



# 主題性報告：青年 Thematic Report : Youths



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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# 主題性報告：青年 Thematic Report : Youths

有關本刊物的查詢，請聯絡：

**政府統計處 2021年人口普查辦事處**

地址：香港灣仔告士打道7號入境事務大樓40樓

電話：(852) 3428 2744 圖文傳真：(852) 3584 7864

電郵：[census2021@censtatd.gov.hk](mailto:census2021@censtatd.gov.hk)

Enquiries about this publication can be directed to :

**2021 Population Census Office**

**Census and Statistics Department**

Address : 40/F, Immigration Tower, 7 Gloucester Road,  
Wanchai, Hong Kong.

Tel. : (852) 3428 2744 Fax : (852) 3584 7864

E-mail : [census2021@censtatd.gov.hk](mailto:census2021@censtatd.gov.hk)

政府統計處網站 Website of the Census and Statistics Department

[www.censtatd.gov.hk](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk)

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# 1. 緒言

## 背景

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

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

## 概念與範圍

### 全港人口

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

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

# 1. Introduction

## Background

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

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

## Concept and coverage

### Whole population

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

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

居民。

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

## 青年

1.6 「青年」一詞並沒有固定的年齡界限定義。根據聯合國的定義，「青年」是指從具有依賴性的童年過渡至獨立成年人的時期，是一個在概念上相對融通的群組。在一般有關青年的研究中，可能因應不同的實際需要而採納不同的年齡組別來界定青年。

1.7 為針對不同年齡層的「青年」的發展需要，政府現時推出的各項青年發展計劃的受惠對象年齡範圍均不盡相同。本報告所指的青年，是 15 至 34 歲不論男女的人口。本報告利用 2021 年人口普查的統計數據分析青年的特徵，並與 2011 年人口普查及 2016 年中期人口統計的結果作適當的比較。

1.8 雖然外籍家庭傭工是居港人口的一部分，為了具體分析本地青年人口的特徵，本報告內所有有關青年的分析（包括與全港人口的比較），皆不包括外籍家庭傭工。

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

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

## Youths

1.6 There is no standard definition for the age range of the term “youth”. According to the definition of the United Nations, “youth” refers to the transition from dependent childhood to independent adulthood and is a conceptually integrated group. In studies on youths, different classifications adopting different age groups for youths may exist, depending on the subject matter concerned.

1.7 To cater for the needs of young people in different age groups, the age range of beneficiaries of the Government’s youth development programmes varies. In this report, youths refer to population aged 15 to 34 for both sexes. This report analyses the characteristics of youths by making use of statistical data compiled from the 2021 Population Census. Comparisons are made with results of the 2011 Population Census and the 2016 Population By-census where appropriate.

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

## 報告結構

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

1.10 第 4 章就青年的人口特徵作詳細研究。有關青年的婚姻狀況、在港居住年期及慣用語言的統計數字及詮釋均載列於本章內。

1.11 青年的教育程度有所提高。由於接受專上教育的機會增加，因此更多青年就讀專上課程。第 5 章分析現今情況，並探討青年的教育程度的轉變。

1.12 第 6 章探討青年的就業狀況，以及青年男性與青年女性的分別。有關結果亦會與整體工作人口作出比較。

1.13 第 7 章描述青年人口在家庭及住戶中的狀況，並討論居住情況的改變、不同性別及就業情況對居住情況的影響。

1.14 有關香港青年的地理特徵詳列於第 8 章。分析主要圍繞青年的地區分布及內部遷移情況。

## Report structure

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

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

1.11 The educational attainment of the youth population has improved. There were more youths engaged in post-secondary education as a result of the increased post-secondary education opportunities. Chapter 5 analyses the current situation and examines changes of the educational attainment of youths over time.

1.12 Chapter 6 explores patterns of employment among youths and differences between male youths and female youths. Comparisons are also made with the working population as a whole.

1.13 Chapter 7 describes the youth population in the context of families and households. Changes in living arrangements over time, differences between the sexes and the impact of employment made in living situations are discussed.

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

## 代號

1.15 本刊物內各代號的含意如下：

-	零
..	不適用
N.A.	沒有數字
0.0	少於 0.05%

## 零的數字及數值小的數字

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

## 數字的捨入

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

## Symbols

1.15 The following symbols are used throughout the publication :

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

## Nil figures and figures of small magnitude

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

## Rounding of figures

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



## 2. 摘要

2.1 本報告的第 3 至第 8 章就青年人口作出詳盡的分析。本章第 2.2 至 2.27 段概述重要結果。為方便參考，青年的主要統計數字載列於第 10 至第 12 頁。本報告內所有分析，包括與全港人口的比較，並不包括外籍家庭傭工。

### 數目及結構

2.2 青年人口在過去 30 年，即 1991 年至 2021 年期間，下跌了 499 525 人，平均每年下跌 1.0%。在 2021 年，香港青年的數目為 1 482 004 人。

2.3 青年佔總人口的百分比在過去的 30 年間，由 1991 年的 35.3%，持續下跌至 2021 年的 20.9%。

2.4 青年人口的性別比率是指男性人口數目與每千名女性人口相對的比率。青年人口的性別比率在 2021 年為 1 003，而整體人口的性別比率則為 910。

### 人口特徵

2.5 從未結婚的青年的比例近 10 年持續處於高水平，在 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年分別是 78.0%、77.0% 及 78.9%。另一方面，已婚青年的比例分別是 21.0%、22.0% 及 20.0%。

2.6 青年人口中在中國內地／澳門／台灣出生的人士，其所佔的百分比由 2011 年的 21.7% 上升至 2021 年的 24.4%。

2.7 在 2021 年，青年人口的種族結構與全港人口的相若。在 2021 年，青年人口中 94.9% 為華人，這百分比較 2011 年的 96.9% 稍低。雖然整體青年人口在過去 10

## 2. Summary

2.1 Chapters 3-8 of this report provide a detailed analysis on the youth population. Salient findings are highlighted in paragraphs 2.2 - 2.27 of this chapter. For ease of reference, key statistics of youths are listed on pages 10 to 12. All analyses in this report, including the comparisons against the whole population, do not include foreign domestic helpers.

### Size and structure

2.2 The youth population decreased by 499 525 or at an average annual decline rate of 1.0% over the past 30 years (i.e. from 1991 to 2021). There were 1 482 004 youths in Hong Kong in 2021.

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

2.4 The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 1 000 females in the population. The sex ratio of the youth population in 2021 was 1 003, as compared with the overall sex ratio of 910.

### Demographic characteristics

2.5 The proportion of youths who had never married remained high in the recent 10 years. The proportions in 2011, 2016 and 2021 were 78.0%, 77.0% and 78.9% respectively. On the other hand, the proportion of youths who were married were 21.0%, 22.0% and 20.0% respectively.

2.6 The proportion of youths who were born in the mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan rose from 21.7% in 2011 to 24.4% in 2021.

2.7 The ethnic composition of the youth population was similar to that of the whole population in 2021. 94.9% of youths were Chinese in 2021, which was slightly lower than the corresponding percentage of 96.9%

年間下跌，但非華裔青年人數則由 2011 年的 55 371 人（3.1%）上升至 2021 年的 75 483 人（5.1%）。

2.8 能說普通話及英語（不論是作為慣用交談語言或是其他交談語言）的青年人口比例，在過去 10 年均有所增加。2011 年的青年當中分別只有 65.7% 及 68.5% 報稱能說普通話及英語，有關比例在 2021 年已分別上升至 69.8% 及 80.4%。

2.9 在 2021 年，有 97.3% 的青年表示能閱讀中文，其次是英文（95.6%）、日本語（4.9%）、韓國語（2.0%）及法語（1.6%）。書寫能力與閱讀能力有密切關係，因此能書寫以上語言的青年人口比例分布與能閱讀的相似。

2.10 此外，2021 年有 60.2% 青年報稱擁有「兩文三語」能力（即能同時閱讀及書寫中文和英文，並能說廣州話、普通話和英語），明顯高於 5 歲及以上全港人口的相應比例（39.4%）。

## 教育特徵

2.11 隨着教育機會有所增加，更多青年人繼續進修而沒有投入勞工市場尋找工作。按年齡組別分析，2021 年青年就學比率在所有年齡組別均高於 2011 年相應的比率，其中以 19 歲至 24 歲及 17 歲至 18 歲年齡組別的升幅最為顯著。19 歲至 24 歲的就學比率由 2011 年的 45.1% 增至 2021 年的 51.3%，升幅達 6.2 個百分點。而 17 歲至 18 歲的年齡組別的相應比率，則在同期間由 86.0% 增至 91.3%，升幅達 5.3 個百分點。

in 2011. Although the overall youth population decreased in the past 10 years, the population of non-Chinese youths increased from 55 371 (3.1%) in 2011 to 75 483 (5.1%) in 2021.

2.8 The ability to speak Putonghua and English among the youth population, either as the usual spoken language or as another spoken language, had increased over the past 10 years. The proportions of youths who could speak Putonghua and English were 69.8% and 80.4% respectively in 2021, up from 65.7% and 68.5% respectively in 2011.

2.9 In 2021, 97.3% of the youth population reported that they were able to read Chinese, followed by English (95.6%), Japanese (4.9%), Korean (2.0%) and French (1.6%). The ability to write is closely related to the ability to read. This explains why the distributions of proportion of the youth population being able to read and write the above languages were similar to each other.

2.10 In addition, in 2021, 60.2% of the youth population reported as being “biliterate and trilingual” (having the ability to read and write both Chinese and English, as well as speak Cantonese, Putonghua and English), significantly higher than that of the whole population aged 5 and over (39.4%).

## Educational characteristics

2.11 Along with the increase in educational opportunities, more young people continued their higher education, instead of seeking employment in the labour market. Analysed by age, the school attendance rates for all age groups in 2021 were higher than the corresponding rates in 2011, with the increase being the most significant for the age group 19-24 and 17-18. The school attendance rate for the age group 19-24 increased by 6.2 percentage points from 45.1% in 2011 to 51.3% in 2021; and the corresponding rate for the age group 17-18 increased by 5.3 percentage points from 86.0% to 91.3% over the same period.

2.12 隨着青年人口的教育機會增加，他們的教育程度亦大有改善。曾就讀專上教育程度課程的青年所佔的比例由 2011 年的 46.5% 顯著上升至 2021 年的 62.0%。

## 經濟特徵

2.13 過去 10 年間，在勞動人口中的青年減少 157 710 人（或 13.5%），由 2011 年的 1 164 727 人減至 2021 年的 1 007 017 人。按性別分析，2021 年男性青年勞動人口較 2011 年減少 72 474 人（或 12.2%）；同樣地，女性青年勞動人口在同期也減少 85 236 人（或 15.0%）。

2.14 在過去 10 年，青年的勞動人口參與率由 2011 年的 64.2% 上升至 2021 年的 67.9%。這主要由於在 2021 年的青年當中，較年長的青年（25 歲至 29 歲及 30 歲至 34 歲年齡組別）的比例較 2011 年高，而較年長的青年的勞動人口參與率一般較年輕的青年為高。

2.15 在 2021 年的青年工作人口中，青年僱員佔 94.7%（全港工作人口中僱員佔 89.3%），與 2011 年及 2016 年的情況相若。

2.16 青年工作人口的教育程度持續上升。曾就讀專上教育程度課程的青年工作人口的比例由 2011 年的 55.4% 大幅上升至 2021 年 72.0%，其中曾修讀學位課程的比例由 2011 年的 37.2% 上升至 2021 年的 51.5%。

2.17 在 2021 年，輔助專業人員是最多青年工作人口從事的職業，其比例為 27.5%，遠高於全港工作人口的相應比例（20.8%）。隨着教育程度上升，青年工作人口中從事三類較高技術職業（即經理、專業人員以及輔助專業人員）的比例亦由 2016 年的 44.5% 顯著上升至 2021 年的 50.4%。

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

## Economic characteristics

2.13 During the past 10 years, youths in the labour force decreased by 157 710 (or 13.5%) from 1 164 727 in 2011 to 1 007 017 in 2021. Analysed by sex, the number of male youths in the labour force in 2021 was 72 474 (or 12.2%) less than that in 2011. Similarly, there was a decrease of 85 236 (or 15.0%) in the number of female youths in the labour force over the same period.

2.14 Over the past 10 years, the labour force participation rate of youths increased from 64.2% in 2011 to 67.9% in 2021. This is mainly because the proportion of the older youths (the age groups of 25-29 and 30-34) to the youth population in 2021 was higher than that in 2011, and the labour force participation rate of the older youths was generally higher than that of the younger youths.

2.15 Among the working youths in 2021, 94.7% of them were employees (as compared with 89.3% of employees in the whole working population). Similar observations were noted in 2011 and 2016.

2.16 The level of educational attainment of working youth improved continuously. The proportion of working youths having attended post-secondary education increased substantially from 55.4% in 2011 to 72.0% in 2021. In particular, the proportion of working youths who had attended degree courses increased from 37.2% in 2011 to 51.5% in 2021.

2.17 In 2021, most of the working youths were engaged as associate professionals. The proportion of working youths engaged as associate professionals was 27.5%, which was substantially higher than that for the total working population (20.8%). In line with the improvement in their level of educational attainment, the proportion of working youths engaged in the three higher-skilled occupational groups, viz. managers, professionals

2.18 在 2021 年的青年工作人口中，「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」是最多人從事的行業，佔 24.2%。其次兩個最多青年從事的行業是「地產、專業及商用服務業」及「進出口、批發及零售業」，分別各佔 15.4%。

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

2.20 在 2021 年，青年工作人口及全港工作人口的每周通常工作時數的中位數為 44 小時，與 2016 年的數字相同。

## 住戶及房屋特徵

2.21 有青年居住的家庭住戶的住戶人數分布與全港家庭住戶有頗大差異。有青年居住的住戶人數一般較多，2021 年的平均住戶人數為 3.4 人，明顯高於全港家庭住戶的 2.7 人。

2.22 青年的居住情況在過去 10 年有輕微改變。青年仍普遍只與父母同住，其比例在 2011 年至 2021 年保持在 72% 至 73% 之間。另一方面，與配偶及／或子女同住（但並不與父母同住）的情況則有所減少，由 2011 年的 16.9% 下跌至 2021 年的 14.7%。

2.23 青年的居住情況與年齡有莫大關係。2021 年只與父母同住的青年比例由 15 歲的 95.2% 顯著下降至 34 歲的 36.6%。這個比例下跌的同時，與配偶及／或子女同

and associate professionals, increased significantly from 44.5% in 2016 to 50.4% in 2021.

2.18 In 2021, “Public administration, education, human health and social work activities” was the largest sector in terms of employment among the working youths, accounting for 24.2% of them. “Real estate, professional and business services” and “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades” were the next two largest sectors, each accounting for 15.4% of the working youths respectively.

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

2.20 In 2021, the median weekly usual hours of work of working youths and the whole working population was 44, same as the corresponding figure in 2016.

## Household and housing characteristics

2.21 The distribution of domestic households with youths by household size was quite different from that of all domestic households in Hong Kong. The household size of domestic households with youths was usually larger. In 2021, the average household size of domestic households with youths was 3.4, which was notably higher than that of 2.7 for all domestic households in Hong Kong.

2.22 There have been slight changes in the living arrangements of youths in the past 10 years. The largest proportion of youths were those living with their parent(s) only, and the proportion remained stable at 72% to 73% during 2011 to 2021. On the other hand, the proportion of those living with spouse and/or child(ren) (but not with parent(s)) dropped from 16.9% in 2011 to 14.7% in 2021.

2.23 There was a strong relationship between age and living arrangements of youths. In 2021, The proportion of youths living with their parent(s) only declined from 95.2% at age 15 to 36.6% at age 34. The

住（不論是否與父母同住）的比例則有所增加，由 17 歲的 0.3% 上升至 34 歲的 51.7%。

2.24 有青年居住的家庭住戶的居所樓面面積中位數為 41 平方米，稍高於全港家庭住戶的 40 平方米。

## 地區特徵

2.25 在 2021 年，55.8% 的青年居於新界，而居於九龍及香港島的分別佔 30.0% 及 14.2%。在整體人口中，居於新界、九龍及香港島的相應比例分別為 54.1%、30.3% 及 15.6%。

2.26 在 2021 年，在 18 個區議會分區當中，元朗區的青年數目最多（10.3%），其次是觀塘區（9.2%）及沙田區（9.0%）。另一方面，灣仔區的青年數目則最少（1.9%）。

2.27 曾作內部遷移的青年佔所有青年的 13.4%，較整體 5 歲及以上人口的相應比例 11.0% 為高。在曾作內部遷移的青年中，最大比例（24.1%）是從新界的新市鎮移居其他新市鎮。

fall in the proportion of youths living with parent(s) only was accompanied by an increase in the proportion of youths living with spouse and/or child(ren) (no matter with parent(s) or not) from 0.3% at age 17 to 51.7% at age 34.

2.24 The median floor area of accommodation of domestic households with youths was 41 square metres, slightly higher than that of all domestic households at 40 square metres.

## Geographical characteristics

2.25 In 2021, 55.8% of youths resided in the New Territories, while 30.0% and 14.2% in Kowloon and on Hong Kong Island respectively. The corresponding proportions of the whole population living in the New Territories, in Kowloon and on Hong Kong Island were 54.1%, 30.3% and 15.6% respectively.

2.26 In 2021, among the 18 District Council districts, the Yuen Long district had the largest proportion of youths (10.3%), followed by the Kwun Tong district (9.2%) and the Sha Tin district (9.0%). On the other hand, the Wan Chai district had the smallest number of youths (1.9%).

2.27 The proportion of youths who had internally migrated was 13.4%, which was higher than the corresponding proportion of 11.0% for the whole population aged 5 and over. Of those youths who had internally migrated, the largest proportion (24.1%) had moved between new towns in the New Territories.

## 青年人口的主要統計數字

### Key statistics of the youth population

	2011		2016		2021	
	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population
<b>人口特徵 Demographic characteristics</b>						
人口 Population	1 813 605	6 817 292	1 735 425	7 014 790	1 482 004	7 093 081
年齡組別 Age group						
15 – 19	423 572	..	340 753	..	264 896	..
20 – 24	436 430	..	435 956	..	320 269	..
25 – 29	466 497	..	462 040	..	428 213	..
30 – 34	487 106	..	496 676	..	468 626	..
前 5 年內平均每年增長率（百分率） Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)	-0.3	0.4	-0.9	0.6	-3.1	0.2
性別比率（每千名女性的男性人數） Sex ratio (number of males per 1 000 females)	971	939	974	925	1 003	910
已婚人口比例（百分比） <sup>(1)</sup> Proportion of married population (%) <sup>(1)</sup>	21.0	58.0	22.0	58.3	20.0	58.5
<b>教育特徵 Educational characteristics</b>						
就學比率（百分比） School attendance rate (%)	31.1	..	29.6	..	28.9	..
具專上教育程度的人口比例 <sup>(2)</sup> （百分比） Proportion of population <sup>(2)</sup> with post-secondary education (%)	46.5	27.7	56.8	33.2	62.0	35.2
<b>經濟特徵 Economic characteristics</b>						
勞動人口 Labour force						
男 Male	596 155	1 925 161	598 976	2 012 987	523 681	1 946 866
女 Female	568 572	1 547 962	550 348	1 620 016	483 336	1 676 720
合計 Both sexes	1 164 727	3 473 123	1 149 324	3 633 003	1 007 017	3 623 586
勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rate (%)						
男 Male	66.7	67.0	70.0	68.4	70.6	65.7
女 Female	61.8	49.6	62.6	50.0	65.3	50.5
合計 Both sexes	64.2	57.9	66.2	58.7	67.9	57.7
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	11,000	12,000	15,000	15,500	18,500	19,500

註釋：本報告內所有數字是指扣除外籍家庭傭工後編製的數字。

- (1) 全港人口的數字指已婚人口佔 15 歲及以上的人口比例。
- (2) 全港人口的數字指具專上教育程度人口佔 15 歲及以上的人口比例。

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

- (1) Figures for the whole population refer to the proportion of married population to the population aged 15 and over.
- (2) Figures for the whole population refer to the proportion of population with post-secondary education to the population aged 15 and over.

## 青年人口的主要統計數字（續） Key statistics of the youth population (cont'd)

	2011		2016		2021	
	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population
<b>經濟特徵（續） Economic characteristics (cont'd)</b>						
按職業 <sup>(3)</sup> 劃分的工作人口比例（百分比） Proportion of working population by occupation <sup>(3)</sup> (%)						
經理 Managers	N.A.	N.A.	6.5	11.3	6.2	10.6
專業人員 Professionals	N.A.	N.A.	15.3	10.7	16.7	12.3
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	N.A.	N.A.	22.8	19.9	27.5	20.8
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	N.A.	N.A.	21.1	15.5	17.9	15.0
服務及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	N.A.	N.A.	23.7	21.2	19.8	19.9
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	N.A.	N.A.	4.1	6.1	4.9	6.2
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	N.A.	N.A.	1.5	4.8	1.7	4.7
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	N.A.	N.A.	4.9	10.5	5.1	10.4
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 and occupations not classifiable	N.A.	N.A.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
按行業 <sup>(4)</sup> 劃分的工作人口比例（百分比） Proportion of working population by industry <sup>(4)</sup> (%)						
製造業 Manufacturing	3.2	4.3	2.7	4.1	2.0	3.4
建造業 Construction	5.6	8.4	7.0	9.3	8.3	9.4
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	25.7	24.5	21.3	20.7	15.4	17.0
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	8.1	9.6	7.5	9.6	6.2	9.0
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	9.1	8.5	9.7	8.9	8.4	7.7
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	5.0	3.5	5.3	4.0	5.6	3.9
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	8.5	6.7	9.1	7.1	10.1	8.3
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	12.8	14.0	14.5	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	16.8	15.6	19.0	16.5	24.2	19.4
雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	4.6	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.8	3.9
其他 <sup>(5)</sup> Others <sup>(5)</sup>	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7
所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數（小時） Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment (hours)	N.A.	N.A.	44	44	44	44

## 青年人口的主要統計數字（續） Key statistics of the youth population (cont'd)

	2011		2016		2021	
	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population
<b>住戶及房屋特徵</b> <b>Household and housing characteristics</b>						
按居住情況 <sup>(6)</sup> 劃分的人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population by living arrangements <sup>(6)</sup> (%)						
獨居 Living alone	3.5	6.1	3.4	6.7	4.4	7.7
只與父母同住 Living with parent(s) only	72.2	35.6	72.3	34.4	72.6	32.3
與配偶及／或子女同住 <sup>(7)</sup> Living with spouse and/or child(ren) <sup>(7)</sup>	19.3	54.6	19.6	55.0	17.1	55.5
其他 <sup>(8)</sup> Others <sup>(8)</sup>	5.0	3.8	4.7	3.9	5.8	4.5
居所樓面面積中位數（平方米） <sup>(9)</sup> Median floor area of accommodation of (square metres) <sup>(9)</sup>	N.A.	N.A.	41	40	41	40
<b>地區特徵</b> <b>Geographical characteristics</b>						
按主要地區劃分的人口的百分比分布 <sup>(10)</sup> Percentage distribution of population (%) by broad area <sup>(10)</sup>						
香港島 Hong Kong Island	16.2	17.5	15.8	16.5	14.2	15.6
九龍 Kowloon	28.1	30.0	31.2	30.8	30.0	30.3
新界 New Territories	55.6	52.5	53.0	52.7	55.8	54.1

(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) 統計表內的數字是以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」為藍本的行業分類而編製。

(5) 「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活動」等行業，及報稱的行業不能辨別或描述不足。

(6) 數字只涵蓋居於家庭住戶的人口。

(7) 數字包括所有與配偶及／或子女同住而不論是否與父母同住的人士。

(8) 數字包括所有與父母、配偶及子女以外人士同住的人士。

(9) 數字只涵蓋居於家庭住戶，但不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。與其他住戶共同佔用的樓面面積亦不包括在內。青年的數字為有青年居住的家庭住戶的居所樓面面積中位數。

(10) 數字指佔陸上人口的百分比。

(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) Figures in this table are compiled based on the industry classification modeled on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0.

