

## 二零零六年青年概況剖析 A Profile of Youths, 2006

二零零六年中期人口統計已於二零零六年七月至八月期間進行，中期人口統計的結果已於二零零七年二月開始陸續發布。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，有助對社會上不同的層面及特定人口分組進行研究。本文根據二零零六年中期人口統計的結果，描述香港青年（指十五至二十四歲人士）的概況。讀者如有興趣知道更多有關青年人口的詳細統計數字及分析，請參閱已出版的《香港二零零六年中期人口統計主題性報告：青年》。

The 2006 Population By-census was conducted in July to August 2006. Results of the By-census have been released in stages starting from February 2007. The By-census provides a wealth of data on the socio-economic characteristics of the population in Hong Kong, thus allowing studies to be undertaken on various facets of the community and also on specific sub-groups of the population. This article utilises the results of the 2006 Population By-census to give an overview of youths (persons aged 15 to 24) in Hong Kong. Readers who are interested in understanding more about the detailed data and analyses pertaining to youths in Hong Kong may refer to the report *Hong Kong 2006 Population By-census Thematic Report : Youths*.

如對本文有任何查詢，請致電政府統計處二零零六年中期人口統計辦事處（電話：2716 8025）。

If you have any enquiries on this article, please call 2006 Population By-census Office, Census and Statistics Department (Tel. : 2716 8025).

# 二零零六年青年概況剖析

## A Profile of Youths, 2006

### 1. 引言

1.1 二零零六年中期人口統計已於二零零六年七月至八月期間進行，首本報告《簡要報告》亦已於二零零七年二月發表。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，有助對社會上不同的層面及特定人口分組進行研究。

1.2 政府統計處透過一系列的報告書，陸續發布二零零六年中期人口統計的詳細結果，其中包括《香港二零零六年中期人口統計主題性報告：青年》報告書，刊載有關本港青年的詳細統計數字及分析。本文從有關報告摘錄了一些主要結果，而有關青年人口的主要統計數字及按區議會分區劃分的青年分布分別載於本文的表一及表二。

### 2. 概念與範圍

2.1 在一般有關青年的研究中，可能因應不同的實際需要而採納不同的年齡組別來界定青年。例如：就着不同的目標，十五至二十四歲或十二至二十四歲的人士均可被定義作青年。在香港，在策劃青年服務時，一般以十五至二十四歲的人士作為目標人口。聯合國亦採納這定義。本文所指的青年，是十五至二十四歲不論男女的人口。

2.2 本文列出的二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計的結果，皆指根據「居住人口」方法點算所得的居港人口，而列出的一九九六年中期人口統計的結果，則是根據「常住人口」點算方法點算的「本港居民人口」。作出比較時需特別留意。然而，一九九六年中期人口統計、二零零一年人口普

### 1. Introduction

1.1 The 2006 Population By-census was conducted in July to August 2006, with the first report *Summary Results* released in February 2007. The By-census provides a wealth of data on the socio-economic characteristics of the population in Hong Kong, thus allowing studies to be undertaken on various facets of the community and also on specific sub-groups of the population.

1.2 Detailed results from the 2006 Population By-census are made available in a series of publications being released in stages, including the report *Hong Kong 2006 Population By-census Thematic Report : Youths* that presents detailed data and analyses pertaining to youths in Hong Kong. This article has extracted some key findings from the report. Key statistics of the youth population and the distribution of youths by District Council District are presented in Table 1 and Table 2 placed in this article respectively.

### 2. Concepts and Coverage

2.1 In studies on youths, different classifications adopting different age groups for youths may exist, depending on the subject matter concerned. For instance, persons aged 15 to 24 or 12 to 24 may be respectively defined as youths for different objectives. In Hong Kong, persons aged 15 to 24 have generally been taken as the target population in planning services for youths. This is also the definition adopted by the United Nations. In this article, youths refer to population aged 15 to 24 for both sexes.

2.2 While the results of the 2001 Population Census and 2006 Population By-census presented in this article refer to the Hong Kong Resident Population enumerated under the “resident population” approach, those of the 1996 Population By-census refer to the resident population enumerated under the de jure enumeration approach. Caution is required in making comparison.

