



主題性報告：
內地來港定居未足七年人士
Thematic Report：
Persons from the Mainland Having Resided in
Hong Kong for Less Than 7 Years



香港特別行政區 政府統計處
Census and Statistics Department
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

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內地來港定居未足七年人士
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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。

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「居住人口」方法來編製香港的人口估計。

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）於點算時刻身在香港的香港非永久性居民。

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，

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.

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.

Concepts 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.

1.4 The Hong Kong Resident Population at the 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; 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

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」。

內地來港定居未足 7 年人士

1.6 本報告利用 2021 年人口普查的統計數據分析內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的特徵，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。

1.7 人口普查／中期人口統計問及「出生地點」、「國籍」及「在港居住年期」。根據這些資料，可估計在居港人口中，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的數目。在本報告，被界定為「內地來港定居未足 7 年人士」，是指於人口普查／中期人口統計時，報稱：

- (一) 其出生地點為中國內地；
- (二) 國籍是中國並以香港為其永久居留地；及
- (三) 居港少於 7 年的人士。

詮釋數字時務必注意事項

1.8 於詮釋本報告內的數字時務必注意以下三點：

(一) 根據「居港人口」的定義，透過單程證計劃抵港但其後選擇多數時間留在內地或移民往其他國家的人士不包括在居港人口之內，因此內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的數字並不包括這些人士。

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.

Persons from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years (PMRs)

1.6 This report analyses the characteristics of PMRs 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 when appropriate.

1.7 The Population Census/By-census included questions on “Place of birth”, “Nationality” and “Duration of residence in Hong Kong”. Based on information thus obtained, the number of PMRs in the Hong Kong Resident Population can be derived. In this report, “PMRs” refer to persons who reported in the Population Census/By-census that they:

- (i) were born in the mainland of China (the Mainland);
- (ii) were of Chinese nationality with place of domicile in Hong Kong; and
- (iii) had stayed in Hong Kong for less than 7 years.

Important notes in interpreting figures

1.8 In interpreting the figures in this report, the following three points should be noted:

(i) Under the definition of “Hong Kong Resident Population”, persons who were admitted to Hong Kong via the One-way Permit Scheme but had returned to stay in the Mainland most of the time or migrated to other countries subsequently are not counted in the Hong Kong Resident Population and hence excluded from the figures of PMRs.

(二) 根據上文第 1.7 段內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的定義，這些人士的國籍必須是中國並以香港為其永久居留地。因此，報稱香港非為其永久居留地的內地來港人士，不會被界定為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士，例子有短期留港工作或就學的內地人士。根據 2021 年人口普查的結果，居港人口中，約有 57 100 名報稱在內地出生、屬中國籍及居港少於 7 年，但香港非為其永久居留地的人士。

(三) 除了居留權證明書持有人⁽¹⁾外，大部分內地來港定居未足 7 年人士均暫未成為香港永久性居民。根據「居港人口」的定義，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士不包括在人口普查／中期人口統計的點算時刻不在港而身份仍非香港永久性居民的人士，縱然他／她們部分可能於香港長期居住。事實上，一些內地來港定居未足 7 年人士會在暑假期間暫時返回內地，因而未能包括在居港人口之內。

報告結構

1.9 本報告共分 8 章。第 2 章簡介內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的特徵。第 3 章研究內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目及其年齡性別分布在 2011 至 2021 年間的轉變。

註釋：(1) 內地出生兒童如在出生時其父或母已屬於香港永久性居民，將合資格申請居留權證明書。當這些兒童透過單程證計劃抵港時，會即時成為香港永久性居民。

(ii) According to the definition of PMRs stated in Paragraph 1.7 above, PMRs must be of Chinese nationality with place of domicile in Hong Kong. Therefore, persons from the Mainland who reported their place of domicile not in Hong Kong are not classified as PMRs. Examples of such persons may include those from the Mainland who stayed in Hong Kong for employment or study for a short period of time. According to the results of the 2021 Population Census, in the Hong Kong Resident Population, there were a total of about 57 100 persons who reported to be born in the Mainland, be of Chinese nationality and have stayed in Hong Kong for less than 7 years, but have place of domicile not being Hong Kong.

(iii) It should be noted that except for the holders of Certificate of Entitlement⁽¹⁾, most PMRs were not yet Hong Kong Permanent Residents. Under the definition of “Hong Kong Resident Population”, PMRs do not include persons who were not yet Hong Kong Permanent Residents and were not in Hong Kong at the reference moment of Population Census/By-census, despite that some of them were residing in Hong Kong on a long term basis. Indeed, some PMRs might have temporarily returned to the Mainland during summer vacation and hence were not covered in the Hong Kong Resident Population.

Report structure

1.9 This report consists of 8 chapters. A highlight of the characteristics of PMRs is provided in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 studies the changes in the size and the age-sex profile of PMRs from 2011 to 2021.

Note : (1) Children born in the Mainland are eligible for a Certificate of Entitlement for the right of abode in Hong Kong if one or both of their parents were Hong Kong Permanent Residents at the time of their birth. These children would immediately become Hong Kong Permanent Residents on arriving at Hong Kong via the One-way Permit Scheme.

1.10 第 4 章載有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的人口特徵的詳細研究，並載列他／她們的婚姻狀況、在港居住年期、慣用交談語言、閱讀／書寫語言能力及長者照顧需要的統計數字及其詮釋。

1.11 第 5 章載列內地來港定居未足 7 年人士教育程度的詳細統計數字及附以分析，並研究年輕的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的就學情況。

1.12 第 6 章展示內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的就業情況，尤其分析男女內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的差異。此外，統計數字亦會與整體工作人口作出比較。

1.13 第 7 章研究內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的住戶及房屋特徵。由於大部分內地來港定居未足 7 年人士是來港作家庭團聚的兒童及香港男士的妻子，他／她們的居住情況特徵分明。

1.14 內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的地區特徵載於第 8 章。

1.15 雖然外籍家庭傭工是居港人口的一部分，但為了方便比較內地來港定居未足 7 年人士與本地人口的特徵，本報告內有關統計表的全港數字是扣除外籍家庭傭工後編製的數字。

代號

1.16 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%

1.10 The demographic characteristics of PMRs are examined in detail in Chapter 4. Statistics of PMRs on the marital situation, duration of residence in Hong Kong, usual spoken language, ability to read/write languages and care needs of elderly are presented with interpretations.

1.11 Detailed statistics, accompanied with analysis, on the educational attainment of PMRs are presented in Chapter 5. The school attendance patterns of young PMRs are also examined.

1.12 Patterns of employment among PMRs are explored in Chapter 6, with particular reference to differences between male PMRs and female PMRs. Comparisons are also made with the working population as a whole.

1.13 In Chapter 7, characteristics of households and housing of PMRs are examined. As most of the PMRs, who were children and wives to Hong Kong men, came to Hong Kong for family reunion, their living arrangements bear distinct features.

1.14 The geographical characteristics of PMRs in Hong Kong are presented in Chapter 8.

1.15 Although foreign domestic helpers are generally part of the Hong Kong Resident Population, they are excluded from the compilation of the figures for the whole territory in the relevant tables in this report so as to facilitate a more meaningful comparison of the characteristics between PMRs and the local population.

Symbols

1.16 The following symbols are used throughout the publication:

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

零的數字及數值小的數字

1.17 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

1.18 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。

Nil figures and figures of small magnitude

1.17 Nil figures are indicated by “-” throughout this report. However, 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

1.18 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.

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2. 摘要

2.1 本報告的第 3 至 8 章就內地來港定居未足 7 年人士作詳細分析。本章概述重要結果。為方便參考，一些內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的主要統計數字載列於第 13 至 16 頁。

數目及結構

2.2 在居港人口中，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的數目，由 2011 年的 171 322 人，減至 2016 年的 165 956 人，並進一步減至 2021 年的 134 845 人。內地來港定居未足 7 年人士佔全港人口的比例亦由 2011 年的 2.5% 下降至 2016 年的 2.4% 及 2021 年的 1.9%。

2.3 2021 年內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目較 2011 年有所回落，主要原因是過去 10 年抵港的單程證持有人的數目有所減少。在 2021 年人口普查點算時刻前 7 年內抵港的單程證持有人數目，較 2011 年人口普查點算時刻前的相應數目為少。另外，在 2019 冠狀病毒病的影響下，香港和內地以至世界其他地區自 2020 年年初起陸續實施嚴厲的關口管制和檢疫措施，跨境行程受到嚴重影響。因此，移入香港的單程證持有人數目自 2020 年起大幅減少。

2.4 在 2021 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士中，17.7% 為 15 歲以下的兒童，另有超過 3 成是 25 至 44 歲的女性，大部分為來港與丈夫團聚的單程證持有人。內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的年齡中位數在過去 10 年呈現上升趨勢。然而，在 2021 年，其年齡中位數（34.1 歲）仍較全港人口的相應數字（47.3 歲）為低。

2. Summary

2.1 Chapters 3-8 of this report provide a detailed analysis on PMRs. Salient findings are highlighted in this chapter. For ease of reference, key statistics of PMRs are listed on pages 13-16.

Size and structure

2.2 In the Hong Kong Resident Population, the number of PMRs decreased from 171 322 in 2011 to 165 956 in 2016 and further to 134 845 in 2021, whilst their proportion in the whole population decreased from 2.5% in 2011 to 2.4% in 2016 and 1.9% in 2021.

2.3 The drop in the number of PMRs in 2021 as compared to 2011 was mainly due to the fact that fewer One-way Permit Holders (OWPHs) had entered Hong Kong over the past 10 years. The number of OWPHs entering Hong Kong during the 7 years before the reference moment of the 2021 Population Census was smaller than the corresponding number before the reference moment of the 2011 Population Census. Moreover, amidst the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, stringent border control and quarantine measures have successively been in place in Hong Kong, the Mainland and other places around the world since early 2020, resulting in severe interruption of cross-boundary travel. The inflow of OWPHs into Hong Kong had thus dropped substantially since 2020.

2.4 In 2021, 17.7% of PMRs were children aged under 15. Over 30% of PMRs were women aged 25-44 and most of them were OWPHs who came to Hong Kong to join their husbands. While an increasing trend of the median age over the past 10 years was observed among PMRs, the median age of PMRs at 34.1 was still lower than that at 47.3 for the whole population in 2021.

2.5 在 2021 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的性別比率（即每千名女性相對的男性數目）是 460，明顯地較全港人口的（910）為低。進一步按年齡組別分析，可注意到性別比率在 25 至 44 歲尤其低。

人口特徵

2.6 在 2021 年的 110 911 名 15 歲及以上的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士中，已婚人士佔 64.6%，2011 年及 2016 年的比例則分別為 68.0% 及 70.0%。這些數字比全港人口的相應數字為高（均少於 6 成）。

2.7 內地來港定居未足 7 年女性傾向嫁給較其年長的丈夫。在 2021 年的 46 741 名與配偶同住的內地來港定居未足 7 年已婚女性中，38 319 名（82.0%）較其丈夫年輕。已婚內地來港定居未足 7 年女性與其丈夫的年齡差距中位數為 5.7 歲（即妻子較丈夫年輕 5.7 歲），遠高於所有與配偶同住的已婚女性的 3.2 歲。

2.8 與同齡全港人口相比，5 歲及以上的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的在家慣用交談語言略有不同。在 2021 年，在家中以廣州話為慣用交談語言的 5 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的比例是 67.5%，較 5 歲及以上全港人口的 90.6% 為低，而以普通話及其他中國方言如客家話、福建話及潮州話等為慣用交談語言的 5 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例則較高。

2.9 在 2021 年，98.0% 的 5 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士能閱讀中文，高於同齡全港人口的 94.2%。能閱讀英語的 5 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士有 58.6%，低於同齡全港人口中的 70.0%。內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的中文及英文書寫能力呈現類似情況。然而，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的讀寫能力其實較 5 年前有所提高。當中，能閱讀或書寫英語比例的升幅尤其明顯。

2.5 In 2021, the sex ratio (i.e. the number of males per 1 000 females) of PMRs was 460, which was much lower than that for the whole population (910). Further analysed by age group, it is noted that the sex ratios were particularly low for those aged 25-44.

Demographic characteristics

2.6 Of the 110 911 PMRs aged 15 and over in 2021, 64.6% were married. The corresponding percentages in 2011 and 2016 were 68.0% and 70.0% respectively. These figures were comparatively higher than the corresponding figures for the whole population (all less than 60%).

2.7 Female PMRs were more likely to marry to husbands older than themselves. Among the 46 741 married female PMRs living with spouse in 2021, 38 319 (82.0%) of them were younger than their husbands. The median age difference between married female PMRs with their husbands was 5.7 years (i.e. the wives were younger than their husbands by 5.7 years), much higher than the 3.2 years for all married females living with spouse.

2.8 PMRs aged 5 and over exhibited slightly differences in terms of usual language spoken at home as compared to the whole population of the same age group. The proportion of PMRs aged 5 and over speaking Cantonese as usual spoken language was 67.5% in 2021, lower than the 90.6% for the whole population aged 5 and over. Meanwhile, there was a higher proportion of PMRs aged 5 and over speaking Putonghua and other Chinese dialects like Hakka, Fukien and Chiu Chau at home.

2.9 In 2021, 98.0% of the PMRs aged 5 and over could read Chinese, higher than the 94.2% for the same age group in the whole population. The proportion of PMRs aged 5 and over who could read English was 58.6%, lower than the 70.0% for the same age group in the whole population. Similar observations were seen for the ability of PMRs in writing Chinese and English. That said, the ability of PMRs to read or write was indeed higher than that 5 years ago. The rise in the proportion of those able to read or write English was particularly

2.10 在 2021 年，60 歲及以上居於家庭住戶的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士中，14.5% 需要長期照顧，較全港家庭住戶人口的相應比例（16.7%）低。隨着年齡增長，需要長期照顧的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例，由 60 至 64 歲的約 4% 增加至 75 歲及以上的約 4 成。

教育特徵

2.11 越來越多 15 歲及以上的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士曾接受專上教育，所佔比例由 2011 年的 16.0% 大幅上升至 2021 年的 26.6%。相反地，具小學或以下教育程度的比例，在同期間由 15.0% 下降至 12.2%。

2.12 15 歲及以上的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的教育程度，較同齡全港人口為低。一方面，在 2021 年只曾受初中或以下教育的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的比例較全港人口的比例為高（44.1% 相對 35.6%）。另一方面，曾受專上教育的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例為 26.6%，低於全港人口的相應數字（35.2%）。

經濟特徵

2.13 內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的勞動人口參與率（即從事經濟活動的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士佔所有 15 歲及以上的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的百分比）由 2011 年的 47.8% 上升至 2016 年的 54.2%，但後來回落至 2021 年的 52.2%。同時，非從事經濟活動人口中的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目在過去 10 年顯著減少 25.9%。

2.14 內地來港定居未足 7 年的工作人士傾向在港擔任較低技術的工作。在 2021 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年的工作人士中，33.8% 為服務及銷售人員，另有

prominent.

2.10 In 2021, 14.5% of PMRs aged 60 and over in domestic households required long-term care, lower than the corresponding proportion for the whole population in domestic households (16.7%). Along with the increase in age, the proportion of PMRs with long-term care needs rose from about 4% for those aged 60-64 to about 40% for those aged 75 and over.

Educational characteristics

2.11 The proportion of PMRs aged 15 and over who had attended post-secondary education kept on increasing. The figure increased notably from 16.0% in 2011 to 26.6% in 2021. On the contrary, the proportion of those with primary education or below decreased from 15.0% to 12.2% over the same period.

2.12 The educational attainment of PMRs aged 15 and over was lower than that of the same age group in the whole population. On one hand, there was a higher proportion of PMRs having attended only lower secondary education or below in 2021 than the whole population (44.1% versus 35.6%). On the other hand, the proportion of PMRs having attended post-secondary education was 26.6%, lower than the corresponding figure of 35.2% for the whole population.

Economic characteristics

2.13 The labour force participation rate for PMRs (i.e. the proportion of economically active PMRs to the total number of PMRs aged 15 and over) increased from 47.8% in 2011 to 54.2% in 2016 but then fell to 52.2% in 2021. At the same time, the number of economically inactive PMRs decreased significantly by 25.9% over the past 10 years.

2.14 Working PMRs tended to take up less skilful jobs in Hong Kong. In 2021, 33.8% of the working PMRs were service and sales workers and another 23.8% were engaged as workers in elementary occupations.

23.8%為非技術工人。他們任職經理、專業人員及輔助專業人員的比例只有23.8%，遠低於全港工作人口中的43.7%。然而，內地來港定居未足7年的工作人士任職經理、專業人員及輔助專業人員的比例，已由2016年的19.0%上升至2021年的23.8%，而非技術工人的比例在同期間則錄得跌幅，由25.9%下跌至23.8%。

2.15 在2021年，最多內地來港定居未足7年的工作人士從事的行業為「進出口、批發及零售業」（22.1%），其次是「住宿及膳食服務業」、「地產、專業及商用服務業」和「建造業」，各佔大約15%。當中，從事「住宿及膳食服務業」及「建造業」的比例，明顯較全港工作人口中的對應比例為高。另一方面，從事「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」的內地來港定居未足7年人士（9.3%）比例相對較全港人口（19.4%）為低。

2.16 內地來港定居未足7年工作人士的每月主要職業收入中位數，由2011年的7,500元升至2021年的13,540元，累積升幅為80.5%，較全港人口的62.5%為高。一般而言，內地來港定居未足7年工作人士的每月主要職業收入低於全港工作人口。這可能是由於較高比例的內地來港定居未足7年工作人士從事較低技能的工作，以及他／她們缺少本地工作經驗。在2021年，內地來港定居未足7年人士的每月收入中位數約只為全港工作人口的7成。

2.17 內地來港定居未足7年工作人士的每周通常工作時數中位數，由2016年的45小時下降至2021年的43小時，稍低於全港工作人口的44小時。

住戶及房屋特徵

2.18 2021年共有95 782個家庭住戶

The proportion of the working PMRs being managers, professionals and associate professionals was 23.8%, much lower than that of 43.7% for the whole working population in Hong Kong. Nevertheless, the proportion of the working PMRs being managers, professionals and associate professionals indeed increased from 19.0% in 2016 to 23.8% in 2021, while those engaged in elementary occupations recorded a decrease from 25.9% to 23.8% concurrently.

2.15 In 2021, the “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades” sector constituted the highest proportion (22.1%) of industry among working PMRs, followed by the “Accommodation and food service”, “Real estate, professional and business services” and “Construction” sectors, of which each accounted for around 15%. In particular, the proportions for “Accommodation and food service” and “Construction” sectors were significantly higher than those of the whole working population. On the contrary, there were relatively fewer PMRs working in the “Public administration, education, human health and social work activities” sector (9.3%) comparing to the whole population (19.4%).

2.16 The median monthly income from main employment of the working PMRs increased from \$7,500 in 2011 to \$13,540 in 2021, representing a cumulative increase of 80.5%, higher than that of 62.5% for the whole population. Generally speaking, the monthly income from main employment of the working PMRs was lower than that of the whole population. This was probably because of the larger proportion of PMRs taking up less skilful jobs and lacking local work experience. In 2021, the median monthly income of PMRs was only about 70% of that for the whole working population.

2.17 The median weekly usual hours of work of the working PMRs declined from 45 hours in 2016 to 43 hours in 2021, slightly lower than that of the whole working population at 44 hours.

Household and housing characteristics

2.18 There were 95 782 domestic households with

有至少一名內地來港定居未足 7 年人士，這些住戶佔全港家庭住戶的 3.6%。

2.19 由於很多內地來港定居未足 7 年人士是來港與親屬團聚，並有較大機會與家庭成員同住，有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的家庭住戶一般人數較多。這類家庭住戶的平均人數在 2021 年為 3.4 人，明顯高於全港家庭住戶的平均人數 2.7 人。

2.20 有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的家庭住戶每月收入中位數由 2011 年的 14,070 元增至 2021 年的 23,130 元，增幅達 64.4%，高於全港家庭住戶的增幅（34.9%），但 2021 年的數字只是全港家庭住戶中位數（27,650 元）的 83.7%。雖然這些住戶的人數較多，他們的住戶每月收入中位數較低可能是由於內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的每月主要職業收入較低及這些住戶內的工作成員數目較少。

2.21 在 2021 年有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的 95 782 個家庭住戶中，大部分（85.8%）是內地來港定居未足 7 年人士與非內地來港定居未足 7 年人士同住的，其餘 14.2% 的住戶則是全部成員為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士。這兩組住戶的特徵有很大差異。

2.22 在 2021 年，18 歲以下的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士中，68.1% 與父及母同住，另有 27.0% 只與父或母同住，較全港 18 歲以下人口的比例 16.6% 為高。至於 18 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年的人士中，男性與女性的居住情況有所差異。29.3% 的 18 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年男性只與父母同住，而女性的相應比例只有 11.6%。另一方面，76.6% 的 18 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年的女性與配偶及／或子女同住，而男性的相應比例則是 54.2%。

at least one PMR in 2021. These households represented 3.6% of all domestic households in Hong Kong.

2.19 Domestic households with PMRs tended to be larger in size because many PMRs came to Hong Kong to join their next of kin and were more likely to live with their family members. The average size of these households was 3.4 in 2021, notably higher than that of 2.7 for all domestic households.

2.20 The median monthly household income of domestic households with PMRs increased by 64.4% from \$14,070 in 2011 to \$23,130 in 2021. This rate of increase was higher than that of all domestic households in Hong Kong (34.9%). However, the figure in 2021 was 83.7% of the median (\$27,650) for all domestic households in Hong Kong. The comparatively low median household income of domestic households with PMRs, despite their larger household sizes, was probably due to the lower income from main employment of PMRs and the fewer number of working members in these households.

2.21 Among the 95 782 domestic households with PMRs in 2021, the majority (85.8%) of them had PMRs living together with non-PMRs. For the remaining 14.2% of households, all members were PMRs. These two groups bear distinctly different characteristics.

2.22 In 2021, 68.1% of PMRs aged under 18 were living with both parents. This is followed by another 27.0% living with either their father or mother only, which was higher than the 16.6% for the whole population of Hong Kong aged under 18. For PMRs aged 18 and over, the distributions of living arrangements for males and females were rather different. 29.3% of the male PMRs aged 18 and over were living with their parent(s) only, while the proportion for their female counterparts was much lower at 11.6%. On the other hand, 76.6% of female PMRs aged 18 and over were living with their spouses and/or children whereas the corresponding proportion for their male counterparts was 54.2%.

2.23 內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居住的房屋類型在過去 10 年有顯著變動。在 2011 年，較大比例（45.1%）的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居於公營租住房屋，其次有 43.9% 住在私人永久性房屋。在 2021 年，這些人士較多（63.1%）居於私人永久性房屋，而居於公營租住房屋只佔 27.7%。

2.24 在 2021 年，有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的家庭住戶的居所樓面面積中位數為 33 平方米，低於全港家庭住戶的 40 平方米。另外，有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的家庭住戶人均居所樓面面積中位數為 9.0 平方米，遠低於全港家庭住戶的 16.0 平方米。

地區特徵

2.25 在過去 10 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的居住地區分布有些微改變。居住在香港島的比例由 2011 年的 11.5% 輕微下降至 2021 年的 11.2%，居住在九龍的由 2011 年的 42.0% 上升至 2021 年的 43.0%，而居住在新界的則由 2011 年的 46.5% 輕微下降至 2021 年的 45.7%。

2.26 在 2021 年，按區議會分區分析，深水埗區、油尖旺區、荃灣區、九龍城區、北區及觀塘區錄得較高的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例，有關比例由 2.0% 至 4.2%，而全港的比例是 1.9%。

2.23 There were significant changes in the type of housing for PMRs over the past 10 years. In 2011, a greater proportion (45.1%) of PMRs were living in public rental housing, followed by 43.9% in private permanent housing. In 2021, more of them (63.1%) were living in private permanent housing, while PMRs living in public rental housing only accounted for 27.7%.

2.24 In 2021, the median floor area of accommodation of domestic households with PMRs (33 square metres) was lower than that of domestic households in the whole territory (40 square metres). Moreover, the median per capita floor area of accommodation of domestic households with PMRs (9.0 square metres) was far lower than that of domestic households in the whole territory (16.0 square metres).

Geographical characteristics

2.25 Small changes were seen in the district of residence of PMRs during the last 10 years. The proportion of PMRs living on Hong Kong Island declined slightly from 11.5% in 2011 to 11.2% in 2021 and those living in Kowloon increased from 42.0% in 2011 to 43.0% in 2021, whereas those living in the New Territories decreased slightly from 46.5% in 2011 to 45.7% in 2021.

2.26 In 2021, analysed by District Council district, the Sham Shui Po, Yau Tsim Mong, Tsuen Wan, Kowloon City, North and Kwun Tong districts recorded distinctly higher proportion of PMRs living therein, ranging from 2.0% to 4.2% as compared to the 1.9% for the whole territory.

