



主題性報告：兒童 Thematic Report : Children



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主題性報告：兒童 Thematic Report : Children

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1. 緒言

背景

1.1 根據慣例，自 1961 年起，香港每 10 年進行一次人口普查，並在兩次人口普查中間，進行一次中期人口統計。香港於 2021 年 6 月至 8 月期間進行了 2021 年人口普查。

1.2 2021 年人口普查已於 2021 年 6 月 23 日至 8 月 4 日的 43 天期間進行。全港約九成的住戶接受簡單的點算，只須提供住戶成員的基本人口特徵資料；其餘約一成住戶接受詳細的訪問，提供住戶成員多方面的人口及社會經濟特徵的資料。

概念與範圍

全港人口

1.3 2021 年人口普查採用「居住人口」方法，以涵蓋所有居港人口。政府統計處自 2000 年 8 月開始，採用了「居住人口」方法，來編製香港的人口估計。作出這個改動的原因，是「居住人口」概念在統計理論而言，較適用於計算一個地方的人口。而這個做法尤為配合現今的香港人口居住和流動模式。

1.4 2021 年人口普查的點算時刻（即 2021 年 6 月 30 日凌晨 3 時）的居港人口包括「常住居民」和「流動居民」。「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：（一）在點算時刻之前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在點算時刻之後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於點算時刻在香港的香港非永久性

1. Introduction

Background

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

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

Concept and coverage

Whole population

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

1.4 The Hong Kong Resident Population at the census reference moment of the 2021 Population Census (i.e. 3:00 a.m. on 30 June 2021) covers “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”. “Usual Residents” refer to two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 3 months during the 6 months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment;

居民。

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

兒童

1.6 「兒童」並沒有一個放諸四海皆準的統計定義。在一般有關兒童的研究中，可能因應不同的實際需要而採納不同的年齡組別來界定兒童。本報告所指的兒童，是 18 歲以下不論男女的人口。

1.7 本報告利用 2021 年人口普查的統計數據分析兒童的特徵，並與 2011 年人口普查及 2016 年中期人口統計的結果作適當的比較。

1.8 雖然外籍家庭傭工是居港人口的一部分，為了具體分析本地兒童人口的特徵，本報告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。

and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the reference moment.

1.5 For those Hong Kong Permanent Residents who were not “Usual Residents”, they were classified as “Mobile Residents” if they had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment.

Children

1.6 There is no statistical definition of “child” which is universally applicable. In studies on children, different classifications adopting different age groups for children may exist, depending on the subject matter concerned. In this report, children refer to population aged under 18 for both sexes.

1.7 This report analyses the characteristics of children by making use of statistical data compiled from the 2021 Population Census. Comparisons are made with results of the 2011 Population Census and the 2016 Population By-census where appropriate.

1.8 Although foreign domestic helpers are generally part of the Hong Kong Resident Population, they are excluded from all analyses related to children (including comparisons against the whole population) presented in this report to facilitate more concrete analyses of the characteristics of the local child population.

報告結構

1.9 本報告共分 8 章。第 2 章簡介有關兒童的重要特徵。第 3 章首先追溯兒童人口數目在 1991 年至 2021 年之間的轉變，跟著再探討過去 10 年兒童的年齡性別分布。

1.10 第 4 章就兒童的人口特徵作詳細研究。有關兒童的出生地點、在港居住年期及慣用語言的統計數字及詮釋均載列於本章內。

1.11 第 5 章分析兒童的就學情況、上課地點和交通方式，並探討父母的教育程度和每月家庭住戶收入對兒童的學校類別的影響。

1.12 第 6 章探討 15 至 17 歲兒童的就業狀況，以及工作兒童的每月主要職業收入和每周通常工作時數。

1.13 第 7 章描述兒童人口在家庭及住戶中的狀況，並討論兒童同住父母的特徵。

1.14 有關香港兒童的地理特徵詳列於第 8 章。分析主要圍繞兒童的地區分布及內部遷移情況。

Report structure

1.9 This report consists of 8 chapters. A highlight of the characteristics of children is provided in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 begins by tracing the changes in the size of the child population from 1991 to 2021. It also looks at the age-sex profile of children over the past decade.

1.10 The demographic characteristics of children are examined in detail in Chapter 4. Statistics on the place of birth, duration of residence in Hong Kong, and usual language spoken by children are presented with interpretations.

1.11 Chapter 5 analyses the school attendance, place of study and mode of transports of children. The impact of the educational attainment of parents and monthly domestic household income on the type of school of children.

1.12 Chapter 6 explores patterns of employment among children aged 15-17 and the monthly income from main employment and weekly usual hours of work.

1.13 Chapter 7 describes the child population in the context of families and households. Characteristics of parents living with child(ren) are discussed.

1.14 The geographical characteristics of children in Hong Kong are contained in Chapter 8. The geographical distribution and internal migration pattern of children are studied in detail.

代號

1.15 本刊物內各代號的含意如下：

-	零
..	不適用
N.A.	沒有數字
0.0	少於 0.05%

零的數字及數值小的數字

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

數字的捨入

1.17 與金額相關的統計數字進位至最接近的十位數。由於統計圖表內數字經四捨五入，分項總和未必與總數相等。

Symbols

1.15 The following symbols are used throughout the publication :

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

Nil figures and figures of small magnitude

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

Rounding of figures

1.17 All dollar values presented are rounded to the nearest ten. Figures in the tables and charts may not add up to the total due to rounding.

2 摘要

2.1 本報告的第 3 至第 8 章就兒童人口作出詳盡的分析。本章第 2.2 至 2.21 段概述重要結果。為方便參考，兒童的主要統計數字載列於第 9 至第 10 頁。本報告內所有分析，包括與全港人口的比較，並不包括外籍家庭傭工。

數目及結構

2.2 兒童人口在過去 30 年，即 1991 至 2021 年期間，下跌了 432 113 人，平均每年下跌 1.2%。在 2021 年，香港兒童的數目為 967 679 人。

2.3 兒童佔總人口的百分比在過去的 30 年間，由 1991 年的 24.9%，持續下跌至 2021 年的 13.6%。

2.4 兒童人口的性別比率是指男性人口數目與每千名女性人口相對的比率。兒童人口的性別比率在 2021 年為 1 059，而整體人口的性別比率則為 910。

人口特徵

2.5 兒童人口中在中國內地／澳門／台灣出生的人士，其所佔的百分比由 2011 年的 11.7% 下跌至 2021 年的 7.0%。

2.6 在 2021 年，兒童人口的種族結構與全港人口的相若。在 2021 年，兒童人口中 92.8% 為華人，這百分比較 2011 年的 95.3% 為低。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 人（4.7%）上升至 69 713 人（7.2%）。

2. Summary

2.1 Chapters 3-8 of this report provide a detailed analysis on the child population. Salient findings are highlighted in paragraphs 2.2 - 2.21 of this chapter. For ease of reference, key statistics of children are listed on pages 9 to 10. All analyses in this report, including the comparisons against the whole population, do not include foreign domestic helpers.

Size and structure

2.2 The child population decreased by 432 113 or at an average annual decline rate of 1.2% over the past 30 years (i.e. from 1991 to 2021). There were 967 679 children in Hong Kong in 2021.

2.3 The proportion of children to the total population dropped continuously from 24.9% in 1991 over the past 30 years to 13.6% in 2021.

2.4 The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 1 000 females in the population. The sex ratio of the child population in 2021 was 1 059, as compared with the overall sex ratio of 910.

Demographic characteristics

2.5 The proportion of children who were born in the mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan decreased from 11.7% in 2011 to 7.0% in 2021.

2.6 The ethnic composition of the child population was similar to that of the whole population in 2021. 92.8% of children were Chinese in 2021, which was lower than the corresponding percentage of 95.3% in 2011. Although the overall child population decreased in the past 10 years, the number of non-Chinese children increased from 50 741 (4.7%) to 69 713 (7.2%) in the same period.

2.7 能說普通話及英語（不論是作為慣用交談語言或是其他交談語言）的兒童人口比例，在過去 10 年均有所增加。2011 年的兒童當中分別只有 61.8% 及 61.0% 報稱能說普通話及英語，有關比例在 2021 年已分別上升至 69.9% 及 91.1%。

2.8 在 2021 年，有 96.1% 的兒童表示能閱讀中文，其次是英文（95.3%）、日本語（1.2%）、法語（0.8%）及韓國語（0.7%）。書寫能力與閱讀能力有密切關係，因此能書寫以上語言的兒童人口比例分布與能閱讀的相似。

2.9 此外，在 2021 年，有 60.9% 兒童報稱擁有「兩文三語」能力（即能同時閱讀及書寫中文和英文，並能說廣州話、普通話和英語），明顯高於 5 歲及以上全港人口的相應比例（39.4%）。

教育特徵

2.10 在 2021 年，3 至 5 歲兒童的就學比率為 88.4%，而 6 至 17 歲的兒童在 2021 年幾乎全部就學。

2.11 兒童的教育程度與其年齡高度相關，分別逾九成的 6 歲至 11 歲的兒童（91.4%）曾就讀小學或以上程度課程和 12-17 歲的兒童曾就讀中學或以上程度課程（90.8%）。

2.12 在 2021 年，於香港院校就讀全日制課程兒童當中，61.8% 在居住地區上課。居於元朗區的兒童於在同一區上課的比例最少（46.5%），其次為灣仔區（48.4%）和油尖旺區（51.5%）。

2.13 在 2021 年，32.1% 於香港院校就讀全日制課程的兒童主要是步行上學的。

2.7 The ability to speak Putonghua and English among the child population, either as the usual spoken language or as another spoken language, had increased over the past 10 years. The proportions of children who could speak Putonghua and English were 69.9% and 91.1% respectively in 2021, up from 61.8% and 61.0% respectively in 2011.

2.8 In 2021, 96.1% of the child population reported that they were able to read Chinese, followed by English (95.3%), Japanese (1.2%), French (0.8%) and Korean (0.7%). The ability to write is closely related to the ability to read. This explains why the distributions of proportion of the child population being able to read and write the above languages were similar to each other.

2.9 In addition, in 2021, 60.9% of the child population reported as being “biliterate and trilingual” (having the ability to read and write both Chinese and English, as well as speak Cantonese, Putonghua and English), significantly higher than the corresponding proportions for the whole population aged 5 and over (39.4%).

Educational characteristics

2.10 In 2021, for children aged 3-5, the school attendance rate was 88.4%. For children aged 6-17, school attendance was almost universal in 2021.

2.11 The educational attainment of children was highly dependent to their ages. 91.4% of children aged 6-11 and 90.8% of children aged 12-17 had attended primary and secondary education or above respectively.

2.12 In 2021, 61.8% of children attending full-time courses in educational institutions were studying in the area of residence. The proportion of children studying in the same district was the lowest for the Yuen Long district (46.5%), followed by the Wan Chai district (48.4%) and the Yau Tsim Mong district (51.5%).

2.13 In 2021, 32.1% of the children studying full-time courses in educational institutions in Hong Kong

另各有 16.6% 的兒童主要乘搭香港鐵路（本地線）及巴士上學。

經濟特徵

2.14 在 2021 年，有工作的 15 至 17 歲兒童的比例為 3.7%。兒童工作人口的每月主要職業收入在 2021 年的中位數為 4,510 元，比 2016 年的 5,370 元為低。這可能與同期間兒童的每周通常工作時數下降相關。

2.15 在 2021 年，兒童工作人口的每周通常工作時數的中位數為 25 小時，明顯低於全港工作人口的 44 小時。

住戶及房屋特徵

2.16 有兒童居住的家庭住戶的住戶人數分布與全港家庭住戶有頗大差異。有兒童居住的住戶人數一般較多，2021 年的平均住戶人數為 4.0 人，明顯高於全港家庭住戶的 2.7 人。

2.17 在 2021 年，96.6% 的兒童與父母同住。26.6% 的兒童與外籍家庭傭工同住。

2.18 有兒童居住的家庭住戶的居所樓面面積中位數為 44 平方米，高於全港家庭住戶的 40 平方米。

mainly walked to school. Another 16.6% each of the children mainly travelled by Mass Transit Railway (Local Line) and bus.

Economic characteristics

2.14 In 2021, the proportion of working children aged 15-17 was 3.7%. The median monthly income from main employment of the working children in 2021 was \$4,510, lower than the \$5,370 in 2016. This might be related to the decrease in weekly usual hours of work of the working children during the same period.

2.15 In 2021, the median weekly usual hours of work of working children was 25, which was much lower than that of the whole working population (44 hours).

Household and housing characteristics

2.16 The distribution of domestic households with children by household size was quite different from that of all domestic households in Hong Kong. The household size of domestic households with children was usually larger. In 2021, the average household size of domestic households with children was 4.0, which was notably higher than that of 2.7 for all domestic households in Hong Kong.

2.17 In 2021, 96.6% of children were living with parent(s). 26.6% of children were living with foreign domestic helpers.

2.18 The median floor area of accommodation of domestic households with children was 44 square metres, higher than that of all domestic households at 40 square metres.

地區特徵

2.19 在 2021 年，55.1% 的兒童居於新界，而居於九龍及香港島的分別佔 30.2% 及 14.7%。在整體人口中，居於新界、九龍及香港島的相應比例分別為 54.1%、30.3% 及 15.6%。

2.20 在 2021 年，在 18 個區議會分區當中，沙田區的兒童數目最多（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%）。

2.21 曾作內部遷移的 5 歲及以上兒童佔所有 5 歲及以上兒童的 13.9%，較整體 5 歲及以上人口的相應比例 11.0% 為高。在曾作內部遷移的兒童中，最大比例（23.9%）是從新界的新市鎮移居其他新市鎮。

Geographical characteristics

2.19 In 2021, 55.1% of children resided in the New Territories, while 30.2% and 14.7% in Kowloon and on Hong Kong Island respectively. The corresponding proportions of the whole population living in the New Territories, in Kowloon and on Hong Kong Island were 54.1%, 30.3% and 15.6% respectively.

2.20 In 2021, among the 18 District Council districts, the Sha Tin district had the largest proportion of children (9.7%), followed by the Yuen Long district (9.5%) and the Kwun Tong district (9.0%). On the other hand, the Wan Chai district had the smallest number of children (2.0%).

2.21 The proportion of children aged 5 and over who had internally migrated was 13.9%, which was higher than the corresponding proportion of 11.0% for the whole population aged 5 and over. Of those children who had internally migrated, the largest proportion (23.9%) had moved between new towns in the New Territories.

兒童人口的主要統計數字

Key statistics of the child population

	2011		2016		2021	
	兒童 Children	全港人口 Whole population	兒童 Children	全港人口 Whole population	兒童 Children	全港人口 Whole population
人口特徵 Demographic characteristics						
人口 Population	1 072 055	6 817 292	1 015 710	7 014 790	967 679	7 093 081
年齡組別 Age group						
0 – 2	150 129	..	162 779	..	128 234	..
3 – 5	149 870	..	182 122	..	153 562	..
6 – 11	312 441	..	329 786	..	352 521	..
12 – 17	459 615	..	341 023	..	333 362	..
前 5 年內平均每年增長率（百分率） Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)	-2.3	0.4	-1.1	0.6	-1.0	0.2
性別比率（每千名女性的男性人數） Sex ratio (number of males per 1 000 females)	1 070	939	1 068	925	1 059	910
教育特徵 Educational characteristics						
就學比率（百分比） School attendance rate (%)	97.2	..	97.5	..	97.3	..
經濟特徵 Economic characteristics						
有工作的 15 至 17 歲兒童比例（百分比） Proportion of children aged 15-17 who were working (%)	4.2	..	5.1	..	3.7	..
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	2,900	12,000	5,370	15,500	4,510	19,500
所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數（小時） Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment (hours)	N.A.	N.A.	30	44	25	44
住戶及房屋特徵 Household and housing characteristics						
按居住情況 ⁽¹⁾ 劃分的人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population by living arrangements ⁽¹⁾ (%)						
與父母同住 Living with parent(s)	97.4	38.3	97.0	37.1	96.6	35.2
非與父母同住 Not living with parent(s)	2.6	61.7	3.0	62.9	3.4	64.8
居所樓面面積中位數（平方米） ⁽²⁾ Median floor area of accommodation of (square metres) ⁽²⁾	N.A.	N.A.	44	40	44	40

兒童人口的主要統計數字（續） Key statistics of the child population (cont'd)

	2011		2016		2021	
	兒童 Children	全港人口 Whole population	兒童 Children	全港人口 Whole population	兒童 Children	全港人口 Whole population
地區特徵 Geographical characteristics						
按主要地區劃分的人口百分比分布 ⁽³⁾ Percentage distribution of population (%) by broad area ⁽³⁾						
香港島 Hong Kong Island	16.3	17.5	16.0	16.5	14.7	15.6
九龍 Kowloon	29.3	30.0	30.5	30.8	30.2	30.3
新界 New Territories	54.5	52.5	53.5	52.7	55.1	54.1

註釋：本報告內所有數字是指扣除外籍家庭傭工後編製的數字。

- (1) 數字只涵蓋居於家庭住戶的人口。
- (2) 數字只涵蓋居於家庭住戶，但不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。與其他住戶共同佔用的樓面面積亦不包括在內。兒童的數字為有兒童居住的家庭住戶的居所樓面面積中位數。
- (3) 數字指佔陸上人口的百分比。

Notes: Foreign domestic helpers are excluded from the compilation of all the figures in this report.

- (1) Figures cover population living in domestic households only.
- (2) Figures cover domestic households only but exclude domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels. Floor area of common area shared among households is also excluded. Figures for children refer to the median floor area of accommodation of domestic households with children.
- (3) Figures refer to the proportion to the land population.

3. 數目及結構

數目

3.1 兒童人口在過去 30 年，即 1991 年至 2021 年期間，下跌了 432 113 人，平均每年下跌 1.2%，而同期的全港人口則平均每年增長 0.8%。1991 年與 1996 年的兒童人口相若，分別為 1 399 792 人及 1 405 885 人，然後持續下跌至 2021 年的 967 679 人。（表 3.1）

表 3.1 1991 年至 2021 年的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）及平均每年增長率
Table 3.1 Number of children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) and average annual growth rate, 1991 to 2021

人口普查／ 中期人口統計 ⁽¹⁾ Population Census / By-census ⁽¹⁾	兒童 Children			全港人口 Whole population		
	數目 Number	與 5 年前 比較的轉變 Change over the past 5 years	前 5 年內平均 每年增長率 (百分率) Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)	數目 Number	與 5 年前 比較的轉變 Change over the past 5 years	前 5 年內平均 每年增長率 (百分率) Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)
1991	1 399 792	..	..	5 619 102 ⁽²⁾
1996	1 405 885	6 093	0.1	6 294 764	480 281 ⁽³⁾	1.7 ⁽³⁾
2001	1 374 697	- 31 188	-0.4	6 527 074	232 310	0.7
2006	1 207 166	- 167 531	-2.4	6 677 197	150 123	0.4
2011	1 072 055	- 135 111	-2.3	6 817 292	140 095	0.4
2016	1 015 710	- 56 345	-1.1	7 014 790	197 498	0.6
2021	967 679	- 48 031	-1.0	7 093 081	78 291	0.2
1991 - 2021	..	- 432 113 ⁽⁴⁾	-1.2 ⁽⁴⁾	..	1 473 979 ⁽⁴⁾	0.8 ⁽⁴⁾

註釋：(1) 1991 年的數字是根據在人口普查／中期人口統計時刻在香港的居民（包括暫時不在港的居民）的數目編製。而 1996 年及以後的數字則是根據「居住人口」的方法所編製。
 (2) 該數字包括在 1991 年 3 月進行的人口普查時暫時不在港的 151 833 名居民。
 (3) 該轉變／每年增長率是根據在人口普查／中期人口統計時刻在香港的居民（包括暫時不在港的居民）的數目編製。以這基礎計算的 1996 年中期人口統計時的人口數字為 6 099 383 人。
 (4) 1991 年至 2021 年間的轉變／每年增長率。

3. Size and Structure

Size

3.1 The child population decreased by 432 113 or at an average annual decline rate of 1.2% over the past 30 years (i.e. from 1991 to 2021), while the average annual growth rate of the whole population was 0.8% during the same period. The child population in 1991 (1 399 792) was similar to that in 1996 (1 405 885). Then, the child population dropped continuously to 967 679 in 2021. (Table 3.1)

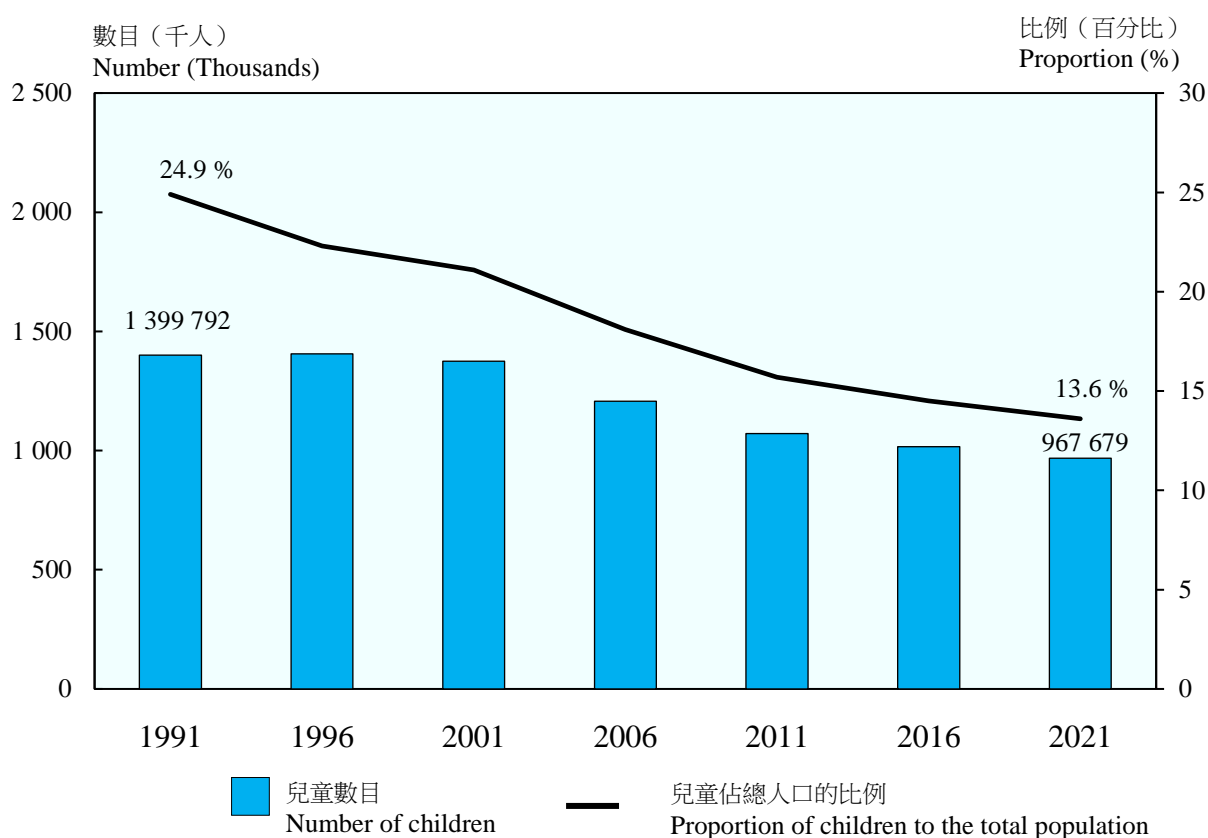
Notes: (1) Figures for 1991 are compiled based on residents present in Hong Kong at the census/by-census moment, including those who were temporarily away from Hong Kong. Figures for 1996 and after are compiled based on the “resident population” approach.
 (2) The figure includes 151 833 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1991 Census conducted in March 1991.
 (3) The change / average annual growth rate is derived based on residents present in Hong Kong at the census/by-census moment, including those who were temporarily away from Hong Kong. The population figure compiled on this basis at the 1996 Population By-census was 6 099 383.
 (4) Change / average annual growth rate during 1991 to 2021.