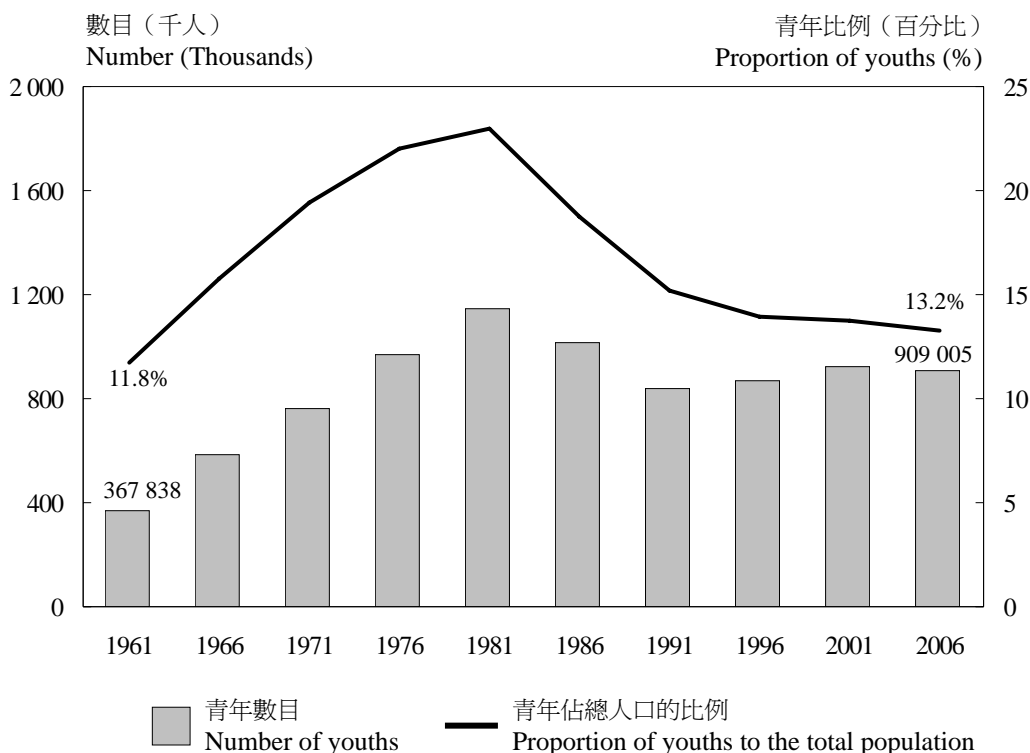
查及二零零六年中期人口統計的結果仍可作概括性比較。

### 3. 主要趨勢與現象

#### 青年人口的增長

3.1 青年人口的數目在過去四十五年，即一九六一年至二零零六年期間，上升了 541 167 人，平均每年增長率為 2.0%。青年人口的平均每年增長率較全港人口的 1.7% 為快。在一九六一年至一九八一年期間，青年人口由 367 838 人增至 1 147 757 人。在下降至一九九一年的 839 841 人後，青年人口逐漸上升至二零零一年的 920 445 人。在二零零六年再度回落至 909 005 人。以青年佔總人口的比例而言，其百分比由一九六一年的 11.8% 上升至一九八一年最高的 23.0%，但在過去二十五年則不斷下跌至二零零六年的 13.2%。（圖一）

圖一 一九六一年至二零零六年的青年數目及比例  
Chart 1 Number and Proportion of Youths, 1961 to 2006



Notwithstanding the change, results of the 1996 Population By-census, 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census are broadly comparable.

### 3. Key Trends and Phenomenon

#### Growth of the youth population

3.1 The youth population increased by 541 167 or at an average annual growth rate of 2.0% over the past 45 years (i.e. from 1961 to 2006). The average annual growth rate of the youth population was faster than the 1.7% of the whole population. During 1961 to 1981, the youth population rose from 367 838 to 1 147 757. After declining to 839 841 in 1991, the youth population gradually increased to 920 445 in 2001. The youth population declined again to 909 005 in 2006. In terms of the proportion of youths to the total population, the percentage rose from 11.8% in 1961 to a peak of 23.0% in 1981, and then dropped continuously over the past 25 years to 13.2% in 2006. (Chart 1)

3.2 青年人口的性別比率（即每千名女性相對的男性數目）在二零零六年為 973，而整體人口的性別比率則為 911。青年女性較青年男性略多，是由於有很多年輕的女性外籍家庭傭工在港工作。在扣除外籍家庭傭工後，青年人口的性別比率為 1 037。（表一）

#### *已婚青年的比例下降*

3.3 與過往比較，現時的青年較少已婚，反映遲婚的趨勢及獨身的傾向。從未結婚青年的比例由一九九六年的 94.0% 上升至二零零六年的 97.1%，而已婚青年的比例則由 5.8% 下降至 2.8%。（表一）