內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的主要統計數字

Key Statistics of Persons from the Mainland

Having Resided in Hong Kong for Less Than 7 years (PMRs)

	2011		2016		2021	
	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾
人口特徵 Demographic characteristics						
人口 Population	171 322	6 817 292	165 956	7 014 790	134 845	7 093 081
內地來港定居未足 7 年人士佔全港人口比例 Proportion of PMRs to the whole population (%)	2.5	..	2.4	..	1.9	..
按年齡組別劃分的人口的百分比分布 Percentage distribution of population (%) by age group						
<15	20.0	12.1	15.9	11.8	17.7	11.4
15 – 24	18.3	12.6	14.5	11.1	16.1	8.2
25 – 34	22.1	14.0	23.2	13.7	18.5	12.6
35 – 44	26.2	15.5	26.3	14.4	24.4	14.4
45 – 54	9.2	18.5	13.8	16.6	15.0	15.5
55+	4.2	27.3	6.4	32.4	8.2	37.8
性別比率（每千名女性相對的男性人數） Sex ratio (number of males per 1 000 females)	460	939	464	925	460	910
年齡中位數 Median age	31.5	42.4	33.9	44.3	34.1	47.3
按婚姻狀況劃分的 15 歲及以上人口的百分比分布 Percentage distribution of population aged 15 and over (%) by marital status						
從未結婚 Never married	25.0	31.3	21.1	30.1	25.8	28.8
已婚 Married	68.0	58.0	70.0	58.3	64.6	58.5
離婚／分居／喪偶 Divorced/Separated/Widowed	7.0	10.8	8.8	11.6	9.6	12.7
使用廣州話為慣用交談語言的 5 歲及以上人口比例 （百分比） ⁽²⁾ Proportion of population aged 5 and over with Cantonese as usual spoken language (%) ⁽²⁾	75.8	91.5	69.8	91.4	67.5	90.6
能閱讀中文的 5 歲及以上人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population aged 5 and over able to read Chinese (%)	N.A.	N.A.	97.6	93.5	98.0	94.2
能閱讀英文的 5 歲及以上人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population aged 5 and over able to read English (%)	N.A.	N.A.	47.0	67.5	58.6	70.0
有長期照顧需要的 60 歲及以上家庭住戶人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population aged 60 and over in domestic households with long-term care needs (%)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14.5	16.7
教育特徵 Educational characteristics						
按性別及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上 人口的百分比分布 Percentage distribution of population aged 15 and over (%) by sex and educational attainment (highest level attended)						
男 Male						
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / Pre-primary	1.6	3.8	1.2	3.2	1.1	2.8
小學 Primary	7.5	15.5	10.3	13.5	8.4	12.6
初中 Lower secondary	36.6	19.5	36.6	18.4	28.6	18.1
高中 Upper secondary	33.0	31.8	32.4	29.8	35.7	29.7
專上教育 Post-secondary	21.3	29.4	19.5	35.1	26.3	36.8

內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的主要統計數字（續）
Key Statistics of Persons from the Mainland
Having Resided in Hong Kong for Less Than 7 years (PMRs) (cont'd.)

	2011		2016		2021	
	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾
教育特徵（續） Educational characteristics (cont'd)						
女 Female						
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / Pre-primary	1.9	9.1	1.7	7.9	2.2	6.4
小學 Primary	15.2	17.8	14.2	16.2	11.1	15.6
初中 Lower secondary	42.5	15.9	37.8	15.5	33.3	15.6
高中 Upper secondary	26.3	31.0	26.8	29.0	26.6	28.7
專上教育 Post-secondary	14.1	26.2	19.5	31.5	26.8	33.8
合計 Overall						
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / Pre-primary	1.8	6.5	1.6	5.7	1.9	4.7
小學 Primary	13.2	16.7	13.1	14.9	10.3	14.2
初中 Lower secondary	41.0	17.6	37.5	16.9	32.0	16.8
高中 Upper secondary	28.0	31.4	28.3	29.3	29.2	29.1
專上教育 Post-secondary	16.0	27.7	19.5	33.2	26.6	35.2
經濟特徵 Economic characteristics						
按性別劃分的勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rate (%) by sex						
男 Male	60.3	67.0	73.2	68.4	70.4	65.7
女 Female	43.4	49.6	46.9	50.0	44.9	50.5
合計 Overall	47.8	57.9	54.2	58.7	52.2	57.7
按職業 ⁽³⁾ 劃分的工作人口的百分比分布 Percentage distribution of working population (%) by occupation ⁽³⁾						
經理 Managers	N.A.	N.A.	4.7	11.3	5.4	10.6
專業人員 Professionals	N.A.	N.A.	4.2	10.7	5.7	12.3
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	N.A.	N.A.	10.2	19.9	12.7	20.8
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	N.A.	N.A.	6.7	15.5	9.1	15.0
服務及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	N.A.	N.A.	38.8	21.2	33.8	19.9
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	N.A.	N.A.	7.6	6.1	7.2	6.2
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	N.A.	N.A.	1.8	4.8	2.2	4.7
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	N.A.	N.A.	25.9	10.5	23.8	10.4
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	N.A.	N.A.	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2

內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的主要統計數字（續）
Key Statistics of Persons from the Mainland
Having Resided in Hong Kong for Less Than 7 years (PMRs) (cont'd.)

	2011		2016		2021	
	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾
經濟特徵（續） Economic characteristics (cont'd)						
按行業劃分的工作人口的百分比分布 Percentage distribution of working population (%) by industry						
製造業 Manufacturing	3.2	4.3	2.1	4.1	1.9	3.4
建造業 Construction	10.0	8.4	17.1	9.3	15.3	9.4
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	24.9	24.5	21.3	20.7	22.1	17.0
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	4.3	9.6	5.6	9.6	5.1	9.0
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	24.3	8.5	23.7	8.9	15.7	7.7
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	1.3	3.5	1.5	4.0	2.1	3.9
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	3.9	6.7	5.4	7.1	7.7	8.3
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	13.5	14.0	12.3	15.6	15.4	17.3
公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動 Public administration, education, human health and social work activities	7.7	15.6	6.4	16.5	9.3	19.4
雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	6.1	4.1	4.0	3.4	5.1	3.9
其他 ⁽⁴⁾ Others ⁽⁴⁾	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	7,500	12,000	10,250	15,500	13,540	19,500
每周通常工作時數中位數（包括所有工作） Median weekly usual hours of work (including all employment)	N.A.	N.A.	45	44	43	44
按經濟活動身分劃分的 15 歲及以上非從事經濟活動人口的百分比分布 Percentage distribution of economically inactive population aged 15 and over (%) by economic activity status						
料理家務者 Home-makers	50.2	22.2	59.1	21.3	33.8	14.9
學生 Students	29.0	19.5	22.0	16.9	25.1	13.7
退休人士 Retired persons	5.1	41.5	6.1	45.6	8.6	51.4
無酬照顧者 ⁽⁵⁾ Unpaid carers ⁽⁵⁾	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	23.3	6.1
其他 Others	15.7	16.9	12.9	16.2	9.4	13.8
住戶特徵 Household characteristics						
家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households	115 323	2 368 796	117 523	2 509 734	95 782	2 674 161
家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size	3.5	2.9	3.3	2.8	3.4	2.7
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	14,070	20,500	17,490	25,000	23,130	27,650

內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的主要統計數字 (續)

Key Statistics of Persons from the Mainland Having Resided in Hong Kong for Less Than 7 years (PMRs) (cont'd.)

	2011		2016		2021	
	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾
房屋特徵 Housing characteristics						
按房屋類型劃分的人口百分比分布 Percentage distribution of population (%) by type of housing						
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	45.1	30.5	32.2	30.1	27.7	30.4
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	7.1	17.3	6.6	16.2	6.1	16.0
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	43.9	50.2	57.7	51.7	63.1	51.5
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
臨時房屋 ⁽⁶⁾ Temporary housing ⁽⁶⁾	2.2	0.7	2.4	0.8	2.0	0.8
家庭住戶的居所樓面面積中位數 (平方米) ⁽⁷⁾ Median floor area of accommodation of domestic households (square metres) ⁽⁷⁾	N.A.	N.A.	32	40	33	40
家庭住戶的人均居所樓面面積中位數 (平方米) ⁽⁷⁾ Median per capita floor area of accommodation of domestic households (square metres) ⁽⁷⁾	N.A.	N.A.	9.8	15.0	9.0	16.0
地區特徵 Geographical characteristics						
按主要地區劃分的人口百分比分布 Percentage distribution of population (%) by broad area						
香港島 Hong Kong Island	11.5	17.5	10.7	16.5	11.2	15.6
九龍 Kowloon	42.0	29.9	42.7	30.8	43.0	30.3
新界及水上 New Territories and Marine	46.5	52.5	46.6	52.7	45.8	54.1

註釋：(1) 有關人口數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。
(2) 數字不包括失去語言能力的人士。
(3) 在 2016 年中期人口統計引進並在 2021 年人口普查全面採用了新的職業分類方法，使之更為貼近「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」。因此，2011 年有關職業分類的統計數字不可與 2016 年及 2021 年的數字直接比較。
(4) 「其他」包括「農業、林業及漁業」、「採礦及採石」、「電力及燃氣供應」、「自來水供應；污水處理、廢棄物管理及污染防治服務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能辨別或描述不足。
(5) 2021 年人口普查所採用非從事經濟活動人口的經濟活動身分分類（即「料理家務者」、「學生」、「退休人士」、「無酬照顧者」及「其他」），跟 2011 年人口普查及 2016 年中期人口統計所採用的分類（即「料理家務者」、「學生」、「退休人士」及「其他」）稍有分別，因此，2021 年統計數字與 2011 年及／或 2016 年統計數字作比較時須加以留意。
(6) 數字包括住在船艇上的人士。
(7) 數字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不包括在內。

Notes: (1) Figures relating to population exclude foreign domestic helpers.
(2) Figures exclude mute persons.
(3) A new occupation classification scheme was introduced in the 2016 Population By-census and fully adopted in the 2021 Population Census, which follows “International Standard Classification Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08)” more closely. Figures related to occupation classification for 2011 are thus not strictly comparable with those for 2016 and 2021.
(4) “Others” include such industries as “Agriculture, forestry and fishing”; “Mining and quarrying”; “Electricity and gas supply”; “Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities” and industrial activities unidentifiable or inadequately described.
(5) The classification of economic activity status for economically inactive population adopted in the 2021 Population Census (i.e. “Home-makers”, “Students”, “Retired persons”, “Unpaid carers” and “Others”) slightly differs from that adopted in the 2011 Population Census and 2016 Population By-census (i.e. “Home-makers”, “Students”, “Retired persons” and “Others”). Therefore, caution should be taken when comparing figures for 2021 with those for 2011 and/or 2016.
(6) Figures include persons living on board vessels.
(7) Figures exclude domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels. Floor area of common area shared among households is excluded.

3. 數目及結構

數目

3.1 在居港人口中，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目，由 2011 年的 171 322 人，減至 2016 年的 165 956 人，並進一步減至 2021 年的 134 845 人。在過去 10 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士有所減少，平均每年下降 2.4%，而同期間全港人口則平均每年上升 0.4%。（圖 3.1）

3.2 內地來港定居未足 7 年人士相對全港人口的比例，由 2011 年的 2.5% 下降至 2016 年的 2.4% 及 2021 年的 1.9%。（圖 3.1）

3.3 2021 年內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目較 2011 年有所回落，主要原因是過去 10 年抵港的單程證持有人的數目有所減少。在 2021 年人口普查點算時刻前 7 年內抵港的單程證持有人數目，較 2011 年人口普查點算時刻前的相應數目為少。另外，在 2019 冠狀病毒病的影響下，香港和內地以至世界其他地區自 2020 年年初起陸續實施嚴厲的關口管制和檢疫措施，跨境行程受到嚴重影響。因此，移入香港的單程證持有人數目自 2020 年起大幅減少。

3. Size and Structure

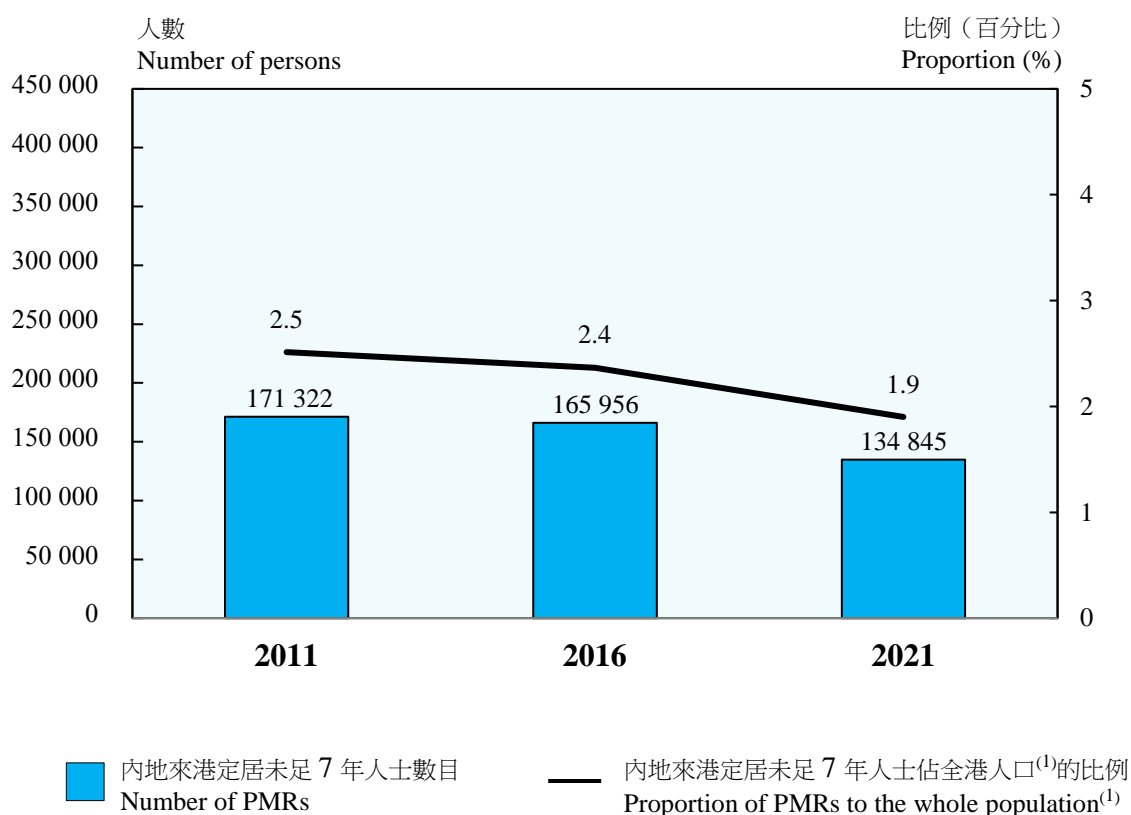
Size

3.1 In the Hong Kong Resident Population, the number of PMRs decreased from 171 322 in 2011 to 165 956 in 2016 and further to 134 845 in 2021. In the past 10 years, the number of PMRs had decreased by 2.4% on average per annum, whereas the population of Hong Kong rose by 0.4% per annum during the same period. (Chart 3.1)

3.2 The proportion of PMRs in the whole population decreased from 2.5% in 2011 to 2.4% in 2016 and 1.9% in 2021. (Chart 3.1)

3.3 The drop in the number of PMRs in 2021 as compared to 2011 was mainly due to the fact that fewer One-way Permit Holders (OWPHs) had entered Hong Kong over the past 10 years. The number of OWPHs entering Hong Kong during the 7 years before the reference moment of the 2021 Population Census was smaller than the corresponding number before the reference moment of the 2011 Population Census. Moreover, amidst the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, stringent border control and quarantine measures have been successively in place in Hong Kong, the Mainland and other places around the world since early 2020, resulting in severe interruption of cross-boundary travel. The inflow of OWPHs into Hong Kong had thus dropped substantially since 2020.

圖 3.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的數目及佔全港人口⁽¹⁾ 的比例
Chart 3.1 PMRs and proportion of PMRs to the whole population⁽¹⁾, 2011, 2016 and 2021



	平均每年增長率（百分率） Average annual growth rate (%)		
	2011-2016	2016-2021	2011-2021
內地來港定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	-0.6	-4.1	-2.4
全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	+0.6	+0.2	+0.4

註釋：(1) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Note: (1) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

年齡及性別結構

3.4 內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的年齡性別狀況在過去 10 年有顯著改變。改變最明顯的是 45 歲及以上的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的比例，由 2011 年的 13.5% 上升至 2016 年的 20.1%，並進一步上升至 2021 年的 23.2%。此外，除 45 至 54 歲及 55 歲及以上的年齡組別外，所有年齡組別的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目在過去 10 年間均錄得約 3 成跌幅。

（表 3.1 及 3.2）

3.5 在 2021 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士中，17.7% 為 15 歲以下的兒童。此外，25 至 34 歲和 35 至 44 歲的女性佔內地來港定居未足 7 年人士中較高的比例，兩者分別佔 14.6% 及 19.5%，其中大部分為來港與丈夫團聚的單程證持有人。

（表 3.1 及 3.2）

3.6 與全港人口一樣，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的年齡中位數在過去 10 年亦呈現上升趨勢。然而，在 2021 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的年齡中位數是 34.1 歲，仍較全港人口的 47.3 歲為低。

（表 3.3）

Age and sex structure

3.4 Significant changes were observed in the age-sex profile of PMRs during the past 10 years. The change in the proportion of PMRs aged 45 and over was the most apparent, which increased from 13.5% in 2011 to 20.1% in 2016 and then further to 23.2% in 2021. Furthermore, except the age groups of 45-54 and 55 and over, the number of PMRs dropped by about 30% for all age groups over the past 10 years. (Tables 3.1 and 3.2)

3.5 In 2021, 17.7% of PMRs were children aged under 15. Besides, a high proportion of the PMRs were women in the age groups of 25-34 and 35-44, constituting 14.6% and 19.5% of the PMRs respectively. The majority of them were OWPHs who came to Hong Kong to join their husbands. (Tables 3.1 and 3.2)

3.6 As in the whole population, an increasing trend of the median age over the past 10 years was observed among PMRs. Nevertheless, in 2021, the median age of PMRs at 34.1 was still lower than that at 47.3 for the whole population. (Table 3.3)

表 3.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目
Table 3.1 PMRs by sex and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	2011		2016		2021	
		數目 Number	佔全港人口 比例 ⁽¹⁾ Proportion to the whole population ⁽¹⁾	數目 Number	佔全港人口 比例 ⁽¹⁾ Proportion to the whole population ⁽¹⁾	數目 Number	佔全港人口 比例 ⁽¹⁾ Proportion to the whole population ⁽¹⁾
男 Male	<15	18 214	4.3	13 912	3.2	10 730	2.6
	15 – 24	15 001	3.4	12 033	3.0	10 013	3.3
	25 – 34	4 998	1.1	7 246	1.6	5 236	1.2
	35 – 44	8 015	1.7	8 485	1.8	6 642	1.4
	45 – 54	5 303	0.9	6 890	1.3	5 618	1.2
	55+	2 408	0.3	4 042	0.4	4 219	0.3
	小計 Sub-total	53 939	1.6	52 608	1.6	42 458	1.3
女 Female	<15	15 967	4.0	12 456	3.1	13 204	3.4
	15 – 24	16 359	3.9	11 975	3.2	11 741	4.1
	25 – 34	32 880	6.6	31 298	6.3	19 727	4.3
	35 – 44	36 844	6.3	35 128	6.4	26 324	4.8
	45 – 54	10 513	1.6	15 955	2.5	14 564	2.4
	55+	4 820	0.5	6 536	0.6	6 827	0.5
	小計 Sub-total	117 383	3.3	113 348	3.1	92 387	2.5
合計 Overall	<15	34 181	4.2	26 368	3.2	23 934	3.0
	15 – 24	31 360	3.6	24 008	3.1	21 754	3.7
	25 – 34	37 878	4.0	38 544	4.0	24 963	2.8
	35 – 44	44 859	4.2	43 613	4.3	32 966	3.2
	45 – 54	15 816	1.3	22 845	2.0	20 182	1.8
	55+	7 228	0.4	10 578	0.5	11 046	0.4
	總計 Total	171 322	2.5	165 956	2.4	134 845	1.9

註釋：(1) 數字顯示在各年齡性別組別中，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士佔全港人口的比例（不包括外籍家庭傭工）。

Note: (1) Figures represent the proportions of PMRs in the respective age-sex groups of the whole population (excluding foreign domestic helpers).

表 3.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的百分比分布⁽¹⁾

Table 3.2 Percentage distribution⁽¹⁾ of PMRs by sex and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	2011		2016		2021	
		內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽²⁾	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽²⁾	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽²⁾
男 Male	<15	10.6	6.3	8.4	6.1	8.0	5.9
	15 – 24	8.8	6.4	7.3	5.7	7.4	4.2
	25 – 34	2.9	6.7	4.4	6.6	3.9	6.2
	35 – 44	4.7	7.0	5.1	6.6	4.9	6.6
	45 – 54	3.1	8.9	4.2	7.6	4.2	6.9
	55+	1.4	13.2	2.4	15.6	3.1	17.9
	小計 Sub-total	31.5	48.4	31.7	48.1	31.5	47.7
女 Female	<15	9.3	5.8	7.5	5.7	9.8	5.5
	15 – 24	9.5	6.2	7.2	5.4	8.7	4.0
	25 – 34	19.2	7.3	18.9	7.1	14.6	6.4
	35 – 44	21.5	8.5	21.2	7.8	19.5	7.8
	45 – 54	6.1	9.6	9.6	9.0	10.8	8.7
	55+	2.8	14.1	3.9	16.8	5.1	19.9
	小計 Sub-total	68.5	51.6	68.3	51.9	68.5	52.3
合計 Overall	<15	20.0	12.1	15.9	11.8	17.7	11.4
	15 – 24	18.3	12.6	14.5	11.1	16.1	8.2
	25 – 34	22.1	14.0	23.2	13.7	18.5	12.6
	35 – 44	26.2	15.5	26.3	14.4	24.4	14.4
	45 – 54	9.2	18.5	13.8	16.6	15.0	15.5
	55+	4.2	27.3	6.4	32.4	8.2	37.8
	總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字顯示在性別年齡組別的總人數中所佔的百分比。

(2) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Notes: (1) Figures represent the percentages in respect of the sex-age group totals.

