



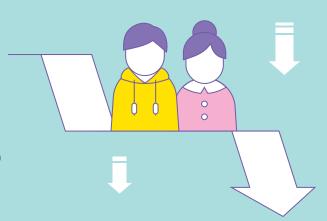
青年

Youths

重點 Highlights

香港青年人口在 過去30年平均每年下跌1.0%

Youth population in Hong Kong decreased at an average annual rate of 1.0%



02

青年人口的種族結構與 全港人口的相若,94.9% 為華人

Ethnic composition of the youth population was similar to that of the whole population, with **94.9%** of youths being Chinese



03

曾就讀專上教育程度課程的青年 所佔的比例由 2011 年的 46.5% 顯著上升至 2021 年的 62.0%

The proportion of youths having attended post-secondary education increased substantially from 46.5% in 2011 to **62.0%** in 2021



04



青年勞動人口參與率為 67.9%, 較全港 15 歲及以上人口的 勞動人口參與率的 57.7% 為高

The labour force participation rate for youths was 67.9%, higher than that of 57.7% for the whole population aged 15 and over 05



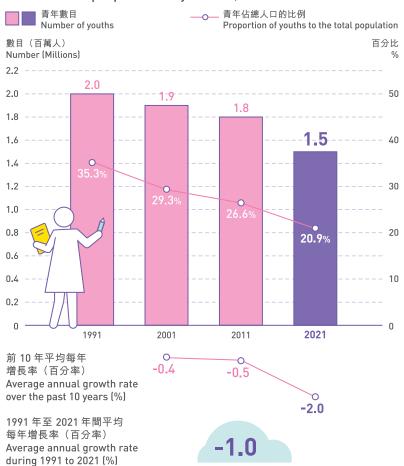
25-34 歲青年與父母同住的比例持續上升, 有超過6成與父母同住

The proportion of youths aged 25-34 living with parents increased continuously, with over 60% living with parents





1991 年至 2021 年青年^[1]數目及比例 Number and proportion of youths^[1], 1991 - 2021



青年性別比率 ⁽²⁾ Sex ratio of youths ⁽²⁾			
i :	1000	2011	2021
年齡組別 Age group	15-19	1 053	1 037
	20-24	1 032	1 059
	25-29	966	1 003
	30-34	862	947
合計 Overall		971	1 003
全港人口 Whole population		939	910

註釋: [1] 在本文章中,青年是指 15 - 34 歲的人士。為了具體分析本地青年 人口的特徵,本文章內所有有關青年的分析(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, youths refer to persons aged 15 to 34. To facilitate more concrete analyses of the characteristics of the local youth population, foreign domestic helpers are excluded from all analyses related to youths (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.

香港青年人口在過去 30 年平均每年下跌 1.0%

Youth population in Hong Kong decreased at an average annual rate of 1.0%

- 1.1 香港青年人口由 1991 年的 1 981 529 人,持續下跌至 2021 年的 1 482 004 人。這主要是由於本港的生育率持續下降。青年人口在過去30 年,平均每年下跌 1.0%,而同期的全港人口則平均每年增長 0.8%。
- 1.2 青年佔總人口的百分比在過去的 30 年間,由 1991年的 35.3%,持續下跌至 2021年的 20.9%。

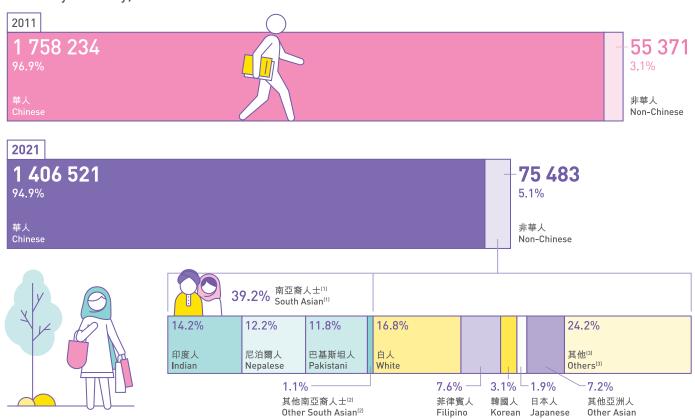
The youth population in Hong Kong dropped continuously from 1 981 529 in 1991 to 1 482 004 in 2021, mainly because of the generally decreasing trend of fertility rate in Hong Kong. The youth population decreased at an average annual decline rate of 1.0% over the past 30 years, while the average annual growth rate of the whole population was 0.8% during the same period.

The proportion of youths to the total population dropped continuously from 35.3% in 1991 over the past 30 years to 20.9% in 2021.





02 2011 年及 2021 年按種族劃分的青年數目 Youths 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 個種族羹。
 - [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.

