



中期人口統計 2006 Population By-census

主題性報告：少數族裔人士 Thematic Report : Ethnic Minorities

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



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Thematic Report : Ethnic Minorities

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地址：中國香港 九龍九龍灣宏光道39號宏天廣場17樓1703室

電話：(852) 2716 8025 圖文傳真：(852) 2716 0231

電郵：bycensus2006@censtatd.gov.hk

Enquiries about this publication can be directed to :

**2006 Population By-census Office
Census and Statistics Department**

Address : Rm 1703, 17/F Skyline Tower, 39 Wang Kwong Road, Kowloon Bay,
Kowloon, Hong Kong, China.

Tel : (852) 2716 8025 Fax : (852) 2716 0231

E-mail : bycensus2006@censtatd.gov.hk

政府統計處網站 Website of the Census and Statistics Department
www.censtatd.gov.hk

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序言

二零零六年中期人口統計提供很多有關香港人口的社會及經濟特徵的資料。這不單有助對社會上不同的層面進行研究，更可就特定人口組別，進行探討。

根據二零零六年中期人口統計的結果，本報告載列有關本港少數族裔人士的一系列統計數字。它詳盡分析少數族裔人士的概況：人口特徵、教育、勞動人口、居住情況及住戶特徵和地區特徵。

本報告為一系列有關人口分組的主題性報告書之一。二零零六年中期人口統計的刊物名稱已詳列於本報告的最後部分。

政府統計處處長 馮興宏

二零零七年十二月

Foreword

The 2006 Population By-census provides a wealth of data on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population in Hong Kong. It allows studies to be undertaken not only on various facets of the community but also on specific sub-groups of the population.

A comprehensive range of statistics of ethnic minorities in Hong Kong, based on the results of the 2006 Population By-census, are presented in this report. It goes into some length in analysing the profile of ethnic minorities: demographic characteristics, education, labour force, living arrangement and household characteristics, and geographical characteristics.

This report is one among a series of the thematic reports released on population sub-groups. A list of the 2006 Population By-census publications is given at the end of this report.

FUNG Hing-wang
Commissioner for Census and Statistics

December 2007

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1. 緒言

背景

1.1 根據慣例，自一九六一年起，香港每十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。依此慣例，香港於二零零六年七月至八月期間進行了一次中期人口統計。

1.2 二零零六年中期人口統計已於二零零六年七月十五日至八月一日的十八天期間進行。中期人口統計乃一抽樣統計調查，用以搜集有關人口的廣泛社會及經濟特徵資料。全港約十分之一的屋宇單位被選中，而單位內所有住戶均為訪問對象。

概念與範圍

1.3 二零零六年中期人口統計採用「居住人口」方法，以涵蓋所有居港人口。政府統計處自二零零零年八月開始，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近年在改變中的香港人口居住和流動模式。

1.4 二零零六年中期人口統計的點算時刻（即二零零六年七月十四日凌晨三時）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）在點算時刻前的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月，又或在點算時刻後的六個月內，在港逗留最少三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）於點算時刻在香港非永久性居民。

1. Introduction

Background

1.1 It is an established practice from 1961 for Hong Kong to conduct a population census once every ten years and a by-census in the middle of the intercensal period. Following this practice, the 2006 Population By-census was conducted in July to August 2006.

1.2 The 2006 Population By-census was conducted in the eighteen-day period from 15 July to 1 August 2006. It was a sample enquiry on a broad range of demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population. About one-tenth of all quarters in Hong Kong were sampled and all households therein were included in the enquiry

Concept and Coverage

1.3 The 2006 Population By-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 changing residency and mobility patterns of the Hong Kong population in recent years.

1.4 The Hong Kong Resident Population at the reference moment of the 2006 Population By-census (i.e. 3 a.m. on 14 July 2006) 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 three months during the six months before or for at least three months during the six months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the reference moment.

1.5 至於「流動居民」，則指在點算時刻前的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月，或在點算時刻後的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三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。

1.6 本報告所指的「少數族裔人士」，是指非華裔人士。由於二零零一年人口普查時才首次加入有關種族的題目，所以報告中提及的所有數字為二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計的結果。在本報告內載有按種族劃分的統計表中，種族羣的排序是按其在二零零六年的數目由大至小排列，即「亞洲人（非華人）」、「白人」及「混血兒」，而在「亞洲人（非華人）」中，所有種族羣亦是按其數目由大至小排列。而黑人的數字則列入「其他」中。

報告結構

1.7 本報告共分八章。第二章簡介有關二零零六年在港居住的少數族裔人士的重要特徵。由第三章至第八章載列多項少數族裔人士的特徵，並與整體人口作出比較。二零零一年的相應數字亦載列以比較過去五年的變化。

1.8 第三章描述少數族裔人士的數目和結構。第四章就少數族裔人士的人口特徵作詳細研究。有關少數族裔人士的婚姻狀況、出生地點、居港年期及慣用語言的統計數字及詮釋均載列於本章內。

1.9 第五章分析少數族裔人士的教育程度及其修讀科目。

1.5 As for “Mobile Residents”, they are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least one month but less than three months during the six months before or for at least one month but less than three months during the six months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment.

1.6 In this report, “Ethnic Minorities” refer to persons of non-Chinese ethnicity. All figures in this report are based on the results of the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census, as the topic “ethnicity” was first introduced in the 2001 Population Census. The ethnic groups in tables containing statistics by ethnicity in this report are presented in descending order of their sizes in 2006, i.e. “Asian (other than Chinese)”, “White” and “Mixed”. Within “Asian (other than Chinese)”, the ethnic groups are also sorted in descending order of their sizes. Besides, figures for “Black” are included in those for “Others”.

Report Structure

1.7 This report consists of eight chapters. A highlight of the characteristics of ethnic minorities in Hong Kong in 2006 is provided in Chapter 2. From Chapters 3 to 8, various characteristics of ethnic minorities are presented with comparisons to the whole population. Corresponding statistics in 2001 are also presented for comparison of changes over the past five years.

1.8 Chapter 3 describes the size and structure of ethnic minorities. The demographic characteristics of ethnic minorities are examined in detail in Chapter 4. Statistics on the marital situation, place of birth, duration of residence in Hong Kong and usual language spoken by ethnic minorities are presented with interpretations.

1.9 Chapter 5 analyses the situation of the educational attainment of ethnic minorities and their fields of education.

1.10 第六章探討少數族裔人士的就業及收入狀況。

1.11 少數族裔人士人口在家庭住戶中的狀況會在第七章中作出描述。並討論少數族裔人士有關居住情況、房屋類別及住戶結構等方面的情況。

1.12 有關香港少數族裔人士的地區特徵詳列於第八章。他／她們的地區分布及內部遷移情況亦會作出研究。

1.13 本報告所有統計表所列有關少數族裔人士的數字，均是在二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計經由抽樣統計調查估算所得。

詮釋數字時務必注意事項

1.14 於詮釋本報告內的數字時務必注意以下三點：

- (一) 根據「居港人口」的定義，一些少數族裔人士在人口普查／中期人口統計的點算時刻前的六個月內在港逗留少於一個月，及在點算時刻後的六個月內在港逗留少於一個月的香港永久性居民；或在點算時刻不在港的香港非永久性居民均不包括在人口普查／中期人口統計之內。
- (二) 在編製有關種族的統計數字時，種族是根據在人口普查及中期人口統計時被訪者提供的資料分類，若被訪者報稱多於一個種族（如華裔及印度裔），他／她們的種族會被分類為「混血兒」。
- (三) 二零零一年人口普查時，「白人」按國籍分為「白人—英國人」、「白人—其他歐洲人（不包括英國人）」、「白人—美國人、加拿大

1.10 Chapter 6 explores the patterns of employment and income among ethnic minorities.

1.11 Chapter 7 describes ethnic minorities in the context of domestic households. The living arrangement, housing type and household composition, etc. of ethnic minorities are also discussed.

1.12 The geographical characteristics of ethnic minorities in Hong Kong are contained in Chapter 8. The geographical distribution and internal migration pattern of ethnic minorities are also studied.

1.13 The data relating to ethnic minorities contained in all the tables in this report are estimates derived from the sample enquiry of the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census.

Important Notes in Interpreting Figures

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

- (i) Under the definition of “Hong Kong Resident Population”, some ethnic minorities who were Hong Kong Permanent Residents but had stayed in Hong Kong for less than one month during the six months before and had stayed in Hong Kong for less than one month during the six months after the reference moment of the Population Census/By-census; or who were Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents but were not in Hong Kong at the reference moment were not included in the Population Census/By-census;
- (ii) In compiling the data, the ethnicity of the respondents is classified in accordance with relevant data provided by the respondents in the Census and By-census. In case a respondent reported more than one ethnicity (for example, Chinese and Indian), his/her ethnicity is classified as “Mixed”; and
- (iii) In the 2001 Population Census, “White” was categorised according to nationality into “White – British”, “White – other European (excluding British)”, “White – American,

人」、「白人—澳洲人、新西蘭人」及「白人—其他」。在按種族劃分的統計表中，首四項的數字會獨立載列，而「白人—其他」的數字則歸入於「其他」一項。為避免與國籍混淆，本報告只有「白人」一項分類。因此，載於本報告按種族劃分的統計表中種族為「其他」的二零零一年數字，與二零零一年人口普查報告中的「其他」數字有所不同。

Canadian”, “White – Australian, New Zealander” and “White – others”. For the statistical tables by ethnicity, figures for the first four groups were presented independently while those of “White – others” were included in “Others”. In order to avoid confusion with nationality, there is only a single group “White” in this report. As a result, the 2001 figures for “Others” in statistical tables by ethnicity presented in this report are different from those presented in the report of the 2001 Population Census.

代號

1.15 本刊物內各代號的含意如下：

- 零
- .. 不適用
- 0.0 少於 0.05%

數字的捨入

1.16 由於進位原因，統計表內個別項目的數字總和可能與總數略有出入。

Symbols

1.15 The following symbols are used throughout the publication :

- Nil
- .. Not applicable
- 0.0 Less than 0.05%

Rounding of Figures

1.16 Owing to rounding, there may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the tables.

2. 摘要

2.1 本報告的第三至第八章就少數族裔人士作出詳盡的分析。本章第 2.2 – 2.28 段概述重要結果。為方便參考，少數族裔人士的主要統計數字載列於第十一至第十三頁。

數目及結構

2.2 在二零零六年七月，共有 342 198 名少數族裔人士居住在香港，佔全港人口的 5.0%。當中包括菲律賓人（32.9%）、印尼人（25.7%）、白人（10.6%）、印度人（6.0%）、混血兒（5.3%）、尼泊爾人（4.7%）、日本人（3.9%）、泰國人（3.5%）、巴基斯坦人（3.2%）、其他亞洲人（2.3%）、韓國人（1.4%）及其他（0.6%）。大部分（98.2%）在港的少數族裔人士都是常住居民，而只有 6 028 名（1.8%）是流動居民。二零零一年居住在香港的少數族裔人士數目為 343 950，和二零零六年的數字相若。

2.3 少數族裔人士人口的年齡及性別結構明顯地與全港人口有很大的差別。少數族裔人士的性別比率（即男性人口數目與每千名女性人口的相對比率）為 293，遠低於全港人口的 911；若不計算外籍家庭傭工，少數族裔人士的性別比率為 959，與全港人口的比率 961 相若。

2.4 在所有的少數族裔人士中，61.3% 年齡介乎二十五至四十四歲，此外，少數族裔人士的年齡中位數為 32 歲，比全港人口的 39 歲低七歲，而男性及女性的少數族裔人士的年齡中位數分別為 35 歲及 32 歲，同樣比全港人口所有男性及女性的（同為 39 歲）為低。

2. Summary

2.1 Chapters 3-8 of this report provide a detailed analysis on ethnic minorities. Salient findings are highlighted in paragraphs 2.2 - 2.28 of this chapter. For ease of reference, key statistics of ethnic minorities are listed on pages 11 to 13.

Size and Structure

2.2 In July 2006, a total of 342 198 ethnic minorities, constituting 5.0% of the whole population in Hong Kong, were living in Hong Kong. They comprised Filipinos (32.9%), Indonesians (25.7%), White (10.6%), Indians (6.0%), Mixed (5.3%), Nepalese (4.7%), Japanese (3.9%), Thais (3.5%), Pakistanis (3.2%), Other Asians (2.3%), Koreans (1.4%) and Others (0.6%). The majority of ethnic minorities in Hong Kong were Usual residents (98.2%) while only 6 028 (1.8%) were Mobile residents. The number of ethnic minorities in Hong Kong was 343 950 in 2001, which was more or less the same as the number in 2006.

2.3 The age-sex structure of ethnic minorities was distinctly different from that of the whole population. The sex ratio (i.e. number of males per 1 000 females) of ethnic minorities was 293, as compared with the overall sex ratio of 911. After excluding foreign domestic helpers, sex ratio of ethnic minorities returned to 959 which was close to parity and was comparable to that of the whole population of 961.

2.4 For all ethnic minorities, 61.3% of them aged 25-44. Besides, the median age for all ethnic minorities was 32, which was seven years lower than that of the whole population of 39. The median age for males and females was 35 and 32 respectively which were lower than 39 for both males and females of the whole population.

人口特徵

2.5 少數族裔人士的婚姻状况的分布與全港人口大致上相若。十五歲及以上在港的未婚及已婚的少數族裔人士分別佔 39.0% 及 55.4%，與全港人口的 32.4% 及 57.8% 相若。

2.6 在 171 670 名已婚的少數族裔人士中，有 73 189 名（42.6%）與配偶一起在香港居住並居於同一住戶內。在扣除 9 356 名種族屬於「其他亞洲人」、「混血兒」及「其他」的人士後的 63 833 名人士中，36.0% 的種族與其配偶的不同，包括 26.2% 的配偶是華裔人士及 9.8% 為其他種族人士。

2.7 在少數族裔人士中，只有 11.1% 是在香港出生，而絕大部分（88.9%）是在香港以外的地方出生。有 44.1% 的少數族裔人士在港居住了七年或以上，遠比全港人口的 88.5% 為低。

2.8 在五歲及以上的少數族裔人士中，有 46.7% 報稱英語為他／她們在家中最常用的語言，其次是廣州話（32.4%）、日語（3.0%）、菲律賓語（2.1%）、印尼語（1.9%）、普通話（1.0%）及其他中國方言（非廣州話及普通話）（0.4%）。

Demographic Characteristics

2.5 The distribution of ethnic minorities in respect of marital status was generally comparable with that of the whole population. The proportions of never married and now married ethnic minorities aged 15 and over in Hong Kong were 39.0% and 55.4% respectively, as compared with those for the whole population aged 15 and over of 32.4% and 57.8% respectively.

2.6 Among 171 670 now married ethnic minorities, 73 189 (42.6%) of them were living with their spouse in the same household in Hong Kong. After excluding 9 356 persons of ethnicities belonging to “Other Asian”, “Mixed” and “Others” from these 73 189 persons, 36.0% of the remaining 63 833 persons were not of the same ethnicity as their spouse, including 26.2% with Chinese spouse and 9.8% with spouse of other ethnicity.

2.7 Among ethnic minorities in Hong Kong, only 11.1% of them were born in Hong Kong while a great majority (88.9%) of them were born outside Hong Kong. A total of 44.1% of ethnic minorities had resided in Hong Kong for seven years or more, which was much lower than the 88.5% for the whole population.

2.8 Among ethnic minorities aged 5 and over, English was the language most commonly spoken at home, with 46.7% of them reporting as such. This was followed by Cantonese (32.4%), Japanese (3.0%), Filipino (2.1%), Indonesian (1.9%), Putonghua (1.0%) and other Chinese dialects (other than Cantonese and Putonghua) (0.4%).

教育特徵

2.9 在三至五歲、十七至十八歲及十九至二十四歲這些年齡組別中的少數族裔人士的就學比率分別為 83.9%、74.3% 及 6.7%，而全港人口的相應數字分別為 89.1%、82.8% 及 37.3%。

2.10 十五歲及以上的少數族裔人士的最高就讀教育程度相對地較全港十五歲及以上人口的為高。未受教育或只會受學前教育的少數族裔人士的比例是 2.7%，比十五歲及以上全港人口的 7.1% 為低；此外，在十五歲及以上的少數族裔人士中，曾就讀高中或更高教育的比例是 70.1%，遠比十五歲及以上全港人口的 55.6% 為高。

2.11 十五歲及以上曾受專上教育的少數族裔人士佔 30.3%，而全港人口的對應數字為 23.0%。

2.12 跟全港人口相同，曾受專上教育的少數族裔人士報稱以「商科課程」及「文學及社會科學」為最普遍的兩個科目，分別有 32.6% 及 20.6% 曾受專上教育的少數族裔人士修讀這兩科目。

2.13 在 28 722 名正在香港的學校或教育機構就讀全日制課程的少數族裔人士中，37.5% 是在香港島上課，31.9% 在九龍及 30.6% 在新界，而在全港就讀全日制課程的人士中，他／她們的上課地區的分布跟少數族裔人士有很大的分別，香港島佔 18.2%、九龍佔 33.0% 及新界佔 48.8%。

Education Characteristics

2.9 The school attendance rates for age groups 3-5, 17-18 and 19-24 were 83.9%, 74.3% and 6.7% for ethnic minorities while those for the whole population were 89.1%, 82.8% and 37.3% respectively.

2.10 The educational attainment, in terms of the highest level attended, of ethnic minorities aged 15 and over was relatively higher than the whole population aged 15 and over. The proportion of ethnic minorities with no schooling or only attended pre-primary education was 2.7%, which was lower than the proportion for the whole population aged 15 and over (7.1%). Besides, the proportion of ethnic minorities aged 15 and over who had attended upper secondary or higher education amounted to 70.1% which was much higher than that for the whole population (55.6%).

2.11 There were 30.3% of ethnic minorities aged 15 and over having attended post-secondary education, as compared to the 23.0% of the whole population.

2.12 Same as the whole population, the two most popular fields of education reported by ethnic minorities having attended post-secondary education were “Business and commercial studies” and “Arts and social science”, in which 32.6% and 20.6% of the ethnic minorities having attended post-secondary education were in these two fields respectively.

2.13 37.5% of the 28 722 ethnic minorities studying full-time courses in schools or educational institutions in Hong Kong studied on Hong Kong Island, while 31.9% in Kowloon and 30.6% in the New Territories. The distribution of the place of study for the whole population was distinctly different from that of ethnic minorities, with 18.2% on Hong Kong Island, 33.0% in Kowloon and 48.8% in the New Territories.

勞動人口

2.14 較多少數族裔人士投入勞動人口，他／她們的勞動人口參與率是 85.7%，比全港人口的 60.3% 明顯較高。

2.15 在港的少數族裔人士中，有 262 146 名（76.6%）是工作人口，佔全港工作人口的 7.8%，而性別比率是每千名女性中有 225 名男性，與全港工作人口的 1 152 比較有極大的差別。

2.16 大部分（75.4%）的少數族裔工作人口為「非技術工人」，其次 16.5% 為「經理及行政人員」及「專業人員／輔助專業人員」，6.3% 為「文員／服務工作及商店銷售人員」。

2.17 在少數族裔工作人口中，從事「社區、社會及個人服務業」的佔 77.2%，其次是「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」（9.0%）及「金融、保險、地產及商用服務業」（7.2%）。

2.18 少數族裔工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數為 3,500 元，只是全港工作人口（10,000 元）的 35%。在扣除外籍家庭傭工後，少數族裔工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數是 15,500 元，而全港工作人口的對應數字為 10,000 元。

2.19 在少數族裔工作人口中，68 145（26.0%）人在港有固定工作地點（於家中工作的人士不計算在內）。在這 68 145 名少數族裔人士中，48.7% 是在香港島工作，在九龍及新界工作的則分別有 28.8% 和 22.5%。全港工作人口的工作地區分布跟少數族裔工作人士的有所分別，香港島佔 30.7%、九龍佔 35.4% 及新界佔 33.9%。

Labour Force

2.14 The labour force participation rate for ethnic minorities was 85.7%, which was significantly higher than the whole population (60.3%).

2.15 A total of 262 146 (76.6%) of ethnic minorities in Hong Kong were working population, constituting 7.8% of the whole working population. Sex ratio of the working ethnic minorities was 225 males per 1 000 females which extremely contrasted the ratio for the whole working population at 1 152.

2.16 The majority of the working ethnic minorities were engaged in “Elementary occupations” (75.4%). Another 16.5% were “Managers and administrators” and “Professionals/associate professionals” while 6.3% were “Clerks/Service workers and shop sales workers”.

2.17 There were 77.2% of the working ethnic minorities employed in the “Community, social and personal services” sector, followed by the “Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels” sector (9.0%) and the “Financing, insurance, real estate and business services” sector (7.2%).

2.18 The median monthly income from main employment of the working ethnic minorities was \$3,500 which was 35% of the median (\$10,000) of the whole working population. After excluding foreign domestic helpers, the median monthly income from main employment of the working ethnic minorities was \$15,500, as compared with the whole working population of \$10,000.

2.19 A total of 68 145 (26.0%) of the working ethnic minorities had fixed place of work in Hong Kong (excluding those working at home). Some 48.7% of these 68 145 ethnic minorities worked on Hong Kong Island, while 28.8% in Kowloon and 22.5% in the New Territories. The distribution of the place of work for the whole population was distinctly different from that of ethnic minorities, with 30.7% on Hong Kong Island, 35.4% in Kowloon and 33.9% in the New Territories.

居住情況及住戶特徵

2.20 共有 337 047 (98.5%) 少數族裔人士居於家庭住戶(家庭住戶為一羣住在一起及分享生活所需的人士)。有一名及以上少數族裔人士的家庭住戶共有 238 929 戶，佔全港家庭住戶的 10.7%。當中有 73 984 個住戶包括同住外籍家庭傭工以外的少數族裔人士，而住戶中全部成員皆為少數族裔人士的佔 63.1%，住戶中有華裔人士成員及同住的外籍家庭傭工以外的少數族裔人士的佔 36.9%。

2.21 在 73 984 個有同住外籍家庭傭工以外的少數族裔人士居住的家庭住戶中，78.2% 是居於私人永久性房屋，較全港家庭住戶的相應比例(51.6%)為高。其餘的住戶居於公營租住房屋(15.1%)、資助出售單位(4.4%)及其他(2.3%)。

2.22 在有同住的外籍家庭傭工以外的少數族裔人士居住的家庭住戶中，自置居所的比例是 29.5%，遠較所有家庭住戶的 52.7% 為低。此外，少數族裔人士租住居所的比例是 60.8%，遠較所有家庭住戶的 44.0% 為高。

2.23 在同住的外籍家庭傭工以外的少數族裔人士中，52.6% 與配偶及／或子女同住(包括 1.4% 與父母同住及 51.2% 並不與父母同住)，29.4% 只與父母同住，10.4% 獨居及 7.6% 與父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住；少數族裔人士獨居的比例較全港人口(5.5%)為高，而他／她們與父母同住的比例則較全港人口(36.0%)為低。

Living Arrangement and Household Characteristics

2.20 Some 337 047 (98.5%) of ethnic minorities lived in domestic households, i.e. a group of persons who live together and make common provision for essentials of living. There were 238 929 domestic households with one or more ethnic minorities, constituting 10.7% of the domestic households in Hong Kong. Among these households, there were 73 984 households with ethnic minorities other than live-in foreign domestic helpers, including 63.1% of them with all members being ethnic minorities and 36.9% of them comprising both Chinese members and ethnic minorities other than live-in foreign domestic helpers.

2.21 Among the 73 984 domestic households with ethnic minorities other than live-in foreign domestic helpers, the proportion of them living in private permanent housing was 78.2%, which was much higher than that of all domestic households (51.6%). The remaining households lived in public rental housing (15.1%), subsidized sale flats (4.4%) and others (2.3%).

2.22 Among the domestic households with ethnic minorities other than live-in foreign domestic helpers, the proportion of them owning their residential quarters was 29.5%, which was much lower than that for all the domestic households at 52.7%. Besides, the proportion of households renting the quarters for ethnic minorities was 60.8%, which was much higher than that for all domestic households at 44.0%.

2.23 Among ethnic minorities in Hong Kong who were not live-in foreign domestic helpers, 52.6% of them lived with spouse and/or child(ren) (including 1.4% with parents(s) and 51.2% not with parent(s)), 29.4% lived with their parent(s) only, 10.4% lived on their own and 7.6% lived with other persons. Higher proportion of ethnic minorities lived on their own than the whole population (5.5%) while the proportion of ethnic minorities living with their parent(s) was relatively lower than that of the whole population (36.0%).

2.24 與全港人口相若，大部分（69.3%）少數族裔人士（同住外籍家庭傭工以外）皆住在未擴展的單核心家庭住戶。另一方面，少數族裔人士住在單人住戶及只包括無親屬關係人士住戶的比例分別為 10.4% 及 4.6%，較全港人口的 5.5% 及 1.5% 為高。

2.25 在有同住的外籍家庭傭工以外的少數族裔人士居住的家庭住戶中，每月住戶收入中位數為 26,250 元，較所有家庭住戶的 17,250 元高出 52.2%。

地區特徵

2.26 35.2% 的少數族裔人士居於香港島，而居於九龍及新界（包括水上）的分別佔 27.0% 及 37.8%。在全港人口中，居於香港島、九龍及新界（包括水上）的相應比例分別為 18.5%、29.4% 及 52.1%。

2.27 在十八個區議會分區中，居於中西區的少數族裔人士佔全港所有少數族裔人士的比例最大（10.5%）。其次是東區（9.9%）及九龍城（8.2%）。

2.28 在過去五年，有 57 482 名少數族裔人士曾作內部遷移，即佔所有五歲及以上少數族裔人士的 17.4%，與五歲及以上的全港人口的 15.1% 相若，反映出少數族裔人士在遷居方面的傾向跟全港人口沒有明顯差別。內部遷移指他們在二零零六年中期人口統計點算時所居住的地區（即「現時居住地區」），與其五年前所居住的地區（即「原來居住地區」）不同。

2.24 Similar to the whole population, most (69.3%) of ethnic minorities (other than live-in foreign domestic helpers) lived in households consisting of one unextended nuclear family. On the other hand, the proportions of ethnic minorities living in one-person households and households comprising unrelated persons only were 10.4% and 4.6% respectively, which were higher than those of the whole population at 5.5% and 1.5% respectively.

2.25 The median monthly household income of domestic households with ethnic minorities other than live-in foreign domestic helpers was \$26,250, which was 52.2% higher than the \$17,250 for all domestic households.

Geographical Characteristics

2.26 Some 35.2% of ethnic minorities resided on Hong Kong Island, while 27.0% and 37.8% in Kowloon and the New Territories (including Marine) respectively. The corresponding proportions of the whole population living on Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and New Territories (including Marine) were 18.5%, 29.4% and 52.1% respectively.

2.27 Among the 18 District Council Districts, the proportion of ethnic minorities residing in Central and Western among all ethnic minorities in Hong Kong was the largest at 10.5%, followed by Eastern (9.9%) and Kowloon City (8.2%).

2.28 Altogether 57 482 ethnic minorities, representing 17.4% of all ethnic minorities aged 5 and over, had migrated internally in the past five years – they lived in an area in Hong Kong five years ago (i.e. area of original residence) that was different from the one in which they were enumerated in the 2006 Population By-census (i.e. area of current residence). This proportion was comparable to the 15.1% of the whole population aged 5 and over.

二零零六年少數族裔人士的主要統計數字

Key Statistics of Ethnic Minorities, 2006

	少數族裔人士 Ethnic Minorities					全港人口 Whole Population
	亞洲人 (非華人) Asian (other than Chinese)	白人 White	混血兒 Mixed	其他 Others	總計 Total	
人口特徵 Demographic Characteristics						
人口 Population	285 550	36 384	18 092	2 172	342 198	6 864 346
性別比率（每千名女性的男性人數） Sex ratio (males per 1 000 females)	186	1 842	791	1 346	293	911
年齡中位數 Median age	32	37	17	38	32	39
已婚人口比例（百分比） ⁽¹⁾ Proportion of now married population (%) ⁽¹⁾	54.3	66.9	45.9	68.5	55.4	57.8
能說英語人口比例（百分比） ⁽²⁾ Proportion of population able to speak English (%) ⁽²⁾	73.7	94.5	67.2	83.4	75.6	44.7
教育 Education						
具專上教育程度的人口比例（百分比） ⁽¹⁾ Proportion of population with post-secondary education (%) ⁽¹⁾	25.1	73.6	33.7	54.0	30.3	23.0
勞動人口 Labour Force						
勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rate (%)						
男性 Male	82.2	86.1	59.0	83.5	82.0	69.2
女性 Female	89.2	54.4	45.0	50.2	86.7	52.4
合計 Both Sexes	88.3	75.9	50.6	69.5	85.7	60.3
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)						
男性 Male	13,500	50,000	10,500	20,280	20,000	11,000
女性 Female	3,320	29,000	8,000	10,500	3,320	8,500
合計 Both Sexes	3,400	45,000	9,500	16,000	3,500	10,000
按職業劃分的工作人口比例（百分比） Proportion of working population by occupation (%)						
經理及行政人員 Managers and administrators	5.0	42.8	14.4	27.0	8.5	10.8
專業人員／輔助專業人員 Professionals/Associate professionals	4.2	41.8	28.7	41.0	8.0	22.2
文員／服務工作及商業銷售人員 Clerks/Service workers and shop sales workers	5.5	8.7	31.1	18.6	6.3	33.2
工藝及有關人員、機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Craft and related workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.5	3.3	7.0	6.8	1.8	14.7
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	83.8	3.3	18.5	6.6	75.4	18.8
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 and occupations not classifiable	0.0	0.1	0.2	-	0.1	0.3

二零零六年少數族裔人士的主要統計數字（續）

Key Statistics of Ethnic Minorities, 2006 (Cont'd.)

		少數族裔人士 Ethnic Minorities					
		亞洲人 (非華人) Asian (other than Chinese)	白人 White	混血兒 Mixed	其他 Others	總計 Total	全港人口 Whole Population
勞 動 人 口 （ 續 ） Labour Force (Cont'd.)							
按行業劃分的工作人口比例（百分比） Proportion of working population by industry (%)							
製造業 Manufacturing	1.2	5.6	6.5	5.8	1.7	9.7	
建造業 Construction	1.3	2.3	3.5	3.2	1.4	6.8	
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	7.6	18.6	29.3	25.2	9.0	27.2	
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	2.2	10.4	12.4	16.3	3.2	11.6	
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	4.0	38.1	20.0	18.5	7.2	17.0	
社區、社會及個人服務業 ⁽³⁾ Community, social and personal services ⁽³⁾	83.6	23.8	27.8	31.0	77.2	26.9	
其他 ⁽⁴⁾ Others ⁽⁴⁾	0.1	1.1	0.4	-	0.2	0.8	
居 住 情 況 ⁽⁵⁾ Living Arrangement⁽⁵⁾							
按居住情況劃分的人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population by living arrangement (%)							
獨居 Living alone	9.0	16.8	4.8	14.8	10.4	5.5	
只與父母同住 Living with parent(s) only	25.8	21.7	65.8	19.8	29.4	36.0	
與配偶及／或子女同住 ⁽⁶⁾ Living with spouse and/or child(ren) ⁽⁶⁾	57.4	52.2	26.2	59.0	52.6	51.7	
其他 ⁽⁷⁾ Others ⁽⁷⁾	7.8	9.3	3.2	6.4	7.6	6.7	
地 區 特 徵 Geographical Characteristics							
按地區劃分的人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population by area (%)							
香港島 Hong Kong Island	32.9	55.4	31.5	35.3	35.2	18.5	
九龍 Kowloon	29.5	10.0	22.3	21.0	27.0	29.4	
新界及水上 New Territories and Marine	37.7	34.6	46.2	43.7	37.8	52.1	

二零零六年少數族裔人士的主要統計數字（續）

Key Statistics of Ethnic Minorities, 2006 (Cont'd.)

	少數族裔人士 Ethnic Minorities	全港人口 Whole Population
住戶特徵 Household Characteristics		
家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households		
全部成員皆為少數族裔人士 With all members being ethnic minorities	46 718	..
包括華裔人士成員及同住的外籍家庭傭工以外的少數族裔人士 With both Chinese members and ethnic minorities other than live-in foreign domestic helpers	27 266	..
總計 Total	73 984	2 226 546
家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size		
全部成員皆為少數族裔人士 With all members being ethnic minorities	2.6	..
包括華裔人士成員及同住的外籍家庭傭工以外的少數族裔人士 With both Chinese members and ethnic minorities other than live-in foreign domestic helpers	3.4	..
合計 Overall	2.9	3.0
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)		
全部成員皆為少數族裔人士 With all members being ethnic minorities	30,000	..
包括華裔人士成員及同住的外籍家庭傭工以外的少數族裔人士 With both Chinese members and ethnic minorities other than live-in foreign domestic helpers	21,000	..
合計 Overall	26,250	17,250

註釋：(1) 這些數字指十五歲及以上的人口。
 (2) 這些數字指五歲及以上的人口（不包括失去語言能力的人士）。
 (3) 涵蓋在家庭住戶工作的外籍家庭傭工。
 (4) 「其他」包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力、燃氣及水務業」等行業，及不能分類的行業。
 (5) 數字指居於家庭住戶的人口。而少數族裔人士的數字不包括同住的外籍家庭傭工。
 (6) 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之少數族裔人士數目。
 (7) 數字包括所有與父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住的人士。

Notes : (1) The figures refer to the population aged 15 and over.
 (2) The figures refer to the population aged 5 and over (excluding mute persons).
 (3) Covering foreign domestic helpers working in domestic households.
 (4) "Others" include such industries as "Agriculture and fishing", "Mining and quarrying", "Electricity, gas and water", and industrial activities not classifiable.
 (5) Figures refer to the population living in domestic households only. Figures for the ethnic minorities exclude live-in foreign domestic helpers.
 (6) Figures include ethnic minorities living with spouse and/or child(ren), no matter living with parent(s) or not.
 (7) Figures include ethnic minorities living with person(s) other than parent(s), spouse and child(ren).

3. 數目及結構

數目

3.1 在二零零六年七月，共有 342 198 名少數族裔人士居住在香港，佔全港人口的 5.0%。當中包括非華裔亞洲人佔 83.4%、白人佔 10.6%、混血兒佔 5.3% 及其他佔 0.6%。而在非華裔亞洲人中，大部分為菲律賓人（32.9%），其次為印尼人（25.7%），而其餘包括印度人（6.0%）、尼泊爾人（4.7%）、日本人（3.9%）、泰國人（3.5%）、巴基斯坦人（3.2%）、韓國人（1.4%）及其他亞洲人（2.3%）。（表 3.1）

3.2 二零零一年居住在香港的少數族裔人士數目為 343 950，和二零零六年的數字相若。但是少數族裔人士的組合在過去五年有所變化。例如，印尼人的數目由二零零一年的 50 494 顯著上升至二零零六年的 87 840，佔全港少數族裔人士的比例由 14.7% 上升至 25.7%。另一方面，菲律賓人的數目則由二零零一年的 142 556 跌至二零零六年的 112 453，而佔全港少數族裔人士的比例則由 41.4% 下跌至 32.9%。（表 3.1）

3.3 關於少數族裔人士的流動情況方面，值得注意的是在二零零六年大部分（98.2%）在港的少數族裔人士都是常住居民，而只有 1.8% 是流動居民，反映出大部分時間不在香港的少數族裔人士的比例很少。二零零一年少數族裔人士的流動情況亦大致相同。（表 3.1）

3. Size and Structure

Size

3.1 In July 2006, a total of 342 198 ethnic minorities, constituting 5.0% of the whole population in Hong Kong, were living in Hong Kong. They comprised Asians (other than Chinese) (83.4%), White (10.6%), Mixed (5.3%) and Others (0.6%). Analysed by ethnic groups of Asians (other than Chinese), a large proportion of them were Filipinos (32.9%), followed by Indonesians (25.7%). The remaining included Indians (6.0%), Nepalese (4.7%), Japanese (3.9%), Thais (3.5%), Pakistanis (3.2%), Koreans (1.4%) and Other Asians (2.3%). (Table 3.1)

3.2 The number of ethnic minorities in Hong Kong was 343 950 in 2001, which was more or less the same as the number in 2006. Nevertheless, there had been changes in the composition of ethnic minorities in the past five years. For example, the number of Indonesians increased markedly from 50 494 in 2001 to 87 840 in 2006, while their proportion in all ethnic minorities increased from 14.7% to 25.7%. On the other hand, the number of Filipinos decreased from 142 556 in 2001 to 112 453 in 2006, while their proportion in all ethnic minorities decreased from 41.4% to 32.9%. (Table 3.1)

3.3 Regarding the mobility of ethnic minorities in Hong Kong, it is worth noting that the majority of ethnic minorities in 2006 were Usual Residents (98.2%) while only 1.8% were Mobile Residents. This reflected that the proportion of ethnic minorities who spent the majority of time outside Hong Kong was very small. The mobility of ethnic minorities was about the same in 2001. (Table 3.1)

表 3.1 二零零一年及二零零六年按種族及常住居民／流動居民劃分的少數族裔人士數目
Table 3.1 Ethnic Minorities by Ethnicity and Usual Residents/Mobile Residents, 2001 and 2006

年份 Year	種族 Ethnicity	常住居民 Usual Residents		流動居民 Mobile Residents		總計 Total	
		數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾)	百分比	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾)	百分比	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾)	百分比
		Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)	%	Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)	%	Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)	%
2001	亞洲人 (非華人) Asian (other than Chinese)						
	菲律賓人 Filipino	142 289 (99.8)	41.8	267 (0.2)	8.2	142 556 (100.0)	41.4
	印尼人 Indonesian	50 399 (99.8)	14.8	95 (0.2)	2.9	50 494 (100.0)	14.7
	印度人 Indian	18 041 (97.3)	5.3	502 (2.7)	15.3	18 543 (100.0)	5.4
	尼泊爾人 Nepalese	12 520 (99.6)	3.7	44 (0.4)	1.3	12 564 (100.0)	3.7
	日本人 Japanese	14 034 (99.0)	4.1	146 (1.0)	4.5	14 180 (100.0)	4.1
	泰國人 Thai	14 211 (99.1)	4.2	131 (0.9)	4.0	14 342 (100.0)	4.2
	巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	10 758 (97.6)	3.2	259 (2.4)	7.9	11 017 (100.0)	3.2
	韓國人 Korean	5 110 (97.1)	1.5	153 (2.9)	4.7	5 263 (100.0)	1.5
	其他亞洲人 Other Asian	7 484 (98.8)	2.2	88 (1.2)	2.7	7 572 (100.0)	2.2
	小計 Sub-total	274 846 (99.4)	80.7	1 685 (0.6)	51.5	276 531 (100.0)	80.4
	白人 White	45 618 (97.9)	13.4	966 (2.1)	29.5	46 584 (100.0)	13.5
	混血兒 Mixed						
	華人父或母 With Chinese parent	16 050 (96.8)	4.7	537 (3.2)	16.4	16 587 (100.0)	4.8
	其他混血兒 Other Mixed	2 783 (97.5)	0.8	71 (2.5)	2.2	2 854 (100.0)	0.8
	小計 Sub-total	18 833 (96.9)	5.5	608 (3.1)	18.6	19 441 (100.0)	5.7
	其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	1 382 (99.1)	0.4	12 (0.9)	0.4	1 394 (100.0)	0.4
	總計 Total	340 679 (99.0)	100.0	3 271 (1.0)	100.0	343 950 (100.0)	100.0
	全港人口 Whole population	6 523 851 (97.2)		184 538 (2.8)		6 708 389 (100.0)	

表 3.1 二零零一年及二零零六年按種族及常住居民／流動居民劃分的少數族裔人士數目（續）
Table 3.1 Ethnic Minorities by Ethnicity and Usual Residents/Mobile Residents, 2001 and 2006
(Cont'd.)

