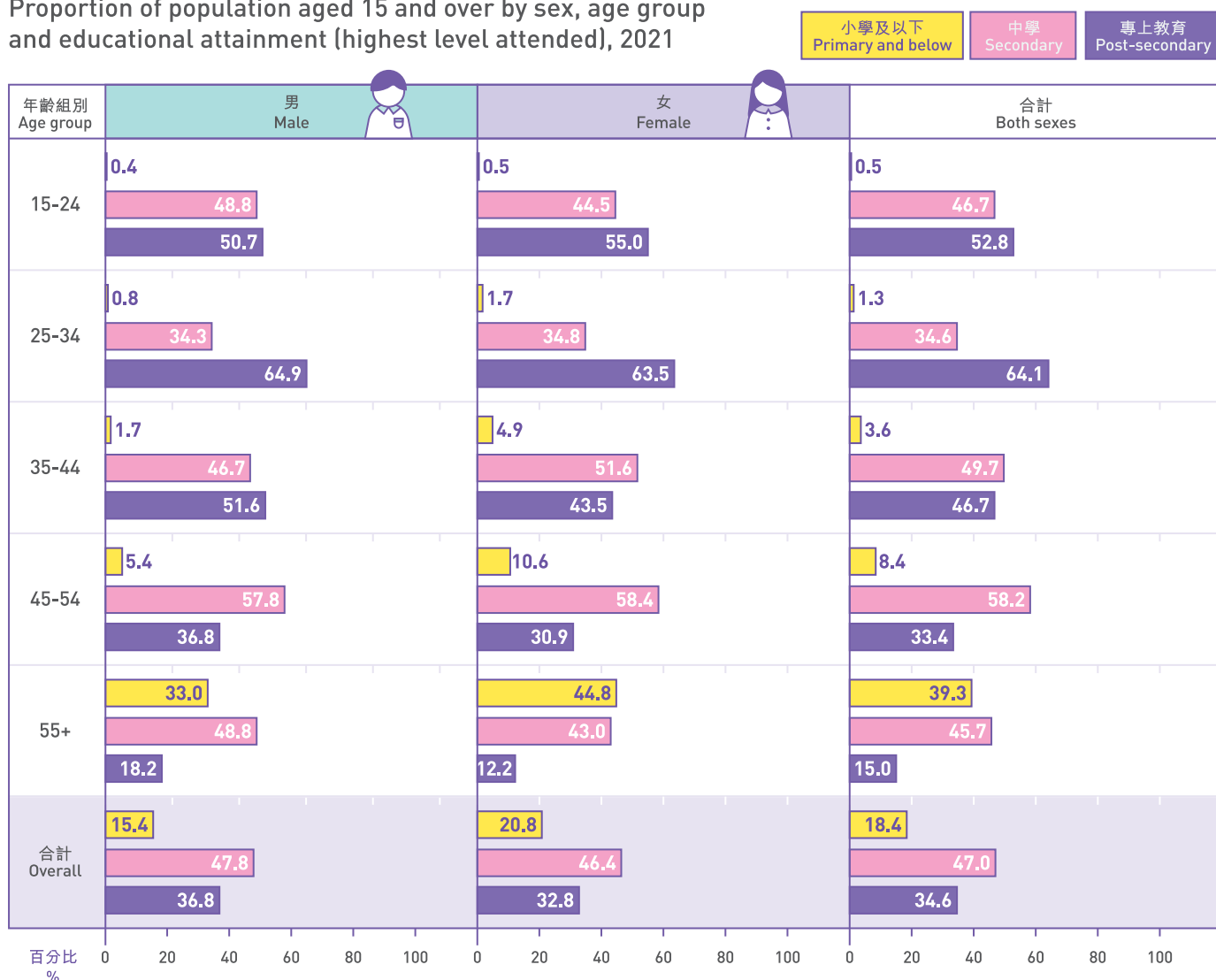
(3) Figures in brackets are school attendance rates compiled with foreign domestic helpers excluded from the population in the respective age-sex groups.

年青人的就學比率增加 School attendance rate of youths increased

2.1 在 2021 年，3 至 5 歲兒童的就學比率為 88.4%，而 6 至 17 歲的兒童幾乎全部就學。另一方面，在過去 10 年，18 至 24 歲的年青人的就學比率，由 49.1% 增加至 55.0%。這顯示專上學院提供更多教育機會，讓年青人可繼續留校進修。

The school attendance rate of children aged 3-5 was 88.4% in 2021, and school attendance for children aged 6-17 was almost universal. On the other hand, over the past 10 years, the school attendance rate of youths aged 18-24 increased from 49.1% to 55.0%. This suggests that more young people continued their higher education as a result of the greater educational opportunities available in post-secondary institutions.