(5) “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.

(6) Figures cover population living in domestic households only.

(7) Figures include persons living with spouse and/or child(ren), no matter living with parent(s) or not.

(8) Figures include persons living with person(s) other than parent(s), spouse and child(ren).

(9) Figures cover domestic households only but exclude domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels. Floor area of common area shared among households is also excluded. Figures for youths refer to the median floor area of accommodation of domestic households with youths.

(10) Figures refer to the proportion to the land population.



### 3. 數目及結構

### 3. Size and Structure

#### 數目

3.1 青年人口在過去 30 年，即 1991 年至 2021 年期間，下跌了 499 525 人，平均每年下跌 1.0%，而同期的全港人口則平均每年增長 0.8%。1991 年與 1996 年的青年人口相若，分別為 1 981 529 人及 1 981 755 人，然後持續下跌至 2021 年的 1 482 004 人。（表 3.1）

#### Size

3.1 The youth population decreased by 499 525 or at an average annual decline rate of 1.0% over the past 30 years (i.e. from 1991 to 2021), while the average annual growth rate of the whole population was 0.8% during the same period. The youth population in 1991 (1 981 529) was similar to that in 1996 (1 981 755). Then, the youth population dropped continuously to 1 482 004 in 2021. (Table 3.1)

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

人口普查／ 中期人口統計 <sup>(1)</sup> Population Census/ By-census <sup>(1)</sup>	青年 Youths			全港人口 Whole population		
	數目 Number	與 5 年前 比較的轉變 Change over the past 5 years	前 5 年內平均 每年增長率 (百分率) Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)	數目 Number	與 5 年前 比較的轉變 Change over the past 5 years	前 5 年內平均 每年增長率 (百分率) Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)
1991	1 981 529	..	..	5 619 102 <sup>(2)</sup>	..	..
1996	1 981 755	226	0.0	6 294 764	480 281 <sup>(3)</sup>	1.7 <sup>(3)</sup>
2001	1 912 541	-69 214	-0.7	6 527 074	232 310	0.7
2006	1 844 736	-67 805	-0.7	6 677 197	150 123	0.4
2011	1 813 605	-31 131	-0.3	6 817 292	140 095	0.4
2016	1 735 425	-78 180	-0.9	7 014 790	197 498	0.6
2021	1 482 004	-253 421	-3.1	7 093 081	78 291	0.2
1991 - 2021	..	-499 525 <sup>(4)</sup>	-1.0 <sup>(4)</sup>	..	1 473 979 <sup>(4)</sup>	0.8 <sup>(4)</sup>

註釋：(1) 1991 年的數字是根據在普查時刻在香港的居民（包括暫時不在港的居民）的數目編製。而 1996 年及以後的數字則是根據「居住人口」的方法所編製。

(2) 該數字包括在 1991 年 3 月進行的人口普查時暫時不在港的 151 833 名居民。

(3) 該轉變／每年增長率是根據在人口普查／中期人口統計時刻在香港的居民（包括暫時不在港的居民）的數目編製。以這基礎計算的 1996 年中期人口統計時的人口數字為 6 099 383 人。

(4) 1991 年至 2021 年間的轉變／每年增長率。

Notes: (1) Figures for 1991 are compiled based on residents present in Hong Kong at the census moment, including those who were temporarily away from Hong Kong. Figures for 1996 and after are compiled based on the “resident population” approach.

(2) The figure includes 151 833 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1991 Census conducted in March 1991.

(3) The change / average annual growth rate is derived based on residents present in Hong Kong at the census/by-census moment, including those who were temporarily away from Hong Kong. The population figure compiled on this basis at the 1996 Population By-census was 6 099 383.

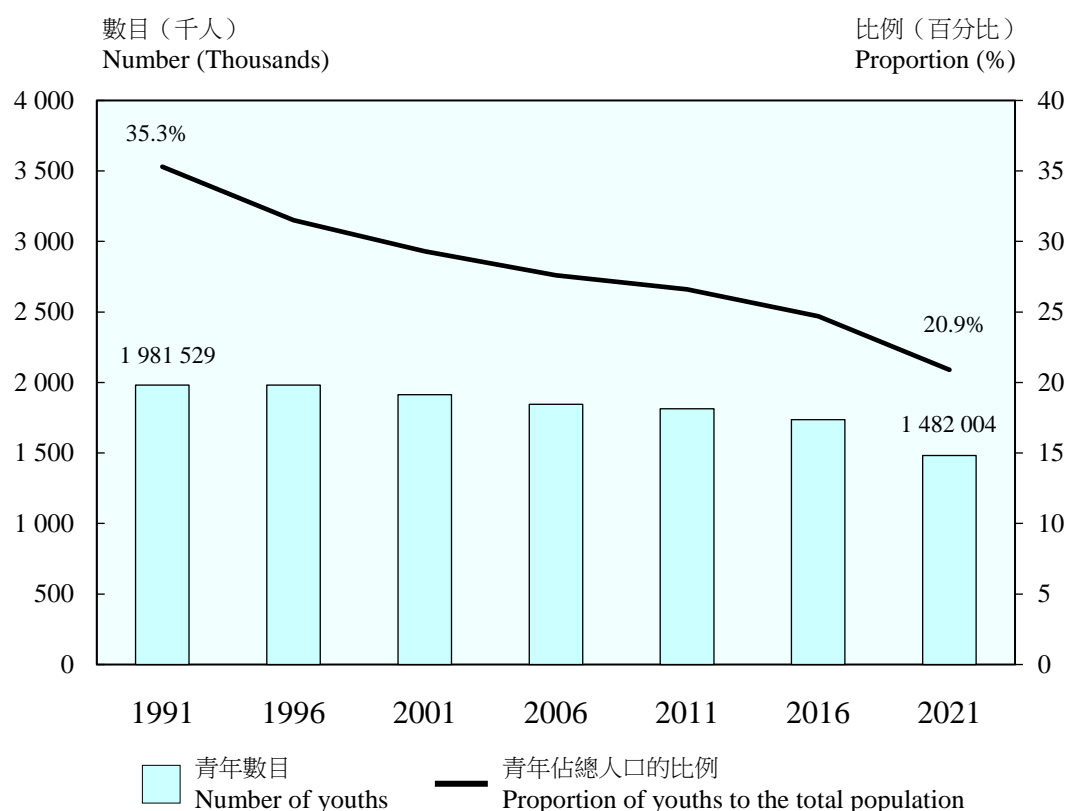
(4) Change / average annual growth rate during 1991 to 2021.

3.2 青年佔總人口的百分比在過去的30年間，由1991年的35.3%，持續下跌至2021年的20.9%。這主要是由於本港的生育率持續下降。（圖3.1）

3.2 The proportion of youths to the total population dropped continuously from 35.3% in 1991 over the past 30 years to 20.9% in 2021, mainly because of the generally decreasing trend of fertility rate in Hong Kong. (Chart 3.1)

圖3.1 1991年至2021年的青年數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）及比例

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



## 年齡及性別結構

3.3 在 2021 年的青年當中，15 歲至 19 歲的人士佔 17.9%、20 歲至 24 歲佔 21.6%、25 歲至 29 歲佔 28.9% 及 30 歲至 34 歲佔 31.6%。2011 年的相應比例分別為 23.4%、24.1%、25.7% 及 26.9%。  
(表 3.2)

3.4 青年人口的性別結構可按性別比率顯示，性別比率是指男性人口數目與每千名女性人口相對的比率。青年人口的性別比率在 2021 年為 1 003，而整體人口的性別比率則為 910。15 歲至 19 歲、20 歲至 24 歲及 25 歲至 29 歲的青年人口的性別比率均超越 1 000，表示這些年齡組別的青年男性較青年女性多。另一方面，30 歲至 34 歲的青年人口的性別比率則低於 1 000，表示 30 歲至 34 歲青年男性較青年女性少。(表 3.2)

## Age and sex structure

3.3 In 2021, 17.9% of youths were aged 15-19, 21.6% aged 20-24, 28.9% aged 25-29 and 31.6% aged 30-34. The corresponding proportions in 2011 were 23.4%, 24.1%, 25.7% and 26.9% respectively.  
(Table 3.2)

3.4 The sex composition of the youth population can be measured by the sex ratio, which is defined as the number of males per 1 000 females in the population. The sex ratio of the youth population in 2021 was 1 003, as compared with the overall sex ratio of 910. The sex ratios of the youth population age groups of 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 were all higher than 1 000, meaning that male youths outnumbered female youths in these age groups. As for the youth population age group of 30-34, the sex ratio was lower than 1 000, indicating that there were fewer male youths than female youths in this age group.  
(Table 3.2)

**表 3.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的青年數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**  
**Table 3.2 Youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021**

		2011		2016		2021	
性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
青年 Youths							
男 Male	15 – 19	217 262	24.3	176 507	20.6	134 882	18.2
	20 – 24	221 645	24.8	220 122	25.7	164 735	22.2
	25 – 29	229 161	25.6	226 992	26.5	214 462	28.9
	30 – 34	225 482	25.2	232 664	27.2	227 918	30.7
	小計 Sub-total	893 550	100.0	856 285	100.0	741 997	100.0
女 Female	15 – 19	206 310	22.4	164 246	18.7	130 014	17.6
	20 – 24	214 785	23.3	215 834	24.6	155 534	21.0
	25 – 29	237 336	25.8	235 048	26.7	213 751	28.9
	30 – 34	261 624	28.4	264 012	30.0	240 708	32.5
	小計 Sub-total	920 055	100.0	879 140	100.0	740 007	100.0
合計 Both sexes	15 – 19	423 572	23.4	340 753	19.6	264 896	17.9
	20 – 24	436 430	24.1	435 956	25.1	320 269	21.6
	25 – 29	466 497	25.7	462 040	26.6	428 213	28.9
	30 – 34	487 106	26.9	496 676	28.6	468 626	31.6
	總計 Total	1 813 605	100.0	1 735 425	100.0	1 482 004	100.0
全港人口 Whole population							
男 Male		3 300 538	48.4	3 371 476	48.1	3 380 104	47.7
女 Female		3 516 754	51.6	3 643 314	51.9	3 712 977	52.3
合計 Both sexes		6 817 292	100.0	7 014 790	100.0	7 093 081	100.0

				性別比率 <sup>(1)</sup> Sex ratio <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>青年 Youths</b>				
	15 – 19	1 053	1 075	1 037
	20 – 24	1 032	1 020	1 059
	25 – 29	966	966	1 003
	30 – 34	862	881	947
	合計 Overall	971	974	1 003
<b>全港人口 Whole population</b>				
		939	925	910

註釋：(1) 在各年齡組別中，男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。

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

## 4. 人口特徵

### 婚姻狀況

4.1 從未結婚的青年的比例近 10 年持續處於高水平，在 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年分別是 78.0%、77.0% 及 78.9%。另一方面，已婚青年的比例分別是 21.0%、22.0% 及 20.0%。（表 4.1）

4.2 在 2021 年的青年人口中，從未結婚及已婚人士分別佔 78.9% 及 20.0%，而其餘喪偶（少於 0.05%）、離婚（0.9%）及分居人士（0.2%）只佔很低比例。與 15 歲及以上全港人口比較，其婚姻狀況的比例分布有顯著差異。這是由於大部分人士在較大年紀才結婚。事實上，於 2021 年，男性及女性的初婚年齡中位數分別為 32.2 歲及 30.6 歲。（表 4.1）

4.3 按性別分析，可留意到青年女性結婚的傾向較青年男性為高。在 2021 年，已婚青年女性的比例是 23.3%，而青年男性則是 16.7%。（圖 4.1）

## 4. Demographic Characteristics

### Marital status

4.1 The proportion of youths who had never married remained high in the recent 10 years. The proportions in 2011, 2016 and 2021 were 78.0%, 77.0% and 78.9% respectively. On the other hand, the proportion of youths who were married were 21.0%, 22.0% and 20.0% respectively. (Table 4.1)

4.2 Among the youth population in 2021, 78.9% were never married and 20.0% were married, while the remaining proportions of widowed (less than 0.05%), divorced (0.9%) and separated (0.2%) were very low. Compared with the whole population aged 15 and over, there were marked differences in the distribution in respect of marital status. It was due to the fact that most people got married at older ages. In fact, the median ages at first marriage for men and women in 2021 were 32.2 and 30.6 respectively. (Table 4.1)

4.3 When analysed by sex, it is noted that female youths had a higher tendency to get married than their male counterparts. In 2021, the proportion of married female youths was 23.3%, while that for male youths was 16.7%. (Chart 4.1)

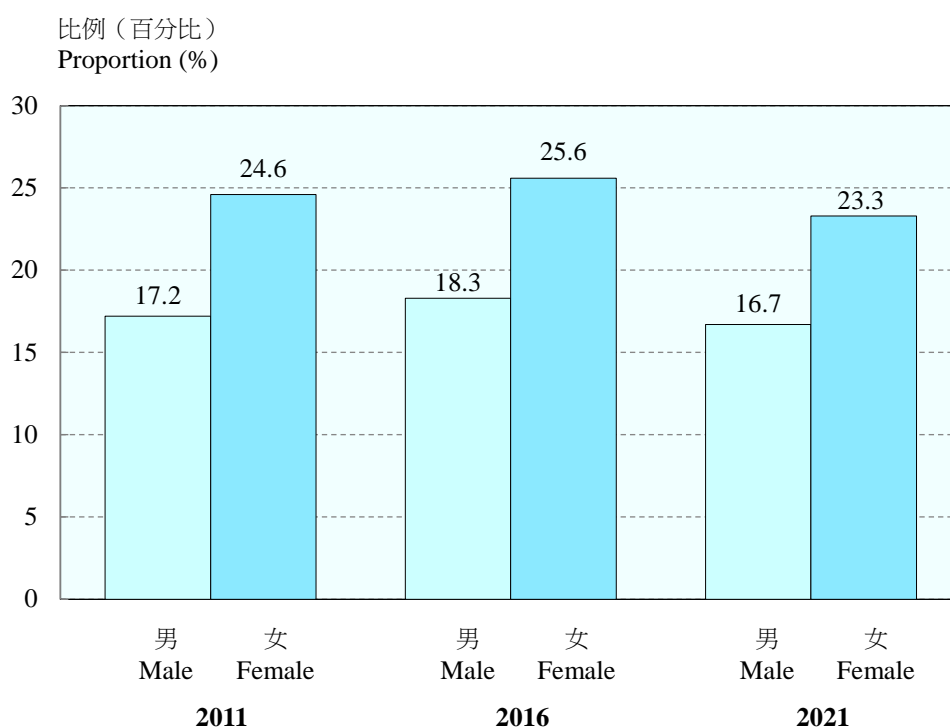
**表 4.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按婚姻狀況劃分的青年數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**  
**Table 4.1 Youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by marital status, 2011, 2016 and 2021**

婚姻狀況 Marital status	2011		2016		2021	
	青年 Youths	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over	青年 Youths	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over	青年 Youths	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over
			數目（百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ） Number (% <sup>(1)</sup> )			
從未結婚 Never married	1 413 870 (78.0)	1 874 307 (31.3)	1 336 010 (77.0)	1 861 670 (30.1)	1 168 885 (78.9)	1 810 327 (28.8)
已婚 Married	380 546 (21.0)	3 473 926 (58.0)	381 819 (22.0)	3 607 051 (58.3)	296 598 (20.0)	3 678 182 (58.5)
喪偶 Widowed	1 122 (0.1)	382 218 (6.4)	1 035 (0.1)	408 675 (6.6)	731 (0.0)	414 868 (6.6)
離婚 Divorced	14 927 (0.8)	232 022 (3.9)	13 474 (0.8)	277 081 (4.5)	13 253 (0.9)	346 285 (5.5)
分居 Separated	3 140 (0.2)	31 259 (0.5)	3 087 (0.2)	29 858 (0.5)	2 537 (0.2)	35 581 (0.6)
總計 Total	1 813 605 (100.0)	5 993 732 (100.0)	1 735 425 (100.0)	6 184 335 (100.0)	1 482 004 (100.0)	6 285 243 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

**圖 4.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別劃分的已婚青年比例（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**  
**Chart 4.1 Proportion of married youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021**



## 出生地點及在港居住年期

4.4 青年人口中在中國內地／澳門／台灣出生的人士，其所佔的百分比由 2011 年的 21.7% 上升至 2021 年的 24.4%。同期，在其他地方出生的青年的比例亦由 2011 年的 4.0% 上升至 2021 年的 4.8%。  
(表 4.2)

4.5 在 2021 年，92.5% 的青年人口在港居住 7 年或以上。2011 年及 2016 年的百分比分別為 92.0% 及 91.5%。  
(表 4.2)

4.6 在 2021 年的青年人口中，70.8% 在本港出生，在中國內地／澳門／台灣、加拿大及美國出生的分別佔 24.4%、0.5% 及 0.4%。24.3% 在香港以外地方出生的青年在港居住年期是少於 7 年，其中包括 2.6% 是少於 1 年。  
(圖 4.2)

## Place of birth and duration of residence in Hong Kong

4.4 The proportion of youths who were born in the mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan rose from 21.7% in 2011 to 24.4% in 2021. Over the same period, the proportion of those born elsewhere also increased from 4.0% in 2011 to 4.8% in 2021. (Table 4.2)

4.5 In 2021, 92.5% of the youth population had resided in Hong Kong for 7 years or more. The proportions for 2011 and 2016 were 92.0% and 91.5% respectively. (Table 4.2)

4.6 Of the youth population in 2021, 70.8% of them were born in Hong Kong, 24.4% in the mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan, 0.5% in Canada and 0.4% in the United States of America. 24.3% of the youths born outside Hong Kong had resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years, including 2.6% with duration of residence in Hong Kong less than 1 year. (Chart 4.2)

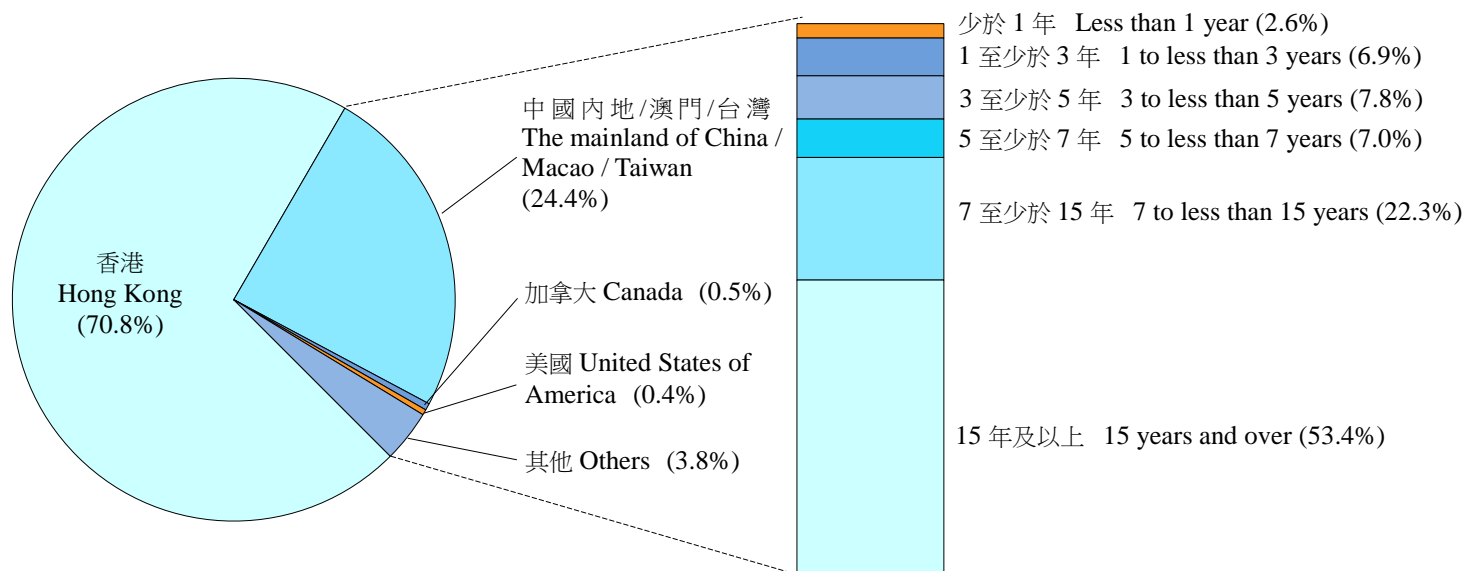
**表 4.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按在港居住年期及出生地點劃分的青年數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**

**Table 4.2 Youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by duration of residence in Hong Kong and place of birth, 2011, 2016 and 2021**

在港居住年期 (年) Duration of residence in Hong Kong (Year)	青年 Youths								全港人口 Whole population	
	出生地點 Place of birth									
	香港		中國內地／澳門／ 台灣		其他地方		總計			
	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 %
<b>2011</b>										
< 1	2 041	0.2	11 541	2.9	8 790	12.2	22 372	1.2	109 994	1.6
1 – <3	2 140	0.2	27 563	7.0	10 197	14.1	39 900	2.2	189 409	2.8
3 – <5	2 324	0.2	30 715	7.8	8 500	11.8	41 539	2.3	187 819	2.8
5 – <7	3 400	0.3	32 802	8.3	5 168	7.1	41 370	2.3	193 211	2.8
7 – <15	44 484	3.3	145 042	36.8	19 749	27.3	209 275	11.5	888 054	13.0
15+	1 293 125	96.0	146 098	37.1	19 926	27.5	1 459 149	80.5	5 248 805	77.0
總計 Total	1 347 514	100.0	393 761	100.0	72 330	100.0	1 813 605	100.0	6 817 292	100.0
<b>2016</b>										
< 1	705	0.1	17 012	4.0	10 772	13.8	28 489	1.6	119 945	1.7
1 – <3	1 260	0.1	26 560	6.3	11 269	14.4	39 089	2.3	200 452	2.9
3 – <5	1 277	0.1	30 465	7.2	8 849	11.3	40 591	2.3	207 114	3.0
5 – <7	1 730	0.1	31 788	7.5	6 613	8.5	40 131	2.3	213 116	3.0
7 – <15	19 137	1.5	118 148	28.0	15 673	20.1	152 958	8.8	777 589	11.1
15+	1 211 449	98.0	197 844	46.9	24 874	31.9	1 434 167	82.6	5 496 574	78.4
總計 Total	1 235 558	100.0	421 817	100.0	78 050	100.0	1 735 425	100.0	7 014 790	100.0
<b>2021</b>										
< 1	800	0.1	7 161	2.0	4 228	6.0	12 189	0.8	64 511	0.9
1 – <3	1 519	0.1	21 409	5.9	8 455	12.0	31 383	2.1	160 752	2.3
3 – <5	1 475	0.1	26 642	7.4	7 227	10.2	35 344	2.4	186 273	2.6
5 – <7	2 419	0.2	23 800	6.6	6 460	9.1	32 679	2.2	190 243	2.7
7 – <15	12 353	1.2	79 686	22.0	16 905	23.9	108 944	7.4	770 307	10.9
15+	1 030 435	98.2	203 632	56.2	27 398	38.8	1 261 465	85.1	5 720 995	80.7
總計 Total	1 049 001	100.0	362 330	100.0	70 673	100.0	1 482 004	100.0	7 093 081	100.0