年份 Year	種族 Ethnicity	常住居民 Usual Residents		流動居民 Mobile Residents		總計 Total	
		數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)	百分比 %	數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)	百分比 %	數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)	百分比 %
2006	亞洲人（非華人） Asian (other than Chinese)						
	菲律賓人 Filipino	112 016 (99.6)	33.3	437 (0.4)	7.2	112 453 (100.0)	32.9
	印尼人 Indonesian	87 713 (99.9)	26.1	127 (0.1)	2.1	87 840 (100.0)	25.7
	印度人 Indian	19 320 (94.5)	5.7	1 124 (5.5)	18.6	20 444 (100.0)	6.0
	尼泊爾人 Nepalese	15 654 (98.1)	4.7	296 (1.9)	4.9	15 950 (100.0)	4.7
	日本人 Japanese	12 833 (97.3)	3.8	356 (2.7)	5.9	13 189 (100.0)	3.9
	泰國人 Thai	11 507 (96.7)	3.4	393 (3.3)	6.5	11 900 (100.0)	3.5
	巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	10 670 (96.0)	3.2	441 (4.0)	7.3	11 111 (100.0)	3.2
	韓國人 Korean	4 543 (94.4)	1.4	269 (5.6)	4.5	4 812 (100.0)	1.4
	其他亞洲人 Other Asian	7 713 (98.2)	2.3	138 (1.8)	2.3	7 851 (100.0)	2.3
	小計 Sub-total	281 969 (98.7)	83.9	3 581 (1.3)	59.4	285 550 (100.0)	83.4
	白人 White	34 760 (95.5)	10.3	1 624 (4.5)	26.9	36 384 (100.0)	10.6
	混血兒 Mixed						
	華人父或母 With Chinese parent	14 269 (95.6)	4.2	663 (4.4)	11.0	14 932 (100.0)	4.4
	其他混血兒 Other Mixed	3 010 (95.3)	0.9	150 (4.7)	2.5	3 160 (100.0)	0.9
	小計 Sub-total	17 279 (95.5)	5.1	813 (4.5)	13.5	18 092 (100.0)	5.3
	其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	2 162 (99.5)	0.6	10 (0.5)	0.2	2 172 (100.0)	0.6
	總計 Total	336 170 (98.2)	100.0	6 028 (1.8)	100.0	342 198 (100.0)	100.0
	全港人口 Whole population	6 645 220 (96.8)		219 126 (3.2)		6 864 346 (100.0)	

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。
 (2) 這些數字包括「黑人」、「拉丁美洲人」等。

Notes: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.
 (2) The figures include "Black", "Latin American", etc.

年齡及性別結構

3.4 少數族裔人士人口的年齡及性別結構明顯地與全港人口有很大的差別。二零零六年在所有的少數族裔人士中，61.3% 年齡介乎二十五至四十四歲，另外 9.4% 是十五歲以下及 1.9% 是六十五歲及以上。在少數族裔人士中，工作年齡（即十五至六十四歲）組別的人口所佔的比例（88.6%）較全港人口的比例（73.9%）為高。二零零一年的少數族裔人士人口的年齡及性別結構大致相若。（圖 3.1 及表 3.2）

3.5 在二零零六年，少數族裔人士的年齡中位數為 32 歲，比全港人口的 39 歲低 7 歲；而在二零零一年，少數族裔人士及全港人口的相應數字分別為 31 歲及 36 歲。按性別分析，男性及女性的少數族裔人士的年齡中位數分別為 35 歲及 32 歲，亦低於全港人口所有男性及女性的年齡中位數（同為 39 歲）。按種族羣分析，值得注意的是混血兒的年齡中位數是 17 歲，遠比其他種族羣為低。這可能是由於部分在港的少數族裔人士與不相同族裔的人士結婚，並在婚後誕下子女，故此混血兒通常年紀較小。（表 3.2）

3.6 人口的性別結構可按性別比率顯示，性別比率是指男性數目與每千名女性的相對比率。在二零零六年，少數族裔人士的性別比率為 293，遠低於全港人口的 911，原因是接近一半在港的少數族裔人士是外籍家庭傭工，而他們約 99% 是女性。若不計算外籍家庭傭工，少數族裔人士的性別比率為 959，與全港人口的比率 961 相若。（表 3.3）

Age and Sex Structure

3.4 Obviously, the age-sex structure of ethnic minorities was distinctly different from that of the whole population. For all ethnic minorities in 2006, 61.3% of them aged 25-44. Another 9.4% of ethnic minorities were aged below 15, while 1.9% were aged 65 and over. There was a greater proportion (88.6%) of ethnic minorities in the working age 15-64 than that of the whole population (73.9%). The age-sex structure of ethnic minorities in 2001 was quite similar. (Chart 3.1 and Table 3.2)

3.5 In 2006, the median age for all ethnic minorities was 32, which was seven years lower than that of the whole population of 39. In 2001, the corresponding figures for ethnic minorities and the whole population were 31 and 36 respectively. Analysed by sex, the median age for male ethnic minorities and their female counterparts at 35 and 32 respectively were lower than 39 for both males and females of the whole population. Analysed by ethnic group, it is worth noting that the median age of the Mixed at 17 was extremely low as compared with other ethnic groups. This might be due to the birth of children of some ethnic minorities in Hong Kong who were married to persons not of the same ethnicity. Thus, the Mixed are generally younger. (Table 3.2)

3.6 The sex composition of population can be measured by sex ratio, which is defined as the number of males per 1 000 females. In 2006, the sex ratio of ethnic minorities was 293, which was much smaller than that of the whole population of 911. This was attributable to the fact that around half of the ethnic minorities in Hong Kong were foreign domestic helpers, of whom some 99% were females. After excluding the foreign domestic helpers, the overall sex ratio of ethnic minorities rose to 959 and was much closer to that of the whole population of 961. (Table 3.3)

3.7 按年齡及性別作進一步分析，值得注意的是在十五歲以下年齡組別中，男性少數族裔人士的數目比女性的數目為多。相反地，在年齡組別介乎十五至二十四歲、二十五至三十四歲、三十五至四十四歲及四十五至五十四歲中，男性的少數族裔人士均遠較女性的數目為少，性別比率少於 400。若不計算外籍家庭傭工，男性及女性的比例的差距則明顯地收窄。（表 3.3）

3.8 不同的種族羣的性別結構有很大的差異。在二零零六年，非華裔亞洲人及混血兒的性別比率低於 1 000，分別為 186 及 791，但是白人的性別比率則高於 1 000，為 1 842。在非華裔亞洲人中，菲律賓人（55）、印尼人（15）及泰國人（103）的性別比率非常低。另一方面，在巴基斯坦人、印度人及日本人中，情況則剛巧相反，性別比率分別為 1 349、1 042 及 1 026。事實上，四十五至六十四歲的白人、日本人、尼泊爾人及巴基斯坦人的性別比率高企，顯示很多白人、日本、尼泊爾及巴基斯坦男性在港工作，可能留下家人在祖國生活。而十五至四十四歲的菲律賓人、印尼人和泰國人的性別比率偏低，反映出當中包括外籍家庭傭工，而她們大部分是介乎二十五至四十四歲的女性。（表 3.3）

3.7 Further analysed by age and sex, it is worth noting that the number of male ethnic minorities was greater than that of their female counterparts in the age group below 15. In contrast, male ethnic minorities were far outnumbered by their female counterparts in the age groups 15-24, 25-34, 35-44 and 45-54 as indicated by the sex ratios of less than 400. After excluding foreign domestic helpers, the gap in the ratios of males and females for these age groups narrowed down significantly. (Table 3.3)

3.8 There were considerable variations in the sex composition between different ethnic groups. In 2006, the sex ratios for Asians (other than Chinese) and Mixed were below parity at 186 and 791 respectively while that for Whites was above parity at 1 842. Among Asians (other than Chinese), the sex ratios of Filipinos (55), Indonesians (15) and Thais (103) were extremely low. On the other hand, the situation reversed for Pakistanis, Indians and Japaneses with sex ratios of 1 349, 1 042 and 1 026 respectively. Actually, the high sex ratios for the Whites, Japaneses, Nepalese and Pakistanis aged 45-64 indicate the presence of a large number of White, Japanese, Nepalese and Pakistani men working in Hong Kong, perhaps leaving behind their families in their home countries. The very low sex ratios for Filipinos, Indonesians and Thais at ages 15-44 obviously reflect the presence of foreign domestic helpers, the majority of whom were females in the age group 25-44. (Table 3.3)

圖 3.1 二零零一年及二零零六年少數族裔人士及全港人口的人口金字塔

Chart 3.1 Population Pyramids for Ethnic Minorities and the Whole Population, 2001 and 2006

2001

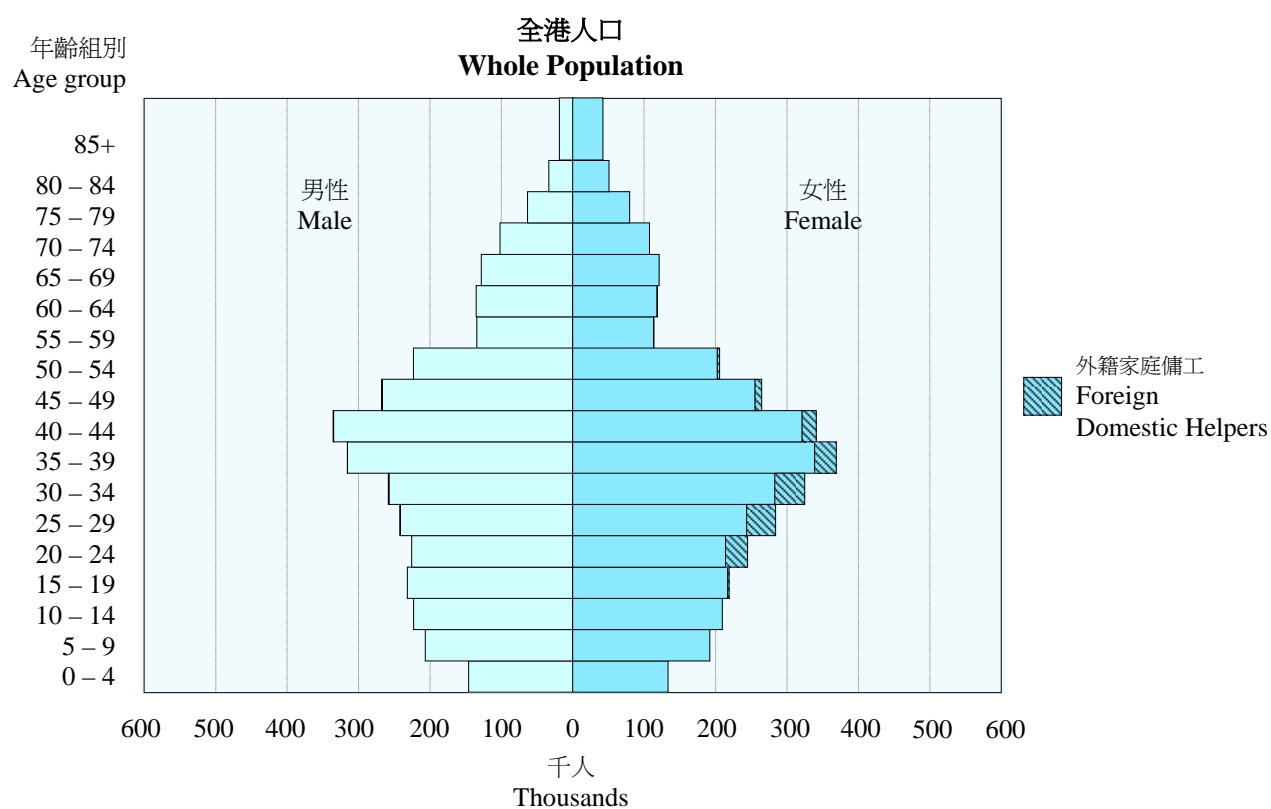
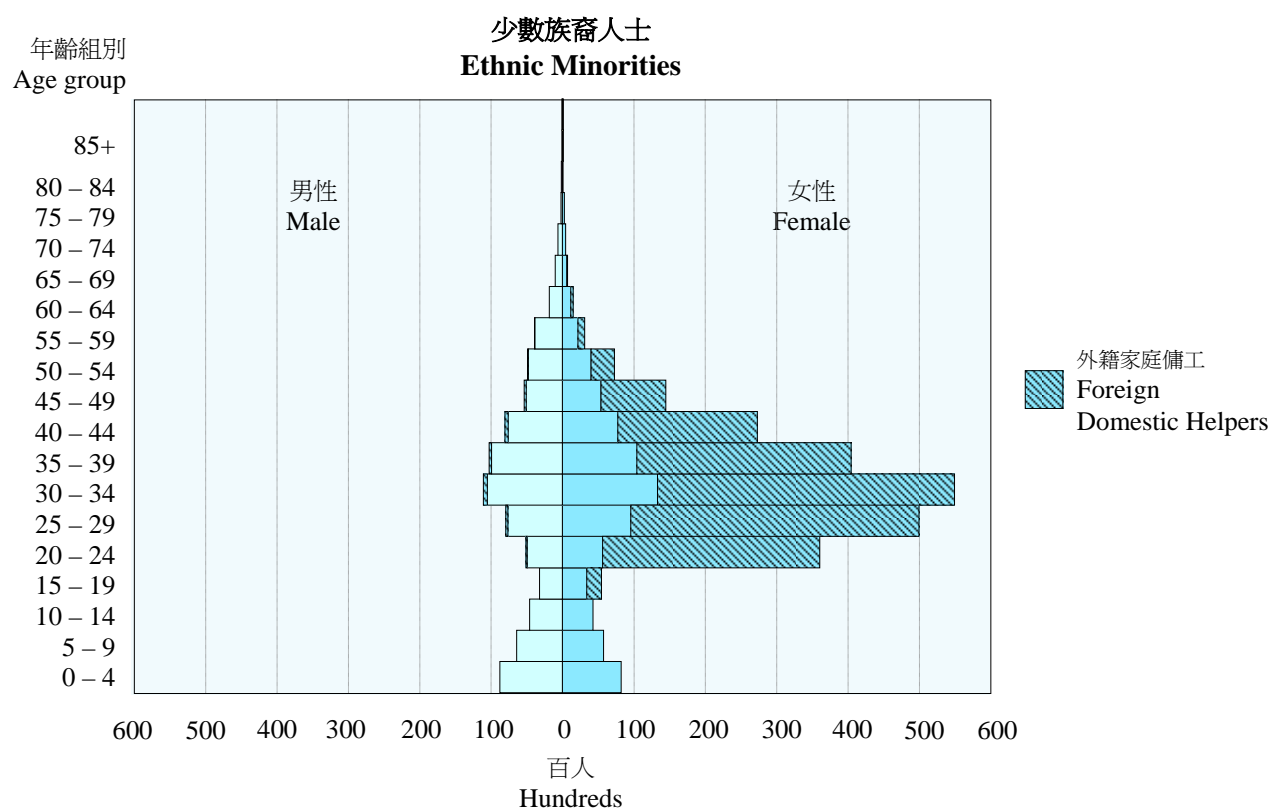


圖 3.1 二零零一年及二零零六年少數族裔人士及全港人口的人口金字塔（續）

Chart 3.1 Population Pyramids for Ethnic Minorities and the Whole Population, 2001 and 2006 (Cont'd.)

2006

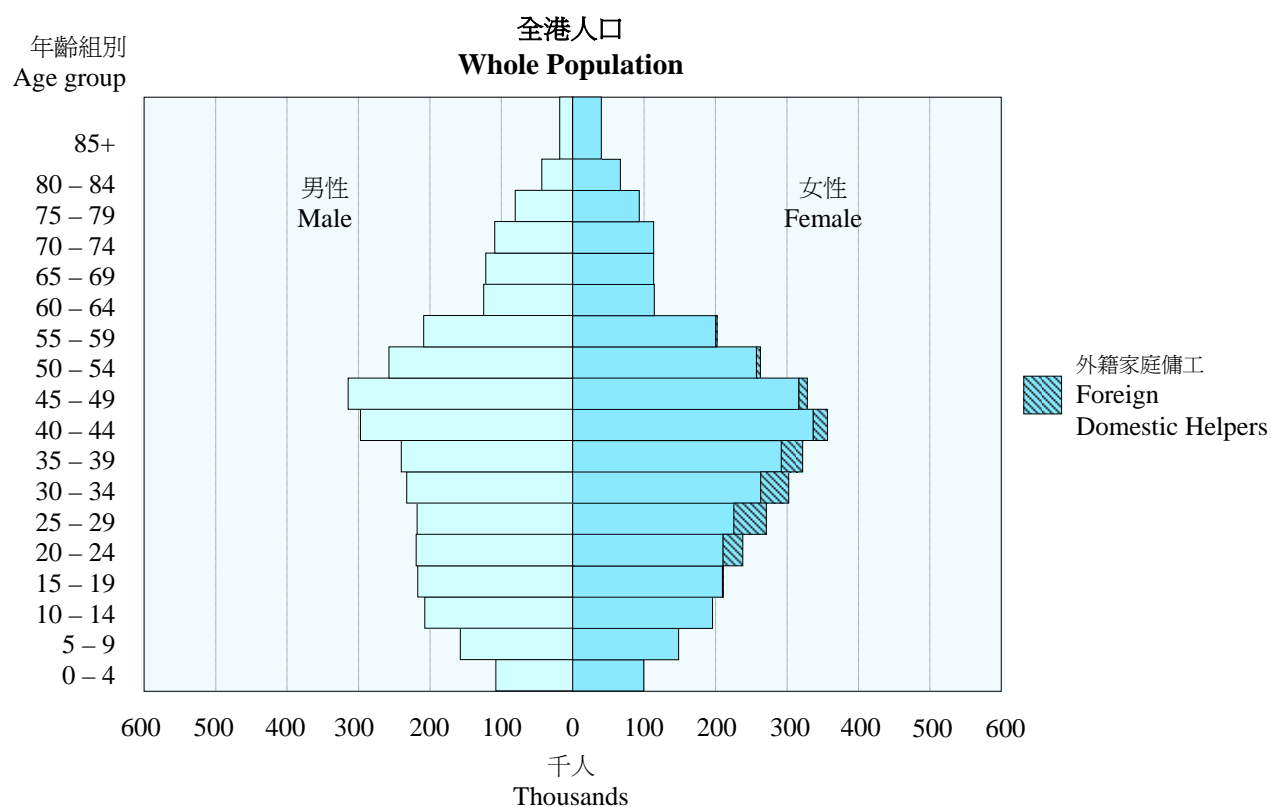
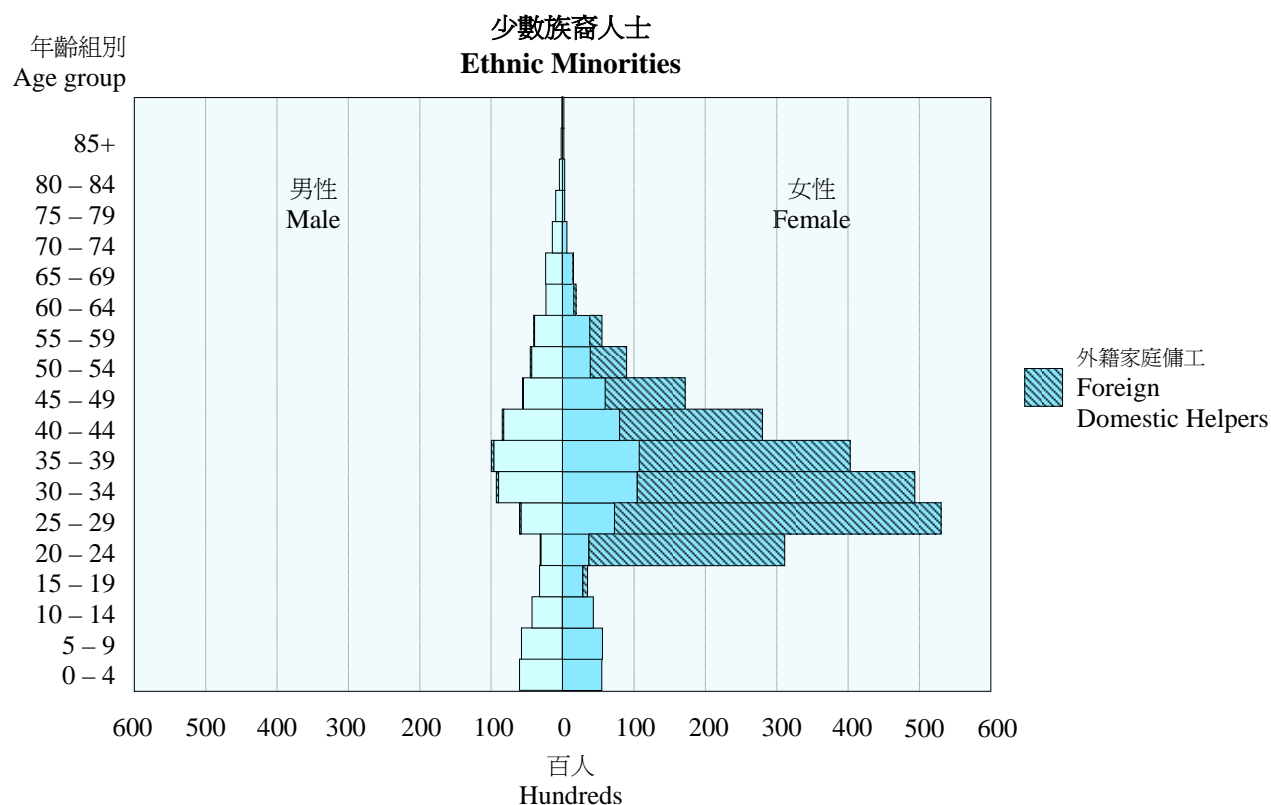


表 3.2 二零零一年及二零零六年按種族及年齡組別劃分的少數族裔人士數目
Table 3.2 Ethnic Minorities by Ethnicity and Age Group, 2001 and 2006

年份 Year	種族 Ethnicity	年齡組別 Age Group							總計 Total	年齡 中位數 Median Age
		< 15	15 – 24	25 – 34	35 – 44	45 – 54	55 – 64	65+		
		數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)								
2001	亞洲人 (非華人) Asian (other than Chinese)									
	菲律賓人 Filipino	2 680 (1.9)	12 227 (8.6)	63 485 (44.5)	48 654 (34.1)	13 624 (9.6)	1 609 (1.1)	277 (0.2)	142 556 (100.0)	33
	印尼人 Indonesian	165 (0.3)	21 098 (41.8)	23 069 (45.7)	4 463 (8.8)	866 (1.7)	486 (1.0)	347 (0.7)	50 494 (100.0)	26
	印度人 Indian	3 690 (19.9)	2 580 (13.9)	4 972 (26.8)	3 005 (16.2)	2 221 (12.0)	1 326 (7.2)	749 (4.0)	18 543 (100.0)	30
	尼泊爾人 Nepalese	1 305 (10.4)	2 781 (22.1)	5 121 (40.8)	2 021 (16.1)	543 (4.3)	722 (5.7)	71 (0.6)	12 564 (100.0)	28
	日本人 Japanese	3 251 (22.9)	336 (2.4)	3 519 (24.8)	4 444 (31.3)	1 656 (11.7)	774 (5.5)	200 (1.4)	14 180 (100.0)	34
	泰國人 Thai	233 (1.6)	910 (6.3)	4 533 (31.6)	5 155 (35.9)	2 822 (19.7)	605 (4.2)	84 (0.6)	14 342 (100.0)	37
	巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	3 131 (28.4)	2 256 (20.5)	2 783 (25.3)	1 122 (10.2)	627 (5.7)	810 (7.4)	288 (2.6)	11 017 (100.0)	25
	韓國人 Korean	1 423 (27.0)	321 (6.1)	1 286 (24.4)	1 462 (27.8)	525 (10.0)	163 (3.1)	83 (1.6)	5 263 (100.0)	32
	其他亞洲人 Other Asian	736 (9.7)	990 (13.1)	2 587 (34.2)	1 804 (23.8)	843 (11.1)	326 (4.3)	286 (3.8)	7 572 (100.0)	32
	小計 Sub-total	16 614 (6.0)	43 499 (15.7)	111 355 (40.3)	72 130 (26.1)	23 727 (8.6)	6 821 (2.5)	2 385 (0.9)	276 531 (100.0)	31
	白人 White	9 533 (20.5)	2 581 (5.5)	10 693 (23.0)	12 252 (26.3)	7 424 (15.9)	3 091 (6.6)	1 010 (2.2)	46 584 (100.0)	35
	混血兒 Mixed									
	華人父或母 With Chinese parent	9 573 (57.7)	3 386 (20.4)	1 303 (7.9)	1 159 (7.0)	545 (3.3)	380 (2.3)	241 (1.5)	16 587 (100.0)	12
	其他混血兒 Other Mixed	2 049 (71.8)	216 (7.6)	2 59 (9.1)	185 (6.5)	91 (3.2)	36 (1.3)	18 (0.6)	2 854 (100.0)	6
	小計 Sub-total	11 622 (59.8)	3 602 (18.5)	1 562 (8.0)	1 344 (6.9)	636 (3.3)	416 (2.1)	259 (1.3)	19 441 (100.0)	11
	其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	279 (20.0)	158 (11.3)	320 (23.0)	359 (25.8)	216 (15.5)	25 (1.8)	37 (2.7)	1 394 (100.0)	33
	總計 Total	38 048 (11.1)	49 840 (14.5)	123 930 (36.0)	86 085 (25.0)	32 003 (9.3)	10 353 (3.0)	3 691 (1.1)	343 950 (100.0)	31
	全港人口 Whole population	1 109 417 (16.5)	920 445 (13.7)	1 108 529 (16.5)	1 360 487 (20.3)	960 417 (14.3)	502 042 (7.5)	747 052 (11.1)	6 708 389 (100.0)	36

表 3.2 二零零一年及二零零六年按種族及年齡組別劃分的少數族裔人士數目（續）
Table 3.2 Ethnic Minorities by Ethnicity and Age Group, 2001 and 2006 (Cont'd.)

年份 Year	種族 Ethnicity	年齡組別 Age Group							總計 Total	年齡 中位數 Median Age
		< 15	15 – 24	25 – 34	35 – 44	45 – 54	55 – 64	65+		
		數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)								
2006	亞洲人（非華人） Asian (other than Chinese)									
	菲律賓人 Filipino	2 467 (2.2)	7 616 (6.8)	39 935 (35.5)	42 163 (37.5)	16 973 (15.1)	2 646 (2.4)	653 (0.6)	112 453 (100.0)	36
	印尼人 Indonesian	226 (0.3)	21 656 (24.7)	49 817 (56.7)	12 557 (14.3)	2 284 (2.6)	828 (0.9)	472 (0.5)	87 840 (100.0)	28
	印度人 Indian	3 695 (18.1)	1 961 (9.6)	5 537 (27.1)	4 193 (20.5)	1 920 (9.4)	2 172 (10.6)	966 (4.7)	20 444 (100.0)	33
	尼泊爾人 Nepalese	2 892 (18.1)	1 861 (11.7)	5 284 (33.1)	3 853 (24.2)	881 (5.5)	852 (5.3)	327 (2.1)	15 950 (100.0)	31
	日本人 Japanese	2 867 (21.7)	466 (3.5)	2 263 (17.2)	4 594 (34.8)	1 983 (15.0)	745 (5.6)	271 (2.1)	13 189 (100.0)	37
	泰國人 Thai	366 (3.1)	578 (4.9)	2 446 (20.6)	4 157 (34.9)	2 944 (24.7)	1 045 (8.8)	364 (3.1)	11 900 (100.0)	41
	巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	3 826 (34.4)	1 378 (12.4)	2 717 (24.5)	1 562 (14.1)	589 (5.3)	510 (4.6)	529 (4.8)	11 111 (100.0)	26
	韓國人 Korean	876 (18.2)	424 (8.8)	788 (16.4)	1 637 (34.0)	731 (15.2)	237 (4.9)	119 (2.5)	4 812 (100.0)	36
	其他亞洲人 Other Asian	721 (9.2)	664 (8.5)	2 134 (27.2)	1 935 (24.6)	1 215 (15.5)	651 (8.3)	531 (6.8)	7 851 (100.0)	36
	小計 Sub-total	17 936 (6.3)	36 604 (12.8)	110 921 (38.8)	76 651 (26.8)	29 520 (10.3)	9 686 (3.4)	4 232 (1.5)	285 550 (100.0)	32
	白人 White	6 002 (16.5)	2 185 (6.0)	7 256 (19.9)	10 144 (27.9)	5 954 (16.4)	3 258 (9.0)	1 585 (4.4)	36 384 (100.0)	37
	混血兒 Mixed									
	華人父或母 With Chinese parent	6 177 (41.4)	2 536 (17.0)	1 805 (12.1)	1 353 (9.1)	1 331 (8.9)	1 020 (6.8)	710 (4.8)	14 932 (100.0)	19
	其他混血兒 Other Mixed	1 887 (59.7)	478 (15.1)	451 (14.3)	229 (7.2)	77 (2.4)	8 (0.3)	30 (0.9)	3 160 (100.0)	10
	小計 Sub-total	8 064 (44.6)	3 014 (16.7)	2 256 (12.5)	1 582 (8.7)	1 408 (7.8)	1 028 (5.7)	740 (4.1)	18 092 (100.0)	17
	其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	287 (13.2)	133 (6.1)	456 (21.0)	641 (29.5)	394 (18.1)	195 (9.0)	66 (3.0)	2 172 (100.0)	38
	總計 Total	32 289 (9.4)	41 936 (12.3)	120 889 (35.3)	89 018 (26.0)	37 276 (10.9)	14 167 (4.1)	6 623 (1.9)	342 198 (100.0)	32
	全港人口 Whole population	939 675 (13.7)	909 005 (13.2)	1 052 126 (15.3)	1 248 855 (18.2)	1 193 788 (17.4)	668 101 (9.7)	852 796 (12.4)	6 864 346 (100.0)	39

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。
 (2) 這些數字包括「黑人」、「拉丁美洲人」等。

Notes : (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.
 (2) The figures include "Black", "Latin American", etc.

表 3.3 二零零六年按種族及年齡組別劃分的少數族裔人士的性別比率
Table 3.3 Sex Ratios of Ethnic Minorities by Ethnicity and Age Group, 2006

種族 Ethnicity	年齡組別 Age Group							合計 Overall
	< 15	15 – 24	25 – 34	35 – 44	45 – 54	55 – 64	65+	
性別比率 ⁽¹⁾ Sex Ratio ⁽¹⁾								
包括外籍家庭傭工 Including Foreign Domestic Helpers								
亞洲人（非華人） Asian (other than Chinese)								
菲律賓人 Filipino	986	46	31	36	63	183	314	55
印尼人 Indonesian	965	5	7	15	76	373	448	15
印度人 Indian	1 107	897	915	1 154	1 069	1 134	1 211	1 042
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	1 042	690	749	1 321	1 414	1 654	1 725	993
日本人 Japanese	1 015	682	676	867	1 947	2 371	1 581	1 026
泰國人 Thai	1 205	471	135	78	20	61	58	103
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	1 087	1 066	1 446	2 201	1 583	3 016	917	1 349
韓國人 Korean	884	1 509	642	583	1 202	866	1 288	810
其他亞洲人 Other Asian	1 198	372	334	625	824	628	831	583
小計 Sub-total	1 052	111	100	167	222	604	729	186
白人 White	1 016	1 305	1 713	2 327	2 555	2 462	1 946	1 842
混血兒 Mixed								
華人父或母 With Chinese parent	997	986	613	302	579	656	736	778
其他混血兒 Other Mixed	922	1 106	474	1 223	571	143	-	854
小計 Sub-total	979	1 004	583	385	578	650	686	791
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	1 126	1 180	974	1 428	1 526	2 980	1 200	1 346
合計 Overall	1 027	183	150	269	386	851	917	293
全港人口 Whole population	1 065	973	785	794	971	1 055	856	911

表 3.3 二零零六年按種族及年齡組別劃分的少數族裔人士的性別比率（續）
Table 3.3 Sex Ratios of Ethnic Minorities by Ethnicity and Age Group, 2006 (Cont'd.)

種族 Ethnicity	年齡組別 Age Group							合計 Overall
	< 15	15 – 24	25 – 34	35 – 44	45 – 54	55 – 64	65+	
性別比率 ⁽¹⁾ Sex Ratio ⁽¹⁾								
不包括外籍家庭傭工 Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers								
亞洲人（非華人） Asian (other than Chinese)								
菲律賓人 Filipino	986	543	407	340	372	638	465	471
印尼人 Indonesian	965	497	204	125	345	535	461	289
印度人 Indian	1 107	1 077	1 042	1 380	1 194	1 124	1 211	1 149
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	1 042	798	847	1 449	1 475	1 654	1 725	1 082
日本人 Japanese	1 015	682	676	867	1 947	2 371	1 581	1 026
泰國人 Thai	1 205	1 095	226	126	28	58	58	150
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	1 087	1 066	1 446	2 201	1 539	3 016	917	1 347
韓國人 Korean	884	1 509	642	583	1 202	866	1 288	810
其他亞洲人 Other Asian	1 198	392	354	692	903	628	831	624
小計 Sub-total	1 052	842	681	700	672	886	787	775
白人 White	1 016	1 305	1 713	2 327	2 555	2 462	1 946	1 842
混血兒 Mixed								
華人父或母 With Chinese parent	997	1 001	648	321	600	656	736	794
其他混血兒 Other Mixed	922	1 307	607	1 575	571	143	-	922
小計 Sub-total	979	1 041	640	415	598	650	686	815
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	1 126	1 180	974	1 428	1 526	2 980	1 200	1 346
合計 Overall	1 027	954	833	951	989	1 143	968	959
全港人口 Whole population	1 065	1 037	920	856	998	1 061	857	961

註釋：(1) 在各年齡組別中，男性數目與每千名女性的相對比率。

(2) 這些數字包括「黑人」、「拉丁美洲人」等。

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

(2) The figures include “Black”, “Latin American”, etc.

4. 人口特徵

婚姻狀況

4.1 在二零零六年，少數族裔人士的婚姻状况的分布與全港人口大致上相若。十五歲及以上在港的少數族裔人士中，未婚及已婚的分別佔 39.0% 及 55.4%，與全港人口的 32.4% 及 57.8% 相若；其餘少數族裔人士中，喪偶、離婚及分居分別佔 1.9%、2.9% 及 0.8%，而在全港人口中，則分別佔 6.0%、3.2% 及 0.6%。二零零一年未婚、已婚及喪偶／離婚／分居的十五歲及以上在港少數族裔人士所佔百分比分別為 39.2%、56.2% 及 4.6%，顯示少數族裔人士的婚姻狀況分布在過去五年轉變不大。（表 4.1）

4.2 按性別分析，可留意到二零零六年少數族裔男性中的已婚比例（68.5%）較全港男性的比例（60.8%）為高；相反地，少數族裔女性的已婚比例（52.2%）較全港女性的比例（55.1%）為低。二零零一年少數族裔男性及女性中的已婚比例分別為 70.5% 及 52.5%。（表 4.1）

4.3 按種族羣作進一步分析，值得注意的是，在二零零六年，菲律賓人（45.1%）及印尼人（50.3%）的未婚女性比例相對其他種族羣的女性為高，這可能是由於她們大部分是來港工作的年輕傭工，故未婚比例較高。二零零一年的菲律賓人及印尼人的未婚女性比例大致相若。（表 4.1）

4. Demographic Characteristics

Marital Status

4.1 In 2006, the distribution of ethnic minorities in respect of marital status was generally comparable with that of the whole population. The proportions of never married and now married ethnic minorities aged 15 and over in Hong Kong were 39.0% and 55.4% respectively, which were comparable with those for the whole population of 32.4% and 57.8% respectively. The remaining proportions of widowed, divorced and separated were 1.9%, 2.9% and 0.8% respectively, as compared with the whole population of 6.0%, 3.2% and 0.6% respectively. In 2001, the proportions of never married, now married and widowed/divorced/separated ethnic minorities aged 15 and over in Hong Kong were 39.2%, 56.2% and 4.6% respectively. It indicated that there was not much change in the marital status distribution of ethnic minorities over the past five years. (Table 4.1)

4.2 When analysed by sex, it is noted that the proportion of male now married ethnic minorities (68.5%) was relatively higher than that of all males in the whole population (60.8%) in 2006. The situation reversed for females, with the proportion of female now married ethnic minorities (52.2%) lower than that of all females in the whole population (55.1%). The proportions of now married ethnic minorities for males and females were 70.5% and 52.5% respectively in 2001. (Table 4.1)

4.3 Further analysed by ethnic group, it is worth noting that the proportions of never married females for Filipinos (45.1%) and Indonesians (50.3%) were relatively higher compared with females belonging to other ethnic groups. This might be because the majority of them were young domestic helpers coming to work in Hong Kong; thus the proportion of never married was higher. The proportions of never married females for Filipinos and Indonesians in 2001 were similar. (Table 4.1)

4.4 在二零零六年的 171 670 名已婚的少數族裔人士中，有 73 189 名（42.6%）與配偶一起在香港居住並居於同一住戶內。在扣除 9 356 名種族屬於「其他亞洲人」、「混血兒」及「其他」的人士後的 63 833 名人士中，36.0% 的種族與其配偶的不同，包括 26.2% 的配偶是華裔人士及 9.8% 為其他種族人士。按性別分析，可觀察到男性及女性的配偶的種族分布有明顯分別。在已婚的少數族裔男性中，其中 30.9% 與配偶的種族並不相同，比女性的相應數字為低（約 40%）。此外，約 20% 的男性的配偶是華裔人士，而女性的配偶是華裔人士的比例則較高，約 32%，可能是由於較多少數族裔女士到香港與華裔丈夫團聚。（表 4.2）

4.5 按種族羣分析，可觀察到的是大部分的已婚非華裔亞洲人（65.0%）並不與配偶居住在香港的同一住戶內，尤其是菲律賓人（86.6%）及印尼人（91.9%），主要原因是這些人士大多為在港工作的外籍家庭傭工，他／她們通常是住在僱主家中。而其他種族羣的情況則恰恰相反。（表 4.2）

4.4 Among 171 670 now married ethnic minorities in 2006, 73 189 (42.6%) of them were living with their spouse in the same household in Hong Kong. After excluding 9 356 persons of ethnicities belonging to “Other Asian”, “Mixed” and “Others” from these 73 189 persons, 36.0% of the remaining 63 833 persons were not of the same ethnicity as their spouse, including 26.2% with Chinese spouse and 9.8% with spouse of other ethnicity. When analysed by sex, it is observed that there were marked differences in the distribution of the ethnicity of the spouse between males and females. 30.9% of the male now married ethnic minorities were not of the same ethnicity as their spouse, smaller than that of females (around 40%). Besides, some 20% of males had Chinese spouse while the proportion for females was higher at about 32%. This might be due to more female ethnic minorities coming to Hong Kong to join their Chinese husband. (Table 4.2)

4.5 When analysed by ethnic group, it is observed that the majority of now married Asians (other than Chinese) (65.0%) did not live with their spouses in the same households in Hong Kong, particularly for Filipinos (86.6%) and Indonesians (91.9%). The main reason is that these persons were mostly foreign domestic helpers working in Hong Kong. They normally lived in their employers' homes. Yet the situation reversed for other ethnic groups. (Table 4.2)

表 4.1 二零零一年及二零零六年按種族、婚姻狀況及性別劃分的十五歲及以上少數族裔人士比例
Table 4.1 Proportion of Ethnic Minorities Aged 15 and Over by Ethnicity, Marital Status and Sex, 2001 and 2006

		十五歲及以上人口比例（百分比） Proportion of Population Aged 15 and Over (%)											
年份 Year	種族 Ethnicity	婚姻狀況 Marital Status									總計 Total		
從未結婚 Never Married			已婚 Now Married			喪偶／離婚／分居 Widowed/Divorced/ Separated							
		男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes
2001	亞洲人（非華人） Asian (other than Chinese)												
	菲律賓人 Filipino	16.0	48.3	46.9	80.9	47.3	48.6	3.1	4.5	4.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
	印尼人 Indonesian	27.1	50.2	49.7	69.6	46.3	46.7	3.3	3.5	3.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
	印度人 Indian	24.0	21.5	22.7	74.1	71.5	72.8	1.9	7.0	4.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
	尼泊爾人 Nepalese	18.3	15.2	16.9	80.5	83.6	81.8	1.3	1.2	1.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
	日本人 Japanese	16.1	15.9	16.0	83.0	81.9	82.5	1.0	2.2	1.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
	泰國人 Thai	23.0	19.8	20.1	73.3	67.5	67.9	3.7	12.7	12.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	28.2	13.3	24.0	70.1	83.0	73.8	1.7	3.7	2.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
	韓國人 Korean	16.6	19.0	18.1	82.2	75.3	77.8	1.3	5.7	4.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	其他亞洲人 Other Asian	32.4	21.3	25.3	62.2	69.9	67.1	5.4	8.8	7.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
	小計 Sub-total	21.5	43.5	40.3	76.4	51.7	55.2	2.1	4.8	4.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
	白人 White	26.7	26.5	26.7	67.5	68.2	67.7	5.8	5.3	5.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
	混血兒 Mixed												
	華人父或母 With Chinese parent	66.5	59.7	62.8	29.8	33.5	31.8	3.7	6.9	5.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
	其他混血兒 Other Mixed	56.9	32.6	44.0	35.7	56.9	47.0	7.4	10.5	9.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
	小計 Sub-total	65.5	56.9	60.8	30.5	35.8	33.4	4.1	7.2	5.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
	其他 ⁽¹⁾ Others ⁽¹⁾	36.1	23.4	30.1	61.2	69.2	64.9	2.7	7.5	4.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
	總計 Total	26.0	42.7	39.2	70.5	52.5	56.2	3.5	4.9	4.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
	全港人口 Whole population	33.9	30.1	31.9	61.7	57.2	59.4	4.4	12.7	8.7	100.0	100.0	100.0

表 4.1 二零零一年及二零零六年按種族、婚姻狀況及性別劃分的十五歲及以上少數族裔人士比例 (續)

Table 4.1 Proportion of Ethnic Minorities Aged 15 and Over by Ethnicity, Marital Status and Sex, 2001 and 2006 (Cont'd.)

