

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)

- (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 (79).
- (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.
- (3) **Area of Current Residence (現住地區)** : The broad geographical area in which a person was living at the time of the By-census.
- (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.
- (5) **Average Annual Growth Rate Over the Previous 5 Years (前五年內平均每年增長率)** : When population increased over a 5-year period, the average annual growth rate is computed using the following formula:

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

Where P_1 = population at the beginning of the 5-year period
 P_2 = population at the end of the 5 year period
 r = average annual growth rate of the 5-year period

The average annual growth rates of domestic households and labour force are calculated using the similar formula.

- (6) **Average Domestic Household Size (家庭住戶平均人數)** : The average number of persons per domestic household. It is calculated by dividing the total number of persons who were living in domestic households by the total number of domestic households.
- (7) **Average Number of Domestic Households per Unit of Quarters (or Degree of Sharing) (每個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目 (或共住程度))** : This is calculated by dividing the total number of domestic households by the total number of quarters occupied by domestic households.
- (8) **Average Number of Rooms per Domestic Household (每個家庭住戶的平均廳房數目)** : The average number of living/dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms, excluding kitchens and bathrooms/toilets, used by each domestic household. It is calculated by dividing the total number of living/dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms exclusively used by domestic households by the total number of domestic households.
- (9) **Average Number of Rooms per Person (每人的平均廳房數目)** : The average number of living/dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms, excluding kitchens and bathrooms/toilets, used by

each person. It is calculated by dividing the total number of living/dining rooms, bedrooms and other rooms exclusively used by domestic households by the total number of persons in all domestic households.

- (10) **Child Dependency Ratio (少年兒童撫養比率)** : The number of persons aged under 15 per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64.
- (11) **Constituency Area (選區)** : There are 400 Constituency Areas: 80 on Hong Kong Island; 118 in Kowloon and 202 in the New Territories. 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 Council Ordinance (Cap. 547) for the District Council Election held on 23 November 2003.
- (12) **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.
- (13) **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.)
- (14) **Domestic Household Having Internally Migrated (曾作內部遷移的家庭住戶)** : A household whose head's area of current residence was different from the area of the 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 a 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.
- (15) **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.
- (16) **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 follow:

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 refers 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.

- (17) **Economically Active Population (從事經濟活動人口)**: This comprises the employed (that is the working population) and the unemployed. Please see **Economic Activity Status** in (16).

(18) **Educational Attainment (教育程度)**: This comprises the highest level attended and the highest level completed.

(a) **Highest level attended (最高就讀程度)**: Highest level attended is the highest level of education **ever attained** by a person in 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.

(b) **Highest level completed (最高完成程度)**: Highest level completed is the highest level of education **completed** by a person in school or other educational institution, regardless of whether he / she had passed the examinations or assessments of the course. Only formal courses are counted for the highest level of education completed. A formal course shall be one that lasts for at least 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.

- (19) **Elderly Dependency Ratio (老年撫養比率)**: The number of persons aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64.
- (20) **Ethnicity (種族)**: The ethnicity of a person is determined by self-identification; normally on a social and cultural basis.
- (21) **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.

Basic programmes (一般課程): Including general programmes for preparatory, elementary 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 the Hong Kong Institute of Education; 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.

- (22) **Head of Domestic household (家庭住戶戶主)**: The person(s) acknowledged by members of the household.
- (23) **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.
- (24) **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).

(25) **Household Size (住戶人數)**: Household size refers to the number of persons living in the domestic household.

(26) **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.

Others (其他): Including such industries as 'Agriculture and fishing'; 'Mining and quarrying'; 'Electricity, gas and water' and industrial activities not classifiable.

(27) **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 a 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.
- (28) **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.
- (29) **Labour Force (勞動人口)**: Please see **Economic Activity Status** in (16).
- (30) **Main Mode of Transport to Place of Study (前赴上課地點的主要交通方式)**: Mode of transport to place of study refers to the type(s) of transport a full-time student studying in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/her place of study. (For a person who uses more than one type of transport to go to school, the main mode of transport refers to the one used for travelling the longest distance.) “On-foot only” is recorded if the person usually walks to school and does not use any other mode of transport.
- (31) **Main Mode of Transport to Place of Work (前赴工作地點的主要交通方式)**: Mode of transport to place of work refers to the type(s) of transport a person with a fixed place of work in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/her place of work. (For a person who uses more than one type of transport to go to work, the main mode of transport refers to the one used for travelling the longest distance.) “On-foot only” is recorded if the person usually walks to work and does not use any other mode of transport.
- (32) **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.
- (33) **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.
- (34) **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 (44).
- (35) **Median Monthly Domestic Household Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment (家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數)**: The average monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage or loan paid more than that amount and the other 50% paid less than that. Households with zero mortgage payment and loan repayment by household members (i.e. with mortgage payment and loan repayment by non-household members only) are excluded in the calculation. Please see **Monthly Domestic Household Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment** in (45).
- (36) **Median Monthly Domestic Household Rent (家庭住戶每月租金中位數)**: The average monthly rent so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households renting the accommodation they occupy paid more than that amount and the other 50% paid less than that. Households with zero rent are excluded in the calculation. Please see **Monthly Domestic Household Rent** in (46).
- (37) **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 (47).