03 2021 年按性別、年齡組別及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上的人口比例 Proportion of population aged 15 and over by sex, age group and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2021



2021 年年輕女性就讀專上教育人口較男性多 More young females than males were attending post-secondary education in 2021

3.1 整體而言，香港女性的教育程度較男性為低。這是由於年長女性在她們年輕時受教育的機會較低。在 2021 年，15 歲及以上人口中，84.6% 的男性曾就讀中學及以上程度的課程，女性則有 79.2%。

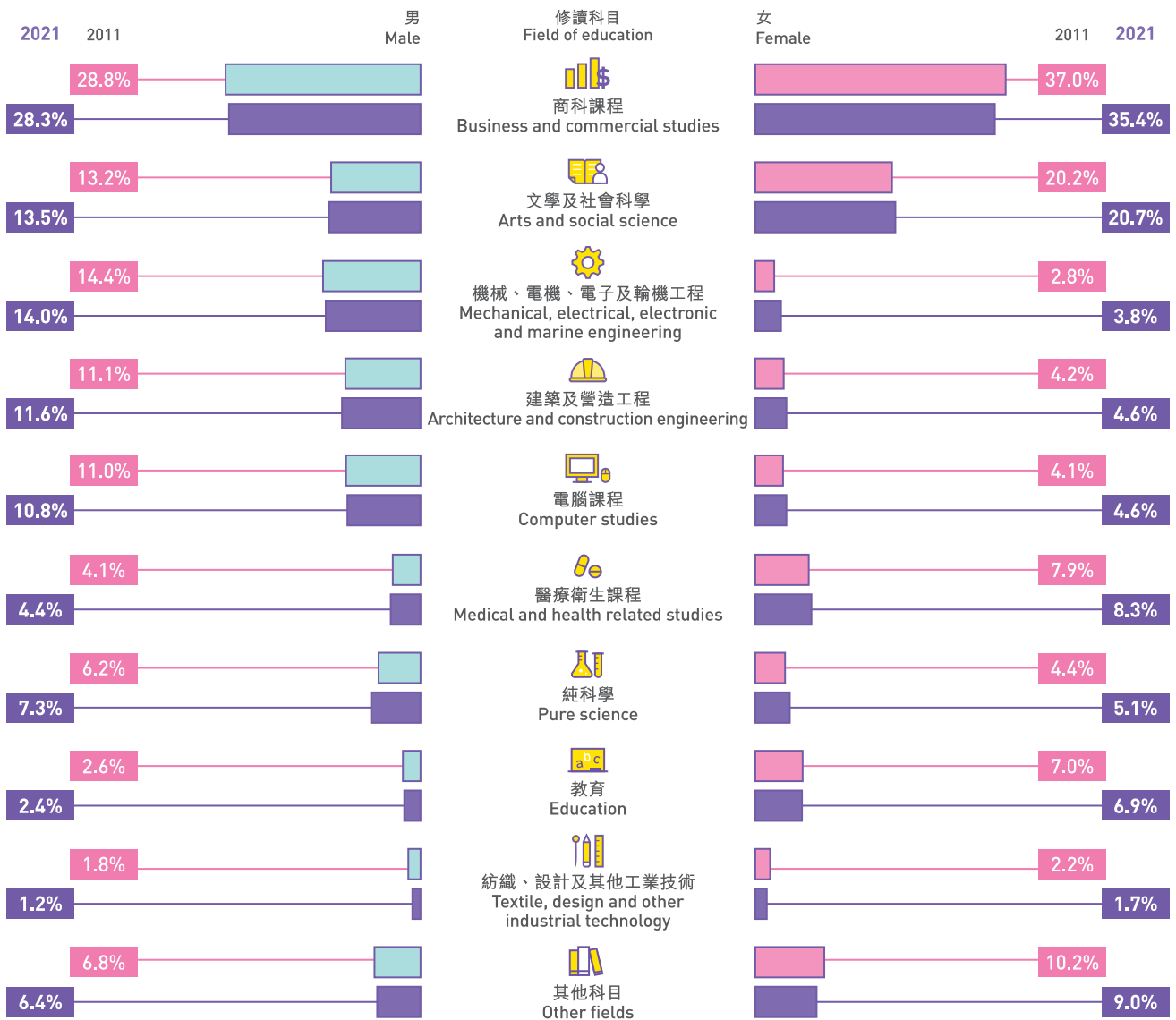
For Hong Kong as a whole, females appeared to have lower level of educational attainment than males. This was because the figures included older generation females who generally had a smaller chance of receiving education when they were young. The proportion of males having attended secondary and higher education in 2021 was 84.6% for the population aged 15 and over, as against 79.2% for females.