年份 Year	種族 Ethnicity	十五歲及以上人口比例（百分比） Proportion of Population Aged 15 and Over (%)											
		婚姻狀況 Marital Status									總計 Total		
		從未結婚 Never Married			已婚 Now Married			喪偶／離婚／分居 Widowed/Divorced/ Separated					
		男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes
2006	亞洲人（非華人） Asian (other than Chinese)												
	菲律賓人 Filipino	21.8	45.1	44.1	73.1	49.0	50.0	5.0	5.8	5.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
	印尼人 Indonesian	28.3	50.3	50.1	67.9	45.5	45.8	3.8	4.1	4.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
	印度人 Indian	25.6	22.4	24.1	71.0	71.0	71.0	3.4	6.6	5.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	尼泊爾人 Nepalese	22.6	22.0	22.3	74.3	72.1	73.2	3.2	6.0	4.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
	日本人 Japanese	14.8	17.0	15.9	81.1	78.9	80.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
	泰國人 Thai	42.5	21.8	23.4	54.2	64.5	63.6	3.3	13.8	12.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
	巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	24.2	20.6	22.8	73.2	74.5	73.7	2.5	4.9	3.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
	韓國人 Korean	27.2	19.6	22.9	69.4	77.2	73.8	3.4	3.2	3.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
	其他亞洲人 Other Asian	29.2	15.7	20.4	64.2	72.2	69.4	6.6	12.1	10.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
	小計 Sub-total	23.7	42.8	40.2	72.5	51.6	54.3	3.8	5.7	5.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
	白人 White	27.1	25.2	26.5	66.7	67.3	66.9	6.1	7.5	6.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
	混血兒 Mixed												
	華人父或母 With Chinese parent	54.1	37.4	44.0	42.4	49.0	46.4	3.4	13.5	9.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
	其他混血兒 Other Mixed	58.3	48.3	52.6	37.4	46.1	42.3	4.4	5.5	5.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	小計 Sub-total	54.7	38.7	45.1	41.7	48.7	45.9	3.6	12.6	9.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	其他 ⁽¹⁾ Others ⁽¹⁾	25.2	19.6	22.9	67.8	69.4	68.5	6.9	11.0	8.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
	總計 Total	26.9	41.9	39.0	68.5	52.2	55.4	4.6	5.9	5.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
	全港人口 Whole population	34.3	30.7	32.4	60.8	55.1	57.8	4.9	14.1	9.8	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字包括「黑人」、「拉丁美洲人」等。

Notes : (1) The figures include "Black", "Latin American", etc.

表 4.2 二零零六年按性別、種族及配偶的種族劃分的已婚少數族裔人士比例
Table 4.2 Proportion of Now Married Ethnic Minorities by Sex, Ethnicity and Ethnicity of Spouse, 2006

	已婚人口比例 （百分比） Proportion of Now Married Population (%)		與配偶同住於香港同一住戶內的已婚人口比例（百分比） Proportion of Now Married Population Living with their Spouse in the Same Household in Hong Kong (%)			
性別 Sex	不與配偶同住於 香港同一住戶內 Not Living with Spouse in the Same Household in Hong Kong	與配偶同住於 香港同一住戶內 Living with Spouse in the Same Household in Hong Kong	配偶的種族 Ethnicity of Spouse			
種族 Ethnicity			相同種族 Same Ethnicity	不同種族 Different Ethnicity		總計 Total
				華人 Chinese	非華人 Other Than Chinese	
男性 ⁽¹⁾ Male ⁽¹⁾						
亞洲人（非華人） Asian (other than Chinese)						
菲律賓人 Filipino	38.4	61.6	91.3	5.8	2.9	100.0
印尼人 Indonesian	22.5	77.5	49.2	41.6	9.2	100.0
印度人 Indian	19.7	80.3	87.5	8.2	4.3	100.0
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	17.6	82.4	95.6	1.0	3.4	100.0
日本人 Japanese	27.8	72.2	76.2	19.2	4.7	100.0
泰國人 Thai	22.6	77.4	79.2	18.2	2.6	100.0
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	27.0	73.0	80.0	9.7	10.2	100.0
韓國人 Korean	20.8	79.2	88.0	11.9	0.1	100.0
白人 White	17.4	82.6	42.9	35.9	21.2	100.0
小計 Sub-total	21.9	78.1	69.1	19.9	11.0	100.0
全港人口 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	11.8	88.2	98.4	0.4	1.2	100.0

表 4.2 二零零六年按性別、種族及配偶的種族劃分的已婚少數族裔人士比例（續）
Table 4.2 Proportion of Now Married Ethnic Minorities by Sex, Ethnicity and Ethnicity of Spouse, 2006 (Cont'd.)

	已婚人口比例 （百分比） Proportion of Now Married Population (%)		與配偶同住於香港同一住戶內的已婚人口比例（百分比） Proportion of Now Married Population Living with their Spouse in the Same Household in Hong Kong (%)			
性別 Sex	不與配偶同住於 香港同一住戶內 Not Living with Spouse in the Same Household in Hong Kong	與配偶同住於 香港同一住戶內 Living with Spouse in the Same Household in Hong Kong	配偶的種族 Ethnicity of Spouse			
種族 Ethnicity			相同種族 Same Ethnicity	不同種族 Different Ethnicity		總計 Total
				華人 Chinese	非華人 Other Than Chinese	
女性 ⁽³⁾ Female ⁽³⁾						
亞洲人（非華人） Asian (other than Chinese)						
菲律賓人 Filipino	89.8	10.2	35.7	38.4	25.9	100.0
印尼人 Indonesian	93.3	6.7	11.3	78.1	10.7	100.0
印度人 Indian	19.8	80.2	90.1	3.8	6.0	100.0
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	16.8	83.2	95.8	2.2	1.9	100.0
日本人 Japanese	12.0	88.0	66.1	24.0	9.9	100.0
泰國人 Thai	30.5	69.5	6.4	89.4	4.2	100.0
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	8.0	92.0	94.6	4.0	1.4	100.0
韓國人 Korean	12.7	87.3	57.0	36.3	6.7	100.0
白人 White	10.3	89.7	81.9	12.9	5.2	100.0
小計 Sub-total	72.1	27.9	59.6	31.7	8.7	100.0
全港人口 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ Whole population ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	13.6	86.4	98.6	0.7	0.7	100.0

表 4.2 二零零六年按性別、種族及配偶的種族劃分的已婚少數族裔人士比例（續）
Table 4.2 Proportion of Now Married Ethnic Minorities by Sex, Ethnicity and Ethnicity of Spouse, 2006 (Cont'd.)

性別 Sex	種族 Ethnicity	已婚人口比例 （百分比） Proportion of Now Married Population (%)	與配偶同住於香港同一住戶內的已婚人口比例（百分比） Proportion of Now Married Population Living with their Spouse in the Same Household in Hong Kong (%)				總計 Total
		不與配偶同住於 香港同一住戶內 Not Living with Spouse in the Same Household in Hong Kong	與配偶同住於 香港同一住戶內 Living with Spouse in the Same Household in Hong Kong	配偶的種族 Ethnicity of Spouse			
				相同種族 Same Ethnicity	不同種族 Different Ethnicity		
				華人 Chinese	非華人 Other Than Chinese		
合計 ⁽⁴⁾ Both sexes ⁽⁴⁾							
亞洲人（非華人） Asian (other than Chinese)							
	菲律賓人 Filipino	86.6	13.4	51.4	29.2	19.4	100.0
	印尼人 Indonesian	91.9	8.1	18.3	71.3	10.4	100.0
	印度人 Indian	19.8	80.2	88.8	6.0	5.2	100.0
	尼泊爾人 Nepalese	17.2	82.8	95.7	1.6	2.7	100.0
	日本人 Japanese	20.1	79.9	70.8	21.8	7.5	100.0
	泰國人 Thai	30.0	70.0	11.8	84.1	4.1	100.0
	巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	19.4	80.6	86.7	7.1	6.2	100.0
	韓國人 Korean	16.1	83.9	69.2	26.7	4.1	100.0
	白人 White	15.1	84.9	56.3	28.0	15.7	100.0
	總計 Total	60.3	39.7	64.0	26.2	9.8	100.0
	全港人口 ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾ Whole population ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	12.7	87.3	98.5	0.6	1.0	100.0

註釋：(1) 不包括 4 018 名種族屬於「其他亞洲人」、「混血兒」及「其他」的男性。當中 83.0% 與配偶同住於香港同一住戶內。
 (2) 夫婦同是「華人」的數據包括在「相同種族」中。
 (3) 不包括 6 826 名種族屬於「其他亞洲人」、「混血兒」及「其他」的女性。當中 88.2% 與配偶同住於香港同一住戶內。
 (4) 不包括 10 844 名種族屬於「其他亞洲人」、「混血兒」及「其他」的人士。當中 86.3% 與配偶同住於香港同一住戶內。

Notes : (1) Excluding 4 018 males of ethnicities belonging to "Other Asian", "Mixed" and "Others". Among them, 83.0% were living with their spouse in the same household in Hong Kong.
 (2) Figures for both husband and wife being "Chinese" were included in "Same Ethnicity".
 (3) Excluding 6 826 females of ethnicities belonging to "Other Asian", "Mixed" and "Others". Among them, 88.2% were living with their spouse in the same household in Hong Kong.
 (4) Excluding 10 844 persons of ethnicities belonging to "Other Asian", "Mixed" and "Others". Among them, 86.3% were living with their spouse in the same household in Hong Kong.

出生地點及在港居住年期

4.6 二零零六年在少數族裔人士中，只有 11.1% 是在香港出生。少數族裔人士絕大部分（88.9%）是在香港以外的地方出生。在港出生的少數族裔人士中，混血兒（57.8%）、尼泊爾人（43.6%）、巴基斯坦人（37.6%）及印度人（23.1%）的比例相對其他種族羣為高。在二零零一年，亦只有 10.3% 的少數族裔人士是在香港出生。（表 4.3）

4.7 有 44.1% 的少數族裔人士在港居住了七年或以上，遠比全港人口的 88.5% 為低。少數族裔人士在港居住年期自然地隨着其年齡增長，因此，52.7% 的三十五歲以下少數族裔人士的在港居住年期是少於四年，而 54.0% 的三十五歲及以上的少數族裔人士在港居住年期是十年或以上。除了是在港居住了七年或以上的男性的比例（59.5%）較女性的（39.6%）為高外，男性及女性的情況大致相同。此外，在港居住了十年及以上的比例較高的少數族裔有：泰國人（63.5%），混血兒（華人父或母）（63.0%）、印度人（55.3%）、巴基斯坦（51.8%）及韓國人（47.7%）。（表 4.4）

Place of Birth and Duration of Residence in Hong Kong

4.6 In 2006, among ethnic minorities in Hong Kong, only 11.1% of them were born in Hong Kong. The great majority (88.9%) of ethnic minorities were born outside Hong Kong. Of those who were born in Hong Kong, the proportions of Mixed (57.8%), Nepalese (43.6%), Pakistanis (37.6%) and Indians (23.1%) were relatively higher than the other ethnic groups. In 2001, there were also only 10.3% of ethnic minorities who were born in Hong Kong. (Table 4.3)

4.7 A total of 44.1% of ethnic minorities had resided in Hong Kong for seven years or more, which was much lower than the 88.5% for the whole population. It is natural to observe that the duration of residence in Hong Kong of ethnic minorities increases with their age. Thus, the duration of residence in Hong Kong for 52.7% of ethnic minorities aged below 35 was less than four years, while the duration of residence in Hong Kong for 54.0% of ethnic minorities aged 35 and over was ten years or above. The situation was similar for male ethnic minorities and their female counterparts except that higher proportion of males (59.5%) resided in Hong Kong for seven years or more than that of females (39.6%). Besides, the proportions of the Thais (63.5%), Mixed (With Chinese parents) (63.0%), Indians (55.3%), Pakistanis (51.8%) and Koreans (47.7%) having resided in Hong Kong for ten years and over were quite high. (Table 4.4)

表 4.3 二零零一年及二零零六年按種族及出生地點劃分的少數族裔人士數目
Table 4.3 Ethnic Minorities by Ethnicity and Place of Birth, 2001 and 2006

種族 Ethnicity	2001			2006		
	出生地點 Place of Birth		總計 Total	出生地點 Place of Birth		總計 Total
	香港 Hong Kong	不是香港 Not Hong Kong		香港 Hong Kong	不是香港 Not Hong Kong	
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)			數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)		
<hr/>						
亞洲人 (非華人) Asian (other than Chinese)						
菲律賓人 Filipino	1 917 (1.3)	140 639 (98.7)	142 556 (100.0)	2 548 (2.3)	109 905 (97.7)	112 453 (100.0)
印尼人 Indonesian	232 (0.5)	50 262 (99.5)	50 494 (100.0)	363 (0.4)	87 477 (99.6)	87 840 (100.0)
印度人 Indian	3 920 (21.1)	14 623 (78.9)	18 543 (100.0)	4 728 (23.1)	15 716 (76.9)	20 444 (100.0)
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	5 652 (45.0)	6 912 (55.0)	12 564 (100.0)	6 952 (43.6)	8 998 (56.4)	15 950 (100.0)
日本人 Japanese	614 (4.3)	13 566 (95.7)	14 180 (100.0)	755 (5.7)	12 434 (94.3)	13 189 (100.0)
泰國人 Thai	203 (1.4)	14 139 (98.6)	14 342 (100.0)	487 (4.1)	11 413 (95.9)	11 900 (100.0)
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	3 310 (30.0)	7 707 (70.0)	11 017 (100.0)	4 176 (37.6)	6 935 (62.4)	11 111 (100.0)
韓國人 Korean	313 (5.9)	4 950 (94.1)	5 263 (100.0)	330 (6.9)	4 482 (93.1)	4 812 (100.0)
其他亞洲人 Other Asian	721 (9.5)	6 851 (90.5)	7 572 (100.0)	1 216 (15.5)	6 635 (84.5)	7 851 (100.0)
小計 Sub-total	16 882 (6.1)	259 649 (93.9)	276 531 (100.0)	21 555 (7.5)	263 995 (92.5)	285 550 (100.0)
白人 White	5 166 (11.1)	41 418 (88.9)	46 584 (100.0)	5 549 (15.3)	30 835 (84.7)	36 384 (100.0)
混血兒 Mixed						
華人父或母 With Chinese parent	11 828 (71.3)	4 759 (28.7)	16 587 (100.0)	8 592 (57.5)	6 340 (42.5)	14 932 (100.0)
其他混血兒 Other Mixed	1 455 (51.0)	1 399 (49.0)	2 854 (100.0)	1 857 (58.8)	1 303 (41.2)	3 160 (100.0)
小計 Sub-total	13 283 (68.3)	6 158 (31.7)	19 441 (100.0)	10 449 (57.8)	7 643 (42.2)	18 092 (100.0)
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	73 (5.2)	1321 (94.8)	1394 (100.0)	489 (22.5)	1 683 (77.5)	2 172 (100.0)
總計 Total	35 404 (10.3)	308 546 (89.7)	343 950 (100.0)	38 042 (11.1)	304 156 (88.9)	342 198 (100.0)
全港人口 Whole population	4 004 894 (59.7)	2 703 495 (40.3)	6 708 389 (100.0)	4 138 844 (60.3)	2 725 502 (39.7)	6 864 346 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。
 (2) 這些數字包括「黑人」、「拉丁美洲人」等。

Notes : (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.
 (2) The figures include "Black", "Latin American", etc.

表 4.4 二零零六年按性別、年齡組別及在港居住年期劃分的少數族裔人士數目
Table 4.4 Ethnic Minorities by Sex, Age Group and Duration of Residence in Hong Kong, 2006

在港居住年期 (年) Duration of Residence in Hong Kong (Year)												在港居住年期 中位數 (年)
性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age Group	< 4		4 – < 7		7 – < 10		10+		總計 Total		Median Duration of Residence in Hong Kong (Year)
		數目	百分比	數目	百分比	數目	百分比	數目	百分比	數目	百分比	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
男性 Male	< 15	7 059	43.1	3 697	22.6	2 803	17.1	2 801	17.1	16 360	100.0	4
	15 – 24	1 419	21.9	456	7.0	652	10.1	3 951	61.0	6 478	100.0	14
	25 – 34	4 842	30.8	1 979	12.6	2 291	14.6	6 626	42.1	15 738	100.0	8
	35 – 44	4 845	25.7	2 777	14.7	2 222	11.8	9 017	47.8	18 861	100.0	9
	45 – 54	1 970	19.0	1 064	10.2	910	8.8	6 442	62.0	10 386	100.0	13
	55 – 64	748	11.5	337	5.2	627	9.6	4 803	73.7	6 515	100.0	20+
	65+	92	2.9	75	2.4	171	5.4	2 831	89.3	3 169	100.0	20+
	小計 Sub-total	20 975	27.1	10 385	13.4	9 676	12.5	36 471	47.1	77 507	100.0	9
女性 Female	< 15	6 567	41.2	3 723	23.4	2 698	16.9	2 941	18.5	15 929	100.0	5
	15 – 24	26 899	75.9	3 816	10.8	746	2.1	3 997	11.3	35 458	100.0	1
	25 – 34	56 080	53.3	26 349	25.1	11 670	11.1	11 052	10.5	105 151	100.0	3
	35 – 44	16 183	23.1	14 071	20.1	12 030	17.1	27 873	39.7	70 157	100.0	8
	45 – 54	2 511	9.3	2 544	9.5	2 840	10.6	18 995	70.6	26 890	100.0	13
	55 – 64	597	7.8	211	2.8	444	5.8	6 400	83.6	7 652	100.0	20+
	65+	151	4.4	107	3.1	180	5.2	3 016	87.3	3 454	100.0	20+
	小計 Sub-total	108 988	41.2	50 821	19.2	30 608	11.6	74 274	28.1	264 691	100.0	5
合計 Both Sexes	< 15	13 626	42.2	7 420	23.0	5 501	17.0	5 742	17.8	32 289	100.0	5
	15 – 24	28 318	67.5	4 272	10.2	1 398	3.3	7 948	19.0	41 936	100.0	2
	25 – 34	60 922	50.4	28 328	23.4	13 961	11.5	17 678	14.6	120 889	100.0	3
	35 – 44	21 028	23.6	16 848	18.9	14 252	16.0	36 890	41.4	89 018	100.0	8
	45 – 54	4 481	12.0	3 608	9.7	3 750	10.1	25 437	68.2	37 276	100.0	13
	55 – 64	1 345	9.5	548	3.9	1 071	7.6	11 203	79.1	14 167	100.0	20+
	65+	243	3.7	182	2.7	351	5.3	5 847	88.3	6 623	100.0	20+
	總計 Total	129 963	38.0	61 206	17.9	40 284	11.8	110 745	32.4	342 198	100.0	5
全港人口 Whole population	441 959	6.4	348 096	5.1	372 688	5.4	5 701 603	83.1	6 864 346	100.0	20+	

慣用語言

4.8 少數族裔人士及華裔人士在家常用的語言明顯地是有相當大的分別。在五歲及以上的少數族裔人士中，有 46.7% 報稱英語為他／她們在家最常用的語言，其次是廣州話（32.4%）、日語（3.0%）、菲律賓語（2.1%）、印尼語（1.9%）、普通話（1.0%）及其他中國方言（非廣州話及普通話）（0.4%）。相反地，

Usual Language

4.8 Obviously, there was considerable difference in the language commonly spoken at home between ethnic minorities and Chinese. Among ethnic minorities aged 5 and over, English was the language most commonly spoken at home, with 46.7% of them reporting as such. This was followed by Cantonese (32.4%), Japanese (3.0%), Filipino (2.1%), Indonesian

93.9% 的五歲及以上華裔人士在家中最常用廣州話，其次是其他中國方言（非廣州話及普通話）（4.6%）、普通話（0.9%）及英語（0.5%）。（表 4.5）

4.9 在二零零六年，雖然約少於一半（46.7%）的五歲及以上的少數族裔人士在家中經常使用英語，但是有 75.6% 報稱能說英語，而華裔人士能說英語的比例則為 43.1%。另一方面，約一半（52.5%）的少數族裔人士能說廣州話，而絕大部分（98.8%）的華裔人士能說廣州話。除了英語及廣州話外，有部分少數族裔人士能說菲律賓語或印尼語，分別為 27.4% 及 23.7%。（表 4.5）

4.10 按種族羣分析，可明顯地留意到不同種族羣的常用語言都是很不同的。就白人而言，76.4% 在家中常用的語言都是英語，11.4% 常用其他語言，包括法語、德語、意大利語等。至於非華裔亞洲人，相對有較高比例常用英語（44.0%），還有 33.5% 是常用廣州話的。（表 4.5）

4.11 然而，不同種族的非華裔亞洲人士的常用語言也有相當大的分別。舉例來說，在二零零六年雖然 79.6% 的菲律賓人能說菲律賓語（他加祿語），但是 85.6% 是在家中常用英語而不是菲律賓語，這是由於他／她們大部分是家庭傭工，而英語是他／她們與僱主經常用作溝通的語言。同樣地，有超過 75% 的印尼人及超過 80% 的泰國人在家中常用廣州話。另一方面，77.7% 日本人在家中常用日語，雖然他／她們分別有 72.1% 及 24.7% 能說英語或廣州話。（表 4.5）

(1.9%), Putonghua (1.0%) and other Chinese dialects (other than Cantonese and Putonghua) (0.4%). On the contrary, 93.9% of Chinese aged 5 and over usually spoke Cantonese at home, followed by other Chinese dialects (other than Cantonese and Putonghua) (4.6%), Putonghua (0.9%) and English (0.5%). (Table 4.5)

4.9 In 2006, although slightly less than half (46.7%) of ethnic minorities aged 5 and over usually spoke English at home, a total of 75.6% of ethnic minorities claimed that they could speak English as compared with 43.1% for Chinese aged 5 and over. On the other hand, about half (52.5%) of ethnic minorities could speak Cantonese while majority (98.8%) of Chinese could speak Cantonese. Apart from English and Cantonese, a certain proportion of ethnic minorities could speak Filipino or Indonesian, being 27.4% and 23.7% respectively. (Table 4.5)

4.10 When analysed by ethnic group, it is obvious that the usual languages of persons in different ethnic groups were distinctly different. For Whites, 76.4% of them usually spoke English at home, 11.4% of them usually spoke other languages such as French, German, Italian, etc. at home. For Asians (other than Chinese), there was a relatively higher proportion (44.0%) of them using English as their usual language and 33.5% of them used Cantonese as their usual language. (Table 4.5)

4.11 However, there were considerable variations among different ethnic groups of Asians (other than Chinese). For example in 2006, 85.6% of the Filipinos usually spoke English instead of Filipino at home though 79.6% of the Filipinos could speak Filipino (Tagalog). This could be explained by the situation that most of them were domestic helpers and English was the usual language for them to communicate with their employers. Similarly, more than 75% of Indonesians and more than 80% of Thais usually spoke Cantonese at home. On the other hand, 77.7% of Japanese usually spoke Japanese at home though respectively 72.1% and 24.7% of them could speak English or Cantonese. (Table 4.5)

表 4.5 二零零六年能說選定語言／方言的五歲及以上少數族裔人士⁽¹⁾的比例
Table 4.5 Proportion of Ethnic Minorities Aged 5 and Over⁽¹⁾ Able to Speak Selected Languages/Dialects, 2006

種族 Ethnicity	五歲及以上人口比例（百分比） Proportion of Population Aged 5 and Over (%)							
	英語 English	廣州話 Cantonese	普通話 Putonghua	其他中國 方言 ⁽²⁾ Other Chinese Dialects ⁽²⁾	菲律賓語 Filipino	印尼語 Indonesian	日本語 Japanese	其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾
作為慣用語言 As the Usual Language								
亞洲人（非華人） Asian (other than Chinese)								
菲律賓人 Filipino	85.6	7.6	0.3	0.2	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
印尼人 Indonesian	15.1	75.6	2.1	0.3	-	6.5	0.0	0.4
印度人 Indian	36.0	7.2	0.2	0.5	-	2.0	0.1	54.0
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	7.3	6.2	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	-	86.0
日本人 Japanese	11.8	8.7	0.9	0.5	0.1	-	77.7	0.4
泰國人 Thai	4.6	81.1	0.6	0.9	-	-	0.1	12.7
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	13.0	9.4	-	0.4	-	-	-	77.2
韓國人 Korean	16.3	14.3	1.8	0.4	-	-	0.7	66.5
其他亞洲人 Other Asian	24.8	54.4	3.8	2.2	-	0.2	-	14.5
合計 Overall	44.0	33.5	1.0	0.4	2.5	2.2	3.5	13.1
白人 White	76.4	11.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	-	0.0	11.4
混血兒 Mixed								
華人父或母 With Chinese parent	23.0	67.5	2.0	1.8	0.7	0.7	1.2	3.1
其他混血兒 Other Mixed	70.3	17.4	-	0.5	1.7	0.7	1.3	8.2
合計 Overall	30.2	59.9	1.7	1.6	0.9	0.7	1.2	3.8
其他 ⁽⁴⁾ Others ⁽⁴⁾	54.4	28.5	0.4	2.6	-	0.5	-	13.6
合計 Overall	46.7	32.4	1.0	0.4	2.1	1.9	3.0	12.5
華人 Chinese	0.5	93.9	0.9	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
全港人口 Whole population	2.8	90.8	0.9	4.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7

表 4.5 二零零六年能說選定語言／方言的五歲及以上少數族裔人士⁽¹⁾的比例（續）
Table 4.5 Proportion of Ethnic Minorities Aged 5 and Over⁽¹⁾ Able to Speak Selected Languages/Dialects, 2006 (Cont'd.)

種族 Ethnicity	五歲及以上人口比例（百分比） Proportion of Population Aged 5 and Over (%)							
	英語 English	廣州話 Cantonese	普通話 Putonghua	其他中國 方言 ⁽²⁾ Other Chinese Dialects ⁽²⁾	菲律賓語 Filipino	印尼語 Indonesian	日本語 Japanese	其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾
作為其他語言／方言 As Another Language/Dialect								
亞洲人（非華人） Asian (other than Chinese)								
菲律賓人 Filipino	12.0	23.4	2.6	0.4	73.5	0.4	0.2	2.4
印尼人 Indonesian	31.9	11.5	6.5	1.4	0.2	79.2	0.1	2.3
印度人 Indian	50.2	28.1	6.9	0.3	0.5	2.1	0.9	33.8
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	72.4	34.1	4.1	0.3	0.1	2.0	0.3	21.1
日本人 Japanese	60.3	16.0	16.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	17.8	3.3
泰國人 Thai	24.4	10.7	5.0	5.9	0.3	-	0.2	73.1
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	60.2	51.0	4.6	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.1	13.1
韓國人 Korean	67.8	16.0	23.3	0.9	-	-	5.9	24.7
其他亞洲人 Other Asian	30.4	20.3	20.8	7.6	0.5	0.7	1.7	41.0
合計 Overall	29.8	20.4	5.8	1.1	29.6	25.3	1.1	10.3
白人 White	18.1	16.6	13.7	0.5	1.1	0.8	2.0	36.3
混血兒 Mixed								
華人父或母 With Chinese parent	39.9	21.4	33.7	9.8	2.8	7.3	3.7	19.0
其他混血兒 Other Mixed	20.8	23.1	10.7	0.9	7.9	2.7	6.4	26.5
合計 Overall	37.0	21.7	30.2	8.5	3.6	6.6	4.1	20.2
其他 ⁽⁴⁾ Others ⁽⁴⁾	29.0	19.5	16.2	1.8	0.5	1.0	3.4	29.5
合計 Overall	28.9	20.1	7.8	1.4	25.3	21.8	1.4	13.5
華人 Chinese	42.6	4.9	40.9	12.7	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.9
全港人口 Whole population	41.9	5.7	39.2	12.1	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.5

表 4.5 二零零六年能說選定語言／方言的五歲及以上少數族裔人士⁽¹⁾的比例（續）
Table 4.5 Proportion of Ethnic Minorities Aged 5 and Over⁽¹⁾ Able to Speak Selected Languages/Dialects, 2006 (Cont'd.)

種族 Ethnicity	五歲及以上人口比例（百分比） Proportion of Population Aged 5 and Over (%)							
	英語 English	廣州話 Cantonese	普通話 Putonghua	其他中國 方言 ⁽²⁾ Other Chinese Dialects ⁽²⁾	菲律賓語 Filipino	印尼語 Indonesian	日本語 Japanese	其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾
作為慣用語言／其他語言／方言 As the Usual Language/Another Language/Dialect								
亞洲人（非華人） Asian (other than Chinese)								
菲律賓人 Filipino	97.6	31.0	2.9	0.5	79.6	0.4	0.3	2.5
印尼人 Indonesian	47.0	87.1	8.6	1.7	0.2	85.7	0.1	2.7
印度人 Indian	86.3	35.3	7.1	0.8	0.5	4.1	1.0	87.8
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	79.7	40.3	4.3	0.5	0.1	2.2	0.3	107.0
日本人 Japanese	72.1	24.7	17.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	95.4	3.7
泰國人 Thai	28.9	91.9	5.6	6.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	85.8
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	73.2	60.4	4.6	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	90.3
韓國人 Korean	84.2	30.3	25.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	6.5	91.2
其他亞洲人 Other Asian	55.2	74.7	24.7	9.8	0.5	0.9	1.7	55.6
合計 Overall	73.7	53.9	6.8	1.5	32.0	27.5	4.6	23.4
白人 White								
混血兒 Mixed	94.5	27.8	14.5	0.7	1.2	0.8	2.0	44.7
華人父母或 With Chinese parent								
其他混血兒 Other Mixed	62.9	88.9	35.7	11.6	3.5	8.0	4.9	22.1
合計 Overall	91.2	40.5	10.7	1.3	9.6	3.4	7.6	34.7
合計 Overall	67.2	81.6	31.9	10.1	4.5	7.3	5.3	24.0
其他 ⁽⁴⁾ Others ⁽⁴⁾								
合計 Overall	83.4	48.0	16.6	4.4	0.5	1.4	3.4	43.2
合計 Overall	75.6	52.5	8.8	1.8	27.4	23.7	4.4	26.0
華人 Chinese								
全港人口 Whole population	43.1	98.8	41.8	17.3	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.9
全港人口 Whole population	44.7	96.5	40.2	16.5	1.4	1.7	1.2	2.2

註釋： (1) 這些數字不包括失去語言能力的人士。
 (2) 指能說一種或多於一種其他中國方言的人口比例。
 (3) 指能說一種或多於一種其他語言的人口比例。
 (4) 這些數字包括「黑人」、「拉丁美洲人」等。

Notes: (1) The figures exclude mute persons.
 (2) The figures refer to the proportions of population who could speak one or more than one of the other Chinese dialects.
 (3) The figures refer to the proportions of population who could speak one or more than one of the other languages.
 (4) The figures include "Black", "Latin American", etc.

5. 教育

就學狀況

5.1 少數族裔人士的就學情況相對全港人口略為不普遍，特別是在三至五歲、十七至十八歲及十九至二十四歲這些年齡組別中的少數族裔人士，這些年齡組別分別代表學前教育、預科及專上教育的階段。在二零零六年，年齡組別介乎三至五歲、十七至十八歲及十九至二十四歲的少數族裔人士的就學比率分別為 83.9%、74.3% 及 6.7%，而全港人口的相應數字分別為 89.1%、82.8% 及 37.3%。年齡組別介乎三至五歲的就學比率稍低主要是由於一些非華裔亞洲人如印尼人、菲律賓人、巴基斯坦人及泰國人的就學比率較低；而年齡組別介乎十七至十八歲及十九至二十四歲的少數族裔人士中，由於有相當部分是女性外籍家庭傭工，故此需扣除外籍家庭傭工，才可對這個年齡組別的少數族裔人士的就學比率作分析。在扣除外籍家庭傭工後，十七至十八歲的少數族裔人士與全港人口就學比率的差距收窄 5 個百分點，而十九至二十四歲的則收窄 22 個百分點。（表 5.1）

5.2 少數族裔人士的就學比率亦展現一些兩性有別的地方。除了六至十一歲這個年齡組別外，少數族裔男性的就學比率，一般較同年齡組別的女性為高。全港人口的情況則有所不同，在十二至十六歲及十七至十八歲這兩個年齡組別中，女性的比率較男性高。在扣除外籍家庭傭工後，少數族裔女性的就學比率顯著上升，並在六至十一歲、十二至十六歲及十七至十八歲這三個組別超越男性的比率。（表 5.1）

5. Education

School Attendance

5.1 School attendance was relatively less common among ethnic minorities than the whole population, particularly for those aged 3-5, 17-18 and 19-24, which correspond to the periods of pre-primary, sixth form and post-secondary education respectively. In 2006, the school attendance rates for age groups 3-5, 17-18 and 19-24 were 83.9%, 74.3% and 6.7% for ethnic minorities while those for the whole population were 89.1%, 82.8% and 37.3% respectively. The slightly lower attendance rate for the age group 3-5 was mainly due to the low attendance rates of some Asians (other than Chinese) such as Indonesians, Filipinos, Pakistanis and Thais. For the age groups 17-18 and 19-24, as female foreign domestic helpers constituted a large proportion of female ethnic minorities, it is necessary to exclude them prior to further analysing the school attendance rates of ethnic minorities. After excluding foreign domestic helpers, the gap in the school attendance rates between ethnic minorities and the whole population aged 17-18 narrowed down by 5 percentage points and that for the age group 19-24 by 22 percentage points. (Table 5.1)

5.2 The school attendance rates of ethnic minorities exhibited very interesting sex differentials. The rates for male ethnic minorities, except for age group 6-11, were in general higher than those for their female counterparts. The situation was different for the whole population. The rates for females were higher for the two age groups 12-16 and 17-18. However, the school attendance rates for female ethnic minorities rose significantly if foreign domestic helpers were excluded resulting in higher rates in the three age groups 6-11, 12-16 and 17-18 than those of their male counterparts. (Table 5.1)

5.3 無論扣除外籍家庭傭工與否，除了年齡介乎三至五歲（請參閱表 5.1 註釋 2）外，大部分年齡組別少數族裔人士的就學比率均較五年前為高。（表 5.1）

5.3 Regardless of whether excluding foreign domestic helpers or not, the school attendance rates of ethnic minorities in most age groups except 3-5 (please refer to Note 2 of Table 5.1) increased over the past five years. (Table 5.1)

表 5.1 二零零一年及二零零六年按年齡組別及性別劃分的少數族裔人士就學比率
Table 5.1 School Attendance Rates of Ethnic Minorities by Age Group and Sex, 2001 and 2006

年份 Year	年齡組別 Age Group	少數族裔人士 Ethnic Minorities			全港人口 Whole Population		
		男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes
		就學比率（百分比） ⁽¹⁾ School Attendance Rate (%) ⁽¹⁾					
2001	包括外籍家庭傭工 Including foreign domestic helpers						
	3 – 5 ⁽²⁾	88.0	84.0	86.0	94.6	94.7	94.7
	6 – 11	99.6	99.0	99.3	99.9	99.9	99.9
	12 – 16	96.2	95.8	96.0	96.9	98.0	97.5
	17 – 18	60.9	50.8	54.7	68.0	74.1	71.0
	19 – 24	13.9	2.1	3.7	26.8	26.1	26.4
	25+	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
	三歲及以上 Aged 3 and over	21.3	6.1	9.7	22.4	20.5	21.4
	不包括外籍家庭傭工 Excluding foreign domestic helpers						
	3 – 5 ⁽²⁾	88.0	84.0	86.0	94.6	94.7	94.7
	6 – 11	99.6	99.0	99.3	99.9	99.9	99.9
	12 – 16	96.2	96.4	96.3	96.9	98.1	97.5
	17 – 18	61.3	69.7	65.9	68.0	74.6	71.2
	19 – 24	14.3	12.5	13.4	26.8	29.4	28.0
	25+	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3
	三歲及以上 Aged 3 and over	22.0	20.1	21.0	22.4	21.7	22.1

表 5.1 二零零一年及二零零六年按年齡組別及性別劃分的少數族裔人士就學比率（續）
Table 5.1 School Attendance Rates of Ethnic Minorities by Age Group and Sex, 2001 and 2006 (Cont'd.)

年份 Year	年齡組別 Age Group	少數族裔人士 Ethnic Minorities			全港人口 Whole Population		
		男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes
就學比率（百分比） ⁽¹⁾ School Attendance Rate (%) ⁽¹⁾							
2006	包括外籍家庭傭工 Including foreign domestic helpers						
	3 – 5 ⁽²⁾	86.1	81.7	83.9	89.9	88.3	89.1
	6 – 11	99.0	100.0	99.5	99.9	99.9	99.9
	12 – 16	98.3	97.7	98.0	98.7	99.1	98.9
	17 – 18	75.3	73.3	74.3	81.1	84.6	82.8
	19 – 24	32.0	3.8	6.7	38.4	36.3	37.3
	25+	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
	三歲及以上 Aged 3 and over	21.8	6.0	9.5	21.4	18.7	20.0
	不包括外籍家庭傭工 Excluding foreign domestic helpers						
	3 – 5 ⁽²⁾	86.1	81.7	83.9	89.9	88.3	89.1
	6 – 11	99.0	100.0	99.5	99.9	99.9	99.9
	12 – 16	98.3	99.0	98.6	98.7	99.1	98.9
	17 – 18	75.3	84.4	79.7	81.1	84.8	82.9
	19 – 24	32.6	28.5	30.4	38.4	40.3	39.3
	25+	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4
	三歲及以上 Aged 3 and over	22.3	20.7	21.5	21.5	19.8	20.6

註釋：(1) 在有關性別年齡組別中，於學校或教育機構就讀全日制課程的人數佔該性別年齡組別總人數的百分比。

(2) 與以該年三月中作點算時刻的二零零一年人口普查不同，二零零六年中期人口統計的點算時刻在七月中，而有關教育特徵的數據乃根據在二零零六年上半年的情況作訪問。故此，在二零零六年七月中剛滿三歲的兒童可能因學期初還未達入學年齡的最低要求而在二零零六年上半年仍未入讀學前教育。

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

(2) Being different from the 2001 Population Census with the reference moment at mid-March, the reference moment for the 2006 Population By-census was at mid-July, while data related to educational characteristics were enquired with reference to the first half of 2006. Hence, children just reaching age 3 in July 2006 might not be attending pre-primary education in the first half of 2006 as they had not yet reached the minimum age for entrance at the beginning of the school term.