- (38) **Median Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment to Income Ratio** (按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數) : The average percentage of monthly household income paid on monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment so calculated that 50% of domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage or loan paid more than that percentage and the other 50% paid less than that. Households with zero income and/or zero mortgage payment and loan repayment by household members (i.e. with mortgage payment and loan repayment by non-household members only) are excluded in the calculation.
- (39) **Median Outstanding Period of Mortgage Payment or Loan Repayment** (尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期中位數) : The average outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage or loan had their outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment above that figure and the other 50% had their outstanding period of mortgage payment or loan repayment below it. Households with zero mortgage payment and loan repayment by household members (i.e. with mortgage payment and loan repayment by non-household members only) are excluded in the calculation. Please see **Outstanding Period of Mortgage Payment or Loan Repayment** in (59).
- (40) **Median Rent to Income Ratio** (租金與收入比率中位數) : The average percentage of monthly household income paid on monthly household rent so calculated that 50% of domestic households renting the accommodation they occupy paid more than that percentage and the other 50% paid less than that. Households with zero income and/or zero rent are excluded in the calculation.
- (41) **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.
- (42) **Mode of Transport to Place of Study** (前赴上課地點的交通方式) : Mode of transport to place of study refers to the type(s) of transport a full-time student studying in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/her place of study. For a person who uses more than one type of transport to go to school, the three modes of transport travelled for the longest distance are reported. "On-foot only" is recorded if the person usually walks to work and does not use any other mode of transport.
- (43) **Mode of Transport to Place of Work** (前赴工作地點的交通方式) : Mode of transport to place of work refers to the type(s) of transport a person with a fixed place of work in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/her place of work. For a person who uses more than one type of transport to go to work, the three modes of transport travelled for the longest distance are reported. "On-foot only" is recorded if the person usually walks to work and does not use any other mode of transport.
- (44) **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.
- (45) **Monthly Domestic Household Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment** (家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款) : This is the amount paid by a domestic household owning the quarters it occupies with mortgage or loan on mortgage payment and loan repayment on its accommodation in July 2006. It includes payments for first mortgage, second mortgage, home equity loan or some other special payment schemes in order to redeem the quarters occupied but excludes payments for rates, government rent, water, electricity, gas, telephone and management fees.

- (46) **Monthly Domestic Household Rent (家庭住戶每月租金)** : This is the amount paid by a domestic household renting the accommodation it occupies on its accommodation in July 2006. It includes rates, government rent and management fee for that month but excludes payments for water and electricity. For a main tenant, rent is the net amount he paid after deducting the rent he received from his sub-tenant(s) for subletting part of the quarters. Zero rent households include households living in accommodation of friends or relatives without paying any rent with or without permission, main tenant households with total rental receipts from sub-tenant(s) greater than or equal to rent paid, and those households whose quarters were provided free by employers.
- (47) **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.
- (48) **Monthly Income from Other Employment (每月其他職業收入)** : Monthly income from other employment refers to the amount earned from all their secondary employment in June 2006.
- (49) **Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment to Income Ratio (按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率)** : The percentage of monthly household income paid on monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment of a domestic household owning the quarters it occupies with mortgage or loan. Households with zero income and/or zero mortgage payment and loan repayment by household members (i.e. with mortgage payment and loan repayment by non-household members only) are excluded in the calculation.
- (50) **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.
- (51) **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.
- (52) **Number of Elderly Persons (Aged 65 and Over) in Household (住戶內六十五歲或以上長者數目)** : This refers to the number of members aged 65 and over in a household.
- (53) **Number of Mode of Transport to Place of Study (前赴上課地點的交通方式數目)** : This refers to the number of modes of transport a full-time student studying in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/her place of study.
- (54) **Number of Mode of Transport to Place of Work (前赴工作地點的交通方式數目)** : This refers to the number of modes of transport a person with a fixed place of work in Hong Kong usually used to travel to his/her place of work.
- (55) **Number of Rooms (excluding Kitchens and Bathrooms/Toilets) (廳房數目 (不包括廚房及浴室/廁所))** : A room is a space in the quarters enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering, or at least to a height of 2 metres, of a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult, that is at least 4 square metres. The total number of rooms includes bedrooms, dining rooms, living rooms, store rooms, study rooms utility rooms, servants' rooms and other separate spaces used or intended for domestic purposes, so long as they meet the criteria of walls and floor space. Rooms partially divided because of fixed or movable partitions or because of their use (e.g. Living-and-Dining rooms without fixed partitions) are counted as separate rooms. Kitchens

and bathrooms/toilet rooms are counted separately. Passageways, verandahs and lobbies, are not counted, even if they meet the criteria.