青年人口的種族結構與全港人口的相若, 94.9% 為華人

Ethnic composition of the youth population was similar to that of the whole population, with 94.9% of youths being Chinese

- 2.1 在 2021 年,青年人口的種族結構與全港人口的相若,94.9% 為華人。雖然整體青年人口在過去 10 年間下跌,但非華裔青年人數則由 2011 年的 55 371 人上升至 2021 年的 75 483 人,升幅超過 3 成。
- 2.2 在非華裔青年中,最多的是南亞裔人士、白人及 菲律賓人,分別佔非華裔青年的 39.2%、16.8% 和 7.6%。
- 2.3 在南亞裔青年中,印度人最多,佔非華裔青年的 14.2%,其次是尼泊爾人(12.2%)及巴基斯坦人(11.8%)。

In 2021, the ethnic composition of the youth population was similar to that of the whole population, with 94.9% of youths being Chinese. Although the whole youth population decreased over the past 10 years, the number of non-Chinese youths increased by over 30% from 55 371 in 2011 to 75 483 in 2021.

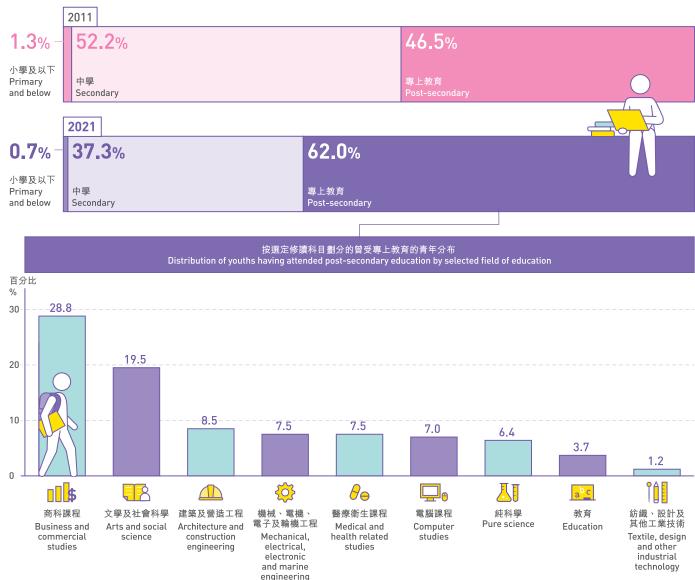
Among non-Chinese youths, South Asians, Whites and Filipinos had the largest population size and constituted 39.2%, 16.8% and 7.6% of the non-Chinese youths respectively.

Among South Asian youths, Indians had the largest population size and constituted 14.2% of non-Chinese youths, followed by Nepalese (12.2%) and Pakistanis (11.8%).





03 2011 年及 2021 年按教育程度劃分(最高就讀程度)的青年分布 Distribution of youths by educational attainment (highest level attended), 2011 and 2021



曾就讀專上教育程度課程的青年所佔的比例由 2011 年的 46.5% 顯著上升至 2021 年的 62.0%

The proportion of youths having attended post-secondary education increased substantially from 46.5% in 2011 to 62.0% in 2021

- 3.1 隨着青年人口的教育機會增加,他們的教育程度亦大有改善。曾就讀專上教育程度課程的青年所佔的比例由 2011 年的 46.5% 顯著上升至2021 年的 62.0%。
- 3.2 2021 年,在曾受專上教育的青年中,「商科課程」 為最普遍的科目,每 1 000 個曾受專上教育的 青年中便有 288 人修讀這科目。而「文學及社 會科學」及「建築及營造工程」分別佔第 2 及 第 3 位。

The greater opportunities for education available to the youth population improved markedly their level of educational attainment. The proportion of youths having attended post-secondary education increased substantially from 46.5% in 2011 to 62.0% in 2021.

In 2021, among the youths having attended post-secondary education, the most common field of education in 2021 was "Business and commercial studies", with 288 out of 1 000 youths having attended post-secondary education educated in this field. "Arts and social science" and "Architecture and construction engineering" were the second and third common fields of education.

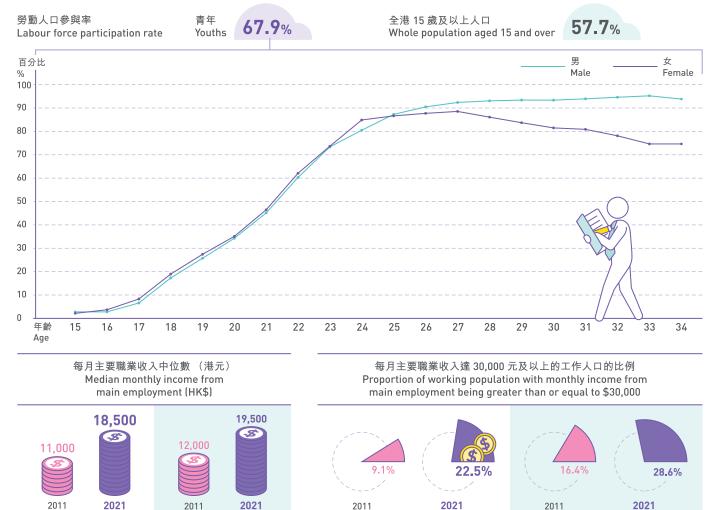




全港工作人口[1]