(2) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

表 3.3 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別劃分的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的年齡中位數
Table 3.3 Median age of PMRs by sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021

性別 Sex	2011		2016		2021	
	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾
男 Male	20.1	42.0	25.4	43.7	25.8	46.4
女 Female	33.6	42.6	35.2	44.8	35.5	48.0
合計 Overall	31.5	42.4	33.9	44.3	34.1	47.3

註釋：(1) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Note: (1) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

3.7 在 2021 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的性別比率（即每千名女性相對的男性數目）是 460，明顯地較全港人口的（910）為低。進一步按年齡組別分析，可注意到性別比率在 25 至 44 歲尤其低。（表 3.4）

3.7 In 2021, the sex ratio (i.e. the number of males per 1 000 females) of PMRs was 460, which was much lower than that for the whole population (910). Further analysed by age group, it is noted that the sex ratios were particularly low for those aged 25-44. (Table 3.4)

表 3.4 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按年齡組別劃分的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的性別比率⁽¹⁾
Table 3.4 Sex ratio⁽¹⁾ of PMRs by age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021

年齡組別 Age group	2011		2016		2021	
	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽²⁾	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽²⁾	內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽²⁾
<15	1 141	1 073	1 117	1 065	813	1 062
15 – 24	917	1 042	1 005	1 044	853	1 049
25 – 34	152	911	232	921	265	973
35 – 44	218	819	242	839	252	850
45 – 54	504	926	432	841	386	792
55+	500	933	618	927	618	895
合計 Overall	460	939	464	925	460	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。

(2) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

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

(2) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

4. 人口特徵

婚姻狀況

4.1 在 2021 年的 110 911 名 15 歲及以上的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士中，已婚人士佔 64.6%，2011 年及 2016 年的比例則分別為 68.0% 及 70.0%。這些數字比全港人口的相應數字為高（均少於 6 成）。（表 4.1）

4.2 在 2021 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年的已婚女性比例（67.7%）較已婚男性比例高（56.8%）。這是由於內地來港定居未足 7 年人士中有大量女性都是香港男士的妻子。內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的婚姻狀況與全港整體人口恰恰相反。全港人口中，已婚男性的比例（62.0%）較已婚女性的比例（55.4%）高。（表 4.1）

4.3 男士傾向與較自己年輕的女士結婚是中國的傳統，這情況在內地來港定居未足 7 年女士中尤為顯著。與配偶同住的內地來港定居未足 7 年已婚女性較丈夫年輕者有 38 319 人，佔全港已婚內地來港定居未足 7 年女性的 82.0%。若按佔所有與配偶同住的已婚女性的比例而言，較丈夫年輕 25 年及以上的已婚女性中，15.4% 是已婚內地來港定居未足 7 年女性，而已婚內地來港定居未足 7 年女士只佔全港已婚女性的 2.8%。（表 4.2）

4. Demographic Characteristics

Marital status

4.1 Of the 110 911 PMRs aged 15 and over in 2021, 64.6% were married. The corresponding percentages in 2011 and 2016 were 68.0% and 70.0% respectively. These figures were comparatively higher than the corresponding figures for the whole population (all less than 60%). (Table 4.1)

4.2 There were proportionately more married female PMRs (67.7%) than their male counterparts (56.8%) in 2021, probably because of the large number of women who were wives to Hong Kong men among the PMRs. The marital situation of PMRs differed from that of the whole population, where there were a higher proportion of married males (62.0%) than females (55.4%). (Table 4.1)

4.3 While it is Chinese tradition that men tend to marry women younger than themselves, this situation was particularly prominent among female PMRs. There were 38 319 married female PMRs living with an older spouse, accounting for 82.0% of all married female PMRs living with spouse. In terms of the proportion to the whole population of married females, 15.4% of the married females who were younger than their spouse by 25 years and over were PMRs, while married female PMRs only constituted 2.8% of whole population of married females. (Table 4.2)

4.4 已婚內地來港定居未足 7 年女性與其丈夫的年齡差距中位數為 5.7 歲（即妻子較丈夫年輕 5.7 歲），遠高於所有與配偶同住的已婚女性的 3.2 歲。按年齡組別分析，40 歲以下內地來港定居未足 7 年的已婚女性平均較丈夫年輕 5.9 歲，而全港 40 歲以下已婚女性則平均較丈夫年輕 2.8 歲。至於 40 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年已婚女性，她們平均較丈夫年輕 5.3 歲，而全港 40 歲及以上已婚女性則平均較丈夫年輕 3.3 歲。（表 4.2）

4.4 The median age difference between married female PMRs with their husbands was 5.7 years (i.e. the wives were younger than their husbands by 5.7 years), much higher than the 3.2 years for all married females living with spouse. Analysing by age group, married female PMRs aged under 40 were on average 5.9 years younger than their husbands, as compared to 2.8 years for the whole population of married females aged under 40. For married female PMRs aged 40 and over, they were on average 5.3 years younger than their husbands. It compared to the whole population in which married females aged 40 and over were on average 3.3 years younger than their husbands. (Table 4.2)

表 4.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的 15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目

Table 4.1 PMRs aged 15 and over by sex and marital status, 2011, 2016 and 2021

性別及 婚姻狀況 Sex and marital status	15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs aged 15 and over						15 歲及以上全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾ aged 15 and over					
	2011		2016		2021		2011		2016		2021	
	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 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男 Male												
從未結婚 Never married	16 799	47.0	14 428	37.3	12 289	38.7	964 223	33.5	953 058	32.4	914 630	30.9
已婚 Married	18 051	50.5	22 670	58.6	18 014	56.8	1 758 672	61.2	1 815 134	61.7	1 837 960	62.0
喪偶 Widowed	206	0.6	220	0.6	159	0.5	60 449	2.1	65 679	2.2	70 340	2.4
離婚 Divorced	549	1.5	1 219	3.2	1 099	3.5	78 108	2.7	96 836	3.3	125 746	4.2
分居 Separated	120	0.3	159	0.4	167	0.5	12 838	0.4	12 480	0.4	15 429	0.5
小計 Sub-total	35 725	100.0	38 696	100.0	31 728	100.0	2 874 290	100.0	2 943 187	100.0	2 964 105	100.0
女 Female												
從未結婚 Never married	17 511	17.3	15 061	14.9	16 283	20.6	910 084	29.2	908 612	28.0	895 697	27.0
已婚 Married	75 167	74.1	75 094	74.4	53 631	67.7	1 715 254	55.0	1 791 917	55.3	1 840 222	55.4
喪偶 Widowed	2 854	2.8	2 475	2.5	2 351	3.0	321 769	10.3	342 996	10.6	344 528	10.4
離婚 Divorced	5 082	5.0	7 623	7.6	5 976	7.5	153 914	4.9	180 245	5.6	220 539	6.6
分居 Separated	802	0.8	639	0.6	942	1.2	18 421	0.6	17 378	0.5	20 152	0.6
小計 Sub-total	101 416	100.0	100 892	100.0	79 183	100.0	3 119 442	100.0	3 241 148	100.0	3 321 138	100.0
合計 Overall												
從未結婚 Never married	34 310	25.0	29 489	21.1	28 572	25.8	1 874 307	31.3	1 861 670	30.1	1 810 327	28.8
已婚 Married	93 218	68.0	97 764	70.0	71 645	64.6	3 473 926	58.0	3 607 051	58.3	3 678 182	58.5
喪偶 Widowed	3 060	2.2	2 695	1.9	2 510	2.3	382 218	6.4	408 675	6.6	414 868	6.6
離婚 Divorced	5 631	4.1	8 842	6.3	7 075	6.4	232 022	3.9	277 081	4.5	346 285	5.5
分居 Separated	922	0.7	798	0.6	1 109	1.0	31 259	0.5	29 858	0.5	35 581	0.6
總計 Total	137 141	100.0	139 588	100.0	110 911	100.0	5 993 732	100.0	6 184 335	100.0	6 285 243	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Note: (1) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

表 4.2 2021 年按與配偶的年齡差距⁽¹⁾及年齡組別劃分的與配偶同住的內地來港定居未足 7 年已婚女性數目

Table 4.2 Married female PMRs living with spouse by age difference with spouse⁽¹⁾ and age group, 2021

與配偶年齡差距（年） Age difference with spouse (Year)	與配偶同住的內地來港定居 未足 7 年已婚女性 Married female PMRs living with spouse			全港 ⁽²⁾ 與配偶同住 的已婚女性 Whole population ⁽²⁾ of married females living with spouse			與配偶同住的內地來港定居未足 7 年已婚女性佔全港 ⁽²⁾ 與配偶同住的 已婚女性的比例（百分比） Proportion of married female PMRs living with spouse to whole population ⁽²⁾ of married females living with spouse (%)		
	40 歲 以下 Aged under 40	40 歲 及以上 Aged 40 and over	合計 Overall	40 歲 以下 Aged under 40	40 歲 及以上 Aged 40 and over	合計 Overall	40 歲 以下 Aged under 40	40 歲 及以上 Aged 40 and over	合計 Overall
	數目（百分比 ⁽³⁾ ） Number (%) ⁽³⁾								
較配偶年輕 Younger than spouse									
1 – 4	7 662 (29.4)	5 611 (27.2)	13 273 (28.4)	118 165 (38.9)	512 646 (38.0)	630 811 (38.2)	6.5	1.1	2.1
5 – 9	6 637 (25.4)	3 872 (18.7)	10 509 (22.5)	58 050 (19.1)	310 731 (23.0)	368 781 (22.3)	11.4	1.2	2.8
10 – 14	3 524 (13.5)	2 293 (11.1)	5 817 (12.4)	22 512 (7.4)	105 007 (7.8)	127 519 (7.7)	15.7	2.2	4.6
15 – 19	1 974 (7.6)	2 165 (10.5)	4 139 (8.9)	9 447 (3.1)	40 385 (3.0)	49 832 (3.0)	20.9	5.4	8.3
20 – 24	1 176 (4.5)	1 223 (5.9)	2 399 (5.1)	5 196 (1.7)	14 616 (1.1)	19 812 (1.2)	22.6	8.4	12.1
25+	1 149 (4.4)	1 033 (5.0)	2 182 (4.7)	5 276 (1.7)	8 895 (0.7)	14 171 (0.9)	21.8	11.6	15.4
小計 Sub-total	22 122 (84.8)	16 197 (78.4)	38 319 (82.0)	218 646 (71.9)	992 280 (73.6)	1 210 926 (73.3)	10.1	1.6	3.2
與配偶同年齡 Same as spouse	1 948 (7.5)	1 476 (7.1)	3 424 (7.3)	40 964 (13.5)	143 511 (10.6)	184 475 (11.2)	4.8	1.0	1.9
較配偶年長 Older than spouse									
1 – 4	1 859 (7.1)	2 425 (11.7)	4 284 (9.2)	40 302 (13.3)	175 448 (13.0)	215 750 (13.1)	4.6	1.4	2.0
5+	157 (0.6)	557 (2.7)	714 (1.5)	4 237 (1.4)	37 645 (2.8)	41 882 (2.5)	3.7	1.5	1.7
小計 Sub-total	2 016 (7.7)	2 982 (14.4)	4 998 (10.7)	44 539 (14.6)	213 093 (15.8)	257 632 (15.6)	4.5	1.4	1.9
合計 Overall	26 086 (100.0)	20 655 (100.0)	46 741 (100.0)	304 149 (100.0)	1 348 884 (100.0)	1 653 033 (100.0)	8.6	1.5	2.8
年齡差距中位數 ⁽¹⁾ Median age difference ⁽¹⁾	-5.9	-5.3	-5.7	-2.8	-3.3	-3.2			

註釋：(1) 數字指妻子與丈夫的年齡差距，有關數字是將妻子的年齡減去丈夫的年齡所得。因此，正數代表丈夫較妻子年輕，而負數則代表妻子較丈夫年輕。

(2) 數字不包括丈夫或妻子其中一方或兩者皆是外籍家庭傭工的夫婦。

(3) 括號內的數字顯示在年齡組別的總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) Figures refer to the age difference between wife and husband obtained by deducting the age of husband from that of wife. A positive figure indicates that the wife is older than the husband and vice versa for a negative figure.

(2) Figures exclude couples with either the husband or the wife or both being foreign domestic helpers.

(3) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the age group totals.

4.5 在 2021 年，40 歲以下內地來港定居未足 7 年的已婚男性及全港 40 歲以下已婚男性皆平均較妻子年長 1.1 歲。至於 40 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年已婚男性，他們平均較妻子年長 2.8 歲，而全港 40 歲及以上已婚男性則平均較妻子年長 3.6 歲。（表 4.3）

4.6 在 56 508 對內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的夫婦（界定為丈夫及妻子均居住同一住戶內，而丈夫或妻子其中一方或兩者皆是內地來港定居未足 7 年人士）中，42 334 對（74.9%）是內地來港定居未足 7 年女性嫁給非內地來港定居未足 7 年男性。這些夫婦的年齡差距中位數高達 6.2 歲（即妻子較丈夫年輕 6.2 歲），而非內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的夫婦的只是 3.1 歲（即妻子較丈夫年輕 3.1 歲）。（圖 4.1）

4.7 內地來港定居未足 7 年人士夫婦傾向有較多子女。妻子是內地來港定居未足 7 年人士而丈夫不是內地來港定居未足 7 年人士，平均與 1.2 名子女同住。妻子不是內地來港定居未足 7 年人士而丈夫是內地來港定居未足 7 年人士，平均與 1.3 名子女同住。妻子及丈夫皆是內地來港定居未足 7 年人士，平均與 1.2 名子女同住。至於非內地來港定居未足 7 年人士夫婦，他們平均與 1.0 名子女同住。（圖 4.1）

4.5 In 2021, married male PMRs aged under 40 and the whole population of married males aged under 40 were both on average 1.1 years older than their wives. For married male PMRs aged 40 and over, they were on average 2.8 years older than their wives. The corresponding figure for the whole population of married males aged 40 and over was 3.6 years older than their wives. (Table 4.3)

4.6 Among the 56 508 PMR couples, defined as both husband and wife living in the same household and with either the husband or the wife or both being PMRs, 42 334 (74.9%) of them were female PMRs married to male non-PMRs. The median age difference for these couples was high at 6.2 years (i.e. the wives were younger than their husbands by 6.2 years), as compared to the 3.1 years for non-PMR couples (i.e. the wives were younger than their husbands by 3.1 years). (Chart 4.1)

4.7 PMR couples tended to have more children. For couples with PMR as wife and non-PMR as husband, they had an average of 1.2 children living with them. For couples with non-PMR wife and PMR husband, they had an average of 1.3 children living with them. For couples with both wife and husband being PMRs, they had an average of 1.2 children living with them. As regards non-PMR couples, they had an average of 1.0 child living with them. (Chart 4.1)

表 4.3 2021 年按與配偶的年齡差距⁽¹⁾及年齡組別劃分的與配偶同住的內地來港定居未足 7 年已婚男性數目

Table 4.3 Married male PMRs living with spouse by age difference with spouse⁽¹⁾ and age group, 2021

與配偶年齡差距（年） Age difference with spouse (Year)	與配偶同住的內地來港定居 未足 7 年已婚男性 Married male PMRs living with spouse			全港 ⁽²⁾ 與配偶同住的已婚男性 Whole population ⁽²⁾ of married males living with spouse			與配偶同住的內地來港定居未足 7 年已婚男性佔全港 ⁽²⁾ 與配偶同住 的已婚男性的比例（百分比） Proportion of married male PMRs living with spouse to whole population ⁽²⁾ of married males living with spouse (%)		
	40 歲 以下 Aged under 40	40 歲 及以上 Aged 40 and over	合計 Overall	40 歲 以下 Aged under 40	40 歲 及以上 Aged 40 and over	合計 Overall	40 歲 以下 Aged under 40	40 歲 及以上 Aged 40 and over	合計 Overall
	數目（百分比 ⁽³⁾ ） Number (%) ⁽³⁾								
較配偶年輕 Younger than spouse									
1 – 4	1 131 (24.5)	1 475 (15.4)	2 606 (18.4)	49 736 (23.0)	166 014 (11.6)	215 750 (13.1)	2.3	0.9	1.2
5 – 9	163 (3.5)	199 (2.1)	362 (2.6)	9 103 (4.2)	24 166 (1.7)	33 269 (2.0)	1.8	0.8	1.1
10 – 14	70 (1.5)	22 (0.2)	92 (0.6)	2 105 (1.0)	3 792 (0.3)	5 897 (0.4)	3.3	0.6	1.6
15 – 19	36 (0.8)	15 (0.2)	51 (0.4)	730 (0.3)	928 (0.1)	1 658 (0.1)	4.9	1.6	3.1
20 – 24	9 (0.2)	-	9 (0.1)	330 (0.2)	244 (0.0)	574 (0.0)	2.7	-	1.6
25+	-	-	-	395 (0.2)	89 (0.0)	484 (0.0)	-	-	-
小計 Sub-total	1 409 (30.5)	1 711 (17.9)	3 120 (22.0)	62 399 (28.8)	195 233 (13.6)	257 632 (15.6)	2.3	0.9	1.2
與配偶同年齡 Same as spouse	810 (17.5)	1 003 (10.5)	1 813 (12.8)	40 964 (18.9)	143 511 (10.0)	184 475 (11.2)	2.0	0.7	1.0
較配偶年長 Older than spouse									
1 – 4	1 948 (42.2)	4 104 (43.0)	6 052 (42.7)	89 355 (41.2)	541 456 (37.7)	630 811 (38.2)	2.2	0.8	1.0
5+	452 (9.8)	2 737 (28.6)	3 189 (22.5)	23 925 (11.0)	556 190 (38.7)	580 115 (35.1)	1.9	0.5	0.5
小計 Sub-total	2 400 (52.0)	6 841 (71.6)	9 241 (65.2)	113 280 (52.3)	1 097 646 (76.4)	1 210 926 (73.3)	2.1	0.6	0.8
合計 Overall	4 619 (100.0)	9 555 (100.0)	14 174 (100.0)	216 643 (100.0)	1 436 390 (100.0)	1 653 033 (100.0)	2.1	0.7	0.9
年齡差距中位數 ⁽¹⁾ Median age difference ⁽¹⁾	1.1	2.8	2.1	1.1	3.6	3.2			

註釋：(1) 數字指丈夫與妻子的年齡差距，有關數字是將丈夫的年齡減去妻子的年齡所得。因此，正數代表丈夫較妻子年長，而負數則代表妻子較丈夫年長。

(2) 數字不包括丈夫或妻子其中一方或兩者皆是外籍家庭傭工的夫婦。

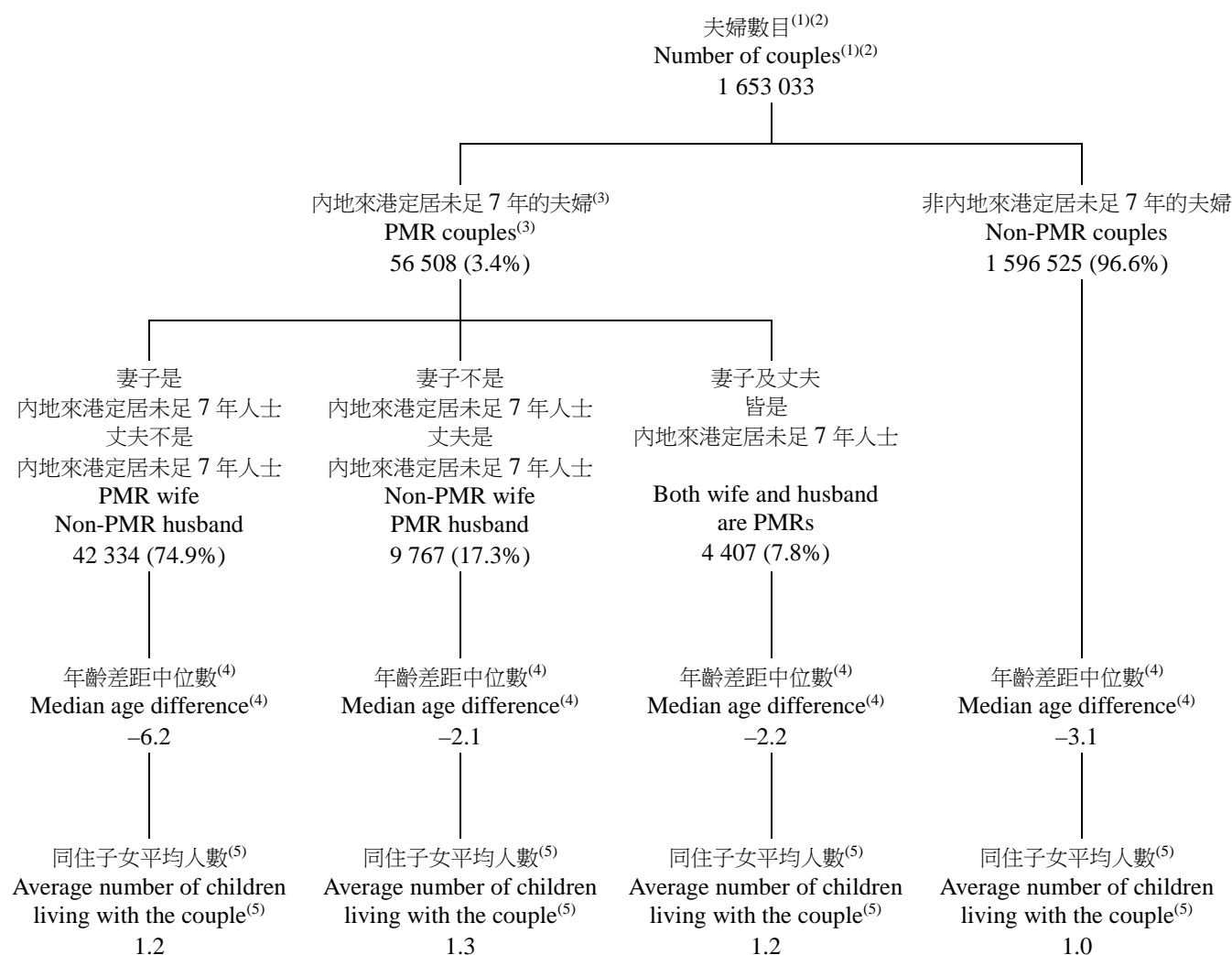
(3) 括號內的數字顯示在年齡組別的總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) Figures refer to the age difference between husband and wife obtained by deducting the age of wife from that of husband. A positive figure indicates that the husband is older than the wife and vice versa for a negative figure.

(2) Figures exclude couples with either the husband or the wife or both being foreign domestic helpers.

(3) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the age group totals.

圖 4.1 2021 年內地來港定居未足 7 年的夫婦的選定人口特徵
Chart 4.1 Selected demographic characteristics of PMR couples, 2021



註釋：(1) 數字指丈夫及妻子均居住同一住戶內。在同一居所內可以有多於一對夫婦居住，例如，某人與妻子及其父母同住一個居所，則計算為兩對夫婦。

(2) 數字不包括丈夫或妻子其中一方或兩者皆是外籍家庭傭工的夫婦。

(3) 數字指丈夫及妻子均居住同一住戶內，而丈夫或妻子其中一方或兩者皆是內地來港定居未足 7 年人士。

(4) 數字指妻子與丈夫的年齡差距，有關數字是將妻子的年齡減去丈夫的年齡所得。因此，正數代表丈夫較妻子年輕，而負數則代表妻子較丈夫年輕。

(5) 數字指子女均與父母居住同一住戶內，而子女不與父母居住同一住戶內不會在計算之內。

(6) 括號內的數字顯示在個別有關組別中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) Figures refer to husband and wife living in the same household. It is possible to have more than one couple in a household. For example, if a man and his wife live with his father and mother in the same household, they will be counted as two couples.

(2) Figures exclude couples with either the husband or the wife or both being foreign domestic helpers.

(3) Figures refer to both husband and wife living in the same household and with either the husband or the wife or both being PMRs.

(4) Figures refer to the age difference between wife and husband obtained by deducting the age of husband from that of wife. A positive figure indicates that the wife is older than the husband and vice versa for a negative figure.

(5) Figures refer to children living with their parents only. Children not living with their parents are not counted.

(6) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the corresponding groups.

在港居住年期

4.8 在港居住少於 1 年、1 年至少於 3 年、3 年至少於 5 年及 5 年至少於 7 年的比例分別是 5.7%、23.0%、33.9% 及 37.4%。不論男女，相對有較多內地來港定居未足 7 年的人士已在港居住至少有 5 年。在 2019 冠狀病毒病的影響下，移入香港的單程證持有人數目自 2020 年起大幅減少，在港居住少於 1 年的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目及比例因此明顯較 5 年前低。（表 4.4）

Duration of residence in Hong Kong

4.8 The proportions of PMRs having resided in Hong Kong for less than 1 year, 1 year to less than 3 years, 3 years to less than 5 years and 5 years to less than 7 years were 5.7%, 23.0%, 33.9% and 37.4% respectively. For both male and female PMRs, there were relatively more persons residing in Hong Kong for at least 5 years. Due to a substantial drop in the inflow OWPHs into Hong Kong since 2020 amidst the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the number and proportion of PMRs having resided in Hong Kong for less than 1 year were significantly lower than those 5 years ago. (Table 4.4)

表 4.4 2021 年按在港居住年期及性別劃分的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目

Table 4.4 PMRs by duration of residence in Hong Kong and sex, 2021

在港居住年期（年） Duration of residence in Hong Kong (Year)	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 1	3 027	7.1	4 696	5.1	7 723	5.7
1 – < 3	10 974	25.8	20 094	21.7	31 068	23.0
3 – < 5	14 171	33.4	31 511	34.1	45 682	33.9
5 – < 7	14 286	33.6	36 086	39.1	50 372	37.4
總計 Total	42 458	100.0	92 387	100.0	134 845	100.0

慣用交談語言

4.9 與同齡全港人口相比，5 歲及以上的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士在家慣用交談語言略有不同。在 2021 年，在家中以廣州話為慣用交談語言的 5 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的比例是 67.5%，較 5 歲及以上全港人口的 90.6% 為低，而以普通話及其他中國方言如客家話、福建話及潮州話等為慣用交談語言的 5 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例則較高。（表 4.5）

Usual spoken language

4.9 PMRs aged 5 and over exhibited slightly differences in terms of usual language spoken at home as compared to the whole population of the same age group. The proportion of PMRs aged 5 and over speaking Cantonese as usual spoken language was 67.5% in 2021, lower than the 90.6% for the whole population aged 5 and over. Meanwhile, there was a higher proportion of PMRs aged 5 and over speaking Putonghua and other Chinese dialects like Hakka, Fukien and Chiu Chau at home. (Table 4.5)

4.10 在 2021 年，5 歲及以上的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士中，80.8% 能說普通話（作為慣用交談語言或其他交談語言），比例高於同齡全港人口的 56.5%，亦比 2011 年及 2016 年的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的相應數字（分別為 76.8% 及 79.9%）高。另一方面，在 2021 年能說英語的 5 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士只有 47.1%，比例低於全港人口中相同年齡組別的 57.7%，但仍較 2011 年及 2016 年的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的相應數字（分別為 22.3% 及 35.9%）有所上升。（表 4.5）

4.10 In 2021, 80.8% of the PMRs aged 5 and over could speak Putonghua (either as usual or another spoken language), much higher than the 56.5% for the same age group in the whole population. It was also higher than the corresponding figures for PMRs in 2011 and 2016 (76.8% and 79.9% respectively). On the other hand, the proportion of PMRs aged 5 and over who could speak English was only 47.1% in 2021, lower than that for the same age group in the whole population at 57.7%. That said, such proportion was still higher than the corresponding figures for PMRs in 2011 and 2016 (22.3% and 35.9% respectively). (Table 4.5)

表 4.5 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年能說選定語言／方言的 5 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例

Table 4.5 Proportion of PMRs aged 5 and over able to speak selected languages/dialects, 2011, 2016 and 2021

		5 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士 ⁽¹⁾			5 歲及以上全港人口 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾		
		PMRs aged 5 and over ⁽¹⁾			Whole population aged 5 and over ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾		
		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
年份	語言／方言						
Year	Language/Dialect						
2011							
	廣州話 Cantonese	75.8	19.2	95.0	91.5	5.9	97.4
	普通話 Putonghua	8.1	68.7	76.8	1.4	48.1	49.5
	客家話 Hakka	3.1	6.8	9.8	1.0	4.0	4.9
	福建話 Fukien	2.6	2.5	5.1	1.2	2.4	3.6
	潮州話 Chiu Chau	2.5	2.8	5.3	0.7	3.2	3.9
	四邑話 Sze Yap	4.1	3.5	7.5	0.4	1.2	1.6
	上海話 Shanghainese	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.9	1.2
	其他中國方言 Other Chinese dialects	3.1	9.8	12.8	0.6	2.2	2.8
	英語 English	0.4	21.9	22.3	1.8	43.4	45.1
	其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	0.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	4.2	5.3
2016							
	廣州話 Cantonese	69.8	23.8	93.6	91.4	5.3	96.7
	普通話 Putonghua	13.5	66.4	79.9	1.9	48.8	50.6
	客家話 Hakka	3.0	6.8	9.8	0.7	3.7	4.4
	福建話 Fukien	4.4	4.1	8.5	1.1	2.7	3.8
	潮州話 Chiu Chau	3.1	4.0	7.1	0.5	3.1	3.6
	四邑話 Sze Yap	2.2	2.5	4.8	0.4	1.1	1.5
	上海話 Shanghainese	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.9	1.1
	其他中國方言 Other Chinese dialects	3.0	12.6	15.6	0.4	2.6	3.1
	英語 English	0.5	35.4	35.9	2.0	49.8	51.9
	其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	5.1	6.2

表 4.5 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年能說選定語言／方言的 5 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例（續）

Table 4.5 Proportion of PMRs aged 5 and over able to speak selected languages/dialects, 2011, 2016 and 2021 (cont'd)

		5 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士 ⁽¹⁾			5 歲及以上全港人口 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾		
		PMRs aged 5 and over ⁽¹⁾			Whole population aged 5 and over ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾		
		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
年份	語言／方言						
Year	Language/Dialect						
2021							
	廣州話 Cantonese	67.5	23.8	91.3	90.6	5.4	96.0
	普通話 Putonghua	17.4	63.5	80.8	2.3	54.1	56.5
	客家話 Hakka	2.7	5.5	8.2	0.6	3.1	3.7
	福建話 Fukien	3.0	3.0	5.9	0.9	2.4	3.3
	潮州話 Chiu Chau	4.0	5.4	9.4	0.5	2.4	2.9
	四邑話 Sze Yap	1.7	2.2	3.9	0.4	1.0	1.4
	上海話 Shanghainese	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.8
	其他中國方言 Other Chinese dialects	2.9	8.8	11.7	0.4	2.3	2.7
	英語 English	0.5	46.6	47.1	2.4	55.3	57.7
	其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	0.0	1.8	1.8	1.6	5.8	7.1

註釋：(1) 數字不包括失去語言能力的人士。

(2) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

(3) 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）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 exclude foreign domestic helpers.