(56) **Occupant (居住者)** : A person usually residing in a quarters.

(57) **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.

- (58) **Occupied Quarters (有人居住的屋宇單位)**: Quarters refer to such unit of accommodation as flats, houses and structures which could be used for the purpose of accommodation. Please see **Type of Quarters** in (78). Occupied Quarters refer to those quarters which were occupied by those people under the Hong Kong Resident Population at the reference moment.
- (59) **Outstanding Period of Mortgage Payment or Loan Repayment (尚餘按揭供款或借貸還款年期)**: This is the number of outstanding years of the mortgage or loan period on the quarters occupied by a domestic household it owns with mortgage or loan. If more than one mortgage or loan term is involved, only the one involving the longest outstanding mortgage or loan period is required.
- (60) **Overall Dependency Ratio (總撫養比率)**: The number of persons aged under 15 and 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64.
- (61) **Post-secondary Education (專上教育)**: Please see **Educational Attainment** in (18).
- (62) **Place of Birth (出生地點)**: This is the country/territory in which the person was born.
- (63) **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.
- (64) **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-border 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.
- (65) **Population (人口)**: It refers to the “Hong Kong Resident Population”. 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..

- (66) **Population Density** (人口密度) : The ratio of the number of persons to the land area (in square kilometers) of the geographical division in which they are residing.
- (67) **Reference Moment** (點算時刻) : This refers to the reference moment of the 2006 Population By-census which was fixed at 3:00 a.m. on 14 July 2006. In recording the whereabouts of a person at the reference moment, a person who was on night shift, on the way home or at a place not for accommodation was regarded as staying in the quarters being enumerated.
- (68) **Rent to Income Ratio** (租金與收入比率) : The percentage of monthly household income paid on monthly household rent of a domestic household renting the accommodation it occupies. All zero income households and/or zero rent households are excluded in the calculation.
- (69) **School Attendance** (就學狀況) : The status of a person in acquiring education. It can be divided into two main groups, studying and had completed study/withdrew as follows:

Studying (正在就讀) :

Studying full-time (Full-time student) (全日制) : Persons studying full-time (that is excluding evening/part-time day release courses) at a kindergarten, a primary or secondary school, a post-secondary college, a technical institute/college, institute of education, school of nursing, or at a university. Full-time students include student workers.

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

Studying distance learning course (遙距課程) : Persons taking distance learning course leading to a non-degree first or higher degree offered by educational institutions, both local and non-local, are also regarded as studying in non-degree courses, degree courses or post-graduate courses, as appropriate.

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

- (70) **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 for the 2006 Population By-census).
- (71) **Secondary Employment** (兼職) : Secondary employment refers to the secondary work remunerated with compensation and the person involved must have spent time in it in the past 30 days. Work without compensation such as voluntary services and house work are not included. Business investment which does not require active participation in operation and management is not a kind of secondary employment. Overtime work is not a secondary employment.
- (72) **Sex Ratio** (性別比率) : The ratio of the number of males per 1 000 females.
- (73) **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.

- (74) **Tertiary Planning Unit** (小規劃統計區): The boundaries of Tertiary Planning Units are demarcated by the Planning Department of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. For town planning purpose, the whole territory of Hong Kong is divided into 287 Tertiary Planning Units. These Tertiary Planning Units are aggregated under 52 Secondary Planning Units at the next higher level. The Secondary Planning Units are further grouped under 9 Primary Planning Units at the highest level. Each of the Tertiary Planning Unit is identified by a unique three-digit number. The first digit of a Tertiary Planning Unit number identifies the Primary Planning Unit code while the first and second digits together correspond to the Secondary Planning Unit code.
- (75) **Travelling Pattern of Trips to Work** (上班途程狀況): Travelling pattern of trips to work is derived by comparing the present residence of a person with his/her place of work.
- (76) **Type of Accommodation** (居所類型): Type of accommodation refers to the part of quarters that is occupied by the domestic household.
- (77) **Type of Housing** (房屋類型): Please see **Type of Quarters** in (78).
- (78) **Type of Quarters** (屋宇單位類型): Quarters 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).

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.).

- (79) **Usual Language** (慣用語彙) : 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.
- (80) **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.
- (81) **Working Population** (工作人口) : Please see **Economic Activity Status** in (16).