**圖 4.2 2021 年按出生地點及在港居住年期劃分的青年百分比分布（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**  
**Chart 4.2 Percentage distribution of youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by place of birth and duration of residence in Hong Kong, 2021**



4.7 內地來港定居未足 7 年的青年可透過人口普查／中期人口統計中有關「出生地點」、「國籍」及「在港居住年期」的資料得以界定。在此，他們被界定為(i)其出生地點為內地，(ii)中國籍而其永久居留地是香港，(iii)居港少於 7 年，及(iv)年齡介乎 15 歲至 34 歲的人士。根據 2021 年人口普查的結果，內地來港定居未足 7 年的青年有 46 717 人，佔青年人口的 3.2%。（表 4.3）

4.7 Youths from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years can be identified through information on “Place of birth”, “Nationality” and “Duration of residence in Hong Kong” collected in the population censuses/by-censuses. Here, they are defined as persons (i) born in the Mainland; (ii) with Chinese nationality and place of domicile in Hong Kong; (iii) had stayed in Hong Kong for less than 7 years; and (iv) aged 15-34. Based on the results of the 2021 Population Census, there were 46 717 youths from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years, constituting 3.2% of the youth population. (Table 4.3)

**表 4.3 2021 年按性別、年齡組別及在港居住年期劃分內地來港定居未足 7 年的青年數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**

**Table 4.3 Youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years by sex, age group and duration of residence in Hong Kong, 2021**

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	內地來港定居未足 7 年的青年 Youths from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years 在港居住年期（年） Duration of residence in Hong Kong (Year)					青年人口 Youth population	內地來港定居未足 7 年的青年佔青年人口的比例（百分比） Proportion of youths from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years (%)
		<1	1 – <3	3 – <5	5 – <7	總計 Total		
數目（百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ） Number (%) <sup>(1)</sup>								
男 Male	15 – 19	89 (0.2)	1 172 (2.5)	1 258 (2.7)	1 250 (2.7)	3 769 (8.1)	134 882 (9.1)	2.8
	20 – 24	539 (1.2)	1 360 (2.9)	2 297 (4.9)	2 048 (4.4)	6 244 (13.4)	164 735 (11.1)	3.8
	25 – 29	242 (0.5)	731 (1.6)	1 015 (2.2)	674 (1.4)	2 662 (5.7)	214 462 (14.5)	1.2
	30 – 34	307 (0.7)	882 (1.9)	607 (1.3)	778 (1.7)	2 574 (5.5)	227 918 (15.4)	1.1
	小計 Sub-total	1 177 (2.5)	4 145 (8.9)	5 177 (11.1)	4 750 (10.2)	15 249 (32.6)	741 997 (50.1)	2.1
女 Female	15 – 19	202 (0.4)	1 175 (2.5)	2 150 (4.6)	1 587 (3.4)	5 114 (10.9)	130 014 (8.8)	3.9
	20 – 24	610 (1.3)	1 090 (2.3)	3 188 (6.8)	1 739 (3.7)	6 627 (14.2)	155 534 (10.5)	4.3
	25 – 29	439 (0.9)	1 696 (3.6)	1 872 (4.0)	2 223 (4.8)	6 230 (13.3)	213 751 (14.4)	2.9
	30 – 34	578 (1.2)	3 104 (6.6)	4 108 (8.8)	5 707 (12.2)	13 497 (28.9)	240 708 (16.2)	5.6
	小計 Sub-total	1 829 (3.9)	7 065 (15.1)	11 318 (24.2)	11 256 (24.1)	31 468 (67.4)	740 007 (49.9)	4.3
合計 Both Sexes	15 – 19	291 (0.6)	2 347 (5.0)	3 408 (7.3)	2 837 (6.1)	8 883 (19.0)	264 896 (17.9)	3.4
	20 – 24	1 149 (2.5)	2 450 (5.2)	5 485 (11.7)	3 787 (8.1)	12 871 (27.6)	320 269 (21.6)	4.0
	25 – 29	681 (1.5)	2 427 (5.2)	2 887 (6.2)	2 897 (6.2)	8 892 (19.0)	428 213 (28.9)	2.1
	30 – 34	885 (1.9)	3 986 (8.5)	4 715 (10.1)	6 485 (13.9)	16 071 (34.4)	468 626 (31.6)	3.4
	總計 Total	3 006 (6.4)	11 210 (24.0)	16 495 (35.3)	16 006 (34.3)	46 717 (100.0)	1 482 004 (100.0)	3.2

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在所有內地來港定居未足 7 年的青年中所佔的百分比。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total number of youths from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years.

## 國籍

4.8 在 2021 年，有 92.7% 的青年其國籍為中國，而永久居留地是香港。另外，有 2.6% 青年其國籍為中國，而永久居留地不是香港。（表 4.4）

4.9 值得注意的是，在過去 10 年間非中國籍青年人數由 2011 年的 69 002（3.8%）上升至 2021 年的 70 647（4.8%），儘管同期間青年人口下跌。與此同時，國籍為中國的青年比率由 2011 年的 96.2% 下跌至 2021 年的 95.2%。（表 4.4）

## Nationality

4.8 In 2021, 92.7% of the youths were of Chinese nationality with place of domicile being Hong Kong. Besides, 2.6% of the youths were of Chinese nationality but with place of domicile other than Hong Kong. (Table 4.4)

4.9 It was worth noting that over the past 10 years, the number of youths of non-Chinese nationality increased from 69 002 (3.8%) in 2011 to 70 647 (4.8%) in 2021, despite the decrease in the youth population in the same period. At the same time, the proportion of youths of Chinese nationality dropped from 96.2% in 2011 to 95.2% in 2021. (Table 4.4)

**表 4.4 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按國籍劃分的青年數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**  
**Table 4.4 Youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by nationality, 2011, 2016 and 2021**

國籍 Nationality	2011		2016		2021	
	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population
			數目（百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ） Number (% <sup>(1)</sup> )			
中國 Chinese						
永久居留地是香港 Place of domicile - Hong Kong	1 705 257 (94.0)	6 489 492 (95.2)	1 610 612 (92.8)	6 646 415 (94.7)	1 373 460 (92.7)	6 736 852 (95.0)
永久居留地不是香港 Place of domicile - other than Hong Kong	39 346 (2.2)	97 084 (1.4)	51 083 (2.9)	121 775 (1.7)	37 897 (2.6)	82 838 (1.2)
英國 British	8 945 (0.5)	33 695 (0.5)	9 223 (0.5)	35 061 (0.5)	8 816 (0.6)	37 243 (0.5)
尼泊爾 Nepalese	6 169 (0.3)	15 659 (0.2)	8 216 (0.5)	22 261 (0.3)	8 315 (0.6)	26 622 (0.4)
印度 Indian	7 799 (0.4)	23 351 (0.3)	9 064 (0.5)	25 910 (0.4)	8 302 (0.6)	29 044 (0.4)
巴基斯坦 Pakistani	5 426 (0.3)	17 212 (0.3)	5 159 (0.3)	15 234 (0.2)	7 051 (0.5)	18 115 (0.3)
菲律賓 Filipino	4 530 (0.2)	17 558 (0.3)	4 861 (0.3)	20 345 (0.3)	5 855 (0.4)	26 254 (0.4)
加拿大 Canadian	6 227 (0.3)	12 800 (0.2)	5 680 (0.3)	10 697 (0.2)	4 429 (0.3)	10 076 (0.1)
美國 American	6 244 (0.3)	16 725 (0.2)	5 169 (0.3)	14 749 (0.2)	3 907 (0.3)	14 043 (0.2)
澳洲 Australian	4 652 (0.3)	15 949 (0.2)	4 570 (0.3)	14 669 (0.2)	2 988 (0.2)	11 773 (0.2)
法國 French	1 715 (0.1)	4 789 (0.1)	2 821 (0.2)	8 038 (0.1)	2 208 (0.1)	9 190 (0.1)
馬來西亞 Malaysian	1 462 (0.1)	6 349 (0.1)	1 851 (0.1)	8 814 (0.1)	2 134 (0.1)	10 318 (0.1)
其他 Others	15 833 (0.9)	66 629 (1.0)	17 116 (1.0)	70 822 (1.0)	16 642 (1.1)	80 713 (1.1)
總計 Total	1 813 605 (100.0)	6 817 292 (100.0)	1 735 425 (100.0)	7 014 790 (100.0)	1 482 004 (100.0)	7 093 081 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

## 種族

4.10 在 2021 年，青年人口的種族結構與全港人口的相若。在 2021 年，青年人口中 94.9% 為華人，這百分比較 2011 年的 96.9% 稍低。雖然整體青年人口在過去 10 年間下跌，但非華裔青年人數則由 2011 年的 55 371 人（3.1%）上升至 2021 年的 75 483 人（5.1%）。非華裔青年中以南亞裔人士（包括印度人、巴基斯坦人、尼泊爾人、孟加拉人及斯里蘭卡人）居多，2021 年有 29 603 人，佔整體青年人口的 2.0%。（表 4.5）

## 慣用交談語言

4.11 廣州話是青年人口在家中最慣用的交談語言。在 2021 年，90.0% 的青年報稱廣州話為他們在家中最慣用的交談語言。這比例略低於 5 歲及以上全港人口的相應比例（90.6%）。（表 4.6）

4.12 能說普通話及英語（不論是作為慣用交談語言或是其他交談語言）的青年人口比例，在過去 10 年均有所增加。2011 年的青年當中分別只有 65.7% 及 68.5% 報稱能說普通話及英語，有關比例在 2021 年已分別上升至 69.8% 及 80.4%。而能說普通話及英語的青年比例亦較 5 歲及以上全港人口為高（其比例分別為 56.5% 及 57.7%）。（表 4.6）

## Ethnicity

4.10 The ethnic composition of the youth population was similar to that of the whole population in 2021. 94.9% of youths were Chinese in 2021, which was slightly lower than the corresponding percentage of 96.9% in 2011. Although the overall youth population decreased in the past 10 years, the population of non-Chinese youths increased from 55 371 (3.1%) in 2011 to 75 483 (5.1%) in 2021. The largest non-Chinese ethnic group was South Asian (including Indian, Pakistani, Nepalese, Bangladeshi and Sri Lankan), with a population of 29 603 in 2021, constituting 2.0% of the overall youth population. (Table 4.5)

## Usual spoken language

4.11 Among the youth population, Cantonese was the language most usually spoken at home, with 90.0% of the youths reporting as such in 2021. This proportion was slightly lower than the corresponding proportion for the whole population aged 5 and over (90.6%). (Table 4.6)

4.12 The ability to speak Putonghua and English among the youth population, either as the usual spoken language or as another spoken language, had increased over the past 10 years. The proportions of youths who could speak Putonghua and English were 69.8% and 80.4% respectively in 2021, up from 65.7% and 68.5% respectively in 2011. The proportions of youths who could speak Putonghua and English were also higher than the corresponding proportions for the whole population aged 5 and over, which were 56.5% and 57.7% respectively. (Table 4.6)

**表 4.5 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按種族劃分的青年數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**  
**Table 4.5 Youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by ethnicity, 2011, 2016 and 2021**

種族 Ethnicity	2011		2016		2021	
	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population
			數目 (百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ) Number (% <sup>(1)</sup> )			
華人 Chinese	1 758 234 (96.9)	6 620 270 (97.1)	1 663 851 (95.9)	6 751 197 (96.2)	1 406 521 (94.9)	6 791 737 (95.8)
南亞裔人士 <sup>(2)</sup> South Asian <sup>(2)</sup>	21 292 (1.2)	62 389 (0.9)	27 445 (1.6)	79 976 (1.1)	29 603 (2.0)	96 493 (1.4)
其中： Of which:						
印度人 Indian	8 751 (0.5)	26 408 (0.4)	11 041 (0.6)	32 935 (0.5)	10 681 (0.7)	38 547 (0.5)
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	6 269 (0.3)	16 198 (0.2)	8 891 (0.5)	25 044 (0.4)	9 187 (0.6)	29 540 (0.4)
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	5 773 (0.3)	17 983 (0.3)	6 183 (0.4)	18 094 (0.3)	8 908 (0.6)	24 338 (0.3)
其他南亞裔人士 <sup>(3)</sup> Other South Asian <sup>(3)</sup>	499 (0.0)	1 800 (0.0)	1 330 (0.1)	3 903 (0.1)	827 (0.1)	4 068 (0.1)
白人 White	13 533 (0.7)	55 226 (0.8)	14 630 (0.8)	58 209 (0.8)	12 660 (0.9)	61 582 (0.9)
菲律賓人 Filipino	3 801 (0.2)	15 489 (0.2)	5 089 (0.3)	20 527 (0.3)	5 727 (0.4)	26 157 (0.4)
韓國人 Korean	1 230 (0.1)	5 191 (0.1)	1 878 (0.1)	6 296 (0.1)	2 347 (0.2)	8 700 (0.1)
日本人 Japanese	2 101 (0.1)	12 580 (0.2)	1 947 (0.1)	9 976 (0.1)	1 430 (0.1)	10 291 (0.1)
其他亞洲人 Other Asian	4 130 (0.2)	16 456 (0.2)	4 686 (0.3)	24 072 (0.3)	5 427 (0.4)	30 392 (0.4)
其他 <sup>(4)</sup> Others <sup>(4)</sup>	9 284 (0.5)	29 691 (0.4)	15 899 (0.9)	64 537 (0.9)	18 289 (1.2)	67 729 (1.0)
總計 Total	1 813 605 (100.0)	6 817 292 (100.0)	1 735 425 (100.0)	7 014 790 (100.0)	1 482 004 (100.0)	7 093 081 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

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

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

(3) 「其他南亞裔人士」包括「孟加拉人」及「斯里蘭卡人」。

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

(4) 數字包括報稱有多過一個種族的人士。

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

**表 4.6 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年青年<sup>(1)</sup>（不包括外籍家庭傭工）能說選定語言／方言的比例**  
**Table 4.6 Proportion of youths<sup>(1)</sup> (excluding foreign domestic helpers) able to speak selected languages/dialects, 2011, 2016 and 2021**

語言／方言 Language/ Dialect	青年比例（百分比） Proportion of youths (%)			5 歲及以上全港人口的比例（百分比） Proportion of the whole population aged 5 and over (%)		
	作為慣用交談 語言 As the usual spoken language	作為其他交談 語言／方言 As another spoken language /dialect	總計 Total	作為慣用交談 語言 As the usual spoken language	作為其他交談 語言／方言 As another spoken language /dialect	總計 Total
<b>2011</b>						
廣州話 Cantonese	92.6	4.9	97.5	91.5	5.9	97.4
普通話 Putonghua	1.5	64.2	65.7	1.4	48.1	49.5
其他中國方言 <sup>(2)</sup> Other Chinese dialects <sup>(2)</sup>	2.6	9.6	12.2	4.2	13.4	17.5
英語 English	1.9	66.7	68.5	1.8	43.4	45.1
其他 <sup>(2)</sup> Others <sup>(2)</sup>	1.4	6.0	7.2	1.2	4.2	5.3
<b>2016</b>						
廣州話 Cantonese	91.1	5.1	96.2	91.4	5.3	96.7
普通話 Putonghua	2.4	62.5	64.9	1.9	48.8	50.6
其他中國方言 <sup>(2)</sup> Other Chinese dialects <sup>(2)</sup>	2.3	10.3	12.5	3.3	13.3	16.5
英語 English	2.3	73.2	75.6	2.0	49.8	51.9
其他 <sup>(2)</sup> Others <sup>(2)</sup>	1.9	8.4	9.7	1.4	5.1	6.2
<b>2021</b>						
廣州話 Cantonese	90.0	5.3	95.3	90.6	5.4	96.0
普通話 Putonghua	3.0	66.8	69.8	2.3	54.1	56.5
其他中國方言 <sup>(2)</sup> Other Chinese dialects <sup>(2)</sup>	2.1	9.8	11.7	3.0	11.3	14.1
英語 English	2.8	77.7	80.4	2.4	55.3	57.7
其他 <sup>(2)</sup> Others <sup>(2)</sup>	2.1	11.2	12.7	1.6	5.8	7.1

註釋：(1) 數字不包括失去語言能力的人士。

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

Notes: (1) Figures exclude mute persons.

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

## 閱讀／書寫語言的能力

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

4.14 在 2021 年，有 97.3% 的青年表示能閱讀中文，其次是英文（95.6%）、日本語（4.9%）、韓國語（2.0%）及法語（1.6%）。書寫能力與閱讀能力有密切關係，因此能書寫以上語言的青年人口比例分布與能閱讀的相似。（表 4.7）

4.15 在 2021 年，比較 5 歲及以上全港人口能閱讀／書寫英文的比例（分別約 70%），青年能閱讀／書寫英文的比例（分別超過 90%）明顯較高。（表 4.7）

4.16 此外，2021 年有 60.2% 青年報稱擁有「兩文三語」能力（即能同時閱讀及書寫中文和英文，並能說廣州話、普通話和英語），明顯高於 5 歲及以上全港人口的相應比例（39.4%）。

## Ability to read/write languages

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

4.14 In 2021, 97.3% of the youth population reported that they were able to read Chinese, followed by English (95.6%), Japanese (4.9%), Korean (2.0%) and French (1.6%). The ability to write is closely related to the ability to read. This explains why the distributions of proportion of the youth population being able to read and write the above languages were similar to each other. (Table 4.7)

4.15 In 2021, compared with the proportion of the whole population aged 5 and over who were able to read/write English (about 70% respectively), the proportion of the youth population who were able to read/write English (over 90% respectively) was notably higher. (Table 4.7)

4.16 In addition, in 2021, 60.2% of the youth population reported as being “biliterate and trilingual” (having the ability to read and write both Chinese and English, as well as speak Cantonese, Putonghua and English), significantly higher than that of the whole population aged 5 and over (39.4%).

**表 4.7 2016 年及 2021 年青年（不包括外籍家庭傭工）能閱讀及書寫語言的比例**  
**Table 4.7 Proportion of youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) able to read/write languages, 2016 and 2021**

語言 Language	青年比例（百分比） Proportion of youths (%)		5 歲及以上全港人口的比例（百分比） Proportion of the whole population aged 5 and over (%)	
	能閱讀語言 Ability to read language	能書寫語言 Ability to write language	能閱讀語言 Ability to read language	能書寫語言 Ability to write language
2016				
中文 Chinese	96.8	95.8	93.5	91.2
英文 English	92.9	91.2	67.5	65.3
日本語 Japanese	4.3	3.5	2.0	1.7
韓國語 Korean	1.7	1.4	0.6	0.5
法語 French	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.7
其他 Others	3.8	3.5	3.0	2.7
2021				
中文 Chinese	97.3	96.3	94.2	91.8
英文 English	95.6	92.9	70.0	67.1
日本語 Japanese	4.9	4.1	2.1	1.7
韓國語 Korean	2.0	1.7	0.7	0.6
法語 French	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.8
其他 Others	5.4	4.9	3.8	3.4



## 5. 教育特徵

## 5. Educational Characteristics

### 就學情況

5.1 青年人口的就學情況愈趨普遍，這反映由於專上學院提供更多教育機會，讓更多青年人繼續進修而沒有投入勞工市場尋找工作。按年齡組別分析，2021 年青年就學比率在所有年齡組別均高於 2011 年相應的比率，其中以 19 歲至 24 歲及 17 歲至 18 歲年齡組別的升幅最為顯著。19 歲至 24 歲的就學比率由 2011 年的 45.1% 增至 2021 年的 51.3%，升幅達 6.2 個百分點。而 17 歲至 18 歲的年齡組別的相應比率，則在同期間由 86.0% 增至 91.3%，升幅達 5.3 個百分點。（表 5.1）

5.2 按年齡及性別作進一步分析，在 2021 年，青年女性在各年齡組別的就學比率，較同年齡組別的男性為高。（表 5.1）

**表 5.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的青年就學比率<sup>(1)</sup>（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**

**Table 5.1 School attendance rate<sup>(1)</sup> of youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by age group and sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021**

年齡組別 Age group	青年就學比率（百分比） School attendance rate of youths (%)								
	2011			2016			2021		
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes
15 – 16	95.9	97.7	96.7	97.4	97.9	97.6	97.9	98.3	98.1
17 – 18	84.5	87.7	86.0	88.3	90.3	89.3	90.6	92.0	91.3
19 – 24	43.8	46.4	45.1	46.0	49.8	47.9	50.6	52.1	51.3
25 – 29	4.2	3.5	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.2	6.2	6.7	6.4
30 – 34	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.9	1.8
合計 Overall	31.7	30.6	31.1	30.0	29.2	29.6	29.1	28.7	28.9

註釋：(1) 在有關年齡及性別組別中，就讀全日制院校的人數佔該年齡及性別組別人數的百分比。

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

## 教育程度

5.3 隨着青年人口的教育機會增加，他們的教育程度亦大有改善。曾就讀專上教育程度課程的青年所佔的比例由 2011 年的 46.5% 顯著上升至 2021 年的 62.0%。另一方面，於 2011 年至 2021 年期間，小學程度及以下的青年所佔的比例只有少於 1.5%，而只曾就讀中學程度課程的比例則由 2011 年的 52.2% 下跌至 2021 年的 37.3%。（表 5.2）

5.4 在 2021 年，651 449 名青年曾修讀學位課程，其佔青年人口的比例由 2011 年的 30.0% 大幅上升至 2021 年的 44.0%。同期間，曾修讀副學位課程的青年比例亦有所上升。（表 5.2）

## Educational attainment

5.3 The greater opportunities for education available to the youth population improved markedly their level of educational attainment. The proportion of youths having attended post-secondary education increased substantially from 46.5% in 2011 to 62.0% in 2021. On the other hand, the proportion of youths with primary education level and below was less than 1.5% throughout 2011 to 2021 and the proportion of those having attended secondary education dropped from 52.2% in 2011 to 37.3% in 2021. (Table 5.2)

5.4 In 2021, there were 651 449 youths who had attended education in degree course. The proportion to the youth population increased substantially from 30.0% in 2011 to 44.0% in 2021. There was also an increase in the proportion of youths who had attended education in sub-degree course over the same period. (Table 5.2)

**表 5.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的青年數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**

**Table 5.2 Youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by educational attainment (highest level attended), 2011, 2016 and 2021**

教育程度 Educational attainment	青年 Youths	2011	青年 Youths	2016	青年 Youths	2021
		15 歲及以上 全港人口		15 歲及以上 全港人口		15 歲及以上 全港人口
		Whole population aged 15 and over		Whole population aged 15 and over		Whole population aged 15 and over
數目（百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ） Number (% <sup>(1)</sup> )						
小學及以下 Primary and below						
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / Pre-primary	2 518 (0.1)	390 923 (6.5)	329 (0.0)	350 953 (5.7)	455 (0.0)	295 048 (4.7)
小學 Primary	20 886 (1.2)	1 001 655 (16.7)	11 577 (0.7)	921 327 (14.9)	9 249 (0.6)	890 171 (14.2)
小計 Sub-total	23 404 (1.3)	1 392 578 (23.2)	11 906 (0.7)	1 272 280 (20.6)	9 704 (0.7)	1 185 219 (18.9)
中學 Secondary						
初中 Lower secondary	210 924 (11.6)	1 056 479 (17.6)	149 671 (8.6)	1 043 270 (16.9)	113 779 (7.7)	1 054 112 (16.8)
高中 Upper secondary	735 172 (40.5)	1 882 275 (31.4)	587 344 (33.8)	1 815 089 (29.3)	439 486 (29.7)	1 831 678 (29.1)
小計 Sub-total	946 096 (52.2)	2 938 754 (49.0)	737 015 (42.5)	2 858 359 (46.2)	553 265 (37.3)	2 885 790 (45.9)
專上教育 Post-secondary						
文憑／證書課程 Diploma/Certificate	138 222 (7.6)	297 464 (5.0)	152 655 (8.8)	354 617 (5.7)	105 275 (7.1)	358 858 (5.7)
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	161 939 (8.9)	261 965 (4.4)	164 716 (9.5)	293 841 (4.8)	162 311 (11.0)	325 870 (5.2)
學位課程 Degree course	543 944 (30.0)	1 102 971 (18.4)	669 133 (38.6)	1 405 238 (22.7)	651 449 (44.0)	1 529 506 (24.3)
小計 Sub-total	844 105 (46.5)	1 662 400 (27.7)	986 504 (56.8)	2 053 696 (33.2)	919 035 (62.0)	2 214 234 (35.2)
總計 Total	1 813 605 (100.0)	5 993 732 (100.0)	1 735 425 (100.0)	6 184 335 (100.0)	1 482 004 (100.0)	6 285 243 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