Whole working population[1]

04 2021 年按性別及年齡劃分的青年勞動人口參與率 Labour force participation rate of youths by sex and age, 2021



註釋: [1] 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

青年工作人口[1]

Working youths[1]

Note: (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

青年工作人口[1]

Working youths^[1]

青年勞動人口參與率為 67.9% ,較全港 15 歲及以上人口的勞動人口參與率的 57.7% 為高 The labour force participation rate for youths was 67.9%, higher than that of 57.7% for the whole population aged 15 and over

4.1 在 2021 年,不論男性青年或女性青年,青年的 勞動人口參與率隨着年齡逐漸上升,較年長的 女性青年除外。這反映青年在不同年歲有所不 同,較年輕的青年多仍在求學而較年長的則較 多投入勞動市場。而較年長的女性青年而言, 勞動人口參與率則由 27 歲起隨着年齡下降, 這主要與結婚及生育有關。

全港工作人口[1]

Whole working population[1]

4.2 青年工作人口的每月主要職業收入在 2021 年的中位數為 18,500 元,較 2011 年的 11,000元為高。同期間,每月主要職業收入達 30,000元及以上的青年工作人口的比例由 2011 年的9.1%上升至 2021 年的 22.5%。

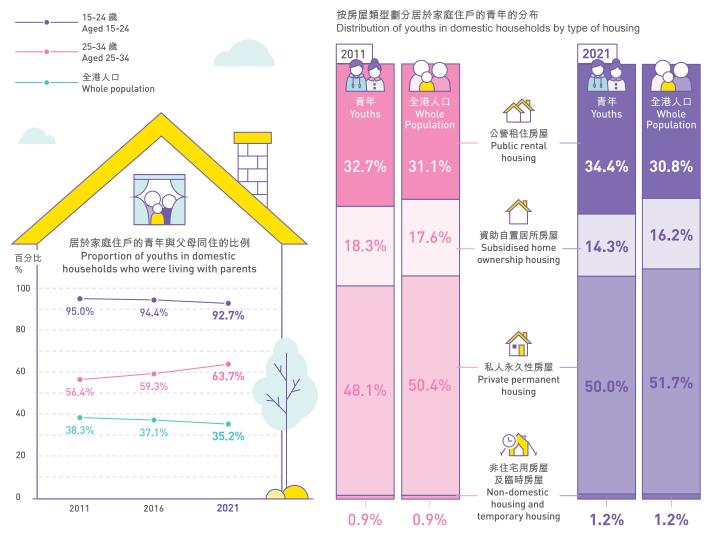
In 2021, the labour force participation rate for youth increased gradually with age, except for the older female youths. This reflects the difference across the ages of youths, with the younger youths being engaged in education and the older youths being more likely to have entered the labour market. As for the older female youths, the labour force participation rate decreased with age from the age of 27, mainly related to marriage and child birth.

The median monthly income from main employment of the working youths in 2021 was \$18,500, higher than the \$11,000 in 2011. Over the same period, the proportion of the working youths with monthly income from main employment being greater than or equal to \$30,000 increased from 9.1% in 2011 to 22.5% in 2021.





05 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年居住於家庭住戶的青年的住屋及住戶特徵 Household and housing characteristics of youths in domestic households, 2011, 2016 and 2021



25-34 歲青年與父母同住的比例持續上升,有超過 6 成與父母同住 The proportion of youths aged 25-34 living with parents increased continuously, with over 60% living with parents

- 5.1 在過去 10 年, 25 34 歲青年與父母同住的比例持續上升,由 2011 年的 56.4%,上升至 2021 的 63.7%。
- Over the past 10 years, the proportion of youths aged 25-34 living with parents increased continuously, from 56.4% in 2011 to 63.7% in 2021.
- 5.2 在 2021 年,34.4%的青年居於公營租住房屋, 而 50.0%則居於私人永久性房屋。在整體人口中,相應的比例分別為30.8%及51.7%。

In 2021, 34.4% of youths were living in public rental housing, while 50.0% in private permanent housing. The corresponding proportions for the whole population were 30.8% and 51.7% respectively.

其他參考資料

- 1. 《 2021 年人口普查-主要結果 》
- 2. 《 2021 年人口普查-簡要報告 》
- 3.《2021年人口普查-主題性報告:青年》

Other references

- 1. 2021 Population Census Main Results
- 2. 2021 Population Census Summary Results
- 3. 2021 Population Census Thematic Report: Youths