3.4 在二零零六年的青年人口中，從未結婚人士佔 97.1%，而已婚人士（2.8%）、喪偶（少於 0.05%）、離婚（0.1%）及分居人士（少於 0.05%）只佔很低比例。跟十五歲及以上全港人口比較，其婚姻狀況的分布有顯著差異。這是由於大部分人士在較大年歲才結婚。事實上，於二零零六年，男性及女性的初婚年齡中位數分別為 31.2 歲及 28.2 歲，這兩個數字均超出青年的年齡範圍。（表一）

#### *擁有良好教育程度的青年人口*

3.5 隨着青年人口的教育機會激增，他們的教育程度亦大有改善。於一九九六年至二零零六年期間，未受教育或只受學前教育的青年比例不足 0.3%；而曾受中學及更高教育的比例則增加，由一九九六年的 97.5% 上升至二零零六年的 98.8%。十五歲及以上全港人口曾受中學及更高教育的比例相對較低，只為一九九六年的 67.9% 及二零零六年的 74.6%。（表一）

3.2 The sex ratio (i.e. number of males per 1 000 females) of the youth population in 2006 was 973, as compared with the overall sex ratio of 911. The fact that number of female youths was greater than that of male youths was due to the large number of young female foreign domestic helpers working in Hong Kong. After excluding the foreign domestic helpers, the sex ratio rose to 1 037. (Table 1)

#### *Proportion of married youths dropped*

3.3 Youths are less likely to be married than in the past, reflecting trends towards marriage at later ages and towards remaining single. The proportion of youths who had never married rose from 94.0% in 1996 to 97.1% in 2006, while the proportion of youths who were now married dropped from 5.8% to 2.8%. (Table 1)

3.4 Among the youth population in 2006, 97.1% were never married; the proportions of now married (2.8%), widowed (less than 0.05%), divorced (0.1%) and separated (less than 0.05%) were very low. Compared with the whole population aged 15 and over, there were marked differences in the distribution in respect of marital status. It was due to the fact that most people got married at older ages. In fact, the median ages at first marriage for men and women in 2006 were 31.2 years and 28.2 years respectively which were outside the age range of youths. (Table 1)

#### *Well educated youths*

3.5 The greater opportunities for education available to the youth population improved markedly their level of educational attainment. The proportion of youths with no schooling or only pre-primary education was less than 0.3% throughout 1996 to 2006, whereas that with secondary and higher education increased from 97.5% in 1996 to 98.8% in 2006. The proportion of whole population aged 15 and over with secondary and higher education was relatively lower, at 67.9% in 1996 and 74.6% in 2006. (Table 1)

3.6 曾受專上教育的青年人口，不論在數目上或比例上，皆大幅增加。在一九九六年，161 169 名的青年（佔青年人口的 18.5%）曾受專上教育。該數字在二零零六年已達 278 077 人（佔青年人口的 30.6%）。（表一）

#### **勞動人口中的青年減少**

3.7 過去十年，在勞動人口中的青年減少了 29 139 人（即 6.3%），由一九九六年的 462 885 人減至二零零六年的 433 746 人。按性別分析，二零零六年男性青年勞動人口較一九九六年減少 33 658 人（即 13.9%）。相反，同期女性青年勞動人口則增加 4 519 人（即 2.0%）。（表一）

3.8 青年的勞動人口參與率（即從事經濟活動的青年人口佔整體青年人口的比例）由一九九六年的 53.2% 逐漸下降至二零零六年的 47.7%。而二零零六年的青年勞動人口參與率遠較全港十五歲及以上人口的 60.3% 為低。這是由於青年接受教育的機會增加因而較遲才加入勞動市場所致。（表一）

#### **青年工作人口中較多為服務工作及商店銷售人員及文員**

3.9 在二零零六年，青年工作人口中較多為「服務工作及商店銷售人員」（29.4%）及「文員」（27.9%）。青年在這些職業中的比例遠較全港的工作人口為高（16.4% 為「服務工作及商店銷售人員」及 16.9% 為「文員」）。從事「服務工作及商店銷售人員」的青年由一九九六年的 21.0% 上升至二零零六年的 29.4%。另一方面，從事「工藝及有關人員」及「機台及機器操作員及裝配員」的青年則顯著下跌。（表一）

3.6 Youth population with post-secondary education increased substantially both in number and in their share of the population. In 1996, 161 169 youths (or 18.5% of the youth population) had attended post-secondary education. The number reached 278 077 in 2006 (or 30.6% of the youth population). (Table 1)