## 攻讀形式

## Mode of study

5.5 在 2021 年，曾受專上教育的 919 035 名青年當中，正在就讀全日制課程的青年有 226 374 人，佔 24.6%。這數字較 2011 年的 234 346 人為低，減少了 7 972 人，下跌 3.4%。（表 5.3）

5.5 Among the 919 035 youths having attended post-secondary education in 2021, 226 374 or 24.6% were studying full-time. This was lower than the corresponding figure of 234 346 in 2011 by 7 972, or a decrease of 3.4%. (Table 5.3)

**表 5.3 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按是否在學劃分的曾受專上教育的青年數目<sup>(1)</sup>（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**

**Table 5.3 Youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) with post-secondary education<sup>(1)</sup> by whether studying, 2011, 2016 and 2021**

是否在學 Whether studying	2011		2016		2021	
	青年 Youths	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over	青年 Youths	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over	青年 Youths	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over
			數目（百分比 <sup>(2)</sup> ） Number (% <sup>(2)</sup> )			
正在就讀 Studying						
全日制 Full-time	234 346 (27.8)	240 529 (14.5)	270 184 (27.4)	279 867 (13.6)	226 374 (24.6)	237 501 (10.7)
部分時間制及遙距課程 Part-time and distance learning course	97 309 (11.5)	151 061 (9.1)	72 364 (7.3)	122 099 (5.9)	55 422 (6.0)	104 109 (4.7)
已完成課程／中途退學 Completed / withdrew from the course	512 450 (60.7)	1 270 810 (76.4)	643 956 (65.3)	1 651 730 (80.4)	637 239 (69.3)	1 872 624 (84.6)
總計 Total	844 105 (100.0)	1 662 400 (100.0)	986 504 (100.0)	2 053 696 (100.0)	919 035 (100.0)	2 214 234 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 數字指教育程度（最高就讀程度）為「專上教育」的人士。  
(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes : (1) Figures refer to persons with educational attainment (highest level attended) as "Post-secondary education".  
(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

## 修讀科目

5.6 曾受專上教育的青年在過去 10 年所修讀的科目有所轉變。在 2021 年以「商科課程」為最普遍的科目，每 1 000 個曾受專上教育的青年中便有 288 人修讀這科目。而「文學及社會科學」及「建築及營造工程」分別佔第 2 及第 3 位。而 2011 年最普遍的科目則為「商科課程」、「文學及社會科學」及「電腦課程」。（表 5.4）

5.7 修讀「商科課程」的曾受專上教育青年的比例在過去 10 年減少約 5 個百分點，由 2011 年的 33.5% 下降至 2021 年的 28.8%。相反地，修讀「文學及社會科學」的比例則由 2011 年的 17.2% 上升至 2021 年的 19.5%。（表 5.4）

## Field of education

5.6 There were some changes in the field of education for youths having attended post-secondary education over the past 10 years. The most common field of education in 2021 was “Business and commercial studies”, with 288 out of 1 000 youths having attended post-secondary education educated in this field. “Arts and social science” and “Architecture and construction engineering” were the second and third common fields of education. The most common fields of education in 2011 were “Business and commercial studies”, “Arts and social science” and “Computer studies”. (Table 5.4)

5.7 The proportion of youths having attended post-secondary education in “Business and commercial studies” decreased by about 5 percentage points in the past 10 years, from 33.5% in 2011 to 28.8% in 2021. On the contrary, that for “Arts and social science” increased from 17.2% in 2011 to 19.5% in 2021. (Table 5.4)

**表 5.4 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按修讀科目劃分的曾受專上教育的青年數目<sup>(1)</sup>（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**

**Table 5.4 Youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) with post-secondary education<sup>(1)</sup> by field of education, 2011, 2016 and 2021**

修讀科目 Field of education	2011		2016		2021	
	青年 Youths	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over	青年 Youths	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over	青年 Youths	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over
			數目（百分比 <sup>(2)</sup> ） Number (% <sup>(2)</sup> )			
商科課程 Business and commercial studies	282 754 (33.5)	547 470 (32.9)	314 364 (31.9)	673 150 (32.8)	264 350 (28.8)	713 097 (32.2)
文學及社會科學 Arts and social science	145 500 (17.2)	278 066 (16.7)	189 415 (19.2)	354 597 (17.3)	178 915 (19.5)	380 939 (17.2)
建築及營造工程 Architecture and construction engineering	64 984 (7.7)	128 811 (7.7)	81 165 (8.2)	166 266 (8.1)	77 726 (8.5)	180 284 (8.1)
機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering	61 168 (7.2)	143 400 (8.6)	71 352 (7.2)	173 585 (8.5)	69 294 (7.5)	194 311 (8.8)
醫療衛生課程 Medical and health related studies	41 857 (5.0)	97 970 (5.9)	54 776 (5.6)	113 106 (5.5)	69 027 (7.5)	138 711 (6.3)
電腦課程 Computer studies	70 656 (8.4)	123 948 (7.5)	70 032 (7.1)	147 992 (7.2)	64 218 (7.0)	162 471 (7.3)
純科學 Pure science	44 700 (5.3)	88 676 (5.3)	65 070 (6.6)	129 457 (6.3)	59 006 (6.4)	135 787 (6.1)
教育 Education	29 432 (3.5)	79 110 (4.8)	35 915 (3.6)	98 745 (4.8)	33 898 (3.7)	102 959 (4.6)
紡織、設計及其他工業技術 Textile, design and other industrial technology	16 744 (2.0)	33 440 (2.0)	11 819 (1.2)	30 480 (1.5)	10 883 (1.2)	33 239 (1.5)
其他科目 Other fields	86 310 (10.2)	141 509 (8.5)	92 596 (9.4)	166 318 (8.1)	91 718 (10.0)	172 436 (7.8)
總計 Total	844 105 (100.0)	1 662 400 (100.0)	986 504 (100.0)	2 053 696 (100.0)	919 035 (100.0)	2 214 234 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 數字指教育程度（最高就讀程度）為「專上教育」的人士。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes : (1) Figures refer to persons with educational attainment (highest level attended) as "Post-secondary education".

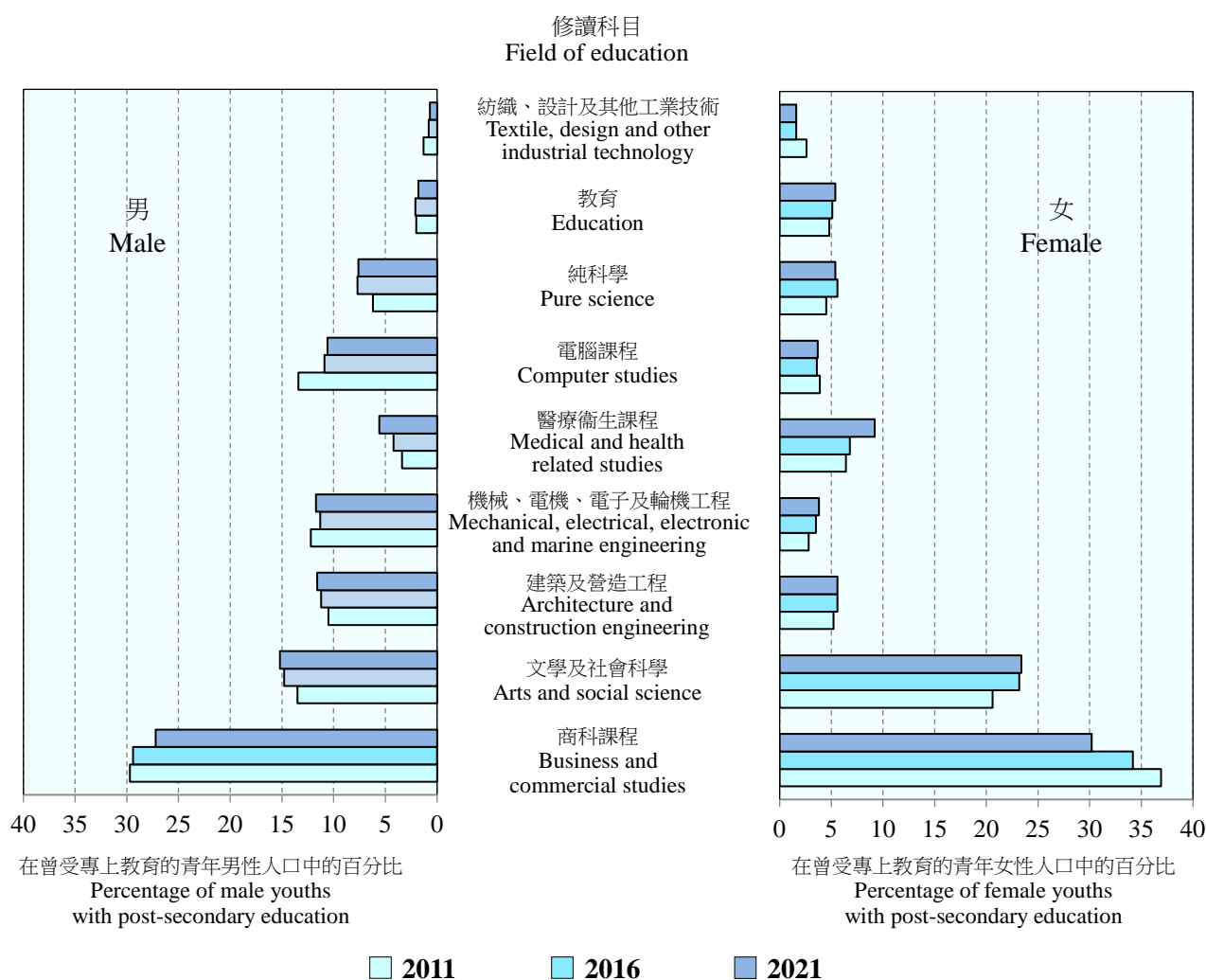
(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

5.8 在 2021 年，個別課程的兩性青年比例有明顯不同。青年男性修讀「機械、電機、電子及輪機工程」、「電腦課程」及「建築及營造工程」的比例明顯高於青年女性。在「文學及社會科學」、「醫療衛生課程」及「教育」則出現相反情況。（圖 5.1）

5.8 In 2021, there were apparent sex differentials of youths in the field of education. The proportions of male youths having been educated in the fields “Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering”, “Computer studies” and “Architecture and construction engineering” were much higher than those of their female counterparts. The opposite was observed in the fields “Arts and social science”, “Medical and health related studies” and “Education”. (Chart 5.1)

**圖 5.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及修讀科目劃分的曾受專上教育的青年百分比分布<sup>(1)</sup>（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**

**Chart 5.1 Percentage distribution of youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) with post-secondary education<sup>(1)</sup> by sex and field of education, 2011, 2016 and 2021**



註釋：(1) 數字指教育程度（最高就讀程度）為「專上教育」的人士。

Note: (1) Figures refer to persons with educational attainment (highest level attended) as “Post-secondary education”.

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## 6. 經濟特徵

## 6. Economic Characteristics

### 勞動人口

6.1 過去 10 年間，在勞動人口中的青年減少 157 710 人（或 13.5%），由 2011 年的 1 164 727 人減至 2021 年的 1 007 017 人。按性別分析，2021 年男性青年勞動人口較 2011 年減少 72 474 人（或 12.2%）；同樣地，女性青年勞動人口在同期也減少 85 236 人（或 15.0%）。（表 6.1）

### Labour force

6.1 During the past 10 years, youths in the labour force decreased by 157 710 (or 13.5%) from 1 164 727 in 2011 to 1 007 017 in 2021. Analysed by sex, the number of male youths in the labour force in 2021 was 72 474 (or 12.2%) less than that in 2011. Similarly, there was a decrease of 85 236 (or 15.0%) in the number of female youths in the labour force over the same period. (Table 6.1)

**表 6.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別劃分的在勞動人口中的青年（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**  
**Table 6.1 Youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) 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 Labour force	非勞動人口 Non labour force	勞動人口 Labour force	非勞動人口 Non labour force
	數目（百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ） Number (% <sup>(1)</sup> )					
青年 Youths						
男 Male	596 155 (66.7)	297 395 (33.3)	598 976 (70.0)	257 309 (30.0)	523 681 (70.6)	218 316 (29.4)
女 Female	568 572 (61.8)	351 483 (38.2)	550 348 (62.6)	328 792 (37.4)	483 336 (65.3)	256 671 (34.7)
合計 Both sexes	1 164 727 (64.2)	648 878 (35.8)	1 149 324 (66.2)	586 101 (33.8)	1 007 017 (67.9)	474 987 (32.1)
15 歲及以上全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over						
男 Male	1 925 161 (67.0)	949 129 (33.0)	2 012 987 (68.4)	930 200 (31.6)	1 946 866 (65.7)	1 017 239 (34.3)
女 Female	1 547 962 (49.6)	1 571 480 (50.4)	1 620 016 (50.0)	1 621 132 (50.0)	1 676 720 (50.5)	1 644 418 (49.5)
合計 Both sexes	3 473 123 (57.9)	2 520 609 (42.1)	3 633 003 (58.7)	2 551 332 (41.3)	3 623 586 (57.7)	2 661 657 (42.3)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

## 勞動人口參與率

6.2 在過去 10 年，青年的勞動人口參與率由 2011 年的 64.2% 上升至 2021 年的 67.9%。這主要由於在 2021 年的青年當中，較年長的青年（25 歲至 29 歲及 30 歲至 34 歲年齡組別）的比例較 2011 年高，而較年長青年的勞動人口參與率一般較年輕的青年為高。（表 6.2）

**表 6.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別劃分的青年勞動人口參與率（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**

**Table 6.2 Labour force participation rate of youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021**

		勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rate (%)		
性別	Sex	2011	2016	2021
青年 Youths				
男	Male	66.7	70.0	70.6
女	Female	61.8	62.6	65.3
合計	Both sexes	64.2	66.2	67.9
15 歲及以上全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over				
男	Male	67.0	68.4	65.7
女	Female	49.6	50.0	50.5
合計	Both sexes	57.9	58.7	57.7

6.3 在 2021 年的青年中，20 歲至 24 歲、25 歲至 29 歲及 30 歲至 34 歲青年的勞動人口參與率分別為 61.3%、88.8% 及 85.6%，遠較 15 歲至 19 歲青年的 11.3% 為高，亦較全港 15 歲及以上人口的勞動人口參與率的 57.7% 為高。（圖 6.1 及表 6.2）

6.4 在 2021 年，不論男性青年或女性青年，青年的勞動人口參與率隨着年齡逐漸上升，較年長的女性青年除外。這反映青年在不同年歲有所不同，較年輕的青年多仍在求學而較年長的則較多投入勞動市場。而較年長的女性青年而言，勞動人口參與率則由 27 歲起隨着年齡下降，這主要與結婚及生育有關。（圖 6.1）

## Labour force participation rate

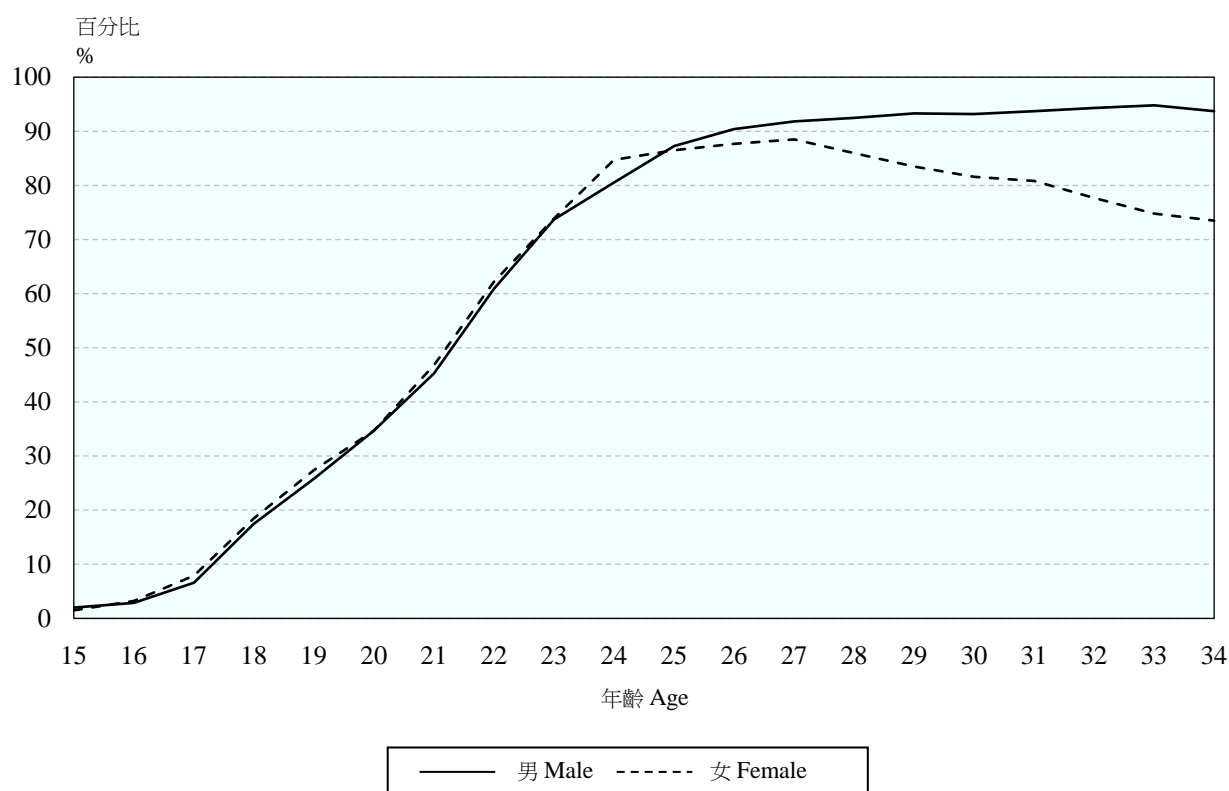
6.2 Over the past 10 years, the labour force participation rate of youths increased from 64.2% in 2011 to 67.9% in 2021. This is mainly because the proportion of the older youths (the age groups of 25-29 and 30-34) to the youth population in 2021 was higher than that in 2011, and the labour force participation rate of the older youths was generally higher than that of the younger youths. (Table 6.2)

6.3 Among the youths in 2021, the labour force participation rate of those aged 20-24, aged 25-29 and aged 30-34 were 61.3%, 88.8% and 85.6% respectively, much higher than that of 11.3% for those aged 15-19 and also higher than that of 57.7% for the whole population aged 15 and over. (Chart 6.1 and Table 6.2)

6.4 In 2021, the labour force participation rate for youth increased gradually with age, except for the older female youths. This reflects the difference across the ages of youths, with the younger youths being engaged in education and the older youths being more likely to have entered the labour market. As for the older female youths, the labour force participation rate decreased with age from the age of 27, mainly related to marriage and child birth. (Chart 6.1)

圖 6.1 2021 年按性別及年齡劃分的青年勞動人口參與率（不包括外籍家庭傭工）

Chart 6.1 Labour force participation rate of youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex and age, 2021



性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	勞動人口參與率 Labour force participation rate
男 Male	15 – 19	10.9%
	20 – 24	60.4%
	25 – 29	91.1%
	30 – 34	93.9%
女 Female	15 – 19	11.7%
	20 – 24	62.2%
	25 – 29	86.4%
	30 – 34	77.6%
合計 Both sexes	15 – 19	11.3%
	20 – 24	61.3%
	25 – 29	88.8%
	30 – 34	85.6%

## 青年工作人口

## Working youths

## 經濟活動身分

## Economic activity status

6.5 在 2021 年的青年工作人口中，青年僱員佔 94.7%（全港工作人口中僱員佔 89.3%）。而僱主、自營作業者及無酬家庭從業員只佔很低比例，分別為 0.8%、4.4% 及 0.2%。這與 2011 年及 2016 年的情況相若，大部分的青年工作人口都是僱員（其比例在 2011 年及 2016 年分別為 94.7% 及 94.2%）。（表 6.3）

6.5 Among the working youths in 2021, 94.7% of them were employees (as compared with 89.3% of employees in the whole working population). The proportions of employers, self-employed and unpaid family workers were very low at 0.8%, 4.4% and 0.2% respectively. Similar observations were noted in 2011 and 2016, in which a significant proportion of the working youths were employees (94.7% and 94.2% for 2011 and 2016 respectively). (Table 6.3)

**表 6.3 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按經濟活動身分劃分的青年工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**

**Table 6.3 Working youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by economic activity status, 2011, 2016 and 2021**

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	2011		2016		2021	
	青年 工作人口 Working youths	全港 工作人口 Whole working population	青年 工作人口 Working youths	全港 工作人口 Whole working population	青年 工作人口 Working youths	全港 工作人口 Whole working population
	數目（百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ） Number (% <sup>(1)</sup> )					
僱員 <sup>(2)</sup> Employees <sup>(2)</sup>	1 025 868 (94.7)	2 895 127 (87.9)	999 010 (94.2)	3 010 888 (87.7)	866 162 (94.7)	3 000 212 (89.3)
僱主 Employers	18 869 (1.7)	169 273 (5.1)	13 500 (1.3)	135 511 (3.9)	7 278 (0.8)	103 010 (3.1)
自營作業者 Self-employed	35 792 (3.3)	214 165 (6.5)	44 722 (4.2)	272 708 (7.9)	39 980 (4.4)	248 114 (7.4)
無酬家庭從業員 Unpaid family workers	3 214 (0.3)	14 932 (0.5)	2 935 (0.3)	15 710 (0.5)	1 598 (0.2)	9 970 (0.3)
總計 Total	1 083 743 (100.0)	3 293 497 (100.0)	1 060 167 (100.0)	3 434 817 (100.0)	915 018 (100.0)	3 361 306 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

(2) 數字包括外發工。

(2) Figures include outworkers.