3.2 兒童佔總人口的百分比在過去的 30 年間，由 1991 年的 24.9% 持續下跌至 2021 年的 13.6%。這主要是由於本港的生育率持續下降。（圖 3.1）

3.2 The proportion of children to the total population dropped continuously from 24.9% in 1991 over the past 30 years to 13.6% in 2021, mainly because of the generally decreasing trend of fertility rate in Hong Kong. (Chart 3.1)

圖 3.1 1991 年至 2021 年的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）及比例

Chart 3.1 Number and proportion of children (excluding foreign domestic helpers), 1991-2021



年齡及性別結構

3.3 在 2021 年的兒童當中，0 歲至 5 歲的人士佔 29.2%、6 歲至 11 歲佔 36.4% 及 12 歲至 17 歲佔 34.4%。2011 年的相應比例分別為 28.0%、29.1% 及 42.9%。
(表 3.2)

3.4 兒童人口的性別結構可按性別比率顯示，性別比率是指男性人口數目與每千名女性人口相對的比率。兒童人口的性別比率在 2021 年為 1 059，而整體人口的性別比率則為 910。在各個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。
(表 3.2)

Age and sex structure

3.3 In 2021, 29.2% of children were aged 0-5, 36.4% aged 6-11 and 34.4% aged 12-17. The corresponding proportions in 2011 were 28.0%, 29.1% and 42.9% respectively. (Table 3.2)

3.4 The sex composition of the child population can be measured by the sex ratio, which is defined as the number of males per 1 000 females in the population. The sex ratio of the child population in 2021 was 1 059, as compared with the overall sex ratio of 910. The sex ratios of the child population across the age groups were all higher than 1 000, meaning that male children outnumbered female children across the age groups. (Table 3.2)

表 3.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）

Table 3.2 Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021

		2011		2016		2021	
性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
兒童 Children							
男 Male	0 – 2	78 202	14.1	84 672	16.1	65 947	13.3
	3 – 5	77 960	14.1	94 163	17.9	78 596	15.8
	6 – 11	161 634	29.2	170 405	32.5	181 769	36.5
	12 – 17	236 368	42.7	175 391	33.4	171 351	34.4
	小計 Sub-total	554 164	100.0	524 631	100.0	497 663	100.0
女 Female	0 – 2	71 927	13.9	78 107	15.9	62 287	13.3
	3 – 5	71 910	13.9	87 959	17.9	74 966	15.9
	6 – 11	150 807	29.1	159 381	32.5	170 752	36.3
	12 – 17	223 247	43.1	165 632	33.7	162 011	34.5
	小計 Sub-total	517 891	100.0	491 079	100.0	470 016	100.0
合計 Both sexes	0 – 2	150 129	14.0	162 779	16.0	128 234	13.3
	3 – 5	149 870	14.0	182 122	17.9	153 562	15.9
	6 – 11	312 441	29.1	329 786	32.5	352 521	36.4
	12 – 17	459 615	42.9	341 023	33.6	333 362	34.4
	總計 Total	1 072 055	100.0	1 015 710	100.0	967 679	100.0
全港人口 Whole population							
男 Male		3 300 538	48.4	3 371 476	48.1	3 380 104	47.7
女 Female		3 516 754	51.6	3 643 314	51.9	3 712 977	52.3
合計 Both sexes		6 817 292	100.0	7 014 790	100.0	7 093 081	100.0
				性別比率 ⁽¹⁾ Sex ratio ⁽¹⁾			
兒童 Children							
	0 – 2	1 087		1 084		1 059	
	3 – 5	1 084		1 071		1 048	
	6 – 11	1 072		1 069		1 065	
	12 – 17	1 059		1 059		1 058	
	合計 Overall	1 070		1 068		1 059	
全港人口 Whole population							
		939		925		910	

註釋：(1) 在各年齡組別中，男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。

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

4. 人口特徵

4. Demographic Characteristics

出生地點及在港居住年期

4.1 在過去 10 年，在香港出生的兒童比例由 2011 年的 84.8% 上升至 2021 年的 90.5%。另一方面，在中國內地／澳門／台灣出生的兒童比例則由 2011 年的 11.7% 下跌至 2021 年的 7.0%。

（表 4.1）

4.2 按年齡組別分析，在香港出生的兒童比例隨年齡下降。在 2021 年，約九成半的 0 歲至 5 歲的兒童在香港出生，而 6 歲至 11 歲的兒童和 12 歲至 17 歲的兒童的相應比例分別只有 90.5% 和 86.3%。

（表 4.1）

4.3 在 2021 年，在 6 至 11 歲的兒童當中，94.6% 在港居住 5 年或以上，較 2011 年的 92.4% 略高。而在 12 歲至 17 歲的兒童當中，93.8% 在港居住 7 年或以上，同樣亦較 2011 的 91.9% 略高。

（表 4.2）

Place of birth and duration of residence in Hong Kong

4.1 In the past 10 years, the proportion of children who were born in Hong Kong increased from 84.8% to 90.5%. On the other hand, that born in the mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan decreased from 11.7% in 2011 to 7.0% in 2021. (Table 4.1)

4.2 Analysed by age group, the proportion of children who were born in Hong Kong decreased with age. In 2021, about 95% of children aged 0-5 were born in Hong Kong, whereas the corresponding proportions for those aged 6-11 and 12-17 were only 90.5% and 86.3% respectively. (Table 4.1)

4.3 In 2021, 94.6% of children aged 6-11 had resided in Hong Kong for more than 5 years, which was slightly higher than the corresponding proportion in 2011 (92.4%). For those aged 12-17, 93.8% had resided in Hong Kong for more than 7 years, which was also slightly higher than the corresponding proportion in 2011 (91.9%). (Table 4.2)

表 4.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按出生地點及年齡組別劃分的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）

Table 4.1 Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by place of birth and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021

出生地點 Place of birth	年齡組別 Age group	2011		2016		2021	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
香港 Hong Kong	0 – 2	145 354	16.0	158 235	17.6	124 468	14.2
	3 – 5	139 203	15.3	170 018	18.9	144 642	16.5
	6 – 11	268 498	29.5	297 364	33.1	319 099	36.4
	12 – 17	356 472	39.2	273 834	30.4	287 738	32.8
	小計 ⁽¹⁾ Sub-total ⁽¹⁾	909 527 (84.8)	100.0	899 451 (88.6)	100.0	875 947 (90.5)	100.0
中國內地／ 澳門／台灣 The mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan	0 – 2	1 820	1.5	1 721	2.0	1 988	2.9
	3 – 5	5 769	4.6	7 467	8.5	5 790	8.6
	6 – 11	32 198	25.7	22 711	25.8	25 180	37.2
	12 – 17	85 588	68.3	56 137	63.8	34 654	51.3
	小計 ⁽¹⁾ Sub-total ⁽¹⁾	125 375 (11.7)	100.0	88 036 (8.7)	100.0	67 612 (7.0)	100.0
其他地方 Elsewhere	0 – 2	2 955	8.0	2 823	10.0	1 778	7.4
	3 – 5	4 898	13.2	4 637	16.4	3 130	13.0
	6 – 11	11 745	31.6	9 711	34.4	8 242	34.2
	12 – 17	17 555	47.3	11 052	39.2	10 970	45.5
	小計 ⁽¹⁾ Sub-total ⁽¹⁾	37 153 (3.5)	100.0	28 223 (2.8)	100.0	24 120 (2.5)	100.0
總計 Total	0 – 2	150 129	14.0	162 779	16.0	128 234	13.3
	3 – 5	149 870	14.0	182 122	17.9	153 562	15.9
	6 – 11	312 441	29.1	329 786	32.5	352 521	36.4
	12 – 17	459 615	42.9	341 023	33.6	333 362	34.4
	總計 ⁽¹⁾ Total ⁽¹⁾	1 072 055 (100.0)	100.0	1 015 710 (100.0)	100.0	967 679 (100.0)	100.0

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

表 4.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按在港居住年期及年齡組別劃分的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）

Table 4.2 Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by duration of residence in Hong Kong and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021

在港居住 年期（年） Duration of residence in Hong Kong (Year)	年齡組別 Age group	2011		2016		2021	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
<1	0 – 2	60 752	84.9	56 725	78.9	39 778	88.0
	3 – 5	3 802	5.3	5 584	7.8	1 682	3.7
	6 – 11	3 641	5.1	5 650	7.9	1 970	4.4
	12 – 17	3 372	4.7	3 920	5.5	1 791	4.0
	小計	71 567	100.0	71 879	100.0	45 221	100.0
	Sub-total						
1 - <2	0 – 2	50 146	81.0	56 017	81.4	44 078	85.6
	3 – 5	4 710	7.6	5 273	7.7	2 346	4.6
	6 – 11	3 838	6.2	4 250	6.2	2 987	5.8
	12 – 17	3 236	5.2	3 270	4.8	2 064	4.0
	小計	61 930	100.0	68 810	100.0	51 475	100.0
	Sub-total						
2 - <3	0 – 2	39 231	65.1	50 037	78.9	44 378	83.2
	3 – 5	12 625	20.9	5 135	8.1	2 854	5.4
	6 – 11	4 218	7.0	5 088	8.0	3 689	6.9
	12 – 17	4 214	7.0	3 185	5.0	2 392	4.5
	小計	60 288	100.0	63 445	100.0	53 313	100.0
	Sub-total						
3 - <4	3 – 5	48 112	80.5	51 909	85.0	47 752	86.8
	6 – 11	5 642	9.4	5 989	9.8	4 179	7.6
	12 – 17	6 019	10.1	3 166	5.2	3 088	5.6
	小計	59 773	100.0	61 064	100.0	55 019	100.0
	Sub-total						
4 - <5	3 – 5	45 843	78.4	57 086	86.2	50 345	83.0
	6 – 11	6 288	10.8	5 901	8.9	6 169	10.2
	12 – 17	6 305	10.8	3 228	4.9	4 177	6.9
	小計	58 436	100.0	66 215	100.0	60 691	100.0
	Sub-total						
5 - <6	3 – 5	34 778	61.1	57 135	86.2	48 583	85.0
	6 – 11	14 792	26.0	5 470	8.3	5 449	9.5
	12 – 17	7 375	13.0	3 644	5.5	3 154	5.5
	小計	56 945	100.0	66 249	100.0	57 186	100.0
	Sub-total						
6 - <7	6 – 11	45 999	87.0	56 806	93.3	56 117	93.5
	12 – 17	6 853	13.0	4 052	6.7	3 870	6.5
	小計	52 852	100.0	60 858	100.0	59 987	100.0
	Sub-total						
7 - <8	6 – 11	47 928	85.3	54 731	92.1	51 217	93.9
	12 – 17	8 230	14.7	4 721	7.9	3 315	6.1
	小計	56 158	100.0	59 452	100.0	54 532	100.0
	Sub-total						

表 4.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按在港居住年期及年齡組別劃分的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）（續）

Table 4.2 Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by duration of residence in Hong Kong and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021 (cont'd)

在港居住 年期（年） Duration of residence in Hong Kong (Year)	年齡組別 Age group	2011		2016		2021	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
8 - <9	6 - 11	46 104	86.2	51 909	93.6	57 844	95.4
	12 - 17	7 360	13.8	3 573	6.4	2 768	4.6
	小計	53 464	100.0	55 482	100.0	60 612	100.0
	Sub-total						
9 - <10	6 - 11	45 903	83.8	45 969	86.2	60 549	92.1
	12 - 17	8 870	16.2	7 362	13.8	5 160	7.9
	小計	54 773	100.0	53 331	100.0	65 709	100.0
	Sub-total						
10 - <11	6 - 11	51 682	81.2	45 958	88.2	58 470	94.7
	12 - 17	11 991	18.8	6 159	11.8	3 280	5.3
	小計	63 673	100.0	52 117	100.0	61 750	100.0
	Sub-total						
11 - <12	6 - 11	36 406	63.4	42 065	85.5	43 881	90.7
	12 - 17	20 993	36.6	7 151	14.5	4 502	9.3
	小計	57 399	100.0	49 216	100.0	48 383	100.0
	Sub-total						
12 - <13	12 - 17	58 096	100.0	47 728	100.0	48 329	100.0
	小計	58 096	100.0	47 728	100.0	48 329	100.0
	Sub-total						
13 - <14	12 - 17	60 021	100.0	48 063	100.0	55 712	100.0
	小計	60 021	100.0	48 063	100.0	55 712	100.0
	Sub-total						
14 - <15	12 - 17	66 499	100.0	46 546	100.0	54 152	100.0
	小計	66 499	100.0	46 546	100.0	54 152	100.0
	Sub-total						
15 - <16	12 - 17	67 346	100.0	50 664	100.0	49 121	100.0
	小計	67 346	100.0	50 664	100.0	49 121	100.0
	Sub-total						
16 - <17	12 - 17	63 499	100.0	47 545	100.0	44 726	100.0
	小計	63 499	100.0	47 545	100.0	44 726	100.0
	Sub-total						
17 - <18	12 - 17	49 336	100.0	47 046	100.0	41 761	100.0
	小計	49 336	100.0	47 046	100.0	41 761	100.0
	Sub-total						
總計 Total	0 - 2	150 129	14.0	162 779	16.0	128 234	13.3
	3 - 5	149 870	14.0	182 122	17.9	153 562	15.9
	6 - 11	312 441	29.1	329 786	32.5	352 521	36.4
	12 - 17	459 615	42.9	341 023	33.6	333 362	34.4
	總計 Total	1 072 055	100.0	1 015 710	100.0	967 679	100.0

種族

4.4 在 2021 年，兒童人口的種族結構與全港人口的相若。在 2021 年，兒童人口中 92.8% 為華人，這百分比較 2011 年的 95.3% 為低。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 人（4.7%）上升至 69 713 人（7.2%）。非華裔兒童中以南亞裔人士（包括印度人、巴基斯坦人、尼泊爾人、孟加拉人及斯里蘭卡人）居多，2021 年有 23 559 人，佔整體兒童人口的 2.4%。（表 4.3）

慣用交談語言

4.5 廣州話是兒童人口在家中最慣用的交談語言。在 2021 年，88.3% 的兒童報稱廣州話為他們在家中最慣用的交談語言。這比例略低於 5 歲及以上全港人口的相應比例（90.6%）。（表 4.4）

4.6 能說普通話及英語（不論是作為慣用交談語言或是其他交談語言）的兒童人口比例，在過去 10 年均有所增加。2011 年的兒童當中分別只有 61.8% 及 61.0% 報稱能說普通話及英語，有關比例在 2021 年已分別上升至 69.9% 及 91.1%。而能說普通話及英語的兒童比例亦較 5 歲及以上全港人口為高（其相應比例分別為 56.5% 及 57.7%）。（表 4.4）

Ethnicity

4.4 The ethnic composition of the child population was similar to that of the whole population in 2021. 92.8% of children were Chinese in 2021, which was lower than the corresponding percentage of 95.3% in 2011. Although the overall child population decreased in the past 10 years, the number of non-Chinese children increased from 50 741 (4.7%) to 69 713 (7.2%) in the same period. The largest non-Chinese ethnic group of children was South Asian (including Indian, Pakistani, Nepalese, Bangladeshi and Sri Lankan), with a population of 23 559 in 2021, constituting 2.4% of the overall child population. (Table 4.3)

Usual spoken language

4.5 Among the child population, Cantonese was the language most usually spoken at home, with 88.3% of the children reporting as such in 2021. This proportion was slightly lower than the corresponding proportion for the whole population aged 5 and over (90.6%). (Table 4.4)

4.6 The ability to speak Putonghua and English among the child population, either as the usual spoken language or as another spoken language, had increased over the past 10 years. The proportions of children who could speak Putonghua and English were 69.9% and 91.1% respectively in 2021, up from 61.8% and 61.0% respectively in 2011. The proportions of children who could speak Putonghua and English were also higher than the corresponding proportions for the whole population aged 5 and over, which were 56.5% and 57.7% respectively. (Table 4.4)

表 4.3 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按種族及年齡組別劃分的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）

Table 4.3 Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by ethnicity and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021

種族 Ethnicity	兒童數目 Number of children					全港人口 Whole population		
	年齡組別 Age group							
	0 – 2	3 – 5	6 – 11	12 – 17	總計 Total	(%)		(%)
2011								
華人 Chinese	140 017	141 373	295 149	444 775	1 021 314	95.3	6 620 270	97.1
南亞裔人士 ⁽¹⁾ South Asian ⁽¹⁾	3 615	3 225	7 030	5 001	18 871	1.8	62 389	0.9
其中 Of which:								
印度人 Indian	1 369	1 022	2 417	1 701	6 509	0.6	26 408	0.4
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	1 433	1 394	3 110	1 969	7 906	0.7	17 983	0.3
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	717	733	1 390	1 227	4 067	0.4	16 198	0.2
其他南亞裔人士 ⁽²⁾ Other South Asian ⁽²⁾	96	76	113	104	389	0.0	1 800	0.0
白人 White	2 719	1 868	3 411	2 501	10 499	1.0	55 226	0.8
菲律賓人 Filipino	468	593	1 112	1 273	3 446	0.3	15 489	0.2
日本人 Japanese	364	505	958	507	2 334	0.2	12 580	0.2
韓國人 Korean	193	210	314	329	1 046	0.1	5 191	0.1
其他亞洲人 Other Asian	328	125	330	642	1 425	0.1	16 456	0.2
其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	2 425	1 971	4 137	4 587	13 120	1.2	29 691	0.4
總計 Total	150 129	149 870	312 441	459 615	1 072 055	100.0	6 817 292	100.0
2016								
華人 Chinese	149 898	170 552	310 064	323 860	954 374	94.0	6 751 197	96.2
南亞裔人士 ⁽¹⁾ South Asian ⁽¹⁾	3 460	3 111	6 171	6 400	19 142	1.9	79 976	1.1
其中 Of which:								
印度人 Indian	1 385	1 350	2 305	2 219	7 259	0.7	32 935	0.5
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	859	933	2 298	2 508	6 598	0.6	18 094	0.3
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	1 010	756	1 412	1 551	4 729	0.5	25 044	0.4
其他南亞裔人士 ⁽²⁾ Other South Asian ⁽²⁾	206	72	156	122	556	0.1	3 903	0.1
白人 White	2 154	2 030	3 442	2 572	10 198	1.0	58 209	0.8
菲律賓人 Filipino	621	817	1 170	1 221	3 829	0.4	20 527	0.3
日本人 Japanese	396	327	689	398	1 810	0.2	9 976	0.1
韓國人 Korean	171	342	263	256	1 032	0.1	6 296	0.1
其他亞洲人 Other Asian	251	282	634	347	1 514	0.1	24 072	0.3
其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	5 828	4 661	7 353	5 969	23 811	2.3	64 537	0.9
總計 Total	162 779	182 122	329 786	341 023	1 015 710	100.0	7 014 790	100.0

表 4.3 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按種族及年齡組別劃分的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）（續）

Table 4.3 Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by ethnicity and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021 (cont'd)

種族 Ethnicity	兒童數目 Number of children					全港人口 Whole population		
	年齡組別 Age group							
	0 – 2	3 – 5	6 – 11	12 – 17	總計 Total	(%)	(%)	
2021								
華人 Chinese	116 059	142 250	328 109	311 548	897 966	92.8	6 791 737	95.8
南亞裔人士 ⁽¹⁾ South Asian ⁽¹⁾	3 391	3 698	8 702	7 768	23 559	2.4	96 493	1.4
其中 Of which:								
印度人 Indian	824	1 384	3 120	2 818	8 146	0.8	38 547	0.5
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	1 229	915	2 718	2 924	7 786	0.8	24 338	0.3
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	1 171	1 197	2 646	1 675	6 689	0.7	29 540	0.4
其他南亞裔人士 ⁽²⁾ Other South Asian ⁽²⁾	167	202	218	351	938	0.1	4 068	0.1
白人 White	1 928	1 927	3 822	3 271	10 948	1.1	61 582	0.9
菲律賓人 Filipino	295	534	1 360	1 717	3 906	0.4	26 157	0.4
日本人 Japanese	429	433	683	383	1 928	0.2	10 291	0.1
韓國人 Korean	76	165	717	396	1 354	0.1	8 700	0.1
其他亞洲人 Other Asian	418	383	641	517	1 959	0.2	30 392	0.4
其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	5 638	4 172	8 487	7 762	26 059	2.7	67 729	1.0
總計 Total	128 234	153 562	352 521	333 362	967 679	100.0	7 093 081	100.0

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，本報告內「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 report 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.