教育程度

5.4 十五歲及以上的少數族裔人士的最高就讀的教育程度相對地較全港十五歲及以上人口的為高。在二零零六年，未受教育或只會受學前教育的少數族裔人士的比例是 2.7%，比十五歲及以上全港人口的比例為低；此外，在十五歲及以上的少數族裔人士中，曾就讀高中或更高教育的比例是 70.1%，遠比十五歲及以上全港人口的比例為高。二零零一年，少數族裔人士及全港人口的相應比例分別是 76.8% 及 52.2%。（表 5.2）

專上教育

5.5 在二零零六年，十五歲及以上曾受專上教育的少數族裔人士佔 30.3%，而全港十五歲及以上的人口的對應數字為 23.0%。按性別分析，十五歲及以上少數族裔男性曾受專上教育的比例（55.5%）比女性（24.2%）為高，與十五歲及以上全港人口的情況相似，只是男性及女性之間的差距較窄（即男性的 24.8% 相對女性的 21.4%）。二零零一年，十五歲及以上少數族裔男性及女性曾受專上教育的比例分別為 54.3% 及 25.9%。（圖 5.1）

5.6 按種族羣作進一步分析，白人、韓國人及日本人的最高就讀的教育程度相對其他種族羣為高，當中有 70% 以上曾受專上教育，而只有 3% 以下是未受教育或只會受學前教育的。雖然約 90% 的在港的菲律賓人為家庭傭工，但曾受專上教育的亦有 33.1%。（表 5.2）

Educational Attainment

5.4 The educational attainment, in terms of the highest level attended, of ethnic minorities aged 15 and over was relatively higher than the whole population aged 15 and over. In 2006, the proportion of ethnic minorities with no schooling or only attended pre-primary education was 2.7%, which was lower than the proportion for the whole population aged 15 and over (7.1%). Besides, the proportion of ethnic minorities aged 15 and over who had attended upper secondary or higher education amounted to 70.1% which was much higher than that for the whole population (55.6%). The corresponding proportions for ethnic minorities and the whole population in 2001 were 76.8% and 52.2% respectively. (Table 5.2)

Post-secondary Education

5.5 In 2006, there were 30.3% of ethnic minorities aged 15 and over having attended post-secondary education, as compared to the 23.0% of the whole population aged 15 and over. When analysed by sex, the proportion of male ethnic minorities aged 15 and over who had attended post-secondary education (55.5%) was higher than their female counterparts (24.2%). The situation for the whole population aged 15 and over was similar, though with a much smaller gap (24.8% for males versus 21.4% for females). In 2001, the proportions of male and female ethnic minorities aged 15 and over who had attended post-secondary education were 54.3% and 25.9% respectively. (Chart 5.1)

5.6 Further analysed by ethnic group, the educational attainment in terms of the highest level attended of Whites, Koreans and Japanese were relatively higher than the other ethnic groups, with more than 70% of them having attended post-secondary education and less than 3% of them with no schooling or only attended pre-primary education. Although around 90% of the Filipinos in Hong Kong were domestic helpers, 33.1% of them had attended post-secondary education. (Table 5.2)

表 5.2 二零零一年及二零零六年按種族及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的十五歲及以上少數族裔人士數目

Table 5.2 Ethnic Minorities Aged 15 and Over by Ethnicity and Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended), 2001 and 2006

年份 Year	種族 Ethnicity	未受教育／ 學前教育 No Schooling/ Pre-primary	教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended)					總計 Total
			小學 Primary	初中 Lower Secondary	高中 Upper Secondary	預科 ⁽²⁾ Sixth Form ²⁾	專上教育 ⁽³⁾ Post- secondary ⁽³⁾	
數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)								
2001	亞洲人（非華人） Asian (other than Chinese)							
	菲律賓人 Filipino	988 (0.7)	3 035 (2.2)	7 528 (5.4)	39 840 (28.5)	47 024 (33.6)	41 461 (29.6)	139 876 (100.0)
	印尼人 Indonesian	1 827 (3.6)	14 460 (28.7)	16 171 (32.1)	9 382 (18.6)	6 274 (12.5)	2 215 (4.4)	50 329 (100.0)
	印度人 Indian	943 (6.3)	1 039 (7.0)	1 224 (8.2)	3 444 (23.2)	1 979 (13.3)	6 224 (41.9)	14 853 (100.0)
	尼泊爾人 Nepalese	664 (5.9)	1 033 (9.2)	2 089 (18.6)	4 786 (42.5)	1 535 (13.6)	1 152 (10.2)	11 259 (100.0)
	日本人 Japanese	16 (0.1)	17 (0.2)	138 (1.3)	1 091 (10.0)	1 300 (11.9)	8 367 (76.6)	10 929 (100.0)
	泰國人 Thai	843 (6.0)	6 747 (47.8)	2 482 (17.6)	1 648 (11.7)	1 269 (9.0)	1 120 (7.9)	14 109 (100.0)
	巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	1 003 (12.7)	1 505 (19.1)	1 772 (22.5)	2 126 (27.0)	602 (7.6)	878 (11.1)	7 886 (100.0)
	韓國人 Korean	8 (0.2)	40 (1.0)	42 (1.1)	453 (11.8)	408 (10.6)	2 889 (75.2)	3 840 (100.0)
	其他亞洲人 Other Asian	331 (4.8)	1 160 (17.0)	1 204 (17.6)	1 728 (25.3)	781 (11.4)	1 632 (23.9)	6 836 (100.0)
	小計 Sub-total	6 623 (2.5)	29 036 (11.2)	32 650 (12.6)	64 498 (24.8)	61 172 (23.5)	65 938 (25.4)	259 917 (100.0)
	白人 White	59 (0.2)	226 (0.6)	280 (0.8)	3 531 (9.5)	4 604 (12.4)	28 351 (76.5)	37 051 (100.0)
	混血兒 Mixed							
	華人父或母 With Chinese parent	169 (2.4)	467 (6.7)	1 249 (17.8)	2 341 (33.4)	862 (12.3)	1 926 (27.5)	7 014 (100.0)
	其他混血兒 Other Mixed	16 (2.0)	8 (1.0)	42 (5.2)	189 (23.5)	146 (18.1)	404 (50.2)	805 (100.0)
	小計 Sub-total	185 (2.4)	475 (6.1)	1 291 (16.5)	2 530 (32.4)	1 008 (12.9)	2 330 (29.8)	7 819 (100.0)
	其他 ⁽⁴⁾ Others ⁽⁴⁾	3 (0.3)	48 (4.3)	78 (7.0)	90 (8.1)	214 (19.2)	682 (61.2)	1 115 (100.0)
	總計 Total	6 870 (2.2)	29 785 (9.7)	34 299 (11.2)	70 649 (23.1)	66 998 (21.9)	97 301 (31.8)	305 902 (100.0)
	十五歲及以上全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over	469 939 (8.4)	1 148 273 (20.5)	1 060 489 (18.9)	1 473 681 (26.3)	528 090 (9.4)	918 500 (16.4)	5 598 972 (100.0)

表 5.2 二零零一年及二零零六年按種族及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的十五歲及以上少數族裔人士數目（續）

Table 5.2 Ethnic Minorities Aged 15 and Over by Ethnicity and Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended), 2001 and 2006 (Cont'd.)

年份 Year	種族 Ethnicity	未受教育／ 學前教育 No Schooling/ Pre-primary	小學 Primary	教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended)				總計 Total
				初中 Lower Secondary	高中 Upper Secondary	預科 Sixth Form	專上教育 Post- secondary	
				數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)				
2006	亞洲人（非華人） Asian (other than Chinese)							
	菲律賓人 Filipino	1 484 (1.3)	4 161 (3.8)	8 919 (8.1)	34 039 (30.9)	24 943 (22.7)	36 440 (33.1)	109 986 (100.0)
	印尼人 Indonesian	2 200 (2.5)	16 725 (19.1)	31 269 (35.7)	20 832 (23.8)	11 272 (12.9)	5 316 (6.1)	87 614 (100.0)
	印度人 Indian	644 (3.8)	1 282 (7.7)	1 326 (7.9)	4 016 (24.0)	1 683 (10.0)	7 798 (46.6)	16 749 (100.0)
	尼泊爾人 Nepalese	680 (5.2)	1 290 (9.9)	2 450 (18.8)	5 227 (40.0)	1 342 (10.3)	2 069 (15.8)	13 058 (100.0)
	日本人 Japanese	289 (2.8)	158 (1.5)	312 (3.0)	1 053 (10.2)	993 (9.6)	7 517 (72.8)	10 322 (100.0)
	泰國人 Thai	738 (6.4)	4 707 (40.8)	1 829 (15.9)	1 949 (16.9)	886 (7.7)	1 425 (12.4)	11 534 (100.0)
	巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	1 000 (13.7)	1 145 (15.7)	1 418 (19.5)	1 813 (24.9)	485 (6.7)	1 424 (19.5)	7 285 (100.0)
	韓國人 Korean	50 (1.3)	54 (1.4)	245 (6.2)	501 (12.7)	203 (5.2)	2 883 (73.2)	3 936 (100.0)
	其他亞洲人 Other Asian	290 (4.1)	989 (13.9)	1 339 (18.8)	1 478 (20.7)	664 (9.3)	2 370 (33.2)	7 130 (100.0)
	小計 Sub-total	7 375 (2.8)	30 511 (11.4)	49 107 (18.3)	70 908 (26.5)	42 471 (15.9)	67 242 (25.1)	267 614 (100.0)
	白人 White	433 (1.4)	699 (2.3)	1 173 (3.9)	3 435 (11.3)	2 279 (7.5)	22 363 (73.6)	30 382 (100.0)
	混血兒 Mixed							
	華人父或母 With Chinese parent	338 (3.9)	1 278 (14.6)	1 288 (14.7)	2 458 (28.1)	678 (7.7)	2 715 (31.0)	8 755 (100.0)
	其他混血兒 Other Mixed	20 (1.6)	39 (3.1)	89 (7.0)	321 (25.2)	140 (11.0)	664 (52.2)	1 273 (100.0)
	小計 Sub-total	358 (3.6)	1317 (13.1)	1 377 (13.7)	2 779 (27.7)	818 (8.2)	3 379 (33.7)	10 028 (100.0)
	其他 ⁽⁴⁾ Others ⁽⁴⁾	48 (2.5)	131 (6.9)	210 (11.1)	339 (18.0)	140 (7.4)	1 017 (54.0)	1 885 (100.0)
	總計 Total	8 214 (2.7)	32 658 (10.5)	51 867 (16.7)	77 461 (25.0)	45 708 (14.7)	94 001 (30.3)	309 909 (100.0)
	十五歲及以上全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over	4 23 310 (7.1)	1 084 112 (18.3)	1 124 583 (19.0)	1 579 774 (26.7)	351 419 (5.9)	1 361 473 (23.0)	5 924 671 (100.0)

- 註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。
 (2) 這些數字包括於二零零一年人口普查的「專業教育學院／前理工學院／商科學校／職業訓練局的證書／文憑課程」。
 (3) 在二零零一年人口普查時，這些數字包括所有最高就讀教育程度為各類證書／文憑／副學士／院士銜或同等課程（註釋 2 所列明的課程除外）的人士。
 (4) 這些數字包括「黑人」、「拉丁美洲人」等。

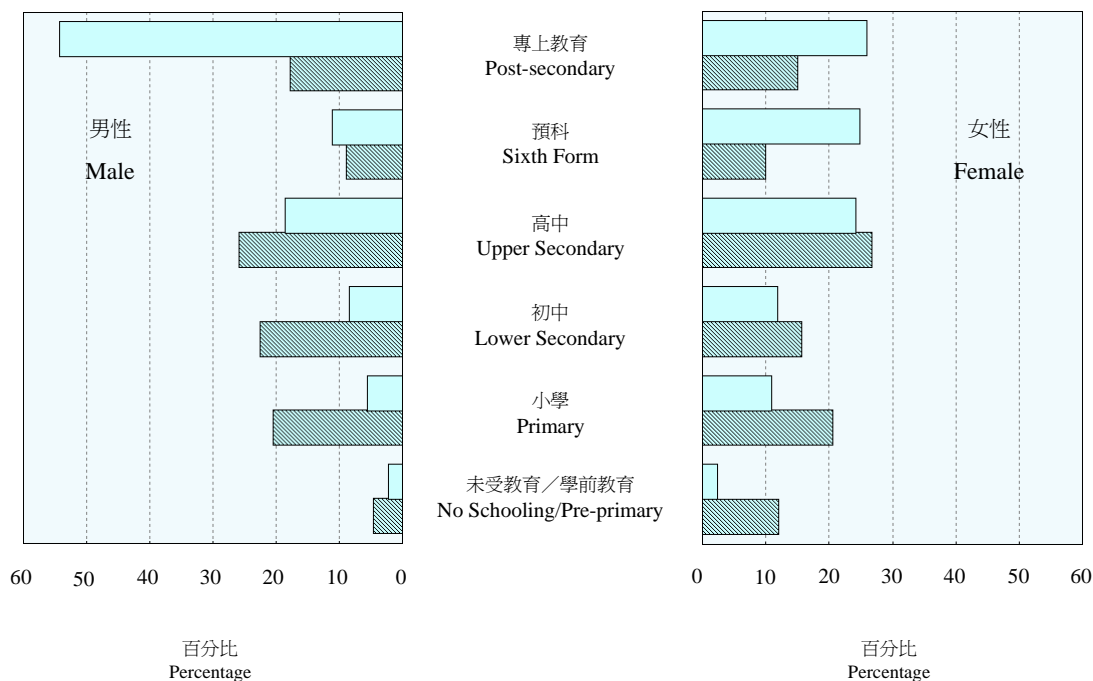
- Notes: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.
 (2) The figures include the equivalent educational attainment (highest level attended) of "Diploma/ Certificate courses in Institute of Vocational Education / former Polytechnics / commercial schools / industrial training centres of Vocational Training Council" in the 2001 Population Census.
 (3) The figures include all persons with the educational attainment (highest level attended) at different types of diploma / certificate courses, associateship courses or equivalent courses (except those courses specified in Note 2) in the 2001 Population Census.
 (4) The figures include "Black", "Latin American", etc.

圖 5.1 二零零一年及二零零六年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及性別劃分的十五歲及以上少數族裔人士比例

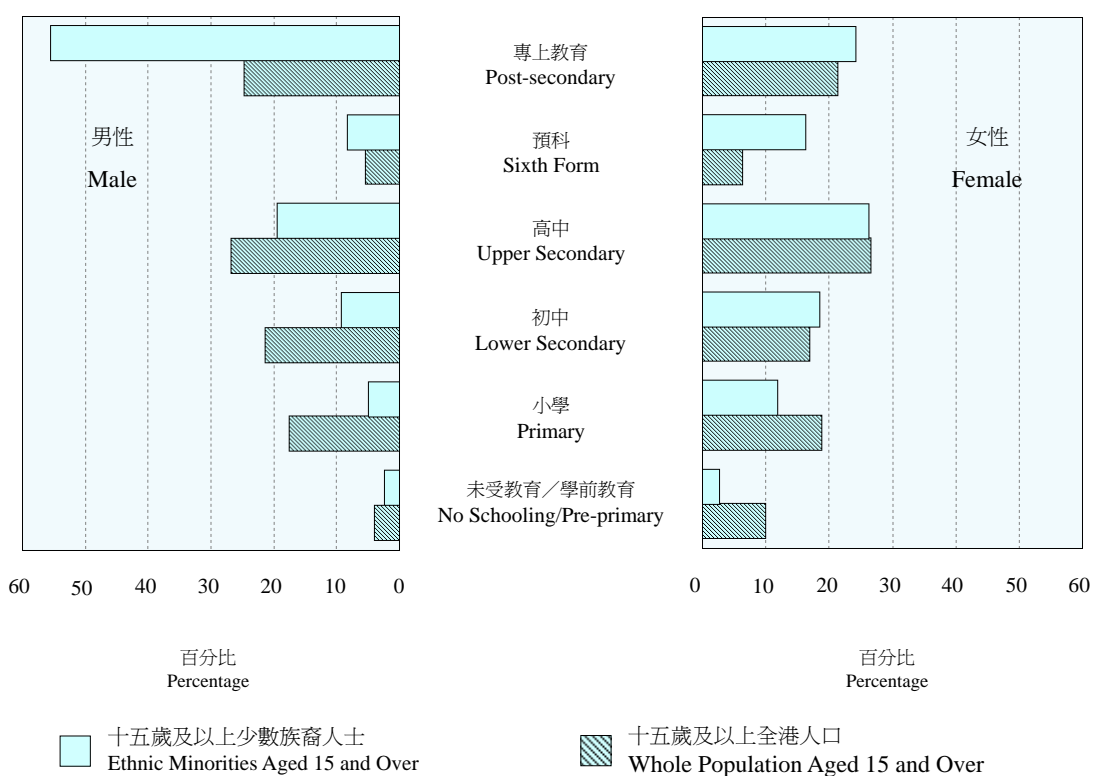
Chart 5.1 Proportion of Ethnic Minorities Aged 15 and Over by Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended) and Sex, 2001 and 2006

教育程度（最高就讀程度）
Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended)

2001



2006



修讀科目

5.7 曾受專上教育的少數族裔人士所修讀的科目跟全港人口非常相近。跟全港人口相同，曾受專上教育的少數族裔人士以「商科課程」及「文學及社會科學」為最普遍的兩個科目，分別有 32.6% 及 20.6% 曾受專上教育的少數族裔人士修讀這科目。而其餘的科目包括「醫療衛生課程」（8.0%）、「電腦課程」（6.1%）、「純科學」（5.7%）、「機械、電機、電子及輪機工程」（5.7%）、「教育」（5.6%）、「建築及營造工程」（4.3%）及其他（11.4%）。（表 5.3）

5.8 按種族羣分析，40% 或以上曾接受專上教育的少數族裔人士修讀的科目是兩個最普遍的科目的其中一個；除了這兩個科目外，在菲律賓人中，「醫療衛生課程」及「教育」都是較為普遍的科目，分別佔曾受專上教育的菲律賓人的 13.5% 及 9.1%，而全港人口的對應比例為 6.3% 及 3.4%。此外，在巴基斯坦人中，「純科學」亦相當普遍，佔曾受專上教育的巴基斯坦人的 9.3%，而全港人口的相應數字為 5.7%。（表 5.3）

Field of Education

5.7 The distribution of the fields of study of post-secondary education was very similar for ethnic minorities and the whole population. Same as the whole population, the two most popular fields of education reported by ethnic minorities having attended post-secondary education were “Business and commercial studies” and “Arts and social science”, in which 32.6% and 20.6% of the ethnic minorities having attended post-secondary education were in these two fields respectively. The other fields of education attended by ethnic minorities were “Medical and health related studies” (8.0%), “Computer studies” (6.1%), “Pure science” (5.7%), “Mechanical, electrical and marine engineering” (5.7%), “Education” (5.6%), “Architecture and construction engineering” (4.3%) and Others (11.4%). (Table 5.3)

5.8 When analysed by ethnic group, at least 40% of ethnic minorities having attended post-secondary education in each ethnic group attended one of the two most popular fields of education. Apart from these two fields of education, “Medical and health related studies” and “Education” were quite popular among Filipinos at 13.5% and 9.1% respectively as compared with 6.3% and 3.4% of the whole population. Besides, “Pure Science” was also popular among Pakistani at 9.3% as compared with 5.7% of the whole population. (Table 5.3)

表 5.3 二零零六年按種族及修讀科目劃分的曾受專上教育⁽¹⁾的少數族裔人士的比例
Table 5.3 Proportion of Ethnic Minorities with Post-secondary Education⁽¹⁾ by Ethnicity and Field of Education, 2006

種族 Ethnicity	曾受專上教育的人口比例（百分比） Proportion of Population with Post-secondary Education (%)				
	商科課程 Business and Commercial Studies	文學及社會科學 Arts and Social Science	修讀科目 Field of Education 機械、電機、 電子及輪機工程 Mechanical, Electrical, Electronic and Marine Engineering	電腦課程 Computer Studies	建築及營造工程 Architecture and Construction Engineering
亞洲人（非華人） Asian (other than Chinese)					
菲律賓人 Filipino	33.4	14.0	3.6	8.6	2.5
印尼人 Indonesian	40.8	20.2	3.8	4.3	3.3
印度人 Indian	38.9	22.8	7.2	6.5	3.9
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	31.8	22.1	5.7	5.8	5.6
日本人 Japanese	26.5	36.4	9.0	2.8	2.9
泰國人 Thai	34.7	23.8	2.1	6.2	2.2
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	31.0	26.2	4.2	6.7	5.3
韓國人 Korean	26.3	31.0	8.9	5.9	4.6
其他亞洲人 Other Asian	38.9	18.2	5.5	3.8	5.8
小計 Sub-total	33.7	19.6	5.0	6.9	3.1
白人 White	29.9	22.9	7.6	3.6	7.1
混血兒 Mixed					
華人父或母 With Chinese parent	28.1	23.2	8.0	6.4	6.9
其他混血兒 Other Mixed	36.3	17.8	1.5	9.0	4.5
小計 Sub-total	29.7	22.2	6.7	7.0	6.4
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	25.4	30.2	8.0	3.9	12.1
總計 Total	32.6	20.6	5.7	6.1	4.3
全港人口 Whole population	32.3	17.6	9.0	7.8	7.5

表 5.3 二零零六年按種族及修讀科目劃分的曾受專上教育⁽¹⁾的少數族裔人士的比例（續）
Table 5.3 Proportion of Ethnic Minorities with Post-secondary Education⁽¹⁾ by Ethnicity and Field of Education, 2006 (Cont'd.)

曾受專上教育的人口比例（百分比） Proportion of Population with Post-secondary Education (%)						
種族 Ethnicity	修讀科目 Field of Education					總計 Total
	醫療衛生課程 Medical and Health Related Studies	純科學 Pure Science	教育 Education	紡織、設計及其他工業技術 Textile, Design and Other Industrial Technology	其他科目 Other Fields	
亞洲人（非華人） Asian (other than Chinese)						
菲律賓人 Filipino	13.5	4.5	9.1	0.8	10.0	100.0
印尼人 Indonesian	7.7	5.5	3.6	1.5	9.3	100.0
印度人 Indian	3.4	6.8	1.9	1.0	7.4	100.0
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	7.2	5.3	2.4	1.4	12.7	100.0
日本人 Japanese	2.5	4.6	2.7	1.2	11.4	100.0
泰國人 Thai	9.5	2.5	8.2	-	10.7	100.0
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	5.2	9.3	2.9	2.1	7.0	100.0
韓國人 Korean	2.8	4.8	3.1	3.7	8.7	100.0
其他亞洲人 Other Asian	5.7	6.8	1.7	1.3	12.4	100.0
小計 Sub-total	9.5	5.0	6.2	1.1	9.8	100.0
白人 White	3.9	7.6	4.3	1.1	11.9	100.0
混血兒 Mixed						
華人父或母 With Chinese parent	7.3	5.7	4.1	1.5	8.9	100.0
其他混血兒 Other Mixed	3.6	11.4	-	-	15.8	100.0
小計 Sub-total	6.5	6.9	3.3	1.2	10.2	100.0
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	3.3	3.1	3.9	-	10.0	100.0
總計 Total	8.0	5.7	5.6	1.1	10.3	100.0
全港人口 Whole population	6.3	5.7	3.4	2.0	8.3	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字指教育程度（最高就讀程度）是「專上教育」的人士。
 (2) 這些數字包括「黑人」、「拉丁美洲人」等。

Note: (1) The figures refer to persons with education attainment (highest level attended) as "Post-secondary Education".
 (2) The figures include "Black", "Latin American", etc.

正在香港的學校或教育機構就讀全 日制課程

5.9 在二零零六年，共有 23 444 名十五歲以下及 5 278 名十五歲及以上的少數族裔人士正在香港的學校或教育機構就讀全日制課程，分別佔所有十五歲以下及十五歲及以上在香港的學校或教育機構就讀全日課程的人口的 2.9% 及 1.1%。對於這 28 722 名正就讀全日課程的少數族裔人士，他／她們正就讀學前教育（23.6%）、小學（44.8%）、中學（24.5%）、預科（2.6%）及專上教育課程（4.5%）。（表 5.4）

Studying Full-time Courses in Schools or Educational Institutions in Hong Kong

5.9 In 2006, a total of 23 444 ethnic minorities aged under 15 and 5 278 aged 15 and over were studying full-time courses in schools or educational institutions in Hong Kong, constituting respectively 2.9% and 1.1% of the whole population aged under 15 and aged 15 and over studying full-time courses in schools or educational institutions in Hong Kong. For the 28 722 ethnic minorities studying full-time courses, they were receiving pre-primary education (23.6%), primary education (44.8%), secondary education (24.5%), sixth form education (2.6%) and post-secondary education (4.5%). (Table 5.4)

表 5.4 二零零六年按就讀程度及年齡組別劃分的正在香港的學校或教育機構就讀全日課程的少數族裔人士數目

Table 5.4 Ethnic Minorities Studying Full-time Courses in Schools or Educational Institutions in Hong Kong by Level of Study and Age Group, 2006

就讀程度 Level of Study	正在香港就讀全日課程 的少數族裔人士 Ethnic Minorities Studying Full-time Courses in Hong Kong				正在香港就讀全日課程 的人口 Population Studying Full-time Courses in Hong Kong				正在香港就讀全日課程的 少數族裔人士比例（百分比） Proportion of Ethnic Minorities Studying Full-time Courses in Hong Kong (%)	
	十五歲以下 Aged Under 15		十五歲及以上 Aged 15 and Over		十五歲以下 Aged Under 15		十五歲及以上 Aged 15 and Over		十五歲以下 Aged Under 15	十五歲及以上 Aged 15 and Over
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %		
學前教育 Pre-primary	6 777	28.9	..	..	166 364	20.9	30	0.0	4.1	..
小學 Primary	12 819	54.7	60	1.1	439 630	55.2	1 484	0.3	2.9	4.0
初中 Lower Secondary	3 550	15.1	955	18.1	189 183	23.7	78 897	16.5	1.9	1.2
高中 Upper Secondary	298	1.3	2 233	42.3	1 926	0.2	187 454	39.3	15.5	1.2
預科 Sixth Form	..	..	737	14.0	..	..	62 549	13.1	..	1.2
專上教育 Post-secondary	..	..	1 293	24.5	..	..	147 014	30.8	..	0.9
總計 Total	23 444	100.0	5 278	100.0	797 103	100.0	477 428	100.0	2.9	1.1

上課地點

5.10 在二零零六年，在 28 722 名正在香港的學校或教育機構就讀全日制課程的少數族裔人士中，37.5%是在香港島上課，31.9%在九龍及 30.6% 在新界，而在全港就讀全日制課程的人士中，他／她們的上課地區的分布跟少數族裔人士有很大的分別，香港島佔 18.2%、九龍佔 33.0%及新界佔 48.8%。（表 5.5）

5.11 在十八個區議會分區中，在灣仔上課的少數族裔人士佔 11.9%，其次是南區的 9.3% 及九龍城的 9.0%。（表 5.5）

5.12 在某些種族群中，可觀察到他／她們按上課地區劃分時有一定程度的群聚。舉例來說，在二零零六年，較高比例的巴基斯坦裔全日制學生（27%）在深水埗上課；18.5% 的印尼裔全日制學生在西貢上課；而約 17% 的印度裔全日制學生在九龍城上課；尼泊爾裔的全日制學生中，有很大比例是在元朗（24.6%）及油尖旺區（24.0%）上課。（表 5.5）

Place of Study

5.10 In 2006, 37.5% of the 28 722 ethnic minorities studying full-time courses in schools or educational institutions in Hong Kong studied on Hong Kong Island, while 31.9% in Kowloon and 30.6% in the New Territories. The distribution of the place of study for the whole population was distinctly different from that of ethnic minorities, with 18.2% on Hong Kong Island, 33.0% in Kowloon and 48.8% in the New Territories. (Table 5.5)

5.11 Among the 18 District Council Districts, the proportion of ethnic minorities studying in Wan Chai was 11.9%, followed by 9.3% in Southern and 9.0% in Kowloon City. (Table 5.5)

5.12 Considerable clustering was observed in terms of place of study for certain ethnic groups. For instance, there were higher proportions of Pakistanis (27%) studying full-time courses had their schools in Sham Shui Po in 2006. 18.5% of Indonesians studying full-time courses had their schools in Sai Kung. Some 17% of Indian full-time students studied in Kowloon City. For Nepalese full-time students, large proportion of them studied in Yuen Long (24.6%) and Yau Tsim Mong (24.0%). (Table 5.5)

表 5.5 二零零六年按種族及上課地點劃分的正在香港的學校或教育機構就讀全日制課程的少數族裔人士比例

Table 5.5 Proportion of Ethnic Minorities Studying Full-time Courses in Schools or Educational Institutions in Hong Kong by Ethnicity and Place of Study, 2006

種族 Ethnicity	正在香港的學校或教育機構就讀全日制課程的人口比例（百分比） Proportion of Population Studying Full-time Courses in Schools or Educational Institutions in Hong Kong (%)								
	上課地點（區議會分區） Place of Study (District Council District)								
	中西區 Central and Western	灣仔 Wan Chai	東區 Eastern	南區 Southern	油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	深水埗 Sham Shui Po	九龍城 Kowloon City	黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	觀塘 Kwun Tong
亞洲人（非華人） Asian (other than Chinese)									
菲律賓人 Filipino	7.7	22.4	4.6	5.9	8.1	9.2	4.1	-	9.6
印尼人 Indonesian	-	7.6	17.1	-	18.0	4.7	14.2	-	-
印度人 Indian	8.7	9.9	4.8	12.6	9.3	12.5	17.1	0.3	6.8
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	-	9.2	0.9	2.5	24.0	14.0	3.5	2.1	7.7
日本人 Japanese	2.3	26.2	31.0	3.3	3.8	1.1	8.7	0.8	5.0
泰國人 Thai	2.8	2.8	8.4	2.8	2.8	19.6	5.6	2.8	5.6
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	2.0	5.0	5.8	0.9	10.5	26.7	1.2	0.3	14.3
韓國人 Korean	4.8	3.4	23.8	24.1	1.0	4.8	18.3	-	1.0
其他亞洲人 Other Asian	8.3	2.5	7.1	4.9	4.9	13.5	10.7	-	1.2
小計 Sub-total	4.4	12.1	10.1	6.4	9.9	12.9	8.3	0.6	7.8
白人 White	16.3	13.4	5.1	19.9	1.1	1.9	10.8	0.4	1.7
混血兒 Mixed									
華人父或母 With Chinese parent	8.2	8.7	7.3	7.8	4.8	3.8	9.5	4.2	5.9
其他混血兒 Other Mixed	13.9	18.1	4.1	11.3	3.5	6.6	10.0	-	2.8
小計 Sub-total	9.3	10.5	6.7	8.4	4.6	4.3	9.6	3.4	5.3
其他 ⁽¹⁾ Others ⁽¹⁾	23.7	11.9	-	11.9	4.0	-	4.3	7.9	-
總計 Total	7.9	11.9	8.3	9.3	6.9	8.7	9.0	1.4	6.0
全港人口 Whole population	4.3	4.0	6.7	3.1	5.6	6.5	9.0	4.9	7.0

表 5.5 二零零六年按種族及上課地點劃分的正在香港的學校或教育機構就讀全日制課程的少數族裔人士比例（續）

Table 5.5 Proportion of Ethnic Minorities Studying Full-time Courses in Schools or Educational Institutions in Hong Kong by Ethnicity and Place of Study, 2006 (Cont'd.)

正在香港的學校或教育機構就讀全日制課程的人口比例（百分比） Proportion of Population Studying Full-time Courses in Schools or Educational Institutions in Hong Kong (%)										
種族 Ethnicity	上課地點（區議會分區） Place of Study (District Council District)									總計 Total
	葵青 Kwai Tsing	荃灣 Tsuen Wan	屯門 Tuen Mun	元朗 Yuen Long	北區 North	大埔 Tai Po	沙田 Sha Tin	西貢 Sai Kung	離島 Islands	
亞洲人（非華人） Asian (other than Chinese)										
菲律賓人 Filipino	1.4	2.1	0.9	6.8	-	0.9	5.5	1.4	9.4	100.0
印尼人 Indonesian	-	9.5	9.0	-	-	-	1.4	18.5	-	100.0
印度人 Indian	3.3	1.2	0.9	1.8	-	0.2	3.5	4.9	2.2	100.0
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	2.6	1.7	3.8	24.6	-	-	1.7	-	1.7	100.0
日本人 Japanese	0.4	1.2	-	-	-	14.2	1.6	-	0.4	100.0
泰國人 Thai	11.2	-	4.2	-	5.6	2.8	7.0	-	16.0	100.0
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	9.6	1.3	10.0	7.2	0.7	0.3	1.8	1.6	0.9	100.0
韓國人 Korean	2.9	1.0	-	-	1.9	1.5	8.3	1.0	2.1	100.0
其他亞洲人 Other Asian	1.2	2.5	16.3	6.7	-	-	9.3	2.3	8.6	100.0
小計 Sub-total	3.7	1.5	3.9	6.7	0.4	2.7	3.5	1.9	3.2	100.0
白人 White	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	2.2	6.1	5.0	13.2	100.0
混血兒 Mixed										
華人父或母 With Chinese parent	5.2	2.9	2.5	7.2	3.1	1.8	10.2	2.8	4.2	100.0
其他混血兒 Other Mixed	2.1	-	-	0.7	0.3	0.9	2.8	6.2	16.6	100.0
小計 Sub-total	4.6	2.3	2.0	6.0	2.5	1.6	8.8	3.5	6.6	100.0
其他 ⁽¹⁾ Others ⁽¹⁾	-	4.0	9.9	15.8	-	-	-	0.4	6.3	100.0
總計 Total	3.5	1.6	2.9	5.5	0.9	2.3	5.3	2.9	5.9	100.0
全港人口 Whole population	6.5	3.2	7.5	8.1	3.9	4.0	8.9	5.0	1.7	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字包括「黑人」、「拉丁美洲人」等。

Note: (1) The figures include "Black", "Latin American", etc.

6. 勞動人口

勞動人口參與率

6.1 較多少數族裔人士投入勞動人口，他／她們的勞動人口參與率是 85.7%，比全港人口的 60.3% 明顯較高。按性別及年齡分析，少數族裔女性在所有年齡組別的勞動人口參與率均比全港人口高；而男性方面，除了介乎十五至二十四歲、二十五至三十四歲及三十五至四十四歲的三個年齡組別外，少數族裔的勞動人口參與率也比全港人口高。此外，值得注意的是除了介乎十五至二十四歲及二十五至三十四歲兩個年齡組別外，在其他年齡組別中，少數族裔女性的勞動人口參與率均較男性的低。這兩個年齡組別的少數族裔女性的勞動人口參與率分別是 88.5% 及 92.1%，較男性的相應比例 44.8% 及 90.8% 高。這是由於這兩個年齡組別當中有很大部分是女性家庭傭工。（表 6.1）

6.2 二零零一年少數族裔男性的勞動人口參與率在所有年齡組別都高於二零零六年的相應數字。但是，少數族裔女性及兩性合計的數字則並未顯示有此情況。（圖 6.1）

6.3 按種族羣作進一步分析，非華裔亞洲人的勞動人口參與率是 88.3%，相對白人的 75.9% 為高；而在非華裔亞洲人中，差不多所有十五歲及以上的菲律賓人（96.2%）及印尼人（97.2%）均參與勞動人口，這個現象是可以理解的，因為在這兩個種族羣的人士中，絕大部分在港居住的主要原因都是為了在港工作。不同種族羣的男性的勞動人口參與率都是很高（59% 或以上）；然而，不同種族羣的女性的比率則有所不同。可留意到一些種族羣如日本人、韓國人及巴基斯坦人，女性及男性的勞動人口參與率有極大的差別（男性的比率是超過 70%，但女性的比率則是 40% 以下），可能是由於這些少數族裔女性較多是家庭主婦或是與該族裔的傳統觀念有關。（表 6.1）

6. Labour Force

Labour Force Participation Rate

6.1 Ethnic minorities were more likely to join the labour force. The labour force participation rate for ethnic minorities was 85.7%, which was significantly higher than that for the whole population (60.3%). When analysed by sex and age, the labour force participation rates for females were significantly higher among ethnic minorities than the whole population for all age groups. For males, the labour force participation rates were higher among ethnic minorities than the whole population, except for the age groups of 15-24, 25-34 and 35-44. Moreover, it is worth noting that female ethnic minorities had lower labour force participation rates than male ethnic minorities for all age groups except 15-24 and 25-34. For these two age groups, the labour force participation rates for female ethnic minorities were 88.5% and 92.1% respectively which were higher than those of their male counterparts (44.8% and 90.8%), owing to the large proportions of female domestic helpers in these two age groups. (Table 6.1)

6.2 In 2001, the labour force participation rates for male ethnic minorities were consistently higher than the corresponding figures in 2006 for all age groups. However, the figures for female ethnic minorities and for both sexes do not reveal this pattern. (Chart 6.1)

6.3 Further analysed by ethnic group, the labour force participation rate of Asians (other than Chinese) was 88.3%, which was relatively higher as compared with the Whites (75.9%). Among the Asians (other than Chinese) group, nearly all of the Filipinos (96.2%) and Indonesians (97.2%) aged 15 and over participated in the labour force. This phenomenon was understandable as the main reason for staying in Hong Kong for nearly all persons of these two ethnic groups was for working. The labour force participation rates for different ethnic groups of males were high (59% or over) while the rates for females varied among different ethnic groups. It is noted that the labour force participation rates of females of some ethnic groups, such as Japaneses, Koreans and Pakistanis, contrasted sharply with their male counterparts (i.e. the labour force participation rates for

males were over 70% while the rates for females were below 40%). This might be due to the fact that these female ethnic minorities were mostly housewives or it might be related to the traditional custom of their ethnicities. (Table 6.1)

表 6.1 二零零六年按性別、種族及年齡組別劃分的少數族裔人士的勞動人口參與率
Table 6.1 Labour Force Participation Rates of Ethnic Minorities by Sex, Ethnicity and Age Group, 2006

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age Group						合計 Overall
	15 – 24	25 – 34	35 – 44	45 – 54	55 – 64	65+	
種族 Ethnicity	勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour Force Participation Rate (%)						
男性 Male							
亞洲人（非華人） Asian (other than Chinese)							
菲律賓人 Filipino	28.2	92.9	95.8	90.9	76.8	37.8	85.3
印尼人 Indonesian	75.7	87.7	73.5	87.0	48.9	13.0	67.1
印度人 Indian	47.9	93.6	94.1	90.7	63.6	52.2	81.7
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	60.4	87.2	92.6	91.9	86.1	19.3	84.0
日本人 Japanese	21.2	97.8	97.7	94.7	79.8	93.4	92.3
泰國人 Thai	59.5	87.9	82.5	100.0	83.3	-	78.9
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	56.5	89.8	87.5	86.7	72.1	28.1	78.5
韓國人 Korean	19.6	88.0	95.0	91.5	90.9	71.6	80.8
其他亞洲人 Other Asian	27.2	77.0	77.7	80.9	61.4	26.1	68.0
小計 Sub-total	47.4	90.5	92.3	90.6	71.6	41.0	82.2
白人 White	43.0	93.5	95.2	90.1	80.5	39.2	86.1
混血兒 Mixed							
華人父或母 With Chinese parent	43.0	82.9	87.3	89.8	47.3	23.3	60.3
其他混血兒 Other Mixed	15.9	93.1	66.7	71.4	100.0	-	50.8
小計 Sub-total	38.5	84.7	81.4	88.8	47.4	23.3	59.0
其他 ⁽¹⁾ Others ⁽¹⁾	69.4	74.2	97.3	97.1	58.9	33.3	83.5
小計 Sub-total	44.8	90.8	93.3	90.5	73.0	38.6	82.0
全港人口 Whole population	46.5	93.0	93.6	89.3	59.3	11.6	69.2

表 6.1 二零零六年按性別、種族及年齡組別劃分的少數族裔人士的勞動人口參與率（續）
Table 6.1 Labour Force Participation Rates of Ethnic Minorities by Sex, Ethnicity and Age Group, 2006 (Cont'd.)

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age Group						合計 Overall
	15 – 24	25 – 34	35 – 44	45 – 54	55 – 64	65+	
種族 Ethnicity	勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour Force Participation Rate (%)						
女性 Female							
亞洲人（非華人） Asian (other than Chinese)							
菲律賓人 Filipino	95.7	98.0	97.3	95.2	88.7	46.9	96.7
印尼人 Indonesian	99.6	98.7	95.5	91.8	43.3	15.0	97.6
印度人 Indian	51.5	56.8	58.0	47.4	11.7	6.9	47.2
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	60.9	71.9	71.4	49.0	19.0	16.7	65.1
日本人 Japanese	27.1	49.2	35.9	40.4	31.7	9.5	38.8
泰國人 Thai	77.1	71.1	69.2	71.2	45.6	5.8	66.2
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	17.5	17.2	21.7	18.0	-	10.9	16.7
韓國人 Korean	17.8	52.5	36.1	35.2	31.5	19.2	37.5
其他亞洲人 Other Asian	57.9	52.9	60.8	49.7	37.0	3.4	50.5
小計 Sub-total	92.3	93.3	89.0	85.1	51.9	16.8	89.2
白人 White	37.6	65.8	59.2	60.3	38.3	9.9	54.4
混血兒 Mixed							
華人父或母 With Chinese parent	35.4	61.6	50.5	50.7	27.9	7.3	43.3
其他混血兒 Other Mixed	41.0	70.6	70.9	61.2	100.0	-	58.0
小計 Sub-total	36.2	63.5	52.4	51.2	28.7	6.8	45.0
其他 ⁽¹⁾ Others ⁽¹⁾	65.6	60.6	48.1	51.3	20.4	-	50.2
小計 Sub-total	88.5	92.1	87.0	82.3	48.1	14.3	86.7
全港人口 Whole population	48.9	81.8	69.2	58.3	26.4	3.1	52.4

表 6.1 二零零六年按性別、種族及年齡組別劃分的少數族裔人士的勞動人口參與率（續）
Table 6.1 Labour Force Participation Rates of Ethnic Minorities by Sex, Ethnicity and Age Group, 2006 (Cont'd.)