## 教育程度

## Educational attainment

6.6 青年工作人口的教育程度持續上升。曾就讀專上教育程度課程的青年工作人口的比例由 2011 年的 55.4% 大幅上升至 2021 年 72.0%，其中曾修讀學位課程的比例由 2011 年的 37.2% 上升至 2021 年的 51.5%。（表 6.4）

6.6 The level of educational attainment of working youths improved continuously. The proportion of working youths having attended post-secondary education increased substantially from 55.4% in 2011 to 72.0% in 2021. In particular, the proportion of working youths who had attended degree courses increased from 37.2% in 2011 to 51.5% in 2021. (Table 6.4)

**表 6.4 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的青年工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**

**Table 6.4 Working youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by educational attainment (highest level attended), 2011, 2016 and 2021**

教育程度 Educational attainment	2011		2016		2021	
	青年 工作人口 Working youths	全港 工作人口 Whole working population	青年 工作人口 Working youths	全港 工作人口 Whole working population	青年 工作人口 Working youths	全港 工作人口 Whole working population
			數目（百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ） Number (% <sup>(1)</sup> )			
中學及以下 Secondary and below	483 738 (44.6)	2 077 052 (63.1)	376 478 (35.5)	1 964 685 (57.2)	256 447 (28.0)	1 777 008 (52.9)
專上教育 Post-secondary						
文憑／證書課程 Diploma/Certificate	96 489 (8.9)	203 244 (6.2)	113 265 (10.7)	252 683 (7.4)	79 890 (8.7)	238 317 (7.1)
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	100 630 (9.3)	174 528 (5.3)	100 549 (9.5)	187 200 (5.5)	107 004 (11.7)	214 149 (6.4)
學位課程 Degree course	402 886 (37.2)	838 673 (25.5)	469 875 (44.3)	1 030 249 (30.0)	471 677 (51.5)	1 131 832 (33.7)
小計 Sub-total	600 005 (55.4)	1 216 445 (36.9)	683 689 (64.5)	1 470 132 (42.8)	658 571 (72.0)	1 584 298 (47.1)
總計 Total	1 083 743 (100.0)	3 293 497 (100.0)	1 060 167 (100.0)	3 434 817 (100.0)	915 018 (100.0)	3 361 306 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

## 職業

6.7 在 2021 年，輔助專業人員是最多青年工作人口從事的職業，其比例為 27.5%，遠高於全港工作人口的相應比例（20.8%）。隨着教育程度上升，青年工作人口中從事三類較高技術職業（即經理、專業人員以及輔助專業人員）的比例亦由 2016 年的 44.5% 顯著上升至 2021 年的 50.4%。同時，從事文書支援人員及服務及銷售人員的青年工作人口比例則明顯下跌。（表 6.5）

## Occupation

6.7 In 2021, most of the working youths were engaged as associate professionals. The proportion of working youths engaged as associate professionals was 27.5%, which was substantially higher than that for the total working population (20.8%). In line with the improvement in their level of educational attainment, the proportion of working youths engaged in the three higher-skilled occupational groups, viz. managers, professionals and associate professionals, increased significantly from 44.5% in 2016 to 50.4% in 2021. Meanwhile, the proportion of working youths engaged as clerical support workers and service and sales workers decreased notably. (Table 6.5)

**表 6.5 2016 年及 2021 年按職業<sup>(1)</sup>劃分的青年工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**  
**Table 6.5 Working youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by occupation<sup>(1)</sup>, 2016 and 2021**

職業 Occupation	2016		2021	
	青年 工作人口 Working youths	全港 工作人口 Whole working population	青年 工作人口 Working youths	全港 工作人口 Whole working population
	數目（百分比 <sup>(2)</sup> ） Number (%)			
經理 Managers	68 459 (6.5)	387 236 (11.3)	56 655 (6.2)	356 320 (10.6)
專業人員 Professionals	161 688 (15.3)	366 906 (10.7)	152 915 (16.7)	412 999 (12.3)
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	241 928 (22.8)	683 419 (19.9)	251 406 (27.5)	698 462 (20.8)
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	223 420 (21.1)	532 864 (15.5)	164 215 (17.9)	502 599 (15.0)
服務及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	251 710 (23.7)	727 386 (21.2)	181 389 (19.8)	668 826 (19.9)
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	43 837 (4.1)	209 480 (6.1)	45 244 (4.9)	208 755 (6.2)
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	16 416 (1.5)	163 908 (4.8)	15 737 (1.7)	157 713 (4.7)
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	51 837 (4.9)	359 573 (10.5)	46 786 (5.1)	348 897 (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	872 (0.1)	4 045 (0.1)	671 (0.1)	6 735 (0.2)
總計 Total	1 060 167 (100.0)	3 434 817 (100.0)	915 018 (100.0)	3 361 306 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 2016 年及 2021 年的數字是根據 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) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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 in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

## 行業

6.8 在 2021 年的青年工作人口中，「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」是最多人從事的行業，佔 24.2%。其次兩個最多青年從事的行業是「地產、專業及商用服務業」及「進出口、批發及零售業」，分別各佔 15.4%。與 2016 年比較，2021 年從事「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」的青年工作人口比例顯著增加，而從事「進出口、批發及零售業」的相應比例則明顯下跌。

（表 6.6）

6.9 相對而言，2021 年青年工作人口從事「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」的比例較全港工作人口為高，兩者的數字分別為 24.2% 及 19.4%。另一方面，只有 6.2% 的青年工作人口是從事「運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業」，這比例低於全港工作人口的 9.0%。（表 6.6）

## Industry

6.8 In 2021, “Public administration, education, human health and social work activities” was the largest sector in terms of employment among the working youths, accounting for 24.2% of them. “Real estate, professional and business services” and “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades” were the next two largest sectors, each accounting for 15.4% of the working youths respectively. Compared with 2016, there was a significant increase in the proportion of the working youths employed in the “Public administration, education, human health and social work activities” sector in 2021. Meanwhile, the corresponding proportion for the “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades” sector decreased notably. (Table 6.6)

6.9 Relatively speaking, in 2021, there was a higher proportion of the working youths in the “Public administration, education, human health and social work activities” sector (24.2%), as compared with that for the whole working population (19.4%). On the other hand, the proportion of the working youths engaged in the “Transportation, storage, postal and courier services” sector (6.2%) was lower than that for the whole working population (9.0%). (Table 6.6)

**表 6.6 2016 年及 2021 年按行業<sup>(1)</sup>劃分的青年工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**  
**Table 6.6 Working youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by industry<sup>(1)</sup>, 2016 and 2021**

行業 Industry	2016		2021	
	青年 工作人口 Working youths	全港 工作人口 Whole working population	青年 工作人口 Working youths	全港 工作人口 Whole working population
	數目（百分比 <sup>(2)</sup> ） Number (% <sup>(2)</sup> )			
製造業 Manufacturing	28 566 (2.7)	142 445 (4.1)	18 582 (2.0)	114 977 (3.4)
建造業 Construction	74 723 (7.0)	319 877 (9.3)	76 032 (8.3)	317 036 (9.4)
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	225 639 (21.3)	710 628 (20.7)	140 545 (15.4)	571 502 (17.0)
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	79 935 (7.5)	331 088 (9.6)	56 421 (6.2)	302 501 (9.0)
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	102 593 (9.7)	306 998 (8.9)	77 219 (8.4)	258 451 (7.7)
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	56 237 (5.3)	136 003 (4.0)	50 807 (5.6)	131 719 (3.9)
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	95 980 (9.1)	245 141 (7.1)	92 776 (10.1)	279 336 (8.3)
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	153 802 (14.5)	536 661 (15.6)	141 338 (15.4)	580 643 (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	200 908 (19.0)	567 097 (16.5)	221 658 (24.2)	650 572 (19.4)
雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	37 402 (3.5)	117 138 (3.4)	34 658 (3.8)	131 646 (3.9)
其他 <sup>(3)</sup> Others <sup>(3)</sup>	4 382 (0.4)	21 741 (0.6)	4 982 (0.5)	22 923 (0.7)
總計 Total	1 060 167 (100.0)	3 434 817 (100.0)	915 018 (100.0)	3 361 306 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 統計表內的數字是以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」為藍本的行業分類而編製。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(3) 「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。

Notes : (1) Figures in this table are compiled based on the industry classification modeled on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0.

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

(3) "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

## Monthly income from main employment

6.10 青年工作人口的每月主要職業收入在 2021 年的中位數為 18,500 元，較 2011 年的 11,000 元為高。同期間，每月主要職業收入達 30,000 元及以上的青年工作人口的比例由 2011 年的 9.1% 上升至 2021 年的 22.5%。（表 6.7）

6.10 The median monthly income from main employment of the working youths in 2021 was \$18,500, higher than the \$11,000 in 2011. Over the same period, the proportion of the working youths with monthly income from main employment being greater than or equal to \$30,000 increased from 9.1% in 2011 to 22.5% in 2021. (Table 6.7)

**表 6.7 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按每月主要職業收入及性別劃分的青年工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）<sup>(1)</sup>**

**Table 6.7 Working youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers)<sup>(1)</sup> by monthly income from main employment and sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021**

每月主要職業收入（港元） Monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	青年工作人口 Working youths						全港工作人口 Whole working population	
	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Both sexes		數目 Number	百分比 %
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %		
2011								
< 2,000	12 906	2.3	15 571	2.9	28 477	2.6	61 935	1.9
2,000 – 3,999	19 117	3.5	23 175	4.4	42 292	3.9	110 714	3.4
4,000 – 5,999	22 774	4.1	21 047	4.0	43 821	4.1	159 539	4.9
6,000 – 7,999	54 075	9.8	52 943	10.0	107 018	9.9	362 962	11.1
8,000 – 9,999	93 800	17.0	89 479	16.9	183 279	17.0	454 218	13.9
10,000 – 14,999	157 082	28.5	144 796	27.3	301 878	27.9	754 368	23.0
15,000 – 19,999	74 408	13.5	72 882	13.7	147 290	13.6	411 534	12.6
20,000 – 24,999	44 118	8.0	43 105	8.1	87 223	8.1	284 518	8.7
25,000 – 29,999	19 322	3.5	21 192	4.0	40 514	3.7	141 632	4.3
30,000 – 39,999	25 089	4.6	25 759	4.9	50 848	4.7	216 243	6.6
40,000 – 59,999	15 335	2.8	13 322	2.5	28 657	2.7	173 003	5.3
≥ 60,000	12 221	2.2	70 11	1.3	19 232	1.8	147 899	4.5
總計 Total	550 247	100.0	530 282	100.0	1 080 529	100.0	3 278 565	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	11,000		11,000		11,000		12,000	

**表 6.7 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按每月主要職業收入及性別劃分的青年工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）<sup>(1)</sup>（續）**

**Table 6.7 Working youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers)<sup>(1)</sup> by monthly income from main employment and sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021 (cont'd)**

每月主要職業收入（港元） Monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	青年工作人口 Working youths						全港工作人口 Whole working population	
	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Both sexes		數目 Number	百分比 %
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %		
2016								
< 2,000	9 471	1.7	12 625	2.5	22 096	2.1	43 583	1.3
2,000 – 3,999	13 090	2.4	18 646	3.7	31 736	3.0	78 813	2.3
4,000 – 5,999	13 779	2.5	17 523	3.4	31 302	3.0	99 300	2.9
6,000 – 7,999	18 314	3.3	17 011	3.3	35 325	3.3	130 754	3.8
8,000 – 9,999	34 716	6.3	33 880	6.6	68 596	6.5	283 102	8.3
10,000 – 14,999	162 503	29.7	161 502	31.7	324 005	30.6	891 262	26.1
15,000 – 19,999	115 478	21.1	97 965	19.2	213 443	20.2	572 777	16.8
20,000 – 24,999	67 676	12.4	55 852	10.9	123 528	11.7	372 665	10.9
25,000 – 29,999	33 009	6.0	31 003	6.1	64 012	6.1	190 703	5.6
30,000 – 39,999	38 084	7.0	33 001	6.5	71 085	6.7	277 029	8.1
40,000 – 59,999	26 380	4.8	21 826	4.3	48 206	4.6	247 662	7.2
≥ 60,000	14 593	2.7	9 305	1.8	23 898	2.3	231 457	6.8
總計 Total	547 093	100.0	510 139	100.0	1 057 232	100.0	3 419 107	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	15,000		14,500		15,000		15,500	
2021								
< 2,000	7 641	1.6	10 096	2.3	17 737	1.9	48 573	1.4
2,000 – 3,999	8 670	1.8	11 387	2.6	20 057	2.2	60 914	1.8
4,000 – 5,999	9 562	2.0	12 928	2.9	22 490	2.5	89 676	2.7
6,000 – 7,999	9 083	1.9	10 721	2.4	19 804	2.2	90 303	2.7
8,000 – 9,999	12 640	2.7	11 022	2.5	23 662	2.6	130 756	3.9
10,000 – 14,999	83 832	17.9	83 654	18.8	167 486	18.3	656 970	19.6
15,000 – 19,999	110 732	23.6	104 690	23.6	215 422	23.6	615 948	18.4
20,000 – 24,999	82 925	17.7	67 552	15.2	150 477	16.5	480 976	14.4
25,000 – 29,999	38 378	8.2	31 969	7.2	70 347	7.7	217 676	6.5
30,000 – 39,999	51 043	10.9	49 323	11.1	100 366	11.0	339 746	10.1
40,000 – 59,999	33 012	7.0	32 444	7.3	65 456	7.2	307 113	9.2
≥ 60,000	21 734	4.6	18 382	4.1	40 116	4.4	312 685	9.3
總計 Total	469 252	100.0	444 168	100.0	913 420	100.0	3 351 336	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	19,000		18,000		18,500		19,500	

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

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

6.12 在 2021 年，青年工作人口及全港工作人口的每周通常工作時數的中位數為 44 小時，與 2016 年的數字相同。  
（表 6.8）

6.13 按性別分析，2021 年男性青年工作人口的每周通常工作時數的中位數（45 小時）高於女性青年（42 小時），而且每周通常工作 65 小時或以上的男性青年工作人口的比例（4.7%）亦高於女性青年（2.2%）。另一方面，較高比例的女性青年工作人口（9.3%）每周通常工作時數少於 18 小時，而男性青年的相應比例則為 7.0%。  
（表 6.8）

## Weekly usual hours of work

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

6.12 In 2021, the median weekly usual hours of work of working youths and the whole working population was 44, same as the corresponding figure in 2016. (Table 6.8)

6.13 Analysed by sex, the median weekly usual hours of work of the male working youths (45 hours) was higher than that of the female working youths (42 hours) in 2021. Besides, the proportion of the male working youths who usually worked 65 hours or more a week (4.7%) was also higher than that of their female counterparts (2.2%). On the other hand, there was a higher proportion of the female working youths (9.3%) usually worked less than 18 hours a week, as compared with the corresponding proportion of their male counterparts (7.0%). (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及性別劃分的青年工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**

**Table 6.8 Working youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by weekly usual hours of work of all employment and sex, 2016 and 2021**

工作時數 Hours of work	青年工作人口 Working youths						全港工作人口 Whole working population	
	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Both sexes		數目 Number	百分比 %
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %		
2016								
< 18	33 856	6.2	42 672	8.3	76 528	7.2	229 096	6.7
18 – 29	18 001	3.3	23 008	4.5	41 009	3.9	142 223	4.1
30 – 34	19 357	3.5	25 012	4.9	44 369	4.2	155 054	4.5
35 – 39	42 310	7.7	51 008	10.0	93 318	8.8	284 315	8.3
40 – 44	155 597	28.4	166 517	32.5	322 114	30.4	1 003 359	29.2
45 – 49	112 483	20.5	96 657	18.9	209 140	19.7	673 705	19.6
50 – 54	68 895	12.6	56 732	11.1	125 627	11.8	394 497	11.5
55 – 59	31 309	5.7	18 538	3.6	49 847	4.7	169 841	4.9
60 – 64	38 378	7.0	20 347	4.0	58 725	5.5	199 359	5.8
65 – 69	12 642	2.3	4 939	1.0	17 581	1.7	82 929	2.4
70 – 74	10 018	1.8	4 257	0.8	14 275	1.3	68 314	2.0
≥ 75	5 684	1.0	1 950	0.4	7 634	0.7	32 125	0.9
總計 Total	548 530	100.0	511 637	100.0	1 060 167	100.0	3 434 817	100.0
所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數 Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment								
	45		42		44		44	
2021								
< 18	32 978	7.0	41 525	9.3	74 503	8.1	253 555	7.5
18 – 29	20 969	4.5	23 005	5.2	43 974	4.8	190 601	5.7
30 – 34	14 955	3.2	14 049	3.2	29 004	3.2	128 506	3.8
35 – 39	24 554	5.2	31 119	7.0	55 673	6.1	195 184	5.8
40 – 44	141 110	30.0	164 323	36.9	305 433	33.4	1 013 892	30.2
45 – 49	103 007	21.9	87 334	19.6	190 341	20.8	705 272	21.0
50 – 54	59 668	12.7	43 376	9.7	103 044	11.3	396 598	11.8
55 – 59	15 445	3.3	13 101	2.9	28 546	3.1	104 941	3.1
60 – 64	35 018	7.5	17 267	3.9	52 285	5.7	210 287	6.3
65 – 69	5 043	1.1	2 674	0.6	7 717	0.8	46 397	1.4
70 – 74	11 378	2.4	4 103	0.9	15 481	1.7	78 155	2.3
≥ 75	5 780	1.2	3 237	0.7	9 017	1.0	37 918	1.1
總計 Total	469 905	100.0	445 113	100.0	915 018	100.0	3 361 306	100.0
所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數 Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment								
	45		42		44		44	

## 在非從事經濟活動人口中的青年

6.14 在 2021 年的青年人口中，474 987 名（32.1%）屬非從事經濟活動人口，佔全港非從事經濟活動人口的 13.7%。當中 75.9% 為學生、7.4% 為料理家務者及 6.2% 為無酬照顧者。（表 6.9）

6.15 在過去 10 年間，隨着青年人口下跌，在非從事經濟活動人口中的青年佔整體非從事經濟活動人口的比例有所減少。在 2011 年非從事經濟活動人口中 19.4% 為青年，有關比例在 2021 年降至 13.7%。學生在 2011 至 2021 年間仍是當中最大的組別。（表 6.9）

## Youths in the economically inactive population

6.14 Among the youth population in 2021, 474 987 of them (32.1%) belonged to the economically inactive population, constituting 13.7% of the whole economically inactive population. 75.9%, 7.4% and 6.2% of them were students, home-makers and unpaid carers respectively. (Table 6.9)

6.15 With the decline in the youth population, youths in the economically inactive population constituted a decreasing proportion of the whole economically inactive population during the past 10 years. While 19.4% of the economically inactive population were youths in 2011, the proportion went down to 13.7% in 2021. Students remained the largest group therein throughout the period of 2011-2021. (Table 6.9)

**表 6.9 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按經濟活動身分<sup>(1)</sup>劃分的在非從事經濟活動人口中的青年數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**

**Table 6.9 Youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) in the economically inactive population by economic activity status<sup>(1)</sup>, 2011, 2016 and 2021**

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	非從事經濟活動人口 Economically inactive population					
	2011		2016		2021	
	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population
			數目（百分比 <sup>(2)</sup> ） Number (% <sup>(2)</sup> )			
料理家務者 Home-makers	68 059 (10.5)	558 329 (16.7)	79 384 (13.5)	543 327 (16.1)	35 115 (7.4)	396 866 (11.4)
學生 Students	486 588 (75.0)	1 164 038 (34.8)	426 021 (72.7)	1 098 542 (32.5)	360 592 (75.9)	1 044 672 (30.1)
無酬照顧者 Unpaid carers	..	..	..	..	29 422 (6.2)	163 565 (4.7)
其他 Others	94 231 (14.5)	1 621 802 (48.5)	80 696 (13.8)	1 739 918 (51.4)	49 858 (10.5)	1 864 392 (53.7)
總計 Total	648 878 (100.0)	3 344 169 (100.0)	586 101 (100.0)	3 381 787 (100.0)	474 987 (100.0)	3 469 495 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 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，因此本統計表內的 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。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) 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. "Homemakers", "Students", "Retired persons" and "Others"). Therefore, caution should be taken when comparing figures for 2021 with those for 2011 and/or 2016 in this table.

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

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## 7. Household and Housing Characteristics

### Number of youths in domestic households

7.1 In 2021, 98.6% of youths were living in domestic households. There were 1 038 905 domestic households with one or more youths, constituting 38.8% of the total domestic households in the whole territory. Among them, 95.6% had either one or two youths. (Table 7.1)

7.2 The distribution of domestic households with youths by household size was quite different from that of all domestic households in Hong Kong. The household size of domestic households with youths was usually larger. In 2021, the average household size of domestic households with youths was 3.4, which was notably higher than that of 2.7 for all domestic households in Hong Kong. (Table 7.1)

**Table 7.1 Domestic households with youths by household size and number of youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers), 2021**

住戶人數 <sup>(1)</sup> Household size <sup>(1)</sup>	有青年居住的家庭住戶數目 Domestic households with youths 住戶中的青年人數（不包括外籍家庭傭工） Number of youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) in households							全港家庭住戶 Domestic households in the whole territory		
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	總計 Total	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
							數目			
							Number			
1	64 545	..	..	..	..	..	64 545	6.2	541 152	20.2
2	133 573	43 663	..	..	..	..	177 236	17.1	766 632	28.7
3	286 925	57 458	2 603	..	..	..	346 986	33.4	641 187	24.0
4	119 248	163 800	6 737	486	..	..	290 271	27.9	456 067	17.1
5	46 734	42 421	22 111	999	} 594	..	112 269	10.8	191 927	7.2
6+	17 785	17 249	8 371	3 490		113	47 598	4.6	77 196	2.9
總計 Total	668 810	324 591	39 822	4 975	594	113	1 038 905	100.0	2 674 161	100.0
家庭住戶平均人數 <sup>(1)</sup> Average domestic household size <sup>(1)</sup>										
							3.4		2.7	

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

## 居住情況

7.3 在 2021 年，72.6% 的青年只與父母同住（沒有與配偶或子女同住），14.7% 與配偶及／或子女同住（但並不與父母同住），2.5% 與配偶及／或子女同住並與父母同住，以及 4.4% 獨居。青年的居住情況分布與整體人口的分布有頗大差異。（表 7.2）

7.4 青年的居住情況在過去 10 年有輕微改變。青年仍普遍只與父母同住，其比例在 2011 年至 2021 年保持在 72% 至 73% 之間。另一方面，與配偶及／或子女同住（但並不與父母同住）的情況則有所減少，由 2011 年的 16.9% 下跌至 2021 年的 14.7%。（表 7.2）

## Living arrangements

7.3 In 2021, 72.6% of youths were living with parent(s) only (but not with spouse or child(ren)), 14.7% were living with spouse and/or child(ren) (but not with parent(s)), 2.5% were living with spouse and/or child(ren) and with parent(s), and 4.4% were living alone. The distribution of youths by living arrangements was quite different from that for the whole population. (Table 7.2)

7.4 There have been slight changes in the living arrangements of youths in the past 10 years. The largest proportion of youths were those living with their parent(s) only, and the proportion remained stable at 72% to 73% during 2011 to 2021. On the other hand, the proportion of those living with spouse and/or child(ren) (but not with parent(s)) dropped from 16.9% in 2011 to 14.7% in 2021. (Table 7.2)

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

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

居住情況 Living arrangements	2011		2016		2021	
	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population
			數目 <sup>(1)</sup> (百分比 <sup>(2)</sup> ) Number <sup>(1)</sup> (%)			
獨居 Living alone	62 613 (3.5)	402 584 (6.1)	58 321 (3.4)	457 652 (6.7)	64 545 (4.4)	538 915 (7.7)
只與父母同住 Living with parent(s) only	1 289 250 (72.2)	2 361 937 (35.6)	1 225 278 (72.3)	2 335 665 (34.4)	1 060 610 (72.6)	2 244 681 (32.3)
與配偶及／或子女同住 Living with spouse and/or child(ren)						
並與父母同住 And with parent(s)	43 048 (2.4)	181 612 (2.7)	43 349 (2.6)	185 786 (2.7)	36 113 (2.5)	200 597 (2.9)
並不與父母同住 And not with parent(s)	301 690 (16.9)	3 441 929 (51.9)	289 123 (17.1)	3 547 762 (52.2)	214 294 (14.7)	3 662 090 (52.6)
小計 Sub-total	344 738 (19.3)	3 623 541 (54.6)	332 472 (19.6)	3 733 548 (55.0)	250 407 (17.1)	3 862 687 (55.5)
其他 <sup>(3)</sup> Others <sup>(3)</sup>	88 549 (5.0)	249 323 (3.8)	78 906 (4.7)	265 494 (3.9)	85 470 (5.8)	310 091 (4.5)
總計 Total	1 785 150 (100.0)	6 637 385 (100.0)	1 694 977 (100.0)	6 792 359 (100.0)	1 461 032 (100.0)	6 956 374 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 數字不包括居於非家庭住戶及學生宿舍的人士。在 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年全港人口中分別有 179 907、222 431 及 136 707 人居於非家庭住戶及學生宿舍，其中 28 455、40 448 及 20 972 名是青年。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(3) 數字包括所有與父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住的青年數目。

Notes: (1) Figures exclude persons living in non-domestic households and student dormitories. There were 179 907, 222 431 and 136 707 persons living in non-domestic households and student dormitories in 2011, 2016 and 2021 respectively, of whom 28 445, 40 448 and 20 972 were youths.