表 4.4 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按年齡組別劃分的兒童⁽¹⁾（不包括外籍家庭傭工）能說選定語言／方言的比例

Table 4.4 Proportion of children⁽¹⁾ (excluding foreign domestic helpers) able to speak selected languages/dialects by age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021

選定語言／方言 Selected language/ dialect	兒童比例（百分比） Proportion of Children (%)									5 歲及以上全港人口的比例 （百分比） Proportion of the whole population aged 5 and over (%)		
	作為慣用交談語言 As the usual spoken language			作為其他交談語言／方言 As another spoken language / dialect			總計 Total			作為慣用 交談語言 As the usual spoken language	作為其他 交談語言 ／方言 As another spoken language / dialect	總計 Total
	年齡組別 Age group			年齡組別 Age group			年齡組別 Age group					
	5 – 11	12 – 17	合計 Overall	5 – 11	12 – 17	合計 Overall	5 – 11	12 – 17	合計 Overall			
2011												
廣東話 Cantonese	90.7	93.6	92.4	6.0	4.6	5.2	96.8	98.3	97.6	91.5	5.9	97.4
普通話 Putonghua	1.4	0.9	1.1	53.5	66.4	60.7	54.9	67.3	61.8	1.4	48.1	49.5
其他中國方言 ⁽²⁾ Other Chinese dialects ⁽²⁾	1.4	2.1	1.8	5.1	7.0	6.2	6.5	9.2	8.0	4.2	13.4	17.5
英語 English	3.8	2.0	2.8	47.9	66.4	58.2	51.6	68.4	61.0	1.8	43.4	45.1
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	2.6	1.4	1.9	2.8	4.8	3.9	5.3	6.0	5.7	1.2	4.2	5.3
2016												
廣東話 Cantonese	89.1	91.1	90.0	6.6	6.1	6.4	95.7	97.2	96.4	91.4	5.3	96.7
普通話 Putonghua	3.2	1.7	2.5	57.7	67.6	62.2	60.8	69.3	64.7	1.9	48.8	50.6
其他中國方言 ⁽²⁾ Other Chinese dialects ⁽²⁾	1.3	2.0	1.6	5.7	7.4	6.5	7.0	9.4	8.1	3.3	13.3	16.5
英語 English	4.2	3.1	3.7	79.5	90.5	84.6	83.7	93.6	88.3	2.0	49.8	51.9
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.9	6.9	4.7	4.8	8.5	6.5	1.4	5.1	6.2
2021												
廣東話 Cantonese	88.0	88.6	88.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	95.4	96.0	95.6	90.6	5.4	96.0
普通話 Putonghua	3.6	3.2	3.4	60.9	73.3	66.5	64.5	76.5	69.9	2.3	54.1	56.5
其他中國方言 ⁽²⁾ Other Chinese dialects ⁽²⁾	1.0	1.7	1.4	5.1	7.2	6.1	6.1	8.9	7.3	3.0	11.3	14.1
英語 English	5.1	4.3	4.8	83.7	89.5	86.3	88.9	93.8	91.1	2.4	55.3	57.7
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	2.2	2.1	2.2	4.5	7.0	5.6	6.5	8.8	7.5	1.6	5.8	7.1

註釋：(1) 數字不包括失去語言能力的人士。

(2) 數字指能說表內沒有列出的語言／方言（作為慣用交談語言或其他交談語言／方言）的人士比例。一名人士能說除慣用交談語言外的語言／方言指該名人士說得最流利的三種（2011 年）或四種（2016 年及 2021 年）除慣用交談語言外的語言／方言。

Notes : (1) Figures exclude mute persons.

(2) Figures refer to the proportion of persons who were able to speak a language/dialect (either as the usual or another spoken language/dialect) not listed in the table. Language(s)/ dialect(s) other than the usual spoken language that a person could speak refers to the three (in 2011) or four (in 2016 and 2021) languages/dialects that the person was the most fluent in speaking in addition to his/her usual spoken language.

閱讀／書寫語言的能力

4.7 閱讀／書寫語言的能力是自 2016 年中期人口統計起增設的數據項目。若一名人士在日常生活中能夠閱讀以某種語言表達的簡單句子，則可算具備閱讀該種語言的能力。同樣地，若一名人士在日常生活中能夠以某種語言書寫簡單句子，則可算具備書寫該種語言的能力。

4.8 在 2021 年，有 96.1% 的兒童表示能閱讀中文，其次是英文（95.3%）、日本語（1.2%）、法語（0.8%）及韓國語（0.7%）。書寫能力與閱讀能力有密切關係，因此能書寫以上語言的兒童人口比例分布與能閱讀的相似。（表 4.5）

4.9 在 2021 年，比較 5 歲及以上全港人口能閱讀／書寫英文的比例（分別約 70%），兒童能閱讀／書寫英文的比例（分別超過 90%）明顯較高。（表 4.5）

4.10 此外，在 2021 年，有 60.9% 兒童報稱擁有「兩文三語」能力（即能同時閱讀及書寫中文和英文，並能說廣州話、普通話和英語），明顯高於 5 歲及以上全港人口的相應比例（39.4%）。（表 4.6）

Ability to read/ write languages

4.7 The ability to read/ write languages was a data topic newly included from the 2016 Population By-census. A person who can read a short and simple statement expressed in a certain language in everyday life was considered as being able to read that language. Similarly, a person who can write a short and simple statement in a certain language in everyday life was considered as being able to write that language.

4.8 In 2021, 96.1% of the child population reported that they were able to read Chinese, followed by English (95.3%), Japanese (1.2%), French (0.8%) and Korean (0.7%). The ability to write is closely related to the ability to read. This explains why the distributions of proportion of the child population being able to read and write the above languages were similar to each other. (Table 4.5)

4.9 In 2021, compared with the proportion of the whole population aged 5 and over who were able to read/ write English (about 70% respectively), the proportion of the child population who were able to read/ write English (over 90% respectively) was notably higher. (Table 4.5)

4.10 In addition, in 2021, 60.9% of the child population reported as being “biliterate and trilingual” (having the ability to read and write both Chinese and English, as well as speak Cantonese, Putonghua and English), significantly higher than the corresponding proportions for the whole population aged 5 and over (39.4%). (Table 4.6)

表 4.5 2016 年及 2021 年按年齡組別劃分的兒童（不包括外籍家庭傭工）能閱讀及書寫語言的比例
Table 4.5 Proportion of children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) able to read/ write selected languages by age group, 2016 and 2021

選定語言 Selected language	兒童比例（百分比） Proportion of children (%)						5 歲及以上全港人口的 比例（百分比） Proportion of the whole population aged 5 and over (%)	
	能閱讀語言 Ability to read language			能書寫語言 Ability to write language			能閱讀 語言 Ability to read language	能書寫 語言 Ability to write language
	年齡組別 Age group			年齡組別 Age group				
	5 – 11	12 – 17	合計 Overall	5 – 11	12 – 17	合計 Overall		
2016								
中文 Chinese	93.5	98.1	95.6	92.1	97.1	94.4	93.5	91.2
英文 English	93.2	97.9	95.4	91.7	96.4	93.9	67.5	65.3
日本語 Japanese	0.7	2.6	1.6	0.6	1.9	1.2	2.0	1.7
法語 French	0.5	1.5	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.7
韓國語 Korean	0.1	1.4	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.5
其他 Others	2.2	3.2	2.7	1.9	2.9	2.4	3.0	2.7
2021								
中文 Chinese	94.3	98.3	96.1	92.4	97.6	94.7	94.2	91.8
英文 English	93.7	97.1	95.3	91.4	95.4	93.2	70.0	67.1
日本語 Japanese	0.7	1.8	1.2	0.6	1.4	0.9	2.1	1.7
法語 French	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.8
韓國語 Korean	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6
其他 Others	2.8	4.3	3.5	2.4	3.7	3.0	3.8	3.4

表 4.6 2016 年及 2021 年按年齡組別劃分的兒童⁽¹⁾（不包括外籍家庭傭工）擁有「兩文三語」能力⁽²⁾的比例

Table 4.6 Proportion of children⁽¹⁾ (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being “biliterate and trilingual”⁽²⁾ by age group, 2016 and 2021

擁有「兩文三語」能力 Being "biliterate and trilingual"				
年份 Year	兒童比例（百分比） Proportion of children (%)		合計 Overall	5 歲及以上全港人口的比例（百分比） Proportion of the whole population aged 5 and over (%)
	年齡組別 Age group			
	5 – 11	12 – 17		
2016	53.4	65.4	59.0	35.5
2021	54.4	68.9	60.9	39.4

註釋：(1) 數字不包括失去語言能力的人士。

Notes : (1) Figures exclude mute persons.

(2) 「兩文三語」能力指能同時閱讀及書寫中文和英文，並能說廣州話、普通話和英語。

(2) “Biliterate and trilingual” refers to having the ability to read and write both Chinese and English, as well as speak Cantonese, Putonghua and English.

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5. 教育特徵

就學狀況

5.1 就學比率（即某年齡組別每 100 名人口中的全日制學生數目）是一個可顯示適齡入學人口接受教育機會的普遍程度的指標。在 2021 年，3 至 5 歲兒童的就學比率為 88.4%，顯示學前教育十分普遍，大部分家長均送子女進入學前教育機構，作為入讀小學的準備。（表 5.1）

5.2 由於本港 1971 年起實施 6 年強迫小學教育、1978 年起實施 9 年強迫教育（當中包括 3 年初中教育），及至 2008/09 學年起把免費教育延伸至公營中學（包括官立、資助及按額津貼學校）的高中年級（即為新學制學生提供 12 年免費教育），令 6 至 17 歲的兒童在 2021 年幾乎全部就學。（表 5.1）

教育程度

5.3 兒童的教育程度與其年齡高度相關。在 2021 年，91.4% 的 6 歲至 11 歲的兒童曾就讀小學或以上程度課程和 90.8% 的 12-17 歲的兒童曾就讀中學或以上程度課程。（表 5.2）

5. Educational Characteristics

School attendance

5.1 The school attendance rate (i.e. the number of full-time students per 100 persons in a particular age group) is a useful indicator of the prevalence of educational opportunities for the younger population who are at schooling ages. In 2021, for children aged 3-5, the school attendance rate was 88.4%, reflecting that most parents sent their children to preprimary institutions to prepare them for primary education. (Table 5.1)

5.2 With the implementation of 6-year compulsory primary education since 1971, an additional 3 years of compulsory lower secondary education since 1978 and the extension of free education to senior secondary education provided by public sector secondary schools (including government schools, aided schools and caput schools) starting from the 2008/09 school year (meaning 12 years of free education provided for students under the new academic structure), it is natural to see that for children aged 6-17, school attendance was almost universal in 2021. (Table 5.1)

Education attainment

5.3 The educational attainment of children was highly dependent to their ages. In 2021, 91.4% of children aged 6-11 had attended primary education or above and 90.8% of children aged 12-17 had attended secondary education or above. (Table 5.2)

表 5.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按年齡組別劃分的 3 歲及以上兒童（不包括外籍家庭傭工）就學比率⁽¹⁾
Table 5.1 School attendance rate⁽¹⁾ of children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) aged 3 and over by age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021

年齡組別 Age group	就學比率（百分比） School attendance rate (%)		
	2011	2016	2021
3 - 5 ⁽²⁾	91.3	92.5	88.4
6 - 11	100.0	100.0	100.0
12 - 17	97.1	97.8	98.5
合計 Overall	97.2	97.5	97.3

註釋：(1) 在有關年齡組別中，於學校或教育機構就讀全日制課程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。

Notes : (1) The percentage of population attending full-time courses in schools or 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).

表 5.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及年齡組別劃分的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）

Table 5.2 Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by educational attainment (highest level attended) and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021

教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (Highest level attended)	年齡組別 Age group				總計 Total
	0 - 2	3 - 5	6 - 11	12 - 17	
兒童數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number of children (% ⁽¹⁾)					
2011					
小學及以下 Primary and below					
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / Pre-primary	150 129 (100.0)	149 172 (99.5)	23 438 (7.5)	66 (0.0)	322 805 (30.1)
小學 Primary	-	698 (0.5)	287 378 (92.0)	42 234 (9.2)	330 310 (30.8)
小計 Sub-total	150 129 (100.0)	149 870 (100.0)	310 816 (99.5)	42 300 (9.2)	653 115 (60.9)
中學 Secondary					
初中 Lower secondary	-	-	1 625 (0.5)	235 734 (51.3)	237 359 (22.1)
高中 Upper secondary	-	-	-	173 558 (37.8)	173 558 (16.2)
小計 Sub-total	-	-	1 625 (0.5)	409 292 (89.1)	410 917 (38.3)
專上教育 Post-secondary	-	-	-	8 023 (1.7)	8 023 (0.7)
總計 Total	150 129 (100.0)	149 870 (100.0)	312 441 (100.0)	459 615 (100.0)	1 072 055 (100.0)
2016					
小學及以下 Primary and below					
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / Pre-primary	162 779 (100.0)	180 484 (99.1)	29 858 (9.1)	5 (0.0)	373 126 (36.7)
小學 Primary	-	1 638 (0.9)	298 399 (90.5)	31 399 (9.2)	331 436 (32.6)
小計 Sub-total	162 779 (100.0)	182 122 (100.0)	328 257 (99.5)	31 404 (9.2)	704 562 (69.4)
中學 Secondary					
初中 Lower secondary	-	-	1 529 (0.5)	169 836 (49.8)	171 365 (16.9)
高中 Upper secondary	-	-	-	138 329 (40.6)	138 329 (13.6)
小計 Sub-total	-	-	1 529 (0.5)	308 165 (90.4)	309 694 (30.5)
專上教育 Post-secondary	-	-	-	1 454 (0.4)	1 454 (0.1)
總計 Total	162 779 (100.0)	182 122 (100.0)	329 786 (100.0)	341 023 (100.0)	1 015 710 (100.0)

表 5.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及年齡組別劃分的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）（續）

Table 5.2 Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by educational attainment (highest level attended) and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021 (cont'd)

	年齡組別 Age group				總計 Total
	0 - 2	3 - 5	6 - 11	12 - 17	
教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (Highest level attended)	兒童數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number of children (% ⁽¹⁾)				
2021					
小學及以下 Primary and below					
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / Pre-primary	128 234 (100.0)	151 555 (98.7)	30 224 (8.6)	- -	310 013 (32.0)
小學 Primary	- -	2 007 (1.3)	319 774 (90.7)	30 513 (9.2)	352 294 (36.4)
小計 Sub-total	128 234 (100.0)	153 562 (100.0)	349 998 (99.3)	30 513 (9.2)	662 307 (68.4)
中學 Secondary					
初中 Lower secondary	- -	- -	2 523 (0.7)	182 090 (54.6)	184 613 (19.1)
高中 Upper secondary	- -	- -	- -	119 757 (35.9)	119 757 (12.4)
小計 Sub-total	- -	- -	2 523 (0.7)	301 847 (90.5)	304 370 (31.5)
專上教育 Post-secondary	- -	- -	- -	1 002 (0.3)	1 002 (0.1)
總計 Total	128 234 (100.0)	153 562 (100.0)	352 521 (100.0)	333 362 (100.0)	967 679 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在有關年齡組別的總計中所佔的百分比。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of the respective age groups.

學校類別

5.4 在 2021 年，79.2% 正就讀全日制的兒童於官立、資助及按位津貼學校就讀。
(表 5.3)

5.5 按家庭住戶每月收入分析，在就讀私立國際學校和本地私立學校的兒童當中，家庭住戶每月收入為 60,000 元或以上的分別佔 75.9% 及 69.9%，直接資助計劃學校的相應比例為 46.8%，而官立、資助及按位津貼學校的相應比例則為 20.3%。
(表 5.4)

5.6 按父母的教育程度分析，在就讀私立國際學校和本地私立學校的兒童當中，父母曾就讀專上教育課程的分別佔 91.7% 及 86.6%，直接資助計劃學校的相應比例為 67.6%，而官立、資助及按位津貼學校的相應比例則為 39.3%。
(表 5.5)

Type of school

5.4 In 2021, 79.2% of children attending full-time course in educational institutions in Hong Kong were attending government, aided and caput schools.
(Table 5.3)

5.5 Analysed by monthly domestic household income, 75.9% and 69.9% of children attending private international schools and local private schools were with monthly domestic household income of \$60,000 and above respectively. The corresponding proportion for children attending Direct Subsidy Scheme schools was 46.8%, while that for children attending government, aided and caput schools was 20.3%. (Table 5.4)

5.6 Analysed by educational attainment of parents, 91.7% and 86.6% of children attending private international schools and local private schools were with parents having attended post-secondary education respectively. The corresponding proportion for Direct Subsidy Scheme schools was 67.6%, while that for government, aided and caput schools was 39.3%. (Table 5.5)

表 5.3 2021 年按年齡組別及現正就讀的中小學的學校類別劃分的於香港院校就讀全日制課程的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）⁽¹⁾

Table 5.3 Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) attending full-time courses in educational institutions⁽¹⁾ in Hong Kong by age group and type of primary and secondary schools they were attending, 2021

	年齡組別 Age group		總計 Total
	6 - 11	12 - 17	
現正就讀的中小學的學校類別 Type of primary and secondary schools they were attending	兒童數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number of children (% ⁽²⁾)		
官立、資助及按位津貼學校 Government, aided and caput schools	256 347 (80.2)	249 472 (78.3)	505 819 (79.2)
直接資助計劃學校 Direct Subsidy Scheme schools	14 810 (4.6)	40 132 (12.6)	54 942 (8.6)
本地私立學校 Local private schools	26 259 (8.2)	8 390 (2.6)	34 649 (5.4)
私立國際學校 Private international schools	18 778 (5.9)	16 321 (5.1)	35 099 (5.5)
其他 Others	3 376 (1.1)	4 462 (1.4)	7 838 (1.2)
總計 Total	319 570 (100.0)	318 777 (100.0)	638 347 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 數字指在小學、中學就讀全日制課程的兒童。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在有關年齡組別的總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes : (1) Figures refer to children attending full-time courses in primary and secondary schools.

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

表 5.4 2021 年按現正就讀的中小學的學校類別及家庭住戶每月收入劃分的於香港院校就讀全日制課程的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）⁽¹⁾

Table 5.4 Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) attending full-time courses in educational institutions⁽¹⁾ in Hong Kong by type of primary and secondary schools they were attending and monthly domestic household income, 2021

家庭住戶每月收入 (港元) Monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	現正就讀的中小學的學校類別 Type of primary and secondary schools they were attending					
	官立、資助及 按位津貼學校	直接資助計劃 學校	本地私立學校	私立國際學校	其他	總計
	Government, aided and caput schools	Direct Subsidy Scheme schools	Local private schools	Private international schools	Others	Total
	兒童數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number of children (% ⁽²⁾)					
< 2,000	16 260 (3.2)	1 285 (2.3)	375 (1.1)	389 (1.1)	137 (2.1)	18 446 (2.9)
2,000 – 3,999	4 769 (0.9)	280 (0.5)	168 (0.5)	51 (0.1)	160 (2.4)	5 428 (0.9)
4,000 – 5,999	5 680 (1.1)	445 (0.8)	333 (1.0)	516 (1.4)	111 (1.7)	7 085 (1.1)
6,000 – 7,999	6 666 (1.3)	366 (0.7)	168 (0.5)	236 (0.7)	95 (1.4)	7 531 (1.2)
8,000 – 9,999	10 173 (2.0)	709 (1.3)	236 (0.7)	163 (0.5)	275 (4.1)	11 556 (1.8)
10,000 – 14,999	45 680 (9.0)	2 347 (4.3)	922 (2.7)	643 (1.8)	779 (11.7)	50 371 (7.9)
15,000 – 19,999	51 954 (10.3)	2 966 (5.4)	656 (1.9)	593 (1.7)	878 (13.2)	57 047 (8.9)
20,000 – 24,999	60 044 (11.9)	3 471 (6.3)	782 (2.2)	1 098 (3.1)	620 (9.3)	66 015 (10.4)
25,000 – 29,999	46 509 (9.2)	2 807 (5.1)	684 (2.0)	640 (1.8)	637 (9.6)	51 277 (8.0)
30,000 – 39,999	72 640 (14.4)	5 059 (9.2)	1 965 (5.6)	1 218 (3.4)	752 (11.3)	81 634 (12.8)
40,000 – 59,999	82 269 (16.3)	9 482 (17.3)	4 167 (12.0)	3 070 (8.6)	866 (13.1)	99 854 (15.7)
60,000 – 79,999	40 029 (7.9)	6 472 (11.8)	4 635 (13.3)	3 381 (9.4)	458 (6.9)	54 975 (8.6)
80,000 – 99,999	23 444 (4.6)	5 017 (9.1)	4 190 (12.0)	3 097 (8.7)	252 (3.8)	36 000 (5.6)
≥ 100,000	39 250 (7.8)	14 180 (25.8)	15 503 (44.6)	20 698 (57.8)	614 (9.3)	90 245 (14.2)
總計 Total	505 367 (100.0)	54 886 (100.0)	34 784 (100.0)	35 793 (100.0)	6 634 (100.0)	637 464 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 數字指在小學、中學就讀全日制課程的兒童。

Notes : (1) Figures refer to children attending full-time courses in primary and secondary schools.

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在有關中小學的學校類別的總計中所佔的百分比。

(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of respective type of primary and secondary schools.

表 5.5 2021 年按現正就讀的中小學的學校類別及父母⁽¹⁾的教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的於香港院校就讀全日制課程的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）⁽²⁾
Table 5.5 Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) attending full-time courses in educational institutions⁽²⁾ in Hong Kong by type of primary and secondary schools they were attending and educational attainment (highest level attended) of parents⁽¹⁾, 2021

父母的教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (highest level attended) of parents	現正就讀的中小學的學校類別 Type of primary and secondary schools they were attending					總計 Total
	官立、資助及 按位津貼學校	直接資助計劃 學校	本地私立學校	私立國際學校	其他	
	Government, aided and caput schools	Direct Subsidy Scheme schools	Local private schools	Private international schools	Others	
			兒童數目（百分比 ⁽³⁾ ） Number of children (% ⁽³⁾)			
小學及以下 Primary and below	16 469 (3.4)	700 (1.3)	146 (0.4)	129 (0.4)	320 (5.0)	17 764 (2.9)
中學 Secondary						
初中 Lower secondary	91 654 (18.9)	3 512 (6.6)	490 (1.4)	403 (1.1)	1 353 (21.2)	97 412 (15.8)
高中 Upper secondary	186 237 (38.4)	13 109 (24.5)	3 990 (11.6)	2 391 (6.8)	2 071 (32.4)	207 798 (33.8)
小計 Sub-total	277 891 (57.3)	16 621 (31.1)	4 480 (13.0)	2 794 (7.9)	3 424 (53.6)	305 210 (49.6)
專上教育 Post-secondary	190 949 (39.3)	36 152 (67.6)	29 780 (86.6)	32 295 (91.7)	2 645 (41.4)	291 821 (47.5)
總計 Total	485 309 (100.0)	53 473 (100.0)	34 406 (100.0)	35 218 (100.0)	6 389 (100.0)	614 795 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 「父母」指與 18 歲以下子女住在同一住戶內的父母。
 (2) 數字指在小學、中學就讀全日制課程的兒童。
 (3) 括號內的數字顯示在有關中小學的學校類別的總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes : (1) "Parents" refer to parents living with child(ren) aged under 18 in the same household.
 (2) Figures refer to children attending full-time courses in primary and secondary schools.
 (3) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of respective type of primary and secondary schools.