#### **Youths in the labour force decreased**

3.7 During the past ten years, youths in the labour force decreased by 29 139 (or 6.3%) from 462 885 in 1996 to 433 746 in 2006. Analysed by sex, the number of male youths in the labour force in 2006 was 33 658 (or 13.9%) less than that in 1996. On the contrary, there was an increase of 4 519 (or 2.0%) in the number of female youths over the same period. (Table 1)

3.8 The labour force participation rate of youths (i.e. the proportion of economically active youths in the total youth population) declined steadily from 53.2% in 1996 to 47.7% in 2006. The participation rate of youths in 2006 was much lower than the 60.3% for the whole population aged 15 and over. This was attributable to the later entry of youths into the labour force as a result of the increasing educational opportunities of the young people. (Table 1)

#### **More working youths engaged as service workers and shop sales workers and clerks**

3.9 A large proportion of the working youths were engaged as “Service workers and shop sales workers” (29.4%) and “Clerks” (27.9%) in 2006. Youths were highly represented in these occupations compared to the total working population (16.4% for “Service workers and shop sales workers” and 16.9% for “Clerks”). The proportion of youths working in the occupation “Service workers and shop sales workers” increased from 21.0% in 1996 to 29.4% in 2006. On the other hand, substantial decreases were noted in the occupations such as “Craft and related workers” and “Plant and machine operators and assemblers”. (Table 1)

### **從事「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」的青年工作人口比例較高**

3.10 較高比例的青年工作人口從事「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」，佔二零零六年青年工作人口的 35.5%，其次是「社區、社會及個人服務業」（28.4%）和「金融、保險、地產及商用服務業」（15.0%）。青年工作人口的行業分布跟全港工作人口的分布相近。青年工作人口的行業分布在過去十年有顯著改變。在一九九六年至二零零六年期間，青年最多是從事「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」，而從事「製造業」的青年的百分比則大幅下降，由一九九六年的 15.9% 下跌至二零零六年的 6.6%。（表一）

### **青年的每月主要職業收入中位數較低**

3.11 青年工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數在過去十年下調 13.3%，由一九九六年的 7,500 元減至二零零六年的 6,500 元。相反，全港工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數則上升了 5.3%。青年工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數，只是全港工作人口的中位數的 65%，這可能是與他們從事的職業及行業、教育程度及有限工作經驗有關。（表一）

### **青年普遍與父母同住**

3.12 青年的居住情況在過去十年有輕微改變。青年仍普遍與父母同住，其比例更不斷增加，只與父母同住的青年比例由一九九六年的 86.3%，上升至二零零六年的 90.4%。相反，與配偶及／或子女同住（並不與父母同住）的比例則持續減少，由一九九六年的 3.7% 下降至二零零六年的 1.5%。（表一）

### ***A higher proportion of working youths in “Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels” sector***

3.10 In 2006, the “Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels” sector employed 35.5% of the working youths, followed by “Community, social and personal services” (28.4%) and “Financing, insurance, real estate and business services” (15.0%). The distribution of working youths by industry was quite similar to that for the whole working population. There had been considerable changes in the industry distribution of working youths over the past ten years. While the “Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels” sector was the largest employers of youths throughout 1996 to 2006, there was a substantial decrease in the percentage of youths working in the “Manufacturing” sector, dropping from 15.9% in 1996 to 6.6% in 2006. (Table 1)

### ***Lower median monthly income from main employment for youths***

3.11 The median monthly income from main employment of working youths decreased by 13.3% over the past ten years, from \$7,500 in 1996 to \$6,500 in 2006. On the contrary, the median monthly income from main employment of the whole working population increased by 5.3%. The median monthly income from main employment of working youths in 2006 was about 65% of that of the whole working population. This might be related to the occupation and industries they were engaged in, their educational attainment and their limited working experience. (Table 1)