3.2 儘管整體上兩性的教育程度有所不同，但在 2021 年，年輕女性與男性同樣擁有良好的教育程度。在 15 至 24 歲及 25 至 34 歲的女性中，分別有 99.5% 及 98.3% 曾就讀中學及以上程度的課程，而男性的相應比例則分別為 99.6% 及 99.2%。如只看就讀專上教育的比例，15 至 24 歲的女性的數字（55.0%）事實上已較同一年齡組別男性（50.7%）為高。

Notwithstanding the overall sex differential in educational attainment, younger females were as well-educated as their male counterparts in 2021. Of females aged 15-24 and 25-34, 99.5% and 98.3% respectively had attended secondary and higher education; the corresponding proportions for males were 99.6% and 99.2% respectively. When looking at the proportion of having attended post-secondary education, the figure for females aged 15-24 (55.0%) was indeed higher than that for males in the same age group (50.7%).

04 2011 年及 2021 年按性別及修讀科目劃分的 15 歲及以上曾受專上教育的人口比例

Proportion of population aged 15 and over having attended post-secondary education by sex and field of education, 2011 and 2021



「商科課程」繼續成為最多曾接受專上教育人士修讀的科目












“Business and commercial studies” remained as the most popular field among the population having attended post-secondary education

4.1 在 2021 年，曾接受專上教育的人士中，修讀「商科課程」的比例為 32.0%。「文學及社會科學」和「機械、電機、電子及輪機工程」為其次兩個最普遍的修讀科目。

In 2021, the proportion of the population having attended post-secondary education in the field of “Business and commercial studies” was 32.0%. “Arts and social science” and “Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering” were the next two most popular fields of education.

05 2021 年按前赴上課地點的主要交通方式及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人口比例

Proportion of persons attending full-time courses in educational institutions in Hong Kong by main mode of transport to place of study and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2021

交通方式 Mode of transport	教育程度 Educational attainment			
	學前教育及小學 Pre-primary and primary	中學 Secondary	專上教育 Post-secondary	合計 Overall
	百分比 ⁽¹⁾ %			
 步行 On foot only	38.5	21.2	4.2	26.4
 香港鐵路(本地線) ⁽²⁾ Mass Transit Railway (Local line) ⁽²⁾	10.2	28.3	64.9	26.4
 巴士 ⁽³⁾ Bus ⁽³⁾	11.7	24.8	22.9	18.0
 校車 ⁽⁴⁾ School bus ⁽⁴⁾	21.3	4.0	0.5	11.9
 公共小巴 ⁽⁵⁾ Public light bus ⁽⁵⁾	4.8	9.2	3.7	6.0
 私家車/客貨車 Private car / Passenger van	8.7	4.7	1.2	6.0
 香港鐵路(輕鐵) Mass Transit Railway (Light Rail)	2.5	5.3	0.7	3.0
 屋邨/大廈巴士 Residential coach service	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.7
 的士 Taxi	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.6
 小輪/船艇 Ferry/Vessel	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3
 其他 Others	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.7
合計 Overall	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字顯示在有關教育程度的總計中所佔的百分比。

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

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

(4) 校車包括學校私家小巴。

(5) 公共小巴包括綠色專線小巴及紅色小巴。

Notes: (1) Figures represent the percentages in respect of the total of the respective educational levels.

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

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

(4) School buses include school private light buses.

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

近 4 成的學前教育學生及小學生步行上學

Close to 40% of pre-primary and primary students walked to school

5.1 不同教育程度的學生採用不同的交通方式上學。在 2021 年，有 38.5% 學前教育學生及小學生主要是步行上學的，這可能是由於居所與學校十分接近。在中學生方面，主要乘搭香港鐵路(本地線)和巴士上學的比例分別為 28.3% 及 24.8%。

The mode of transport used by students varied among students with different levels of education. In 2021, 38.5% of the pre-primary and primary students mainly walked to school probably because of the close proximity of the schools to their homes. For secondary students, the proportions of them mainly travelling to school by Mass Transit Railway (Local line) and bus were 28.3% and 24.8% respectively.

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》

Other references

- 2021 Population Census - Main Results
- 2021 Population Census - Summary Results