上課地點

5.7 在 2021 年，於香港院校就讀全日制課程兒童當中，61.8% 在居住地區上課。居於元朗區的兒童於在同一區上課的比例最少（46.5%），其次為灣仔區（48.4%）和油尖旺區（51.5%）。（表 5.6）

5.8 按居住地區和年齡組別作進一步分析，各區的 12 歲至 17 歲兒童同一區上課的比例普遍較當區較年幼的兒童為低，最低比例的為灣仔區（38.3%），其次為中西區（39.2%）和元朗區（40.4%）。（表 5.6）

Place of study

5.7 In 2021, 61.8% of children attending full-time courses in educational institutions were studying in the area of residence. The proportion of children studying in the same district was the lowest for the Yuen Long district (46.5%), followed by the Wan Chai district (48.4%) and the Yau Tsim Mong district (51.5%). (Table 5.6)

5.8 Further analysed by area of residence and age group, the proportions of children studying in the same district were generally lowered for those aged 12-17 than those of younger children. The lowest proportion was in the Wan Chai district (38.3%), followed by the Central and Western district (39.2%) and the Yuen Long district (40.4%). (Table 5.6)

表 5.6 2021 年按居住地區、是否在同一區內上課及年齡組別劃分的於香港院校就讀全日制課程的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）⁽¹⁾

Table 5.6 Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) attending full-time courses in educational institutions⁽¹⁾ in Hong Kong by area of residence, whether studying in the same district and age group, 2021

居住地區 Area of residence	在同一區上課 ⁽²⁾ Studying in the same district ⁽²⁾				非同一區上課 Not studying in the same district			
	年齡組別 Age group			小計 Sub-total	年齡組別 Age group			小計 Sub-total
	3 - 5	6 - 11	12 - 17		3 - 5	6 - 11	12 - 17	
	兒童數目（百分比 ⁽³⁾ ） Number of children (% ⁽³⁾)							
香港島 Hong Kong Island								
中西區 Central & Western	2 869 (69.9)	7 334 (69.9)	3 273 (39.2)	13 476 (58.7)	1 236 (30.1)	3 161 (30.1)	5 078 (60.8)	9 475 (41.3)
灣仔 Wan Chai	1 739 (58.3)	3 793 (52.1)	2 122 (38.3)	7 654 (48.4)	1 246 (41.7)	3 482 (47.9)	3 421 (61.7)	8 149 (51.6)
東區 Eastern	6 428 (75.4)	16 146 (71.4)	12 538 (60.9)	35 112 (67.9)	2 095 (24.6)	6 468 (28.6)	8 059 (39.1)	16 622 (32.1)
南區 Southern	2 694 (61.2)	8 297 (67.8)	6 526 (61.7)	17 517 (64.3)	1 705 (38.8)	3 949 (32.2)	4 053 (38.3)	9 707 (35.7)
小計 Sub-total	13 730 (68.6)	35 570 (67.6)	24 459 (54.3)	73 759 (62.7)	6 282 (31.4)	17 060 (32.4)	20 611 (45.7)	43 953 (37.3)
九龍 Kowloon								
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	3 538 (54.9)	8 453 (56.0)	5 222 (43.9)	17 213 (51.5)	2 907 (45.1)	6 638 (44.0)	6 683 (56.1)	16 228 (48.5)
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	5 357 (65.9)	14 716 (67.8)	10 522 (55.0)	30 595 (62.5)	2 774 (34.1)	6 977 (32.2)	8 622 (45.0)	18 373 (37.5)
九龍城 Kowloon City	6 730 (80.1)	16 231 (72.7)	11 524 (60.8)	34 485 (69.4)	1 673 (19.9)	6 083 (27.3)	7 431 (39.2)	15 187 (30.6)
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	3 785 (65.4)	10 431 (65.7)	9 725 (56.0)	23 941 (61.3)	2 002 (34.6)	5 453 (34.3)	7 644 (44.0)	15 099 (38.7)
觀塘 Kwun Tong	8 019 (73.0)	21 545 (69.7)	17 383 (52.6)	46 947 (62.7)	2 966 (27.0)	9 359 (30.3)	15 663 (47.4)	27 988 (37.3)
小計 Sub-total	27 429 (69.0)	71 376 (67.4)	54 376 (54.1)	153 181 (62.3)	12 322 (31.0)	34 510 (32.6)	46 043 (45.9)	92 875 (37.7)

表 5.6 2021 年按居住地區、是否在同一區內上課及年齡組別劃分的於香港院校就讀全日制課程的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）⁽¹⁾（續）

Table 5.6 Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) attending full-time courses in educational institutions⁽¹⁾ in Hong Kong by area of residence, whether studying in the same district and age group, 2021 (cont'd)

居住地區 Area of residence	在同一區上課 ⁽²⁾ Studying in the same district ⁽²⁾				非同一區上課 Not studying in the same district			
	年齡組別 Age group			小計 Sub-total	年齡組別 Age group			小計 Sub-total
	3 - 5	6 - 11	12 - 17		3 - 5	6 - 11	12 - 17	
	兒童數目（百分比 ⁽³⁾ ） Number of children (% ⁽³⁾)							
新界 New Territories								
葵青 Kwai Tsing	5 293 (65.7)	13 789 (65.2)	12 746 (57.9)	31 828 (62.1)	2 763 (34.3)	7 365 (34.8)	9 267 (42.1)	19 395 (37.9)
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	4 547 (66.1)	9 549 (59.8)	6 893 (49.9)	20 989 (57.2)	2 327 (33.9)	6 431 (40.2)	6 928 (50.1)	15 686 (42.8)
屯門 Tuen Mun	7 990 (87.2)	19 975 (85.9)	16 315 (78.6)	44 280 (83.3)	1 177 (12.8)	3 270 (14.1)	4 433 (21.4)	8 880 (16.7)
元朗 Yuen Long	6 683 (51.1)	16 175 (50.4)	11 897 (40.4)	34 755 (46.5)	6 386 (48.9)	15 949 (49.6)	17 587 (59.6)	39 922 (53.5)
北區 North	3 903 (71.2)	9 334 (66.2)	8 575 (58.4)	21 812 (63.7)	1 581 (28.8)	4 762 (33.8)	6 113 (41.6)	12 456 (36.3)
大埔 Tai Po	4 264 (70.8)	10 593 (72.7)	7 150 (58.2)	22 007 (66.9)	1 759 (29.2)	3 982 (27.3)	5 137 (41.8)	10 878 (33.1)
沙田 Sha Tin	8 655 (67.8)	24 575 (68.3)	17 503 (56.7)	50 733 (63.7)	4 115 (32.2)	11 422 (31.7)	13 388 (43.3)	28 925 (36.3)
西貢 Sai Kung	6 064 (63.3)	13 585 (57.4)	10 252 (48.9)	29 901 (55.2)	3 519 (36.7)	10 080 (42.6)	10 715 (51.1)	24 314 (44.8)
離島 Islands	2 794 (73.4)	6 548 (64.7)	4 203 (46.4)	13 545 (58.9)	1 012 (26.6)	3 578 (35.3)	4 860 (53.6)	9 450 (41.1)
小計 Sub-total	50 193 (67.1)	124 123 (65.0)	95 534 (54.9)	269 850 (61.4)	24 639 (32.9)	66 839 (35.0)	78 428 (45.1)	169 906 (38.6)
陸上總計 Land Total	91 352 (67.9)	231 069 (66.1)	174 369 (54.6)	496 790 (61.8)	43 243 (32.1)	118 409 (33.9)	145 082 (45.4)	306 734 (38.2)

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

(2) 同一區上課及居住的兒童包括(a)在香港島或九龍居住並在同一區議會分區內上課的人士，(b)在新市鎮居住並在同一新市鎮上課的人士，及(c)在新界其他地方居住並在同一區議會分區非新市鎮地區內上課的人士。

(3) 括號內的數字顯示在有關居住地區及年齡組別的總計中所佔的百分比。

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

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

(3) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of the respective areas of residence and age groups.

前赴上課地點的交通方式

5.9 在 2021 年，32.1% 於香港院校就讀全日制課程的兒童主要是步行上學的。另各有 16.6% 的兒童主要乘搭香港鐵路（本地線）及巴士上學。（表 5.7）

5.10 不同年齡組別的兒童採用不同的交通方式上學。在 2021 年，44.2% 的 3 歲至 5 歲學生及 36.0% 的 6 歲至 11 歲兒童主要是步行上學。在 12 歲至 17 歲兒童方面，主要乘搭香港鐵路（本地線）和巴士上學的比例分別為 26.7% 及 24.2%。（表 5.7）

5.11 按居住地區分析，居於九龍和新市鎮的兒童前赴上課地點的主要交通方式的比例分布和整體兒童的相若。居於香港島（24.0%）的兒童則較整體（15.3%）傾向主要乘搭校巴上學，而主要步行上學（24.0%）的則較整體少（32.1%）。而居於新界其他地區及水上的兒童的主要交通方式和整體的分別較大，主要步行上學的兒童比例只有 14.0%，而主要乘搭私家車／客貨車上學的兒童比例則高達 22.6%。（表 5.8）

5.12 在 2021 年，79.5% 的兒童採用一種交通方式上學。按年齡組別分析，3 歲至 5 歲的兒童中的相應比例最高（85.8%），而 12-17 歲的兒童的相應比例則最低（72.6%）。（表 5.9）

Mode of transport to place of study

5.9 In 2021, 32.1% of the children studying full-time courses in educational institutions in Hong Kong mainly walked to school. Another 16.6% each of the children mainly travelled by Mass Transit Railway (Local Line) and bus. (Table 5.7)

5.10 The mode of transport used by varied among children of different age groups. In 2021, 44.2% of children aged 3-5 and 36.0% of children aged 6-11 mainly walked to school. For children aged 12-17, the proportions of them mainly travelling to school by Mass Transit Railway (Local line) and bus were 26.7% and 24.2% respectively. (Table 5.7)

5.11 Analysed by area of residence, the distributions of proportion by main mode of transports to place of study for children living in Kowloon and New Towns were similar to the overall distribution for children. As for children living on Hong Kong Island, the proportion (24.0%) of them mainly travelling by school bus was higher than that of overall children (15.3%), while the proportion (24.0%) of them walked to school was lower than that of overall (32.1%). As for children living in other areas in the New Territories and marine, the proportion distribution by main mode of transports were quite different from that of overall. Only 14.0% of children living there mainly walked to school, while as many as 22.6% of them mainly travelled to school by private car / passenger van. (Table 5.8)

5.12 In 2021, 79.5% of children travelled to school using only one mode of transport. Analysed by age group, those aged 3-5 had the highest proportion (85.8%), while those aged 12-17 the lowest (72.6%). (Table 5.9)

表 5.7 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按前赴上課地點的交通方式及年齡組別劃分的於香港院校就讀全日制課程的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）⁽¹⁾

Table 5.7 Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) attending full-time courses in educational institutions⁽¹⁾ in Hong Kong by mode of transport to place of study and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021

交通方式 Mode of transport	前赴上課地點的交通方式 Mode of transport to place of study							
	作為主要方式 As main mode				作為輔助方式 As supplementary mode			
	年齡組別 Age group				年齡組別 Age group			
	小計 Sub-total				小計 Sub-total			
	3 - 5	6 - 11	12 - 17	兒童數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number of children (%)	3 - 5	6 - 11	12 - 17	兒童數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number of children (%)
2011								
步行 On foot only	59 476 (44.5)	126 499 (40.9)	122 578 (28.3)	308 553 (35.2)	..	..	..	..
香港鐵路（本地線 ⁽³⁾ ） Mass Transit Railway (Local line ⁽³⁾)	8 081 (6.0)	15 936 (5.2)	79 575 (18.4)	103 592 (11.8)	3 208 (2.4)	8 297 (2.7)	31 397 (7.3)	42 902 (4.9)
巴士 ⁽⁴⁾ Bus ⁽⁴⁾	12 599 (9.4)	28 092 (9.1)	107 565 (24.8)	148 256 (16.9)	3 612 (2.7)	10 131 (3.3)	32 532 (7.5)	46 275 (5.3)
校車 ⁽⁵⁾ School bus ⁽⁵⁾	35 121 (26.3)	100 823 (32.6)	26 852 (6.2)	162 796 (18.6)	1 262 (0.9)	4 431 (1.4)	2 688 (0.6)	8 381 (1.0)
公共小巴 ⁽⁶⁾ Public light bus ⁽⁶⁾	6 892 (5.2)	11 176 (3.6)	46 450 (10.7)	64 518 (7.4)	3 755 (2.8)	9 953 (3.2)	37 701 (8.7)	51 409 (5.9)
私家車／客貨車 Private car / Passenger van	6 459 (4.8)	15 689 (5.1)	14 316 (3.3)	36 464 (4.2)	1 166 (0.9)	3 885 (1.3)	4 674 (1.1)	9 725 (1.1)
香港鐵路（輕鐵） Mass Transit Railway (Light Rail)	2 373 (1.8)	5 566 (1.8)	23 494 (5.4)	31 433 (3.6)	742 (0.6)	1 489 (0.5)	5 953 (1.4)	8 184 (0.9)
屋邨巴士 Residential coach service	836 (0.6)	1 302 (0.4)	3 286 (0.8)	5 424 (0.6)	319 (0.2)	733 (0.2)	2 959 (0.7)	4 011 (0.5)
的士 Taxi	912 (0.7)	1 797 (0.6)	2 933 (0.7)	5 642 (0.6)	2 285 (1.7)	6 338 (2.1)	13 230 (3.1)	21 853 (2.5)
小輪／船艇 Ferry / Vessel	236 (0.2)	659 (0.2)	1 668 (0.4)	2 563 (0.3)	43 (0.0)	82 (0.0)	286 (0.1)	411 (0.0)
其他 Others	799 (0.6)	1 417 (0.5)	4 202 (1.0)	6 418 (0.7)	380 (0.3)	1 029 (0.3)	2 679 (0.6)	4 088 (0.5)
總計 Total	133 784 (100.0)	308 956 (100.0)	432 919 (100.0)	875 659 (100.0)				

表 5.7 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按前赴上課地點的交通方式及年齡組別劃分的於香港院校就讀全日制課程的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）⁽¹⁾（續）

Table 5.7 Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) attending full-time courses in educational institutions⁽¹⁾ in Hong Kong by mode of transport to place of study and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021 (cont'd)

交通方式 Mode of transport	前赴上課地點的交通方式 Mode of transport to place of study							
	作為主要方式 As main mode				作為輔助方式 As supplementary mode			
	年齡組別 Age group				年齡組別 Age group			
	小計 Sub-total				小計 Sub-total			
	3 - 5	6 - 11	12 - 17	兒童數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number of children (% ⁽²⁾)	3 - 5	6 - 11	12 - 17	兒童數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number of children (% ⁽²⁾)
2016								
步行 On foot only	62 546 (37.9)	123 842 (38.4)	86 854 (27.0)	273 242 (33.7)	..	..	..	..
香港鐵路（本地線 ⁽³⁾ ） Mass Transit Railway (Local line ⁽³⁾)	13 989 (8.5)	26 331 (8.2)	72 302 (22.5)	112 622 (13.9)	5 276 (3.2)	10 865 (3.4)	19 687 (6.1)	35 828 (4.4)
巴士 ⁽⁴⁾ Bus ⁽⁴⁾	18 750 (11.4)	35 485 (11.0)	74 443 (23.1)	128 678 (15.9)	5 821 (3.5)	12 204 (3.8)	24 981 (7.8)	43 006 (5.3)
校車 ⁽⁵⁾ School bus ⁽⁵⁾	39 686 (24.1)	86 643 (26.8)	18 427 (5.7)	144 756 (17.9)	1 175 (0.7)	4 075 (1.3)	1 634 (0.5)	6 884 (0.9)
公共小巴 ⁽⁶⁾ Public light bus ⁽⁶⁾	9 449 (5.7)	14 336 (4.4)	31 049 (9.6)	54 834 (6.8)	5 885 (3.6)	11 592 (3.6)	27 986 (8.7)	45 463 (5.6)
私家車／客貨車 Private car / Passenger van	11 202 (6.8)	21 850 (6.8)	12 817 (4.0)	45 869 (5.7)	2 878 (1.7)	6 361 (2.0)	5 337 (1.7)	14 576 (1.8)
香港鐵路（輕鐵） Mass Transit Railway (Light Rail)	4 707 (2.9)	8 127 (2.5)	18 320 (5.7)	31 154 (3.8)	1 140 (0.7)	1 753 (0.5)	2 989 (0.9)	5 882 (0.7)
屋邨巴士 Residential coach service	1 196 (0.7)	901 (0.3)	3 094 (1.0)	5 191 (0.6)	406 (0.2)	964 (0.3)	1 936 (0.6)	3 306 (0.4)
的士 Taxi	1 297 (0.8)	1 788 (0.6)	1 524 (0.5)	4 609 (0.6)	4 732 (2.9)	9 811 (3.0)	11 721 (3.6)	26 264 (3.2)
小輪／船艇 Ferry / Vessel	212 (0.1)	576 (0.2)	1 129 (0.4)	1 917 (0.2)	100 (0.1)	170 (0.1)	282 (0.1)	552 (0.1)
其他 Others	1 808 (1.1)	2 990 (0.9)	2 046 (0.6)	6 844 (0.8)	604 (0.4)	1 081 (0.3)	2 140 (0.7)	3 825 (0.5)
總計 Total	164 842 (100.0)	322 869 (100.0)	322 005 (100.0)	809 716 (100.0)				

表 5.7 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按前赴上課地點的交通方式及年齡組別劃分的於香港院校就讀全日制課程的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）⁽¹⁾（續）

Table 5.7 Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) attending full-time courses in educational institutions⁽¹⁾ in Hong Kong by mode of transport to place of study and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021 (cont'd)

交通方式 Mode of transport	前赴上課地點的交通方式 Mode of transport to place of study							
	作為主要方式 As main mode				作為輔助方式 As supplementary mode			
	年齡組別 Age group				年齡組別 Age group			
	小計 Sub-total				小計 Sub-total			
	3 - 5	6 - 11	12 - 17	Sub-total	3 - 5	6 - 11	12 - 17	Sub-total
	兒童數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number of children (% ⁽²⁾)							
2021								
步行	59 431	125 945	72 223	257 599	..	..	..	..
On foot only	(44.2)	(36.0)	(22.6)	(32.1)	..	..	..	..
香港鐵路（本地線 ⁽³⁾ ）	11 830	36 495	85 162	133 487	5 135	15 971	26 156	47 262
Mass Transit Railway (Local line ⁽³⁾)	(8.8)	(10.4)	(26.7)	(16.6)	(3.8)	(4.6)	(8.2)	(5.9)
巴士 ⁽⁴⁾	12 915	43 159	77 376	133 450	5 474	17 992	30 956	54 422
Bus ⁽⁴⁾	(9.6)	(12.3)	(24.2)	(16.6)	(4.1)	(5.1)	(9.7)	(6.8)
校車 ⁽⁵⁾	25 341	80 804	16 748	122 893	1 113	3 927	1 454	6 494
School bus ⁽⁵⁾	(18.8)	(23.1)	(5.2)	(15.3)	(0.8)	(1.1)	(0.5)	(0.8)
公共小巴 ⁽⁶⁾	6 726	16 370	27 936	51 032	5 008	14 678	27 469	47 155
Public light bus ⁽⁶⁾	(5.0)	(4.7)	(8.7)	(6.4)	(3.7)	(4.2)	(8.6)	(5.9)
私家車／客貨車	11 767	30 256	15 901	57 924	2 391	7 346	6 435	16 172
Private car / Passenger van	(8.7)	(8.7)	(5.0)	(7.2)	(1.8)	(2.1)	(2.0)	(2.0)
香港鐵路（輕鐵）	2 969	9 088	16 379	28 436	906	2 520	4 057	7 483
Mass Transit Railway (Light Rail)	(2.2)	(2.6)	(5.1)	(3.5)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(1.3)	(0.9)
屋邨巴士	1 139	1 548	3 084	5 771	371	1 128	2 581	4 080
Residential coach service	(0.8)	(0.4)	(1.0)	(0.7)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.8)	(0.5)
的士	1 020	2 433	1 499	4 952	4 836	11 506	10 077	26 419
Taxi	(0.8)	(0.7)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(3.6)	(3.3)	(3.2)	(3.3)
小輪／船艇	178	580	1 205	1 963	427	745	968	2 140
Ferry / Vessel	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.3)
其他	1 287	2 845	1 958	6 090	437	1 750	2 309	4 496
Others	(1.0)	(0.8)	(0.6)	(0.8)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.7)	(0.6)
總計	134 603	349 523	319 471	803 597				
Total	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)				

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

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在香港院校就讀全日課程的兒童及年齡組別的總計中所佔的百分比。

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

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

(5) 校車包括學校私家小巴。

(6) 公共小巴包括綠色專線小巴及紅色小巴。

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

(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of children attending full-time courses in educational institutions in Hong Kong and age groups.

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

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

(5) School buses include school private light buses.