(3) 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

4.11 在 2021 年，98.0% 的 5 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士能閱讀中文，高於同齡全港人口的 94.2%。能閱讀英語的 5 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士有 58.6%，低於同齡全港人口的 70.0%。另一方面，能閱讀其他語言的 5 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士只有 1.8%，低於同齡全港人口的 6.8%。（表 4.6）

4.12 在 2021 年，96.4% 的 5 歲及以上的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士能書寫中文，高於同齡全港人口的 91.8%。能書寫英語的 5 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士有 55.7%，低於同齡全港人口的 67.1%。另一方面，能書寫其他語言的 5 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士只有 1.4%，低於同齡全港人口的 6.0%。（表 4.7）

4.13 與全港人口一樣，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的讀寫能力較 5 年前高，能閱讀或書寫英語比例的升幅尤其明顯，升幅均超過 10 個百分點。（表 4.6 及 4.7）

Ability to read/write languages

4.11 In 2021, 98.0% of the PMRs aged 5 and over could read Chinese, higher than the 94.2% for the same age group in the whole population. The proportion of PMRs aged 5 and over who could read English was 58.6%, lower than the 70.0% for the same age group in the whole population. On the other hand, the proportion of PMRs aged 5 and over who could read other languages was only 1.8%, lower than the 6.8% for the same age group in the whole population. (Table 4.6)

4.12 In 2021, 96.4% of the PMRs aged 5 and over could write Chinese, higher than the 91.8% for the same age group in the whole population. The proportion of PMRs aged 5 and over who could write English was 55.7%, lower than the 67.1% for the same age group in the whole population. On the other hand, the proportion of PMRs aged 5 and over who could write other languages was only 1.4%, lower than the 6.0% for the same age group in the whole population. (Table 4.7)

4.13 Same as the whole population, the ability of PMRs to read or write was higher than that 5 years ago. The rise in the proportion of those able to read or write English of over 10 percentage points was particularly prominent. (Tables 4.6 and 4.7)

表 4.6 2016 年及 2021 年能閱讀選定語言的 5 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例
Table 4.6 Proportion of PMRs aged 5 and over able to read selected languages, 2016 and 2021

語言 Language	2016		2021	
	5 歲及以上內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs aged 5 and over	5 歲及以上全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population aged 5 and over ⁽¹⁾	5 歲及以上內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs aged 5 and over	5 歲及以上全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population aged 5 and over ⁽¹⁾
中文 Chinese	97.6	93.5	98.0	94.2
英語 English	47.0	67.5	58.6	70.0
其他 Others	1.4	5.9	1.8	6.8

註釋：(1) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Note: (1) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

表 4.7 2016 年及 2021 年能書寫選定語言的 5 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例
Table 4.7 Proportion of PMRs aged 5 and over able to write selected languages, 2016 and 2021

語言 Language	2016		2021	
	5 歲及以上內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs aged 5 and over	5 歲及以上全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population aged 5 and over ⁽¹⁾	5 歲及以上內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs aged 5 and over	5 歲及以上全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population aged 5 and over ⁽¹⁾
中文 Chinese	96.2	91.2	96.4	91.8
英語 English	45.1	65.3	55.7	67.1
其他 Others	1.1	5.2	1.4	6.0

註釋：(1) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Note: (1) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

4.14 內地來港定居未足 7 年人士閱讀／書寫英文的能力，隨着教育水平提高而有所提升。在 2021 年，15 歲及以上曾受專上教育的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士中，87.5% 能閱讀英文，明顯高於曾受高中教育人士的比例（62.6%）。雖然具不同教育程度的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士能閱讀英文的比例，相對全港人口的相應比例仍然較低，但內地來港定居未足 7 年人士閱讀英語的能力，整體上已較 5 年前為高。在全港 15 歲及以上人口中，96.0% 曾受專上教育的人士能閱讀英文，而曾受高中教育人士的相應數字是 82.7%。內地來港定居未足 7 年人士英文書寫能力呈現類似情況。（表 4.8 及 4.9）

4.14 The ability of PMRs in reading/writing English improved along with higher educational attainment. In 2021, 87.5% of PMRs aged 15 and over who had attended post-secondary education were able to read English. This was significantly higher than the proportion of those who had attended upper secondary education, at 62.6%. Although the proportions of PMRs having attended different levels of education who were able to read English were still low when compared to the corresponding figures of the whole population, the ability of PMRs to read English was higher than that of the 5 years ago in general. For people aged 15 and over in the whole population, 96.0% for those attended post-secondary education were able to read English. The corresponding figure was 82.7% for those having attended upper secondary education. Similar observations were seen for the ability of PMRs in writing English. (Tables 4.8 and 4.9)

表 4.8 2016 年及 2021 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的能閱讀英文的 15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例

Table 4.8 Proportion of PMRs aged 15 and over able to read English by educational attainment (highest level attended), 2016 and 2021

教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (highest level attended)	2016		2021	
	15 歲及以上 內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs aged 15 and over	15 歲及以上 全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population aged 15 and over ⁽¹⁾	15 歲及以上 內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs aged 15 and over	15 歲及以上 全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population aged 15 and over ⁽¹⁾
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / Pre-primary	1.5	4.7	0.6	5.3
小學 Primary	3.0	11.4	3.6	12.6
初中 Lower secondary	24.6	44.6	30.7	46.2
高中 Upper secondary	52.1	80.8	62.6	82.7
專上教育 Post-secondary	80.0	96.0	87.5	96.0

註釋：(1) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Note: (1) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

表 4.9 2016 年及 2021 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的能書寫英文的 15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例

Table 4.9 Proportion of PMRs aged 15 and over able to write English by educational attainment (highest level attended), 2016 and 2021

教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (highest level attended)	2016		2021	
	15 歲及以上 內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs aged 15 and over	15 歲及以上 全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population aged 15 and over ⁽¹⁾	15 歲及以上 內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs aged 15 and over	15 歲及以上 全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population aged 15 and over ⁽¹⁾
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / Pre-primary	1.5	4.2	0.6	4.0
小學 Primary	2.5	9.9	2.9	10.6
初中 Lower secondary	22.5	40.8	29.2	41.2
高中 Upper secondary	49.3	77.6	59.4	79.0
專上教育 Post-secondary	78.1	94.6	82.9	94.1

註釋：(1) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Note: (1) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

長者的長期照顧需要

4.15 「需要照顧的長者」是 2021 年人口普查增設的數據項目，對象是現時日常生活（例如在家中的起居飲食、出外購物、到康樂中心參加活動、看醫生及服藥／接受治療）長期需要由親人或其他人照顧而且居住在家庭住戶的 60 歲及以上人士。

4.16 在 2021 年，60 歲及以上居於家庭住戶的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士中，14.5% 需要長期照顧，較全港家庭住戶人口的相應比例（16.7%）低。（表 4.10）

4.17 隨着年齡增長，需要被長期照顧的機會有所提升。與全港家庭住戶人口一樣，需要長期照顧的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例，由 60 至 64 歲的約 4% 增加至 75 歲及以上的約 4 成。進一步按性別分析內地來港定居未足 7 年人士，60 至 69 歲的男性需要被長期照顧的比例較女性低，但 70 歲及以上的男性的相應比例則較女性高。（表 4.10）

表 4.10 2021 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的居於家庭住戶的 60 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士有長期照顧需要的比例

Table 4.10 Proportion of PMRs aged 60 and over living in domestic households with long-term care needs by age group and sex, 2021

年齡組別 Age group	居於家庭住戶的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs in domestic households			全港家庭住戶人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population in domestic households ⁽¹⁾		
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Overall	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Overall
需要長期照顧的人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population with long-term care needs (%)						
60 – 64	2.9	5.2	4.3	3.5	4.5	4.0
65 – 69	8.3	14.6	12.7	6.5	9.0	7.8
70 – 74	17.4	17.0	17.1	11.1	15.1	13.2
75+	51.3	34.4	40.1	32.8	48.0	41.1
合計 Overall	13.8	14.9	14.5	13.1	19.9	16.7

註釋：(1) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Note: (1) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

Long-term care needs for the elderly

4.15 “Elderly persons requiring care” is a data topic newly included in the 2021 Population Census. It refers to persons aged 60 and over living in domestic households who currently need relative(s) or other person(s) to take care of their day-to-day living (such as domestic activities, going shopping, going to recreational centre, consulting doctors and taking medicine / receiving treatment) on a long-term basis.

4.16 In 2021, 14.5% of PMRs aged 60 and over in domestic households required long-term care, lower than the corresponding proportion for the whole population in domestic households (16.7%). (Table 4.10)

4.17 The probability of requiring long-term care increases with age. As in the whole population in domestic households, the proportion of PMRs with long-term care needs rose from about 4% for those aged 60-64 to about 40% for those aged 75 and over. Further analysed PMRs by sex, the proportion of males aged 60-69 with long-term care needs was lower than that of their female counterparts, whereas that of males aged 70 and over was higher than that of females. (Table 4.10)

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5. 教育特徵

5. Educational Characteristics

教育程度

5.1 越來越多 15 歲及以上的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士曾接受專上教育，所佔比例由 2011 年的 16.0% 上升至 2021 年的 26.6%。相反地，具小學或以下教育程度的比例，在同期間由 15.0% 下降至 12.2%。（表 5.1）

5.2 15 歲及以上的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的教育程度，較同齡全港人口為低。一方面，在 2021 年只曾受初中或以下教育的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的比例較全港人口的比例為高（44.1% 相對 35.6%）。另一方面，曾受專上教育的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例為 26.6%，低於全港人口的相應數字（35.2%）。曾受高中教育的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士及全港人口的比例則相若（29.2% 相對 29.1%）。（表 5.1）

5.3 內地來港定居未足 7 年男性的教育程度一般較女性為高。在 2021 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年男性中，曾受高中或以上教育的比例為 62.0%，而女性則為 53.4%。然而，曾受專上教育的內地來港定居未足 7 年女性比例在過去 10 年間持續上升，在 2021 年升至略高於男性的相應比例。進一步按年齡組別分析，可見不論男女，年輕的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的教育程度較年長者為高。幾乎所有 15 至 24 歲內地來港定居未足 7 年人士曾受中學或以上教育。25 至 34 歲內地來港定居未足 7 年人士曾受中學或以上教育的比例為 95.4%，而 55 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的比例則較低，只是 57.8%。（表 5.1 及 5.2）

Educational attainment

5.1 The proportion of PMRs aged 15 and over who had attended post-secondary education kept on increasing. The figure increased from 16.0% in 2011 to 26.6% in 2021. On the contrary, the proportion of those with primary education or below decreased from 15.0% to 12.2% over the same period. (Table 5.1)

5.2 The educational attainment of PMRs aged 15 and over was lower than that of the same age group in the whole population. On one hand, there was a higher proportion of PMRs having attended only lower secondary education or below in 2021 than the whole population (44.1% versus 35.6%). On the other hand, the proportion of PMRs having attended post-secondary education was 26.6%, lower than the corresponding figure of 35.2% for the whole population. The proportions of PMRs and the whole population having attended upper secondary education were more or less the same (29.2% versus 29.1%). (Table 5.1)

5.3 Male PMRs were generally better educated than their female counterparts. In 2021, 62.0% of the male PMRs had attended upper secondary education or above, compared with the 53.4% for their female counterparts. However, the proportion of female PMRs having attended post-secondary education increased continuously over the past 10 years and became marginally higher than that of their male counterparts in 2021. Further analysed by age group, the educational attainment of young PMRs were higher than the older PMRs for both males and females. Nearly all PMRs aged 15-24 had attended secondary education or above. While 95.4% for those aged 25-34 had attended secondary education or above, the proportion for those aged 55 and over was low at 57.8%. (Tables 5.1 and 5.2)

表 5.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的百分比分布

Table 5.1 Percentage distribution of PMRs aged 15 and over by sex and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2011, 2016 and 2021

		15 歲及以上人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population aged 15 and over (%)				
		教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (highest level attended)				
年份 Year	性別 Sex	未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / Pre-primary	小學 Primary	初中 Lower secondary	高中 Upper secondary	專上教育 Post-secondary
內地來港定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs						
2011	男 Male	1.6	7.5	36.6	33.0	21.3
	女 Female	1.9	15.2	42.5	26.3	14.1
	合計 Overall	1.8	13.2	41.0	28.0	16.0
2016	男 Male	1.2	10.3	36.6	32.4	19.5
	女 Female	1.7	14.2	37.8	26.8	19.5
	合計 Overall	1.6	13.1	37.5	28.3	19.5
2021	男 Male	1.1	8.4	28.6	35.7	26.3
	女 Female	2.2	11.1	33.3	26.6	26.8
	合計 Overall	1.9	10.3	32.0	29.2	26.6
全港人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工） Whole population (excluding foreign domestic helpers)						
2011	男 Male	3.8	15.5	19.5	31.8	29.4
	女 Female	9.1	17.8	15.9	31.0	26.2
	合計 Overall	6.5	16.7	17.6	31.4	27.7
2016	男 Male	3.2	13.5	18.4	29.8	35.1
	女 Female	7.9	16.2	15.5	29.0	31.5
	合計 Overall	5.7	14.9	16.9	29.3	33.2
2021	男 Male	2.8	12.6	18.1	29.7	36.8
	女 Female	6.4	15.6	15.6	28.7	33.8
	合計 Overall	4.7	14.2	16.8	29.1	35.2

表 5.2 2021 年按性別、年齡組別及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目

Table 5.2 PMRs aged 15 and over by sex, age group and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2021

教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (highest level attended)											
性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / Pre-primary		小學 Primary		中學 Secondary		專上教育 Post-secondary		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 %
15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs aged 15 and over											
男 Male											
	15 – 24	-	-	61	0.6	7 299	72.9	2 653	26.5	10 013	100.0
	25 – 34	-	-	162	3.1	2 621	50.1	2 453	46.8	5 236	100.0
	35 – 44	-	-	481	7.2	4 233	63.7	1 928	29.0	6 642	100.0
	45 – 54	75	1.3	710	12.6	3 957	70.4	876	15.6	5 618	100.0
	55+	259	6.1	1 237	29.3	2 290	54.3	433	10.3	4 219	100.0
	小計 Sub-total	334	1.1	2 651	8.4	20 400	64.3	8 343	26.3	31 728	100.0
女 Female											
	15 – 24	-	-	111	0.9	7 384	62.9	4 246	36.2	11 741	100.0
	25 – 34	-	-	990	5.0	10 969	55.6	7 768	39.4	19 727	100.0
	35 – 44	38	0.1	2 250	8.5	17 218	65.4	6 818	25.9	26 324	100.0
	45 – 54	503	3.5	3 463	23.8	8 812	60.5	1 786	12.3	14 564	100.0
	55+	1 192	17.5	1 969	28.8	3 095	45.3	571	8.4	6 827	100.0
	小計 Sub-total	1 733	2.2	8 783	11.1	47 478	60.0	21 189	26.8	79 183	100.0
合計 Overall											
	15 – 24	-	-	172	0.8	14 683	67.5	6 899	31.7	21 754	100.0
	25 – 34	-	-	1 152	4.6	13 590	54.4	10 221	40.9	24 963	100.0
	35 – 44	38	0.1	2 731	8.3	21 451	65.1	8 746	26.5	32 966	100.0
	45 – 54	578	2.9	4 173	20.7	12 769	63.3	2 662	13.2	20 182	100.0
	55+	1 451	13.1	3 206	29.0	5 385	48.8	1 004	9.1	11 046	100.0
	總計 Total	2 067	1.9	11 434	10.3	67 878	61.2	29 532	26.6	110 911	100.0
15 歲及以上全港人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工） Whole population aged 15 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers)											
男 Male											
	15 – 24	8	0.0	1 276	0.4	146 296	48.8	152 037	50.7	299 617	100.0
	25 – 34	204	0.0	3 334	0.8	151 828	34.3	287 014	64.9	442 380	100.0
	35 – 44	204	0.0	7 881	1.7	218 702	46.7	242 009	51.6	468 796	100.0
	45 – 54	2 269	0.5	23 971	4.9	280 831	57.7	179 303	36.9	486 374	100.0
	55+	81 138	6.4	337 130	26.6	617 717	48.8	230 953	18.2	1 266 938	100.0
	小計 Sub-total	83 823	2.8	373 592	12.6	1 415 374	47.8	1 091 316	36.8	2 964 105	100.0
女 Female											
	15 – 24	44	0.0	909	0.3	125 364	43.9	159 231	55.8	285 548	100.0
	25 – 34	199	0.0	3 730	0.8	129 777	28.6	320 753	70.6	454 459	100.0
	35 – 44	627	0.1	19 201	3.5	257 675	46.7	274 312	49.7	551 815	100.0
	45 – 54	7 785	1.3	56 744	9.2	352 902	57.4	197 003	32.1	614 434	100.0
	55+	202 570	14.3	435 995	30.8	604 698	42.7	171 619	12.1	1 414 882	100.0
	小計 Sub-total	211 225	6.4	516 579	15.6	1 470 416	44.3	1 122 918	33.8	3 321 138	100.0
合計 Overall											
	15 – 24	52	0.0	2 185	0.4	271 660	46.4	311 268	53.2	585 165	100.0
	25 – 34	403	0.0	7 064	0.8	281 605	31.4	607 767	67.8	896 839	100.0
	35 – 44	831	0.1	27 082	2.7	476 377	46.7	516 321	50.6	1 020 611	100.0
	45 – 54	10 054	0.9	80 715	7.3	633 733	57.6	376 306	34.2	1 100 808	100.0
	55+	283 708	10.6	773 125	28.8	1 222 415	45.6	402 572	15.0	2 681 820	100.0
	總計 Total	295 048	4.7	890 171	14.2	2 885 790	45.9	2 214 234	35.2	6 285 243	100.0

5.4 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 年的 3 至 5 歲內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的就學比率是 89.4%，稍高於全港 3 至 5 歲人口的 88.4%，顯示學前教育在內地來港定居未足 7 年人士亦十分普遍。6 至 11 歲的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的就學比率是 100%，主要是由於他／她們是在強迫教育的年齡組別。至於 12 至 17 歲的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士，他／她們的就學比率為 97.9%，略低於全港 12 至 17 歲人口的 98.5%。（表 5.3）

5.5 在 2021 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的就學比率在所有年齡組別中，女性均較男性為高，這與全港人口的情況相若。（表 5.3）

5.4 The school attendance rate (i.e. the number of full-time students per 100 population in a particular age group) is a useful indicator of the prevalence of educational opportunities for the younger population who are at schooling ages. For PMRs aged 3-5 in 2021, the school attendance rate was 89.4%, slightly higher than the 88.4% for the whole population aged 3-5. This indicates that pre-school education was also common among the PMRs. The school attendance rate of PMRs aged 6-11 was 100% as these children were in the compulsory education ages. For the age group of 12-17, the school attendance rate of PMRs was 97.9%, marginally lower than the 98.5% for the whole population aged 12-17. (Table 5.3)

5.5 In 2021, the school attendance rates of female PMRs were higher than the male counterparts in all the age groups. This was similar to the patterns for the whole population. (Table 5.3)

表 5.3 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士就學比率

Table 5.3 School attendance rate of PMRs by age group and sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021

年齡組別 Age group	就學比率 ⁽¹⁾ (百分比) School attendance rate ⁽¹⁾ (%)								
	2011			2016			2021		
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Overall	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Overall	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Overall
內地來港定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs									
3 – 5 ⁽²⁾	87.9	87.8	87.8	84.2	86.7	85.4	88.9	89.8	89.4
6 – 11	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
12 – 17	96.2	97.5	96.8	96.8	97.3	97.0	97.8	98.0	97.9
3 – 17	96.8	97.3	97.1	96.0	96.7	96.4	97.3	97.7	97.5
全港人口 (不包括外籍家庭傭工) Whole population (excluding foreign domestic helpers)									
3 – 5 ⁽²⁾	91.0	91.6	91.3	92.7	92.3	92.5	88.0	88.9	88.4
6 – 11	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
12 – 17	96.6	97.7	97.1	97.6	98.0	97.8	98.5	98.6	98.5
3 – 17	96.8	97.5	97.2	97.5	97.6	97.5	97.2	97.4	97.3

註釋：(1) 在各性別年齡組別中，就讀全日制院校的人數佔該性別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 educational institutions in the respective sex-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).