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

(3) Figures include youths living with person(s) other than parent(s), spouse and child(ren).



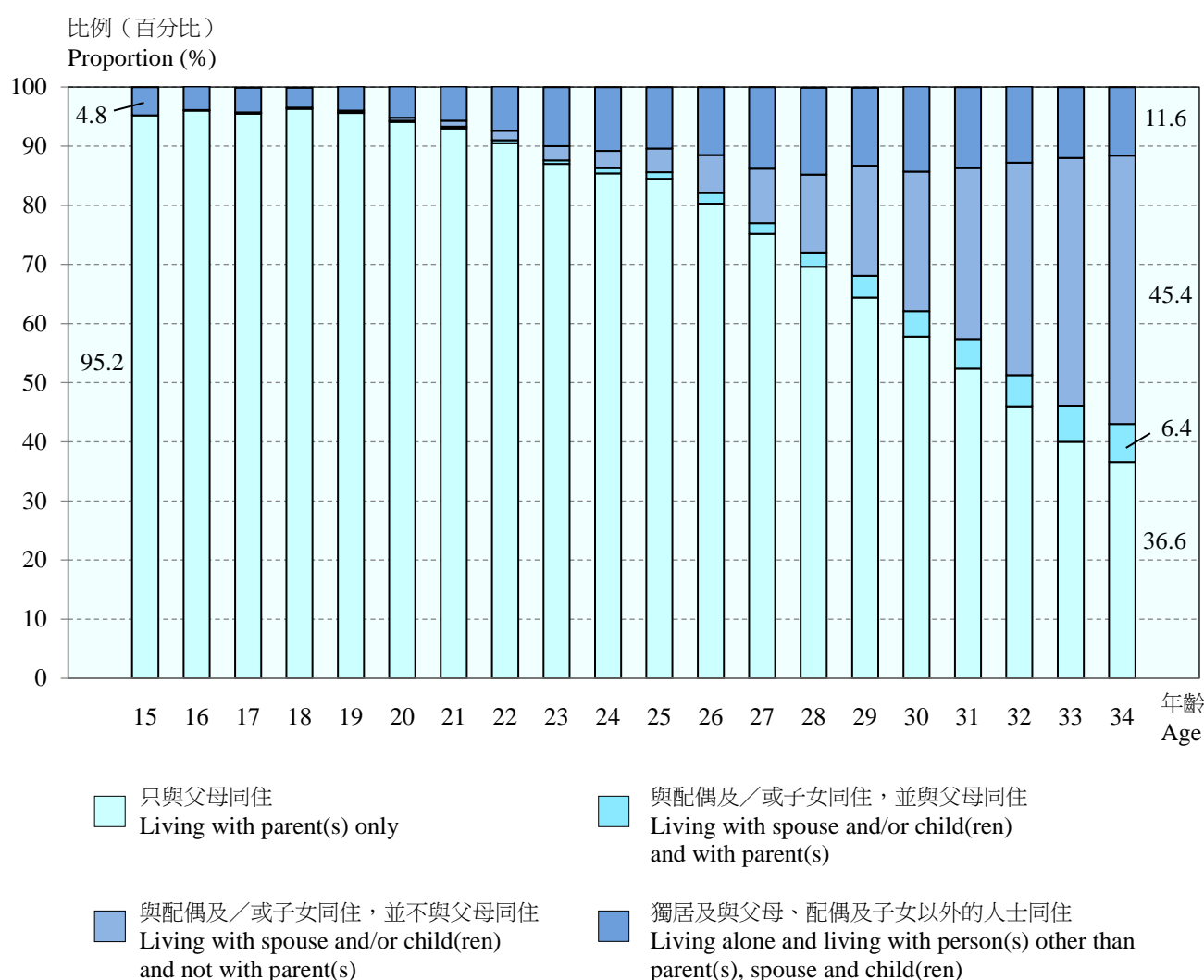
## 年齡及性別

## Age and sex

7.5 青年的居住情況與年齡有莫大關係。2021年只與父母同住的青年比例由15歲的95.2%顯著下降至34歲的36.6%。這個比例下跌的同時，與配偶及／或子女同住（不論是否與父母同住）的比例則有所增加，由17歲的0.3%上升至34歲的51.7%。（圖7.1）

7.5 There was a strong relationship between age and living arrangements of youths. In 2021, The proportion of youths living with their parent(s) only declined from 95.2% at age 15 to 36.6% at age 34. The fall in the proportion of youths living with parent(s) only was accompanied by an increase in the proportion of youths living with spouse and/or child(ren) (no matter with parent(s) or not) from 0.3% at age 17 to 51.7% at age 34. (Chart 7.1)

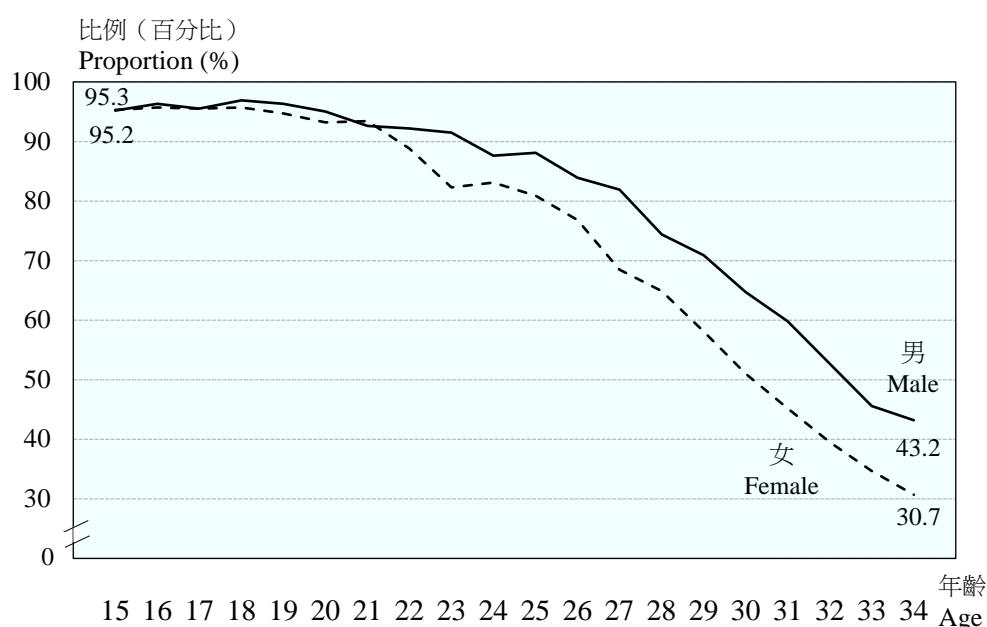
**圖 7.1 2021 年按居住情況及年齡劃分的居於家庭住戶的青年比例（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**  
**Chart 7.1 Proportion of youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in domestic households by living arrangements and age, 2021**



7.6 與青年女性比較，較高比例的青年男性只與父母同住。2021 年，77.0% 的青年男性只與父母同住，而青年女性的比例則為 68.2%。只與父母同住的 15 歲青年女性比例為 95.3%，而男性的相應比例為 95.2%。這比例隨著年齡增加而下跌，至 34 歲女性的 30.7% 及男性的 43.2%。青年女性的跌幅較青年男性為大。（圖 7.2）

7.6 Compared with female youths, there was a higher proportion of male youths living with their parent(s) only. In 2021, 77.0% of male youths were living with their parent(s) only, while the proportion for their female counterparts was 68.2%. At age 15, 95.3% of female youths and 95.2% of male youths were living with their parent(s) only. This proportion decreased as ages increased. It reached 30.7% for females and 43.2% for males at age 34. The drop was more significant for female youths than male youths. (Chart 7.2)

**圖 7.2 2021 年按性別及年齡劃分的只與父母同住青年比例（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**  
**Chart 7.2 Proportion of youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living with parent(s) only by sex and age, 2021**



性別 Sex	只與父母同住的 青年比例 Proportion of youths living with parent(s) only
男 Male	77.0%
女 Female	68.2%
合計 Both sexes	72.6%

## 婚姻狀況

7.7 青年的居住情況亦與其婚姻狀況有很大關係。2021 年，88.1% 的從未結婚青年只與父母同住，而 70.8% 已婚青年是與配偶及／或子女同住（並不與父母同住）。與配偶及／或子女並同時與父母同住的已婚青年比例只佔 11.0%，反映已婚青年在婚後傾向組織其家庭而不與父母同住。（表 7.3）

## Marital status

7.7 The living arrangements of youths is also highly associated with their marital status. Whereas 88.1% of the never married youths were living with their parent(s) only in 2021, 70.8% of the married youths were living with their spouse and/or child(ren) (but not with parent(s)). Only 11.0% of the married youths were living with their parents together with their spouse and/or child(ren), indicating that married youths tended to live apart from their parents after marriage to form their own families. (Table 7.3)

**表 7.3 2021 年按居住情況及婚姻狀況劃分的居於家庭住戶的青年數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**  
**Table 7.3 Youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in domestic households by living arrangements and marital status, 2021**

居住情況 Living arrangements	居於家庭住戶的青年數目 Youths living in domestic households				全港家庭 住戶人口 Whole population in domestic households
	婚姻狀況 Marital status			總計	
	從未結婚 Never married	已婚 Married	喪偶／ 離婚／分居		
			Widowed/ Divorced/ Separated		
			數目（百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ） Number (% <sup>(1)</sup> )		
獨居 Living alone	54 844 (4.8)	7 159 (2.4)	2 542 (15.5)	64 545 (4.4)	538 915 (7.7)
只與父母同住 Living with parent(s) only	1 012 755 (88.1)	41 190 (14.0)	6 665 (40.8)	1 060 610 (72.6)	2 244 681 (32.3)
與配偶及／或子女同住 Living with spouse and/or child(ren)					
並與父母同住 And with parent(s)	1 380 (0.1)	32 433 (11.0)	2 300 (14.1)	36 113 (2.5)	200 597 (2.9)
並不與父母同住 And not with parent(s)	1 543 (0.1)	208 847 (70.8)	3 904 (23.9)	214 294 (14.7)	3 662 090 (52.6)
小計 Sub-total	2 923 (0.3)	241 280 (81.8)	6 204 (37.9)	250 407 (17.1)	3 862 687 (55.5)
其他 <sup>(2)</sup> Others <sup>(2)</sup>	79 340 (6.9)	5 193 (1.8)	937 (5.7)	85 470 (5.8)	310 091 (4.5)
總計 Total	1 149 862 (100.0)	294 822 (100.0)	16 348 (100.0)	1 461 032 (100.0)	6 956 374 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

(2) 數字包括所有與父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住的青年數目。

(2) Figures include youths living with person(s) other than parent(s), spouse and child(ren).

## 經濟活動身分

7.8 青年工作人口不與父母同住的情況較青年非工作人口為普遍。在青年工作人口中，只與父母同住的比例為 67.3%，低於青年非工作人口的 81.4%。  
(表 7.4)

7.9 兩性青年非工作人口的居住情況存有明顯差異。在女性青年非工作人口中，只與父母同住的佔 72.6%，而男性青年非工作人口中的比例則為 90.9%。另一方面，女性青年非工作人口與配偶及／或子女同住（並不與父母同住）的比例則為 20.1%，而男性青年非工作人口相關比例只為 2.2%。  
(表 7.4)

## *Economic activity status*

7.8 Working youths were more likely to live apart from their parent(s) than non-working youths. 67.3% of the working youths were living with their parent(s) only, which was lower than that of 81.4% for non-working youths. (Table 7.4)

7.9 There were notable sex differentials in the living arrangements of non-working youths. Among the female non-working youths, 72.6% were living with their parent(s) only. The corresponding proportion for the male non-working youths was 90.9%. On the other hand, 20.1% of the female non-working youths were living with their spouse and/or child(ren) (but not with parent(s)). The corresponding proportion for the male non-working youths was 2.2% only. (Table 7.4)

**表 7.4 2021 年按居住情況、經濟活動身分及性別劃分的居於家庭住戶的青年數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**

**Table 7.4 Youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in domestic households by living arrangements, economic activity status and sex, 2021**

居住情況 Living arrangements	居於家庭住戶的青年 Youths living in domestic households									全港家庭 住戶人口 Whole population in domestic households
	經濟活動身分 Economic activity status									
	工作人口 Working population			非工作人口 Non-working population			總計 Total			
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	
	數目（百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ） Number (% <sup>(1)</sup> )									
獨居 Living alone	27 408 (5.9)	27 401 (6.2)	54 809 (6.0)	5 249 (2.0)	4 487 (1.6)	9 736 (1.8)	32 657 (4.5)	31 888 (4.4)	64 545 (4.4)	538 915 (7.7)
只與父母同住 Living with parent(s) only	323 256 (69.2)	288 768 (65.3)	612 024 (67.3)	239 179 (90.9)	209 407 (72.6)	448 586 (81.4)	562 435 (77.0)	498 175 (68.2)	1 060 610 (72.6)	2 244 681 (32.3)
與配偶及／或 子女同住 Living with spouse and/or child(ren)										
並與父母同住 And with parent(s)	21 754 (4.7)	7 556 (1.7)	29 310 (3.2)	2 302 (0.9)	4 501 (1.6)	6 803 (1.2)	24 056 (3.3)	12 057 (1.6)	36 113 (2.5)	200 597 (2.9)
並不與父母同住 And not with parent(s)	67 651 (14.5)	82 979 (18.8)	150 630 (16.6)	5 725 (2.2)	57 939 (20.1)	63 664 (11.5)	73 376 (10.0)	140 918 (19.3)	214 294 (14.7)	3 662 090 (52.6)
小計 Sub-total	89 405 (19.1)	90 535 (20.5)	179 940 (19.8)	8 027 (3.1)	62 440 (21.7)	70 467 (12.8)	97 432 (13.3)	152 975 (20.9)	250 407 (17.1)	3 862 687 (55.5)
其他 <sup>(2)</sup> Others <sup>(2)</sup>	27 074 (5.8)	35 819 (8.1)	62 893 (6.9)	10 590 (4.0)	11 987 (4.2)	22 577 (4.1)	37 664 (5.2)	47 806 (6.5)	85 470 (5.8)	310 091 (4.5)
總計 Total	467 143 (100.0)	442 523 (100.0)	909 666 (100.0)	263 045 (100.0)	288 321 (100.0)	551 366 (100.0)	730 188 (100.0)	730 844 (100.0)	1 461 032 (100.0)	6 956 374 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

(2) 數字包括所有與父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住的青年數目。

(2) Figures include youths living with person(s) other than parent(s), spouse and child(ren).

## 房屋

7.10 在 2021 年，34.4% 的青年居於公營租住房屋，而 50.0% 則居於私人永久性房屋。在整體人口中，相應的比例分別為 30.8% 及 51.7%。（表 7.5）

7.11 不論其居住情況，青年所居住的房屋類型均是以私人永久性房屋較普遍。獨居、只與父母同住及與配偶及／或子女同住（不論是否與父母同住）的青年，居住於私人永久性房屋的比例分別為 81.1%、42.2% 及 67.6%，而居住在公營租住房屋的相應比例分別只是 9.4%、40.8% 及 19.6%。（表 7.5）

## Housing

7.10 In 2021, 34.4% of youths were living in public rental housing, while 50.0% in private permanent housing. The corresponding proportions for the whole population were 30.8% and 51.7% respectively. (Table 7.5)

7.11 The most common type of housing for youths was private permanent housing no matter what their living arrangements were. For those youths living alone, living with parent(s) only and living with spouse and/or child(ren) (no matter living with parent(s) or not), the proportions residing in private permanent housing were 81.1%, 42.2% and 67.6% respectively. The corresponding proportions in public rental housing were only 9.4%, 40.8% and 19.6% respectively. (Table 7.5)

**表 7.5 2021 年按居住情況及房屋類型劃分的居於家庭住戶的青年數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**  
**Table 7.5 Youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) living in domestic households by living arrangements and type of housing, 2021**

房屋類型 <sup>(1)</sup> Type of housing <sup>(1)</sup>	居於家庭住戶的青年 Youths living in domestic households					全港家庭 住戶人口 Whole population in domestic households
	居住情況 Living arrangements					
	獨居 Living alone	只與 父母同住 Living with parent(s) only	與配偶及／ 或子女同住 <sup>(2)</sup> Living with spouse and/or child(ren) <sup>(2)</sup>	其他 <sup>(3)</sup> Others <sup>(3)</sup>	總計 Total	
	數目（百分比 <sup>(4)</sup> ） Number (% <sup>(4)</sup> )					
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	6 099 (9.4)	432 422 (40.8)	49 176 (19.6)	14 902 (17.4)	502 599 (34.4)	2 143 667 (30.8)
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	3 765 (5.8)	171 380 (16.2)	27 708 (11.1)	6 755 (7.9)	209 608 (14.3)	1 127 505 (16.2)
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	52 360 (81.1)	447 237 (42.2)	169 365 (67.6)	62 225 (72.8)	731 187 (50.0)	3 598 652 (51.7)
非住宅用房屋及臨時房屋 Non-domestic housing and temporary housing	2 321 (3.6)	9 571 (0.9)	4 158 (1.7)	1 588 (1.9)	17 638 (1.2)	86 550 (1.2)
總計 Total	64 545 (100.0)	1 060 610 (100.0)	250 407 (100.0)	85 470 (100.0)	1 461 032 (100.0)	6 956 374 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 所包括的房屋類型詳情請參閱「詞彙釋義」。

(2) 數字包括所有與配偶及／或子女同住而不論是否與父母同住的青年數目。

(3) 數字包括所有與父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住的青年數目。

(4) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) Please see "Definition of Terms" for the detailed coverage of the type of housing.

(2) Figures include youths living with spouse and/or child(ren), no matter living with parent(s) or not.

(3) Figures include youths living with person(s) other than parent(s), spouse and child(ren).

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

## 居所樓面面積

7.12 2021 年，有青年居住的家庭住戶中，44.8% 的居所樓面面積為 40 至少於 70 平方米。其次為 20 至少於 40 平方米（40.7%）、70 至少於 100 平方米（5.8%）及 100 至少於 160 平方米（2.6%）。有青年居住的家庭住戶的居所樓面面積中位數為 41 平方米，稍高於全港家庭住戶的 40 平方米。（表 7.6）

## Floor area of accommodation

7.12 In 2021, 44.8% of the domestic households with youths were living in units with floor area of accommodation of 40-<70 square metres. This was followed by units with floor area of accommodation of 20-<40 square metres (40.7%), 70-<100 square metres (5.8%), and 100-<160 square metres or above (2.6%). The median floor area of accommodation of domestic households with youths was 41 square metres, slightly higher than that of all domestic households at 40 square metres. (Table 7.6)

**表 7.6 2016 年及 2021 年按居所樓面面積<sup>(1)</sup>劃分的有青年居住的家庭住戶<sup>(2)</sup>數目**  
**Table 7.6 Domestic households with youths<sup>(2)</sup> by floor area of accommodation<sup>(1)</sup>, 2016 and 2021**

樓面面積（平方米） Floor area (square metres)	2016		2021	
	有青年居住的家庭住戶 Domestic households with youths	全港家庭住戶 Domestic households in the whole territory 數目（百分比 <sup>(3)</sup> ） Number (% <sup>(3)</sup> )	有青年居住的家庭住戶 Domestic households with youths	全港家庭住戶 Domestic households in the whole territory 數目（百分比 <sup>(3)</sup> ） Number (% <sup>(3)</sup> )
< 7	3 707 (0.3)	12 554 (0.5)	4 230 (0.4)	12 651 (0.5)
7 - < 13	33 694 (3.0)	80 095 (3.2)	25 443 (2.4)	77 410 (2.9)
13 - < 20	19 643 (1.7)	110 934 (4.4)	22 029 (2.1)	134 547 (5.0)
20 - < 40	459 546 (40.4)	990 937 (39.5)	422 891 (40.7)	1 028 857 (38.5)
40 - < 70	515 392 (45.3)	1 071 400 (42.7)	465 159 (44.8)	1 168 077 (43.7)
70 - < 100	64 857 (5.7)	145 211 (5.8)	59 925 (5.8)	152 149 (5.7)
100 - < 160	28 680 (2.5)	66 824 (2.7)	27 069 (2.6)	69 162 (2.6)
≥ 160	13 350 (1.2)	30 479 (1.2)	11 881 (1.1)	29 299 (1.1)
總計 Total	1 138 869 (100.0)	2 508 434 (100.0)	1 038 627 (100.0)	2 672 152 (100.0)
居所樓面面積中位數（平方米） Median floor area of accommodation (square metres)	41	40	41	40

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。  
 (3) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

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## 8. 地區特徵

## 8. Geographical Characteristics

### 地區分布

8.1 在 2021 年，55.8% 的青年居於新界，而居於九龍及香港島的分別佔 30.0% 及 14.2%。在整體人口中，居於新界、九龍及香港島的相應比例分別為 54.1%、30.3% 及 15.6%。

(表 8.1 及表 8.2)

### Geographical distribution

8.1 In 2021, 55.8% of youths resided in the New Territories, while 30.0% and 14.2% in Kowloon and on Hong Kong Island respectively. The corresponding proportions of the whole population living in the New Territories, in Kowloon and on Hong Kong Island were 54.1%, 30.3% and 15.6% respectively.