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

表 5.8 2021 年按居住地區、主要前赴上課地點的交通方式及年齡組別劃分的於香港院校就讀全日制課程的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）⁽¹⁾

Table 5.8 Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) attending full-time courses in educational institutions⁽¹⁾ in Hong Kong by area of residence, main mode of transport to place of study and age group, 2021

		居住地區 Area of Residence				總計 Total
		香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他 地區及水上 Territories and Marine	
前赴上課地點的 主要交通方式 Main Mode of Transport to Place of Study	年齡組別 Age group	兒童數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number of children (% ⁽²⁾)				
步行 On foot only	3 - 5	6 893	19 172	31 632	1 734	59 431
	6 - 11	14 510	42 289	65 729	3 417	125 945
	12 - 17	6 861	22 097	41 424	1 841	72 223
	小計 Sub-total	28 264 (24.0)	83 558 (34.0)	138 785 (35.6)	6 992 (14.0)	257 599 (32.1)
香港鐵路（本地線 ⁽³⁾ ） Mass Transit Railway (Local line ⁽³⁾)	3 - 5	1 686	3 450	6 316	378	11 830
	6 - 11	4 121	12 444	18 956	974	36 495
	12 - 17	10 852	29 783	40 997	3 530	85 162
	小計 Sub-total	16 659 (14.2)	45 677 (18.6)	66 269 (17.0)	4 882 (9.8)	133 487 (16.6)
巴士 ⁽⁴⁾ Bus ⁽⁴⁾	3 - 5	2 053	3 983	5 610	1 269	12 915
	6 - 11	6 513	14 722	18 749	3 175	43 159
	12 - 17	13 702	28 021	31 806	3 847	77 376
	小計 Sub-total	22 268 (18.9)	46 726 (19.0)	56 165 (14.4)	8 291 (16.6)	133 450 (16.6)
校車 ⁽⁵⁾ School bus ⁽⁵⁾	3 - 5	5 025	7 650	11 243	1 423	25 341
	6 - 11	17 361	23 250	35 695	4 498	80 804
	12 - 17	5 832	4 330	5 392	1 194	16 748
	小計 Sub-total	28 218 (24.0)	35 230 (14.3)	52 330 (13.4)	7 115 (14.2)	122 893 (15.3)
公共小巴 ⁽⁶⁾ Public light bus ⁽⁶⁾	3 - 5	793	2 400	2 431	1 102	6 726
	6 - 11	2 621	5 716	6 321	1 712	16 370
	12 - 17	2 989	11 237	10 875	2 835	27 936
	小計 Sub-total	6 403 (5.4)	19 353 (7.9)	19 627 (5.0)	5 649 (11.3)	51 032 (6.4)

表 5.8 2021 年按居住地區、主要前赴上課地點的交通方式及年齡組別劃分的於香港院校就讀全日制課程的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）⁽¹⁾（續）

Table 5.8 Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) attending full-time courses in educational institutions⁽¹⁾ in Hong Kong by area of residence, main mode of transport to place of study and age group, 2021 (cont'd)

		居住地區 Area of Residence				總計 Total
		香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他 地區及水上 Territories and Marine	
前赴上課地點的 主要交通方式 Main mode of transport to place of study	年齡組別 Age group	兒童數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number of children (% ⁽²⁾)				
私家車／客貨車 Private car / Passenger van	3 - 5	2 667	2 339	4 257	2 504	11 767
	6 - 11	5 468	5 985	13 003	5 800	30 256
	12 - 17	3 383	3 375	6 147	2 996	15 901
	小計 Sub-total	11 518 (9.8)	11 699 (4.8)	23 407 (6.0)	11 300 (22.6)	57 924 (7.2)
香港鐵路（輕鐵） Mass Transit Railway (Light Rail)	3 - 5	-	-	2 765	204	2 969
	6 - 11	-	-	8 507	581	9 088
	12 - 17	-	-	15 361	1 018	16 379
	小計 Sub-total	-	-	26 633 (6.8)	1 803 (3.6)	28 436 (3.5)
屋邨巴士 Residential coach service	3 - 5	43	233	626	237	1 139
	6 - 11	46	256	1 089	157	1 548
	12 - 17	212	752	1 604	516	3 084
	小計 Sub-total	301 (0.3)	1 241 (0.5)	3 319 (0.9)	910 (1.8)	5 771 (0.7)
的士 Taxi	3 - 5	248	371	291	110	1 020
	6 - 11	783	871	722	57	2 433
	12 - 17	447	596	431	25	1 499
	小計 Sub-total	1 478 (1.3)	1 838 (0.7)	1 444 (0.4)	192 (0.4)	4 952 (0.6)
小輪／船艇 Ferry / Vessel	3 - 5	-	11	10	157	178
	6 - 11	47	30	110	393	580
	12 - 17	29	111	57	1 008	1 205
	小計 Sub-total	76 (0.1)	152 (0.1)	177 (0.0)	1 558 (3.1)	1 963 (0.2)

表 5.8 2021 年按居住地區、主要前赴上課地點的交通方式及年齡組別劃分的於香港院校就讀全日制課程的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）⁽¹⁾（續）

Table 5.8 Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) attending full-time courses in educational institutions⁽¹⁾ in Hong Kong by area of residence, main mode of transport to place of study and age group, 2021 (cont'd)

		居住地區 Area of Residence				總計 Total
		香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他 地區及水上 Other areas in the New Territories and Marine	
前赴上課地點的 主要交通方式 Main mode of transport to place of study	年齡組別 Age group	兒童數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number of children (% ⁽²⁾)				
其他 Others	3 - 5	604	142	396	145	1 287
	6 - 11	1 160	323	852	510	2 845
	12 - 17	763	117	494	584	1 958
	小計 Sub-total	2 527	582	1 742	1 239	6 090
		(2.1)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(2.5)	(0.8)
總計 Total	3 - 5	20 012	39 751	65 577	9 263	134 603
	6 - 11	52 630	105 886	169 733	21 274	349 523
	12 - 17	45 070	100 419	154 588	19 394	319 471
	總計 Total	117 712	246 056	389 898	49 931	803 597
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)

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

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

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

(5) 校車包括學校私家小巴。

(6) 公共小巴包括綠色專線小巴及紅色小巴。

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

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

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

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

(5) School buses include school private light buses.

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

表 5.9 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按前赴上課地點的交通方式數目及年齡組別劃分的於香港院校就讀全日制課程的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）⁽¹⁾

Table 5.9 Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) attending full-time courses in educational institutions⁽¹⁾ in Hong Kong by number of modes of transport to place of study and age group in 2011, 2016 and 2021

年 Year	前赴上課地點的 交通方式數目 Number of modes of transport to place of study	年齡組別 Age group			總計 Total
		3 - 5	6 - 11 兒童數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number of children (% ⁽²⁾)	12 - 17	
2011	1	120 371 (90.0)	275 807 (89.3)	332 847 (76.9)	729 025 (83.3)
	2	10 054 (7.5)	19 930 (6.5)	66 045 (15.3)	96 029 (11.0)
	3+	3 359 (2.5)	13 219 (4.3)	34 027 (7.9)	50 605 (5.8)
	總計 Total	133 784 (100.0)	308 956 (100.0)	432 919 (100.0)	875 659 (100.0)
2016	1	143 402 (87.0)	281 153 (87.1)	249 228 (77.4)	673 783 (83.2)
	2	14 863 (9.0)	24 556 (7.6)	46 861 (14.6)	86 280 (10.7)
	3+	6 577 (4.0)	17 160 (5.3)	25 916 (8.0)	49 653 (6.1)
	總計 Total	164 842 (100.0)	322 869 (100.0)	322 005 (100.0)	809 716 (100.0)
2021	1	115 556 (85.8)	291 299 (83.3)	232 076 (72.6)	638 931 (79.5)
	2	11 996 (8.9)	38 885 (11.1)	62 328 (19.5)	113 209 (14.1)
	3+	7 051 (5.2)	19 339 (5.5)	25 067 (7.8)	51 457 (6.4)
	總計 Total	134 603 (100.0)	349 523 (100.0)	319 471 (100.0)	803 597 (100.0)

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

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在有關年齡組別的總計中所佔的百分比。

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

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

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6. 經濟特徵

6. Economic Characteristics

兒童工作人口

Working children

就學及就業情況

School attendance and employment status

6.1 在 2021 年，有 96.9% 的 15 至 17 歲兒童就讀全日制課程，較 2011 年的相應比例（94.7%）為高。另一方面，有工作的 15 至 17 歲兒童的比例，則由 2011 年的 4.2% 下跌至 2021 年的 3.7%。（表 6.1）

6.1 In 2021, 96.9% of children aged 15-17 were studying full-time. The proportion was higher than that in 2011 (94.7%). On the other hand, the proportion of children aged 15-17 who were working dropped from 4.2% in 2011 to 3.7% in 2021. (Table 6.1)

表 6.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按是否就讀全日制課程及是否有工作及性別劃分的 15 至 17 歲的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）

Table 6.1 Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) aged 15-17 by whether studying full-time and whether working and sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021

	2011			2016			2021		
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes
是否就讀全日制課程及是否有工作 Whether studying full time and whether working	數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (% ⁽¹⁾)								
就讀全日制課程 ⁽²⁾ 及有工作 Full-time studying ⁽²⁾ and working	3 427 (2.7)	3 519 (2.9)	6 946 (2.8)	3 590 (3.7)	3 795 (4.3)	7 385 (4.0)	2 200 (2.7)	2 542 (3.3)	4 742 (3.0)
就讀全日制課程 ⁽²⁾ 但沒有工作 Full-time studying ⁽²⁾ but not working	116 425 (91.0)	111 964 (92.9)	228 389 (91.9)	88 631 (92.0)	81 794 (92.0)	170 425 (92.0)	76 815 (94.1)	73 388 (93.9)	150 203 (94.0)
沒有就讀全日制課程但有工作 Not full-time studying but working	2 204 (1.7)	1 219 (1.0)	3 423 (1.4)	1 233 (1.3)	819 (0.9)	2 052 (1.1)	582 (0.7)	511 (0.7)	1 093 (0.7)
沒有就讀全日制課程及沒有工作 Neither full-time studying nor working	5 860 (4.6)	3 877 (3.2)	9 737 (3.9)	2 888 (3.0)	2 505 (2.8)	5 393 (2.9)	2 067 (2.5)	1 736 (2.2)	3 803 (2.4)
總計 Total	127 916 (100.0)	120 579 (100.0)	248 495 (100.0)	96 342 (100.0)	88 913 (100.0)	185 255 (100.0)	81 664 (100.0)	78 177 (100.0)	159 841 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(2) 就讀全日制課程包括在香港及其他地方就讀。

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

(2) Full-time studying including studying in Hong Kong and other places.

每月主要職業收入

6.2 兒童工作人口的每月主要職業收入在 2021 年的中位數為 4,510 元，比 2016 年的 5,370 元為低。這可能與同期間兒童的每周通常工作時數下降相關。
(表 6.2 及表 6.3)

每周通常工作時數

6.3 每周通常工作時數是由 2016 年中期人口統計開始設有的數據項目，有關的統計數字是指在正常或典型的一個星期內所有僱用工作的通常工作時數，包括經常進行的超時工作（無論是有酬或無酬），但用膳時間並不包括在內。

6.4 在 2021 年，兒童工作人口的每周通常工作時數的中位數為 25 小時，明顯低於全港工作人口的 44 小時。
(表 6.3)

6.5 按性別分析，2021 年男性兒童工作人口的每周通常工作時數的中位數（30 小時）高於女性兒童（24 小時），而且每周通常工作 35 小時或以上的男性兒童工作人口的比例（44.0%）亦高於女性兒童（35.9%）。
(表 6.3)

Monthly income from main employment

6.2 The median monthly income from main employment of the working children in 2021 was \$4,510, lower than the \$5,370 in 2016. This might be related to the decrease in weekly usual hours of work of the working children during the same period.
(Table 6.2 and Table 6.3)

Weekly usual hours of work

6.3 The weekly usual hours of work has been included as a data topic since the 2016 Population By-census. The statistics concerned refer to the number of hours usually worked for all employment during a normal or typical week. Overtime hours regularly worked (whether paid or unpaid) are included, but meal breaks are excluded.

6.4 In 2021, the median weekly usual hours of work of working children was 25, which was much lower than that of the whole working population (44 hours).
(Table 6.3)

6.5 Analysed by sex, the median weekly usual hours of work of the male working children (30 hours) was higher than that of the female working children (24 hours) in 2021. Besides, the proportion of the male working children who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (44.0%) was also higher than that of their female counterparts (35.9%).
(Table 6.3)

表 6.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按每月主要職業收入及性別劃分的兒童工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）⁽¹⁾

Table 6.2 Working children (excluding foreign domestic helpers)⁽¹⁾ by monthly income from main employment and sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021

15 至 17 歲兒童工作人口 Working children aged 15 - 17							全港工作人口 Whole working population	
每月主要職業收入（港元） Monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Both sexes		數目 Number	百分比 %
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %		
2011								
< 2,000	1 278	23.4	1 822	40.1	3 100	31.0	61 935	1.9
2,000 – 3,999	1 570	28.7	1 434	31.6	3 004	30.0	110 714	3.4
4,000 – 5,999	814	14.9	610	13.4	1 424	14.2	159 539	4.9
6,000 – 7,999	1 004	18.4	412	9.1	1 416	14.1	362 962	11.1
8,000 – 9,999	635	11.6	234	5.1	869	8.7	454 218	13.9
10,000 – 14,999	163	3.0	28	0.6	191	1.9	754 368	23.0
15,000 – 19,999	-	-	4	0.1	4	0.0	411 534	12.6
≥ 20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	963 295	29.4
總計 Total	5 464	100.0	4 544	100.0	10 008	100.0	3 278 565	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	3,500		2,090		2,900		12,000	
2016								
< 2,000	727	15.4	829	18.3	1 556	16.8	43 583	1.3
2,000 – 3,999	840	17.8	1 125	24.8	1 965	21.3	78 813	2.3
4,000 – 5,999	838	17.8	879	19.4	1 717	18.6	99 300	2.9
6,000 – 7,999	695	14.8	491	10.8	1 186	12.8	130 754	3.8
8,000 – 9,999	573	12.2	519	11.4	1 092	11.8	283 102	8.3
10,000 – 14,999	830	17.6	509	11.2	1 339	14.5	891 262	26.1
15,000 – 19,999	152	3.2	150	3.3	302	3.3	572 777	16.8
≥ 20,000	54	1.1	31	0.7	85	0.9	1 319 516	38.6
總計 Total	4 709	100.0	4 533	100.0	9 242	100.0	3 419 107	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	5,800		5,000		5,370		15,500	
2021								
< 2,000	678	24.5	599	19.8	1 277	22.1	48 573	1.4
2,000 – 3,999	557	20.1	781	25.9	1 338	23.1	60 914	1.8
4,000 – 5,999	317	11.4	335	11.1	652	11.3	89 676	2.7
6,000 – 7,999	260	9.4	201	6.7	461	8.0	90 303	2.7
8,000 – 9,999	245	8.8	210	7.0	455	7.9	130 756	3.9
10,000 – 14,999	434	15.7	757	25.1	1 191	20.6	656 970	19.6
15,000 – 19,999	241	8.7	81	2.7	322	5.6	615 948	18.4
≥ 20,000	39	1.4	56	1.9	95	1.6	1 658 196	49.5
總計 Total	2 771	100.0	3 020	100.0	5 791	100.0	3 351 336	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	4,740		4,450		4,510		19,500	

註釋：(1) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Note : (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

表 6.3 2016 年及 2021 年按所有工作的每周通常工作時數及性別劃分的 15 至 17 歲兒童工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）

Table 6.3 Working children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) aged 15 - 17 by weekly usual hours of work of all employment and sex, 2016 and 2021

工作時數 Hours of work	兒童工作人口 Working children						全港工作人口 Whole working population	
	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Both sexes		數目 Number	百分比 %
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %		
2016								
<18	1 133	23.5	1 302	28.2	2 435	25.8	229 096	6.7
18 – 29	750	15.6	1 021	22.1	1 771	18.8	142 223	4.1
30 – 34	607	12.6	579	12.5	1 186	12.6	155 054	4.5
35 – 39	474	9.8	280	6.1	754	8.0	284 315	8.3
40 – 44	753	15.6	748	16.2	1 501	15.9	1 003 359	29.2
45 – 49	457	9.5	337	7.3	794	8.4	673 705	19.6
50 – 54	270	5.6	179	3.9	449	4.8	394 497	11.5
55 – 59	83	1.7	59	1.3	142	1.5	169 841	4.9
60 – 64	176	3.6	74	1.6	250	2.6	199 359	5.8
65 – 69	71	1.5	12	0.3	83	0.9	82 929	2.4
70 – 74	12	0.2	23	0.5	35	0.4	68 314	2.0
≥75	37	0.8	-	-	37	0.4	32 125	0.9
總計 Total	4 823	100.0	4 614	100.0	9 437	100.0	3 434 817	100.0
所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數 Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment								
	32		28		30		44	
2021								
<18	832	29.9	1 032	33.8	1 864	31.9	253 555	7.5
18 – 29	558	20.1	706	23.1	1 264	21.7	190 601	5.7
30 – 34	168	6.0	211	6.9	379	6.5	128 506	3.8
35 – 39	142	5.1	235	7.7	377	6.5	195 184	5.8
40 – 44	478	17.2	270	8.8	748	12.8	1 013 892	30.2
45 – 49	429	15.4	271	8.9	700	12.0	705 272	21.0
50 – 54	53	1.9	136	4.5	189	3.2	396 598	11.8
55 – 59	74	2.7	104	3.4	178	3.1	104 941	3.1
60 – 64	48	1.7	80	2.6	128	2.2	210 287	6.3
65 – 69	-	-	-	-	-	-	46 397	1.4
70 – 74	-	-	8	0.3	8	0.1	78 155	2.3
≥75	-	-	-	-	-	-	37 918	1.1
總計 Total	2 782	100.0	3 053	100.0	5 835	100.0	3 361 306	100.0
所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數 Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment								
	30		24		25		44	

7. 住戶及房屋特徵

7. Household and Housing Characteristics

家庭住戶中的兒童數目

7.1 在 2021 年，99.4% 的兒童居於家庭住戶。有 1 名或以上兒童的家庭住戶共有 659 349 個，佔全港家庭住戶的 24.7%。當中有 1 名至 2 名兒童的家庭住戶佔 95.1%。（表 7.1）

7.2 有兒童居住的家庭住戶的住戶人數分布與全港家庭住戶有頗大差異。有兒童居住的住戶人數一般較多，2021 年的平均住戶人數為 4.0 人，明顯高於全港家庭住戶的 2.7 人。（表 7.1）

Number of children in domestic households

7.1 In 2021, 99.4% of children were living in domestic households. There were 659 349 domestic households with one or more children, constituting 24.7% of the total domestic households in the whole territory. Among them, 95.1% had either one or two children. (Table 7.1)

7.2 The distribution of domestic households with children by household size was quite different from that of all domestic households in Hong Kong. The household size of domestic households with children was usually larger. In 2021, the average household size of domestic households with children was 4.0, which was notably higher than that of 2.7 for all domestic households in Hong Kong. (Table 7.1)

表 7.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按住戶人數及兒童人數（不包括外籍家庭傭工）劃分的有兒童（不包括外籍家庭傭工）居住的家庭住戶數目
Table 7.1 Domestic households with children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by household size and number of children (excluding foreign domestic helpers), 2011, 2016 and 2021

住戶人數 ⁽¹⁾ Household size ⁽¹⁾	有兒童（不包括外籍家庭傭工）居住的家庭住戶數目 Domestic households with children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) 住戶中的兒童人數（不包括外籍家庭傭工） Number of children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) in households								全港家庭住戶 Domestic households in the whole territory	
	1		2		3+		總計 Total			
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2011										
1	899	0.2	..	..	..	..	899	0.1	404 088	17.1
2	45 926	9.6	267	0.1	..	..	46 193	6.1	597 697	25.2
3	204 690	42.7	16 759	7.0	36	0.1	221 485	29.4	575 316	24.3
4	150 730	31.4	120 498	50.1	2 290	6.8	273 518	36.3	501 845	21.2
5	57 172	11.9	74 119	30.8	16 014	47.7	147 305	19.6	212 527	9.0
6+	19 963	4.2	28 665	11.9	15 205	45.3	63 833	8.5	77 323	3.3
總計 Total	479 380	100.0	240 308	100.0	33 545	100.0	753 233	100.0	2 368 796	100.0
家庭住戶平均人數 ⁽¹⁾ Average domestic household size ⁽¹⁾										
	3.6		4.5		5.7		4.0		2.9	

表 7.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按住戶人數及兒童人數（不包括外籍家庭傭工）劃分的有兒童（不包括外籍家庭傭工）居住的家庭住戶數目（續）

Table 7.1 Domestic households with children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by household size and number of children (excluding foreign domestic helpers), 2011, 2016 and 2021 (cont'd)

住戶人數 ⁽¹⁾ Household size ⁽¹⁾	有兒童（不包括外籍家庭傭工）居住的家庭住戶數目 Domestic households with children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) 住戶中的兒童人數（不包括外籍家庭傭工） Number of children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) in households								全港家庭住戶 Domestic households in the whole territory	
	1		2		3+		總計 Total			
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2016										
1	2 363	0.5	..	..	..	..	2 363	0.3	459 015	18.3
2	40 703	9.4	973	0.4	..	..	41 676	6.0	665 840	26.5
3	189 792	43.8	16 384	7.0	178	0.6	206 354	29.5	611 489	24.4
4	133 798	30.8	107 728	45.9	2 147	6.9	243 673	34.8	489 833	19.5
5	47 916	11.0	77 430	33.0	13 375	42.8	138 721	19.8	201 577	8.0
6+	19 203	4.4	32 285	13.8	15 572	49.8	67 060	9.6	81 980	3.3
總計 Total	433 775	100.0	234 800	100.0	31 272	100.0	699 847	100.0	2 509 734	100.0
	家庭住戶平均人數 ⁽¹⁾ Average domestic household size ⁽¹⁾									
	3.6		4.6		5.7		4.0		2.8	
2021										
1	3 521	0.9	..	..	..	..	3 521	0.5	541 152	20.2
2	43 213	11.0	737	0.3	..	..	43 950	6.7	766 632	28.7
3	168 472	42.7	16 890	7.3	280	0.9	185 642	28.2	641 187	24.0
4	118 848	30.2	106 410	45.7	2 192	6.8	227 450	34.5	456 067	17.1
5	44 197	11.2	77 547	33.3	13 210	40.7	134 954	20.5	191 927	7.2
6+	15 885	4.0	31 211	13.4	16 736	51.6	63 832	9.7	77 196	2.9
總計 Total	394 136	100.0	232 795	100.0	32 418	100.0	659 349	100.0	2 674 161	100.0
	家庭住戶平均人數 ⁽¹⁾ Average domestic household size ⁽¹⁾									
	3.5		4.6		5.8		4.0		2.7	

註釋：(1) 編製住戶人數時包括外籍家庭傭工。

Note: (1) Foreign domestic helpers are included in compiling the household size.