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6. 經濟特徵

6. Economic Characteristics

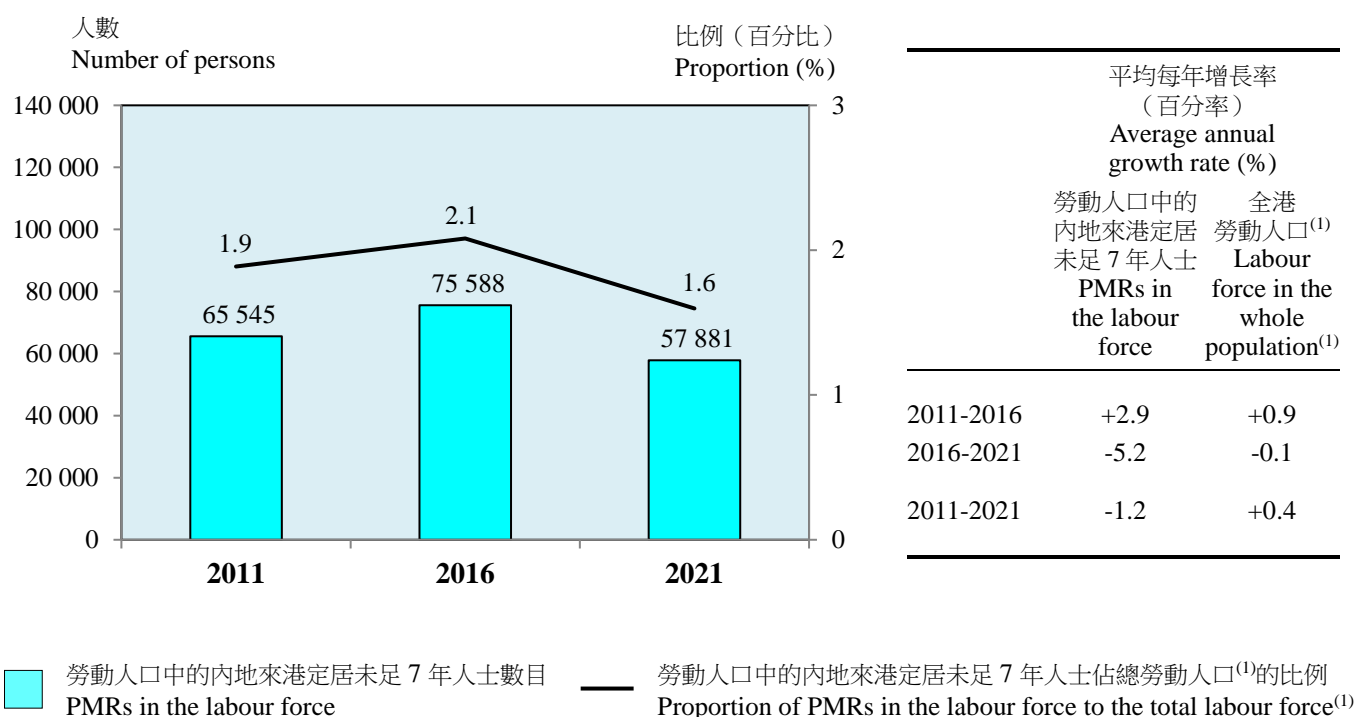
勞動人口參與率

6.1 勞動人口中的內地來港定居未足7年人士數目，由2016年的75 588人減少至2021年的57 881人，改變了2011年至2016年期間的上升趨勢。內地來港定居未足7年的勞動人口佔全港總勞動人口的比例在2016年上升至2.1%後，在2021年回落至1.6%。（圖6.1）

Labour force participation rate

6.1 The number of PMRs in the labour force decreased from 75 588 in 2016 to 57 881 in 2021, reversing the increasing trend during 2011 to 2016. The proportion of PMRs in the labour force to the total labour force of the whole population fell to 1.6% in 2021, after a rise to 2.1% in 2016. (Chart 6.1)

圖 6.1 2021 年在勞動人口中的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的數目及比例
Chart 6.1 PMRs and proportion of PMRs in the labour force, 2021



註釋：(1) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Note: (1) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

6.2 內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的勞動人口參與率（即從事經濟活動的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士佔所有 15 歲及以上的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的百分比）由 2011 年的 47.8% 上升至 2016 年的 54.2%，但後來回落至 2021 年的 52.2%。同時，非從事經濟活動人口中的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目在過去 10 年顯著減少 25.9%。（表 6.1 及 6.3）

6.2 The labour force participation rate for PMRs (i.e. the proportion of economically active PMRs to the total number of PMRs aged 15 and over) increased from 47.8% in 2011 to 54.2% in 2016 but then fell to 52.2% in 2021. At the same time, the number of economically inactive PMRs decreased significantly by 25.9% over the past 10 years. (Tables 6.1 and 6.3)

表 6.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別劃分的勞動人口中內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目

Table 6.1 PMRs in the labour force by sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021

性別 Sex	2011			2016			2021		
	勞動人口 Labour force	非勞動人口 Non labour force	勞動人口參與率 (百分比) Labour force participation rate (%)	勞動人口 Labour force	非勞動人口 Non labour force	勞動人口參與率 (百分比) Labour force participation rate (%)	勞動人口 Labour force	非勞動人口 Non labour force	勞動人口參與率 (百分比) Labour force participation rate (%)
15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士									
PMRs aged 15 and over									
男 Male	21 547	14 178	60.3	28 318	10 378	73.2	22 339	9 389	70.4
女 Female	43 998	57 418	43.4	47 270	53 622	46.9	35 542	43 641	44.9
合計 Overall	65 545	71 596	47.8	75 588	64 000	54.2	57 881	53 030	52.2
15 歲及以上全港人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）									
Whole population aged 15 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers)									
男 Male	1 925 161	949 129	67.0	2 012 987	930 200	68.4	1 946 866	1 017 239	65.7
女 Female	1 547 962	1 571 480	49.6	1 620 016	1 621 132	50.0	1 676 720	1 644 418	50.5
合計 Overall	3 473 123	2 520 609	57.9	3 633 003	2 551 332	58.7	3 623 586	2 661 657	57.7

6.3 在 2021 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的勞動人口參與率是 52.2%，而全港人口則是 57.7%。可留意到的是內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的勞動人口參與率在 25 至 34 歲、35 至 44 歲及 45 至 54 歲的年齡性別組別均較全港人口為低，而男性的比率在各年齡組別均高於女性的。內地來港定居未足 7 年的年輕及中年女性的勞動人口參與率顯著地低，可能是由於她們大多是香港男性的妻子，來港與家人團聚，並擔當料理家務者。（表 6.2）

6.3 The labour force participation rate for PMRs was 52.2% in 2021, as compared to the 57.7% for the whole population. It is found that the labour force participation rates for PMRs at age-sex groups of 25-34, 35-44 and 45-54 were lower than those for the whole population. The labour force participation rates at respective age groups for male PMRs were higher than those for female PMRs. The particularly low labour force participation rate for young and middle aged female PMRs was probably attributed to the fact that most of them were wives to Hong Kong men. They came to Hong Kong to join their families and took up the role of home-makers. (Table 6.2)

6.4 在 2021 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年的男性及女性，除年齡組別 45 至 54 的男性，以及年齡組別 35 至 44 歲和 45 至 54 歲的女性外，其餘年齡組別的勞動人口參與率均比 2011 年的相應數字高。
(表 6.2)

6.4 In 2021, the labour force participation rates for both male and female PMRs in all age groups (except the age group of 45-54 of male PMRs as well as the age groups 35-44 and 45-54 of female PMRs) were higher than the corresponding rates in 2011. (Table 6.2)

表 6.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的勞動人口參與率

Table 6.2 Labour force participation rate of PMRs by age group and sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021

年份 Year	年齡組別 Age group	內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的勞動人口參與率 (百分比) Labour force participation rate of PMRs (%)			全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ 的勞動人口參與率 (百分比) Labour force participation rate of the whole population ⁽¹⁾ (%)		
		男 Male	女 Female	合計 Overall	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Overall
2011	15 – 24	33.4	27.6	30.4	40.4	40.4	40.4
	25 – 34	73.0	40.7	44.9	92.1	79.9	85.7
	35 – 44	87.4	49.4	56.2	92.1	69.7	79.8
	45 – 54	90.8	62.2	71.8	89.2	61.8	75.0
	55+	44.3	28.0	33.4	38.9	17.5	27.8
	合計 Overall	60.3	43.4	47.8	67.0	49.6	57.9
2016	15 – 24	42.8	34.9	38.9	43.8	42.4	43.1
	25 – 34	93.0	40.6	50.5	92.5	78.0	85.0
	35 – 44	91.4	49.4	57.6	93.4	69.7	80.5
	45 – 54	91.4	65.3	73.2	90.1	66.4	77.3
	55+	58.7	40.1	47.2	46.0	22.6	33.9
	合計 Overall	73.2	46.9	54.2	68.4	50.0	58.7
2021	15 – 24	49.0	34.6	41.2	38.1	39.2	38.6
	25 – 34	88.2	42.8	52.3	92.6	81.7	87.1
	35 – 44	87.7	44.4	53.1	93.2	70.1	80.7
	45 – 54	83.7	61.2	67.5	89.1	69.7	78.3
	55+	54.3	35.7	42.8	43.6	26.8	34.7
	合計 Overall	70.4	44.9	52.2	65.7	50.5	57.7

註釋：(1) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Note: (1) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

6.5 在 2021 年，非從事經濟活動的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士中，33.8% 為料理家務者，另外 25.1% 是學生、23.3% 是無酬照顧者、8.6% 是退休人士及 9.4% 是其他非從事經濟活動人士。按性別分析，非從事經濟活動的 15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年女性中，66.4% 是料理家務者或無酬照顧者。另一方面，男性則主要為學生，佔 53.2%。2021 年人口普查所採用

6.5 33.8% of the economically inactive PMRs were home-makers in 2021. This was followed by 25.1% as students, 23.3% as unpaid carers, 8.6% as retired persons and 9.4% as other economically inactive persons. Analysed by sex, it is noted that 66.4% of the economically inactive female PMRs aged 15 and over were home-makers or unpaid carers. On the other hand, the economically inactive male PMRs were mostly students (53.2%). The classification of economic

非從事經濟活動人口的經濟活動身分分類（即新增設「無酬照顧者」這分類項目），跟 2011 年人口普查及 2016 年中期人口統計所採用的分類稍有分別，因此比較不同年份的統計數字時須加以留意。（表 6.3）

activity status for economically inactive population adopted in the 2021 Population Census (i.e. a new classification item “Unpaid carers” being introduced) slightly differs from that adopted in the 2011 Population Census and 2016 Population By-census. Therefore, caution should be taken when comparing figures across different years. (Table 6.3)

表 6.3 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及經濟活動身分劃分的在非從事經濟活動人口中的 15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目

Table 6.3 PMRs aged 15 and over in economically inactive population by sex and economic activity status, 2011, 2016 and 2021

		經濟活動身分 Economic activity status											
		料理家務者 Home-makers		學生 Students		退休人士 Retired persons		無酬照顧者 Unpaid carers		其他 Others		總計 Total	
年份 Year	性別 Sex	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 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士 PMRs aged 15 and over													
2011	男 Male	395	2.8	9 525	67.2	1 175	8.3	N.A.	N.A.	3 083	21.7	14 178	100.0
	女 Female	35 511	61.8	11 226	19.6	2 508	4.4	N.A.	N.A.	8 173	14.2	57 418	100.0
	合計 Overall	35 906	50.2	20 751	29.0	3 683	5.1	N.A.	N.A.	11 256	15.7	71 596	100.0
2016	男 Male	916	8.8	6 635	63.9	1 268	12.2	N.A.	N.A.	1 559	15.0	10 378	100.0
	女 Female	36 877	68.8	7 457	13.9	2 604	4.9	N.A.	N.A.	6 684	12.5	53 622	100.0
	合計 Overall	37 793	59.1	14 092	22.0	3 872	6.1	N.A.	N.A.	8 243	12.9	64 000	100.0
2021	男 Male	922	9.8	4 993	53.2	1 373	14.6	358	3.8	1 743	18.6	9 389	100.0
	女 Female	16 983	38.9	8 296	19.0	3 166	7.3	11 975	27.4	3 221	7.4	43 641	100.0
	合計 Overall	17 905	33.8	13 289	25.1	4 539	8.6	12 333	23.3	4 964	9.4	53 030	100.0
15 歲及以上全港人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工） Whole population aged 15 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers)													
2011	男 Male	32 191	3.4	248 914	26.2	477 981	50.4	N.A.	N.A.	190 043	20.0	949 129	100.0
	女 Female	526 138	33.5	241 693	15.4	568 467	36.2	N.A.	N.A.	235 182	15.0	1 571 480	100.0
	合計 Overall	558 329	22.2	490 607	19.5	1 046 448	41.5	N.A.	N.A.	425 225	16.9	2 520 609	100.0
2016	男 Male	31 699	3.4	216 638	23.3	506 452	54.4	N.A.	N.A.	175 411	18.9	930 200	100.0
	女 Female	511 628	31.6	214 228	13.2	656 812	40.5	N.A.	N.A.	238 464	14.7	1 621 132	100.0
	合計 Overall	543 327	21.3	430 866	16.9	1 163 264	45.6	N.A.	N.A.	413 875	16.2	2 551 332	100.0
2021	男 Male	28 945	2.8	184 521	18.1	610 208	60.0	22 118	2.2	171 447	16.9	1 017 239	100.0
	女 Female	367 921	22.4	180 547	11.0	758 970	46.2	141 447	8.6	195 533	11.9	1 644 418	100.0
	合計 Overall	396 866	14.9	365 068	13.7	1 369 178	51.4	163 565	6.1	366 980	13.8	2 661 657	100.0

內地來港定居未足 7 年的工作人士

職業

6.6 內地來港定居未足 7 年的工作人士傾向在港擔任較低技術的工作。在 2021 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年的工作人士中，33.8% 為服務及銷售人員，另有 23.8% 為非技術工人。他們任職經理、專業人員及輔助專業人員的比例只有 23.8%，遠低於全港工作人口中的 43.7%。（表 6.4）

6.7 在 2016 年至 2021 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年的工作人士的職業有向上流的趨勢。內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士任職經理、專業人員及輔助專業人員的比例，已由 2016 年的 19.0% 上升至 2021 年的 23.8%，而非技術工人的比例在同期間則錄得跌幅，由 25.9% 下跌至 23.8%。（表 6.4）

Working PMRs

Occupation

6.6 Working PMRs tended to take up less skilful jobs in Hong Kong. In 2021, 33.8% of the working PMRs were service and sales workers and another 23.8% were engaged as workers in elementary occupations. The proportion of the working PMRs being managers, professionals and associate professionals was 23.8%, much lower than that of 43.7% for the whole working population in Hong Kong. (Table 6.4)

6.7 During 2016 to 2021, there was a gradual upward shift in the occupation of working PMRs. The proportion of the working PMRs being managers, professionals and associate professionals indeed increased from 19.0% in 2016 to 23.8% in 2021, while those engaged in elementary occupations recorded a decrease from 25.9% to 23.8% concurrently. (Table 6.4)

表 6.4 2016 年及 2021 年按職業⁽¹⁾劃分的 15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士的百分比分布

Table 6.4 Percentage distribution of working PMRs aged 15 and over by occupation⁽¹⁾, 2016 and 2021

職業 ⁽¹⁾ Occupation ⁽¹⁾	2016		2021	
	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽²⁾	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽²⁾
經理 Managers	4.7	11.3	5.4	10.6
專業人員 Professionals	4.2	10.7	5.7	12.3
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	10.2	19.9	12.7	20.8
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	6.7	15.5	9.1	15.0
服務及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	38.8	21.2	33.8	19.9
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	7.6	6.1	7.2	6.2
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.8	4.8	2.2	4.7
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	25.9	10.5	23.8	10.4
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：(1) 2016 年及 2021 年的統計數字是根據 2021 年人口普查所採用的職業分類編製。詳情請參閱「詞彙釋義」。

(2) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Notes : (1) Figures for 2016 and 2021 are compiled based on the occupation classification adopted in the 2021 Population Census. Please refer to “Definition of Terms” for further details.

(2) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

行業

6.8 在 2021 年，最多內地來港定居未足 7 年的工作人士從事的行業為「進出口、批發及零售業」（22.1%），其次是「住宿及膳食服務業」、「地產、專業及商用服務業」和「建造業」，各佔大約 15%。當中，從事「住宿及膳食服務業」及「建造業」的比例，明顯較全港工作人口中的對應比例為高。另一方面，從事「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士（9.3%）比例相對較全港人口（19.4%）為低。（表 6.5）

6.9 內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士從事「建造業」的比例在過去 10 年升得最快，由 2011 年的 10.0% 上升至 2021 年的 15.3%，其次是從事「金融及保險業」（由 3.9% 升至 7.7%）及「地產、專業及商用服務業」（由 13.5% 升至 15.4%）的比例。同期間，內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士從事「進出口、批發及零售業」及「住宿及膳食服務業」的比例則錄得最大跌幅。當中，後者由 2011 年的 24.3% 輕微下降至 2016 年的 23.7%，及後急跌約 8 個百分點至 2021 年的 15.7%。（表 6.5）

Industry

6.8 In 2021, the “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades” sector constituted the highest proportion (22.1%) of industry among working PMRs, followed by the “Accommodation and food service”, “Real estate, professional and business services” and “Construction” sectors, of which each accounted for around 15%. In particular, the proportions for “Accommodation and food service” and “Construction” sectors were significantly higher than those of the whole working population. On the contrary, there were relatively fewer PMRs working in the “Public administration, education, human health and social work activities” sector (9.3%) comparing to the whole population (19.4%). (Table 6.5)

6.9 The rise in the proportion of the working PMRs engaged in the “Construction” sector was the fastest over the past 10 years, from 10.0% in 2011 to 15.3% in 2021, followed by the rise in the proportions for the “Financing and insurance” (from 3.9% to 7.7%) and “Real estate, professional and business services” (from 13.5% to 15.4%) sectors. During the same period, the proportions of the working PMRs engaged in the “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades” and “Accommodation and food service” sectors experienced the greatest fall. Particularly, the latter dropped marginally from 24.3% in 2011 to 23.7% in 2016, and then declined rapidly by about 8 percentage points to 15.7% in 2021. (Table 6.5)

表 6.5 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按行業劃分的 15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士的百分比分布

Table 6.5 Percentage distribution of working PMRs aged 15 and over by industry, 2011, 2016 and 2021

行業 Industry	2011		2016		2021	
	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾
製造業 Manufacturing	3.2	4.3	2.1	4.1	1.9	3.4
建造業 Construction	10.0	8.4	17.1	9.3	15.3	9.4
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	24.9	24.5	21.3	20.7	22.1	17.0
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	4.3	9.6	5.6	9.6	5.1	9.0
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	24.3	8.5	23.7	8.9	15.7	7.7
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	1.3	3.5	1.5	4.0	2.1	3.9
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	3.9	6.7	5.4	7.1	7.7	8.3
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	13.5	14.0	12.3	15.6	15.4	17.3
公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及 社工活動 Public administration, education, human health and social work activities	7.7	15.6	6.4	16.5	9.3	19.4
雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	6.1	4.1	4.0	3.4	5.1	3.9
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

(2) 「其他」包括「農業、林業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力及燃氣供應」、「自來水供應；污水處理、廢棄物管理及污染防治服務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能辨別或描述不足。

Notes : (1) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

(2) “Others” include “Agriculture, forestry and fishing”; “Mining and quarrying”; “Electricity and gas supply”; “Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities” and industrial activities unidentifiable or inadequately described.

每月主要職業收入

6.10 內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士的每月主要職業收入中位數，由 2011 年的 7,500 元升至 2021 年的 13,540 元，累積升幅為 80.5%，較全港人口的 62.5% 為高。
(表 6.6)

6.11 一般而言，內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士的每月主要職業收入低於全港工作人口。這可能是由於較高比例的內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士從事較低技能的工作，以及他／她們缺少本地工作經驗。在 2021 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的每月收入中位數約只為全港工作人口的 7 成。不過，隨着內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士職業收入的升幅較全港人口為快，兩者的職業收入差距收窄。
(表 6.6)

Monthly income from main employment

6.10 The median monthly income from main employment of the working PMRs increased from \$7,500 in 2011 to \$13,540 in 2021, representing a cumulative increase of 80.5%, higher than that of 62.5% for the whole population. (Table 6.6)

6.11 Generally speaking, the monthly income from main employment of the working PMRs was lower than that of the whole population. This was probably because of the larger proportion of PMRs taking up less skilful jobs and lacking local work experience. In 2021, the median monthly income of PMRs was only about 70% of that for the whole working population. Yet with the faster growth in employment income among the working PMRs than the whole population, the gap had narrowed down. (Table 6.6)

表 6.6 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按每月主要職業收入劃分的 15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士⁽¹⁾的百分比分布

Table 6.6 Percentage distribution of working PMRs⁽¹⁾ aged 15 and over by monthly income from main employment, 2011, 2016 and 2021

每月主要職業收入（港元） Monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	2011		2016		2021	
	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
< 2,000	3.5	1.9	1.7	1.3	2.4	1.4
2,000 – 3,999	9.4	3.4	4.2	2.3	2.8	1.8
4,000 – 5,999	12.8	4.9	5.9	2.9	4.0	2.7
6,000 – 7,999	26.9	11.1	11.3	3.8	4.1	2.7
8,000 – 9,999	22.3	13.9	19.0	8.3	5.9	3.9
10,000 – 14,999	14.5	23.0	35.0	26.1	36.2	19.6
15,000 – 19,999	3.4	12.6	10.9	16.8	20.7	18.4
20,000 – 29,999	2.9	13.0	5.1	16.5	11.8	20.8
30,000 – 49,999	1.9	9.8	3.2	12.2	5.4	15.3
≥ 50,000	2.5	6.5	3.7	9.9	6.6	13.3
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	7,500	12,000	10,250	15,500	13,540	19,500

註釋：(1) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。
(2) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Notes: (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.
(2) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

6.12 以在港居住年期分析，可發現居港少於 1 年的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的每月主要職業收入中位數（11,000 元）較居港至少 1 年的為低。居港 1 年至少於 3 年及居港 3 年至少於 5 年的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的每月主要職業收入中位數均是 13,000 元，而居港至少 5 年的則是 14,500 元。一個人的每月主要職業收入，受教育程度、職業、工作經驗及服務年資等多個因素影響。（表 6.7）

6.12 Analysed by duration of residence in Hong Kong, it was observed that the median monthly income from main employment of PMRs having resided in Hong Kong for less than 1 year (\$11,000) was lower than those having resided for at least 1 year. The median monthly income from main employment of PMRs having resided in Hong Kong for 1 to less than 3 years and for 3 to less than 5 years were both \$13,000, whereas that of those having resided in Hong Kong for at least 5 years was \$14,500. The monthly income from main employment of a person is affected by many factors such as educational attainment, occupation, work experience and length of service. (Table 6.7)

表 6.7 2021 年按每月主要職業收入及在港居住年期劃分的 15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士⁽¹⁾的百分比分布

Table 6.7 Percentage distribution of working PMRs⁽¹⁾ aged 15 and over by monthly income from main employment and duration of residence in Hong Kong, 2021

每月主要職業收入（港元） Monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	在港居住年期（年） Duration of residence in Hong Kong (Years)				合計 Overall
	< 1	1 – < 3	3 – < 5	5 – < 7	
< 2,000	2.1	1.5	2.4	2.8	2.4
2,000 – 3,999	2.2	1.7	3.1	3.3	2.8
4,000 – 5,999	1.6	2.6	4.6	4.6	4.0
6,000 – 7,999	3.7	4.5	3.9	4.0	4.1
8,000 – 9,999	7.6	5.6	6.1	5.8	5.9
10,000 – 14,999	53.1	40.0	39.2	29.6	36.2
15,000 – 19,999	14.1	21.5	21.6	20.3	20.7
20,000 – 29,999	9.8	10.4	12.2	12.6	11.8
30,000 – 49,999	2.1	5.5	3.3	7.4	5.4
≥ 50,000	3.7	6.7	3.6	9.4	6.6
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	11,000	13,000	13,000	14,500	13,540

註釋：(1) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Note: (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

每周通常工作時數

6.13 內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士的每周通常工作時數中位數，由 2016 年的 45 小時下降至 2021 年的 43 小時，稍低於全港工作人口的 44 小時。23.2% 的內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士，每周通常工作 40 至 44 小時，低於全港工作人口的 30.2%。另一方面，約 1 成內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士每周通常工作少於 18 小時，較全港工作人口（7.5%）高。（表 6.8）

Weekly usual hours of work

6.13 The median weekly usual hours of work of the working PMRs declined from 45 hours in 2016 to 43 hours in 2021, slightly lower than that of the whole working population at 44 hours. 23.2% of the working PMRs usually worked 40-44 hours a week, which were lower than that of the whole working population (30.2%). On the other hand, about 10% of the working PMRs usually worked less than 18 hours a week, higher than that of the whole working population (7.5%). (Table 6.8)

表 6.8 2016 年及 2021 年按所有工作的每周通常工作時數劃分的 15 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年工作人士的百分比分布

Table 6.8 Percentage distribution of working PMRs aged 15 and over by weekly usual hours of work of all employment, 2016 and 2021

工作時數 Hours of work	2016		2021	
	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾
< 18	6.7	6.7	10.1	7.5
18 – 29	6.7	4.1	6.7	5.7
30 – 34	6.6	4.5	5.9	3.8
35 – 39	6.3	8.3	6.8	5.8
40 – 44	21.8	29.2	23.2	30.2
45 – 49	18.9	19.6	21.3	21.0
50 – 54	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.8
55 – 59	5.5	4.9	3.7	3.1
60 – 64	9.1	5.8	5.7	6.3
65 – 69	3.3	2.4	1.7	1.4
70 – 74	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.3
≥ 75	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	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				
	45	44	43	44

註釋：(1) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Note : (1) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

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7. 住戶及房屋特徵

住戶特徵

住戶人數

7.1 2021 年共有 95 782 個家庭住戶有至少一名內地來港定居未足 7 年人士，這些住戶佔全港家庭住戶的 3.6%，2011 年及 2016 年的相應百分比分別是 4.9% 及 4.7%。（表 7.1）

7.2 有成員為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的家庭住戶，較香港整體家庭住戶有較多成員。在 95 782 個有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的家庭住戶中，49.7% 有 3 至 4 位成員，20.8% 則有 5 位或以上成員。全港家庭住戶的相應比例分別是 41.0% 及 10.1%。（表 7.1）

7.3 因此，有成員為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的家庭住戶的平均住戶人數在過去 10 年均較全港整體家庭住戶為高。這是由於很多內地來港定居未足 7 年人士來港與親屬團聚，故此他／她們有較大機會與其家庭成員一起居住。有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的家庭住戶的平均住戶人數由 2011 年的 3.5 輕微下降至 2021 年的 3.4，而全港家庭住戶則在同期間由 2.9 降至 2.7。（表 7.1）

7. Household and Housing Characteristics

Household characteristics

Household size

7.1 There were 95 782 domestic households with at least one PMR in 2021. These households represented 3.6% of all domestic households in Hong Kong. The corresponding percentages in 2011 and 2016 were 4.9% and 4.7% respectively. (Table 7.1)

7.2 Domestic households with PMRs tended to be larger in size. Of the 95 782 domestic households with PMRs, 49.7% consisted of 3-4 household members and 20.8% with 5 or more household members. The corresponding proportions for all domestic households in Hong Kong were 41.0% and 10.1% respectively. (Table 7.1)

7.3 As such, the average household size of domestic households with PMR members was higher than that of all domestic households throughout the past 10 years. This is because many PMRs came to Hong Kong to join their next of kin and hence were more likely to live with their family members. The average household size of domestic households with PMRs slightly declined from 3.5 in 2011 to 3.4 in 2021, whereas that of all domestic households dropped from 2.9 to 2.7 during the same period. (Table 7.1)

表 7.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按住戶人數劃分的有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居住的家庭住戶數目

Table 7.1 Domestic households with PMRs by household size, 2011, 2016 and 2021

住戶人數 Household size	有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居住的家庭住戶 Domestic households with PMRs						全港家庭住戶 Domestic households in the whole territory					
	2011		2016		2021		2011		2016		2021	
	數目	百分比	數目	百分比	數目	百分比	數目	百分比	數目	百分比	數目	百分比
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	5 365	4.7	9 385	8.0	6 770	7.1	404 088	17.1	459 015	18.3	541 152	20.2
2	20 008	17.3	25 094	21.4	21 537	22.5	597 697	25.2	665 840	26.5	766 632	28.7
3	36 030	31.2	36 721	31.2	26 626	27.8	575 316	24.3	611 489	24.4	641 187	24.0
4	31 953	27.7	27 003	23.0	20 956	21.9	501 845	21.2	489 833	19.5	456 067	17.1
5	13 640	11.8	11 817	10.1	12 377	12.9	212 527	9.0	201 577	8.0	191 927	7.2
6+	8 327	7.2	7 503	6.4	7 516	7.8	77 323	3.3	81 980	3.3	77 196	2.9
總計 Total	115 323	100.0 (4.9)	117 523	100.0 (4.7)	95 782	100.0 (3.6)	2 368 796	100.0	2 509 734	100.0	2 674 161	100.0
家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size	3.5		3.3		3.4		2.9		2.8		2.7	

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居住的家庭住戶在全港家庭住戶中所佔的百分比。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentage shares of domestic households with PMRs in respect of domestic households in the whole territory.