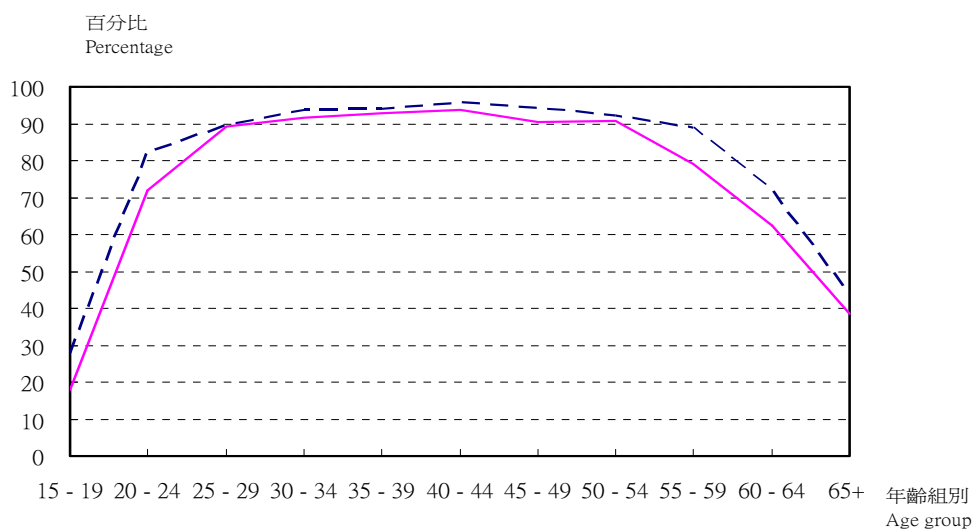
性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age Group						合計 Overall
	15 – 24	25 – 34	35 – 44	45 – 54	55 – 64	65+	
種族 Ethnicity	勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour Force Participation Rate (%)						
合計 Both sexes							
亞洲人（非華人） Asian (other than Chinese)							
菲律賓人 Filipino	92.7	97.9	97.3	94.9	86.9	44.7	96.2
印尼人 Indonesian	99.4	98.6	95.2	91.5	44.8	14.4	97.2
印度人 Indian	49.8	74.4	77.3	69.8	39.3	31.7	64.7
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	60.7	78.5	83.5	74.1	60.8	18.3	74.5
日本人 Japanese	24.7	68.8	64.6	76.3	65.5	60.9	65.9
泰國人 Thai	71.5	73.1	70.1	71.8	47.8	5.5	67.2
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	37.7	60.1	67.0	60.1	54.1	19.1	53.9
韓國人 Korean	18.9	66.4	57.8	65.9	59.1	48.7	56.6
其他亞洲人 Other Asian	49.5	59.0	67.3	63.8	46.4	13.7	56.6
小計 Sub-total	87.9	93.1	89.5	86.1	59.3	27.0	88.3
白人 White	40.6	83.3	84.4	81.7	68.3	29.2	75.9
混血兒 Mixed							
華人父或母 With Chinese parent	39.2	69.7	59.1	65.0	35.6	14.1	50.0
其他混血兒 Other Mixed	27.8	77.8	68.6	64.9	100.0	-	54.9
小計 Sub-total	37.4	71.3	60.4	65.0	36.1	13.5	50.6
其他 ⁽¹⁾ Others ⁽¹⁾	67.7	67.3	77.1	78.9	49.2	18.2	69.5
總計 Total	81.7	92.0	88.3	84.6	59.6	25.9	85.7
全港人口 Whole population	47.7	86.7	80.0	73.6	43.3	7.0	60.3

註釋：（1）這些數字包括「黑人」、「拉丁美洲人」等。

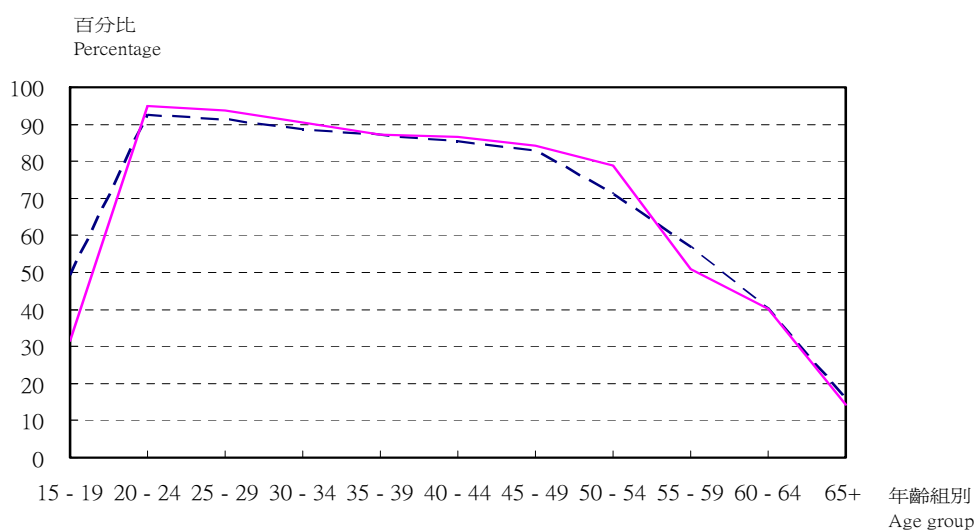
Note : (1) The figures include “Black”, “Latin American”, etc.

圖 6.1 二零零一年及二零零六年按性別及年齡組別劃分的少數族裔人士的勞動人口參與率
Chart 6.1 Labour Force Participation Rates of Ethnic Minorities by Sex and Age Group, 2001 and 2006

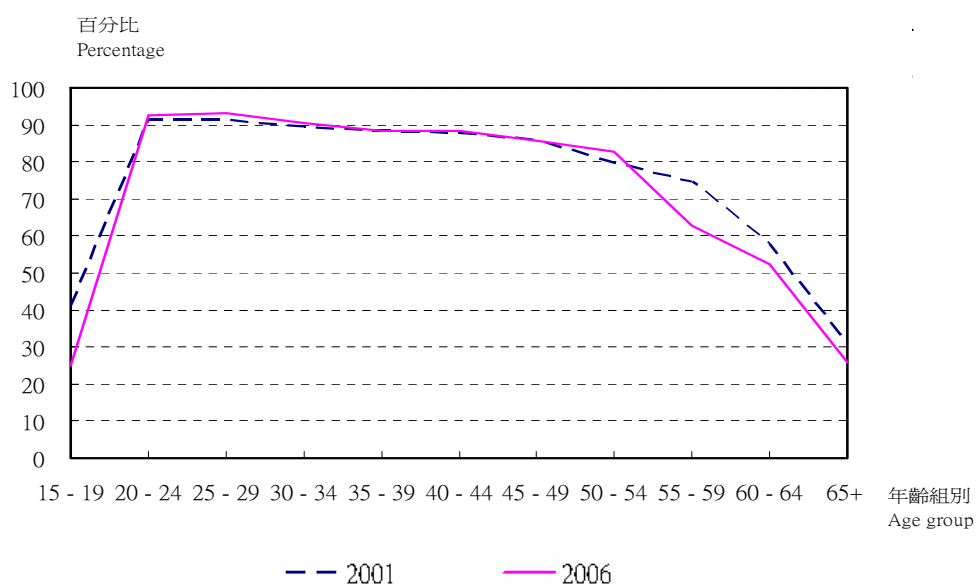
男性
Male



女性
Female



合計
Both sexes



少數族裔人士工作人口

經濟活動身分

6.4 二零零六年在少數族裔人士中，有 262 146 人（76.6%）是工作人口，佔全港工作人口的 7.8%，而性別比率是 225，與全港人口的 1 152 比較有極大的差別。在這 262 146 名少數族裔人士工作人口中，僱員佔 95.5%，而全港工作人口的僱員佔 89.2%；而僱主及自營作業者／無酬家庭從業員只佔少數族裔工作人口的很低比例，分別是 3.0% 及 1.5%。二零零一年少數族裔工作人口的經濟活動身分分布大致相同。（表 6.2）

6.5 按種族羣分析，可留意到在二零零六年韓國人、印度人及日本人的工作人口中，僱主所佔的比例相比其他種族羣高，分別佔 23.0%、15.8% 及 13.1%。二零零一年的相應比例分別為 14.9%、12.4% 及 14.1%。（表 6.2）

Working Ethnic Minorities

Economic Activity Status

6.4 A total of 262 146 (76.6%) of ethnic minorities in Hong Kong were working population, constituting 7.8% of the whole working population in 2006. Sex ratio of the working ethnic minorities was 225 males per 1 000 females, which contrasted the ratio for the whole working population at 1 152. Among the 262 146 working ethnic minorities, 95.5% of them were employees, as compared with the whole working population of 89.2%. The remaining proportions of employers and self-employed/unpaid family workers among all the working ethnic minorities were very low at 3.0% and 1.5% respectively. The distribution of economic activity status of working ethnic minorities in 2001 was similar. (Table 6.2)

6.5 When analysed by ethnic group, it is noted that the proportions of employers among the working Koreans, Indians and Japaneses were slightly higher than the other ethnic groups, at 23.0%, 15.8% and 13.1% respectively in 2006. The corresponding proportions in 2001 were 14.9%, 12.4% and 14.1% respectively. (Table 6.2)

表 6.2 二零零一年及二零零六年按種族及經濟活動身分劃分的少數族裔工作人口
Table 6.2 Working Ethnic Minorities by Ethnicity and Economic Activity Status, 2001 and 2006

年份 Year	種族 Ethnicity	經濟活動身分 Economic Activity Status			總計 Total
		僱員 ⁽¹⁾ Employees ⁽¹⁾	僱主 Employers	自營業者／ 無酬家庭從業員 Self-employed/ Unpaid Family Workers	
數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number (Percentage ⁽²⁾)					
2001	亞洲人（非華人） Asian (other than Chinese)				
	菲律賓人 Filipino	135 461 (99.6)	247 (0.2)	238 (0.2)	135 946 (100.0)
	印尼人 Indonesian	46 910 (99.6)	99 (0.2)	85 (0.2)	47 094 (100.0)
	印度人 Indian	7 506 (79.3)	1 170 (12.4)	786 (8.3)	9 462 (100.0)
	尼泊爾人 Nepalese	8 610 (97.5)	147 (1.7)	72 (0.8)	8 829 (100.0)
	日本人 Japanese	6 116 (83.5)	1 036 (14.1)	175 (2.4)	7 327 (100.0)
	泰國人 Thai	9 470 (96.3)	189 (1.9)	173 (1.8)	9 832 (100.0)
	巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	4 033 (90.9)	254 (5.7)	148 (3.3)	4 435 (100.0)
	韓國人 Korean	1 611 (79.9)	301 (14.9)	105 (5.2)	2 017 (100.0)
	其他亞洲人 Other Asian	3 274 (90.3)	172 (4.7)	181 (5.0)	3 627 (100.0)
	小計 Sub-total	222 991 (97.6)	3 615 (1.6)	1 963 (0.9)	228 569 (100.0)
	白人 White	23 656 (85.3)	2 400 (8.7)	1 661 (6.0)	27 717 (100.0)
	混血兒 Mixed				
	華人父或母 With Chinese parent	3 403 (88.8)	179 (4.7)	252 (6.6)	3 834 (100.0)
	其他混血兒 Other Mixed	405 (86.2)	31 (6.6)	34 (7.2)	470 (100.0)
	小計 Sub-total	3 808 (88.5)	210 (4.9)	286 (6.6)	4 304 (100.0)
	其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	461 (72.5)	100 (15.7)	75 (11.8)	636 (100.0)
	總計 Total	250 916 (96.1)	6 325 (2.4)	3 985 (1.5)	261 226 (100.0)
	全港工作人口 Whole working population	2 881 223 (88.6)	213 309 (6.6)	158 174 (4.9)	3 252 706 (100.0)

表 6.2 二零零一年及二零零六年按種族及經濟活動身分劃分的少數族裔工作人口（續）
Table 6.2 Working Ethnic Minorities by Ethnicity and Economic Activity Status, 2001 and 2006
(Cont'd.)

年份 Year	種族 Ethnicity	經濟活動身分 Economic Activity Status			總計 Total
		僱員 ⁽¹⁾ Employees ⁽¹⁾	僱主 Employers	自營業者／ 無酬家庭從業員 Self-employed/ Unpaid Family Workers	
數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number (Percentage ⁽²⁾)					
2006	亞洲人（非華人） Asian (other than Chinese)				
	菲律賓人 Filipino	104 732 (99.3)	390 (0.4)	328 (0.3)	105 450 (100.0)
	印尼人 Indonesian	84 833 (99.8)	105 (0.1)	92 (0.1)	85 030 (100.0)
	印度人 Indian	8 192 (78.2)	1 651 (15.8)	633 (6.0)	10 476 (100.0)
	尼泊爾人 Nepalese	8 626 (93.6)	375 (4.1)	218 (2.4)	9 219 (100.0)
	日本人 Japanese	5 468 (82.2)	871 (13.1)	315 (4.7)	6 654 (100.0)
	泰國人 Thai	7 090 (95.6)	135 (1.8)	189 (2.5)	7 414 (100.0)
	巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	3 103 (86.3)	242 (6.7)	252 (7.0)	3 597 (100.0)
	韓國人 Korean	1 549 (72.4)	493 (23.0)	98 (4.6)	2 140 (100.0)
	其他亞洲人 Other Asian	3 065 (81.5)	477 (12.7)	217 (5.8)	3 759 (100.0)
	小計 Sub-total	226 658 (97.0)	4 739 (2.0)	2 342 (1.0)	233 739 (100.0)
	白人 White	18 436 (82.1)	2 589 (11.5)	1 430 (6.4)	22 455 (100.0)
	混血兒 Mixed				
	華人父或母 With Chinese parent	3 590 (88.1)	298 (7.3)	189 (4.6)	4 077 (100.0)
	其他混血兒 Other Mixed	633 (95.3)	11 (1.7)	20 (3.0)	664 (100.0)
	小計 Sub-total	4 223 (89.1)	309 (6.5)	209 (4.4)	4 741 (100.0)
	其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	1 032 (85.2)	122 (10.1)	57 (4.7)	1 211 (100.0)
	總計 Total	250 349 (95.5)	7 759 (3.0)	4 038 (1.5)	262 146 (100.0)
	全港工作人口 Whole working population	3 003 748 (89.2)	206 939 (6.1)	155 049 (4.6)	3 365 736 (100.0)

註釋： (1) 這些數字包括外發工及兼職學生。
 (2) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。
 (3) 這些數字包括「黑人」、「拉丁美洲人」等。

Notes: (1) The figures include outworkers and student workers.
 (2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.
 (3) The figures include "Black", "Latin American", etc.

職業

6.6 按職業類別分析，大部分（75.4%）的少數族裔工作人口為「非技術工人」，少數族裔人士在這職業中的比例遠較全港的工作人口高（18.8%）。其次 16.5% 為「經理及行政人員」及「專業人員／輔助專業人員」，6.3% 為「文員／服務工作及商店銷售員」。（表 6.3）

6.7 不同的種族羣有不同的職業分布。整體而言，大部分（83.8%）的非華裔亞洲人為「非技術工人」；而白人的工作人口中，「經理及行政人員」及「專業人員／輔助專業人員」分別佔 42.8% 及 41.8%。（表 6.3）

6.8 在非華裔亞洲人中，可以清楚觀察到不同種族羣在職業上的分別。舉例來說，超過 90% 的菲律賓人及印尼人的女性工作人口都是「非技術工人」，因為她們大部分是家庭傭工；在日本人及韓國人的男性工作人口中，超過 80% 是「經理及行政人員」及「專業人員／輔助專業人員」；在泰國人及印度人的工作人口中，大部分女性是「非技術工人」，而大部分男性泰國人是「文員／服務工作及商店銷售員」及大部分男性印度人是「經理及行政人員」；在巴基斯坦人的工作人口中，大部分男性（33.1%）是「非技術工人」，但是大部分女性（42.5%）則為「文員／服務工作及商店銷售員」。（表 6.3）

Occupation

6.6 Analysed by occupation category, the majority of the working ethnic minorities were engaged in “Elementary occupations” (75.4%). Ethnic minorities were highly represented in these occupations compared to the whole working population (18.8%). Another 16.5% were “Managers and administrators” and “Professionals/Associate professionals” while 6.3% were “Clerks/Service workers and shop sales workers”. (Table 6.3)

6.7 The distributions of occupations varied among different ethnic groups. Overall speaking, a large proportion (83.8%) of Asians (other than Chinese) were engaged in “Elementary occupations” while respectively 42.8% and 41.8% of working Whites were “Managers and administrators” and “Professionals/Associate professionals”. (Table 6.3)

6.8 Among Asians (other than Chinese), variations in occupations among different ethnic groups could also be clearly observed. For instance, over 90% of the female Filipinos and Indonesians working population, were engaged in “Elementary occupations” as most of them were domestic helpers. For Japanese and Koreans, over 80% of the males were “Managers and administrators” and “Professionals/Associate professionals”. For Thais and Indians, most of the female working persons were engaged in “Elementary occupations” while most of the working male Thais were “Clerks/Service workers and shop sales workers” and working male Indians were “Managers and administrators”. For Pakistanis, a large proportion (33.1%) of males were working in “Elementary occupations” while a large proportion (42.5%) of females were “Clerks/Service workers and shop sales workers”. (Table 6.3)

表 6.3 二零零六年按性別、種族及職業劃分的少數族裔工作人口的比例

Table 6.3 Proportion of Working Ethnic Minorities by Sex, Ethnicity and Occupation, 2006

		工作人口的比例（百分比） Proportion of Working Population (%)						
性別 Sex	種族 Ethnicity	經理及 行政人員 Managers and Administrators	專業人員／ 輔助專業人員 Professionals/ Associate Professionals	服務工作及 商店銷售員 Clerks/ Service Workers and Shop Sales Workers	職業 Occupation	非技術工人 Elementary Occupations	漁農業熟練 工人及不能 分類的職業 Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers; and Occupations Not Classifiable	總計 Total
					工藝及有關 機器操作員 及裝配員 Craft and Related Workers/ Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers			
男性 Male								
	亞洲人（非華人） Asian (other than Chinese)							
	菲律賓人 Filipino	11.3	27.5	17.6	9.0	34.6	-	100.0
	印尼人 Indonesian	18.9	15.2	10.5	17.7	37.6	-	100.0
	印度人 Indian	43.2	27.2	14.3	5.3	9.3	0.6	100.0
	尼泊爾人 Nepalese	9.1	11.7	15.3	22.6	41.0	0.3	100.0
	日本人 Japanese	69.7	19.3	7.0	2.6	1.4	-	100.0
	泰國人 Thai	10.5	13.7	44.6	10.1	19.7	1.5	100.0
	巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	16.0	13.3	20.1	17.6	33.1	-	100.0
	韓國人 Korean	63.8	24.1	5.9	1.5	4.7	-	100.0
	其他亞洲人 Other Asian	36.7	22.1	10.9	13.8	15.8	0.7	100.0
	小計 Sub-total	33.4	20.4	14.4	10.6	21.0	0.3	100.0
	白人 White	46.7	40.0	6.5	3.8	2.9	0.2	100.0
	混血兒 Mixed							
	華人父或母 With Chinese parent	18.0	29.4	24.4	13.8	14.4	-	100.0
	其他混血兒 Other Mixed	20.4	59.6	8.2	3.7	8.2	-	100.0
	小計 Sub-total	18.3	32.8	22.6	12.7	13.7	-	100.0
	其他 ⁽¹⁾ Others ⁽¹⁾	33.2	43.1	10.8	8.8	4.1	-	100.0
	小計 Sub-total	37.5	28.4	11.8	8.2	13.9	0.2	100.0
	全港人口 Whole population	14.1	22.5	24.9	24.9	13.2	0.4	100.0

表 6.3 二零零六年按性別、種族及職業劃分的少數族裔工作人口的比例（續）
Table 6.3 Proportion of Working Ethnic Minorities by Sex, Ethnicity and Occupation, 2006
(Cont'd.)

性別 Sex	種族 Ethnicity	工作人口的比例（百分比） Proportion of Working Population (%)					總計 Total
		經理及 行政人員 Managers and Administrators	專業人員／ 輔助專業人員 Professionals/ Associate Professionals	文員／ 服務工作及 商店銷售員 Clerks/ Service Workers and Shop Sales Workers	職業 Occupation 工藝及有關 人員／機台及 機器操作員 及裝配員 Craft and Related Workers/ Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	非技術工人 Elementary Occupations	漁農業熟練 工人及不能 分類的職業 Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers; and Occupations Not Classifiable
女性 Female	亞洲人（非華人） Asian (other than Chinese)						
	菲律賓人 Filipino	0.6	1.0	2.4	0.1	96.0	100.0
	印尼人 Indonesian	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	98.8	100.0
	印度人 Indian	11.5	24.8	26.1	0.3	37.3	100.0
	尼泊爾人 Nepalese	4.7	8.9	37.4	3.4	45.1	100.0
	日本人 Japanese	19.9	37.9	37.6	0.5	4.1	100.0
	泰國人 Thai	2.6	2.1	20.2	2.0	73.2	100.0
	巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	12.8	19.0	42.5	9.5	16.2	100.0
	韓國人 Korean	34.4	24.0	31.3	1.3	9.0	100.0
	其他亞洲人 Other Asian	11.1	19.7	31.1	4.0	33.9	100.0
	小計 Sub-total	1.2	2.0	4.3	0.3	92.3	100.0
	白人 White	29.8	47.8	16.1	1.7	4.7	100.0
	混血兒 Mixed						
	華人父或母 With Chinese parent	12.4	25.3	38.9	2.7	20.3	100.0
	其他混血兒 Other Mixed	4.8	25.3	35.3	0.0	34.6	100.0
	小計 Sub-total	11.1	25.3	38.3	2.3	22.7	100.0
	其他 ⁽¹⁾ Others ⁽¹⁾	14.4	36.8	34.5	2.5	11.8	100.0
	小計 Sub-total	2.0	3.4	5.0	0.3	89.2	100.0
	全港人口 Whole population	6.9	21.9	42.9	2.9	25.2	100.0

表 6.3 二零零六年按性別、種族及職業劃分的少數族裔工作人口的比例（續）
Table 6.3 Proportion of Working Ethnic Minorities by Sex, Ethnicity and Occupation, 2006
(Cont'd.)

性別 Sex	種族 Ethnicity	工作人口的比例（百分比） Proportion of Working Population (%)					總計 Total	
		經理及 行政人員 Managers and Administrators	專業人員／ 輔助專業人員 Professionals/ Associate Professionals	服務工作及 商店銷售員 Clerks/ Service Workers and Shop Sales Workers	職業 Occupation	非技術工人 Elementary Occupations		漁農業熟練 工人及不能 分類的職業 Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers; and Occupations Not Classifiable
					工藝及有關 機器操作員 及裝配員 Craft and Related Workers/ Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers			
合計 Both Sexes								
亞洲人（非華人） Asian (other than Chinese)								
	菲律賓人 Filipino	0.9	2.0	2.9	0.4	93.8	-	100.0
	印尼人 Indonesian	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.2	98.3	0.0	100.0
	印度人 Indian	32.0	26.4	18.5	3.5	19.3	0.4	100.0
	尼泊爾人 Nepalese	7.1	10.4	25.3	13.9	42.9	0.3	100.0
	日本人 Japanese	55.7	24.5	15.6	2.0	2.2	-	100.0
	泰國人 Thai	3.3	3.1	22.4	2.7	68.4	0.1	100.0
	巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	15.6	13.9	22.7	16.7	31.1	-	100.0
	韓國人 Korean	53.1	24.1	15.2	1.4	6.3	-	100.0
	其他亞洲人 Other Asian	21.5	20.6	22.9	8.0	26.5	0.4	100.0
	小計 Sub-total	5.0	4.2	5.5	1.5	83.8	0.0	100.0
	白人 White	42.8	41.8	8.7	3.3	3.3	0.1	100.0
	混血兒 Mixed							
	華人父或母 With Chinese parent	15.0	27.2	32.0	8.0	17.5	0.2	100.0
	其他混血兒 Other Mixed	10.5	38.0	25.3	1.4	24.8	-	100.0
	小計 Sub-total	14.4	28.7	31.1	7.0	18.5	0.2	100.0
	其他 ⁽¹⁾ Others ⁽¹⁾	27.0	41.0	18.6	6.8	6.6	-	100.0
	總計 Total	8.5	8.0	6.3	1.8	75.4	0.1	100.0
	全港人口 Whole population	10.8	22.2	33.2	14.7	18.8	0.3	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字包括「黑人」、「拉丁美洲人」等。

Notes: (1) The figures include "Black", "Latin American", etc.

行業

6.9 在少數族裔工作人口中，從事「社區、社會及個人服務業」的佔 77.2%，其次是「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」（9.0%）及「金融、保險、地產及商用服務業」（7.2%）。少數族裔工作人口的行業分布跟全港工作人口的分布非常不同。在全港工作人口中，從事「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」的人口佔最大部分（27.2%），其次是從事「社區、社會及個人服務業」（26.9%）及「金融、保險、地產及商用服務業」（17.0%）。（表 6.4）

6.10 在少數族裔人士中，男性工作人口的行業分布跟全港男性工作人口的分布大致相若，但女性的情況則相反。在少數族裔人士及全港人口中，大部分的男性工作人口是從事「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」或「金融、保險、地產及商用服務業」。而女性方面，90.7% 的少數族裔工作人口是從事「社區、社會及個人服務業」，而在全港女性工作人口中，只有 38.1% 是從事這行業。（表 6.4）

Industry

6.9 There were 77.2% of the working ethnic minorities working in the “Community, social and personal services” sector, followed by 9.0% in the “Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels” sector and 7.2% in the “Financing, insurance, real estate and business services” sector. There were marked differences in the distributions of industries between the working ethnic minorities and the whole working population. Among the whole working population, the largest proportion (27.2%) worked in the “Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels” sector, followed by 26.9% in the “Community, social and personal services” sector, and 17.0% in the “Financing, insurance, real estate and business services” sector. (Table 6.4)

6.10 The distribution of male working ethnic minorities by industry was somewhat similar to that for the male working population as a whole while the situation for their female counterparts reversed. For males, most of them were working in either the “Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels” sector or the “Financing, insurance, real estate and business services” sector for both working ethnic minorities and the whole working population. For females, 90.7% of the working ethnic minorities worked in the “Community, social and personal services” sector, as compared to the 38.1% for the whole working population. (Table 6.4)

6.11 不同種族的少數族裔工作人口集中在不同的行業。在非華裔亞洲人中，由於大多數是家庭傭工，故此，他／她們大部分（83.6%）是從事「社區、社會及個人服務業」；另一方面，白人大多數是從事「金融、保險、地產及商用服務業」（38.1%）。按詳細種族羣作進一步分析，可觀察到不同種族羣之間的分別，特別是非華裔亞洲人，舉例來說，在菲律賓人中，接近全部的女性工作人口及約四成的男性工作人口是從事「社區、社會及個人服務業」；而在日本人中，無論男性或女性，大部分是從事「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」。（表 6.4）

6.12 除了種族羣之間的分別外，同一種族的男性及女性工作人口從事的行業亦有分別。在泰國人及印度人中，大部分（約40-50%）的男性工作人口從事「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」，但只有約20%的女性是從事這行業。在尼泊爾人中，大部分男性工作人口是從事「金融、保險、地產及商用服務業」（29.9%）及建造業（29.5%），但只有約4-7%的女性是從事這些行業；另一方面，大部分女性工作人口是從事「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」（43.3%）及「社區、社會及個人服務業」（40.8%），但只有分別21.1%及12.5%的男性是從事這些行業。（表 6.4）

6.11 The working ethnic minorities of different ethnicities concentrated in different industries. For Asians (other than Chinese), a large proportion (83.6%) of them were working in the “Community, social and personal services” sector as a large proportion of them were domestic helpers. On the other hand, most of the working Whites were working in the “Financing, insurance, real estate and business services” sector (38.1%). Further analysed by detailed ethnic group, variations in industries among different ethnic groups could also be observed, particularly for Asians (other than Chinese). For instance, nearly all of the female working Filipinos and around 40% of the male Filipinos were working in the “Community, social and personal services” sector. Most of the Japaneses were working in the “Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels” sector, for both males and females. (Table 6.4)

6.12 Apart from variations among different ethnic groups, variations in industries among males and females of the same ethnic group were also noted. For Thais and Indians, most (around 40-50%) of the male working population worked in the “Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels” sector while only around 20% of their female counterparts worked in this industry. For Nepalese, large proportions of males worked in the “Financing, insurance, real estate and business services” sector (29.9%) and the “Construction” sector (29.5%) while only around 4-7% of females worked in these sectors. Besides, large proportions of females worked in the “Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels” sector (43.3%) and the “Community, social and personal services” sector (40.8%) while respectively only 21.1% and 12.5% of males worked in these sectors. (Table 6.4)

表 6.4 二零零六年按性別、種族及行業劃分的少數族裔工作人口的比例
Table 6.4 Proportion of Working Ethnic Minorities by Sex, Ethnicity and Industry, 2006

性別 Sex 種族 Ethnicity	工作人口的比例（百分比） Proportion of Working Population (%)							總計 Total
	製造業 Manufacturing	建造業 Construction	批發、零售、 進出口貿易、 飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, Retail and Import/Export Trades, Restaurants and Hotels	運輸、倉庫 及通訊業 Transport, Storage and Communications	金融、保險、 地產及商用 服務業 Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	社區、 社會及 個人服務業 ⁽¹⁾ Community, Social and Personal Services ⁽¹⁾	其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	
男性 Male								
亞洲人（非華人） Asian (other than Chinese)								
菲律賓人 Filipino	6.0	4.3	20.9	6.4	17.9	43.8	0.8	100.0
印尼人 Indonesian	5.7	7.8	22.1	13.5	16.0	33.5	1.3	100.0
印度人 Indian	5.4	3.2	47.1	12.5	21.0	10.0	0.7	100.0
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	1.8	29.5	21.1	4.5	29.9	12.5	0.7	100.0
日本人 Japanese	15.2	2.9	46.0	7.9	19.1	7.3	1.5	100.0
泰國人 Thai	4.5	8.9	40.5	12.5	9.2	21.5	3.0	100.0
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	6.0	14.2	32.5	16.5	20.3	10.6	-	100.0
韓國人 Korean	7.0	0.7	45.5	10.4	26.8	9.6	-	100.0
其他亞洲人 Other Asian	6.7	6.8	31.2	13.0	24.7	15.7	2.0	100.0
小計 Sub-total	6.7	9.6	35.2	9.8	21.8	15.9	0.9	100.0
白人 White	5.9	3.0	18.7	11.7	40.1	19.2	1.3	100.0
混血兒 Mixed								
華父或母 With Chinese parent	6.5	8.4	30.2	12.6	25.8	16.6	-	100.0
其他混血兒 Other Mixed	8.2	-	11.8	12.2	40.8	26.9	-	100.0
小計 Sub-total	6.7	7.4	28.1	12.6	27.5	17.7	-	100.0
其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	8.6	4.8	25.7	15.0	22.1	23.8	-	100.0
小計 Sub-total	6.5	7.1	28.8	10.7	28.7	17.3	1.0	100.0
全港人口 Whole population	10.7	11.6	24.7	16.3	18.4	17.2	1.1	100.0

表 6.4 二零零六年按性別、種族及行業劃分的少數族裔工作人口的比例（續）
Table 6.4 Proportion of Working Ethnic Minorities by Sex, Ethnicity and Industry, 2006 (Cont'd.)

性別 Sex 種族 Ethnicity	工作人口的比例（百分比） Proportion of Working Population (%)						其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	總計 Total
	製造業 Manufacturing	建造業 Construction	批發、零售、 進出口貿易、 飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, Retail and Import/Export Trades, Restaurants and Hotels	運輸、倉庫 及通訊業 Transport, Storage and Communications	金融、保險、 地產及商用 服務業 Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	社區、 社會及 個人服務業 ⁽¹⁾ Community, Social and Personal Services ⁽¹⁾		
女性 Female								
亞洲人（非華人） Asian (other than Chinese)								
菲律賓人 Filipino	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.8	1.0	96.3	0.0	100.0
印尼人 Indonesian	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	98.7	0.0	100.0
印度人 Indian	3.1	0.6	22.4	8.5	17.5	47.7	0.3	100.0
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	2.2	4.1	43.3	2.0	6.6	40.8	1.1	100.0
日本人 Japanese	8.2	0.5	27.3	16.3	23.0	24.6	-	100.0
泰國人 Thai	1.8	0.6	18.1	5.2	2.4	71.9	-	100.0
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	9.5	-	41.3	7.1	9.7	32.3	-	100.0
韓國人 Korean	7.7	-	26.9	27.4	23.1	15.0	-	100.0
其他亞洲人 Other Asian	6.4	1.5	31.5	8.1	13.6	38.6	0.2	100.0
小計 Sub-total	0.5	0.2	3.8	1.2	1.5	92.8	0.0	100.0
白人 White	4.6	-	18.4	6.0	31.2	39.3	0.5	100.0
混血兒 Mixed								
華父或母 With Chinese parent	7.7	0.2	33.7	10.0	13.0	34.5	0.9	100.0
其他混血兒 Other Mixed	-	-	13.4	23.9	16.5	46.3	-	100.0
小計 Sub-total	6.4	0.2	30.4	12.3	13.6	36.4	0.8	100.0
其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	-	-	24.2	18.9	11.1	45.8	-	100.0
小計 Sub-total	0.6	0.2	4.5	1.5	2.4	90.7	0.1	100.0
全港人口 Whole population	8.5	1.3	30.2	6.2	15.4	38.1	0.4	100.0

表 6.4 二零零六年按性別、種族及行業劃分的少數族裔工作人口的比例（續）
Table 6.4 Proportion of Working Ethnic Minorities by Sex, Ethnicity and Industry, 2006 (Cont'd.)

性別 Sex 種族 Ethnicity	工作人口的比例（百分比） Proportion of Working Population (%)							總計 Total
	製造業 Manufacturing	建造業 Construction	批發、零售、 進出口貿易、 飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, Retail and Import/Export Trades, Restaurants and Hotels	運輸、倉庫 及通訊業 Transport, Storage and Communications	金融、保險、 地產及商用 服務業 Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	社區、 社會及 個人服務業 ⁽¹⁾ Community, Social and Personal Services ⁽¹⁾	其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	
合計 Both sexes								
亞洲人（非華人） Asian (other than Chinese)								
菲律賓人 Filipino	0.3	0.2	2.5	1.0	1.6	94.4	0.0	100.0
印尼人 Indonesian	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.3	98.1	0.0	100.0
印度人 Indian	4.6	2.3	38.3	11.0	19.8	23.4	0.6	100.0
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	2.0	17.9	31.2	3.3	19.3	25.4	0.9	100.0
日本人 Japanese	13.2	2.2	40.8	10.3	20.2	12.2	1.1	100.0
泰國人 Thai	2.0	1.3	20.1	5.8	3.0	67.4	0.3	100.0
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	6.4	12.5	33.5	15.4	19.1	13.1	-	100.0
韓國人 Korean	7.2	0.5	38.7	16.6	25.5	11.5	-	100.0
其他亞洲人 Other Asian	6.5	3.7	31.4	10.1	18.1	29.2	0.9	100.0
小計 Sub-total	1.2	1.3	7.6	2.2	4.0	83.6	0.1	100.0
白人 White	5.6	2.3	18.6	10.4	38.1	23.8	1.1	100.0
混血兒 Mixed								
華人父或母 With Chinese parent	7.1	4.1	32.0	11.2	19.1	26.0	0.5	100.0
其他混血兒 Other Mixed	3.0	-	12.8	19.6	25.5	39.2	-	100.0
小計 Sub-total	6.5	3.5	29.3	12.4	20.0	27.8	0.4	100.0
其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	5.8	3.2	25.2	16.3	18.5	31.0	-	100.0
總計 Total	1.7	1.4	9.0	3.2	7.2	77.2	0.2	100.0
全港人口 Whole population	9.7	6.8	27.2	11.6	17.0	26.9	0.8	100.0

註釋：(1) 涵蓋在家庭住戶工作的外藉家庭傭工。

Notes: (1) Covering foreign domestic helpers working in domestic households.

(2) 「其他」包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力、燃氣及水務業」等行業，及不能分類的行業。

(2) "Others" include such industries as "Agriculture and fishing", "Mining and quarrying", "Electricity, gas and water" and industrial activities not classifiable.

(3) 這些數字包括「黑人」、「拉丁美洲人」等。

(3) The figures include "Black", "Latin American", etc.