居住情況

7.3 在 2021 年，96.6% 的兒童與父母同住。（表 7.2）

7.4 在 2021 年，26.6% 的兒童與外籍家庭傭工同住。按年齡組別分析，各有約三分之一的 0 歲至 2 歲及 3 歲至 5 歲兒童與外籍家庭傭工同住，而 6 至 11 歲和 12 至 17 歲兒童的相應比例分別為 28.8% 及 18.2%。（表 7.3）

Living arrangements

7.3 In 2021, 96.6% of children were living with parent(s). (Table 7.2)

7.4 In 2021, 26.6% of children were living with foreign domestic helpers. Analysed by age group, around one-third each of children aged 0-2 and aged 3-5 were living with foreign domestic helpers. The corresponding proportions for those aged 6-11 and aged 12-17 were 28.8% and 18.2% respectively. (Table 7.3)

表 7.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按居住情況劃分的居住於家庭住戶的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）

Table 7.2 Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in domestic households by living arrangements, 2011, 2016 and 2021

居住情況 Living arrangements	2011		2016		2021	
	兒童 Children	全港人口 Whole population	兒童 Children	全港人口 Whole population	兒童 Children	全港人口 Whole population
			數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (%)			
與父母同住 Living with parent(s)	1 037 572 (97.4)	2 543 549 (38.3)	971 386 (97.0)	2 521 451 (37.1)	929 173 (96.6)	2 445 278 (35.2)
非與父母同住 Not living with parent(s)	27 642 (2.6)	4 093 836 (61.7)	29 826 (3.0)	4 270 908 (62.9)	32 759 (3.4)	4 511 096 (64.8)
總計 Total	1 065 214 (100.0)	6 637 385 (100.0)	1 001 212 (100.0)	6 792 359 (100.0)	961 932 (100.0)	6 956 374 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

表 7.3 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按年齡組別及有否與外籍家庭傭工同住劃分的居住於家庭住戶的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）

Table 7.3 Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in domestic households by age group and whether living with foreign domestic helpers, 2011, 2016 and 2021

年齡組別 Age group	非與外籍家庭傭工同住 Not living with foreign domestic helpers		與外籍家庭傭工同住 Living with foreign domestic helpers		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2011						
0 – 2	98 274	11.7	50 622	22.1	148 896	14.0
3 – 5	100 811	12.1	47 695	20.8	148 506	13.9
6 – 11	236 600	28.3	74 219	32.4	310 819	29.2
12 – 17	400 759	47.9	56 234	24.6	456 993	42.9
總計 Total	836 444	100.0	228 770	100.0	1 065 214	100.0
2016						
0 – 2	106 648	14.5	54 915	20.8	161 563	16.1
3 – 5	116 912	15.9	62 010	23.4	178 922	17.9
6 – 11	231 335	31.4	93 321	35.3	324 656	32.4
12 – 17	281 793	38.3	54 278	20.5	336 071	33.6
總計 Total	736 688	100.0	264 524	100.0	1 001 212	100.0
2021						
0 – 2	85 275	12.1	42 558	16.7	127 833	13.3
3 – 5	101 298	14.3	51 846	20.3	153 144	15.9
6 – 11	249 785	35.4	101 132	39.6	350 917	36.5
12 – 17	270 059	38.2	59 979	23.5	330 038	34.3
總計 Total	706 417	100.0	255 515	100.0	961 932	100.0

家庭住戶每月收入

7.5 在 2021 年，居於月入 100,000 元或以上的家庭住戶的兒童比例為 15.4%，明顯較 2011 年的相應比例（7.2%）為高，而居於月入 60,000 元或以上的家庭住戶的兒童比例亦由 2011 年的 16.8% 上升至 2021 年的 31.2%。（表 7.4）

Monthly Domestic Household Income

7.5 In 2021, 15.4% of children were living in domestic households with monthly domestic household income being \$100,000 and over, which was significantly higher than the corresponding proportion in 2011 (7.2%). The proportion of those living in domestic households with monthly domestic household income being \$60,000 and over also increased from 16.8% in 2011 to 31.2% in 2021. (Table 7.4)

表 7.4 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按家庭住戶每月收入劃分的居住於家庭住戶的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）

Table 7.4 Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in domestic households by monthly domestic household income, 2011, 2016 and 2021

家庭住戶每月收入（港元） Monthly domestic household income (HK\$)		居住於家庭住戶的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工） Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in domestic households					
		2011		2016		2021	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 2,000		10 686	1.0	13 601	1.4	25 981	2.7
2,000 - 3,999		12 357	1.2	3 596	0.4	7 089	0.7
4,000 - 5,999		24 764	2.3	9 695	1.0	10 109	1.1
6,000 - 7,999		46 131	4.3	13 325	1.3	9 558	1.0
8,000 - 9,999		63 137	5.9	21 766	2.2	14 426	1.5
10,000 - 14,999		161 126	15.1	122 716	12.3	68 124	7.1
15,000 - 19,999		138 129	13.0	123 296	12.3	79 485	8.3
20,000 - 24,999		111 162	10.4	92 105	9.2	92 254	9.6
25,000 - 29,999		78 249	7.3	69 848	7.0	74 028	7.7
30,000 - 39,999		114 733	10.8	120 334	12.0	120 585	12.5
40,000 - 59,999		125 426	11.8	156 740	15.7	160 112	16.6
60,000 - 79,999		65 466	6.1	88 622	8.9	92 671	9.6
80,000 - 99,999		36 730	3.4	54 447	5.4	59 526	6.2
≥100,000		77 118	7.2	111 121	11.1	147 984	15.4
總計 Total		1 065 214	100.0	1 001 212	100.0	961 932	100.0

房屋

7.6 在 2021 年，26.8% 的兒童居於公營租住房屋，而 61.0% 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%。（表 7.5）

7.7 另一方面，居於分間樓宇單位的兒童人數由 2016 年的 42 859 下跌至 2021 年的 40 545，而佔所有家庭住戶的兒童中的比例則由 2016 年的 4.3% 輕微下跌至 2021 年的 4.2%。（表 7.6）

Housing

7.6 In 2021, 26.8% of children were living in public rental housing, while 61.0% in private permanent housing. The corresponding proportions for the whole population were 30.8% and 51.7% respectively. (Table 7.5)

7.7 On the other hand, the number of children living in subdivided units dropped from 42 859 in 2016 to 40 545 in 2021, and its proportion among all children living in domestic household slightly decreased from 4.3% in 2016 to 4.2% in 2021. (Table 7.6)

表 7.5 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按房屋類型劃分的居住於家庭住戶的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）

Table 7.5 Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in domestic households by type of housing, 2011, 2016 and 2021

房屋類型 Type of housing	居住於家庭住戶的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工） Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in domestic households					
	2011		2016		2021	
	兒童 Children	全港人口 Whole population	兒童 Children	全港人口 Whole population	兒童 Children	全港人口 Whole population
			數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (% ⁽¹⁾)			
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	324 679 (30.5)	2 063 405 (31.1)	262 390 (26.2)	2 082 490 (30.7)	257 699 (26.8)	2 143 667 (30.8)
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	144 842 (13.6)	1 169 725 (17.6)	119 717 (12.0)	1 117 003 (16.4)	105 563 (11.0)	1 127 505 (16.2)
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	586 417 (55.1)	3 342 873 (50.4)	606 642 (60.6)	3 515 621 (51.8)	586 727 (61.0)	3 598 652 (51.7)
非住宅用房屋及臨時房屋 Non-domestic housing and temporary housing	9 276 (0.9)	61 382 (0.9)	12 463 (1.2)	77 245 (1.1)	11 943 (1.2)	86 550 (1.2)
總計 Total	1 065 214 (100.0)	6 637 385 (100.0)	1 001 212 (100.0)	6 792 359 (100.0)	961 932 (100.0)	6 956 374 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

表 7.6 2016 年及 2021 年按是否居於分間樓宇單位劃分的居住於家庭住戶的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）

Table 7.6 Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in domestic households by whether living in subdivided units, 2016 and 2021

是否居於分間樓宇單位 Whether living in subdivided units	居住於家庭住戶的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工） Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in domestic households			
	2016		2021	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
居於分間樓宇單位 Living in subdivided units	42 859	4.3	40 545	4.2
不是居於分間樓宇單位 Not living in subdivided units	958 353	95.7	921 387	95.8
總計 Total	1 001 212	100.0	961 932	100.0

居所樓面面積

7.8 居所樓面面積是 2016 年中期人口統計開始設有的數據項目，有關的統計數字是指住戶佔用的居所樓面面積。與其他住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。

7.9 在 2021 年，有兒童居住的家庭住戶中，47.2% 的居所樓面面積為 40 至少於 70 平方米。其次為 20 至少於 40 平方米（34.4%）、70 至少於 100 平方米（7.9%）及 100 至少於 160 平方米（3.7%）。有兒童居住的家庭住戶的居所樓面面積中位數為 44 平方米，高於全港家庭住戶的 40 平方米。（表 7.7）

Floor area of accommodation

7.8 Floor area of accommodation was a data topic newly included since the 2016 Population By-census. The statistics concerned refer to the floor area of accommodation occupied by households. Floor area of common area shared among households is excluded.

7.9 In 2021, 47.2% of the domestic households with children were living in units with floor area of accommodation of 40-<70 square metres. This was followed by units with floor area of accommodation of 20-<40 square metres (34.4%), 70-<100 square metres (7.9%) and 100-<160 square metres or above (3.7%). The median floor area of accommodation of domestic households with children was 44 square metres, higher than that of all domestic households at 40 square metres. (Table 7.7)

表 7.7 2016 年及 2021 年按住戶人數及居所樓面面積⁽¹⁾劃分的有兒童（不包括外籍家庭傭工）居住的家庭住戶數目⁽²⁾

Table 7.7 Domestic households with children (excluding foreign domestic helpers)⁽²⁾ by household size and floor area of accommodation⁽¹⁾, 2016 and 2021

居所樓面面積 (平方米) Floor area of accommodation (square metres)	住戶人數 Household Size												總計 Total	家庭住戶 平均人數 Average Household Size	
	1		2		3		4		5		6+				
	數目 Number	%	數目 Number	%	數目 Number	%	數目 Number	%	數目 Number	%	數目 Number	%	數目 Number	%	
2016 <7	67	2.8	151	0.4	1 966	1.0	144	0.1	83	0.1	-	-	2 411	0.3	3.0
7-<13	347	14.7	4 580	11.0	9 184	4.5	6 610	2.7	1 362	1.0	237	0.4	22 320	3.2	3.2
13-<20	108	4.6	2 436	5.8	5 620	2.7	3 092	1.3	769	0.6	391	0.6	12 416	1.8	3.3
20-<40	869	36.8	23 538	56.5	90 928	44.1	82 169	33.7	30 980	22.3	11 191	16.7	239 675	34.3	3.6
40-<70	734	31.1	9 382	22.5	85 419	41.4	123 762	50.8	76 807	55.4	35 745	53.3	331 849	47.4	4.2
70-<100	177	7.5	1 070	2.6	9 112	4.4	18 032	7.4	17 596	12.7	8 782	13.1	54 769	7.8	4.5
100-<160	48	2.0	377	0.9	3 006	1.5	7 396	3.0	7 876	5.7	6 300	9.4	25 003	3.6	4.8
≥ 160	13	0.6	142	0.3	1 119	0.5	2 418	1.0	3 196	2.3	4 411	6.6	11 299	1.6	5.3
總計 Total	2 363	100.0	41 676	100.0	206 354	100.0	243 623	100.0	138 669	100.0	67 057	100.0	699 742	100.0	4.0
中位數 Median	35		30		39		44		52		55		44		
2021 <7	84	2.4	816	1.9	799	0.4	586	0.3	216	0.2	93	0.1	2 594	0.4	3.1
7-<13	295	8.4	5 153	11.7	6 758	3.6	3 574	1.6	1 021	0.8	289	0.5	17 090	2.6	3.0
13-<20	525	14.9	3 320	7.6	6 021	3.2	3 205	1.4	663	0.5	172	0.3	13 906	2.1	3.1
20-<40	1 161	33.0	23 243	52.9	79 349	42.8	80 289	35.3	32 146	23.8	10 725	16.8	226 913	34.4	3.7
40-<70	1 141	32.4	9 501	21.6	79 664	42.9	112 905	49.6	73 967	54.8	33 794	52.9	310 972	47.2	4.2
70-<100	175	5.0	1 207	2.7	8 794	4.7	17 484	7.7	16 159	12.0	8 522	13.4	52 341	7.9	4.5
100-<160	114	3.2	486	1.1	3 082	1.7	6 956	3.1	7 753	5.7	6 042	9.5	24 433	3.7	4.8
≥ 160	26	0.7	224	0.5	1 059	0.6	2 451	1.1	3 029	2.2	4 195	6.6	10 984	1.7	5.3
總計 Total	3 521	100.0	43 950	100.0	185 526	100.0	227 450	100.0	134 954	100.0	63 832	100.0	659 233	100.0	4.0
中位數 Median	34		29		39		44		51		55		44		

註釋：(1) 與其他住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。

(2) 數字不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。

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

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

兒童同住父母的特徵

7.10 在 2021 年，63.4% 的居住於家庭住戶的兒童的同住父親在香港出生，而同住母親的相應比例為 49.4%。在過去 10 年，同住父母的出生地點分布沒有明顯變化。（表 7.8）

7.11 在父母的居港年期方面，在 2021 年，88.6% 的兒童的同住父親居港 15 年或以上，而同住母親的相應比例為 73.2%。在過去 10 年，同住父親的在港居住年期分布沒有明顯變化，而同住母親方面，在港居住年期為 15 年或以上的比例則較 10 年前高 6.2 個百分點。（表 7.9）

7.12 在父母的種族方面，同住父母在 2021 年的分布相若，各有九成以上為華人。在過去 10 年，父親為華人的比例由 2011 年的 95.6% 下跌至 2021 年的 93.0%，而母親為華人的比例亦由 2011 年的 95.2% 下跌至 2021 年的 93.4%。（表 7.10）

7.13 在父母的教育程度方面，同住父母在 2021 年的分布亦相若，各約四成半擁有專上教育程度。在過去 10 年，曾接受專上教育的父親的比例由 2011 年的 30.3% 大幅上升至 2021 年的 46.6%，而母親的相應比例升幅更為明顯，由 2011 年的 25.8% 大幅上升至 2021 年的 45.0%。（表 7.11）

7.14 在過去 10 年，父親為工作人口比例維持在 87.8% 至 89.8% 之間，而母親為工作人口比例則維持在 54.2% 至 55.4% 之間。（表 7.12）

7.15 在 2021 年，有 274 611 個兒童的父母均每周工作 35 小時或以上，佔所有居

Characteristics of parents living with child(ren)

7.10 In 2021, 63.4% of children living in domestic households were living with fathers born in Hong Kong, and the corresponding proportion for mothers living with child(ren) was 49.4%. In the past 10 years, the place of birth for parents living with child(ren) had no significant change. (Table 7.8)

7.11 As for parents' duration of residence in Hong Kong, 88.6% of children were living with fathers who had resided in Hong Kong for 15 years and more in 2021, and the corresponding proportion for mothers living with child(ren) was 73.2%. In the past 10 years, the distribution by duration of residence in Hong Kong was similar for fathers living with child(ren). For the mothers living with child(ren), the proportion of those living in Hong Kong for 15 years and more was higher by 6.2 percentage points over the past 10 years. (Table 7.9)

7.12 As for parents' ethnicity, the distribution was similar between fathers and mothers living with child(ren) in 2021, with each consisting of over 90% of Chinese. In the past 10 years, the proportion of the fathers being Chinese decreased from 95.6% in 2011 to 93.0% in 2021, whereas that of the mothers also decreased from 95.2% in 2011 to 93.4% in 2021. (Table 7.10)

7.13 As for parents' education attainment, the distribution was also similar between fathers and mothers living with child(ren) in 2021, with each consisting of around 45% having attended post-secondary education. In the past 10 years, the proportion of the fathers having attended post-secondary education increased substantially from 30.3% in 2011 to 46.6% in 2021, whereas that of the mothers increased even more significantly from 25.8% in 2011 to 45.0% in 2021. (Table 7.11)

7.14 In the past 10 years, the proportion of fathers belonging to working population remained at the range of 87.8% to 89.8%, whereas that of the mothers remained at the range of 54.2% to 55.4%. (Table 7.12)

7.15 In 2021, 274 611 children were with both parents working 35 hours or above per week, constituting

住於家庭住戶的兒童的 28.5%。在這些兒童當中，與外籍家庭傭工同住的比例為 47.2%，略高於 2016 年（45.0%）。
（表 7.13）

28.5% of those living in domestic households. Among these children, 47.2% were living with foreign domestic helpers, slightly higher than that in 2016 (45.0%).
(Table 7.13)

7.16 按年齡組別分析，31.9% 的 12 歲至 17 歲兒童與外籍家庭傭工同住，而其餘年齡組別的相應比例皆逾半。
（表 7.13）

7.16 Analysed by age, 31.9% of children aged 12-17 were living with foreign domestic helpers, whereas more than half of the children were living with foreign domestic helpers for each of the other age groups. (Table 7.13)

表 7.8 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按父母⁽¹⁾的出生地點劃分的居住於家庭住戶的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）

Table 7.8 Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in domestic households by parents'⁽¹⁾ place of birth, 2011, 2016 and 2021

		居住於家庭住戶的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工） Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in domestic households					
父母 Parents	出生地點 Place of birth	2011		2016		2021	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
父 Father	香港 Hong Kong	580 118	62.3	558 587	64.4	515 490	63.4
	中國內地／澳門／台灣 The mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan	302 131	32.5	255 396	29.5	239 330	29.4
	其他地方 Elsewhere	48 485	5.2	52 878	6.1	58 418	7.2
	總計 Total	930 734	100.0	866 861	100.0	813 238	100.0
母 Mother	香港 Hong Kong	483 809	49.0	459 711	49.7	437 381	49.4
	中國內地／澳門／台灣 The mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan	434 099	44.0	402 965	43.6	384 395	43.4
	其他地方 Elsewhere	69 034	7.0	61 731	6.7	63 037	7.1
	總計 Total	986 942	100.0	924 407	100.0	884 813	100.0

註釋：(1) 「父母」指與 18 歲以下子女住在同一住戶內的父母。

Note: (1) "Parents" refer to parents living with child(ren) aged under 18 in the same household.

表 7.9 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按父母⁽¹⁾的在港居住年期劃分的居住於家庭住戶的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）

Table 7.9 Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in domestic households by parents'⁽¹⁾ duration of residence in Hong Kong, 2011, 2016 and 2021

父母 Parents	在港居住年期（年） Duration of residence in Hong Kong (Year)	居住於家庭住戶的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工） Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in domestic households					
		2011		2016		2021	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
父 Father	<1	4 297	0.5	8 242	1.0	2 148	0.3
	1—<3	9 117	1.0	10 417	1.2	7 898	1.0
	3—<5	11 785	1.3	12 769	1.5	9 791	1.2
	5—<7	12 738	1.4	13 359	1.5	9 672	1.2
	7—<15	50 719	5.4	50 681	5.8	63 554	7.8
	15+	842 078	90.5	771 393	89.0	720 175	88.6
	總計 Total	930 734	100.0	866 861	100.0	813 238	100.0
母 Mother	<1	10 082	1.0	13 369	1.4	4 865	0.5
	1—<3	31 680	3.2	25 751	2.8	20 244	2.3
	3—<5	37 904	3.8	37 708	4.1	31 676	3.6
	5—<7	54 671	5.5	50 064	5.4	42 059	4.8
	7—<15	191 121	19.4	162 960	17.6	138 265	15.6
	15+	661 484	67.0	634 555	68.6	647 704	73.2
	總計 Total	986 942	100.0	924 407	100.0	884 813	100.0

註釋：(1) 「父母」指與 18 歲以下子女住在同一住戶內的父母。

Note : (1) "Parents" refer to parents living with child(ren) aged under 18 in the same household.

表 7.10 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按父母⁽¹⁾的種族劃分的居住於家庭住戶的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）

Table 7.10 Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in domestic households by parents'⁽¹⁾ ethnicity, 2011, 2016 and 2021

父母 Parents	種族 Ethnicity	居住於家庭住戶的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工） Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in domestic households					
		2011		2016		2021	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
父 Father	華人 Chinese	890 043	95.6	814 289	93.9	756 505	93.0
	南亞裔人士 ⁽²⁾ South Asian ⁽²⁾	18 054	1.9	19 915	2.3	23 781	2.9
	其中 Of which:						
	印度人 Indian	6 308	0.7	7 605	0.9	8 733	1.1
	巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	7 530	0.8	6 905	0.8	7 694	0.9
	尼泊爾人 Nepalese	3 838	0.4	4 728	0.5	6 141	0.8
	其他南亞裔人士 ⁽³⁾ Other South Asian ⁽³⁾	378	0.0	677	0.1	1 213	0.1
	白人 White	13 574	1.5	16 938	2.0	18 248	2.2
	菲律賓人 Filipino	2 663	0.3	3 147	0.4	3 041	0.4
	日本人 Japanese	2 280	0.2	1 886	0.2	1 800	0.2
	韓國人 Korean	956	0.1	1 096	0.1	1 313	0.2
	其他亞洲人 Other Asian	1 167	0.1	1 504	0.2	2 232	0.3
	其他 ⁽⁴⁾ Others ⁽⁴⁾	1 997	0.2	8 086	0.9	6 318	0.8
	總計 Total	930 734	100.0	866 861	100.0	813 238	100.0
母 Mother	華人 Chinese	939 956	95.2	867 797	93.9	826 472	93.4
	南亞裔人士 ⁽²⁾ South Asian ⁽²⁾	18 235	1.8	18 960	2.1	22 931	2.6
	其中 Of which:						
	印度人 Indian	6 462	0.7	7 501	0.8	8 564	1.0
	巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	7 555	0.8	6 347	0.7	7 127	0.8
	尼泊爾人 Nepalese	3 820	0.4	4 605	0.5	6 223	0.7
	其他南亞裔人士 ⁽³⁾ Other South Asian ⁽³⁾	398	0.0	507	0.1	1 017	0.1
	白人 White	9 655	1.0	9 684	1.0	10 867	1.2
	菲律賓人 Filipino	5 741	0.6	6 156	0.7	5 407	0.6
	日本人 Japanese	3 189	0.3	2 913	0.3	3 382	0.4
	韓國人 Korean	1 404	0.1	1 681	0.2	2 533	0.3
	其他亞洲人 Other Asian	6 802	0.7	8 105	0.9	7 624	0.9
	其他 ⁽⁴⁾ Others ⁽⁴⁾	1 960	0.2	9 111	1.0	5 597	0.6
	總計 Total	986 942	100.0	924 407	100.0	884 813	100.0

註釋：(1) 「父母」指與 18 歲以下子女住在同一住戶內的父母。

(2) 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，本報告內「南亞裔人士」的數字只涵蓋前五個種族群。

(3) 「其他南亞裔人士」包括「孟加拉人」及「斯里蘭卡人」。

(4) 數字包括報稱有多於一個種族的人士。

Notes : (1) "Parents" refer to parents living with child(ren) aged under 18 in the same household.

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

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

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

表 7.11 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按父母⁽¹⁾的教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的居住於家庭住戶的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）

Table 7.11 Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in domestic households by parents'⁽¹⁾ educational attainment (highest level attended), 2011, 2016 and 2021

父母 Parents	教育程度 （最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (highest level attended)	居住於家庭住戶的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工） Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in domestic households					
		2011		2016		2021	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
父 Father	小學及以下 Primary and below	119 918	12.9	57 240	6.6	34 852	4.3
	中學 Secondary						
	初中 Lower secondary	233 026	25.0	182 754	21.1	147 880	18.2
	高中 Upper secondary	296 155	31.8	264 758	30.5	251 514	30.9
	小計 Sub-total	529 181	56.9	447 512	51.6	399 394	49.1
	專上教育 Post-secondary	281 635	30.3	362 109	41.8	378 992	46.6
	總計 Total	930 734	100.0	866 861	100.0	813 238	100.0
母 Mother	小學及以下 Primary and below	117 653	11.9	63 874	6.9	43 685	4.9
	中學 Secondary						
	初中 Lower secondary	240 316	24.3	183 801	19.9	155 185	17.5
	高中 Upper secondary	374 176	37.9	321 762	34.8	287 395	32.5
	小計 Sub-total	614 492	62.3	505 563	54.7	442 580	50.0
	專上教育 Post-secondary	254 797	25.8	354 970	38.4	398 548	45.0
	總計 Total	986 942	100.0	924 407	100.0	884 813	100.0

註釋：(1) 「父母」指與 18 歲以下子女住在同一住戶內的父母。

Note: (1) "Parents" refer to parents living with child(ren) aged under 18 in the same household.

表 7.12 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按父母⁽¹⁾的經濟活動身分劃分的居住於家庭住戶的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）

Table 7.12 Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in domestic households by parents'⁽¹⁾ economic activity status, 2011, 2016 and 2021

父母 Parents	經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	居住於家庭住戶的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工） Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in domestic households					
		2011		2016		2021	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
父 Father	工作人口 Working population	817 060	87.8	778 850	89.8	713 758	87.8
	非工作人口 Non-working population	113 674	12.2	88 011	10.2	99 480	12.2
	總計 Total	930 734	100.0	866 861	100.0	813 238	100.0
母 Mother	工作人口 Working population	537 307	54.4	512 336	55.4	479 592	54.2
	非工作人口 Non-working population	449 635	45.6	412 071	44.6	405 221	45.8
	總計 Total	986 942	100.0	924 407	100.0	884 813	100.0

註釋：(1) 「父母」指與 18 歲以下子女住在同一住戶內的父母。

Note : (1) "Parents" refer to parents living with child(ren) aged under 18 in the same household.