住戶結構

7.4 有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的核心家庭住戶所佔比例，由 2011 年的 68.6% 下跌至 2016 年的 64.3%，再進一步下跌至 2021 年的 62.5%。與全港家庭住戶一樣，這比例在過去 10 年一直下降是由於夫婦及未婚子女組成的住戶所佔的比例在同期間持續下跌。另一方面，雖然內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的單人住戶的比例與全港單人家庭住戶的比例同樣比 10 年前的相應比例高，但前者（7.1%）在 2021 年仍遠低於後者（20.2%）。至於親屬關係住戶佔有內地來港定居未足 7 年的住戶比例，該數字在 2021 年為 28.4%，遠高於全港家庭住戶的比例（15.7%）。（表 7.2）

Household composition

7.4 The proportion of nuclear family households with PMRs decreased from 68.6% in 2011 to 64.3% in 2016 and further decreased to 62.5% in 2021. As in the case of all domestic households in Hong Kong, such proportion continuously declined during the past 10 years was due to the persistent decrease in the proportion of households composed of couple and unmarried children over the same period. On the other hand, although the proportion of one-person PMR households and that of all one-person domestic households in Hong Kong were both higher than the corresponding proportions 10 years ago, the former proportion (7.1%) was still far lower than the latter proportion (20.2%) in 2021. As for the proportion of relative households with PMRs, the figure was 28.4% in 2021, much higher than that for all domestic households in Hong Kong (15.7%). (Table 7.2)

表 7.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按住戶結構劃分的有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居住的家庭住戶的百分比分布

Table 7.2 Percentage distribution of domestic households with PMRs by household composition, 2011, 2016 and 2021

住戶結構 Household composition	2011		2016		2021	
	有內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士居住 的家庭住戶 Domestic households with PMRs	全港 家庭住戶 Domestic households in the whole territory	有內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士居住 的家庭住戶 Domestic households with PMRs	全港 家庭住戶 Domestic households in the whole territory	有內地來港 定居未足 7 年人士居住 的家庭住戶 Domestic households with PMRs	全港 家庭住戶 Domestic households in the whole territory
核心家庭住戶 Nuclear family households						
由夫婦所組成 Composed of couple	8.7	15.0	9.7	15.5	10.4	17.2
由夫婦及未婚子女所組成 Composed of couple and unmarried children	48.9	39.4	41.1	36.7	37.1	32.4
由父或母親及未婚子女所組成 Composed of lone parent and unmarried children	11.1	11.9	13.5	11.9	15.0	12.0
小計 Sub-total	68.6	66.3	64.3	64.0	62.5	61.6
親屬關係住戶 Relative households						
由夫婦及其中至少一個父或母親所組成 Composed of couple and at least one of their parents	2.1	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.8	1.3
由夫婦、其中至少一個父或母親及 其未婚子女所組成 Composed of couple, at least one of their parents and their unmarried children	10.0	3.7	8.4	3.6	10.6	3.5
由其他親屬關係組合所組成 Composed of other relationship combinations	13.5	9.6	16.4	10.6	16.0	10.9
小計 Sub-total	25.6	14.5	26.4	15.3	28.4	15.7
其他住戶 Other households						
單人住戶 One-person households	4.7	17.1	8.0	18.3	7.1	20.2
非親屬關係住戶 Non-relative households	1.1	2.1	1.3	2.4	2.0	2.5
小計 Sub-total	5.8	19.2	9.3	20.7	9.1	22.7
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

住戶收入

7.5 有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的家庭住戶每月收入中位數由 2011 年的 14,070 元增至 2021 年的 23,130 元，增幅達 64.4%，高於全港家庭住戶的增幅（34.9%）。（圖 7.1）

7.6 在 2021 年，有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的家庭住戶每月收入中位數是 23,130 元，是全港家庭住戶中位數（27,650 元）的 83.7%。雖然這些住戶的人數較多，他們的住戶每月收入中位數較低可能是由於內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的每月主要職業收入較低（詳情請參閱第 6 章）及這些住戶內的工作成員數目較少。（圖 7.1）

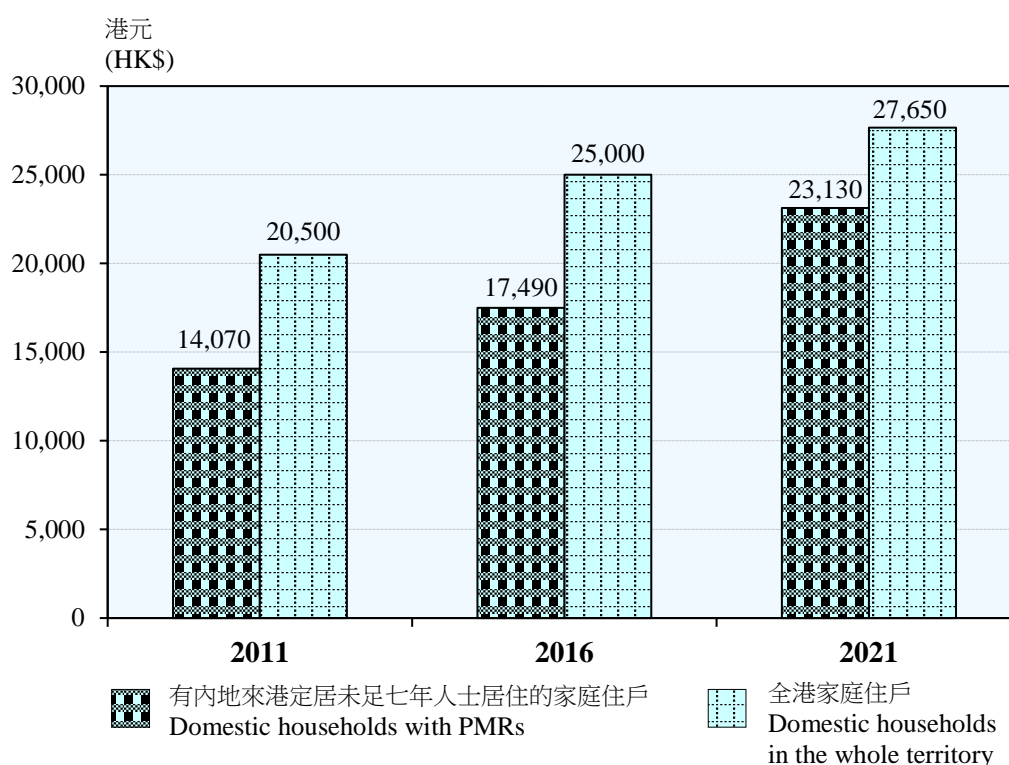
Household income

7.5 The median monthly household income of domestic households with PMRs increased by 64.4% from \$14,070 in 2011 to \$23,130 in 2021. This rate of increase was higher than that of all domestic households in Hong Kong (34.9%). (Chart 7.1)

7.6 The median monthly household income of domestic households with PMRs in 2021 was \$23,130, 83.7% of the median (\$27,650) for all domestic households in Hong Kong. The comparatively low median household income of domestic households with PMRs, despite their larger household sizes, was probably due to the lower income from main employment of PMRs (please refer to Chapter 6 for more details) and the fewer number of working members in these households. (Chart 7.1)

圖 7.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年的有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居住的家庭住戶及全港家庭住戶的家庭住戶每月收入中位數

Chart 7.1 Median monthly household income of domestic households with PMRs and domestic households in the whole territory, 2011, 2016 and 2021



有成員為內地來港定居未足7年人士的住戶類型

7.7 在2021年有內地來港定居未足7年人士的95 782個家庭住戶中，大部分（85.8%）是內地來港定居未足7年人士與非內地來港定居未足7年人士同住的，其餘14.2%的住戶則是全部成員為內地來港定居未足7年人士。這兩組住戶的特徵有很大差異。（圖7.2）

7.8 成員包括內地來港定居未足7年人士與非內地來港定居未足7年人士的家庭住戶人數較多，平均每戶人數為3.6人，而全港家庭住戶的數字是2.7人。這類型住戶中，15歲以下的兒童、25至34歲及35至44歲的女性各佔內地來港定居未足7年人士的19.2%、15.8%及21.2%。這主要是由於他／她們來港作家庭團聚。相反，全部成員為內地來港定居未足7年人士的家庭住戶平均人數為1.8人，較全港家庭住戶的數字低約3成。在這些住戶中，年輕內地來港定居未足7年人士（15至24歲）和25歲及以上年齡組別的內地來港定居未足7年男性的比例分別是24.7%及19.5%，高於那些成員包括內地來港定居未足7年人士與非內地來港定居未足7年人士同住的住戶。（圖7.2）

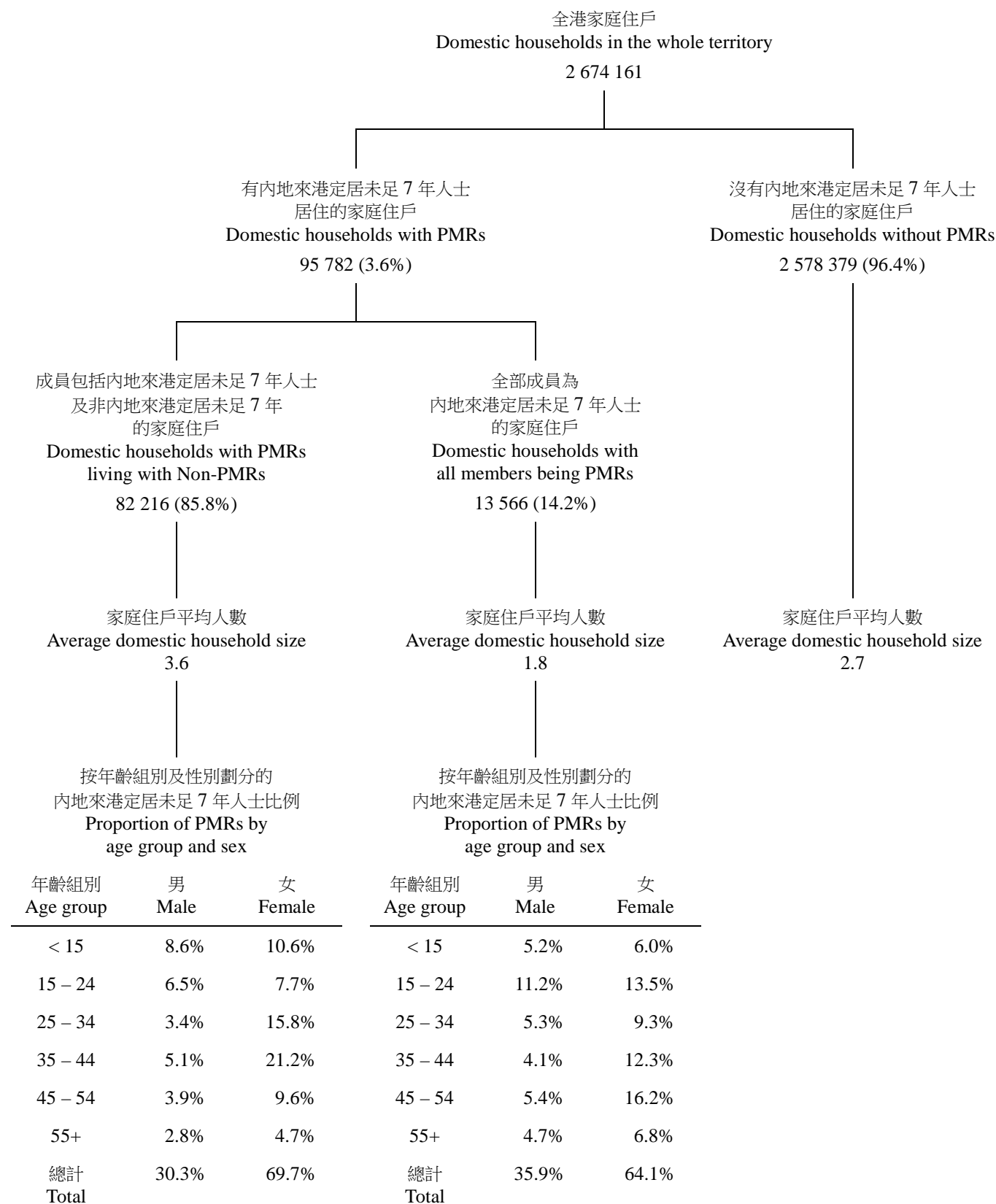
Type of households with PMRs

7.7 Among the 95 782 domestic households with PMRs in 2021, the majority (85.8%) of them had PMRs living together with non-PMRs. For the remaining 14.2% of households, all members were PMRs. These two groups bear distinctly different characteristics. (Chart 7.2)

7.8 Domestic households comprising both PMRs and non-PMRs members were of larger sizes, with an average of 3.6 members as compared to the 2.7 for all domestic households in Hong Kong. The proportions of young PMRs aged under 15 and female PMRs aged 25-34 and 35-44 in this group of households were 19.2%, 15.8% and 21.2% respectively. This was attributable to the fact that they came to Hong Kong for family reunion. On the contrary, the average household size of domestic households with all members being PMRs was only 1.8 persons, lower than that of all domestic households in Hong Kong by about 30%. The proportions of young PMRs (aged 15-24) and male PMRs aged 25 and above in these households were 24.7% and 19.5% respectively, higher than those in households with both PMRs and non-PMRs. (Chart 7.2)

圖 7.2 2021 年有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居住的家庭住戶特徵

Chart 7.2 Characteristics of domestic households with PMRs, 2021



居住情況

7.9 一個人的居住情況很自然地在各年齡組別有所不同，反映不同的生命階段。這裏分別分析 18 歲以下的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士和 18 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的居住情況，以便能作出較深入的了解。

7.10 在 2021 年，18 歲以下的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士中，68.1% 與父及母同住，另有 27.0% 只與父或母同住，較全港 18 歲以下人口的比例 16.6% 為高。這個現象與一些互扣的家庭和社會因素有關。例如，部分內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的父母可能在香港以外地方（如內地或其他地方）工作，有些則仍居於內地等候來港定居，或有些已離婚、分居或喪偶。（表 7.3）

7.11 在 2021 年，18 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年男性的居住情況分布與女性的有所差異。29.3% 的 18 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年男性只與父母同住，包括 14.3% 與父及母同住，以及 15.1% 與父或母同住。這兩個比例分別較全港 18 歲及以上男性與父及母同住的 16.0% 為低及只與父或母同住的 8.4% 為高。另一方面，18 歲及以上內地來港定居未足 7 年女性大部分與配偶及／或子女同住，佔 76.6%，這與大量內地來港定居未足 7 年的成年女性來港與其配偶團聚有莫大關係。（表 7.3）

Living arrangements

7.9 It is natural that the living arrangement of a person varies among persons of different age groups, reflecting the different life stages. To facilitate better understanding, separate analyses are conducted on the living arrangements of PMRs aged under 18 and PMRs aged 18 and over.

7.10 In 2021, 68.1% of PMRs aged under 18 were living with both parents. This is followed by another 27.0% living with either their father or mother only, which was higher than the 16.6% for the whole population of Hong Kong aged under 18. Such phenomenon was attributable to a number of interlocking family and social factors. For example, some parents of the PMRs might be working in places outside Hong Kong (e.g. the Mainland or countries elsewhere), some were still living in the Mainland and awaiting settlement in Hong Kong, or some were divorced, separated or widowed. (Table 7.3)

7.11 For PMRs aged 18 and over in 2021, the distributions of living arrangements were rather different between males and females. 29.3% of the male PMRs aged 18 and over were living with their parent(s) only, including 14.3% living with both parents and 15.1% with either father or mother. The proportions were lower than that living with both parents and higher than that living with either father or mother for all males aged 18 and over in the whole territory, being 16.0% and 8.4% respectively. On the other hand, an overwhelming proportion of the female PMRs aged 18 and over were living with spouses and/or children (76.6%). This was attributable to the fact that many adult female PMRs came to Hong Kong for reunion with their spouses. (Table 7.3)

表 7.3 2021 年按性別、居住情況及年齡組別劃分的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的百分比分布
Table 7.3 Percentage distribution of PMRs by sex, living arrangements and age group, 2021

		18 歲以下 Aged under 18		18 歲及以上 Aged 18 and over		合計 Overall	
性別 Sex	居住情況 Living arrangements	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
男 Male							
	獨居 Living alone	1.6	0.5	8.5	9.0	6.4	7.7
	只與父母同住 Living with parent(s) only						
	父及母 Both parents	67.3	79.3	14.3	16.0	30.5	25.3
	父或母 Either father or mother	27.7	16.8	15.1	8.4	18.9	9.7
	與配偶及／或子女同住 Living with spouses and/or child(ren)						
	並與父母同住 And with parent(s)	-	-	5.5	4.8	3.8	4.1
	並不與父母同住 And not with parent(s)	-	0.0	48.7	56.5	33.8	48.2
	其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	3.4	3.4	7.9	5.3	6.5	5.0
	小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
女 Female							
	獨居 Living alone	1.3	0.6	5.6	10.6	4.8	9.3
	只與父母同住 Living with parent(s) only						
	父及母 Both parents	68.7	79.7	6.3	12.4	17.4	20.9
	父或母 Either father or mother	26.5	16.4	5.3	6.5	9.1	7.8
	與配偶及／或子女同住 Living with spouses and/or child(ren)						
	並與父母同住 And with parent(s)	-	0.0	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.6
	並不與父母同住 And not with parent(s)	-	0.0	74.9	62.9	61.5	54.9
	其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	3.6	3.3	6.2	5.7	5.7	5.4
	小計 Sub-total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
合計 Overall							
	獨居 Living alone	1.4	0.6	6.4	9.8	5.3	8.6
	只與父母同住 Living with parent(s) only						
	父及母 Both parents	68.1	79.5	8.5	14.1	21.5	23.0
	父或母 Either father or mother	27.0	16.6	8.0	7.4	12.2	8.7
	與配偶及／或子女同住 Living with spouses and/or child(ren)						
	並與父母同住 And with parent(s)	-	0.0	2.8	3.3	2.2	2.8
	並不與父母同住 And not with parent(s)	-	0.0	67.5	59.9	52.8	51.7
	其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	3.5	3.3	6.7	5.5	6.0	5.2
	總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。
 (2) 數字不包括父母、配偶或子女為外籍家庭傭工的人士。
 (3) 數字包括與父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住。

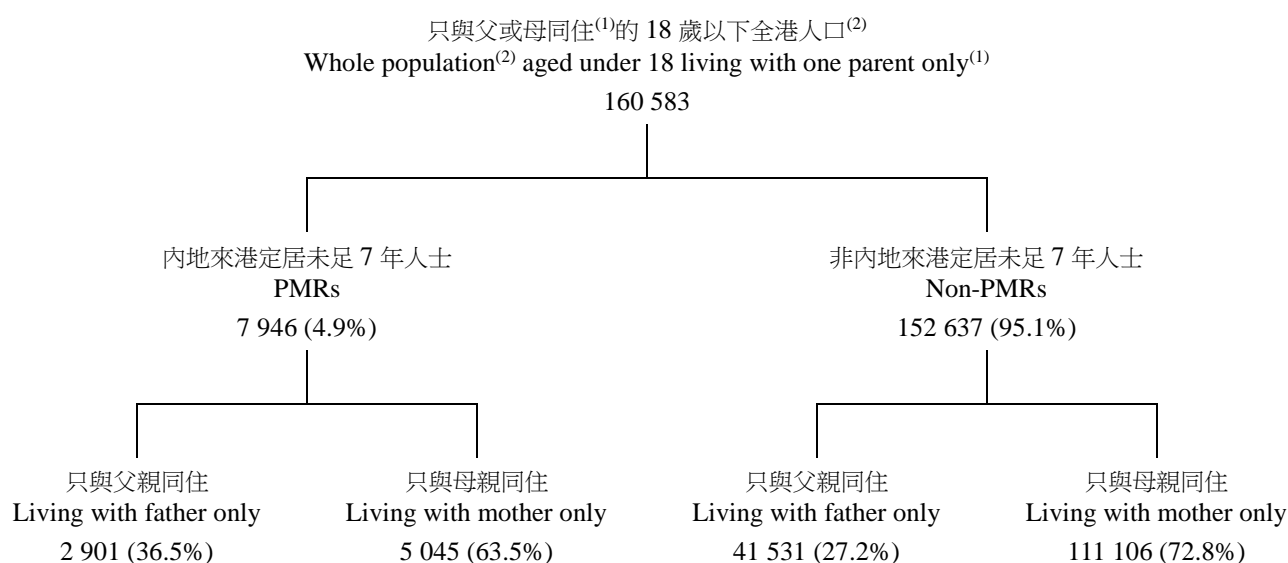
Notes: (1) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.
 (2) Figures exclude persons whose parent(s), spouse or child(ren) are foreign domestic helpers.
 (3) Figures include living with person(s) other than parent(s), spouse and child(ren).

7.12 在 2021 年，全港 160 583 名 18 歲以下只與父或母同住的人士（不包括父或母為外籍家庭傭工的人士）中，7 946 名（4.9%）為內地來港定居未足 7 年人士。在這 7 946 名人士中，與父親同住的比例達 36.5%。情況與 152 637 名只與父或母同住的 18 歲以下非內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的不同，他／她們只有 27.2% 與父親同住。這顯示一些內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的母親可能仍在內地居住等候來港。（圖 7.3）

7.12 Among the 160 583 persons aged under 18 in the whole territory who were living with either their father or mother only (excluding persons whose father or mother were foreign domestic helpers) in 2021, 7 946 (4.9%) of them were PMRs. It is interesting to note that a substantive proportion (36.5%) of these 7 946 PMRs were living with their fathers. The observation was quite different from that of the 152 637 non-PMRs aged under 18 living with one parent only, of whom only 27.2% of them were living with their fathers. This indicates that some of these PMRs' mothers might still be residing in the Mainland waiting to come to Hong Kong. (Chart 7.3)

圖 7.3 2021 年按與父或母同住劃分的只與父或母同住⁽¹⁾的 18 歲以下內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目

Chart 7.3 PMRs aged under 18 living with one parent only⁽¹⁾ by whether living with father or mother, 2021



註釋：(1) 數字包括與父或母及其他人同住的人士。

(2) 數字不包括父或母為外籍家庭傭工的人士。

Notes: (1) Figures include persons living with either father or mother together with other person(s).

(2) Figures exclude persons whose father or mother are foreign domestic helpers.