每月主要職業收入

6.13 在少數族裔工作人口中，有 68.5% 的每月主要職業收入少於 4,000 元，當中大部分為家庭傭工，另外 12.3% 的每月收入介乎 4,000 元至 9,999 元之間，9.5% 是介乎 10,000 元至 29,999 元之間和 9.6% 是 30,000 元及以上。（表 6.5）

6.14 少數族裔工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數為 3,500 元，只是全港工作人口（10,000 元）的 35%。少數族裔人士的每月主要職業收入中位數較全港工作人口的低是由於家庭傭工佔所有少數族裔人士的很大部分。在扣除外籍家庭傭工後，少數族裔工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數為 15,500 元，而全港工作人口的對應數字為 10,000 元。（表 6.5）

6.15 按性別分析，可觀察到少數族裔男性工作人口的每月主要職業收入遠較女性為高。超過四成的少數族裔男性工作人口從主要職業每月賺取 30,000 元及以上，而大約 83% 的少數族裔女性工作人口每月賺取少於 4,000 元；另一方面，有 5.7% 的男性是每月賺取少於 4,000 元，而只有 2.5% 的女性是每月賺取 30,000 元及以上的。故此，少數族裔男性工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數（20,000 元）約為女性（3,320 元）的六倍。（表 6.5）

6.16 按種族羣及性別分析，不同種族羣及性別的每月主要職業收入有明顯的差別。在男性中，非華裔亞洲人和混血兒（華人父或母）的每月主要職業收入中位數分別為 13,500 元和 10,000 元，而白人則為 50,000 元以上；同樣地，在女性中，非華裔亞洲人和混血兒（華人父或母）的每月主要職業收入中位數分別為 3,320 元和 8,000 元，而白人則為 29,000 元。在非華裔亞洲人中，日本人及韓國人的主要職業收入一般較高，男性的中位數分

Monthly Income from Main Employment

6.13 There were 68.5% of the working ethnic minorities with monthly income from main employment of less than \$4,000. Among these people, most of them were domestic helpers. There were 12.3% with monthly income of \$4,000-\$9,999; 9.5% had \$10,000-\$29,999 and 9.6% had \$30,000 and over. (Table 6.5)

6.14 The median monthly income from main employment of the working ethnic minorities was \$3,500, which was 35% of the median (\$10,000) of the whole working population. The comparatively low median income of ethnic minorities compared to the whole working population was related to the large proportion of domestic helpers among ethnic minorities in Hong Kong. After excluding foreign domestic helpers, the median monthly income from main employment of the working ethnic minorities was \$15,500, as compared with the whole working population of \$10,000. (Table 6.5)

6.15 When analysed by sex, it is observed that the monthly income from main employment of male working ethnic minorities was much higher than their female counterparts. Over 40% of the male working ethnic minorities earned \$30,000 and over per month from their main employment while around 83% of the female working ethnic minorities earned less than \$4,000 per month. On the other hand, 5.7% of the males earned less than \$4,000 per month while only 2.5% of their female counterparts earned \$30,000 and over per month. As a result, the median monthly income from main employment for male working ethnic minorities (\$20,000) was around six times that of female working ethnic minorities (\$3,320). (Table 6.5)

6.16 Further analysed by ethnic group and sex, there were significant variations in monthly income from main employment among different ethnic groups. For males, the median monthly income from main employment for Asians (other than Chinese) and Mixed (With Chinese parent) were \$13,500 and \$10,000 respectively while that for Whites was higher than \$50,000. Similarly, the median monthly income from main employment for female Asians (other than Chinese) and Mixed (With Chinese parent) were \$3,320 and

別為 36,000 元及 28,750 元，而女性的中位數分別為 19,000 元及 21,250 元。相反地，菲律賓人、印尼人及泰國人的主要職業收入較低，男性及女性的中位數分別是 10,000 元或以下及 4,000 元或以下。（表 6.5）

6.17 不同種族羣的主要職業收入水平的差別明顯地是由於他／她們在職業及行業方面有所不同。此外，可觀察到即使是從事同一類別的職業及行業，少數族裔男性的主要職業收入一般較女性為高。（圖 6.2 及圖 6.3）

6.18 在二零零六年，男性及女性的少數族裔工作人口與全港工作人口比較的主要職業收入水平都不相同。在男性中，從事「經理及行政人員」及「專業人員」的少數族裔人士的每月主要職業收入中位數較全港男性工作人口的高約七成，而從事「非技術工人」或「機台及機器操作員及裝配員」的少數族裔人士的收入則較全港男性工作人口略低；而女性方面，從事「非技術工人」、「工藝及有關人員」及「文員」的少數族裔人士的每月主要職業收入中位數比全港女性工作人口略低。除了從事「專業人員」及「經理及行政人員」的男性少數族裔工作人口的收入與全港男性工作人口的收入差距收窄外，男性及女性的少數族裔工作人口的主要職業收入水平與全港工作人口的收入比較，在過去五年大致相同。（圖 6.2）

\$8,000 respectively while that for Whites was \$29,000. Among Asians (other than Chinese), Japanese and Koreans generally had higher income from main employment, with medians of \$36,000 and \$28,750 respectively for males and \$19,000 and \$21,250 respectively for females. In contrast, Filipinos, Indonesians and Thais had relatively lower monthly income from main employment, with medians of \$10,000 or below for males and \$4,000 or below for females. (Table 6.5)

6.17 Obviously, the differences in the level of income from main employment were attributable to the variations in their occupations and industries. It is further observed that in general the male ethnic minorities had somewhat higher income from main employment than their female counterparts in the same category of occupation and industry. (Chart 6.2 and Chart 6.3)

6.18 In 2006, differences were observed in the level of income from main employment for both male and female working ethnic minorities when compared with the whole working population. For males, the median monthly income from main employment of ethnic minorities for those working as “Managers and administrators” and “Professionals” was about 70% higher than that of the whole male working population while the income level for those in “Elementary occupations” or as “Plant and machine operators and assemblers” was slightly lower than that of the whole male working population. For females, the median monthly incomes from main employment of ethnic minorities engaged in “Elementary occupations” and as “Craft and related workers” and “Clerks” were slightly lower than those of the whole female working population. Except for the narrowing of differences in income level between male working ethnic minorities and the whole male working population in the occupations of “Professionals” and “Managers and administrators”, the levels of income from main employment for both male and female working ethnic minorities when compared with those of their counterparts for the whole working population were similar over the past five years. (Chart 6.2)

6.19 二零零六年，在所有行業中，除「社區、社會及個人服務業」外，少數族裔男性的每月主要職業收入中位數較全港男性工作人口為高，特別是「金融、保險、地產及商用服務業」；另一方面，在「社區、社會及個人服務業」，無論少數族裔男性及女性的中位數皆比全港工作人口為低。與五年前比較，可留意到從事「金融、保險、地產及商用服務業」及「運輸、倉庫、通訊業」的少數族裔男性的每月主要職業收入中位數明顯減少。（圖 6.3）

6.19 In 2006, for all industries except “Community, social and personal service”, the median monthly income from main employment for male ethnic minorities was higher than that of the whole male working population, particularly for the “Financing, insurance, real estate and business services” sector. On the other hand, the medians for both male and female ethnic minorities were lower than those of the whole working population for the “Community, social and personal services” sector. Comparing with the figures five years ago, it is noted that there were significant reductions in the median monthly income from main employment of male ethnic minorities in the “Financing, insurance, real estate and business services” sector and “Transport, storage and communications” sector. (Chart 6.3)

表 6.5 二零零六年按性別、種族及每月主要職業收入⁽¹⁾劃分的少數族裔工作人口比例
Table 6.5 Proportion of Working Ethnic Minorities by Sex, Ethnicity and Monthly Income from Main Employment⁽¹⁾, 2006

性別 Sex	工作人口的比例（百分比） Proportion of Working Population (%)							總計 Total	每月主要職業收入中 位數（港元）	每月主要職業收入中 位數（港元）（不包 括外籍家庭傭工）
	每月主要職業收入（港元） Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)								Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)	Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$) (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers)
	<4,000	4,000– 9,999	10,000– 14,999	15,000– 19,999	20,000– 24,999	25,000– 29,999	≥30,000			
男性 Male										
亞洲人（非華人） Asian (other than Chinese)										
菲律賓人 Filipino	22.0	32.1	18.5	7.3	5.1	3.7	11.3	100.0	8,800	12,000
印尼人 Indonesian	25.8	23.8	15.9	3.5	10.9	6.4	13.7	100.0	10,000	12,250
印度人 Indian	4.7	17.3	16.5	12.6	10.3	5.2	33.6	100.0	19,500	20,000
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	5.4	41.9	34.6	5.7	4.0	1.4	7.0	100.0	10,000	10,000
日本人 Japanese	1.2	4.3	7.8	7.3	8.5	7.5	63.4	100.0	36,000	36,000
泰國人 Thai	4.6	50.5	15.2	8.2	1.5	3.0	16.9	100.0	9,000	9,300
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	3.9	52.2	18.1	10.0	3.0	1.9	10.8	100.0	9,000	9,000
韓國人 Korean	6.5	8.8	10.7	10.5	7.7	5.9	49.8	100.0	28,750	28,750
其他亞洲人 Other Asian	4.8	25.1	14.4	12.8	7.9	3.7	31.2	100.0	15,500	15,500
小計 Sub-total	7.2	26.5	18.3	9.0	6.8	4.2	27.9	100.0	13,500	15,000
白人 White	3.2	7.5	8.1	5.6	6.5	3.4	65.7	100.0	50,000	50,000
混血兒 Mixed										
華人父或母 With Chinese parent	6.2	40.0	16.9	10.2	8.9	2.7	15.1	100.0	10,000	10,000
其他混血兒 Other Mixed	8.2	20.4	28.2	8.6	-	-	34.7	100.0	14,500	14,500
小計 Sub-total	6.5	37.8	18.2	10.0	7.9	2.4	17.3	100.0	10,500	10,500
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	3.4	16.1	12.9	13.8	11.1	4.7	38.1	100.0	20,280	20,280
小計 Sub-total	5.7	20.0	14.5	7.9	6.9	3.8	41.2	100.0	20,000	21,000
全港工作人口 Whole working population	5.2	34.7	23.5	11.9	7.7	3.7	13.2	100.0	11,000	11,000

表 6.5 二零零六年按性別、種族及每月主要職業收入⁽¹⁾劃分的少數族裔工作人口比例（續）
Table 6.5 Proportion of Working Ethnic Minorities by Sex, Ethnicity and Monthly Income from Main Employment⁽¹⁾, 2006 (Cont'd.)

性別 Sex	工作人口的比例（百分比） Proportion of Working Population (%)							總計 Total	每月主要職業收入 中位數（港元）	每月主要職業收入中 位數（港元）（不包 括外籍家庭傭工）
	每月主要職業收入（港元） Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)								Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)	Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$) (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers)
	<4,000	4,000– 9,999	10,000– 14,999	15,000– 19,999	20,000– 24,999	25,000– 29,999	≥30,000			
女性 Female										
亞洲人（非華人） Asian (other than Chinese)										
菲律賓人 Filipino	87.1	10.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	100.0	3,320	9,500
印尼人 Indonesian	95.9	3.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,320	6,000
印度人 Indian	33.2	21.8	12.2	7.9	8.0	3.3	13.6	100.0	8,000	14,000
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	23.3	62.7	8.6	1.7	1.2	0.8	1.6	100.0	6,000	6,500
日本人 Japanese	5.6	13.8	15.2	17.9	21.7	4.3	21.3	100.0	19,000	19,000
泰國人 Thai	52.3	37.4	2.7	1.5	1.8	1.3	3.0	100.0	3,720	6,500
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	24.1	36.7	21.9	9.7	4.9	0.2	2.4	100.0	7,426	7,426
韓國人 Korean	10.4	7.5	10.6	13.0	15.4	13.0	30.2	100.0	21,250	21,250
其他亞洲人 Other Asian	22.8	34.6	11.7	6.3	4.2	4.6	15.8	100.0	7,500	10,000
小計 Sub-total	85.5	10.2	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.4	1.1	100.0	3,320	8,500
白人 White	5.1	14.9	9.9	7.2	6.2	6.7	50.0	100.0	29,000	29,000
混血兒 Mixed										
華人父或母 With Chinese parent	18.3	39.6	11.6	9.9	4.6	4.0	12.1	100.0	8,000	9,000
其他混血兒 Other Mixed	40.8	17.2	6.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	20.8	100.0	8,000	15,750
小計 Sub-total	22.0	35.9	10.9	9.0	4.7	4.1	13.5	100.0	8,000	9,000
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	11.8	27.7	27.7	10.3	5.5	5.0	11.8	100.0	10,500	10,500
小計 Sub-total	82.7	10.6	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.6	2.5	100.0	3,320	10,000
全港工作人口 Whole working population	19.2	37.8	17.5	9.0	5.4	3.1	8.0	100.0	8,500	9,500

表 6.5 二零零六年按性別、種族及每月主要職業收入⁽¹⁾劃分的少數族裔工作人口比例（續）
Table 6.5 Proportion of Working Ethnic Minorities by Sex, Ethnicity and Monthly Income from Main Employment⁽¹⁾, 2006 (Cont'd.)

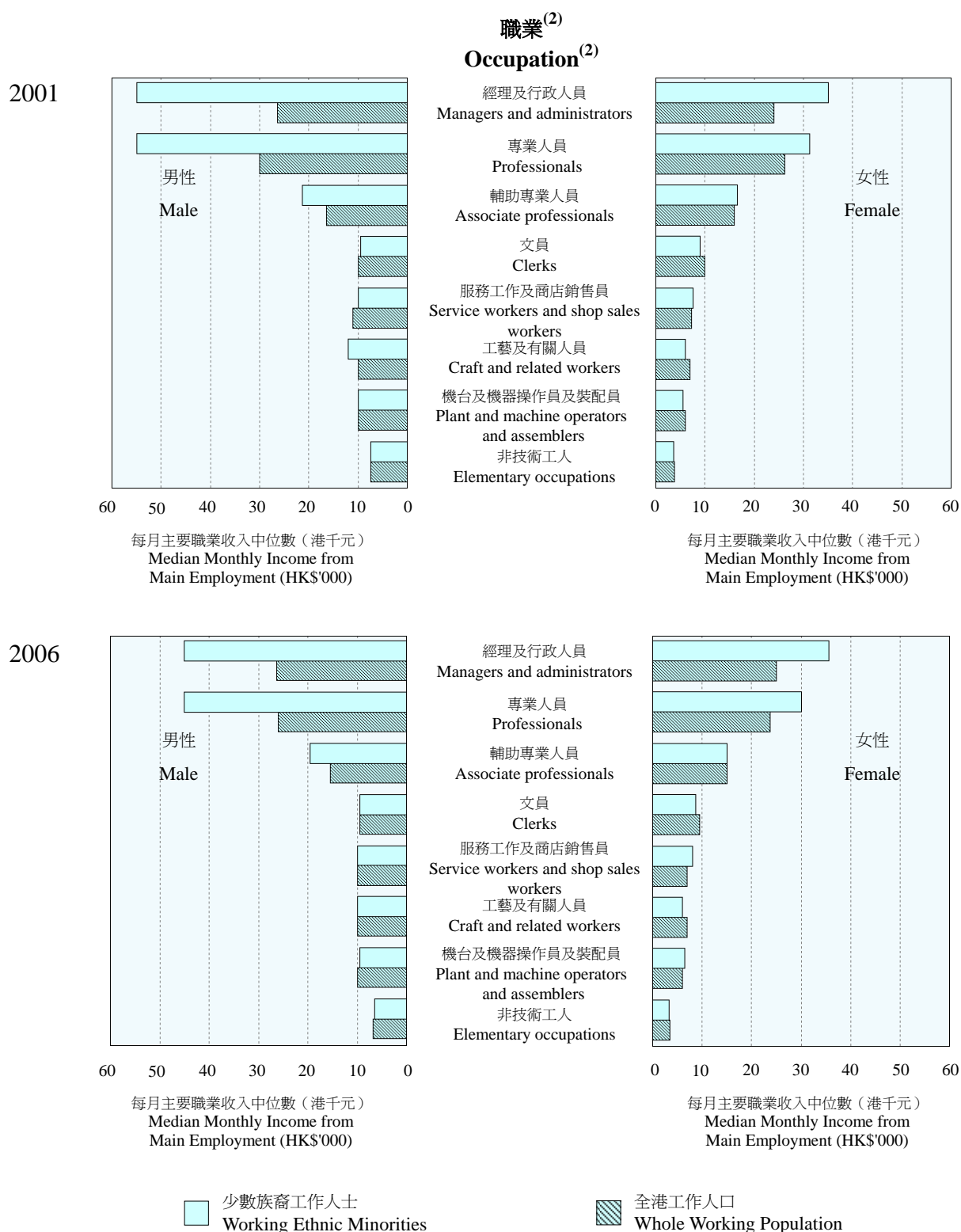
性別 Sex	工作人口的比例（百分比） Proportion of Working Population (%)								每月主要職業收入 中位數（港元） Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)	每月主要職業收入中 位數（港元）（不包 括外籍家庭傭工） Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$) (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers)
	每月主要職業收入（港元） Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)									
	<4,000	4,000– 9,999	10,000– 14,999	15,000– 19,999	20,000– 24,999	25,000– 29,999	≥30,000	總計 Total		
種族 Ethnicity										
合計 Both sexes										
亞洲人（非華人） Asian (other than Chinese)										
菲律賓人 Filipino	84.7	11.3	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.9	100.0	3,370	10,000
印尼人 Indonesian	95.3	3.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	3,320	7,200
印度人 Indian	14.8	18.9	15.0	10.9	9.5	4.5	26.5	100.0	15,000	17,500
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	13.5	51.4	22.8	3.9	2.7	1.1	4.6	100.0	8,000	8,500
日本人 Japanese	2.5	7.0	9.9	10.3	12.2	6.6	51.6	100.0	30,000	30,000
泰國人 Thai	48.0	38.5	3.9	2.1	1.8	1.4	4.3	100.0	4,000	6,500
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	6.2	50.5	18.5	10.0	3.2	1.7	9.8	100.0	9,000	9,000
韓國人 Korean	7.9	8.3	10.7	11.4	10.5	8.5	42.6	100.0	25,000	25,000
其他亞洲人 Other Asian	15.3	30.6	12.9	9.0	5.8	4.2	22.2	100.0	10,500	13,000
小計 Sub-total	76.2	12.1	3.3	1.7	1.5	0.8	4.3	100.0	3,400	11,500
白人 White	3.7	9.2	8.5	6.0	6.5	4.1	62.1	100.0	45,000	45,000
混血兒 Mixed										
華人父或母 With Chinese parent	12.5	39.8	14.1	10.0	6.7	3.3	13.5	100.0	9,000	9,600
其他混血兒 Other Mixed	28.8	18.4	14.8	6.2	3.0	3.0	25.9	100.0	10,500	14,500
小計 Sub-total	14.8	36.8	14.2	9.5	6.1	3.3	15.3	100.0	9,500	10,000
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	6.2	19.9	17.8	12.6	9.2	4.8	29.5	100.0	16,000	16,000
總計 Total	68.5	12.3	4.0	2.3	2.0	1.2	9.6	100.0	3,500	15,500
全港工作人口 Whole working population	11.7	36.1	20.7	10.6	6.7	3.4	10.8	100.0	10,000	10,000

註釋：(1) 不包括無酬家庭從業員。
 (2) 這些數字包括「黑人」、「拉丁美洲人」等。

Notes: (1) Exclude unpaid family workers.
 (2) The figures include "Black", "Latin American", etc.

圖 6.2 二零零一年及二零零六年按性別及職業⁽²⁾劃分的少數族裔工作人口及全港工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數⁽¹⁾

Chart 6.2 Median Monthly Income from Main Employment⁽¹⁾ of Working Ethnic Minorities and Whole Working Population by Sex and Occupation⁽²⁾, 2001 and 2006

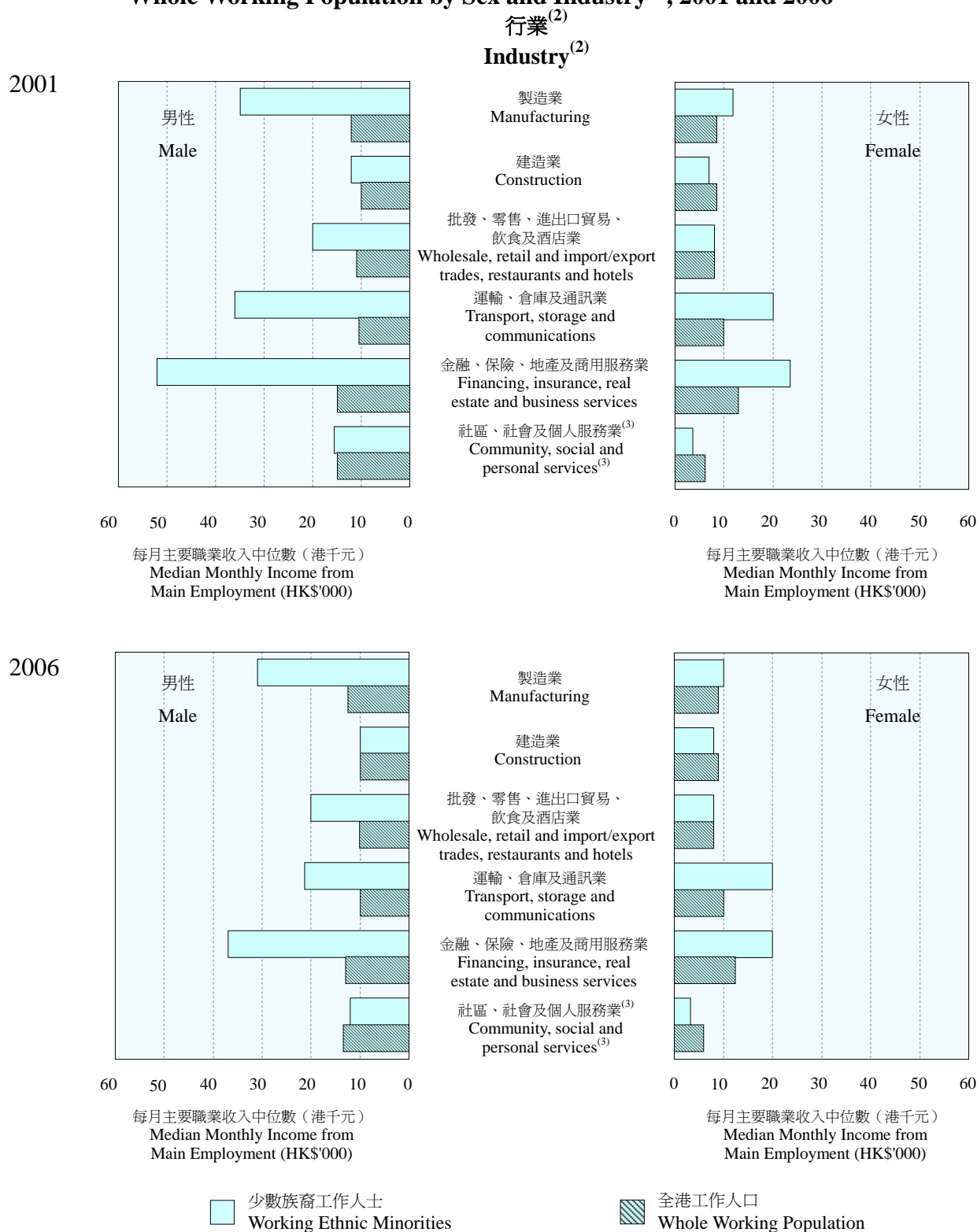


註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。
(2) 不包括漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業。

Notes : (1) The figures exclude unpaid family workers.
(2) Excluding skilled agriculture and fishery workers, and occupations not classifiable.

圖 6.3 二零零一年及二零零六年按性別及行業⁽²⁾劃分的少數族裔工作人口及全港工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數⁽¹⁾

Chart 6.3 Median Monthly Income from Main Employment⁽¹⁾ of Working Ethnic Minorities and Whole Working Population by Sex and Industry⁽²⁾, 2001 and 2006



註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

(2) 不包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力、燃氣及水務業」等行業，及不能分類的行業。

(3) 涵蓋在家庭住戶工作的外藉家庭傭工。

Notes: (1) The figures exclude unpaid family workers.

(2) Excluding "Agriculture and fishing", "Mining and quarrying", "Electricity, gas and water" and industrial activities not classifiable.

(3) Covering foreign domestic helpers working in domestic households.

工作地點

6.20 在少數族裔工作人口中，68 145（26.0%）人在港有固定工作地點（於家中工作的人士不計算在內）。在這 68 145 名少數族裔人士中，48.7% 是在香港島工作，在九龍及新界工作的則分別有 28.8% 和 22.5%。全港工作人口的工作地區分布跟少數族裔工作人士的有所分別，香港島佔 30.7%、九龍佔 35.4% 及新界佔 33.9%。（表 6.6）

6.21 在十八個區議會分區中，在中西區工作的少數族裔人士的比例最高，佔 26.5%，其次是油尖旺（15.9%）及灣仔（12.0%）。（表 6.6）

6.22 按種族羣分析，在香港島工作的非華裔亞洲人（43.0%）及混血兒（37.2%）的比例較白人（63.2%）為低。在某些種族羣可觀察到他／她們的工作地區的一些有趣的特點。舉例來說，大部分印度人（27.6%）、日本人（27.1%）、尼泊爾人（20.4%）及巴基斯坦人（19.5%）在油尖旺區工作；而超過三成的白人、菲律賓人及韓國人在中西區工作，較全港工作人口（11.7%）為高。（表 6.6）

Place of Work

6.20 A total of 68 145 (26.0%) of the working ethnic minorities had fixed place of work in Hong Kong (excluding those working at home). Some 48.7% of these 68 145 ethnic minorities worked on Hong Kong Island, while 28.8% in Kowloon and 22.5% in the New Territories. The distribution of the place of work for the whole population was different from that of ethnic minorities, with 30.7% on Hong Kong Island, 35.4% in Kowloon and 33.9% in the New Territories. (Table 6.6)

6.21 Among the 18 District Council Districts, the proportion of ethnic minorities working in Central and Western was the largest at 26.5%, followed by Yau Tsim Mong (15.9%) and Wan Chai (12.0%). (Table 6.6)

6.22 Analysed by ethnic group, the proportions of Asians (other than Chinese) (43.0%) and Mixed (37.2%) working on Hong Kong Island were relatively lower than Whites (63.2%). There were also some interesting features in the place of work of some ethnic groups. For instance, most of the Indians (27.6%), Japanese (27.1%), Nepalese (20.4%) and Pakistanis (19.5%) worked in Yau Tsim Mong. The proportions of Whites, Filipinos and Koreans worked in Central and Western were over 30%, which were higher than that of the whole working population (11.7%). (Table 6.6)

表 6.6 二零零六年按種族及工作地點劃分的在港有固定工作地點（不包括於家中工作的人士）的少數族裔工作人士比例

Table 6.6 Proportion of Working Ethnic Minorities with Fixed Place of Work (Excluding Persons Working at Home) in Hong Kong by Ethnicity and Place of Work, 2006

種族 Ethnicity	在港有固定工作地點（不包括於家中工作的人士）的工作人口比例（百分比） Working Population with Fixed Place of Work (Excluding Persons Working at Home) in Hong Kong (%)								
	工作地點（區議會分區） Place of Work (District Council District)								
	中西區 Central and Western	灣仔 Wan Chai	東區 Eastern	南區 Southern	油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	深水埗 Sham Shui Po	九龍城 Kowloon City	黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	觀塘 Kwun Tong
亞洲人（非華人） Asian (other than Chinese)									
菲律賓人 Filipino	31.4	13.7	7.9	4.7	12.7	1.8	2.3	0.3	4.6
印尼人 Indonesian	8.9	12.7	6.9	3.0	12.6	3.1	1.5	3.6	10.7
印度人 Indian	25.3	10.6	6.1	2.5	27.6	3.3	4.6	0.3	5.1
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	17.7	11.3	3.8	5.4	20.4	4.4	2.1	0.4	2.6
日本人 Japanese	22.6	10.7	5.5	0.8	27.1	2.9	4.7	0.3	8.0
泰國人 Thai	11.1	13.4	7.1	3.5	14.5	5.8	7.1	3.2	3.0
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	19.4	5.9	5.5	4.1	19.5	6.5	4.9	1.6	6.7
韓國人 Korean	30.5	12.5	6.5	1.5	21.0	5.1	2.4	0.5	6.9
其他亞洲人 Other Asian	22.0	8.8	6.7	4.8	12.9	3.6	3.6	0.6	6.5
小計 Sub-total	22.3	11.2	6.0	3.5	20.1	3.7	3.7	0.8	5.4
白人 White	37.3	14.0	7.8	4.1	8.1	2.8	2.5	0.6	4.3
混血兒 Mixed									
華人父或母 With Chinese parent	19.5	8.7	4.6	1.6	13.7	4.8	4.1	1.7	6.9
其他混血兒 Other Mixed	23.0	15.4	16.0	1.8	11.1	1.9	6.0	-	-
小計 Sub-total	19.9	9.6	6.0	1.7	13.4	4.4	4.3	1.5	6.0
其他 ⁽¹⁾ Others ⁽¹⁾	17.1	15.9	5.6	1.6	10.2	6.1	6.1	0.9	6.9
總計 Total	26.5	12.0	6.6	3.6	15.9	3.5	3.4	0.8	5.1
全港人口 Whole population	11.7	9.1	7.3	2.6	12.8	6.1	4.9	2.5	8.9

表 6.6 二零零六年按種族及工作地點劃分的在港有固定工作地點（不包括於家中工作的人士）的少數族裔工作人士比例（續）

Table 6.6 Proportion of Working Ethnic Minorities with Fixed Place of Work (Excluding Persons Working at Home) in Hong Kong by Ethnicity and Place of Work, 2006 (Cont'd.)

在港有固定工作地點（不包括於家中工作的人士）的工作人口比例（百分比） Working Population with Fixed Place of Work (Excluding Persons Working at Home) in Hong Kong (%)										
種族 Ethnicity	工作地點（區議會分區） Place of Work (District Council District)									總計 Total
	葵青 Kwai Tsing	荃灣 Tsuen Wan	屯門 Tuen Mun	元朗 Yuen Long	北區 North	大埔 Tai Po	沙田 Sha Tin	西貢 Sai Kung	離島 Islands	
亞洲人（非華人） Asian (other than Chinese)										
菲律賓人 Filipino	2.0	3.2	1.3	1.5	0.3	0.6	2.0	0.7	9.0	100.0
印尼人 Indonesian	2.6	4.9	3.6	3.9	1.9	3.6	6.1	2.7	7.9	100.0
印度人 Indian	2.8	1.0	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	2.2	1.1	4.9	100.0
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	6.2	3.3	2.1	7.9	1.7	0.5	3.3	1.4	5.5	100.0
日本人 Japanese	4.1	2.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	3.8	0.5	4.3	100.0
泰國人 Thai	3.0	4.7	4.1	1.9	1.3	1.2	5.6	1.7	7.8	100.0
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	7.1	1.3	4.4	5.4	1.3	0.9	1.9	1.6	2.2	100.0
韓國人 Korean	2.6	0.5	0.3	1.0	-	0.5	1.7	-	6.5	100.0
其他亞洲人 Other Asian	2.2	3.0	3.2	3.6	1.3	0.7	5.2	3.4	7.9	100.0
小計 Sub-total	3.7	2.6	2.0	2.8	0.9	0.7	3.2	1.3	6.1	100.0
白人 White	1.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.6	2.9	1.5	7.4	100.0
混血兒 Mixed										
華人父或母 With Chinese parent	5.8	4.1	3.3	2.1	2.7	1.7	7.0	2.4	5.3	100.0
其他混血兒 Other Mixed	-	-	1.9	-	-	-	1.6	1.9	19.5	100.0
小計 Sub-total	5.1	3.5	3.1	1.8	2.4	1.5	6.3	2.3	7.1	100.0
其他 ⁽¹⁾ Others ⁽¹⁾	6.4	3.5	3.5	1.7	-	-	4.1	1.3	9.2	100.0
總計 Total	3.3	2.2	1.7	2.1	0.9	1.0	3.3	1.4	6.6	100.0
全港人口 Whole population	7.0	4.5	3.6	3.6	2.2	2.2	5.6	2.2	2.9	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字包括「黑人」、「拉丁美洲人」等。

Notes : (1) The figures include "Black", "Latin American", etc.

在非從事經濟活動人口中的少數族裔人士

6.23 在二零零六年的少數族裔人士中，76 471 名（22.4%）屬非從事經濟活動人口，佔全港非從事經濟活動人口的 2.3%；當中包括 31 689 名（41.4%）學生、22 766 名（29.8%）料理家務者、7 142 名（9.3%）退休人士及 14 874 名（19.5%）屬於其他非從事經濟活動人士。（表 6.7）

6.24 按種族羣分析，在混血兒及白人中，學生佔非從事經濟活動人口的比例較高，分別是 62.3% 及 42.5%；料理家務者佔所有非從事經濟活動的泰國人及印尼人的比例亦十分高，分別是 63.7% 及 55.4%。（表 6.7）

Ethnic Minorities in the Economically Inactive Population

6.23 Among ethnic minorities in 2006, 76 471 (22.4%) of them were economically inactive, constituting 2.3% of the whole economically inactive population. They included 31 689 (41.4%) students, 22 766 (29.8%) home-makers, 7 142 (9.3%) retired persons and 14 874 (19.5%) who were other economically inactive persons. (Table 6.7)

6.24 When analysed by ethnic group, there were a relatively high proportion of economically inactive persons in the ethnic groups of Mixed (62.3%) and Whites (42.5%) who were students. There were also a very large proportion of economically inactive persons of Thais (63.7%) and Indonesians (55.4%) being home-makers. (Table 6.7)

表 6.7 二零零一年及二零零六年按種族及經濟活動身分劃分的非從事經濟活動的少數族裔人士數目

Table 6.7 Economically Inactive Ethnic Minorities by Ethnicity and Economic Activity Status, 2001 and 2006

年份 Year	種族 Ethnicity	料理家務者 Home-makers	學生 Students	經濟活動身分	其他 Others	總計 Total
				Economic Activity Status		
				退休人士 Retried Persons 數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)		
2001	亞洲人（非華人） Asian (other than Chinese)					
	菲律賓人 Filipino	2 508 (40.3)	2 085 (33.5)	242 (3.9)	1 392 (22.4)	6 227 (100.0)
	印尼人 Indonesian	2 357 (71.4)	181 (5.5)	415 (12.6)	350 (10.6)	3 303 (100.0)
	印度人 Indian	2 961 (33.9)	3 379 (38.7)	675 (7.7)	1 723 (19.7)	8 738 (100.0)
	尼泊爾人 Nepalese	1 371 (40.3)	628 (18.4)	94 (2.8)	1 311 (38.5)	3 404 (100.0)
	日本人 Japanese	3 026 (44.3)	2 697 (39.5)	72 (1.1)	1 033 (15.1)	6 828 (100.0)
	泰國人 Thai	3 381 (79.1)	184 (4.3)	146 (3.4)	564 (13.2)	4 275 (100.0)
	巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	1 826 (29.0)	2 269 (36.0)	359 (5.7)	1 853 (29.4)	6 307 (100.0)
	韓國人 Korean	1 269 (39.7)	1 513 (47.4)	48 (1.5)	365 (11.4)	3 195 (100.0)
	其他亞洲人 Other Asian	1 460 (39.0)	818 (21.8)	258 (6.9)	1 212 (32.3)	3 748 (100.0)
	小計 Sub-total	20 159 (43.8)	13 754 (29.9)	2 309 (5.0)	9 803 (21.3)	46 025 (100.0)
	白人 White	4 357 (23.9)	8 965 (49.1)	891 (4.9)	4 049 (22.2)	18 262 (100.0)
	混血兒 Mixed					
	華人父或母 With Chinese parent	529 (4.3)	8 952 (72.5)	328 (2.7)	2 541 (20.6)	12 350 (100.0)
	其他混血兒 Other Mixed	137 (5.8)	1 357 (57.0)	24 (1.0)	862 (36.2)	2 380 (100.0)
	小計 Sub-total	666 (4.5)	10 309 (70.0)	352 (2.4)	3 403 (23.1)	14 730 (100.0)
	其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	213 (28.4)	304 (40.6)	30 (4.0)	202 (27.0)	749 (100.0)
	總計 Total	25 395 (31.8)	33 332 (41.8)	3 582 (4.5)	17 457 (21.9)	79 766 (100.0)
	全港非從事經濟活動人口 Whole economically inactive population	726 582 (22.2)	1 411 625 (43.2)	737 310 (22.5)	394 880 (12.1)	3 270 397 (100.0)

表 6.7 二零零一年及二零零六年按種族及經濟活動身分劃分的非從事經濟活動的少數族裔人士數目 (續)

Table 6.7 Economically Inactive Ethnic Minorities by Ethnicity and Economic Activity Status, 2001 and 2006 (Cont'd.)

年份 Year	種族 Ethnicity	經濟活動身分 Economic Activity Status				總計 Total
		料理家務者 Home-makers	學生 Students	退休人士 Retired Persons 數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)	其他 Others	
2006	亞洲人 (非華人) Asian (other than Chinese)					
	菲律賓人 Filipino	2 544 (38.5)	2 492 (37.7)	438 (6.6)	1 129 (17.1)	6 603 (100.0)
	印尼人 Indonesian	1 500 (55.4)	227 (8.4)	584 (21.6)	395 (14.6)	2 706 (100.0)
	印度人 Indian	3 037 (31.6)	3 775 (39.3)	1 225 (12.7)	1 571 (16.4)	9 608 (100.0)
	尼泊爾人 Nepalese	1 678 (27.0)	2 631 (42.3)	370 (5.9)	1 546 (24.8)	6 225 (100.0)
	日本人 Japanese	2 472 (38.7)	2 666 (41.8)	240 (3.8)	1 006 (15.8)	6 384 (100.0)
	泰國人 Thai	2 647 (63.7)	395 (9.5)	545 (13.1)	566 (13.6)	4 153 (100.0)
	巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	1 738 (24.2)	3 463 (48.2)	474 (6.6)	1 507 (21.0)	7 182 (100.0)
	韓國人 Korean	1 039 (40.2)	1 158 (44.8)	106 (4.1)	280 (10.8)	2 583 (100.0)
	其他亞洲人 Other Asian	1 603 (42.1)	845 (22.2)	523 (13.7)	841 (22.1)	3 812 (100.0)
	小計 Sub-total	18 258 (37.1)	17 652 (35.8)	4 505 (9.1)	8 841 (17.9)	49 256 (100.0)
	白人 White	2 660 (19.9)	5 666 (42.5)	1 578 (11.8)	3 434 (25.7)	13 338 (100.0)
	混血兒 Mixed					
	華人父或母 With Chinese parent	1 510 (14.3)	6 486 (61.5)	917 (8.7)	1 641 (15.5)	10 554 (100.0)
	其他混血兒 Other Mixed	79 (3.2)	1 624 (66.0)	30 (1.2)	728 (29.6)	2 461 (100.0)
	小計 Sub-total	1 589 (12.2)	8 110 (62.3)	947 (7.3)	2 369 (18.2)	13 015 (100.0)
	其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	259 (30.0)	261 (30.3)	112 (13.0)	230 (26.7)	862 (100.0)
	總計 Total	22 766 (29.8)	31 689 (41.4)	7 142 (9.3)	14 874 (19.5)	76 471 (100.0)
	全港非從事經濟活動人口 Whole economically inactive population	654 130 (19.9)	1 273 408 (38.7)	950 514 (28.9)	413 910 (12.6)	3 291 962 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。
(2) 這些數字包括「黑人」、「拉丁美洲人」等。

Notes : (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.
(2) The figures include "Black", "Latin American", etc.