(Table 8.1 and Table 8.2)

**表 8.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按區議會分區劃分的青年數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）<sup>(1)</sup>**  
**Table 8.1 Youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers)<sup>(1)</sup> by District Council district, 2011, 2016 and 2021**

區議會分區	District Council district	2011		青年 Youths 2016		2021	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
香港島	Hong Kong Island						
中西區	Central and Western	60 226	3.3	56 162	3.2	46 603	3.1
灣仔 <sup>(2)</sup>	Wan Chai <sup>(2)</sup>	32 807	1.8	37 205	2.1	28 169	1.9
東區 <sup>(2)</sup>	Eastern <sup>(2)</sup>	134 719	7.4	123 210	7.1	90 622	6.1
南區	Southern	66 685	3.7	57 726	3.3	44 368	3.0
小計	Sub-total	294 437	16.2	274 303	15.8	209 762	14.2
九龍	Kowloon						
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	74 421	4.1	85 007	4.9	63 793	4.3
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	91 620	5.1	98 924	5.7	87 088	5.9
九龍城	Kowloon City	88 343	4.9	99 640	5.7	76 362	5.2
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	103 138	5.7	101 541	5.9	80 892	5.5
觀塘	Kwun Tong	152 489	8.4	156 534	9.0	136 634	9.2
小計	Sub-total	510 011	28.1	541 646	31.2	444 769	30.0
新界	New Territories						
葵青	Kwai Tsing	134 143	7.4	128 014	7.4	101 398	6.8
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	71 579	3.9	77 248	4.5	61 677	4.2
屯門	Tuen Mun	142 673	7.9	117 471	6.8	103 237	7.0
元朗	Yuen Long	166 008	9.2	152 067	8.8	152 922	10.3
北區	North	87 344	4.8	75 281	4.3	67 771	4.6
大埔	Tai Po	86 299	4.8	69 597	4.0	63 754	4.3
沙田	Sha Tin	170 368	9.4	151 319	8.7	132 940	9.0
西貢	Sai Kung	114 435	6.3	110 037	6.3	101 979	6.9
離島	Islands	36 123	2.0	38 246	2.2	41 495	2.8
小計	Sub-total	1 008 972	55.6	919 280	53.0	827 173	55.8
陸上總計	Land total	1 813 420	100.0	1 735 229	100.0	1 481 704	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字不包括現居於船艇上的人士。

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

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

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

8.2 新界是最多青年居住的地區，所佔比例由 2011 年的 55.6% 輕微上升至 2021 年的 55.8%。青年居住在九龍的比例由 28.1% 上升至 30.0%，而在香港島居住的比例則由 16.2% 下降至 14.2%。

（表 8.1）

8.3 在 2021 年，在 18 個區議會分區當中，元朗區的青年數目最多（10.3%），其次是觀塘區（9.2%）及沙田區（9.0%）。另一方面，灣仔區的青年數目則最少（1.9%）。（表 8.1）

8.4 新界青年比例為 21.6%，較九龍的 20.7% 及香港島的 19.0% 為高。按青年與該區人口總數的比例作比較，元朗區在眾區議會分區中排列首位（23.7%），而東區則排列最後（18.1%）。

（表 8.2 及圖 8.1）

8.5 值得注意的是大約半數（50.6%）的青年人口是居於新市鎮。住在新市鎮的青年佔所有新市鎮人口的 21.8%，較全港的數字 20.9% 為高。在新市鎮中，天水圍新市鎮的青年比例最高，達 27.6%；其次是東涌新市鎮（25.9%）、粉嶺／上水／古洞新市鎮（23.1%）及元朗新市鎮（22.5%）。（表 8.2）

8.2 The New Territories had the largest share of the youth population and the proportion slightly increased from 55.6% in 2011 to 55.8% in 2021. The proportion of youths living in Kowloon increased from 28.1% to 30.0% whereas the proportion of youths living on Hong Kong Island declined from 16.2% to 14.2%. (Table 8.1)

8.3 In 2021, among the 18 District Council districts, the Yuen Long district had the largest proportion of youths (10.3%), followed by the Kwun Tong district (9.2%) and the Sha Tin district (9.0%). On the other hand, the Wan Chai district had the smallest number of youths (1.9%). (Table 8.1)

8.4 The proportion of youths was 21.6% in the New Territories, which was higher than that for Kowloon of 20.7% and that for Hong Kong Island of 19.0%. Among the District Council districts, the Yuen Long district ranked first in terms of the relative proportion of its population being youths (23.7%), while the Eastern district ranked last (18.1%). (Table 8.2 and Chart 8.1)

8.5 It is worth noting that about half (50.6%) of the youth population were living in the new towns. The proportion of youths to the total population in all new towns was 21.8%, which was higher than the territory-wide figure of 20.9%. Among the new towns, Tin Shui Wai New Town had the highest proportion of its population being youths (27.6%). This was followed by Tung Chung New Town (25.9%), Fanling / Sheung Shui / Kwu Tung New Town (23.1%) and Yuen Long New Town (22.5%). (Table 8.2)

**表 8.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按新市鎮劃分的青年數目及青年比例（不包括外籍家庭傭工）<sup>(1)</sup>**

**Table 8.2 Number and proportion of youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers)<sup>(1)</sup> by new town, 2011, 2016 and 2021**

	2011			2016			2021		
	青年	總人口	青年比例 (百分比)	青年	總人口	青年比例 (百分比)	青年	總人口	青年比例 (百分比)
	Youths	Total population	Proportion of youths (%)	Youths	Total population	Proportion of youths (%)	Youths	Total population	Proportion of youths (%)
	數目 (百分比 <sup>(2)</sup> ) Number (% <sup>(2)</sup> )								
新市鎮 <sup>(3)</sup> New Towns <sup>(3)</sup>									
荃灣新市鎮 - 荃灣地區 Tsuen Wan New Town - Tsuen Wan area	68 137 (3.8)	278 861 (4.1)	24.4	74 195 (4.3)	289 950 (4.1)	25.6	59 736 (4.0)	290 944 (4.1)	20.5
荃灣新市鎮 - 葵涌地區 Tsuen Wan New Town - Kwai Chung area	78 686 (4.3)	314 161 (4.6)	25.0	81 456 (4.7)	329 317 (4.7)	24.7	67 177 (4.5)	309 964 (4.4)	21.7
荃灣新市鎮 - 青衣地區 Tsuen Wan New Town - Tsing Yi area	55 457 (3.1)	187 194 (2.7)	29.6	46 558 (2.7)	178 742 (2.5)	26.0	34 221 (2.3)	174 726 (2.5)	19.6
屯門新市鎮 Tuen Mun New Town	142 312 (7.8)	476 485 (7.0)	29.9	117 130 (6.8)	475 033 (6.8)	24.7	102 169 (6.9)	489 361 (6.9)	20.9
元朗新市鎮 Yuen Long New Town	42 271 (2.3)	143 412 (2.1)	29.5	38 155 (2.2)	153 996 (2.2)	24.8	36 921 (2.5)	164 152 (2.3)	22.5
天水圍新市鎮 Tin Shui Wai New Town	88 956 (4.9)	284 398 (4.2)	31.3	82 194 (4.7)	282 047 (4.0)	29.1	75 630 (5.1)	273 661 (3.9)	27.6
粉嶺／上水／古洞新市鎮 Fanling / Sheung Shui / Kwu Tung New Town	75 725 (4.2)	250 465 (3.7)	30.2	64 997 (3.7)	254 265 (3.6)	25.6	57 828 (3.9)	250 218 (3.5)	23.1
大埔新市鎮 Tai Po New Town	78 217 (4.3)	256 018 (3.8)	30.6	63 606 (3.7)	259 147 (3.7)	24.5	56 098 (3.8)	264 591 (3.7)	21.2
沙田新市鎮 - 沙田地區 Sha Tin New Town - Sha Tin area	116 058 (6.4)	418 696 (6.1)	27.7	102 893 (5.9)	435 720 (6.2)	23.6	93 134 (6.3)	468 444 (6.6)	19.9
沙田新市鎮 - 馬鞍山地區 Sha Tin New Town - Ma On Shan area	55 339 (3.1)	194 877 (2.9)	28.4	49 564 (2.9)	199 881 (2.8)	24.8	40 897 (2.8)	201 425 (2.8)	20.3
將軍澳新市鎮 Tseung Kwan O New Town	99 309 (5.5)	359 218 (5.3)	27.6	95 882 (5.5)	381 695 (5.4)	25.1	88 097 (5.9)	399 644 (5.6)	22.0
東涌新市鎮 Tung Chung New Town	22 384 (1.2)	76 538 (1.1)	29.2	23 631 (1.4)	83 162 (1.2)	28.4	29 145 (2.0)	112 318 (1.6)	25.9
洪水橋／厦村新市鎮 Hung Shui Kiu / Ha Tsuen New Town	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	8 613 (0.6)	42 901 (0.6)	20.1
小計 Sub-total	922 851 (50.9)	3 240 323 (47.5)	28.5	840 261 (48.4)	3 322 955 (47.4)	25.3	749 666 (50.6)	3 442 349 (48.5)	21.8
新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	86 121 (4.7)	340 568 (5.0)	25.3	79 019 (4.6)	372 417 (5.3)	21.2	77 507 (5.2)	395 925 (5.6)	19.6

**表 8.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按新市鎮劃分的青年數目及青年比例（不包括外籍家庭傭工）<sup>(1)</sup>（續）**

**Table 8.2 Number and proportion of youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers)<sup>(1)</sup> by new town, 2011, 2016 and 2021 (cont'd)**

	2011			2016			2021		
	青年 Youths	總人口 Total population	青年比例 （百分比） Proportion of youths （%）	青年 Youths	總人口 Total population	青年比例 （百分比） Proportion of youths （%）	青年 Youths	總人口 Total population	青年比例 （百分比） Proportion of youths （%）
				數目（百分比 <sup>(2)</sup> ） Number (% <sup>(2)</sup> )					
新界	1 008 972	3 580 891	28.2	919 280	3 695 372	24.9	827 173	3 838 274	21.6
New Territories	(55.6)	(52.5)		(53.0)	(52.7)		(55.8)	(54.1)	
香港島	294 437	1 193 538	24.7	274 303	1 157 876	23.7	209 762	1 104 486	19.0
Hong Kong Island	(16.2)	(17.5)		(15.8)	(16.5)		(14.2)	(15.6)	
九龍	510 011	2 041 733	25.0	541 646	2 160 428	25.1	444 769	2 149 196	20.7
Kowloon	(28.1)	(30.0)		(31.2)	(30.8)		(30.0)	(30.3)	
陸上總計	1 813 420	6 816 162	26.6	1 735 229	7 013 676	24.7	1 481 704	7 091 956	20.9
Land total	(100.0)	(100.0)		(100.0)	(100.0)		(100.0)	(100.0)	

註釋：(1) 數字不包括現居於船艇上的人士。

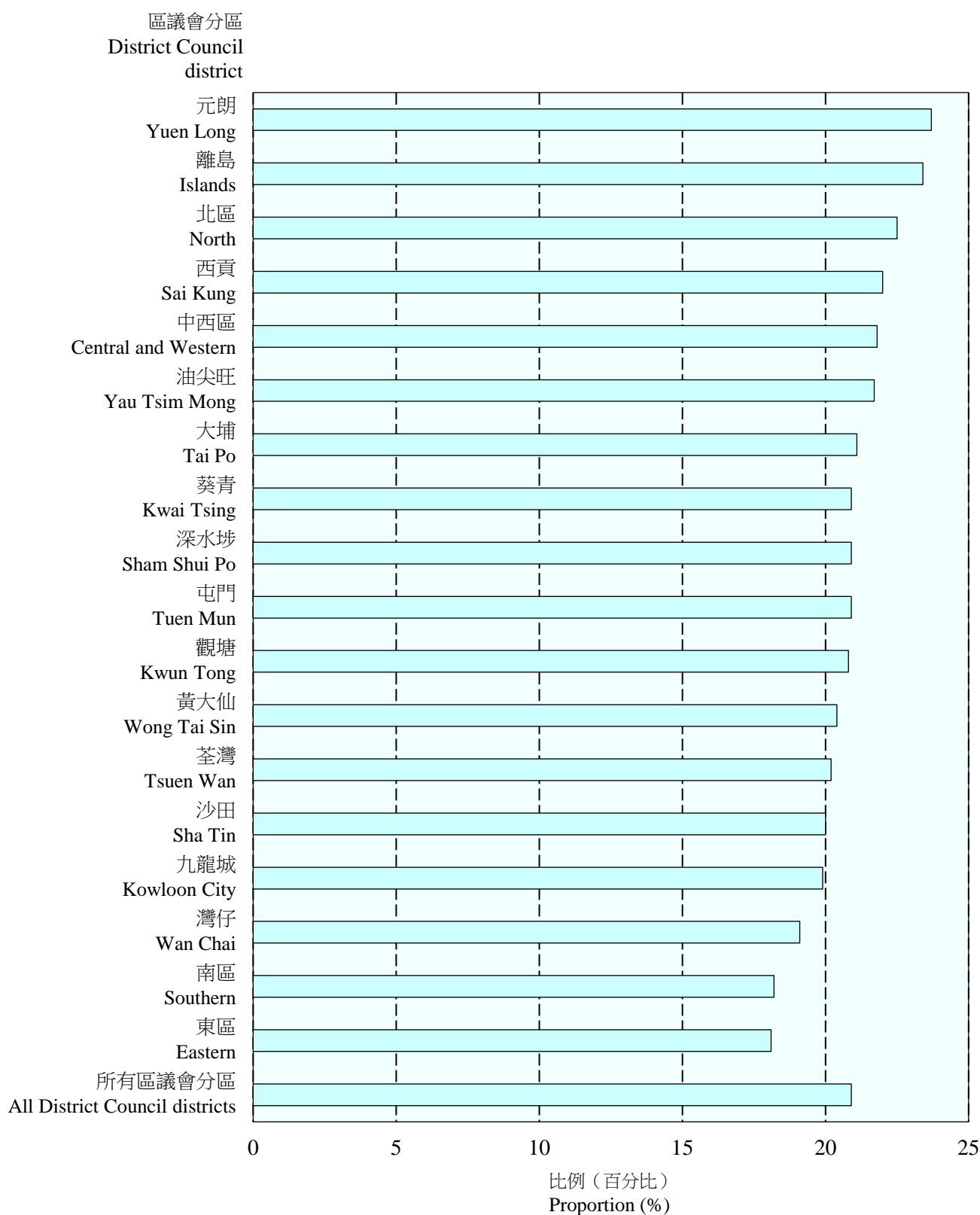
(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

(3) 新市鎮界線乃採自土木工程拓展署及規劃署訂定的新市鎮發展範圍。在 2021 年人口普查時，全港共有 10 個新市鎮，即是荃灣、屯門、元朗、天水圍、粉嶺／上水／古洞、大埔、沙田、將軍澳、東涌及洪水橋／厦村。為定義內部遷移，荃灣新市鎮中的荃灣、葵涌和青衣地區，以及沙田新市鎮中的沙田和馬鞍山地區會作個別分析。

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

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

(3) The delineation of the areas into new towns is adopted from the boundaries developed by the Civil Engineering and Development Department as well as Planning Department for new town development purposes. At the time of the 2021 Population Census, there were 10 new towns in Hong Kong, namely Tsuen Wan, Tuen Mun, Yuen Long, Tin Shui Wai, Fanling / Sheung Shui / Kwu Tung, Tai Po, Sha Tin, Tseung Kwan O, Tung Chung and Hung Shui Kiu / Ha Tsuen. For the purpose of defining internal migration, Tsuen Wan, Kwai Chung and Tsing Yi areas under Tsuen Wan New Town as well as Sha Tin and Ma On Shan areas under Sha Tin New Town were analysed separately.

圖 8.1 2021 年按區議會分區劃分的青年比例（不包括外籍家庭傭工）<sup>(1)</sup>Chart 8.1 Proportion of youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers)<sup>(1)</sup> by District Council district, 2021

註釋：(1) 數字不包括現居於船艇上的人士。

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

## 內部遷移

8.6 曾作內部遷移的人士指那些現住地區與其5年前的居住地區不同的人士。在分析內部遷移時，居住地區的轉變是指（a）一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移，或（b）在新界同一區議會分區內，一新市鎮與另一新市鎮之間的遷移，或一新市鎮與區內其他地方之間的遷移。在過去5年，有198 314名青年曾作內部遷移，佔15歲至34歲人口的13.4%。

（表 8.3）

8.7 並無曾作內部遷移的青年佔所有青年的86.6%。其中72.2%仍居舊址、8.0%曾在同區遷居及6.4%在5年前居於香港以外地方。（表 8.3）

## 內部遷移的情況

8.8 曾作內部遷移的青年佔所有青年的13.4%，較整體5歲及以上人口的相應比例11.0%為高。在曾作內部遷移的青年中，最大比例（24.1%）是從新界的新市鎮移居其他新市鎮。（表 8.3）

## 曾作內部遷移青年的特徵

8.9 較年長的青年（25歲至29歲及30歲至34歲年齡組別）的內部遷移傾向高於較年輕的青年（15歲至19歲及20歲至24歲年齡組別）。在過去5年，25歲至29歲及30歲至34歲的青年中，分別有12.1%及19.2%曾作內部遷移，而15歲至19歲及20歲至24歲的青年的相應比例分別為10.0%及9.3%。不論是年長或年輕的青年，他們多是以新市鎮及九龍為其遷移的目的地。（表 8.4）

8.10 曾作內部遷移青年的性別比率是每千名女性相對844名男性，低於陸上青年人口的1 003。（表 8.4）

## Internal migration

8.6 Persons having internally migrated were those whose area of current residence was different from the area of residence 5 years ago. In defining internal migration, a change in the area of residence refers to a move (a) from a District Council district to another District Council district (except for migration within the same new town); or (b) within a District Council district in the New Territories, from a new town to another new town, or from a new town to other areas in the district or vice versa. Altogether 198 314 youths, representing 13.4% of the population aged 15-34, had migrated internally in the past 5 years. (Table 8.3)

8.7 There were 86.6% of youths not having internally migrated. Among them, 72.2% remained in the same address, 8.0% had moved home within the same area of residence, and 6.4% had lived outside Hong Kong 5 years ago. (Table 8.3)

## Pattern of internal migration

8.8 The proportion of youths who had internally migrated was 13.4%, which was higher than the corresponding proportion of 11.0% for the whole population aged 5 and over. Of those youths who had internally migrated, the largest proportion (24.1%) had moved between new towns in the New Territories. (Table 8.3)

## Characteristics of internally migrated youths

8.9 The older youths (the age groups of 25-29 and 30-34) were more prone to internal migration than their younger counterparts (the age groups of 15-19 and 20-24). In the past 5 years, the proportions of youths aged 25-29 and 30-34 having internally migrated were 12.1% and 19.2% respectively, whereas the corresponding proportions for youths aged 15-19 and 20-24 were 10.0% and 9.3% respectively. The mobility pattern of the older youths and younger youths were similar, with the new towns and Kowloon as the most popular destinations of internal migration. (Table 8.4)

8.10 The sex ratio (i.e. males per 1 000 females) of youths who had internally migrated was 844, lower than the 1 003 of the land population of youth. (Table 8.4)

**Table 8.3 Youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers)<sup>(1)</sup> by whether having internally migrated, area of residence 5 years ago and area of current residence, 2021**

曾否作內部遷移 Whether having internally migrated	青年 Youths 現住地區 Area of current residence					5 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 5 and over	
	5 年前居住地區 Area of residence 5 years ago	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界 其他地區 in the New Territories		陸上總計 Land total
				數目（百分比 <sup>(2)</sup> ） Number (%) <sup>(2)</sup>			
曾作內部遷移 <sup>(3)</sup> Having internally migrated <sup>(3)</sup>							
香港島 Hong Kong Island	10 153 (0.7)	9 793 (0.7)	12 162 (0.8)	2 430 (0.2)	34 538 (2.3)	131 694 (1.9)	
九龍 Kowloon	5 552 (0.4)	26 676 (1.8)	26 272 (1.8)	3 853 (0.3)	62 353 (4.2)	244 365 (3.6)	
新市鎮 New towns	6 662 (0.4)	21 950 (1.5)	47 790 (3.2)	12 004 (0.8)	88 406 (6.0)	322 840 (4.7)	
新界其他地區／水上 Other areas in the New Territories / Marine	1 336 (0.1)	2 609 (0.2)	8 207 (0.6)	865 (0.1)	13 017 (0.9)	54 179 (0.8)	
小計 Sub-total	23 703 (1.6)	61 028 (4.1)	94 431 (6.4)	19 152 (1.3)	198 314 (13.4)	753 078 (11.0)	
並無曾作內部遷移 Not having internally migrated							
曾在同區遷居 Moved home within same area of residence	20 775 (1.4)	36 080 (2.4)	55 395 (3.7)	5 712 (0.4)	117 962 (8.0)	522 925 (7.6)	
仍居舊址 <sup>(4)</sup> Remained in same address <sup>(4)</sup>	143 048 (9.7)	312 342 (21.1)	567 600 (38.3)	47 429 (3.2)	1 070 419 (72.2)	5 360 935 (78.1)	
5 年前居於香港以外地方 Place of residence outside Hong Kong 5 years ago	22 236 (1.5)	35 319 (2.4)	32 240 (2.2)	5 214 (0.4)	95 009 (6.4)	226 064 (3.3)	
小計 Sub-total	186 059 (12.6)	383 741 (25.9)	655 235 (44.2)	58 355 (3.9)	1 283 390 (86.6)	6 109 924 (89.0)	
總計 Total	209 762 (14.2)	444 769 (30.0)	749 666 (50.6)	77 507 (5.2)	1 481 704 (100.0)	6 863 002 (100.0)	

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

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

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

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

**表 8.4 2021 年按性別、年齡組別、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的青年數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）<sup>(1)</sup>**

**Table 8.4 Youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers)<sup>(1)</sup> by sex, age group, whether having internally migrated and area of current residence, 2021**

		曾作內部遷移 Having internally migrated					並無曾作 內部遷移 Not having internally migrated	總計 Total
		現住地區 Area of current residence						
性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	陸上總計 Land total		
數目（百分比 <sup>(2)</sup> ） Number (% <sup>(2)</sup> )								
青年 Youths								
男 Male	15 – 19	992 (10.2)	4 665 (16.6)	5 886 (13.6)	1 528 (15.6)	13 071 (14.4)	121 792 (18.7)	134 863 (18.2)
	20 – 24	1 515 (15.6)	5 034 (17.9)	6 487 (15.0)	1 663 (17.0)	14 699 (16.2)	150 025 (23.0)	164 724 (22.2)
	25 – 29	2 465 (25.4)	6 679 (23.8)	10 936 (25.3)	2 464 (25.2)	22 544 (24.8)	191 866 (29.5)	214 410 (28.9)
	30 – 34	4 728 (48.7)	11 725 (41.7)	19 857 (46.0)	4 120 (42.1)	40 430 (44.6)	187 416 (28.8)	227 846 (30.7)
	小計 Sub-total	9 700 (100.0)	28 103 (100.0)	43 166 (100.0)	9 775 (100.0)	90 744 (100.0)	651 099 (100.0)	741 843 (100.0)
女 Female	15 – 19	1 403 (10.0)	4 624 (14.0)	5 977 (11.7)	1 472 (15.7)	13 476 (12.5)	116 534 (18.4)	130 010 (17.6)
	20 – 24	1 637 (11.7)	5 462 (16.6)	6 963 (13.6)	1 155 (12.3)	15 217 (14.1)	140 310 (22.2)	155 527 (21.0)
	25 – 29	4 067 (29.0)	8 819 (26.8)	14 293 (27.9)	2 209 (23.6)	29 388 (27.3)	184 310 (29.1)	213 698 (28.9)
	30 – 34	6 896 (49.2)	14 020 (42.6)	24 032 (46.9)	4 541 (48.4)	49 489 (46.0)	191 137 (30.2)	240 626 (32.5)
	小計 Sub-total	14 003 (100.0)	32 925 (100.0)	51 265 (100.0)	9 377 (100.0)	107 570 (100.0)	632 291 (100.0)	739 861 (100.0)
合計 Both sexes	15 – 19	2 395 (10.1)	9 289 (15.2)	11 863 (12.6)	3 000 (15.7)	26 547 (13.4)	238 326 (18.6)	264 873 (17.9)
	20 – 24	3 152 (13.3)	10 496 (17.2)	13 450 (14.2)	2 818 (14.7)	29 916 (15.1)	290 335 (22.6)	320 251 (21.6)
	25 – 29	6 532 (27.6)	15 498 (25.4)	25 229 (26.7)	4 673 (24.4)	51 932 (26.2)	376 176 (29.3)	428 108 (28.9)
	30 – 34	11 624 (49.0)	25 745 (42.2)	43 889 (46.5)	8 661 (45.2)	89 919 (45.3)	378 553 (29.5)	468 472 (31.6)
	總計 Total	23 703 (100.0)	61 028 (100.0)	94 431 (100.0)	19 152 (100.0)	198 314 (100.0)	1 283 390 (100.0)	1 481 704 (100.0)
5 歲及以上全港人口 Whole population aged 5 and over								
男 Male		41 909	117 688	164 508	36 002	360 107	2 901 901	3 262 008
女 Female		47 942	127 405	180 586	37 038	392 971	3 208 023	3 600 994
合計 Both sexes		89 851	245 093	345 094	73 040	753 078	6 109 924	6 863 002



**表 8.4 2021 年按性別、年齡組別、曾否作內部遷移及現住地區劃分的青年數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）<sup>(1)</sup>（續）**

**Table 8.4 Youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers)<sup>(1)</sup> by sex, age group, whether having internally migrated and area of current residence, 2021 (cont'd)**

		曾作內部遷移 Having internally migrated					並無曾作 內部遷移 Not having internally migrated	總計 Total
		現住地區 Area of current residence						
性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	陸上總計 Land total		
					性別比率 <sup>(3)</sup> Sex ratio <sup>(3)</sup>			
青年 Youths								
	15 – 19	707	1 009	985	1 038	970	1 045	1 037
	20 – 24	925	922	932	1 440	966	1 069	1 059
	25 – 29	606	757	765	1 115	767	1 041	1 003
	30 – 34	686	836	826	907	817	981	947
	合計 Overall	693	854	842	1 042	844	1 030	1 003
5 歲及以上全港人口 Whole population aged 5 and over								
	合計 Overall	874	924	911	972	916	905	906

註釋：(1) 數字不包括現居於在船艇上的人士。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

(3) 男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率

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

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

(3) The number of males per 1 000 females.