表 7.13 2016 年及 2021 年按年齡組別及是否與外籍家庭傭工同住劃分的父母⁽¹⁾均每周工作 35 小時或以上並居住於家庭住戶的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）

Table 7.13 Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in domestic households with both parents⁽¹⁾ working 35 hours or above per week by age group and whether living with foreign domestic helpers, 2016 and 2021

年齡組別 Age group	非與外籍家庭傭工同住 Not living with foreign domestic helpers		與外籍家庭傭工同住 Living with foreign domestic helpers		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2016						
0 – 2	28 083	16.7	30 474	22.1	58 557	19.1
3 – 5	25 643	15.2	33 393	24.2	59 036	19.3
6 – 11	44 358	26.3	47 799	34.7	92 157	30.1
12 – 17	70 514	41.8	26 070	18.9	96 584	31.5
總計 Total	168 598	100.0	137 736	100.0	306 334	100.0
2021						
0 – 2	20 042	13.8	23 681	18.3	43 723	15.9
3 – 5	19 553	13.5	26 349	20.3	45 902	16.7
6 – 11	46 532	32.1	51 849	40.0	98 381	35.8
12 – 17	58 951	40.6	27 654	21.3	86 605	31.5
總計 Total	145 078	100.0	129 533	100.0	274 611	100.0

註釋：(1) 「父母」指與 18 歲以下子女住在同一住戶內的父母。

Note : (1) “Parents” refer to parents living with child(ren) aged under 18 in the same household.

單親住戶內的兒童特徵

7.17 在 2021 年，有 94 389 個兒童居住於單親家庭住戶，佔所有住於家庭住戶的兒童的 9.8%。

7.18 在 2021 年，居住於單親家庭住戶的兒童，其住戶的每月收入為 100,000 元或以上的比例為 3.6%，明顯低於所有居住於家庭住戶的兒童的相應比例（15.4%）。

（表 7.4 及表 7.14）

7.19 在 2021 年，26.3% 居住於單親家庭住戶的兒童的家長曾就讀專上教育課程，明顯低於所有居住於家庭住戶的兒童的相應比例（約四成半）。

（表 7.11 及表 7.15）

7.20 在 2021 年，43.5% 居住於單親家庭住戶的兒童居於私人永久性房屋，明顯低於所有居住於家庭住戶的兒童的相應比例（61.0%）。（表 7.5 及表 7.16）

Characteristics of children in single parent households

7.17 In 2021, 94 389 children were in single parent households, constituting 9.8% of those living in domestic households.

7.18 In 2021, 3.6% of children living in single parent households were with monthly domestic household income being \$100,000 and over, which was significantly lower than the corresponding proportion for all children in domestic households (15.4%).

(Table 7.4 and Table 7.14)

7.19 In 2021, 26.3% of children living in single parent households were living with parent who had attended post-secondary education, which was significantly lower than the corresponding proportion for all children in domestic households, which was around 45%. (Table 7.11 and Table 7.15)

7.20 In 2021, 43.5% of children living in single parent households were living in private permanent housing, which was significantly lower than the corresponding proportion for all children in domestic households (61.0%). (Table 7.5 and Table 7.16)

表 7.14 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按家庭住戶每月收入劃分的居住於單親家庭住戶⁽¹⁾的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）

Table 7.14 Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in domestic households with single parents⁽¹⁾ by monthly domestic household income, 2011, 2016 and 2021

家庭住戶每月收入（港元） Monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	居住於單親家庭住戶的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工） Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in domestic households with single parents					
	2011		2016		2021	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 2,000	1 875	1.8	1 391	1.5	2 955	3.1
2,000 - 3,999	4 314	4.2	847	0.9	1 505	1.6
4,000 - 5,999	11 154	10.7	1 424	1.5	1 724	1.8
6,000 - 7,999	16 513	15.9	3 893	4.1	1 830	1.9
8,000 - 9,999	15 215	14.6	7 553	8.0	5 504	5.8
10,000 - 14,999	18 244	17.6	32 235	34.3	21 737	23.0
15,000 - 19,999	10 461	10.1	15 353	16.4	16 871	17.9
20,000 - 24,999	6 694	6.4	8 023	8.5	10 983	11.6
25,000 - 29,999	4 290	4.1	4 576	4.9	6 086	6.4
30,000 - 39,999	5 830	5.6	6 343	6.8	8 827	9.4
40,000 - 59,999	4 477	4.3	6 365	6.8	7 525	8.0
60,000 - 79,999	1 958	1.9	2 602	2.8	3 978	4.2
80,000 - 99,999	738	0.7	1 338	1.4	1 492	1.6
≥100,000	2 148	2.1	1 950	2.1	3 372	3.6
總計 Total	103 911	100.0	93 893	100.0	94 389	100.0

註釋：(1) 根據《主題性報告：單親人士》的定義，單親人士是指從未結婚、喪偶、離婚或分居，並與 18 歲以下子女住在同一住戶內的母親或父親。

Note: (1) Adopting the definitions in the Thematic Report: Single Parents, single parents refer to mothers or fathers who are never married, widowed, divorced or separated, with child(ren) aged under 18 living with them in the same household.

表 7.15 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按父母的教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的居住於單親家庭住戶⁽¹⁾的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）

Table 7.15 Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in domestic households with single parents⁽¹⁾ by parents' educational attainment (highest level attended), 2011, 2016 and 2021

教育程度 (最高就讀程度) Educational attainment (highest level attended)	居住於單親家庭住戶的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工） Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in domestic households with single parents					
	2011		2016		2021	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
小學及以下 Primary and below	18 351	17.7	11 924	12.7	7 940	8.4
中學 Secondary						
初中 Lower secondary	33 647	32.4	28 397	30.2	26 372	27.9
高中 Upper secondary	37 171	35.8	34 132	36.4	35 207	37.3
小計 Sub-total	70 818	68.2	62 529	66.6	61 579	65.2
專上教育 Post-secondary	14 742	14.2	19 440	20.7	24 870	26.3
總計 Total	103 911	100.0	93 893	100.0	94 389	100.0

註釋：(1) 根據《主題性報告：單親人士》的定義，單親人士是指從未結婚、喪偶、離婚或分居，並與 18 歲以下子女住在同一住戶內的母親或父親。

Note: (1) Adopting the definitions in the Thematic Report: Single Parents, single parents refer to mothers or fathers who are never married, widowed, divorced or separated, with child(ren) aged under 18 living with them in the same household.

表 7.16 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按房屋類型劃分的居住於單親家庭住戶⁽¹⁾的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）

Table 7.16 Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in domestic households with single parents⁽¹⁾ by type of housing, 2011, 2016 and 2021

房屋類型 Type of housing	居住於單親家庭住戶的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工） Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in domestic households with single parents					
	2011		2016		2021	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	55 387	53.3	45 795	48.8	43 988	46.6
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	8 295	8.0	7 991	8.5	7 884	8.4
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	39 242	37.8	38 812	41.3	41 082	43.5
非住宅用房屋及臨時房屋 Non-domestic housing and temporary housing	987	0.9	1 295	1.4	1 435	1.5
總計 Total	103 911	100.0	93 893	100.0	94 389	100.0

註釋：(1) 根據《主題性報告：單親人士》的定義，單親人士是指從未結婚、喪偶、離婚或分居，並與 18 歲以下子女住在同一住戶內的母親或父親。

Note: (1) Adopting the definitions in the Thematic Report: Single Parents, single parents refer to mothers or fathers who are never married, widowed, divorced or separated, with child(ren) aged under 18 living with them in the same household.

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8. 地區特徵

地區分布

8.1 在 2021 年，55.1% 的兒童居於新界，而居於九龍及香港島的分別佔 30.2% 及 14.7%。在整體人口中，居於新界、九龍及香港島的相應比例分別為 54.1%、30.3% 及 15.6%。（表 8.1）

8.2 新界是最多兒童居住的地區，所佔比例由 2011 年的 54.5% 輕微上升至 2021 年的 55.1%。兒童居住在九龍的比例由 29.3% 上升至 30.2%，而在香港島居住的比例則由 16.3% 下降至 14.7%。（表 8.1）

8.3 在 2021 年，在 18 個區議會分區當中，沙田區的兒童數目最多（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%）。（表 8.1）

8. Geographical Characteristics

Geographical distribution

8.1 In 2021, 55.1% of children resided in the New Territories, while 30.2% and 14.7% in Kowloon and on Hong Kong Island respectively. The corresponding proportions of the whole population living in the New Territories, in Kowloon and on Hong Kong Island were 54.1%, 30.3% and 15.6% respectively. (Table 8.1)

8.2 The New Territories had the largest share of the child population and the proportion slightly increased from 54.5% in 2011 to 55.1% in 2021. The proportion of children living in Kowloon increased from 29.3% to 30.2% whereas the proportion of children living on Hong Kong Island declined from 16.3% to 14.7%. (Table 8.1)

8.3 In 2021, among the 18 District Council districts, the Sha Tin district had the largest proportion of children (9.7%), followed by the Yuen Long district (9.5%) and the Kwun Tong district (9.0%). On the other hand, the Wan Chai district had the smallest number of children (2.0%). (Table 8.1)

表 8.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按區議會分區劃分的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）⁽¹⁾
Table 8.1 Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers)⁽¹⁾ by District Council district, 2011, 2016 and 2021

區議會分區	District Council district	2011		2016		2021	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
香港島	Hong Kong Island						
中西區	Central and Western	35 109	3.3	29 329	2.9	28 412	2.9
灣仔 ⁽²⁾	Wan Chai ⁽²⁾	19 241	1.8	21 374	2.1	19 821	2.0
東區 ⁽²⁾	Eastern ⁽²⁾	80 466	7.5	74 213	7.3	61 681	6.4
南區	Southern	39 627	3.7	37 826	3.7	32 732	3.4
小計	Sub-total	174 443	16.3	162 742	16.0	142 646	14.7
九龍	Kowloon						
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	46 658	4.4	45 260	4.5	41 929	4.3
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	56 966	5.3	57 822	5.7	58 626	6.1
九龍城	Kowloon City	55 507	5.2	58 305	5.7	59 378	6.1
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	58 482	5.5	57 193	5.6	45 282	4.7
觀塘	Kwun Tong	95 935	8.9	91 190	9.0	86 775	9.0
小計	Sub-total	313 548	29.3	309 770	30.5	291 990	30.2
新界	New Territories						
葵青	Kwai Tsing	76 482	7.1	72 006	7.1	61 121	6.3
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	49 531	4.6	42 864	4.2	44 783	4.6
屯門	Tuen Mun	72 722	6.8	67 643	6.7	64 661	6.7
元朗	Yuen Long	103 964	9.7	89 857	8.8	92 083	9.5
北區	North	49 990	4.7	48 853	4.8	41 101	4.2
大埔	Tai Po	41 272	3.9	43 052	4.2	40 494	4.2
沙田	Sha Tin	91 077	8.5	92 389	9.1	93 819	9.7
西貢	Sai Kung	72 390	6.8	64 290	6.3	66 580	6.9
離島	Islands	26 491	2.5	22 079	2.2	28 285	2.9
小計	Sub-total	583 919	54.5	543 033	53.5	532 927	55.1
陸上總計	Land total	1 071 910	100.0	1 015 545	100.0	967 563	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字不包括現居於船艇上的人士。

(2) 2016 年中期人口統計及 2021 年人口普查所採用的灣仔區議會及東區區議會分界，不同於 2011 年人口普查所採用分界，因此本統計表內的 2016 年及 2021 年灣仔區議會及東區區議會的統計數字不可與 2011 年作直接比較。

Notes : (1) Figures exclude persons currently living on board vessels.

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

內部遷移

8.4 曾作內部遷移的人士指那些現住地區與其5年前的居住地區不同的人。在分析內部遷移時，居住地區的轉變是指（a）一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移，或（b）在新界同一區議會分區內，一新市鎮與另一新市鎮之間的遷移，或一新市鎮與區內其他地方之間的遷移。在過去5年，有102 319名（或13.9%）的5歲及以上兒童曾作內部遷移。

（表8.2）

8.5 並無曾作內部遷移的5歲及以上兒童佔所有5歲及以上兒童的86.1%。其中68.8%的5歲及以上兒童仍居舊址、12.5%曾在同區遷居及4.9%在5年前居於香港以外地方。（表8.2）

內部遷移的情況

8.6 曾作內部遷移的5歲及以上兒童佔所有5歲及以上兒童的13.9%，較整體5歲及以上人口的相應比例11.0%為高。在曾作內部遷移的兒童中，最大比例（23.9%）是從新界的新市鎮移居其他新市鎮。

（表8.2）

曾作內部遷移兒童的特徵

8.7 5歲至11歲的兒童的內部遷移傾向高於12歲至17歲的兒童。在過去5年，5歲至11歲的兒童中有16.0%曾作內部遷移，而12歲至17歲的兒童的相應比例為11.3%。不論是年長或年輕的兒童，他們多是以新市鎮及九龍為其遷移的目的地。

（表8.3）

Internal migration

8.4 Persons having internally migrated were those whose area of current residence was different from the area of residence 5 years ago. In defining internal migration, a change in the area of residence refers to a move (a) from a District Council district to another District Council district (except for migration within the same new town); or (b) within a District Council district in the New Territories, from a new town to another new town, or from a new town to other areas in the district or vice versa. Altogether 102 319 children aged 5 and over (or 13.9%), had migrated internally in the past 5 years.

(Table 8.2)

8.5 There were 86.1% of children aged 5 and over not having internally migrated. Among them, 68.8% of children aged 5 and over remained in the same address, 12.5% had moved home within the same area of residence, and 4.9% had lived outside Hong Kong 5 years ago.

(Table 8.2)

Pattern of internal migration

8.6 The proportion of children aged 5 and over who had internally migrated was 13.9%, which was higher than the corresponding proportion of 11.0% for the whole population aged 5 and over. Of those children who had internally migrated, the largest proportion (23.9%) had moved between new towns in the New Territories.

(Table 8.2)

Characteristics of internally migrated children

8.7 Children aged 5-11 were more prone to internal migration than those aged 12-17. In the past 5 years, the proportion of children aged 5-11 having internally migrated was 16.0%, whereas the corresponding proportion for children aged 12-17 was 11.3%. The mobility pattern of the older children and younger children were similar, with the new towns and Kowloon as the most popular destinations of internal migration.

(Table 8.3)

表 8.2 2021 年按曾否作內部遷移、5 年前居住地區及現住地區劃分的 5 歲及以上兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）⁽¹⁾

Table 8.2 Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers)⁽¹⁾ aged 5 and over by whether having internally migrated, area of residence 5 years ago and area of current residence, 2021

曾否作內部遷移 Whether having internally migrated	5 歲及以上兒童 Children aged 5 and over 現住地區 Area of current residence					5 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 5 and over	
	5 年前居住地區 Area of residence 5 years ago	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界 其他地區 in the New Territories		陸上總計 Land total
	數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number (% ⁽²⁾)						
曾作內部遷移 ⁽³⁾ Having internally migrated ⁽³⁾							
香港島 Hong Kong Island	5 717 (0.8)	4 491 (0.6)	4 341 (0.6)	997 (0.1)	15 546 (2.1)	131 694 (1.9)	
九龍 Kowloon	2 236 (0.3)	19 084 (2.6)	12 530 (1.7)	1 477 (0.2)	35 327 (4.8)	244 365 (3.6)	
新市鎮 New towns	2 368 (0.3)	10 583 (1.4)	24 447 (3.3)	6 008 (0.8)	43 406 (5.9)	322 840 (4.7)	
新界其他地區／水上 Other areas in the New Territories/ Marine	635 (0.1)	1 115 (0.2)	5 882 (0.8)	408 (0.1)	8 040 (1.1)	54 179 (0.8)	
小計 Sub-total	10 956 (1.5)	35 273 (4.8)	47 200 (6.4)	8 890 (1.2)	102 319 (13.9)	753 078 (11.0)	
並無曾作內部遷移 Not having internally migrated							
曾在同區遷居 Moved home within same area of residence	16 815 (2.3)	28 486 (3.9)	42 212 (5.7)	4 527 (0.6)	92 040 (12.5)	522 925 (7.6)	
仍居舊址 ⁽⁴⁾ Remained in same address ⁽⁴⁾	74 972 (10.2)	149 288 (20.2)	254 176 (34.4)	29 888 (4.0)	508 324 (68.8)	5 360 935 (78.1)	
5 年前居於香港以外地方 Place of residence outside Hong Kong 5 years ago	5 999 (0.8)	13 451 (1.8)	14 140 (1.9)	2 336 (0.3)	35 926 (4.9)	226 064 (3.3)	
小計 Sub-total	97 786 (13.2)	191 225 (25.9)	310 528 (42.0)	36 751 (5.0)	636 290 (86.1)	6 109 924 (89.0)	
總計 Total	108 742 (14.7)	226 498 (30.7)	357 728 (48.4)	45 641 (6.2)	738 609 (100.0)	6 863 002 (100.0)	

註釋：(1) 數字不包括現居於在船艇上的人士。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

(3) 曾作內部遷移的人士指該人的現住地區與其 5 年前的居住地區不同。在分析內部遷移時，居住地區的轉變是指 (a) 一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移，或 (b) 在新界同一區議會分區內，一新市鎮與另一新市鎮之間的遷移，或一新市鎮與該區其他地方之間的遷移。

(4) 數字包括現住於 5 年前住址，但在 5 年期間曾遷往其他地方，並稍後遷回的人士。

Notes : (1) Figures exclude persons currently living on board vessels.

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

(3) Persons having internally migrated were those whose area of current residence was different from the area of original residence 5 years ago. In defining internal migration, a change in the area of residence refers to a move (a) from a District Council district to another District Council district; or (b) within a District Council district in the New Territories, from a new town to another new town, or from a new town to other areas in the district or vice versa.

(4) Figures include persons who currently live in the same address as 5 years ago but had moved elsewhere during the 5 years and then moved back.

表 8.3 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按年齡組別、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的兒童數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）⁽¹⁾

Table 8.3 Children (excluding foreign domestic helpers)⁽¹⁾ by age group, whether having internally migrated and area of current residence, 2011, 2016 and 2021

年齡組別 Age group		曾作內部遷移 Having internally migrated					並無曾作 內部遷移 Not having internally migrated	總計 Total
		現住地區 Area of current residence						
		香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他 地區 Other areas in the New Territories	陸上總計 Land total		
		數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number (% ⁽²⁾)						
2011								
兒童 Children	5 – 11	8 848 (49.7)	18 805 (55.6)	25 064 (56.6)	5 040 (58.1)	57 757 (55.2)	305 402 (42.5)	363 159 (44.1)
	12 – 17	8 954 (50.3)	15 007 (44.4)	19 194 (43.4)	3 637 (41.9)	46 792 (44.8)	412 756 (57.5)	459 548 (55.9)
總計 Total		17 802 (100.0)	33 812 (100.0)	44 258 (100.0)	8 677 (100.0)	104 549 (100.0)	718 158 (100.0)	822 707 (100.0)
5 歲及以上全港人口 Whole population aged 5 and over		169 491	260 355	341 655	58 619	830 120	5 736 839	6 566 959
2016								
兒童 Children	5 – 11	7 907 (63.7)	14 945 (60.3)	22 467 (67.0)	3 876 (67.7)	49 195 (64.3)	345 962 (52.4)	395 157 (53.7)
	12 – 17	4 500 (36.3)	9 851 (39.7)	11 060 (33.0)	1 846 (32.3)	27 257 (35.7)	313 664 (47.6)	340 921 (46.3)
總計 Total		12 407 (100.0)	24 796 (100.0)	33 527 (100.0)	5 722 (100.0)	76 452 (100.0)	659 626 (100.0)	736 078 (100.0)
5 歲及以上全港人口 Whole population aged 5 and over		131 508	223 699	296 484	42 548	694 239	6 039 970	6 734 209
2021								
兒童 Children	5 – 11	8 878 (57.1)	22 327 (63.2)	28 189 (64.9)	5 394 (67.1)	64 788 (63.3)	340 479 (53.5)	405 267 (54.9)
	12 – 17	6 668 (42.9)	13 000 (36.8)	15 217 (35.1)	2 646 (32.9)	37 531 (36.7)	295 811 (46.5)	333 342 (45.1)
總計 Total		15 546 (100.0)	35 327 (100.0)	43 406 (100.0)	8 040 (100.0)	102 319 (100.0)	636 290 (100.0)	738 609 (100.0)
5 歲及以上全港人口 Whole population aged 5 and over		131 694	244 365	322 840	54 179	753 078	6 109 924	6 863 002

註釋：(1) 數字不包括現居於在船艇上的人士。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在相應現住地區的總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes : (1) Figures exclude persons currently living on board vessels.

(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total of the respective areas of current residence.