7. 居住情況及住戶特徵

家庭住戶中的少數族裔人士數目

7.1 共有 337 047 (98.5%) 少數族裔人士居於家庭住戶(家庭住戶為一羣住在一起及分享生活所需的人士)。有一名及以上少數族裔人士的家庭住戶共有 238 929 戶，佔全港家庭住戶的 10.7%。當中有 73 984 個住戶包括同住外籍家庭傭工以外的少數族裔人士，而住戶中全部成員皆為少數族裔人士的佔 63.1%，住戶中有華裔人士成員及同住外籍家庭傭工以外的少數族裔人士的佔 36.9%。(表 7.1)

房屋類型及居所租住權

7.2 在 73 984 個有同住外籍家庭傭工以外的少數族裔人士居住的家庭住戶中，78.2% 是居於私人永久性房屋，較全港家庭住戶的相應比例(51.6%)為高。這個現象是可以理解的，因為在這 73 984 個家庭住戶中，60.8% 是租住房屋，而大多數是租住私人永久性房屋。其餘的住戶居於公營租住房屋(15.1%)、資助出售單位(4.4%)及其他(2.3%)。(表 7.1 及圖 7.1)

7.3 在有同住外籍家庭傭工以外的少數族裔人士居住的家庭住戶中，居於公營租住房屋的比例，由二零零一年的 10.5% 上升至二零零六年的 15.1%。如只計算全部成員皆為少數族裔人士的家庭住戶，其相應比例則由二零零一年的 2.7% 上升至二零零六年的 8.5%。(表 7.1)

7. Living Arrangement and Household Characteristics

Number of Ethnic Minorities in Domestic Households

7.1 Some 337 047 (98.5%) of ethnic minorities lived in domestic households, i.e. a group of persons who live together and make common provision for essentials of living. There were 238 929 domestic households with one or more ethnic minorities, constituting 10.7% of the domestic households in Hong Kong. Among these households, there were 73 984 households with ethnic minorities other than live-in foreign domestic helpers, including 63.1% of them with all members being ethnic minorities and 36.9% of them comprising both Chinese members and ethnic minorities other than live-in foreign domestic helpers. (Table 7.1)

Type of Housing and Tenure of Accommodation

7.2 Among the 73 984 domestic households with ethnic minorities other than live-in foreign domestic helpers, the proportion of them living in private permanent housing was 78.2%, which was much higher than that of all domestic households (51.6%). This was understandable as 60.8% of the 73 984 domestic households rented their quarters and it was most likely for them to rent private permanent housing. The remaining households lived in public rental housing (15.1%), subsidized sale flats (4.4%) and others (2.3%). (Table 7.1 and Chart 7.1)

7.3 Among the domestic households with ethnic minorities other than live-in foreign domestic helpers, the proportion of them living in public rental housing increased from 10.5% in 2001 to 15.1% in 2006. For the households with all members being ethnic minorities, the corresponding proportion increased from 2.7% in 2001 to 8.5% in 2006. (Table 7.1)

7.4 在居所租住權的分布方面，有同住外籍家庭傭工以外的少數族裔人士居住的家庭住戶跟所有家庭住戶的分布有相當大的差異。在有同住外籍家庭傭工以外的少數族裔人士居住的家庭住戶中，自置居所的比例是 29.5%（包括 16.0% 有按揭供款或借貸還款及 13.5% 沒有），遠較所有家庭住戶的 52.7%（包括 25.2% 有按揭供款或借貸還款及 27.5% 沒有）為低。此外，有少數族裔人士的住戶租住居所的比例是 60.8%，遠較所有家庭住戶的 44.0% 為高。另一方面，由於一些少數族裔人士是從海外調派來港工作，有同住外籍家庭傭工以外的少數族裔人士的家庭住戶的居所是由僱主提供的比例（7.7%）相對較高，而所有家庭住戶的比例只為 1.9%。（圖 7.1）

7.4 There were substantial differences in the distribution of tenure of accommodation between domestic households with ethnic minorities other than live-in foreign domestic helpers and all domestic households. Among the domestic households with ethnic minorities other than live-in foreign domestic helpers, the proportion of them owning their residential quarters was 29.5% (including 16.0% with mortgage payment or loan repayment and 13.5% without), which was much lower than that for all the domestic households at 52.7% (including 25.2% with mortgage payment or loan repayment and 27.5% without). Besides, the proportion of households renting the quarters for ethnic minorities was 60.8%, which was much higher than that for all domestic households at 44.0%. On the other hand, as some ethnic minorities were posted from overseas to Hong Kong, there was a relatively higher proportion (7.7%) of domestic households with ethnic minorities other than live-in foreign domestic helpers with quarters provided by employers as compared with that of all domestic households at 1.9%. (Chart 7.1)

表 7.1 二零零一年及二零零六年按成員結構及房屋類型劃分的有同住的外籍家庭傭工以外的少數族裔人士居住的家庭住戶數目

Table 7.1 Domestic Households with Ethnic Minorities Other Than Live-in Foreign Domestic Helpers by Composition of Members and Type of Housing, 2001 and 2006

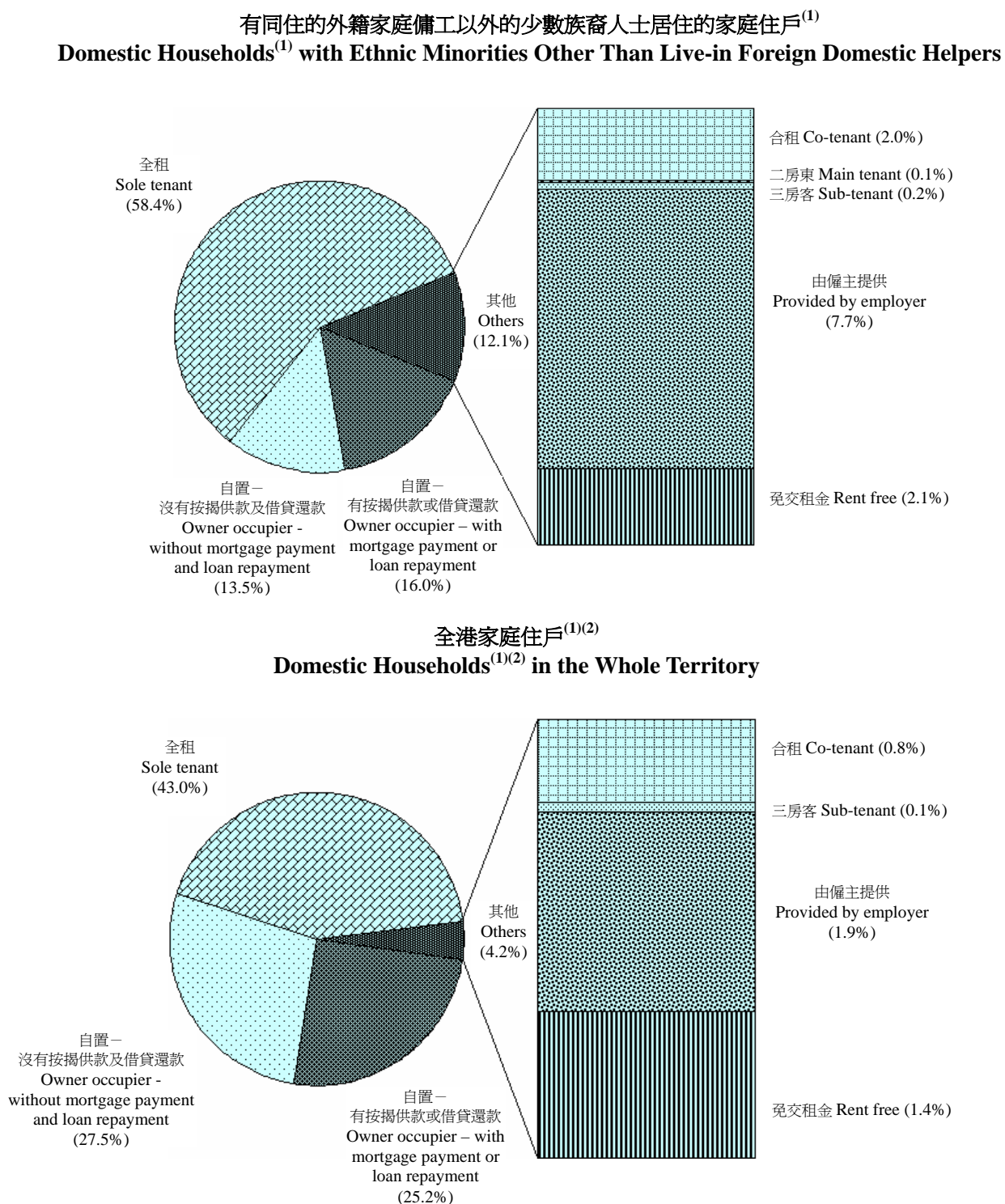
年份 Year	成員結構 Composition of Members	房屋類型 Type of Housing				總計 Total	家庭住戶 平均人數 Average Domestic Household Size
		公營 租住房屋 Public Rental Housing	資助 出售單位 Subsidized Sale Flats	私人 永久性房屋 Private Permanent Housing	其他 Others		
數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)							
2001	有同住的外籍家庭傭工以外的少數族裔人士居住的家庭住戶 Domestic households with ethnic minorities other than live-in foreign domestic helpers						
	全部成員皆為少數族裔人士 With all members being ethnic minorities	1 357 (2.7)	245 (0.5)	46 975 (92.5)	2 218 (4.4)	50 795 (100.0)	2.6
	包括華裔人士成員及同住的外籍家庭傭工以外的少數族裔人士 With both Chinese members and ethnic minorities other than live-in foreign domestic helpers	6 614 (26.7)	2 270 (9.2)	15 452 (62.3)	458 (1.8)	24 794 (100.0)	3.6
	小計 Sub-total	7 971 (10.5)	2 515 (3.3)	62 427 (82.6)	2 676 (3.5)	75 589 (100.0)	2.9
	沒有同住的外籍家庭傭工以外的少數族裔人士居住的家庭住戶 Domestic households without ethnic minorities other than live-in foreign domestic helpers	620 196 (31.4)	316 958 (16.0)	1 009 026 (51.0)	31 643 (1.6)	1 977 823 (100.0)	3.2
	全港家庭住戶 Domestic households in the whole territory	628 167 (30.6)	319 473 (15.6)	1 071 453 (52.2)	34 319 (1.7)	2 053 412 (100.0)	3.1
2006	有同住的外籍家庭傭工以外的少數族裔人士居住的家庭住戶 Domestic households with ethnic minorities other than live-in foreign domestic helpers						
	全部成員皆為少數族裔人士 With all members being ethnic minorities	3 961 (8.5)	670 (1.4)	40 705 (87.1)	1 382 (3.0)	46 718 (100.0)	2.6
	包括華裔人士成員及同住的外籍家庭傭工以外的少數族裔人士 With both Chinese members and ethnic minorities other than live-in foreign domestic helpers	7 225 (26.5)	2 587 (9.5)	17 144 (62.9)	310 (1.1)	27 266 (100.0)	3.4
	小計 Sub-total	11 186 (15.1)	3 257 (4.4)	57 849 (78.2)	1 692 (2.3)	73 984 (100.0)	2.9
	沒有同住的外籍家庭傭工以外的少數族裔人士居住的家庭住戶 Domestic households without ethnic minorities other than live-in foreign domestic helpers	679 602 (31.6)	359 182 (16.7)	1 092 103 (50.7)	21 675 (1.0)	2 152 562 (100.0)	3.0
	全港家庭住戶 Domestic households in the whole territory	690 788 (31.0)	362 439 (16.3)	1 149 952 (51.6)	23 367 (1.0)	2 226 546 (100.0)	3.0

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 7.1 二零零六年按居所租住權劃分的有同住的外籍家庭傭工以外的少數族裔人士居住的家庭住戶數目及全港家庭住戶數目的百分比分布

Chart 7.1 Percentage Distribution of Domestic Households with Ethnic Minorities Other Than Live-in Foreign Domestic Helpers and Domestic Households in the Whole Territory by Tenure of Accommodation, 2006



註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括住在船上的家庭住戶。
(2) 二房東的百分比少於 0.05。

Notes: (1) The figures exclude domestic households living on board vessels.
(2) Percentage of main tenant is less than 0.05%.

居住情況

7.5 在同住的外籍家庭傭工以外的少數族裔人士中，52.6% 與配偶及／或子女同住（包括 1.4% 與父母同住及 51.2% 並不與父母同住），29.4% 只與父母同住，10.4% 獨居及 7.6% 與父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住；少數族裔人士獨居的比例較全港人口（5.5%）為高，而他／她們只與父母同住的比例（29.4%）則較全港人口（36.0%）為低。（表 7.2）

7.6 按種族羣分析，可觀察到除混血兒外，不同種族羣的居住情況相若，逾 50% 的同住外籍家庭傭工以外的少數族裔人士是與配偶及／或子女同住；混血兒的居住情況跟其他種族羣比較不同，65.8% 是只與父母同住，這是由於居住在港的混血兒較年輕，並且只有約 46% 的十五歲及以上的混血兒是已婚的。除了混血兒外，可留意到白人（16.8%）及日本人（16.5%）在港獨居的比例較其他種族羣為高，可能是由於不少白人及日本人獨自來港工作，留下他／她們的配偶及子女在祖國。（表 7.2）

Living Arrangement

7.5 Among ethnic minorities in Hong Kong who were not live-in foreign domestic helpers, 52.6% of them lived with spouse and/or child(ren) (including 1.4% with parents(s) and 51.2% not with parent(s)), 29.4% lived with their parent(s) only, 10.4% lived on their own and 7.6% lived with other persons. Higher proportion of ethnic minorities lived on their own than the whole population (5.5%) while the proportion of ethnic minorities living with their parent(s) only (29.4%) was relatively lower than that of the whole population (36.0%). (Table 7.2)

7.6 When analysed by ethnic group, it can be observed that the living arrangements of different ethnic groups except Mixed were similar in which over 50% of ethnic minorities who were not live-in foreign domestic helpers lived with their spouse and/or child(ren). The situation for Mixed was quite different from other ethnic groups that 65.8% of them lived with their parent(s) only. This could be explained by the younger ages of the Mixed living in Hong Kong and only around 46% of the Mixed aged 15 and over were now married. Apart from the Mixed, it is also noted that a relatively larger proportion of Whites (16.8%) and Japaneses (16.5%) lived alone in Hong Kong as compared with other ethnic groups. This is because a certain proportion of the Whites and Japaneses came to work in Hong Kong alone, leaving behind their spouse and children in the home countries. (Table 7.2)

表 7.2 二零零六年按種族及居住情況劃分的居住於家庭住戶的同住的外籍家庭傭工以外的少數族裔人士數目

Table 7.2 Ethnic Minorities Other Than Live-in Foreign Domestic Helpers Living in Domestic Households by Ethnicity and Living Arrangement, 2006

種族 Ethnicity	居住情況 Living Arrangement					其他 ⁽¹⁾ Others ⁽¹⁾	總計 Total
	獨居 Living Alone	只與父母同住 Living with Parent(s) Only	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)	並不與父母同住 And Not with Parent(s)	小計 Sub-total		
數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽²⁾)							
亞洲人 (非華人) Asian (other than Chinese)							
菲律賓人 Filipino	1 691 (11.6)	3 239 (22.1)	375 (2.6)	7 721 (52.7)	8 096 (55.3)	1 612 (11.0)	14 638 (100.0)
印尼人 Indonesian	415 (8.6)	469 (9.8)	40 (0.8)	3 542 (73.8)	3 582 (74.6)	336 (7.0)	4 802 (100.0)
印度人 Indian	1 265 (6.9)	5 763 (31.2)	518 (2.8)	9 752 (52.9)	10 270 (55.7)	1 146 (6.2)	18 444 (100.0)
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	745 (5.0)	4 115 (27.7)	484 (3.3)	7 901 (53.2)	8 385 (56.5)	1 593 (10.7)	14 838 (100.0)
日本人 Japanese	2 136 (16.5)	3 241 (25.1)	20 (0.2)	6 965 (53.9)	6 985 (54.1)	559 (4.3)	12 921 (100.0)
泰國人 Thai	675 (8.5)	669 (8.4)	109 (1.4)	5 855 (73.8)	5 964 (75.2)	625 (7.9)	7 933 (100.0)
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	411 (3.8)	4 907 (45.7)	169 (1.6)	4 402 (41.0)	4 571 (42.6)	844 (7.9)	10 733 (100.0)
韓國人 Korean	625 (13.5)	1 349 (29.1)	19 (0.4)	2 527 (54.5)	2 546 (54.9)	118 (2.5)	4 638 (100.0)
其他亞洲人 Other Asian	704 (10.0)	1 006 (14.3)	20 (0.3)	4 646 (65.9)	4 666 (66.1)	678 (9.6)	7 054 (100.0)
小計 Sub-total	8 667 (9.0)	24 758 (25.8)	1 754 (1.8)	53 311 (55.5)	55 065 (57.4)	7 511 (7.8)	96 001 (100.0)
白人 White	5 908 (16.8)	7 614 (21.7)	116 (0.3)	18 210 (51.9)	18 326 (52.2)	3 256 (9.3)	35 104 (100.0)
混血兒 Mixed							
華人父或母 With Chinese parent	757 (5.2)	9 128 (63.2)	179 (1.2)	3 932 (27.2)	4 111 (28.5)	438 (3.0)	14 434 (100.0)
其他混血兒 Other Mixed	85 (2.8)	2 343 (78.2)	10 (0.3)	445 (14.9)	455 (15.2)	112 (3.7)	2 995 (100.0)
小計 Sub-total	842 (4.8)	11 471 (65.8)	189 (1.1)	4 377 (25.1)	4 566 (26.2)	550 (3.2)	17 429 (100.0)
其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	310 (14.8)	415 (19.8)	- (-)	1 233 (59.0)	1 233 (59.0)	133 (6.4)	2 091 (100.0)
總計 Total	15 727 (10.4)	44 258 (29.4)	2 059 (1.4)	77 131 (51.2)	79 190 (52.6)	11 450 (7.6)	150 625 (100.0)
全港家庭住戶人口 Whole population in domestic households							
	367 653 (5.5)	2 388 961 (36.0)	170 496 (2.6)	3 261 888 (49.1)	3 432 384 (51.7)	447 911 (6.7)	6 636 909 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 數字包括所有與父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住的數目。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(3) 這些數字包括「黑人」及「拉丁美洲人」等。

Notes : (1) Figures include persons other than parent(s), spouse and child(ren).

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

(3) The figures include "Black" and "Latin American", etc.

住戶結構

7.7 與全港人口相若，大部分（69.3%）少數族裔人士（同住外籍家庭傭工以外）皆住在未擴展的單核心家庭住戶。另一方面，少數族裔人士住在單人住戶及只包括無親屬關係人士住戶的比例分別為 10.4% 及 4.6%，較全港人口的 5.5% 及 1.5% 為高。（表 7.3）

7.8 除了一些種族羣具有有趣的特點外，不同種族羣的住戶結構大致相若。舉例來說，尼泊爾人（21.8%）住在多核心家庭住戶的比例較其他種族羣及全港人口為高；此外，白人（8.1%）及菲律賓人（6.2%）住在只包括無親屬關係人士住戶的比例較其他種族羣（皆在 6% 以下）及全港人口（1.5%）為高。（表 7.3）

住戶收入

7.9 整體而言，二零零六年在有同住的外籍家庭傭工以外的少數族裔人士居住的家庭住戶中，每月住戶收入中位數為 26,250 元，較所有家庭住戶的 17,250 元高出 52.2%；此外，成員包括華裔人士及同住的外籍家庭傭工以外的少數族裔人士的家庭住戶的每月收入中位數為 21,000 元，較全部成員是少數族裔人士的家庭住戶的 30,000 元為低。（表 7.4）

7.10 過去五年，有同住的外籍家庭傭工以外的少數族裔人士居住的家庭住戶，每月住戶收入中位數的跌幅（16%），較全港家庭住戶（8%）為大。（表 7.4）

Household Composition

7.7 Similar to the whole population, most (69.3%) of ethnic minorities (other than live-in foreign domestic helpers) lived in households consisting of one unextended nuclear family. On the other hand, the proportions of ethnic minorities living in one-person households and households comprising unrelated persons only were 10.4% and 4.6% respectively, which were higher than those of the whole population at 5.5% and 1.5% respectively. (Table 7.3)

7.8 The household compositions for different ethnic groups were similar except that some ethnic groups bore certain interesting features. For instance, the proportion (21.8%) of Nepalese living in households consisting of two or more nuclear families was relatively higher as compared with other ethnic groups and the whole population. Besides, the proportions of Whites (8.1%) and Filipinos (6.2%) living with unrelated persons only were higher than the other ethnic groups (all below 6%) and the whole population (1.5%). (Table 7.3)

Household Income

7.9 On the whole, the median monthly household income of domestic households with ethnic minorities other than live-in foreign domestic helpers was \$26,250 in 2006, which was 52.2% higher than the \$17,250 for all domestic households. Besides, the median monthly household income of domestic households with both Chinese members and ethnic minorities other than live-in foreign domestic helpers was \$21,000, which was lower than that of the households with all members being ethnic minorities (\$30,000). (Table 7.4)

7.10 Over the past five years, the drop in median monthly household income of domestic households with ethnic minorities other than live-in foreign domestic helpers (16%) was larger than that of all domestic households in the whole territory (8%). (Table 7.4)

表 7.3 二零零六年按種族及住戶結構劃分的居住於家庭住戶的同住的外籍家庭傭工以外的少數族裔人士數目

Table 7.3 Ethnic Minorities Other Than Live-in Foreign Domestic Helpers Living in Domestic Households by Ethnicity and Household Composition, 2006

種族 Ethnicity	住戶結構 Household Composition							總計 Total
	單人住戶 One Person	未擴展 的單核心 家庭住戶 One	垂直擴展 的單核心 家庭住戶 One	平向擴展 的單核心 家庭住戶 One	多個核心 家庭住戶 Two	有親屬 關係人士的 非核心家庭 住戶 Related	只包括 無親屬關係 人士住戶 Unrelated	
		Unextended	Vertically	Horizontally	or More	Persons	Persons	
		Nuclear Family	Extended Nuclear Family	Extended Nuclear Family	Nuclear Families	Forming No Nuclear Family	only	
數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)								
亞洲人 (非華人) Asian (other than Chinese)								
菲律賓人 Filipino	1 691 (11.6)	8 556 (58.5)	1 933 (13.2)	611 (4.2)	754 (5.2)	191 (1.3)	902 (6.2)	14 638 (100.0)
印尼人 Indonesian	415 (8.6)	3 383 (70.4)	294 (6.1)	48 (1.0)	367 (7.6)	138 (2.9)	157 (3.3)	4 802 (100.0)
印度人 Indian	1 265 (6.9)	12 423 (67.4)	1 543 (8.4)	309 (1.7)	1 957 (10.6)	400 (2.2)	547 (3.0)	18 444 (100.0)
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	745 (5.0)	8 041 (54.2)	1 053 (7.1)	729 (4.9)	3 238 (21.8)	467 (3.1)	565 (3.8)	14 838 (100.0)
日本人 Japanese	2 136 (16.5)	9 910 (76.7)	297 (2.3)	29 (0.2)	37 (0.3)	66 (0.5)	446 (3.5)	12 921 (100.0)
泰國人 Thai	675 (8.5)	5 407 (68.2)	685 (8.6)	150 (1.9)	514 (6.5)	270 (3.4)	232 (2.9)	7 933 (100.0)
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	411 (3.8)	7 953 (74.1)	761 (7.1)	124 (1.2)	718 (6.7)	330 (3.1)	436 (4.1)	10 733 (100.0)
韓國人 Korean	625 (13.5)	3 717 (80.1)	109 (2.4)	10 (0.2)	59 (1.3)	20 (0.4)	98 (2.1)	4 638 (100.0)
其他亞洲人 Other Asian	704 (10.0)	4 941 (70.0)	486 (6.9)	89 (1.3)	221 (3.1)	239 (3.4)	374 (5.3)	7 054 (100.0)
小計 Sub-total	8 667 (9.0)	64 331 (67.0)	7 161 (7.5)	2 099 (2.2)	7 865 (8.2)	2 121 (2.2)	3 757 (3.9)	96 001 (100.0)
白人 White	5 908 (16.8)	24 670 (70.3)	918 (2.6)	228 (0.6)	252 (0.7)	300 (0.9)	2 828 (8.1)	35 104 (100.0)
混血兒 Mixed								
華人父或母 With Chinese parent	757 (5.2)	11 350 (78.6)	1 107 (7.7)	172 (1.2)	712 (4.9)	164 (1.1)	172 (1.2)	14 434 (100.0)
其他混血兒 Other Mixed	85 (2.8)	2 478 (82.7)	242 (8.1)	58 (1.9)	20 (0.7)	44 (1.5)	68 (2.3)	2 995 (100.0)
小計 Sub-total	842 (4.8)	13 828 (79.3)	1 349 (7.7)	230 (1.3)	732 (4.2)	208 (1.2)	240 (1.4)	17 429 (100.0)
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	310 (14.8)	1 618 (77.4)	10 (0.5)	10 (0.5)	20 (1.0)	30 (1.4)	93 (4.4)	2 091 (100.0)
總計 Total	15 727 (10.4)	104 447 (69.3)	9 438 (6.3)	2 567 (1.7)	8 869 (5.9)	2 659 (1.8)	6 918 (4.6)	150 625 (100.0)
全港家庭住戶人口 Whole population in domestic households								
	367 653 (5.5)	4 872 282 (73.4)	696 383 (10.5)	64 049 (1.0)	381 568 (5.7)	153 366 (2.3)	101 608 (1.5)	6 636 909 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。
(2) 這些數字包括「黑人」、「拉丁美洲人」等。

Notes : (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.
(2) The figures include "Black", "Latin American", etc.

表 7.4 二零零一年及二零零六年按成員結構及房屋類型劃分的有同住的外籍家庭傭工以外的少數族裔人士居住的家庭住戶的家庭住戶每月收入中位數

Table 7.4 Median Monthly Domestic Household Income of Domestic Households with Ethnic Minorities Other Than Live-in Foreign Domestic Helpers by Composition of Members and Type of Housing, 2001 and 2006

		家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)				
		房屋類型 Type of Housing				
年份 Year	成員結構 Composition of Members	公營 租住房屋 Public Rental Housing	資助 出售單位 Subsidized Sale Flats	私人 永久性房屋 Private Permanent Housing	其他 Others	總計 Total
2001	有同住的外籍家庭傭工以外的少數族裔人士居住的家庭住戶 Domestic households with ethnic minorities other than live-in foreign domestic helpers 全部成員皆為少數族裔人士 With all members being ethnic minorities	10,000	14,000	40,000	23,670	37,255
	包括華裔人士成員及同住的外籍家庭傭工以外的少數族裔人士 With both Chinese members and ethnic minorities other than live-in foreign domestic helpers	13,000	21,250	35,000	13,000	22,100
	小計 Sub-total	12,100	20,620	38,670	19,500	31,250
	沒有同住的外籍家庭傭工以外的少數族裔人士居住的家庭住戶 Domestic households without ethnic minorities other than live-in foreign domestic helpers	12,500	21,100	23,000	10,000	18,375
	全港家庭住戶 Domestic households in the whole territory	12,500	21,100	23,505	10,500	18,705
2006	有同住的外籍家庭傭工以外的少數族裔人士居住的家庭住戶 Domestic households with ethnic minorities other than live-in foreign domestic helpers 全部成員皆為少數族裔人士 With all members being ethnic minorities	10,000	15,705	34,520	24,000	30,000
	包括華裔人士成員及同住的外籍家庭傭工以外的少數族裔人士 With both Chinese members and ethnic minorities other than live-in foreign domestic helpers	11,300	19,470	33,000	16,800	21,000
	小計 Sub-total	11,000	18,500	34,000	21,900	26,250
	沒有同住的外籍家庭傭工以外的少數族裔人士居住的家庭住戶 Domestic households without ethnic minorities other than live-in foreign domestic helpers	11,000	19,999	22,700	10,000	17,000
	全港家庭住戶 Domestic households in the whole territory	11,000	19,910	23,000	10,000	17,250

8. 地區特徵

8. Geographical Characteristics

地區分布

8.1 在二零零六年，35.2%的少數族裔人士居於香港島，而居於九龍及新界（包括水上）的分別佔 27.0% 及 37.8%。在全港人口中，居於香港島、九龍及新界（包括水上）的相應比例分別為 18.5%、29.4% 及 52.1%。（表 8.1）

8.2 在十八個區議會分區中，居於中西區的少數族裔人士佔全港所有少數族裔人士的比例最大（10.5%）。其次是東區（9.9%）及九龍城區（8.2%）。（表 8.1）

8.3 不同種族羣的居住地區亦有差異。由於約 89%的菲律賓人是家庭傭工，而相對較大比例的有外籍家庭傭工的住戶是居住在香港島，故此約 41%的菲律賓人是居住在香港島的。此外，約五成或以上的日本人、韓國人及白人是居住在香港島。相反地，大部分印度人、尼泊爾人、印尼人、泰國人及巴基斯坦人居住在九龍或新界。（表 8.1）

8.4 在二零零六年，在香港島的居民中，9.5%為少數族裔人士，較九龍（4.6%）和新界（包括水上）（3.6%）的比例為高。在十八個區議會分區中，按少數族裔人士與該區人口總數的比例作比較，灣仔在眾區議會分區中排列首位（16.1%），而黃大仙則排列最後，只佔 2.0%。（表 8.1 及圖 8.1）

Geographical Distribution

8.1 In 2006, some 35.2% of ethnic minorities resided on Hong Kong Island, while 27.0% and 37.8% in Kowloon and the New Territories (including Marine) respectively. The corresponding proportions of the whole population living on Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and New Territories (including Marine) were 18.5%, 29.4% and 52.1% respectively. (Table 8.1)

8.2 Among the 18 District Council Districts, the proportion of ethnic minorities residing in Central and Western among all ethnic minorities in Hong Kong was the largest at 10.5%, followed by Eastern (9.9%) and Kowloon City (8.2%). (Table 8.1)

8.3 Differences among different ethnic groups in the area of residence were observed. As around 89% of the Filipinos were domestic helpers and a relatively larger proportion of domestic households with foreign domestic helpers resided on Hong Kong Island, around 41% of Filipinos in Hong Kong resided on Hong Kong Island. Besides, about 50% or over of the Japanese, Koreans and Whites resided on Hong Kong Island. In contrast, most of the Indians, Nepalese, Indonesians, Thais, and Pakistanis resided in Kowloon or the New Territories. (Table 8.1)

8.4 In 2006, ethnic minorities constituted 9.5% of the population on Hong Kong Island. This proportion was higher than that in Kowloon (4.6%) and the New Territories (including Marine) (3.6%). Among the 18 District Council Districts, Wan Chai ranked first in terms of the relative proportion of its population being ethnic minorities (16.1%), while Wong Tai Sin ranked last with only 2.0%. (Table 8.1 and Chart 8.1)

表 8.1 二零零六年按區議會分區及種族劃分的少數族裔人士比例

Table 8.1 Proportion of Ethnic Minorities by District Council District and Ethnicity, 2006

區議會分區 District Council District	人口比例（百分比） Proportion of Population (%)									
	種族 Ethnicity									
	亞洲人（非華人） Asian (Other Than Chinese)									
	菲律賓人 Filipino	印尼人 Indonesian	印度人 Indian	尼泊爾人 Nepalese	日本人 Japanese	泰國人 Thai	巴基 斯坦人 Pakistani	韓國人 Korean	其他 亞洲人 Other Asian	小計 Sub-total
香港島 Hong Kong Island										
中西區 Central and Western	11.8	5.5	16.3	3.1	6.4	5.9	3.6	11.0	8.1	8.8
灣仔 Wan Chai	9.2	4.0	4.5	10.8	11.8	5.3	3.7	4.4	6.6	6.9
東區 Eastern	11.7	11.0	7.3	1.2	27.8	7.7	9.1	18.4	4.3	11.0
南區 Southern	8.7	4.3	8.7	0.8	2.3	4.7	1.1	13.6	7.6	6.2
小計 Sub-total	41.4	24.7	36.8	15.9	48.4	23.6	17.6	47.4	26.6	32.9
九龍 Kowloon										
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	4.8	4.6	22.6	39.8	12.4	8.0	10.6	8.1	7.8	8.8
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	3.7	4.5	1.8	4.6	1.4	7.0	6.9	2.9	5.2	4.0
九龍城 Kowloon City	9.3	7.5	12.7	3.2	24.9	7.6	7.3	14.3	3.2	9.1
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	2.1	4.2	1.5	0.1	0.5	5.1	3.6	0.4	2.9	2.7
觀塘 Kwun Tong	3.9	6.5	3.3	0.2	2.2	8.7	10.1	4.5	5.3	4.9
小計 Sub-total	23.7	27.2	41.9	47.8	41.3	36.5	38.5	30.2	24.5	29.5
新界 New Territories										
葵青 Kwai Tsing	2.9	4.7	2.6	0.6	0.8	6.7	14.9	1.5	2.5	3.8
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	4.0	4.9	1.3	4.6	0.8	3.9	2.2	4.2	3.5	3.9
屯門 Tuen Mun	2.5	5.3	2.3	1.3	0.3	5.4	8.0	1.2	8.8	3.6
元朗 Yuen Long	3.7	7.5	1.9	27.4	0.6	5.5	8.2	1.0	6.7	6.2
北區 North	1.7	3.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	2.1	1.0	1.0	2.2	2.0
大埔 Tai Po	3.5	4.7	0.7	0.1	0.8	2.0	0.6	0.1	1.7	3.1
沙田 Sha Tin	7.4	8.8	3.1	0.2	3.0	4.7	1.9	6.0	7.0	6.6
西貢 Sai Kung	5.8	7.3	3.1	0.4	1.6	3.6	2.9	1.3	6.0	5.3
離島 ⁽¹⁾ Islands ⁽¹⁾	3.3	1.5	5.8	1.8	2.4	6.1	4.1	6.2	10.6	3.2
小計 Sub-total	34.9	48.1	21.3	36.3	10.3	39.9	43.9	22.4	49.0	37.7
全港 Whole territory	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

表 8.1 二零零六年按區議會分區及種族劃分的少數族裔人士比例（續）
Table 8.1 Proportion of Ethnic Minorities by District Council District and Ethnicity, 2006
(Cont'd.)

區議會分區 District Council District	人口比例（百分比） Proportion of Population (%)			全港人口 Whole Population	少數族裔人士佔該區 人口的比例（百分比） Proportion of Ethnic Minorities among Whole Population in the district (%)
	白人 White	混血兒及其他 ⁽²⁾ Mixed and Others	合計 Overall		
香港 Hong Kong					
中西區 Central and Western	23.8	11.5	10.5	3.6	14.4
灣仔 Wan Chai	10.2	6.8	7.3	2.3	16.1
東區 Eastern	3.4	6.6	9.9	8.6	5.8
南區 Southern	18.1	6.9	7.5	4.0	9.3
小計 Sub-total	55.4	31.9	35.2	18.5	9.5
九龍 Kowloon					
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	4.1	4.4	8.0	4.1	9.8
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	1.5	4.7	3.8	5.3	3.6
九龍城 Kowloon City	2.7	4.4	8.2	5.3	7.7
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	0.5	3.5	2.5	6.2	2.0
觀塘 Kwun Tong	1.1	5.2	4.5	8.6	2.6
小計 Sub-total	10.0	22.2	27.0	29.4	4.6
新界 New Territories					
葵青 Kwai Tsing	0.7	5.0	3.5	7.6	2.3
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	1.1	3.4	3.6	4.2	4.2
屯門 Tuen Mun	1.6	4.0	3.4	7.3	2.4
元朗 Yuen Long	1.1	6.0	5.6	7.8	3.6
北區 North	0.4	3.0	1.9	4.1	2.3
大埔 Tai Po	2.5	2.7	3.0	4.3	3.5
沙田 Sha Tin	3.2	7.4	6.3	8.9	3.5
西貢 Sai Kung	9.0	6.3	5.7	5.9	4.8
離島 ⁽¹⁾ Islands ⁽¹⁾	15.0	8.3	4.8	2.0	11.6
小計 Sub-total	34.6	45.9	37.8	52.1	3.6
全港 Whole territory	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	5.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字包括所有住在船艇上的人士。

(2) 這些數字包括「黑人」、「拉丁美洲人」等。

Notes : (1) The figures include all persons living on board vessels.

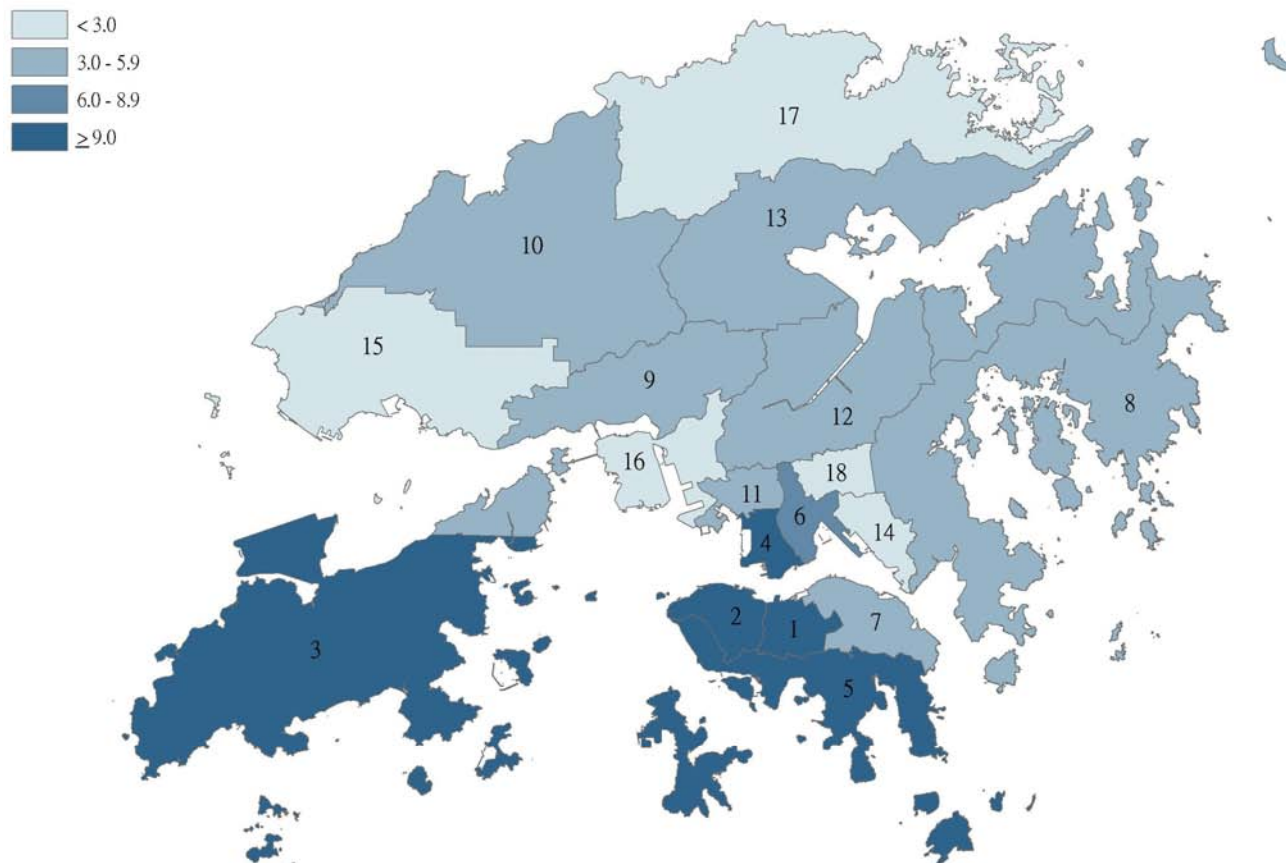
(2) The figures include "Black", "Latin American", etc.

圖 8.1 二零零六年按區議會分區劃分的少數族裔人士比例

Chart 8.1 Proportion of Ethnic Minorities by District Council District, 2006

少數族裔人士比例 (百分比)

Proportion of Ethnic Minorities (%)



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級別 Rank	區議會 分區	District Council District	少數族裔人士 比例 Proportion of Ethnic Minorities	級別 Rank	區議會 分區	District Council District	少數族裔人士 比例 Proportion of Ethnic Minorities	級別 Rank	區議會 分區	District Council District	少數族裔人士 比例 Proportion of Ethnic Minorities
1	灣仔	Wan Chai	16.1%	7	東區	Eastern	5.8%	13	大埔	Tai Po	3.5%
2	中西區	Central and Western	14.4%	8	西貢	Sai Kung	4.8%	14	觀塘	Kwun Tong	2.6%
3	離島	Islands	11.3%	9	荃灣	Tsuen Wan	4.2%	15	屯門	Tuen Mun	2.4%
4	油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	9.8%	10	元朗	Yuen Long	3.6%	16	葵青	Kwai Tsing	2.3%
5	南區	Southern	9.3%	11	深水埗	Sham Shui Po	3.6%	17	北區	North	2.3%
6	九龍城	Kowloon City	7.7%	12	沙田	Sha Tin	3.5%	18	黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	2.0%

內部遷移

8.5 少數族裔人士五年前的居住地區可反映他們在遷居方面的傾向。在過去五年，有 57 482 名少數族裔人士曾作內部遷移，即佔所有五歲及以上少數族裔人士的 17.4%，與五歲及以上的全港人口的 15.1% 相若，反映出少數族裔人士在遷居方面的傾向跟全港人口沒有明顯差別。內部遷移指他們在二零零六年中期人口統計點算時所居住的地區（即「現時居住地區」），與其五年前所居住的地區（即「原來居住地區」）不同。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（同一新市鎮內的遷移除外），或（b）在新界同一區議會分區內，一新市鎮與另一新市鎮之間的遷移，或一新市鎮與該區其他地方之間的遷移。（表 8.2）

8.6 在少數族裔人士中，由同一個地區（即香港島、九龍及新界）中的區議會分區遷移到另一個區議會分區的情況並不普遍，只有 7.9% 的五歲及以上少數族裔人士在過去五年內曾作這樣的遷移。（表 8.3）

8.7 並無作內部遷移的少數族裔人士佔所有少數族裔人士中的 82.6%，包括 42.5% 的少數族裔人士在五年前居於香港以外地方、28.2% 少數族裔人士仍居舊址及 11.9% 的少數族裔人士曾在同區遷居。（表 8.3）

Internal Migration

8.5 The tendency of home moving of ethnic minorities could be reflected by their place of residence five years ago. Altogether 57 482 ethnic minorities, representing 17.4% of all ethnic minorities aged 5 and over, had migrated internally in the past five years – they lived in an area in Hong Kong five years ago (i.e. area of original residence) that was different from the one in which they were enumerated in the 2006 Population By-census (i.e. area of current residence). This proportion was comparable to the 15.1% of the whole population aged 5 and over. This reflected that there was no significant difference in the tendency of home moving between ethnic minorities and the whole population. 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. (Table 8.2)

8.6 It was not common for ethnic minorities moving from one District Council District to another one within the same area (i.e. Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and New Territories). Only 7.9% of ethnic minorities aged 5 and over had made such kind of movement in residence within the past five years ago. (Table 8.3)

8.7 There were 82.6% of ethnic minorities not having internally migrated, including 42.5% lived outside Hong Kong five years ago, 28.2% remained in the same address and 11.9% moved home within the same area of residence. (Table 8.3)

表 8.2 二零零六年按種族、曾否作內部遷移及現時居住地區劃分的五歲及以上少數族裔人士數目⁽¹⁾

Table 8.2 Ethnic Minorities⁽¹⁾ Aged 5 and Over by Ethnicity, Whether Internally Migrated and Area of Current Residence, 2006

種族 Ethnicity	曾作內部遷移 Internally Migrated 現時居住地區 Area of Current Residence					並無作 內部遷移 Not Internally Migrated	五歲及以上 人士 Population Aged 5 and Over
	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	總計 Total		
數目 (百分比) ⁽²⁾ Number (Percentage) ⁽²⁾							
亞洲人 (非華人) Asian (other than Chinese)							
菲律賓人 Filipino	8 328 (7.5)	5 383 (4.8)	5 284 (4.7)	1 694 (1.5)	20 689 (18.5)	90 979 (81.5)	111 668 (100.0)
印尼人 Indonesian	3 277 (3.7)	3 395 (3.9)	4 605 (5.2)	897 (1.0)	12 174 (13.9)	75 614 (86.1)	87 788 (100.0)
印度人 Indian	769 (4.0)	1 358 (7.1)	1 153 (6.0)	88 (0.5)	3 368 (17.7)	15 713 (82.3)	19 081 (100.0)
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	557 (3.8)	1 522 (10.3)	870 (5.9)	231 (1.6)	3 180 (21.6)	11 530 (78.4)	14 710 (100.0)
日本人 Japanese	524 (4.3)	710 (5.8)	226 (1.8)	117 (1.0)	1 577 (12.8)	10 709 (87.2)	12 286 (100.0)
泰國人 Thai	424 (3.6)	953 (8.1)	912 (7.8)	194 (1.6)	2 483 (21.1)	9 283 (78.9)	11 766 (100.0)
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	382 (3.9)	1 037 (10.7)	1 062 (10.9)	94 (1.0)	2 575 (26.5)	7 134 (73.5)	9 709 (100.0)
韓國人 Korean	333 (7.3)	200 (4.4)	211 (4.6)	46 (1.0)	790 (17.3)	3 775 (82.7)	4 565 (100.0)
其他亞洲人 Other Asian	344 (4.5)	385 (5.1)	546 (7.2)	146 (1.9)	1 421 (18.7)	6 179 (81.3)	7 600 (100.0)
小計 Sub-total	14 938 (5.4)	14 943 (5.4)	14 869 (5.3)	3 507 (1.3)	48 257 (17.3)	230 916 (82.7)	279 173 (100.0)
白人 White	2 703 (8.2)	688 (2.1)	1 350 (4.1)	1 275 (3.9)	6 016 (18.3)	26 896 (81.7)	32 912 (100.0)
混血兒 Mixed							
華人父或母 With Chinese parent	463 (3.6)	626 (4.8)	943 (7.2)	198 (1.5)	2 230 (17.1)	10 812 (82.9)	13 042 (100.0)
其他混血兒 Other Mixed	192 (8.3)	90 (3.9)	129 (5.6)	180 (7.8)	591 (25.5)	1 729 (74.5)	2 320 (100.0)
小計 Sub-total	655 (4.3)	716 (4.7)	1 072 (7.0)	378 (2.5)	2 821 (18.4)	12 541 (81.6)	15 362 (100.0)
其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	98 (4.7)	40 (1.9)	180 (8.6)	70 (3.4)	388 (18.6)	1 694 (81.4)	2 082 (100.0)
總計 Total	18 394 (5.6)	16 387 (5.0)	17 471 (5.3)	5 230 (1.6)	57 482 (17.4)	272 047 (82.6)	329 529 (100.0)
五歲及以上全港人口 Whole population aged 5 and over							
	126 005 (1.9)	299 453 (4.5)	510 522 (7.7)	69 276 (1.0)	1 005 256 (15.1)	5 643 622 (84.9)	6 648 878 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括住在船艇上的人士。
(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。
(3) 這些數字包括「黑人」、「拉丁美洲人」等。

Notes: (1) The figures exclude persons living on board vessels.
(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.
(3) The figures include "Black", "Latin American", etc.