房屋特徵

房屋類型

7.13 內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居住的房屋類型在過去 10 年有顯著變動。在 2011 年，較大比例（45.1%）的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居於公營租住房屋，其次有 43.9% 住在私人永久性房屋。在 2021 年，這些人士較多（63.1%）居於私人永久性房屋，而居於公營租住房屋只佔 27.7%。（表 7.4）

7.14 以房屋分布而言，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的分布與全港的有相當差異。2021 年居於私人永久性房屋的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例為 63.1%，高於全港人口的 51.5%。相反，居於公營租住房屋及資助自置居所房屋的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例均低於全港人口的比例，尤其是後者比例（6.1%）遠低於全港人口的相應比例（16.0%）。（表 7.4）

Housing characteristics

Type of housing

7.13 There were significant changes in the type of housing for PMRs over the past 10 years. In 2011, a greater proportion (45.1%) of PMRs were living in public rental housing, followed by 43.9% in private permanent housing. In 2021, more of them (63.1%) were living in private permanent housing, while PMRs living in public rental housing only accounted for 27.7%. (Table 7.4)

7.14 The housing distribution of PMRs was quite different from that for the whole population. In 2021, 63.1% of PMRs were living in private permanent housing, higher than the proportion for the whole population at 51.5%. On the opposite, the proportions of PMRs living in public rental housing and subsidised home ownership housing were both lower than those for the whole population. In particular, the latter proportion (6.1%) was much lower than the corresponding proportion for the whole population (16.0%). (Table 7.4)

表 7.4 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按房屋類型劃分的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目
Table 7.4 PMRs by type of housing, 2011, 2016 and 2021

房屋類型 Type of housing	內地來港定居未足 7 年人士 ⁽¹⁾ PMRs ⁽¹⁾			全港人口 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾		
	2011	2016	2021	2011	2016	2021
	數目 (百分比 ⁽³⁾) Number (% ⁽³⁾)					
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	77 220 (45.1)	53 504 (32.2)	37 367 (27.7)	2 081 465 (30.5)	2 113 917 (30.1)	2 154 957 (30.4)
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	12 097 (7.1)	10 970 (6.6)	8 181 (6.1)	1 180 820 (17.3)	1 133 395 (16.2)	1 132 583 (16.0)
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	75 211 (43.9)	95 706 (57.7)	85 031 (63.1)	3 423 024 (50.2)	3 627 872 (51.7)	3 654 266 (51.5)
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	3 082 (1.8)	1 774 (1.1)	1 575 (1.2)	85 145 (1.2)	86 578 (1.2)	91 020 (1.3)
臨時房屋 ⁽⁴⁾ Temporary housing ⁽⁴⁾	3 712 (2.2)	4 002 (2.4)	2 691 (2.0)	46 838 (0.7)	53 028 (0.8)	60 255 (0.8)
總計 Total	171 322 (100.0)	165 956 (100.0)	134 845 (100.0)	6 817 292 (100.0)	7 014 790 (100.0)	7 093 081 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 數字包括非居住於家庭住戶的人士，例如居住於院舍的人士。當中，大部分是居住在非住宅用房屋內。
 (2) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。
 (3) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。
 (4) 數字包括住在船艇上的人士。

Notes: (1) Figures include persons not living in domestic households (e.g. those living in institutions). Most of them are living in non-domestic housing.
 (2) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.
 (3) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.
 (4) Figures include persons living on board vessels.

居所樓面面積

7.15 在 2021 年，在有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的家庭住戶中，26.8% 所佔用的居所面積少於 20 平方米。這比例顯著高於全港家庭住戶的 8.4%。有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的家庭住戶的居所樓面面積中位數為 33 平方米，低於全港家庭住戶的 40 平方米。（表 7.5）

7.16 在 2021 年，有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的家庭住戶人均居所樓面面積中位數為 9.0 平方米，遠低於全港家庭住戶的 16.0 平方米。（表 7.5）

Floor area of accommodation

7.15 In 2021, 26.8% of domestic households with PMRs occupied an area of accommodation of less than 20 square metres. The proportion was notably higher than that of domestic households in the whole territory (8.4%). The median floor area of accommodation of domestic households with PMRs (33 square metres) was lower than that of domestic households in the whole territory (40 square metres). (Table 7.5)

7.16 In 2021, the median per capita floor area of accommodation of domestic households with PMRs (9.0 square metres) was far lower than that of domestic households in the whole territory (16.0 square metres). (Table 7.5)

表 7.5 2021 年按居所樓面面積⁽¹⁾劃分的有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居住的家庭住戶⁽²⁾的百分比分布

Table 7.5 Percentage distribution of domestic households⁽²⁾ with PMRs by floor area of accommodation⁽¹⁾, 2021

樓面面積（平方米） Floor area (square metres)	有內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居住 的家庭住戶 Domestic households with PMRs	全港家庭住戶 Domestic households in the whole territory
< 7	2.0	0.5
7 - < 13	14.1	2.9
13 - < 20	10.7	5.0
20 - < 40	39.3	38.5
40 - < 70	27.2	43.7
70 - < 100	3.7	5.7
100 - < 160	2.1	2.6
≥ 160	0.9	1.1
總計 Total	100.0	100.0
居所樓面面積中位數（平方米） Median floor area of accommodation (square metres)		
	33	40
人均居所樓面面積中位數（平方米） Median per capita floor area of accommodation (square metres)		
	9.0	16.0

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.

居所租住權

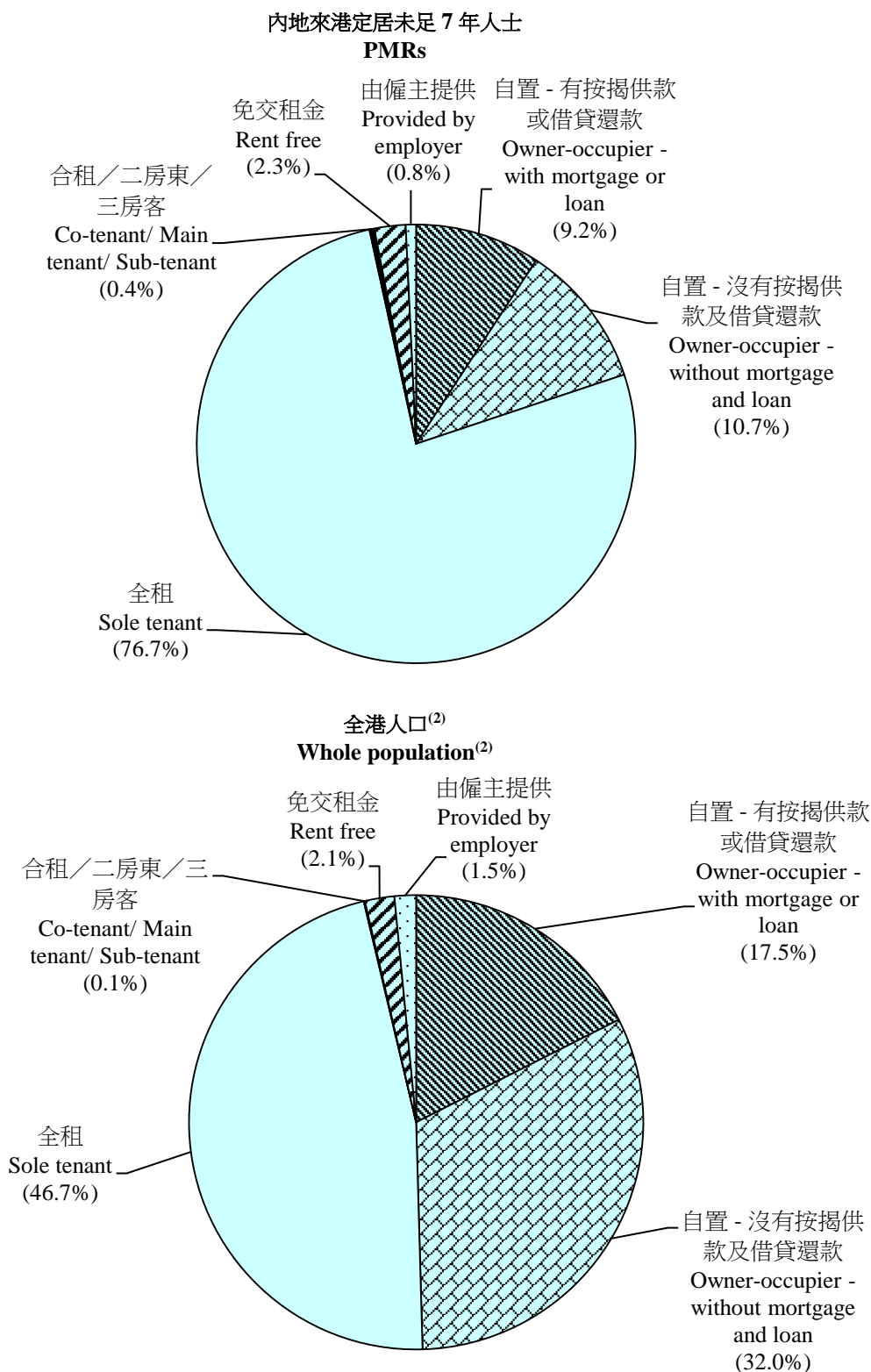
7.17 在 2021 年，多於四分三居於家庭住戶的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士是租戶（包括全租、合租、二房東及三房客），而全港人口的相應數字為 46.8%。另外，19.9% 居於家庭住戶的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士住在自置居所，遠低於全港人口的數字（49.6%）。（圖 7.4）

Tenure of accommodation

7.17 In 2021, more than three quarters of the PMRs in domestic households were living as tenants (including sole-tenant, co-tenant, main tenant and sub-tenant) as compared to the 46.8% for the whole population. Besides, 19.9% of PMRs in domestic households were living in owner-occupier accommodation, much lower than that for the whole population (49.6%). (Chart 7.4)

圖 7.4 2021 年按居所租住權劃分的居於家庭住戶⁽¹⁾的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士及全港人口⁽²⁾的百分比分布

Chart 7.4 Percentage distribution of PMRs and the whole population⁽²⁾ living in domestic households⁽¹⁾ by tenure of accommodation, 2021



註釋：(1) 數字不包括住在船艇的家庭住戶。
(2) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Notes : (1) Figures exclude domestic households living on board vessels.
(2) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

8. 地區特徵

居住地區

8.1 在過去 10 年，內地來港定居未足 7 年人士的居住地區分布有些微改變。居住在香港島的比例由 2011 年的 11.5% 輕微下降至 2021 年的 11.2%，居住在九龍的由 2011 年的 42.0% 上升至 2021 年的 43.0%，而居住在新界的則由 2011 年的 46.5% 輕微下降至 2021 年的 45.7%。居於香港島、九龍及新界的 2021 年全港人口比例分別為 15.6%、30.3% 及 54.1%。（表 8.1）

8.2 在 2021 年，在 18 個區議會分區當中，深水埗區有最高比例的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士居住（13.1%），其次是觀塘區（9.8%）、油尖旺區（8.5%）及元朗區（7.7%）。另外，在全港人口中，最多人口居住的是沙田區（9.4%），其次為觀塘區（9.3%）及元朗區（9.1%）。（表 8.1）

8.3 在 2021 年，按區議會分區分析，深水埗區、油尖旺區、荃灣區、九龍城區、北區及觀塘區錄得較高的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例，有關比例由 2.0% 至 4.2%，而全港的比例是 1.9%。（表 8.1 及圖 8.1）

8. Geographical Characteristics

District of residence

8.1 Small changes were seen in the district of residence of the persons from the mainland of China (the Mainland) having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years (PMRs) during the last 10 years. The proportion of PMRs living on Hong Kong Island declined slightly from 11.5% in 2011 to 11.2% in 2021 and those living in Kowloon increased from 42.0% in 2011 to 43.0% in 2021, whereas those living in the New Territories decreased slightly from 46.5% in 2011 to 45.7% in 2021. For the whole population, the proportions living on Hong Kong Island, in Kowloon and in the New Territories in 2021 were 15.6%, 30.3% and 54.1% respectively. (Table 8.1)

8.2 Among the 18 District Council districts, a relatively large proportion of PMRs were living in the Sham Shui Po district (13.1%) in 2021, followed by the Kwun Tong (9.8%), Yau Tsim Mong (8.5%) and Yuen Long (7.7%) districts. As for the whole population, the districts with the largest population was the Sha Tin district (9.4%), followed by the Kwun Tong (9.3%) and Yuen Long (9.1%) districts. (Table 8.1)

8.3 In 2021, analysed by District Council district, the Sham Shui Po, Yau Tsim Mong, Tsuen Wan, Kowloon City, North and Kwun Tong districts recorded distinctly higher proportion of PMRs living therein, ranging from 2.0% to 4.2% as compared to the 1.9% for the whole territory. (Table 8.1 and Chart 8.1).

表 8.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按區議會分區劃分的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士數目
Table 8.1 PMRs by District Council district, 2011, 2016 and 2021

	2011		2016		2021	
	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾	內地來港定居 未足 7 年人士 PMRs	全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾
區議會分區 District Council district	數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (% ⁽²⁾)					
香港島 Hong Kong Island						
中西區 Central and Western	5 118 (3.0)	232 954 (3.4)	3 610 (2.2)	220 935 (3.1)	3 276 (2.4)	213 724 (3.0)
灣仔 ⁽³⁾ Wan Chai ⁽³⁾	2 379 (1.4)	138 225 (2.0)	2 372 (1.4)	160 527 (2.3)	2 178 (1.6)	147 328 (2.1)
東區 ⁽³⁾ Eastern ⁽³⁾	8 224 (4.8)	560 458 (8.2)	8 925 (5.4)	522 174 (7.4)	6 633 (4.9)	499 722 (7.0)
南區 Southern	4 001 (2.3)	261 901 (3.8)	2 800 (1.7)	254 240 (3.6)	3 020 (2.2)	243 712 (3.4)
小計 Sub-total	19 722 (11.5)	1 193 538 (17.5)	17 707 (10.7)	1 157 876 (16.5)	15 107 (11.2)	1 104 486 (15.6)
九龍 Kowloon						
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	9 780 (5.7)	294 906 (4.3)	14 103 (8.5)	326 538 (4.7)	11 410 (8.5)	293 980 (4.1)
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	18 939 (11.1)	369 322 (5.4)	19 298 (11.6)	391 928 (5.6)	17 626 (13.1)	416 792 (5.9)
九龍城 Kowloon City	8 604 (5.0)	356 410 (5.2)	11 004 (6.6)	393 455 (5.6)	9 589 (7.1)	383 701 (5.4)
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	11 358 (6.6)	412 002 (6.0)	8 577 (5.2)	415 907 (5.9)	6 208 (4.6)	397 061 (5.6)
觀塘 Kwun Tong	23 327 (13.6)	609 093 (8.9)	17 901 (10.8)	632 600 (9.0)	13 208 (9.8)	657 662 (9.3)
小計 Sub-total	72 008 (42.0)	2 041 733 (29.9)	70 883 (42.7)	2 160 428 (30.8)	58 041 (43.0)	2 149 196 (30.3)
新界 New Territories						
葵青 Kwai Tsing	12 509 (7.3)	501 355 (7.4)	11 844 (7.1)	508 059 (7.2)	7 568 (5.6)	484 690 (6.8)
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	7 611 (4.4)	292 683 (4.3)	9 396 (5.7)	304 769 (4.3)	8 154 (6.0)	305 351 (4.3)
屯門 Tuen Mun	10 149 (5.9)	478 133 (7.0)	9 063 (5.5)	476 844 (6.8)	6 214 (4.6)	494 509 (7.0)
元朗 Yuen Long	13 489 (7.9)	562 499 (8.3)	12 261 (7.4)	592 936 (8.5)	10 412 (7.7)	644 498 (9.1)
北區 North	10 389 (6.1)	297 486 (4.4)	11 389 (6.9)	306 780 (4.4)	6 993 (5.2)	301 638 (4.3)
大埔 Tai Po	4 310 (2.5)	285 968 (4.2)	5 930 (3.6)	289 465 (4.1)	5 623 (4.2)	301 618 (4.3)
沙田 Sha Tin	12 273 (7.2)	608 581 (8.9)	11 121 (6.7)	630 470 (9.0)	8 586 (6.4)	665 181 (9.4)
西貢 Sai Kung	6 147 (3.6)	418 000 (6.1)	4 777 (2.9)	437 252 (6.2)	4 774 (3.5)	463 620 (6.5)
離島 Islands	2 707 (1.6)	136 186 (2.0)	1 577 (1.0)	148 797 (2.1)	3 363 (2.5)	177 169 (2.5)
小計 Sub-total	79 584 (46.5)	3 580 891 (52.5)	77 358 (46.6)	3 695 372 (52.7)	61 687 (45.7)	3 838 274 (54.1)
陸上總計 Land total	171 314 (100.0)	6 816 162 (100.0)	165 948 (100.0)	7 013 676 (100.0)	134 835 (100.0)	7 091 956 (100.0)
加：水上人口 plus: Marine	8 (0.0)	1 130 (0.0)	8 (0.0)	1 114 (0.0)	10 (0.0)	1 125 (0.0)
全港 Whole territory	171 322 (100.0)	6 817 292 (100.0)	165 956 (100.0)	7 014 790 (100.0)	134 845 (100.0)	7 093 081 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

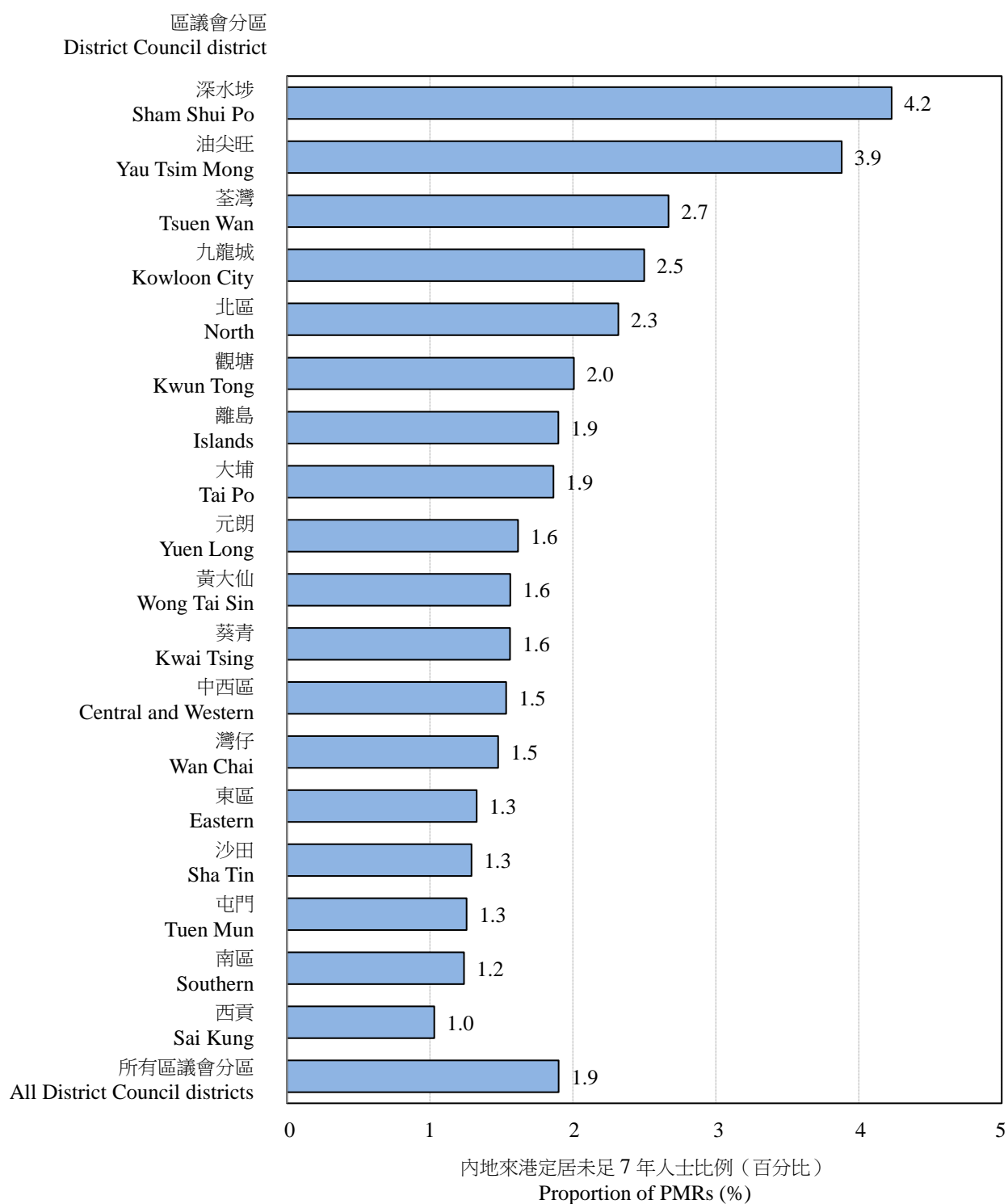
(3) 2016 年中期人口統計及 2021 年人口普查所採用的灣仔區議會及東區區議會分界，不同於 2011 年人口普查所採用分界，因此本統計表內的 2016 年及 2021 年灣仔區議會及東區區議會的統計數字不可與 2011 年作直接比較。

Notes : (1) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

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

(3) 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.

圖 8.1 2021 年按區議會分區劃分的內地來港定居未足 7 年人士比例
Chart 8.1 Proportion of PMRs by District Council district, 2021



註釋：(1) 數字不包括外籍家庭傭工及住在船艇上的人士。

Note: (1) Figures exclude foreign domestic helpers and persons living on board vessels.

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) 人均居所樓面面積中位數 (**Median per capita floor area of accommodation**)：人均居所樓面面積的一種平均值。50%的住戶佔用的人均居所樓面面積高於這數字，而其餘 50%的住戶佔用的人均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 (17) 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。） [27]

- (2) 工作人口 (**Working population**)：請參看第 (37) 項「**經濟活動身分**」。 [41]
- (3) 內地來港定居未足 7 年人士 (**Persons from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years**)：指（一）出生地點為中國內地；（二）國籍是中國並以香港為其永久居留地；及（三）居港少於 7 年的人士。 [35]
- (4) 平均每年增長率 (**Average annual growth rate**)：在計算一段時期的人口增長時，平均每年增長率是採用以下公式計算： [5]

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

P_1 = 在該段時期開始時的人口
 P_2 = 在該段時期結束時的人口
 r = 每年平均增長率
 n = 該段時期的年數

- (5) 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。 [9]
- (6) 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]
- (7) 年齡中位數 (**Median age**)：顯示人口平均年齡的一種指標，人口總數 50%在這年齡之上，而其餘的 50%在這年齡之下。 [23]
- (8) 行業 (**Industry**)：在人口普查前的 7 天內，受訪者工作機構主要的活動類別。本刊物內有關行業的統計數字，其分類是以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」為藍本而編定，與 2016 年中期人口統計所採用的行業分類相同。該行業分類的行業簡介及包括的範圍如下： [18]

製造業 (Manufacturing)：本行業包括以物理或化學方法，將材料、物質或組件轉變成新產品。產品的大幅改動、革新和重造一般也視同製造業。本行業還包括工商業用機械及設備的專門維修及保養。本行業的例子有食品製造業、成衣製造業、印刷業、電子產品製造業、機械及設備的維修及安裝等。

建造業 (Construction)：本行業包括樓房及土木工程的一般建造及專門建造活動，凡新造工程、修繕、增建及改建、在工地架起預製樓宇結構及臨時性建造工程均屬於本行業主類。本行業的例子有樓宇建造、土木工程、建築物設備安裝及保養活動、樓房裝飾、修葺及保養等。

進出口、批發及零售業 (Import/export, wholesale and retail trades)：本行業包括各類貨品的批發及零售（即不經改造過程的銷售）及銷售商品時所附帶的服務。批發及零售乃商品經銷的

最後程序。本行業的例子有進出口貿易業、批發及零售業、小販等。

運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 (Transportation, storage, postal and courier services) : 本行業包括通過鐵路、公路、水上及空中運輸工具提供定期或不定期的客貨運輸，以及其輔助活動，如機場、碼頭、停車場、貨物處理、倉庫、郵政及速遞等，亦包括觀光旅運和附有或不附駕駛員或操作員的運輸設備租賃。本行業的例子有陸路運輸業、水上運輸業、空運業、貨倉及運輸輔助服務業、郵政及快遞活動等。

住宿及膳食服務業 (Accommodation and food services) : 本行業包括提供短期性住宿服務予旅客，及餐飲服務予顧客即時享用。本行業的例子有酒店、賓館及旅舍、酒樓餐館、酒吧及酒廊、咖啡室等。

資訊及通訊業 (Information and communications) : 本行業包括資訊與文化產品的製作及發行，以及提供傳送或發行這些產品及資料的方法，亦包括廣播、通訊、資訊科技活動、資料處理及其他資訊服務活動。本行業的例子有出版業、電台及電視廣播、電訊業、資訊科技服務業、新聞通訊社等。

金融及保險業 (Financing and insurance) : 本行業包括金融服務及其輔助活動（包含保險業務及退休基金）。持有資產的活動，如控股公司、信託、基金及其他金融工具的活動亦歸入本行業。本行業的例子有銀行、投資及控股公司、保險、證券經紀服務、基金管理等。