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中文詞彙釋義

Definition of Terms in Chinese

中文詞彙釋義（按筆畫數目排列）

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

方括號內的數字為英文詞彙釋義內的相對編號

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

- (1) **5年前居住地區 (Area of residence 5 years ago)**：指某人在人口普查的5年前所居住的地區。如該地方位於香港以外，則記錄所住的國家。 [6]
- (2) **人口 (Population)**：請參看第(16)項「居港人口」。 [29]
- (3) **工作人口 (Working population)**：請參看第(33)項「經濟活動身分」。 [37]
- (4) **內部遷移 (Internal migration)**：曾作內部遷移的人士指該人的現住地區與其5年前的居住地區不同。在分析內部遷移時，居住地區的轉變是指（甲）一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移，或（乙）在新界同一區議會分區內，一新市鎮與另一新市鎮之間的遷移，或一新市鎮與該區其他地方之間的遷移。 [19]
- (5) **出生地點 (Place of birth)**：指一個人的出生所在地的國家／地區。 [28]
- (6) **在港居住年期 (Duration of residence in Hong Kong)**：計算受訪者在港居住的總年數（以整年計），離港超過6個月或以上的期間不計算在內。 [12]
- (7) **年齡 (Age)**：指一個人出生後所度過完整年數。答案由出生年月推算得出。 [4]
- (8) **住戶人數 (Household size)**：指家庭住戶中的人口數目。 [18]
- (9) **每月主要職業收入 (Monthly income from main employment)**：對於僱主或自營作業者來說，這是指扣除營運開支後從主要業務所賺得的收入。對於僱員來說，則是指從主要工作所賺取的全部收入，包括薪金或工資、花紅、佣金、加班津貼、房屋津貼、小費及其他現金津貼，但不包括年終花紅及雙糧。2011年、2016年及2021年所記金額分別以2011年6月、2016年6月及2021年6月的收入計算。 [26]
- (10) **每月主要職業收入中位數 (Median monthly income from main employment)**：每月主要職業收入的一種平均值，50%的工作人口（不包括無酬家庭從業員）的主要職業收入高於這數字，而其餘50%的主要職業收入低於這數字。請參看第(9)項「每月主要職業收入」。 [22]
- (11) **每周通常工作時數 (Weekly usual hours of work)**：指一名就業人士在正常或典型的一個星期內的通常工作時數，包括經常進行的超時工作（無論是有酬或無酬），但用膳時間、通常不用工作的日數或時數，及非經常進行的超時工作並不包括在內。在家中候命的時間不計算在工作時數中。居家就業人士在家中工作的時數則計算在內。 [36]
- (12) **使用選定語言／方言的能力 (Ability to speak a selected language/dialect)**：若一名5歲及以上人士（失去語言能力的人士除外）在日常生活中（如讀書或工作），能夠使用某種語言／方言與人進行簡單交談，則他／她可算具備使用該種語言／方言的能力。如一名人士除慣用交談語言外，尚能說其他語言／方言，則他／她可算具備使用該種語言／方言作為其他交談語言／方言的能力。請參看第(34)項「慣用交談語言」。 [2]
- (13) **兒童 (Children)**：指0至17歲的人士。 [9]
- (14) **居所樓面面積 (Floor area of accommodation)**：除公營租住房屋外，居所樓面面積是指實用樓面面積，包括(i)露台、(ii)工作平台及(iii)外露的面積，但不包括空氣調節裝置室、窗台、平台、花園、停車場、天台、樓梯、庭院及天井的面積。公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積是以室內樓面面積來量度。對於共同

使用一個屋宇單位的家庭住戶，住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。本報告所載列有關居所樓面面積的數字並不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。

（註：由於定義不同，公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積統計數字，不能直接與其他居所類型的數字作比較。此外，由住戶提供的居所樓面面積資料或會受到不同程度的估計影響，故數據使用者在詮釋有關統計數字時，務必加以留意。） [16]

- (15) **居所樓面面積中位數 (Median floor area of accommodation)**：居所樓面面積的一種平均值。50%的住戶，他們佔用的居所樓面面積高於這數字，而其餘 50%，他們佔用的居所樓面面積低於這數字。公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積是以室內樓面面積來量度，而其他居所類型的樓面面積是以實用樓面面積量度。對於共同使用一個屋宇單位的家庭住戶，住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。本報告所載列有關居所樓面面積的數字並不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。請參看第 (14) 項「**居所樓面面積**」。

（註：由於定義不同，公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積統計數字，不能直接與其他居所類型的數字作比較。此外，由住戶提供的居所樓面面積資料或會受到不同程度的估計影響，故數據使用者在詮釋有關統計數字時，務必加以留意。） [21]

- (16) **居港人口 (Hong Kong Resident Population)**：居港人口包括「常住居民」和「流動居民」。「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：（一）在點算時刻之前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在點算時刻之後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於點算時刻身在香港的香港非永久性居民。對於不是「常住居民」的香港永久性居民，如他們在點算時刻之前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，又或在點算時刻之後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港，會被界定為「流動居民」。 [17]

- (17) **性別比率 (Sex ratio)**：男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。 [33]

- (18) **房屋類型 (Type of housing)**：指作居所用用途的單位所屬的房屋性質。各房屋類型是根據單位所屬的屋宇單位類型來決定，詳情如下： [34]

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

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

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

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

臨時房屋 (Temporary housing)：包括所有臨時屋宇單位。

- (19) **所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數 (Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment)**：所有僱用工作的每周通常工作時數的一種平均值。50% 的工作人口的每周通常工作時數（按所有僱用工作計算）高於這數字，而其餘 50% 的工作人口的每周通常工作時數（按所有僱用工作計算）低於這數字。請參看第 (11) 項「**每周通常工作時數**」。 [23]

- (20) **前 5 年內平均每年增長率 (Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years)**：在計算過去 5 年的人口增長時，每年平均增長率是採用以下公式計算： [7]

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

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

家庭住戶的平均每年增長率也是採用相若公式計算。

- (21) **前赴上課地點的主要交通方式 (Main mode of transport to place of study)**：指在港修讀全日制課程者前赴上課地點主要的交通方式。如所使用的交通方式超過一種，則以乘搭最長路程的一項為主要交通方式。經常徒步上學而無須乘搭任何交通工具者，則視為「步行」。 [20]
- (22) **前赴上課地點的交通方式 (Mode of transport to place of study)**：指在港修讀全日制課程者前赴上課地點常用的交通方式。如所使用的交通方式超過一種，則最多記錄乘搭最長路程的三種交通方式。經常徒步上學而無須乘搭任何交通工具者，則視為「步行」。 [24]
- (23) **家庭住戶 (Domestic household)**：一群住在一起及分享生活所需的人士，他們之間不一定有親戚關係。自己單獨安排生活所需的個別人士亦當為一戶，即「單人住戶」。（註：家庭住戶需至少有一名成員為常住居民，只有流動居民的住戶不會被界定為家庭住戶。） [11]
- (24) **家庭住戶平均人數 (Average domestic household size)**：每個家庭住戶的平均人數。計算方法是把家庭住戶內的人口總數除以家庭住戶總數。 [8]
- (25) **家庭住戶每月收入 (Monthly domestic household income)**：指住戶成員的總收入（包括他們由所有工作獲得的現金收入及其他現金收入）。2021 年所記金額以 2021 年 6 月的收入計算。 [25]
- (26) **書寫選定語言的能力 (Ability to write a selected language)**：若一名 5 歲及以上人士在日常生活中能夠以某種語言書寫簡單短句，則他／她可算具備書寫該種語言的能力。 [3]
- (27) **區議會分區及選區 (District Council district and Constituency Area)**：根據區議會條例（第 547 章），全港共有 18 個地方行政區：港島 4 個、九龍 5 個及新界 9 個。每個地方行政區均設有一個區議會，而每個區議會的選區分界則是由選舉管理委員會向行政長官建議。2021 年人口普查所採用的區議會選區分界，是按 2019 年 11 月 24 日區議會選舉時，由行政長官會同行政會議根據《區議會條例》（第 547 章）第 6 條而作出的《2018 年選區（區議會）宣布令》（2018 年第 263 號法律公告）所宣布的區議會選區分界。
- （註：2016 年中期人口統計及 2021 年人口普查所採用的灣仔區議會及東區區議會分界，不同於 2011 年人口普查所採用的分界。在本刊物中，當與 2011 年統計數字作比較時，會將 2016 年及 2021 年有關該兩個區議會分區的數字按 2011 年的分界重新編製，以作合適的比較。） [10]
- (28) **專上教育 (Post-secondary education)**：請參看第 (29) 項「教育程度」。 [30]
- (29) **教育程度 (Educational attainment)**：包括最高就讀程度及最高完成程度。 [14]

- (a) **最高就讀程度 (Highest level attended)**：指受訪者在院校修讀達到的最高教育水平，不論他／她有否完成該課程。計算教育程度時，只包括正式課程，即須最少為期一個學年、具指定學歷資格才可入讀（不包括香港都會大學主辦的非學位／學位／研究生課程），以及設有考試或指定的評核成績程序。
- (b) **最高完成程度 (Highest level completed)**：指受訪者在院校修讀並已完成的最高教育水平，不論他／她有否通過有關課程的考試或評核。只包括正式課程，即須最少為期一個學

年、具指定學歷資格才可入讀（不包括香港都會大學主辦的非學位／學位／研究生課程），以及設有考試或指定的評核成績程序。

教育程度分類如下：

未受教育 (*No schooling*)：包括從未修讀過正式課程的人士。

學前教育 (*Pre-primary*)：包括所有幼稚園及幼兒中心班級。

小學 (*Primary*)：包括所有小學的一至六年級。

初中 (*Lower secondary*)：包括所有中學的一至三年級。

高中 (*Upper secondary*)：包括所有中學舊學制的四至七年級及新學制的四至六年級或同等程度、毅進計劃／毅進文憑以及工藝程度教育。

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

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

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

- (30) **現住地區 (Area of current residence)**：在人口普查時某人所居住的地區。 [5]
- (31) **就學比率 (School attendance rate)**：在院校就讀全日制課程的學生數目佔人口的比例（對 2021 年人口普查而言，是指在 2021 年上半年的情況）。 [32]
- (32) **新市鎮 (New town)**：新市鎮界線乃採自土木工程拓展署及規劃署訂定的新市鎮發展範圍。全港共有 10 個新市鎮，即是荃灣、屯門、元朗、天水圍、粉嶺／上水／古洞、大埔、沙田、將軍澳、東涌及洪水橋／廈村。在本報告書中，為定義內部遷移，荃灣新市鎮中的荃灣、葵涌和青衣地區，以及沙田新市鎮中的沙田和馬鞍山地區會作個別分析。 [27]
- (33) **經濟活動身分 (Economic activity status)**：人口可劃分為「從事經濟活動人口」（即勞動人口）及「非從事經濟活動人口」兩大類。 [13]

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

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

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

僱主 (*Employer*)：從事本身業務／職業時為賺取利潤或費用而工作，最少僱用一人為其工作的人。

自營業者 (*Self-employed*)：從事本身業務／職業時為賺取利潤或費用而工

作，並沒有僱用他人或受僱於人的人。

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

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

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

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

料理家務者 (Home-maker)：照顧家庭而無收取報酬的人。

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

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

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

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

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

- (34) **慣用交談語言 (Usual spoken language)**：指在家中日常交談所用的語言／方言，但不適用於 5 歲以下兒童或失去語言能力的人士。 [35]
- (35) **種族 (Ethnicity)**：一個人的種族由其本人來決定，通常以人種、膚色、世系、文化起源、國籍和語言等概念為基礎。在香港人口中，大部分為華人，而非華人中則以亞洲人為主。因此，種族分類提供了較多與亞洲地區相關的類別。 [15]
- (36) **閱讀選定語言的能力 (Ability to read a selected language)**：若一名 5 歲及以上人士在日常生活中能夠以某種語言閱讀簡單短句，則他／她可算具備閱讀該種語言的能力。 [1]
- (37) **點算時刻 (Reference moment)**：2021 年 6 月 30 日凌晨 3 時為 2021 年人口普查的點算時刻。在記錄某人在點算時刻身在何處時，若他／她正在當夜班、返家途中或在非住宿地方，他／她會被當作在被點算的屋宇單位內。 [31]

英文詞彙釋義

Definition of Terms in English

英文詞彙釋義（按字母順序排列）

Definition of Terms in English (in alphabetical order)

方括號內的數字為中文詞彙釋義內的相對編號

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

- (1) **Ability to read a selected language**（閱讀選定語言的能力）： A person aged 5 and over is considered as being able to read a language if he/she can read a short and simple statement in this language in everyday life. [36]
- (2) **Ability to speak a selected language/dialect**（使用選定語言／方言的能力）： If a person aged 5 and over (excluding mute persons) is able to conduct a short conversation with a particular language/dialect in everyday life activities such as studying at educational institution or using at work, he/she is deemed to have the ability to speak the language/dialect. A person who is capable of speaking a language/dialect other than the usual spoken language possesses the ability to speak that language/dialect as another spoken language/dialect. Please see **Usual spoken language** in (35). [12]
- (3) **Ability to write a selected language**（書寫選定語言的能力）： A person aged 5 and over is considered as being able to write a language if he/she can write a short and simple statement in this language in everyday life. [26]
- (4) **Age**（年齡）： Age is the number of complete years a person has passed since birth. It is derived from month and year of birth. [7]
- (5) **Area of current residence**（現住地區）： Area in which a person was living at the time of the Census. [30]
- (6) **Area of residence 5 years ago**（5年前居住地區）： The broad geographical area in which a person lived 5 years before the Census. If the place is outside Hong Kong, the country of residence is recorded. [1]
- (7) **Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years**（前5年內平均每年增長率）： When population increased over the past 5 years, the average annual growth rate is computed using the following formula: [20]

where P_1 = population at the beginning of the 5-year period

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

P_2 = population at the end of the 5-year period

r = average annual growth rate of the 5-year period

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

- (8) **Average domestic household size**（家庭住戶平均人數）： The average number of persons per domestic household. It is calculated by dividing the total number of persons who were living in domestic households by the total number of domestic households. [24]
- (9) **Children**（兒童）： Refer to persons aged 0-17. [13]
- (10) **District Council district and Constituency Area**（區議會分區及選區）： There are 18 districts in Hong Kong as declared under the District Councils Ordinance (Cap. 547): 4 on Hong Kong Island, 5 in Kowloon and 9 in the New Territories. A District Council is established in each district. The boundary of Constituency Area for each District Council is recommended by the Electoral Affairs Commission to the Chief Executive. The set of Constituency Area boundaries adopted in the 2021 Population Census is

based on those declared in the Declaration of Constituencies (District Councils) Order 2018 (L.N. 263 of 2018) made by the Chief Executive in Council under section 6 of the District Councils Ordinance (Cap. 547) for the District Council Election held on 24 November 2019.

(Note: The boundaries of the Wan Chai district and Eastern district adopted in the 2016 Population By-census and 2021 Population Census are not comparable with those adopted in the 2011 Population Census. In this report, whenever comparison of statistics on districts with 2011 is made, the statistics pertaining to the Wan Chai and Eastern districts for 2016 and 2021 are re-compiled based on the boundaries adopted in the 2011 Population Census, so that appropriate comparison can be made.) [27]

- (11) **Domestic household (家庭住戶)**: A domestic household consists of a group of persons who live together and make common provision for essentials for living. These persons need not be related. If a person makes provision for essentials for living without sharing with other persons, he/she is also regarded as a household. In this case the household is a one-person household. (Note: A domestic household must have at least one member who is a Usual Resident. Households comprising Mobile Residents only are not classified as domestic households.) [23]
- (12) **Duration of residence in Hong Kong (在港居住年期)**: Duration of residence in Hong Kong measures the total number of complete years for which a person has lived in Hong Kong. Any period of temporary absence from Hong Kong for 6 months or more was not counted in reckoning the duration. [6]
- (13) **Economic activity status (經濟活動身分)**: The population can be divided into two main groups, economically active population (i.e. the labour force) and economically inactive population as follows: [33]

Economically active population (從事經濟活動人口): This comprises the employed (i.e. the working population) and the unemployed.

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

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

Employer (僱主): A person who works for profit or fees in his/her own business/profession and employs one or more persons to work for him/her.

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

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

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

(Note: Estimates of the unemployed based on population censuses/by-censuses are likely to have a lower degree of accuracy. This is because the measurement of unemployment is not simple. For instance, in identifying an unemployed person, account has to be taken of a person's availability for work and whether he or she is actively seeking work. A large quantity of temporary field workers were employed to undertake the enumeration work in the population censuses/by-censuses, and they could not be expected to have a

full understanding of the labour force framework and the required skills in asking screening questions, particularly those on the activity related to work seeking. Studies on unemployment should therefore be primarily based on the data of the General Household Survey conducted by the Census and Statistics Department. Inclusion of the questions for identifying unemployed persons in the population censuses/by-censuses mainly serves to complete the enumeration of the entire economically active population (i.e. the labour force). This is because the economically active population is composed of the working population and the unemployed population.)

Economically inactive population (非從事經濟活動人口): This comprises persons who have not had a job and have not been at work during the 7 days before the Census, excluding persons who have been on leave/holiday during the 7-day period and persons who are unemployed. Persons such as retired persons, home-makers, unpaid carers and persons aged below 15 are thus included.

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

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

Student (學生): A person who is studying full-time in educational institution (as for the 2021 Population Census, students refers to those who had been studying in the first half of 2021 and would continue to study full-time in the academic year after the Census [i.e. June 2021]). Persons who are self-studying, or studying informal courses in miscellaneous training institutes or studying evening courses and were not working during the 7 days before the Census are also included in this category. Student workers are classified as economically active persons and are not included in this group.

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

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

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

(14) **Educational attainment (教育程度)**: This comprises the highest level attended and the highest level completed. [29]

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

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

procedures.

Educational attainment is classified as follows:

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

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

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

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

Upper secondary (高中): Including Secondary 4 – 7 of old academic structure, Secondary 4 – 6 of new academic structure or equivalent in all educational institutions, Project Yi Jin/Yi Jin Diploma and craft level.

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

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

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

- (15) **Ethnicity (種族)**: The ethnicity of a person is determined by self-identification, normally with reference to a combination of concepts such as ethnic origin, colour, descent, cultural origins, nationality and language. In Hong Kong, a significant proportion of the population is Chinese, and among the non-Chinese, Asians account for the majority. Therefore, there are more Asian related ethnic groups in the classification. [35]
- (16) **Floor area of accommodation (居所樓面面積)**: Except for public rental housing, the floor area of accommodation refers to saleable floor area. It includes the floor area of every one of (i) a balcony, (ii) a utility platform, (iii) a verandah to the extent that it forms part of the residence; but excluding the area of an air-conditioning plant room, a bay window, a flat roof, a garden, a parking space, a roof, a stairhood, a terrace, a yard to the extent that it forms part of the residence. For public rental housing, the floor area of accommodation is measured in terms of internal floor area. For domestic households sharing a unit of quarters, the floor area of the common area shared among households is excluded. Statistics related to floor area of accommodation presented in this report do not include domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels.

(Note: Owing to the difference in definitions, statistics of floor area of public rental housing are not directly comparable to those of other types of accommodation. Besides, the information of floor area of accommodation as reported by respondents may be subject to different extent of estimation, and hence caution should be exercised in interpreting the statistics concerned.) [14]

- (17) **Hong Kong Resident Population (居港人口)**: The Hong Kong Resident Population at the reference moment covers “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”. “Usual Residents” refer to two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 3 months during the 6 months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the reference moment. For those Hong Kong Permanent Residents who were not “Usual Residents”, they were classified as “Mobile Residents” if they had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment. [17]
- (18) **Household size (住戶人數)**: Household size refers to the number of persons living in the domestic household. [8]
- (19) **Internal migration (內部遷移)**: Persons having internally migrated were those whose area of current residence was different from the area of original residence 5 years ago. In defining internal migration, a change in the area of residence refers to a move (a) from a District Council district to another District Council district; or (b) within a District Council district in the New Territories, from a new town to another new town, or from a new town to other areas in the district or vice versa. [4]
- (20) **Main mode of transport to place of study (前赴上課地點的主要交通方式)**: Mode of transport to place of study refers to the type(s) of transport a full-time student studying in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/her place of study. For a person who used more than one type of transport to go to his/her place of study, the main mode of transport refers to the one used for travelling the longest distance. “On foot only” was recorded if the person usually walked to his/her place of study and did not use any other mode of transport. [21]
- (21) **Median floor area of accommodation (居所樓面面積中位數)**: The average floor area of accommodation so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households occupied floor area above that figure and the other 50% occupied floor area below it. The floor area of public rental housing is measured in terms of internal floor area while the floor area of other types of accommodation is measured in terms of saleable floor area. For domestic households sharing a unit of quarters, the floor area of the common area shared among households is excluded. Statistics related to floor area of accommodation presented in this report do not include domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels. Please see **Floor area of accommodation** in (16).
- (Note: Owing to the difference in definitions, statistics of floor area of public rental housing are not directly comparable to those of other types of accommodation. Besides, the information of floor area of accommodation as reported by respondents may be subject to different extent of estimation, and hence caution should be exercised in interpreting the statistics concerned.) [15]
- (22) **Median monthly income from main employment (每月主要職業收入中位數)**: The average income from main employment so calculated that 50% of the working population, excluding unpaid family workers, had income above that figure and the other 50% had income below it. Please see **Monthly income from main employment** in (26). [10]
- (23) **Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment (所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數)**: The average weekly usual hours of work of all employment so calculated that 50% of the working population had weekly usual hours of work (calculated based on all employment) above that figure and the other 50% of the working population had weekly usual hours of work (calculated based on all employment) below

- it. Please see **Weekly usual hours of work** in (36). [19]
- (24) **Mode of transport to place of study** (前赴上課地點的交通方式) : Mode of transport to place of study refers to the type(s) of transport a full time student studying in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/her place of study. For a person who used more than one type of transport to go to school, the three modes of transport travelled for the longest distance were reported. "On foot only" was recorded if the person usually walked to work and did not use any other mode of transport. [22]
- (25) **Monthly domestic household income** (家庭住戶每月收入) : The total income (including earnings in cash from all employments and other cash incomes) of members of households. The amount recorded for 2021 refers to the income for June 2021. [25]
- (26) **Monthly income from main employment** (每月主要職業收入) : For employers or self-employed persons, this is the amount earned excluding expenses incurred in running their main business. For employees, this is the total amount earned from their main employment including salary or wage, bonus, commission, overtime allowance, housing allowance, tips and other cash allowances. New Year bonus and double pay are excluded. The amount recorded for 2011, 2016 and 2021 refers to the income for June 2011, June 2016 and June 2021 respectively. [9]
- (27) **New town** (新市鎮) : The delineation of the areas into new towns is adopted from the boundaries developed by the Civil Engineering and Development Department as well as Planning Department for new town development purposes. There are 10 new towns in Hong Kong, namely Tsuen Wan, Tuen Mun, Yuen Long, Tin Shui Wai, Fanling / Sheung Shui / Kwu Tung, Tai Po, Sha Tin, Tseung Kwan O, Tung Chung and Hung Shui Kiu / Ha Tsuen. In this report, Tsuen Wan, Kwai Chung and Tsing Yi areas under Tsuen Wan New Town as well as Sha Tin and Ma On Shan areas under Sha Tin New Town are analysed separately for the purpose of defining internal migration. [32]
- (28) **Place of birth** (出生地點) : This is the country/territory in which the person was born. [5]
- (29) **Population** (人口) : Please see **Hong Kong Resident Population** in (17). [2]
- (30) **Post-secondary education** (專上教育) : Please see **Educational attainment** in (14). [28]
- (31) **Reference moment** (點算時刻) : This refers to the reference moment of the 2021 Population Census which was fixed at 3:00 a.m. on 30 June 2021. In recording the whereabouts of a person at the reference moment, a person who was on night shift, on the way home or at a place not for accommodation was regarded as staying in the quarters being enumerated. [37]
- (32) **School attendance rate** (就學比率) : The percentage of population attending full-time course in educational institutions (in the first half of 2021 for the 2021 Population Census). [31]
- (33) **Sex ratio** (性別比率) : The ratio of the number of males per 1 000 females. [17]
- (34) **Type of housing** (房屋類型) : This refers to the nature of housing for the unit of accommodation. The different types are determined based on the type of quarters of the unit of accommodation as follows: [18]

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

Subsidised home ownership housing (資助自置居所房屋) : Including all subsidised sale flats. Subsidised sale flats include flats under the Tenants Purchase Scheme (TPS) of the HA; flats under the Home Ownership Scheme (HOS), Private Sector Participation Scheme

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

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

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

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

- (35) **Usual spoken language (慣用交談語言)**: The usual spoken language is the language/dialect a person used in daily communication at home. This is not applicable to persons aged under 5 or mute persons. [34]
- (36) **Weekly usual hours of work (每周通常工作時數)**: Weekly usual hours of work is the number of hours that an employed person usually worked during a normal or typical week. Overtime hours regularly worked (whether paid or unpaid) are included but meal breaks, days and hours not usually worked and unusual periods of overtime are excluded. Stand-by time at home is not counted. For home-office workers, the time working at home is counted. [11]
- (37) **Working population (工作人口)**: Please see **Economic activity status** in (13). [3]

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