Table 8.3 Ethnic Minorities⁽¹⁾ by Whether Internally Migrated, Area of Residence Five Years Ago and Area of Current Residence, 2006

少數族裔人士 Ethnic Minorities 現時居住地區 Area of Current Residence						五歲及以上 全港人口 Whole Population Aged 5 and Over
曾否作內部遷移 Whether Internally Migrated	五年前居住地區 Area of Residence Five Years Ago	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	總計 Total
				數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽²⁾)		
曾作內部遷移 ⁽³⁾ Internally migrated ⁽³⁾						
香港島 Hong Kong Island	8 973 (2.7)	3 463 (1.1)	3 269 (1.0)	1 562 (0.5)	17 267 (5.2)	190 109 (2.9)
九龍 Kowloon	3 866 (1.2)	5 774 (1.8)	5 522 (1.7)	1 113 (0.3)	16 275 (4.9)	341 694 (5.1)
新市鎮 New towns	4 166 (1.3)	6 142 (1.9)	6 819 (2.1)	2 073 (0.6)	19 200 (5.8)	407 281 (6.1)
新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	1 389 (0.4)	1 008 (0.3)	1 861 (0.6)	482 (0.1)	4 740 (1.4)	65 683 (1.0)
水上 Marine	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	489 (0.0)
小計	18 394	16 387	17 471	5 230	57 482	1 005 256
Sub-total	(5.6)	(5.0)	(5.3)	(1.6)	(17.4)	(15.1)
並無作內部遷移 Not internally migrated						
曾在同區遷居 Moved home within same area of residence	15 772 (4.8)	11 282 (3.4)	8 545 (2.6)	3 578 (1.1)	39 177 (11.9)	716 707 (10.8)
仍居舊址 ⁽⁴⁾ Remained in same address ⁽⁴⁾	33 837 (10.3)	25 104 (7.6)	25 785 (7.8)	8 149 (2.5)	92 875 (28.2)	4 496 581 (67.6)
五年前居於香港以外地方 Place of residence outside Hong Kong 5 years ago	48 002 (14.6)	36 607 (11.1)	44 452 (13.5)	10 934 (3.3)	139 995 (42.5)	430 334 (6.5)
小計	97 611	72 993	78 782	22 661	272 047	5 643 622
Sub-total	(29.6)	(22.2)	(23.9)	(6.9)	(82.6)	(84.9)
總計 Total	116 005 (35.2)	89 380 (27.1)	96 253 (29.2)	27 891 (8.5)	329 529 (100.0)	6 648 878 (100.0)

Notes :

- (1) The figures exclude persons 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 residence five 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.
- (4) The figures include persons who currently live in the same address as 5 years ago but had moved elsewhere during the 5 years then moved back.

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) 上課地點 (Place of Study)：指在本港修讀全日制課程者所讀學校或教育機構的地點。 [34]
- (2) 工作人口 (Working Population)：請參看第 (40) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [43]
- (3) 工作地點 (Place of Work)：指受訪者在中期人口統計前七天內，因工作關係而須經常停留或每日必到的地點所在的地區。如受訪者在該七天內有超過一份工作，則工作地點是指其主要職業的工作地方；若受訪者每日都轉換工作地方（如地盤工人）或有多個工作地方（如須同時在醫院及診所工作的醫生、流動小販），則工作地點是指他在該七天內因工作關係而逗留最久的地方。對於沒有固定工作地點，但須每日返回公司或車場報到的受訪者（如推銷員、司機）來說，工作地點是指其公司或車場；對於大部分時間均在內地工作的中港跨境貨運司機來說，則是指中國內地。 [35]
- (4) 五年前居住地區 (Area of Residence Five Years Ago)：指某人在中期人口統計的五年前所居住的地區。如該地方位於香港以外，則記錄所住的國家。 [4]
- (5) 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五年前的原住地區不同。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（同一新市鎮內的遷移除外），或（乙）在新界同一區議會分區內，一新市鎮與另一新市鎮之間的遷移，或一新市鎮與該區其他地方之間的遷移。 [19]
- (6) 少數族裔人士 (Ethnic Minorities)：指非華裔人士。 [13]
- (7) 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），離港超過六個月或以上的期間不計算在內。 [8]
- (8) 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。 [2]
- (9) 年齡中位數 (Median Age)：顯示人口平均年齡的一種指標，人口總數百分之五十在這年齡之上，而其餘的百分之五十在這年齡之下。 [25]
- (10) 行業 (Industry)：在點算時刻前的七天內，受訪者的工作機構主要生產的貨品或提供的服務類別。行業包括的範圍如下：

製造業 (Manufacturing)：包括棉及其他紗線紡織、棉及其他布料的梭織及針織、漂染、印染、整理、衣著用品製造、針織及其他紡織製成品、地氈、繩索、細繩、食品、飲品、煙草、鞋履、皮革製品、橡膠製品、塑膠製品、木製品、紙品、金屬製品、機械、化學品、化學產品、玻璃及陶器。

建造業 (Construction)：包括樓宇建造、土木工程、鋪設水管、鋪設電線、安裝及維修冷氣系統。

批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 (Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels)：包括批發及零售業、進出口貿易業、小販、非固定行業的經紀、其他商業代理人、酒樓、咖啡室、酒店及旅舍。

運輸、倉庫及通訊業 (Transport, storage and communications)：包括陸路運輸、海上運輸及空運業、運輸業的附帶服務、貨棧及倉庫、郵政及電訊業。

金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 (Financing, insurance, real estate and business services) : 包括金融、保險、地產；律師、會計師、核數師、建築師、測量師及廣告公司的辦事處及資料處理服務。

社區、社會及個人服務業 (Community, social and personal services) : 包括政府服務、教育服務、醫療、牙科及其他保健服務、衛生服務、福利機構、宗教團體、電影院及劇院、電台及電視台、圖書館及博物館、電器修理店、車輛維修店以及其他家庭及個人服務。

其他行業 (Other Industries) : 包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力、燃氣及水務業」等行業，及不能分類的行業。 [18]

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

(12) **住戶結構 (Household Composition) :** 住戶結構是根據住戶內各人與戶主的關係，以及他們之間的配偶、父母、子女關係的資料而得出的。它顯示了家庭核心數目及家庭核心與其他住戶成員之間的關係。一個家庭核心是指 (i) 一對夫婦及他們所有從未結婚的子女(如有);或 (ii) 單親家長(父親或母親)及他／她所有從未結婚的子女。各類住戶結構如下：

單人住戶 (One person) : 只有一個人的家庭。

未擴展的單核心家庭住戶 (One unextended nuclear family) : 由一個家庭核心而無其他親屬組成的住戶。

垂直擴展的單核心家庭住戶 (One vertically extended nuclear family) : 由一個家庭核心及一名或以上不同代的親屬所組成的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他屬同一代的親屬。

平向擴展的單核心家庭住戶 (One horizontally extended nuclear family) : 由一個家庭核心及一名或以上同一代親屬所組成的住戶。這個住戶內沒有其他屬於另一代的親屬。

多個核心家庭住戶 (Two or more nuclear families) : 由兩個或以上家庭核心所組成的住戶，其成員可以有或沒有親屬關係。

有親屬關係人士的非核心家庭住戶 (Related persons forming no nuclear family) : 由一羣有親屬關係但未能形成一個家庭核心的人士所組成。這些住戶可包括或不包括一些沒有親屬關係的成員。

只包括無親屬關係人士住戶 (Unrelated persons only) : 由一羣無親屬關係人士所組成的住戶。 [16]

(13) **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、逾時工作補薪、房屋津貼、小賬及其他現金津貼，但不包括年終花紅及雙糧。所記金額以二零零六年六月的收入計算。 [30]

(14) **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，百分之五十的工作人口（不包括無酬家庭從業員），他們的主要職業收入高於這數字，而其餘百分之五十，他們的主要職業收入低於這數字。請參看第 (13) 項「每月主要職業收入」。 [27]

(15) **使用其他語言／方言的能力 (Ability to Speak Other Languages/Dialects) :** 若受訪者在日常生活中（如讀書、工作或回答問路者），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。如受訪者除慣用語言外，尚能說其他語言／方言，則他／她可算具備使用其他語言／方言的能力。請參看第(41) 項「慣用語言」。 [1]

- (16) **居住情況 (Living Arrangement)**：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：

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。 [23]

- (17) **居所租住權 (Tenure of Accommodation)**：指住戶現居單位所屬情況。各有關定義如下：

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

由僱主提供 (Provided by employer)：現居單位為住戶成員的僱主所提供，亦包括以象徵式租金向僱主租用單位的住戶。但獲僱主提供房屋津貼而自行租用地方居住者，則不屬此類別。 [39]

- (18) **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）在點算時刻前的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月，又或在點算時刻後的六個月內，在港逗留最少三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居民。至於「流動居民」，則指在點算時刻前的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月，或在點算時刻後的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三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。 [15]

- (19) **性別比率 (Sex Ratio)**：男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。 [38]

- (20) **房屋類型 (Type of Housing)**：房屋類型按所屬建築物的類型，而建築物則按其建築材料種類、興建用途及負責建築的機構分類。

永久性房屋 (Permanent housing)

公營租住房屋 (*Public rental housing*)

房屋委員會甲類租住單位 (*Housing Authority rental flats (Group A)*)：包括以前稱為政府廉租屋及由香港房屋委員會建造的公營房屋單位。改建的乙類第一型及第二型租住大廈的單位亦歸納此類別。

房屋委員會乙類租住單位 (*Housing Authority rental flats (Group B)*)：這些是以前稱為徙置屋邨的屋宇單位，但自一九七三年起改由香港房屋委員會管理。這些單位所屬的大廈可再劃分為第四型至第六型大廈。

房屋委員會中轉房屋／租者置其屋計劃／可租可買計劃租住單位 (*Housing Authority rental flats (Interim Housing / Tenants Purchase Scheme / Buy or Rent Option)*)：包括房屋委員會中轉房屋、租者置其屋計劃及可租可買計劃下的租住單位。

房屋協會租住單位 (*Housing Society rental flats*)：這些租住單位由香港房屋協會建造及管理。

資助出售單位 (*Subsidized sale flats*)

房屋委員會資助出售單位 (*Housing Authority subsidized sale flats*)：包括按香港房屋委員會的居者有其屋計劃、中等入息家庭房屋計劃、私人機構參建居屋計劃、可租可買計劃、重建置業計劃及租者置其屋計劃下出售的單位，可在公開市場買賣的單位則不包括在內。

房屋協會資助出售單位 (*Housing Society subsidized sale flats*)：包括按香港房屋協會的住宅發售計劃及夾心階層住屋計劃興建的單位，可在公開市場買賣的單位則不包括在內。

私人房屋 (*Private housing*)

私人住宅單位 (*Private residential flats*)：包括主要作住宅用途的多層樓宇或房屋的單位。按香港房屋協會市區改善計劃建造的單位、由香港平民屋宇公司建造的大廈的單位，及可在公開市場買賣的租者置其屋計劃／可租可買計劃／居者有其屋計劃／中等入息家庭房屋計劃／私人機構參建居屋計劃／重建置業計劃／住宅發售計劃／夾心階層住屋計劃的單位亦包括在內。這些單位可按居處類型分為 (a) 全間屋／整個單位及 (b) 房間／閣仔／床位。

別墅／平房／新型村屋 (*Villas/Bungalows/Modern village houses*)：這些是一層或多層的獨立房屋，屋內有浴室、沖廁和食水供應等完善設備。

簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋 (*Simple stone structures / Traditional village houses*)：簡單磚石蓋搭建築物是用磚石及／或其他堅固材料建造，通常是一層高。傳統村屋亦屬此類別。

員工宿舍 (*Staff quarters*)：包括政府、醫院、大學、學校及私人公司為員工建造的宿舍。

非住宅用房屋 (*Non-domestic housing*)

非住宅用屋宇單位 (*Non-domestic quarters*)：包括在精神病院、善終醫院、療養院、懲教機構、老人院、男女童院、宗教場所、酒店、旅舍、宿舍（例如大學學生宿舍）、及其他非住宅建築物（例如商業大廈及工廠大廈）內的住宿地方（例如房間或床位）。亦包括船艇。

臨時房屋 (Temporary housing)

臨時屋宇單位 (Temporary quarters)：包括香港房屋委員會轄下的平房區及臨時房屋區的單位和私人臨時房屋如天台建築物、建築地盤的棚屋、半圓形活動營房、荒廢船艇、木屋及非作住宅用途的地方（例如梯台、樓梯、走廊等）。 [40]

- (21) **非從事經濟活動人口 (Economically Inactive Population)**：請參看第 (40) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [10]
- (22) **流動居民 (Mobile Residents)**：指在點算時刻前的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月，或在點算時刻後的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三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。 [28]
- (23) **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。

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）。

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)：包括教育學院及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、中醫藥、針灸學、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、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。 [14]

- (24) **家庭住戶 (Domestic Household)**：一羣住在一起及分享生活所需的人士，他們之間不一定有親戚關係。自己單獨安排生活所需的個別人士亦當為一戶，即「單人住戶」。(在二零零六年中期人口統計，成員只有流動居民的住戶不包在家庭住戶內。) [7]
- (25) **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。 [5]
- (26) **家庭住戶每月收入 (Monthly Domestic Household Income)**：指住戶成員於二零零六年六月份的總收入(包括他們由所有工作獲得現金收入及其他現金收入)。 [29]
- (27) **家庭住戶每月收入中位數 (Median Monthly Domestic Household Income)**：住戶每月收入的一種平均值，百分之五十的住戶，他們的收入高於這數字，而其餘百分之五十，他們的收入低於這數字。收入金額是零的住戶亦包括在計算之內。請參看第 (26) 項「家庭住戶每月收入」。 [26]
- (28) **區議會分區 (District Council District)**：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。二零零六年中期人口統計時所採用的是按二零零三年十一月二十三日區議會選舉時所用的區議會選區分界，而該分界是根據《2003 年選區(區議會)宣布令》(2003 年第 121 號法律公告)，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。 [6]
- (29) **國籍 (Nationality)**：國籍與個人的居住地、種族或出生地有關。國籍不一定與該人的旅行證件有關。 [31]
- (30) **婚姻狀況 (Marital Status)**：受訪者在中期人口統計訪問時所報稱的婚姻狀況，而有關的婚姻或離婚事件是否有經過合法登記或儀式，並未有查核。 [24]
- (31) **專上教育 (Post-secondary Education)**：請參看第 (32) 項「教育程度」。 [36]
- (32) **教育程度 (最高就讀程度) (Educational Attainment (Highest level attended))**：指受訪者在學校或其他教育機構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(不包括香港公開大學主辦的非學位／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)：包括所有中學的四至五年級或同等程度，毅進課程以及工藝程度教育。

預科 (Sixth form)：包括所有中學的六至七年級或同等程度。

專上教育 (文憑/證書課程) (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/公開大學/大學專業進修學院/前理工學院/其它法定或認可的專上學院/其它專上學院/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 courses))：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 courses)*): 包括本地及非本地教育機構的學士學位課程、修課形式研究院程度課程及研究形式研究院程度課程。 [11]

- (33) **常住居民 (Usual Residents)**: 「常住居民」指以下兩類人士: (一) 在點算時刻前的六個月內, 在港逗留最少三個月, 又或在點算時刻後的六個月內, 在港逗留最少三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非永久性居民。 [42]
- (34) **現時居住地區 (Area of Current Residence)**: 在中期人口統計時某人所居住的地區。 [3]
- (35) **勞動人口 (Labour Force)**: 請參看第 (40) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [20]
- (36) **勞動人口參與率 (Labour Force Participation Rate)**: 從事經濟活動人口 (即勞動人口) 佔十五歲及以上人口的比例。 [21]
- (37) **就學比率 (School Attendance Rate)**: 在學校或教育機構就讀全日制課程的學生數目佔人口的比例 (對二零零六年中期人口統計而言, 是指在二零零六年上半年的情況)。 [37]
- (38) **就讀程度 (Level of Study)**: 請參看第 (32) 項「教育程度」。 [22]
- (39) **新市鎮 (New Town)**: 各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。全港共有十二個新市鎮, 即是葵涌、青衣、荃灣、屯門、元朗、天水圍、粉嶺／上水、大埔、沙田、馬鞍山、將軍澳及北大嶼山。 [32]
- (40) **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。

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十五歲及以上人士: (甲) 在中期人口統計前七天內有從事工作以賺取薪酬或利潤; 或 (乙) 在中期人口統計前七天內有一份正式工作。工作人口可按就業身分 (*Employment Status*) 劃分為:

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

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

自營業者 (Self-employed): 從事本身業務／職業時為賺取利潤或費用而工作, 並沒有僱用他人或受僱於人的人。

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

失業人口 (Unemployed population): 基本上指十五歲及以上人士 (甲) 在中期人口統計前七天內並無職位, 且並無為賺取薪酬或利潤而工作; (乙) 在中期人口統計前七天內隨

時可工作；及（丙）在中期人口統計前三十天內有找尋工作。

非從事經濟活動人口 (Economically inactive population)：指在中期人口統計前七天內並無職位亦無工作的人，但不包括在該七天內正在休假和失業的人。而料理家務者、退休人士及所有十五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。

學生 (Student)：在學校或其他教育機構就讀全日制課程的人(對於二零零六年中期人口統計而言，學生是指在中期人口統計前半年就讀全日制課程的人，並將會於中期人口統計〔即 2006 年 7 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，並在中期人口統計進行前七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。 [9]

(41) **慣用語言 (Usual Language)**：指在家中日常交談所用的語言／方言，但不適用於五歲以下兒童或失去語言能力的人士。 [41]

(42) **種族 (Ethnicity)**：某人的種族由其本人來決定，通常以社會和文化為基礎。 [12]

(43) **職業 (Occupation)**：在點算時刻前的七天內受訪者所從事的工作類別。

經理及行政人員 (Managers and administrators)：包括政府的行政人員、專員及署／處長；領事；議員；工商界、進出口貿易、批發和零售業、飲食及旅店業、運輸、電力、燃氣、水務業及其他服務、以及漁農業中的董事、執行總監、總裁、總經理、專職經理、分行經理及小型機構經理。

專業人員 (Professionals)：包括合資格的專業科學家、醫生、牙醫及其他醫療專業人員；建築師；測量師及工程師；大學及專上學院的校長、院長、教職員及行政人員；中學校長及教師；統計師；數學家；電腦系統分析員及程序編寫員；律師及法官；會計師；商界顧問及分析員；社會工作者；翻譯員及傳譯員；新聞編輯及新聞記者；作家；圖書館管理員及宗教活動專業人員。

輔助專業人員 (Associate professionals)：包括科學技術員、護士及助產士、牙科助理及其他保健輔助專業人員；建築、測量及工程技術員；光學及電子儀器控制員；船隻領航員及空中交通指揮員；小學及幼稚園／幼兒院校長及教師；統計助理；電腦操作員；法律文員；會計督導員；公共關係主任；營業代表；設計師；屋邨經理；社會工作助理；警隊及其他紀律部隊的警司、督察及主任；藝人及運動員。

文員 (Clerks)：包括速記員、秘書及打字員；簿記、金融、船務、存案及人事部文員；出納員及銀行櫃位員；接待員及查詢文員。

服務工作及商店銷售人員 (Service workers and shop sales workers)：包括空中小姐及導遊；管家；廚師及侍應生；褓姆；理髮師及美容師；警隊及其他紀律部隊的員佐級人員；運輸指導員及其他服務工作人員；批發及零售商店推銷員；店員及時裝模特兒。

工藝及有關人員 (Craft and related workers)：包括礦工及採石工人；砌磚工人、木匠及其他建造業工人；金屬模工；鐵匠；機械、電器及電子儀器技工；珠寶工人及手錶製造工人；製陶工人；排字工人；麵包師傅、食品及飲品處理工人；油漆工人；紡織、成衣、皮革、橡膠和塑膠行業的工人及其他工藝工人。

機台及機器操作員及裝配員 (Plant and machine operators and assemblers)：包括鑽井工人及鏟床操作員；礦熔爐操作員；磚及瓷磚燒窯工人；鋸木廠鋸工；造紙工人；化學處理機台操作員；發電廠及鍋爐操作員；石棉水泥產品製造工人；金屬整理工人及電鍍工人；牛奶製品及其他食品處理機器操作員；印刷機操作員；生產紡織、橡膠及塑膠製品的機器操作員；裝配員；司機；海員及其他工廠及機器操作員。

非技術工人 (Elementary occupations)：包括小販；家務助理及清潔工人；信差；私人護衛員；看更；貨運工人；電梯操作員；建造業雜工；包裝工人；漁農業雜工。

漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 (Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable)：包括農夫、畜牧業工人及漁夫、及報稱的職業不能分類或描述不足。 [33]

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 Speak Other Languages/Dialects**（使用其他語言／方言的能力）： If a person is able to conduct a short conversation with a particular language/dialect in everyday life activities such as responding when being asked for direction, studying at school or using at work, he is deemed to have the ability to speak the language/dialect. A person who is capable of speaking languages/dialects other than the usual language possesses the ability to speak other languages/dialects. Please see usual language in (41) [15]
- (2) **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. [8]
- (3) **Area of Current Residence（現時居住地區）**： The broad geographical area in which a person was living at the time of the By-census. [34]
- (4) **Area of Residence Five Years Ago（五年前居住地區）**： The broad geographical area in which a person lived five years before the By-census. If the place is outside Hong Kong, the country of residence is recorded. [4]
- (5) **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. [25]
- (6) **District Council District（區議會分區）**： 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 set of Constituency Area boundaries adopted in the 2006 Population By-census is based on those declared in the Declaration of Constituencies (District Councils) Order 2003 (L.N. 121 of 2003) made by the Chief Executive in Council under section 6 of the District Councils Ordinance (Cap. 547) for the District Council Election held on 23 November 2003. [28]
- (7) **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 is also regarded as a household. In this case the household is a one-person household. (In the 2006 Population By-census, households comprising of Mobile Residents only are not included as domestic households.) [24]
- (8) **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 six months or more was not counted in reckoning the duration. [7]
- (9) **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:

Economically active population（從事經濟活動人口）： This comprises the employed (that is 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 seven days before the By-census; or (b)

have formal job attachment during the seven days before the By-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) not have had a job and should not have performed any work for pay or profit during the seven days before the By-census ; (b) have been available for work during the seven days before the By-census ; and (c) have sought work during the thirty days before the By-census.

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 seven days before the By-census, excluding persons who have been on leave / holiday during the seven-day period and persons who are unemployed. Persons such as home-makers, retired persons and all those aged below 15 are thus included.

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

Student (學生): A person who is studying full-time in school or other educational institution (as for the 2006 Population By-census, students refer to those who had been studying in the first half of 2006 and would continue to study full-time in the academic year after the By-census [i.e. July 2006]). Persons who are self-studying, or studying informal courses in miscellaneous training institutes or studying evening courses and were not working during the seven days before the By-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. [40]

- (10) **Economically Inactive Population (非從事經濟活動人口)**: Please see **Economic Activity Status** in (9). [21]

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

Educational attainment are 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 schools.

Lower Secondary (初中) : Including Secondary 1 - 3 in all schools.

Upper Secondary (高中) : Including Secondary 4 - 5 or equivalent in all schools, Project Yi Jin and craft level.

Sixth form (預科) : Including Secondary 6 - 7 or equivalent in all schools.

Post-secondary (Diploma/Certificate) (專上教育 (文憑/證書課程)) : Including Diploma/ Certificate courses in Vocational Training Council/ Clothing Industry Training Authority/ Construction Industry Training Authority/ Open University/ School of Professional and Continuing Education of University/ 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 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. [32]

- (12) **Ethnicity (種族)** : The ethnicity of a person is determined by self-identification; normally on a social and cultural basis. [42]
- (13) **Ethnic Minorities (少數族裔人士)** : Ethnic Minorities refer to persons of non-Chinese ethnicity. [6]

- (14) **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.

General programmes (一般課程): Including general programmes for preparatory, primary and secondary education (Include 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; Chinese medicines; acupuncture; 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; tourism; hotel management; laboratory technicianship; civil security;

military; vocational counselling and other service trades. [23]

- (15) **Hong Kong Resident Population (居港人口)**: The Hong Kong Resident Population at the reference moment covers “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”. “Usual Residents” refer to two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least three months during the six months before or for at least three months during the six 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. As for “Mobile Residents”, they are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least one month but less than three months during the six months before or for at least one month but less than three months during the six months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment. [18]

- (16) **Household Composition (住戶結構)**: Household composition is derived from the information on relationship to the head of household of each person and the identification of spouse and parent-child relationships among members of the household. It shows the structure of a household in terms of the number of family nuclei and the relationship between a family nucleus and other related household members. A family nucleus refers to (i) a married couple and all of their never married children (if any); or (ii) a single parent (either father or mother) with all of his/her never married children. The different categories of household composition are as follows:

One person (單人住戶): A family with only one person.

One unextended nuclear family (未擴展的單核心家庭住戶): A household comprising one family nucleus without other related persons.

One vertically extended nuclear family (垂直擴展的單核心家庭住戶): A household comprising one family nucleus with one or more related persons not of the same generation. It may or may not include other related persons of the same generation.

One horizontally extended nuclear family (平向擴展的單核心家庭住戶): A household comprising one family nucleus with one or more related persons of the same generation but without any other related persons of a different generation.

Two or more nuclear families (多個核心家庭住戶): A household comprising two or more family nuclei whose members may or may not be related in any way.

Related persons forming no nuclear family (有親屬關係人士的非核心家庭住戶): A household comprising related persons with or without unrelated persons who do not form a family nucleus.

Unrelated persons only (只包括無親屬關係人士住戶): A household comprising unrelated person(s). [12]

- (17) **Household Size (住戶人數)**: Household size refers to the number of persons living in the domestic household. [11]

- (18) **Industry (行業)**: The main kind of goods or services produced by the establishment in which a person worked during the seven days before the reference moment. The coverage of the industrial sectors are defined as follows:

Manufacturing (製造業): Including spinning of cotton and other yarn, weaving and knitting of cotton and other fabrics; bleaching, dyeing, finishing; manufacturing of wearing apparel, knitwear and other made-up textile goods; and manufacturing of carpets, cordages,

ropes and twines, food, beverage, tobacco, footwear, leather products, rubber products, plastic products, wood products, printed matters and paper products, metal products, machinery, chemicals, chemical products, glass and pottery.

Construction (建造業): Including building construction, civil engineering, plumbing, electrical wiring, air-conditioning installing and repair.

Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels (批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業): Including wholesale and retail trade; import and export trade; peddlers; Chinese general brokers; other commercial agents; restaurants; cafes; hotels and rooming houses.

Transport, storage and communications (運輸、倉庫及通訊業): Including land transport, water transport and air transport; services allied to transport; storage and warehousing; and post and telecommunications.

Financing, insurance, real estate and business services (金融、保險、地產及商用服務業): Including financing; insurance; real estate; offices of lawyers, accountants, auditors, architects, surveyors and advertising agents and data processing services.

Community, social and personal services (社區、社會及個人服務業): Including government services; educational service; medical, dental and other health services; sanitary services; welfare institutions; religious organizations; cinemas and theatres; radio and television broadcasting; libraries and museums; electrical repair shops; automobile repair garages and other household and personal services.

Other Industries (其他行業): Including such industries as 'Agriculture and fishing'; 'Mining and quarrying'; 'Electricity, gas and water' and industrial activities not classifiable. [10]

- (19) **Internal Migration (內部遷移)**: Persons internally migrated were those whose area of current residence was different from the area of original residence five 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. [5]
- (20) **Labour Force (勞動人口)**: Please see **Economic Activity Status** in (9). [35]
- (21) **Labour Force Participation Rate (勞動人口參與率)**: The proportion of economically active population (that is the labour force) in the total population aged 15 and over. [36]
- (22) **Level of Study (就讀程度)**: Please see **Educational Attainment** in (11). [38]
- (23) **Living Arrangement (居住情況)**: Living arrangement is classified according to the respondent and his/her relationship with other household members living with him/her. The different categories of living arrangement are as follows:

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). [16]

- (24) **Marital Status** (婚姻狀況) : The marital status of a person is recorded according to the status reported by respondents in the By-census. There is no check on whether the marriage or divorce had undergone any legal registration or ceremony. [30]
- (25) **Median Age** (年齡中位數) : The average age so calculated that 50% of the total number of persons were above that age and the other 50% were below it. [9]
- (26) **Median Monthly Domestic Household Income** (家庭住戶每月收入中位數) : The average monthly domestic household income so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households had incomes above that figure and the other 50% had incomes below it. Zero income households are included in the calculation. Please see **Monthly Domestic Household Income** in (29). [27]
- (27) **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 worker, had income above that figure and the other 50% had income below it. Please see **Monthly Income from Main Employment** in (30). [14]
- (28) **Mobile Residents** (流動居民) : They are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least one month but less than three months during the six months before or for at least one month but less than three months during the six months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment. [22]
- (29) **Monthly Domestic Household Income** (家庭住戶每月收入) : The total income (including earnings in cash from all employments and other cash incomes) for June 2006 of members of households. [26]
- (30) **Monthly Income from Main Employment** (每月主要職業收入) : For employers or self-employed persons, this is the amount earned excluding expenses incurred in running their main business. For employees, this is the total amount earned from their main employment including salary or wage, bonus, commission, overtime, housing allowance, tips and other cash allowances. New Year bonus and double pay are excluded. The amount recorded refers to the income for June 2006. [13]
- (31) **Nationality** (國籍) : Nationality may be related to a person's place of residence, ethnicity or place of birth. It may not necessarily be related to a person's travel document. [29]
- (32) **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 twelve new towns in Hong Kong, namely Kwai Chung, Tsing Yi, Tsuen Wan, Tuen Mun, Yuen Long, Tin Shui Wai, Fanling/Sheung Shui, Tai Po, Sha Tin, Ma On Shan, Tseung Kwan O and North Lantau. [39]
- (33) **Occupation** (職業) : This refers to the kind of work a person performed during the seven days before the reference moment.

Managers and administrators (經理及行政人員): Including administrators, commissioners and directors in government service; consuls; councillors; directors, chief executive officers, presidents, general managers, functional managers, branch managers and small business managers in industry, commerce, import and export trade, wholesale and retail trade, catering and lodging services, transport, electricity, gas, water and other services and agricultural and fishery sectors.

Professionals (專業人員): Including qualified professional scientists, doctors, dentists and other medical professionals; architects, surveyors and engineers; vice-chancellors, directors, academic staff and administrators of university, post-secondary college; principals and teachers of secondary school; statisticians; mathematicians; system analysts and computer programmers; lawyers and judges; accountants; business consultants and analysts; social workers; translators and interpreters; news editors and journalists; writers; librarians and members of religious orders.

Associate professionals (輔助專業人員): Including science technicians, nurses and midwives, dental assistants and other health associate professionals; architectural, surveying and engineering technicians; optical and electronic equipment controllers; ship pilots and air traffic controllers; principals and teachers of primary school and kindergarten/nursery; statistical assistants; computer operators; law clerks; accounting supervisors; public relation officers; sales representatives; designers; estate managers; social work assistants; superintendents, inspectors and officers of the police and other discipline services; performers and sportsmen.

Clerks (文員): Including stenographers, secretaries and typists; bookkeeping, finance, shipping, filing and personnel clerks; cashiers and tellers; receptionists and information clerks.

Service workers and shop sales workers (服務工作及商店銷售人員): Including air hostesses and travel guides; house stewards; cooks and waiters; baby-sitters; hairdressers and beauticians; rank and file staff of the police and other discipline services; transport conductors and other service workers; wholesale and retail salesman in shops; shop assistants and fashion models.

Craft and related workers (工藝及有關人員): Including miners and quarrymen; bricklayers, carpenters and other construction workers; metal moulders; blacksmiths; machinery, electric and electronic instrument mechanics; jewellery workers and watch makers; potters; typesetters; bakers, food and beverage processors; painters; craft workers in textile, garment, leather, rubber and plastic trades and other craft workers.

Plant and machine operators and assemblers (機台及機器操作員及裝配員): Including well drillers and borers; ore smelting furnace operators; brick and tile kilnmen; sawmill sawyers; paper makers; chemical processing plant operators; power-generating plant and boiler operators; asbestos cement products makers; metal finishers and electroplaters; dairy and other food processing machine operators; printing machine operators; machine operators for production of textile, rubber and plastic products; assemblers; drivers; seamen and other plant and machine operators.

Elementary occupations (非技術工人): Including street vendors; domestic helpers and cleaners; messengers; private security guards; watchmen; freight handlers; lift operators; construction labourers; hand packers; agricultural and fishery labourers.

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 farm workers, animal husbandry workers and fishermen,

and occupations unidentifiable and inadequately described. [43]

- (34) **Place of Study (上課地點) :** The place of study of a person refers to the geographical area in Hong Kong where the school or educational institution is located and where the person concerned has to go to attend full-time course. [1]
- (35) **Place of Work (工作地點) :** The place of work of a person refers to the district where the work place of a person is located and where the person concerned usually stayed or went during the seven days before the By-census for business matters. For a person who has more than one job during the reference period, the place of work refers to that of his main employment. For a person who changes his work place day to day (e.g. construction site worker) or has many work places (e.g. doctor working in both hospital and clinic, mobile hawker), the work place is where the person worked for the longest hours in the reference period. For a person who has no fixed place of work (e.g. salesman, driver) but needed to report duty every day, the location of the office or depot is the work place. For a cross-boundary truck driver who drives between Hong Kong and the Mainland and spends most of the working hours in the Mainland, then the Mainland is the place of work. [3]
- (36) **Post-secondary Education (專上教育) :** Please see **Educational Attainment** in (11). [31]
- (37) **School Attendance Rate (就學比率) :** The percentage of population attending full-time course in schools or educational institutions (in the first half of 2006 Population By-census). [37]
- (38) **Sex Ratio (性別比率) :** The ratio of the number of males per 1 000 females. [19]
- (39) **Tenure of Accommodation (居所租住權) :** The terms and conditions under which accommodation is held by a domestic household. The different terms are defined as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Provided by employer (由僱主提供) : A household which occupies an accommodation provided by the employer of one of the household members. This also includes households

occupying quarters leased from employers at a nominal rent. If a household member uses housing allowance given by his employer for renting accommodation, the tenure is not considered as provided by employer. [17]

- (40) **Type of Housing (房屋類型)**: Housing are classified according to the type of building in which they are located. The buildings are classified by the type of construction materials; the purpose for which they are built; and the sector responsible for their construction.

Permanent housing (永久性房屋)

Public rental housing (公營租住房屋)

Housing Authority rental flats (Group A) (房屋委員會甲類租住單位): These include flats in housing estates previously known as Government Low Cost Housing and those built by Hong Kong Housing Authority. Flats in Mark I and Mark II blocks of Group B rental blocks after conversion are also grouped under this category.

Housing Authority rental flats (Group B) (房屋委員會乙類租住單位): These are flats in housing estates previously known as Resettlement Estates but have been put under the management of the Housing Authority since 1973. They can be further divided into flats in Mark IV to Mark VI blocks.

Housing Authority rental flats (Interim Housing / Tenants Purchase Scheme / Buy or Rent Option) (房屋委員會中轉房屋／租者置其屋計劃／可租可買計劃租住單位): These are rental flats in Interim Housing blocks, Tenants Purchase Scheme (TPS) blocks and Buy or Rent Option (BRO) blocks of the Housing Authority.

Housing Society rental flats (房屋協會租住單位): These are rental flats built and managed by the Hong Kong Housing Society.

Subsidized sale flats (資助出售單位)

Housing Authority subsidized sale flats (房屋委員會資助出售單位): These include flats sold under the Home Ownership Scheme (HOS), Middle Income Housing (MIH) Scheme, Private Sector Participation Scheme (PSPS), Buy or Rent Option (BRO) Scheme, Mortgage Subsidy Scheme (MSS) and Tenants Purchase Scheme (TPS) of the Hong Kong Housing Authority, but exclude those flats that can be traded in open market.

Housing Society subsidized sale flats (房屋協會資助出售單位): These include flats built under the Flat for Sale Scheme (FFSS) and Sandwich Class Housing Scheme (SCHS) of the Hong Kong Housing Society, but exclude those flats that can be traded in open market.

Private housing (私人房屋)

Private residential flats (私人住宅單位): These include flats and apartments in multi-storey blocks or houses built mainly for residential purpose. Flats built under the Urban Improvement Scheme of the Housing Society, flats built by the Hong Kong Settlers' Corporation and TPS/BRO/HOS/MIH/PSPS/MSS/FFSS/SCHS flats that can be traded in open market are also put under this category. Private residential flats can be further distinguished by type of accommodation into (a) whole houses/flat and (b) room/cockloft/bedspace.

Villas/Bungalows/Modern village houses (別墅／平房／新型村屋): These are individual houses of one-storey or multi-storeys built with full facilities including

bathroom, flush toilet and internal piped water supply.

Simple stone structures/Traditional village houses (簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋) : Simple stone structures are houses built of stones and/or other permanent materials usually of one storey high. Traditional village houses are also grouped under this category.

Staff quarters (員工宿舍) : Staff quarters purposely built by the government, hospitals, universities, schools and private companies.

Non-domestic housing (非住宅用房屋)

Non-domestic quarters (非住宅用屋宇單位) : These include accommodations (such as rooms and beds) in psychiatric hospitals, convalescent hospitals, infirmaries, penal institutions, elderly homes, boys' and girls' homes, religious houses, hotels, hostels, dormitories (such as those for university students), and other non-residential buildings (such as commercial buildings and industrial buildings). Vessels are also included.

Temporary housing (臨時房屋)

Temporary quarters (臨時屋宇單位) : These include temporary quarters in the Hong Kong Housing Authority cottage areas and temporary housing areas as well as private temporary structures such as roof-top structures, contractor's matsheds, nissen huts, derelict boats, huts and places not intended for residential purpose (such as landings, staircases, corridors, etc.). [20]

- (41) **Usual Language** (慣用語言) : The usual 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. [41]
- (42) **Usual Residents** (常住居民) : Usual Residents refer to two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least three months during the six months before or for at least three months during the six 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. [33]
- (43) **Working Population** (工作人口) : Please see **Economic Activity Status** in (9). [2]

香港二零零六年中期人口統計刊物

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