地產、專業及商用服務業 (Real estate, professional and business services) : 本行業包括（甲）所有與地產相關的活動，（乙）要求嚴格的專業訓練或以專門知識及技術為使用者提供服務的活動，及（丙）主要從事支援一般企業（小部分亦支援家庭住戶）日常運作的各種活動的機構單位。本行業的例子有地產發展、地產經紀及代理、地產保養管理、律師辦事處、會計師辦事處、核數師辦事處、建築師辦事處、測量師辦事處、廣告及市場研究公司、專門設計活動、旅行代理、保安及偵查活動、建築物及園境護理服務活動、清潔服務、辦公室行政及支援等。

公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動 (Public administration, education, human health and social work activities) : 本行業包括政府行政機關、從事制定和推行經濟及社會政策的機構，以及維持公共秩序和安全的單位。本行業亦包括主要從事提供及支援教育及培訓的機構單位及主要從事人類保健及社會工作的機構單位。本行業的例子有政府服務、院校及其他從事教育及培訓的機構單位、醫療及保健服務、安老院舍、福利機構等。

雜項社會及個人服務 (Miscellaneous social and personal services) : 本行業包括創作及表演藝術活動、文化活動、博彩活動、體育活動、遊樂及康樂活動，以及包括個人服務活動在內的其他服務業活動。本行業亦包括受聘於住戶的家居服務活動。本行業的例子有圖書館及博物館、主題樂園、健身中心、宗教組織、政治組織、個人及家庭用品（例如汽車和電腦）的維修、洗滌及乾洗服務、美容及美體護理、家庭傭工等。

其他 (Others) : 包括「農業、林業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力及燃氣供應」、「自來水供應；污水處理、廢棄物管理及污染防治服務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能辨別或描述不足。

(9) **住戶人數 (Household size) :** 指家庭住戶中的人口數目。 [17]

(10) **住戶結構 (Household composition) :** 住戶結構是根據住戶內各人與戶主的關係，以及他們之間的配偶、父母、子女關係的資料而得出的。各類住戶結構如下： [16]

核心家庭住戶 (Nuclear family households)

由夫婦所組成 (Composed of couple) : 由一對已婚夫婦而並無其他親屬所組成的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他無親屬關係的同住人士，例如家庭傭工。

由夫婦及未婚子女所組成 (Composed of couple and unmarried children) : 由一對夫婦及其未婚子女而並無其他親屬所組成的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他無親屬關係的同住人士，例如家庭傭工。

由父或母親及未婚子女所組成 (Composed of lone parent and unmarried children) : 由父／母

一方及其未婚子女而並無其他親屬所組成的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他無親屬關係的同住人士，例如家庭傭工。

親屬關係住戶 (Relative households)

由夫婦及其中至少一個父或母親所組成 (Composed of couple and at least one of their parents) : 由一對夫婦及其至少一個父或母親（包括夫婦雙方的父母親）而並無其他親屬所組成的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他無親屬關係的同住人士，例如家庭傭工。

由夫婦、其中至少一個父或母親及其未婚子女所組成 (Composed of couple, at least one of their parents and their unmarried children) : 由一對夫婦、至少一個父或母親（包括夫婦雙方的父母親）及其未婚子女而並無其他親屬所組成的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他無親屬關係的同住人士，例如家庭傭工。

由其他親屬關係組合所組成 (Composed of other relationship combinations) : 由一羣有親屬關係人士所組成但未能歸入以上類別的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他無親屬關係的同住人士，例如家庭傭工。

其他住戶 (Other households)

單人住戶 (One-person households) : 只有一個人的住戶。

非親屬關係住戶 (Non-relative households) : 由一羣無親屬關係人士所組成的住戶。

- (11) **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。 [30]
- (12) **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 (11) 項「每月主要職業收入」。 [26]
- (13) **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。 [40]
- (14) **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 (38) 項「慣用交談語言」。 [2]
- (15) **居住情況 (Living arrangements) :** 居住情況是根據受訪者及與其同住住戶成員的關係而界定。各類居住情況如下： [20]

獨居 (Living alone) : 某人沒有與其他人同住。

只與父母同住 (Living with parent(s) only) : 某人與其父及／或母同住。同一時間，他／她可能與其他人同住，但這些人並不是其配偶及子女。

與配偶及／或子女同住 (Living with spouse and/or child(ren)) : 某人與其配偶及／或子女同住。同一時間，他／她可能與其他人同住。這類別可再細分為「與配偶及／或子女同住，並與父母同住」及「與配偶及／或子女同住，並不與父母同住」。前者指某人與其配偶及／或子女同住的同時也與其父母同住，而後者則指受訪者的父母並不住在同一住戶內。

其他 (Others) : 某人與其父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住。

(16) **居所租住權 (Tenure of accommodation)**：指住戶現居單位所屬情況。各有關定義如下： [37]

自置，有按揭供款或借貸還款 (Owner-occupier, with mortgage payment or loan repayment)：住戶擁有居住單位的業權，並須就該單位支付按揭供款或借貸還款。

自置，沒有按揭供款及借貸還款 (Owner-occupier, without mortgage payment and loan repayment)：住戶擁有居住單位的業權，但無須就該單位支付按揭供款及借貸還款。

全租 (Sole tenant)：住戶向居於別處的人士租用整個單位自住，沒有分租，單位內也沒有其他的住戶。

合租 (Co-tenant)：兩個或以上的住戶分別向居於別處的人士租用部分單位居住。

二房東 (Main tenant)：住戶向居於別處的人士租用整個單位，並把部分單位分租予其他住戶。

三房客 (Sub-tenant)：住戶向居於同一單位內的人士租用單位的一部分居住。

免交租金 (Rent free)：住戶免費在單位內居住（不論是否獲得業主同意），但不包括獲僱主提供居所的住戶。

由僱主提供 (Provided by employer)：現居單位為住戶成員的僱主所提供，亦包括以象徵式租金向僱主租用單位的住戶。獲僱主提供房屋津貼而自行租用地方居住者，則不屬此類別。

(17) **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。） [14]

(18) **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 (17) 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。） [24]

(19) **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」。 [15]

(20) **性別比率 (Sex ratio)**：男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。 [36]

(21) **房屋類型 (Type of housing)**：指作居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： [38]

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。

- (22) **近親 (Next of kin)**：某人的父母、配偶及子女。 [31]
- (23) **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 (13) 項「每周通常工作時數」。 [28]
- (24) **非從事經濟活動人口 (Economically inactive population)**：請參看第 (37) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [11]
- (25) **長期照顧需要 (Long-term care needs)**：指在過去 6 個月或以上持續出現，或預計會持續 6 個月或以上的照顧需要，不論現時是否有照顧者照顧。 [21]
- (26) **家庭住戶 (Domestic household)**：一羣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。） [8]
- (27) **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。 [6]
- (28) **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）。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。 [29]
- (29) **家庭住戶每月收入中位數 (Median monthly domestic household income)**：住戶每月收入的一種平均值。50% 的住戶，他們的收入高於這數字，而其餘 50%，他們收入低於這數字。收入金額是 0 的住戶亦包括在計算之內。請參看第 (28) 項「家庭住戶每月收入」。 [25]
- (30) **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]
- (31) **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。） [7]

- (32) **婚姻狀況 (Marital status)**：受訪者在人口普查／中期人口統計訪問時所報稱的婚姻狀況，不論有關的婚姻或離婚事件是否有經過合法登記或儀式。 [22]
- (33) **教育程度（最高就讀程度） (Educational attainment (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。 [12]

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。

- (34) **勞動人口參與率 (Labour force participation rate)**：從事經濟活動人口（即勞動人口）佔 15 歲及以上人口的比例。 [19]
- (35) **單程證制度 (One-way Permit Scheme)**：《基本法》第 22 條訂明「中國其他地區的人進入香港特別行政區須辦理批准手續」。內地居民如欲來港定居與家人團聚，須向其內地戶口所在地的公安機關出入境管理部門申領單程證（即《前往港澳通行證》）。實施單程證制度，是讓內地居民可有秩序地來港與家人團聚。 [33]
- (36) **單程證持有人 (One-way Permit Holders)**：指透過單程證制度，來港定居人士。 [34]
- (37) **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。 [10]

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。

自營作業者 (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。

- (38) **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。 [39]
- (39) **需要照顧的長者 (Elderly persons requiring care)**：指現時日常生活（例如在家中的起居飲食、出外購物、到康樂中心參加活動、看醫生及服藥／接受治療）長期需要由親人或其他人照顧的 60 歲及以上人士。 [13]
- (40) **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]

- (41) **職業 (Occupation)**：在人口普查前的 7 天內受訪者所從事的工作類別。在 2016 年中期人口統計引進並在 2021 年人口普查全面採用了新的職業分類方法，使之更為貼近「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」。為方便作出比較，本刊物內 2011 年人口普查按職業劃分的工作人口分布的數據已作適當的後向估計。該職業分類的主要組別簡介及包括的範圍如下： [32]

經理 (Managers)：包括立法議員、政府高級官員、外國使節、常務董事及行政總裁、商業服務經理、行政經理、銷售及市場經理、製造業經理、建造業經理、供應及分銷經理、資訊及通訊科技服務經理、專職服務經理、學校校長、酒店經理、零售及批發業經理等。

專業人員 (Professionals)：包括會計師及核數師、工程專業人員、醫生、註冊護士及其他醫護專業人員（例如註冊中醫、牙醫、藥劑師、助產士、獸醫）、律師、大學及專上學院講師、學校教師及其他教學專業人員、精算師、統計師、經濟師、金融及投資顧問、軟件及應用程式開發及分析員、社會及宗教專業人員等。

輔助專業人員 (Associate professionals)：包括工程技術員、製造督導、建造督導、登記護士及其他醫護輔助專業人員（例如牙醫助理、配藥員、陪月員）、法律文員、精算助理、統計助理、股票交易員、保險顧問及核保員、資訊及通訊技術人員、地產代理及物業經理、行政及專科秘書、紀律部隊的督察及相似職級人員、社會工作助理、攝影師、主廚師等。

文書支援人員 (Clerical support workers)：包括一般辦公室文員、會計及簿記文員、私人秘書、銀行櫃員、處理客戶詢問文員、倉庫管倉員等。

服務及銷售人員 (Service and sales workers)：包括銷售人員、旅遊服務員及導遊、廚師、侍應生、理髮師、美容師、個人護理工作人員、紀律部隊的員佐級人員、幼兒工作人員及教師助理、屋宇保安員、運輸工作人員等。

工藝及有關人員 (Craft and related workers)：包括建築及有關行業工人、機械技工及修理員、電器、電子及電訊器材安裝員及維修技工、麵包師及其他食物處理工人、裁縫等。

機台及機器操作員及裝配員 (Plant and machine operators and assemblers)：包括食物及有關製品機器操作員、司機及流動式機器操作員等。

非技術工人 (Elementary occupations)：包括家庭傭工、清潔工人及雜務工人、食材準備助理、信差及傳遞員等。

漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 (Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable)：包括種菜場工人、園林工人、漁業工人、及報稱的職業不能辨別或描述不足。

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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. [40]
- (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 (39). [14]
- (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. [30]
- (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. [6]
- (5) **Average annual growth rate**（平均每年增長率）： When population increased over a period of time, the average annual growth rate is computed using the following formula: [4]

where P_1 = population at the beginning of the period

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

P_2 = population at the end of the period

r = average annual growth rate

n = number of years in the period

- (6) **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. [27]
- (7) **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.) [31]

- (8) **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.) [26]

- (9) **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. [5]
- (10) **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: [37]

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): Refers 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): An economically inactive person not elsewhere classified, e.g. unpaid religious worker or a person who cannot work or does not seek work because of permanent sickness or disablement.

(11) **Economically inactive population (非從事經濟活動人口)**: Please see **Economic activity status** in (10). [24]

(12) **Educational attainment (highest level attended) (教育程度 (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. [33]

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 / Hong Kong 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.

- (13) **Elderly persons requiring care (需要照顧的長者)**: Persons aged 60 and above who currently need relative(s) or other person(s) to take care of their day-to-day living (such as domestic activities, going shopping, going to recreational centre, consulting doctors and taking medicine / receiving treatment) on a long-term basis. [39]
- (14) **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.) [17]
- (15) **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. [19]
- (16) **Household composition (住戶結構)**: Household composition is derived from the information on relationship to the head of household of each person and the identification of spouse and parent-child relationships among members of the household. The different categories of household composition are as follows: [10]

Nuclear family households (核心家庭住戶)

Composed of couple (由夫婦所組成): A household comprising a married couple without any other related persons. It may or may not include other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).

Composed of couple and unmarried children (由夫婦及未婚子女所組成): A household comprising a couple and their unmarried child(ren) without any other related persons. It may

or may not include other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).

Composed of lone parent and unmarried children (由父或母親及未婚子女所組成): A household comprising a father or mother and his/her unmarried child(ren) without any other related persons. It may or may not include other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).

Relative households (親屬關係住戶)

Composed of couple and at least one of their parents (由夫婦及其中至少一個父或母親所組成): A household comprising a couple and at least one of their parents (including the parent(s) of the wife and/or husband) without any other related persons. It may or may not include other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).

Composed of couple, at least one of their parents and their unmarried children (由夫婦、其中至少一個父或母親及其未婚子女所組成): A household comprising a couple, at least one of their parents (including the parent(s) of the wife and/or husband) and their unmarried child(ren) without any other related persons. It may or may not include other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).

Composed of other relationship combinations (由其他親屬關係組合所組成): A household comprising a group of related persons but not being classified in the above categories. It may or may not include other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).

Other households (其他住戶)

One-person households (單人住戶): A household with only one person.

Non-relative households (非親屬關係住戶): A household comprising unrelated person(s).

- (17) **Household size** (住戶人數): Household size refers to the number of persons living in the domestic household. [9]
- (18) **Industry** (行業): The major activity of the establishment in which a person worked during the 7 days before the Census. The classification adopted for statistics on industry in this report is modeled on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0. It is the same as that adopted in the 2016 Population By-census. The brief descriptions and coverage of the industrial sectors of this industry classification are given as follows: [8]

Manufacturing (製造業): This industry sector includes the physical or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products. Substantial alteration, renovation and reconstruction of goods are generally considered to be manufacturing. Also included in the industry sector is specialised repair and maintenance of industrial and commercial machinery and equipment. Examples of this industry sector are food product manufacturing; wearing apparel industry; printing industry; manufacturing of electronic products; and repair and installation of machinery and equipment.

Construction (建造業): This industry sector includes general construction and specialised construction activities for buildings and civil engineering works. It includes new work, repair, additions and alterations, the erection of prefabricated building structure on the site and also construction of a temporary nature. Examples of this industry sector are building construction; civil engineering; building services installation and maintenance activities; and decoration, repair and maintenance for buildings.

Import/export, wholesale and retail trades (進出口、批發及零售業): This industry sector includes wholesale and retail sale (i.e. sale without transformation) of any type of goods, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. Wholesaling and retailing are the final steps in the distribution of merchandise. Examples of this industry sector are import and export trade; wholesale and retail trade; and peddlers.

Transportation, storage, postal and courier services (運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業): This

industry sector includes the provision of passenger or freight transport, whether scheduled or not, by rail, road, water or air and associated activities such as airport, terminal and car park, loading and unloading of freight, storage, and postal and courier activities etc. Also included are sightseeing transport and renting of transport equipment with or without driver or operator. Examples of this industry sector are land transport; water transport; air transport; warehousing and support activities for transportation; and postal and courier activities.

Accommodation and food services (住宿及膳食服務業): This industry sector includes the provision of short-stay accommodation for visitors and other travellers and the provision of complete meals and drinks fit for immediate consumption. Examples of this industry sector are hotels; guesthouses and boarding houses; restaurants; bars and lounges; and coffee shops.

Information and communications (資訊及通訊業): This industry sector includes the production and distribution of information and cultural products, the provision of the means to transmit or distribute these products as well as data. Also included are broadcasting, communications and information technology activities, as well as the processing of data and other information service activities. Examples of this industry sector are publishing industry; radio and television broadcasting; telecommunications; information technology services; and news agencies.

Financing and insurance (金融及保險業): This industry sector includes financial service activities, including insurance and pension funding activities, and activities to support financial services. Also included are the activities of holding assets, such as activities of holding companies and the activities of trusts, funds and similar financial entities. Examples of this industry sector are banks; investment and holding companies; insurance; security brokerage; and fund management.

Real estate, professional and business services (地產、專業及商用服務業): This industry sector includes (a) all real estate activities, (b) all activities requiring a high degree of professional training, and serve users with specialised knowledge and skills; and (c) establishments mainly engaged in performing various support activities for the day-to-day operations of other enterprises (some also supporting households). Examples of this industry sector are real estate development; real estate brokerage and agencies; real estate maintenance management; offices of lawyers, accountants, auditors, architects, surveyors; advertising and market research companies; specialised design activities; travel agencies, security and investigation activities; cleaning activities; office administrative and support activities.

Public administration, education, human health and social work activities (公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動): This industry sector includes government administration, establishments engaged in formulating and implementing the economic and social policy, and units maintaining public order and safety. This industry sector also includes establishments mainly engaged in the provision and support of education and training and establishments mainly engaged in providing human health care and social assistance. Examples of this industry sector are government services; educational institutions and other establishments engaged in educational and training services; medical and health services; elderly homes; and welfare institutions.

Miscellaneous social and personal services (雜項社會及個人服務): This industry sector includes creative and performing arts activities; cultural activities; betting activities; sports, amusement and recreation activities; and all other services activities including personal services activities. This industry sector also includes activities of households as employers of domestic personnel. Examples of this industry sector are libraries and museums; theme parks; fitness centres; religious organisations; political organisations; repair of personal and household goods (such as motor vehicles and computers); laundry and dry-cleaning services; beauty and body prettifying treatment; and domestic helpers.

Others (其他): Including such industries as “Agriculture, forestry and fishing”; “Mining and quarrying”; “Electricity and gas supply”; “Water supply; sewerage, waste management and

remediation activities” and industrial activities unidentifiable or inadequately described.

(19) **Labour force participation rate (勞動人口參與率)** : The proportion of labour force in the total population aged 15 and over. [34]

(20) **Living arrangements (居住情況)** : Living arrangements are classified according to the respondent and his/her relationship with other household members living with him/her. The different categories of living arrangements are as follows: [15]

Living alone (獨居) : A person not living with any other persons.

Living with parent(s) only (只與父母同住) : A person living with his/her father and/or mother. He/she may, at the same time, be living with other persons who are not his/her spouse and child(ren).

Living with spouse and/or child(ren) (與配偶及／或子女同住) : A person living with his/her spouse and/or child(ren). He/she may, at the same time, be living with other persons. This category can be further broken down into “Living with spouse and/or child(ren), and with parent(s)” and “Living with spouse and/or child(ren), and not with parent(s)”. The former refers to the case that the persons are also living with their parent(s) while they live with their spouse and/or child(ren). The latter refers to the case that the respondent’s parent(s) is not living in the same household.

Others (其他) : A person living with other persons other than his/her parent(s), spouse and child(ren).

(21) **Long-term care needs (長期照顧需要)** : Long-term care needs refers to those that have lasted or are expected to last for 6 months or more, regardless of whether there is currently a carer to take care of the person in question. [25]

(22) **Marital status (婚姻狀況)** : The marital status of a person is recorded according to the status reported by respondents at the time of enumeration in the population censuses/by-censuses, regardless of whether the marriage or divorce had undergone any legal registration or ceremony. [32]

(23) **Median age (年齡中位數)** : The average age so calculated that 50% of the total number of persons were above that age and the other 50% were below it. [7]

(24) **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 (14). [18]

(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.)

(25) **Median monthly domestic household income (家庭住戶每月收入中位數)** : The average monthly domestic household income so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households had incomes above that figure and the other 50% had incomes below it. Zero income households are included in the calculation. Please see **Monthly domestic household income** in (29). [29]

(26) **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 (30). [12]

- (27) **Median per capita floor area of accommodation** (人均居所樓面面積中位數) : The average per capita floor area of accommodation so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households occupied per capita floor area above that figure and the other 50% of the total number of domestic households occupied per capita floor area below that figure. 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 (14). [1]

(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.)

- (28) **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 (40). [23]
- (29) **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 2011, 2016 and 2021 refers to the income for June 2011, June 2016 and June 2021 respectively. [28]
- (30) **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. [11]
- (31) **Next of kin** (近親) : The parent(s), spouse and child(ren) of an individual. [22]
- (32) **Occupation** (職業) : This refers to the kind of work a person performed during the 7 days before the Census. A new occupation classification scheme was introduced in the 2016 Population By-census and fully adopted in the 2021 Population Census, which follows “International Standard Classification Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08)” more closely. To facilitate comparison, a backcasting exercise was done to re-compile a set of figures on the distribution of working population by occupation for the 2011 Population Census in this report. The brief descriptions and coverage of the major groups of this occupation classification are given as follows: [41]

Managers (經理) : Including legislators; senior government officials; foreign diplomats; managing directors and chief executives; business services managers; administration managers; sales and marketing managers; manufacturing managers; construction managers; supply and distribution managers; information and communications technology service managers; professional services managers; school principals; hotel managers; retail and wholesale trade managers; etc.

Professionals (專業人員) : Including accountants and auditors; engineering professionals; medical doctors; registered nurses and other healthcare professionals (e.g. registered Chinese medicine practitioners, dentists, pharmacists, midwives, veterinarians); lawyers; university and post-secondary college lecturers; school teachers and other teaching professionals; actuaries; statisticians; economists; financial and investment advisers; software and

applications developers and analysts; social and religious professionals; etc.

Associate professionals (輔助專業人員): Including engineering technicians; manufacturing and construction supervisors; enrolled nurses and other healthcare associate professionals (e.g. dental assistants, dispensers, postnatal care workers); law clerks; actuarial assistants; statistical assistants; securities traders; insurance consultants and underwriters; information and communications technology technicians; real estate agents and property managers; administrative and specialised secretaries; inspectors and similarly ranked staff in disciplined services; social work assistants; photographers; chefs; etc.

Clerical support workers (文書支援人員): Including general office clerks; accounting and bookkeeping clerks; personal secretaries; bank tellers; client information workers; storekeepers; etc.

Service and sales workers (服務及銷售人員): Including salespersons; travel attendants and guides; cooks; waiters; barbers; beauticians; personal care workers; rank and file staff in disciplined services; child care workers and teachers' aides; building security guards; transport workers; etc.

Craft and related workers (工藝及有關人員): Including building and related trades workers; machinery mechanics and repairers; electrical, electronic and telecommunication equipment installers and repairers; bakers and other food processing workers; tailors; etc.

Plant and machine operators and assemblers (機台及機器操作員及裝配員): Including food and related products machine operators; drivers and mobile plant operators; etc.

Elementary occupations (非技術工人): Including domestic helpers; cleaners and labourers; food preparation assistants; messengers and deliverers; etc.

Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable (漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業): Including vegetable farm workers; gardeners; fishery workers; and occupations unidentifiable and inadequately described.

- (33) **One-way Permit Scheme** (單程證制度): Article 22 of the Basic Law states that: "For entry into the HKSAR, people from other parts of China must apply for approval". Mainland residents who wish to settle in Hong Kong for family reunion must apply for One-way Permits (i.e. Permits for Proceeding to Hong Kong and Macao) from the exit and entry administration offices of the public security authority at the places of their household registration in the Mainland. The scheme allows Mainland residents to come to Hong Kong for family reunion in an orderly manner. [35]
- (34) **One-way Permit Holders** (單程證持有人): Persons who come to Hong Kong for settlement through the One-way Permit Scheme. [36]
- (35) **Persons from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years** (內地來港定居未足7年人士): Persons who (i) were born in the mainland of China; (ii) were of Chinese nationality with place of domicile in Hong Kong; and (iii) had stayed in Hong Kong for less than 7 years. [3]
- (36) **Sex ratio** (性別比率): The ratio of the number of males per 1 000 females. [20]
- (37) **Tenure of accommodation** (居所租住權): The terms or conditions under which accommodation is held by a domestic household. The different terms are defined as follows: [16]

Owner-occupier, with mortgage payment or loan repayment (自置, 有按揭供款或借貸還款): A household which owns the quarters it occupies with mortgage payment or loan repayment for the quarters.

Owner-occupier, without mortgage payment and loan repayment (自置, 沒有按揭供款及借貸還款): A household which owns the quarters it occupies without any mortgage payment and loan repayment for the quarters.

Sole tenant (全租): A household which rents the whole quarters it occupies from someone who lives outside the quarters without sharing it with other household(s) or subletting.

Co-tenant (合租): Two or more households each of which rents part of the quarters from someone who lives outside the quarters.

Main tenant (二房東): A household which rents the whole quarters it occupies from someone who lives outside the quarters and sublets part of it to other household(s).

Sub-tenant (三房客): A household which rents part of the quarters from someone who lives in the same quarters.

Rent free (免交租金): A household which occupies an accommodation free, with or without the owner's permission. This excludes households occupying accommodation provided by employers.

Provided by employer (由僱主提供): A household which occupies an accommodation provided by the employer of one of the household members. This also includes households occupying quarters leased from employers at a nominal rent. If a household member uses housing allowance given by his/her employer for renting accommodation, the tenure is not considered as provided by employer.

- (38) **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: [21]

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.

- (39) **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. [38]

- (40) **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. [13]

- (41) **Working population** (工作人口) : Please see **Economic activity status** in (10). [2]

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