8.11 2021 年曾作內部遷移的青年男性中，大部分（40.7%）只與父母同住。另一方面，曾作內部遷移的青年女性中大部分（42.8%）則與配偶及／或子女同住（但並不與父母同住）。（表 8.5）

8.11 Among male youths having internally migrated in 2021, most (40.7%) were living with their parent(s) only. On the other hand, among female youths having internally migrated, most (42.8%) were living with spouse and/or child(ren) (but not with parent(s)). (Table 8.5)

**表 8.5 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按居住情況及性別劃分的曾作內部遷移的青年數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）**

**Table 8.5 Youths (excluding foreign domestic helpers) having internally migrated by living arrangements and sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021**

居住情況 Living arrangements	2011			2016			2021		
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes
	數目（百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ） Number (% <sup>(1)</sup> )								
獨居 Living alone	11 886 (10.0)	11 214 (7.6)	23 100 (8.7)	8 635 (9.6)	8 192 (6.9)	16 827 (8.0)	10 687 (11.8)	11 324 (10.5)	22 011 (11.1)
只與父母同住 Living with parent(s) only	50 293 (42.3)	48 653 (32.8)	98 946 (37.1)	34 071 (37.7)	32 730 (27.5)	66 801 (31.9)	36 959 (40.7)	34 425 (32.0)	71 384 (36.0)
與配偶及／或子女同住 Living with spouse and/or child(ren)									
與父母同住 And with parent(s)	3 501 (2.9)	2 318 (1.6)	5 819 (2.2)	1 981 (2.2)	2 160 (1.8)	4 141 (2.0)	1 968 (2.2)	1 597 (1.5)	3 565 (1.8)
並不與父母同住 And not with parent(s)	37 655 (31.7)	69 848 (47.1)	107 503 (40.3)	34 304 (38.0)	62 763 (52.8)	97 067 (46.4)	28 756 (31.7)	46 009 (42.8)	74 765 (37.7)
小計 Sub-total	41 156 (34.6)	72 166 (48.7)	113 322 (42.4)	36 285 (40.2)	64 923 (54.6)	101 208 (48.4)	30 724 (33.9)	47 606 (44.3)	78 330 (39.5)
其他 <sup>(2)</sup> Others <sup>(2)</sup>	15 484 (13.0)	16 154 (10.9)	31 638 (11.8)	11 283 (12.5)	12 985 (10.9)	24 268 (11.6)	12 374 (13.6)	14 215 (13.2)	26 589 (13.4)
總計 Total	118 819 (100.0)	148 187 (100.0)	267 006 (100.0)	90 274 (100.0)	118 830 (100.0)	209 104 (100.0)	90 744 (100.0)	107 570 (100.0)	198 314 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

(2) 數字包括所有與父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住的青年數目。

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

(2) Figures include youths living with person(s) other than parent(s), spouse and child(ren).

# 中文詞彙釋義

## Definition of Terms in Chinese

## 中文詞彙釋義（按筆畫數目排列）

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

方括號內的數字為英文詞彙釋義內的相對編號

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

- (1) **5 年前居住地區 (Area of residence 5 years ago)**：指某人在人口普查的 5 年前所居住的地區。如該地方位於香港以外，則記錄所住的國家。 [6]
- (2) **人口 (Population)**：請參看第 (17) 項「居港人口」。 [32]
- (3) **工作人口 (Working population)**：請參看第 (37) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [41]
- (4) **內部遷移 (Internal migration)**：曾作內部遷移的人士指該人的現住地區與其 5 年前的居住地區不同。在分析內部遷移時，居住地區的轉變是指（甲）一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移，或（乙）在新界同一區議會分區內，一新市鎮與另一新市鎮之間的遷移，或一新市鎮與該區其他地方之間的遷移。 [20]
- (5) **出生地點 (Place of birth)**：指一個人的出生所在地的國家／地區。 [31]
- (6) **在港居住年期 (Duration of residence in Hong Kong)**：計算受訪者在港居住的總年數（以整年計），離港超過 6 個月或以上的期間不計算在內。 [11]
- (7) **年齡 (Age)**：指一個人出生後所度過完整年數。答案由出生年月推算得出。 [4]
- (8) **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： [19]

**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。 [18]
- (10) **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。 [28]
- (11) **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(10)項「每月主要職業收入」。 [26]
- (12) **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。 [39]
- (13) **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]
- (14) **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： [23]

**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。

- (15) **居所樓面面積 (Floor area of accommodation)**：除公營租住房屋外，居所樓面面積是指實用樓面面積，包括 (i) 露台、(ii) 工作平台及 (iii) 外露的面積，但不包括空氣調節裝置室、窗台、平台、花園、停車場、天台、樓梯、庭院及天井的面積。公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積是以室內樓面面積來量度。對於共同使用一個屋宇單位的家庭住戶，住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。本報告所載列有關居所樓面面積的數字並不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。

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

- (16) **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 (15) 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。) [25]

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

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

- (19) **房屋類型 (Type of housing)**：指作居所用用途的單位所屬的房屋性質。各房屋類型是根據單位所屬的屋宇單位類型來決定，詳情如下： [37]

**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。

- (20) **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 (12) 項「每周通常工作時數」。
- [27]

- (21) **青年 (Youths)：**指 15 至 34 歲的人士。
- [42]

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

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

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

家庭住戶的平均每年增長率也是採用相若公式計算。

- (23) **是否在學 (Whether studying)：**這是指某人在 2021 年上半年接受教育的情況。可分兩個主要類別：
- [40]

**正在就讀 (Studying)：**

**全日制 (Studying full-time (full-time student))：**在幼稚園、小學、中學、專上學院、香港專業教育學院或大學攻讀全日制課程（不包括晚間課程／日間部分時間給假調訓課程）的人士，兼職學生亦包括在內。

**部分時間制 (Studying part-time (part-time student))：**攻讀夜校、專上學院（如香港專業教育學院）及各所大學的校外進修部舉辦的日間部分時間給假調訓課程或晚間課程的人士，這些課程均符合正規課程的條件。

**遙距課程 (Studying distance learning course)：**攻讀學士學位或更高學位的函授或遙距課程的人士，其他函授課程則不包括在內。

**已完成課程／中途退學 (Completed / withdrew from the course)：**某人已取得有關課程考試合格成績，則當作完成該課程。某人在未完成課程前停學則視為退學。

- (24) **修讀科目 (Field of education)：**指受訪者就讀／完成的最高教育程度所修讀的課程科目。
- [15]

**一般課程 (General programmes)：**包括一般學前、小學及中學教育課程（包括毅進計劃／毅進文憑）。

**文學及社會科學 (Arts and social science)：**包括音樂、繪畫、雕刻、戲劇、手工藝、攝影及電影攝影、文學、語文及語言學、歷史、哲學、神學、宗教、考古學、人類學、經濟學、社會學、理論心理學、臨床心理學、人口統計學、地理、政治學及區域研究。

**純科學 (Pure science)：**包括數學、生物、化學、地質學、物理、天文學、氣象學、海洋學、統計學及精算學。

**教育 (Education)：**包括前香港教育學院及前香港工商師範學院的課程；教育證書／文憑課程以及教育學位課程。

**商科課程 (Business and commercial studies)：**包括銀行業務、市場學、金融及投資、估價、採購及供應、保險、秘書、公司行政秘書、公共及商業行政、會計、速記、打字及簿記。

**電腦課程 (Computer studies)：**包括電腦程序及系統分析、電腦資料處理、商用機器及電腦操作。

**醫療衛生課程 (Medical and health related studies)：**包括藥物（中藥除外）、護理、牙科、精神病學、放射學、藥劑、牙科及醫科技術、物理及職業治療、言語治療、解剖學、生理學、免疫學、病理學及法醫學。

**建築及營造工程 (Architecture and construction engineering)：**包括建築、城市設計及環境設計、運輸研究、建築技術（例如：測量、木工、泥水、批盪、貼磚、潔具及喉管裝配）、污水、供水及處理、土木及結構工程、屋宇裝備工程、土壤力學、繪圖技術、室內設計、土地、建築及營造管理。

**機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 (Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering)：**包括機械工程、採礦工程、汽車技工、汽車科技、生產工程、塑膠模工藝、工具及模具技術、工業工程、電機及電子工程、冷凍及空氣調節、電視／收音機維修保養、無線電訊、海洋電子、造船及維修、造船工程。

**紡織、設計及其他工業技術 (Textile, design and other industrial technology)：**包括紡織／製衣技術、例如染色、織物、印花、成衣及皮革製造、印刷技術、工業設計、基本、平面及立體設計、化學工程、鐘錶製作及光學。

**其他職業課程 (Other vocational studies)：**包括法律及法理學、新聞學、電台及電視廣播、公共關係、圖書館學、社會工作、農業程序、中藥、旅遊業、酒店管理、實驗室技術、民間保安、軍務、職業輔導及其他服務行業。

- (25) **家庭住戶 (Domestic household)：**一群住在一起及分享生活所需的人士，他們之間不一定有親戚關係。自己單獨安排生活所需的個別人士亦當為一戶，即「單人住戶」。（註：家庭住戶需至少有一名成員為常住居民，只有流動居民的住戶不會被界定為家庭住戶。） [10]
- (26) **家庭住戶平均人數 (Average domestic household size)：**每個家庭住戶的平均人數。計算方法是把家庭住戶內的人口總數除以家庭住戶總數。 [8]
- (27) **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]
- (28) **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。） [9]
- (29) **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。 [24]
- (30) **專上教育 (Post-secondary education)：**請參看第 (31) 項「教育程度」。 [33]
- (31) **教育程度 (Educational attainment)：**包括最高就讀程度及最高完成程度。 [13]



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

教育程度分類如下：

未受教育 (*No schooling*)：包括從未修讀過正式課程的人士。

學前教育 (*Pre-primary*)：包括所有幼稚園及幼兒中心班級。

小學 (*Primary*)：包括所有小學的一至六年級。

初中 (*Lower secondary*)：包括所有中學的一至三年級。

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

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

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

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

- (32) **現住地區 (Area of current residence)**：在人口普查時某人所居住的地區。 [5]
- (33) **勞動人口 (Labour force)**：請參看第 (37) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [21]
- (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。 [22]
- (35) **就學比率 (School attendance rate)**：在院校就讀全日制課程的學生數目佔人口的比例（對 2021 年人口普查而言，是指在 2021 年上半年的情況）。 [35]
- (36) **新市鎮 (New town)**：新市鎮界線乃採自土木工程拓展署及規劃署訂定的新市鎮發展範圍。全港共有 10 個新市鎮，即是荃灣、屯門、元朗、天水圍、粉嶺／上水／古洞、大埔、沙田、將軍澳、東涌及洪水橋／廈村。在本報告書中，為定義內部遷移，荃灣新市鎮中的荃灣、葵涌和青衣地區，以及沙田新市鎮中的沙田和馬鞍山地區會作個別分析。 [29]
- (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。 [12]

**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。 [38]

- (39) **種族 (Ethnicity)**：一個人的種族由其本人來決定，通常以人種、膚色、世系、文化起源、國籍和語言等概念為基礎。在香港人口中，大部分為華人，而非華人中則以亞洲人為主。因此，種族分類提供了較多與亞洲地區相關的類別。 [14]
- (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) **點算時刻 (Reference moment)**：2021 年 6 月 30 日凌晨 3 時為 2021 年人口普查的點算時刻。在記錄某人在點算時刻身在何處時，若他／她正在當夜班、返家途中或在非住宿地方，他／她會被當作在被點算的屋宇單位內。 [34]
- (42) **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： [30]

**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 (38). [13]
- (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. [27]
- (4) **Age（年齡）**： Age is the number of complete years a person has passed since birth. It is derived from month and year of birth. [7]
- (5) **Area of current residence**（現住地區）： Area in which a person was living at the time of the Census. [32]
- (6) **Area of residence 5 years ago（5年前居住地區）**： The broad geographical area in which a person lived 5 years before the Census. If the place is outside Hong Kong, the country of residence is recorded. [1]
- (7) **Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years**（前5年內平均每年增長率）： When population increased over the past 5 years, the average annual growth rate is computed using the following formula: [22]

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

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

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

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

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

- (8) **Average domestic household size**（家庭住戶平均人數）： The average number of persons per domestic household. It is calculated by dividing the total number of persons who were living in domestic households by the total number of domestic households. [26]
- (9) **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.) [28]

- (10) **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.) [25]
- (11) **Duration of residence in Hong Kong (在港居住年期)**: Duration of residence in Hong Kong measures the total number of complete years for which a person has lived in Hong Kong. Any period of temporary absence from Hong Kong for 6 months or more was not counted in reckoning the duration. [6]
- (12) **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 (自營作業者)*: A person who works for profit or fees in his/her own business/profession, neither employed by someone nor employing others.

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

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

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

on unemployment should therefore be primarily based on the data of the General Household Survey conducted by the Census and Statistics Department. Inclusion of the questions for identifying unemployed persons in the population censuses/by-censuses mainly serves to complete the enumeration of the entire economically active population (i.e. the labour force). This is because the economically active population is composed of the working population and the unemployed population.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(13) **Educational attainment (教育程度)**: This comprises the highest level attended and the highest level completed. [31]

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

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

Educational attainment is classified as follows:



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (14) **Ethnicity (種族)**: The ethnicity of a person is determined by self-identification, normally with reference to a combination of concepts such as ethnic origin, colour, descent, cultural origins, nationality and language. In Hong Kong, a significant proportion of the population is Chinese, and among the non-Chinese, Asians account for the majority. Therefore, there are more Asian related ethnic groups in the classification. [39]

- (15) **Field of education (修讀科目)**: Field of education refers to the subject of the courses to which a person's education attainment (highest level attended or highest level completed) was related. [24]

*General programmes (一般課程)*: Including general programmes for preparatory, elementary and secondary education (include Yi Jin Diploma / Project Yi Jin).

*Arts and social science (文學及社會科學)*: Including studies in music; drawing and painting; sculpturing; drama; handicrafts; photography and cinematography; literature; languages and linguistics; history; philosophy; theology; religion; archaeology; anthropology; economics; sociology; pure psychology; clinical psychology; demography; geography; political science and regional studies.

*Pure science (純科學)*: Including studies in mathematics; biology; chemistry; geology; physics; astronomy; meteorology; oceanography; statistics and actuarial science.

*Education (教育)*: Including studies in colleges of education and Hong Kong Technical

Teacher's College; certificate/diploma of education courses and university degree courses in education.

*Business and commercial studies (商科課程)*: Including studies in banking; marketing; finance and investment; valuation; purchase and supply; insurance; secretaryship; company secretaryship; public and business administration; accountancy; shorthand; typing and book-keeping.

*Computer studies (電腦課程)*: Including studies in computer programming and system analysis; electronic data processing; business machine and computer operation.

*Medical and health related studies (醫療衛生課程)*: Including studies in medicine (except Chinese herbal medicine); nursing; dentistry; psychiatry; radiology; pharmacy, dental and medical technology; physical and occupational therapy; speech therapy; anatomy; physiology; immunology; pathology and forensic medicine.

*Architecture and construction engineering (建築及營造工程)*: Including studies in architecture, town planning and environmental design; transport studies; building technology such as surveying; carpentry, bricklaying, plastering and tiling, plumbing and pipe-fitting, sewerage; water supply and treatment; civil and structural engineering; building services engineering; soil mechanics; draughtsmanship; interior design; land, building and estate management.

*Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering (機械、電機、電子及輪機工程)*: Including studies in mechanical engineering; mining engineering; motor mechanics; vehicle technology; production engineering; plastic mould technology; tool and die technology; industrial engineering; electrical and electronic engineering; refrigeration and air-conditioning; television/radio mechanics and servicing; telecommunications; marine electronics; ship building and repairs and naval architecture.

*Textile, design and other industrial technology (紡織、設計及其他工業技術)*: Including studies in textile technology/clothing technology such as dyeing, fabric, printing, garment and leather manufacturing; printing technology; industrial design; basic, graphic and 3-dimensional design; chemical engineering; watch and clock making and optics.

*Other vocational studies (其他職業課程)*: Including studies in law and jurisprudence; journalism; radio and television broadcasting; public relations; library sciences; social work; agricultural programmes; Chinese herbal medicine; tourism; hotel management; laboratory technicianship; civil security; military; vocational counselling and other service trades.

- (16) **Floor area of accommodation (居所樓面面積)**: Except for public rental housing, the floor area of accommodation refers to saleable floor area. It includes the floor area of every one of (i) a balcony, (ii) a utility platform, (iii) a verandah to the extent that it forms part of the residence; but excluding the area of an air-conditioning plant room, a bay window, a flat roof, a garden, a parking space, a roof, a stairhood, a terrace, a yard to the extent that it forms part of the residence. For public rental housing, the floor area of accommodation is measured in terms of internal floor area. For domestic households sharing a unit of quarters, the floor area of the common area shared among households is excluded. Statistics related to floor area of accommodation presented in this report do not include domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels.

(Note: Owing to the difference in definitions, statistics of floor area of public rental housing are not directly comparable to those of other types of accommodation. Besides, the information of floor area of accommodation as reported by respondents may be subject to different extent of estimation, and hence caution should be exercised in interpreting the statistics concerned.) [15]

- (17) **Hong Kong Resident Population (居港人口)**: The Hong Kong Resident Population at the reference moment covers "Usual Residents" and "Mobile Residents". "Usual Residents" refer to two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 3 months during

the 6 months before or for at least 3 months during the 6 months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the reference moment. For those Hong Kong Permanent Residents who were not “Usual Residents”, they were classified as “Mobile Residents” if they had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment. [17]

- (18) **Household size (住戶人數)**: Household size refers to the number of persons living in the domestic household. [9]
- (19) **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.

- (20) **Internal migration (內部遷移)**: Persons having internally migrated were those whose area of current residence was different from the area of original residence 5 years ago. In defining internal migration, a change in the area of residence refers to a move (a) from a District Council district to another District Council district; or (b) within a District Council district in the New Territories, from a new town to another new town, or from a new town to other areas in the district or vice versa. [4]
- (21) **Labour force (勞動人口)**: Please see **Economic activity status** in (12). [33]
- (22) **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]
- (23) **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: [14]

*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).

- (24) **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. [29]
- (25) **Median floor area of accommodation (居所樓面面積中位數)**: The average floor area of accommodation so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households occupied floor area above that figure and the other 50% occupied floor area below it. The floor area of public rental housing is measured in terms of internal floor area while the floor area of other types of accommodation is measured in terms of saleable floor area. For domestic households sharing a unit of quarters, the floor area of the common area shared among households is excluded. Statistics related to floor area of accommodation presented in this report do not include domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels. Please see **Floor area of accommodation** in (16).  
(Note: Owing to the difference in definitions, statistics of floor area of public rental housing are not directly comparable to those of other types of accommodation. Besides, the information of floor area of accommodation as reported by respondents may be subject to different extent of estimation, and hence caution should be exercised in interpreting the statistics concerned.) [16]
- (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 (28). [11]
- (27) **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 (39). [20]
- (28) **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. [10]
- (29) **New town (新市鎮)**: The delineation of the areas into new towns is adopted from the boundaries developed by the Civil Engineering and Development Department as well as Planning Department for

new town development purposes. There are 10 new towns in Hong Kong, namely Tsuen Wan, Tuen Mun, Yuen Long, Tin Shui Wai, Fanling / Sheung Shui / Kwu Tung, Tai Po, Sha Tin, Tseung Kwan O, Tung Chung and Hung Shui Kiu / Ha Tsuen. In this report, Tsuen Wan, Kwai Chung and Tsing Yi areas under Tsuen Wan New Town as well as Sha Tin and Ma On Shan areas under Sha Tin New Town are analysed separately for the purpose of defining internal migration. [36]

- (30) **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: [42]

*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.

- (31) **Place of birth** (出生地點) : This is the country/territory in which the person was born. [5]
- (32) **Population** (人口) : Please see **Hong Kong Resident Population** in (17). [2]
- (33) **Post-secondary education** (專上教育) : Please see **Educational attainment** in (13). [30]
- (34) **Reference moment** (點算時刻) : This refers to the reference moment of the 2021 Population Census which was fixed at 3:00 a.m. on 30 June 2021. In recording the whereabouts of a person at the reference moment, a person who was on night shift, on the way home or at a place not for accommodation was regarded as staying in the quarters being enumerated. [41]
- (35) **School attendance rate** (就學比率) : The percentage of population attending full-time course in educational institutions (in the first half of 2021 for the 2021 Population Census). [35]
- (36) **Sex ratio** (性別比率) : The ratio of the number of males per 1 000 females. [18]
- (37) **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: [19]

*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.

- (38) **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]
- (39) **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. [12]

- (40) **Whether studying (是否在學)** : The status of a person in acquiring education in the first half of 2021. It can be divided into two main groups as follows: [23]

*Studying (正在就讀)* :

*Studying full-time (full-time student) (全日制)* : Persons studying full-time (that is excluding evening / part-time day release courses) at a kindergarten, a primary or secondary school, a post-secondary college, the Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education or at a university. Full-time students include student workers.

*Studying part-time (part-time student) (部分時間制)* : This refers to the part-time day release courses or the evening courses offered by evening schools and post-secondary institutions (such as the Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education) and the extra-mural departments of the universities which fulfil the criteria of formal courses.

*Studying distance learning course (遙距課程)* : Persons taking correspondence courses or distance learning courses leading to a degree are also regarded as studying distance learning courses. All other correspondence courses are excluded from this category.

*Completed / withdrew from the course (已完成課程／中途退學)* : A person is regarded as having completed a course of education if he/she has passed the related examination. Those who stop studying before completion of the course are considered as withdrawal from study.

- (41) **Working population (工作人口)** : Please see **Economic activity status** in (12). [3]

- (42) **Youths (青年)** : Refer to persons aged 15-34. [21]



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