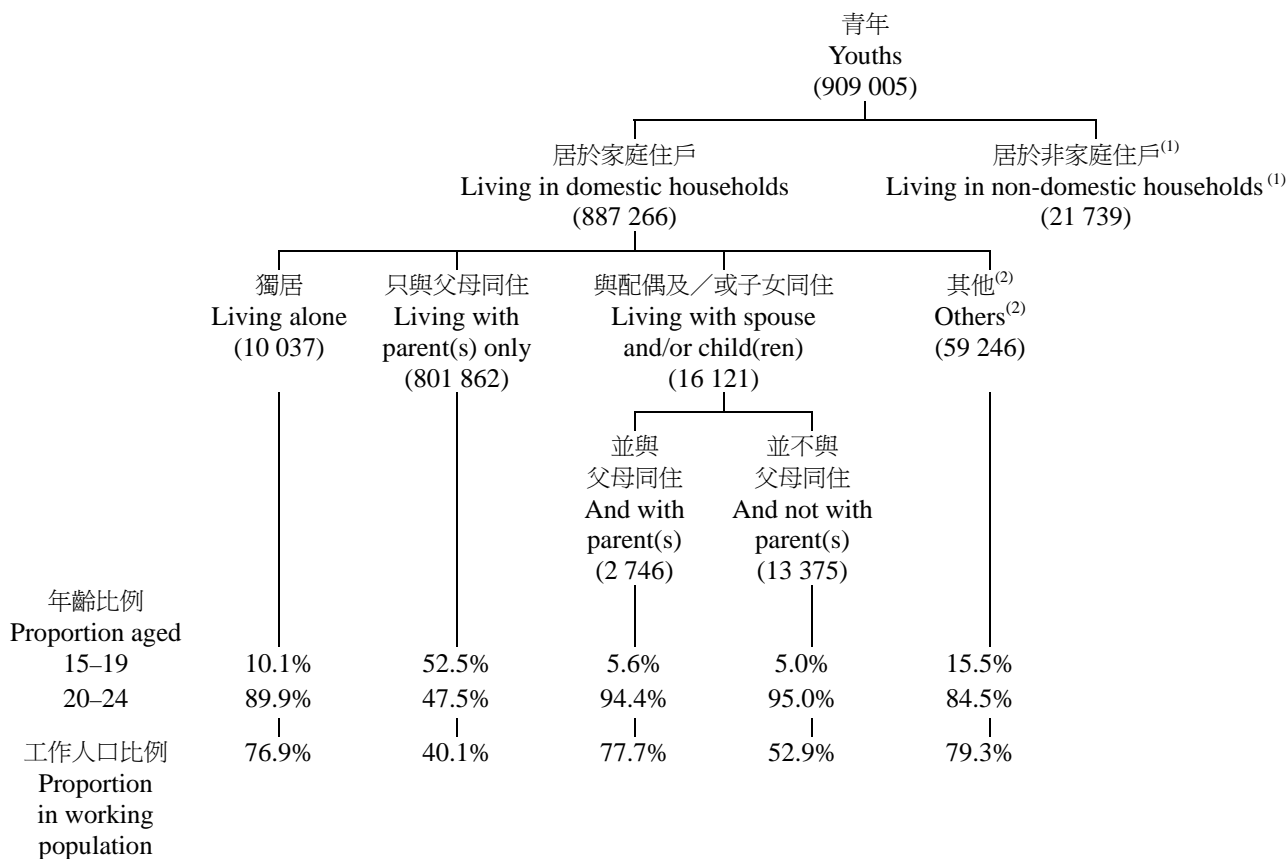
### ***Living with parent(s) was common among youths***

3.12 There have been slight changes in the living arrangements of youths in the past ten years. A large proportion of youths were living with their parent(s), and the proportion was increasing steadily. The proportion of youths living with parent(s) only rose from 86.3% in 1996 to 90.4% in 2006. On the contrary, the phenomenon of living with spouse and/or child(ren) (and not with parent(s)) dropped continuously from 3.7% in 1996 to 1.5% in 2006. (Table 1)

3.13 不同居住情況的青年有明顯分別。只與父母同住的青年中，52.5%年齡介乎十五至十九歲，而 47.5%則為二十至二十四歲；與配偶及／或子女同住（不論是否與父母同住）的青年的相應數字，分別約為 5%及 95%。獨立經濟能力亦是青年居住情況的決定性因素。在獨居的青年中，佔 76.9%為青年工作人口，較只與父母同住青年的 40.1%顯著為高。（圖二）

3.13 There were apparent differences among youths in different living arrangements. For those living with parents only, 52.5% of them were aged 15 to 19 and 47.5% aged 20 to 24. This compared with the corresponding figures of around 5% and 95% for those living with spouse and/or children (whether living with parents or not). Economic independence was also a determining factor on the living arrangement of youths. The proportion of working youths among those living alone (76.9%) was substantially higher than those living with parent(s) only (40.1%). (Chart 2)

圖二 二零零六年的青年居住情況  
Chart 2 Living Arrangement of Youths, 2006



註釋：(1) 數字包括在男女童院、學生宿舍及旅舍等居住的青年。  
(2) 數字包括所有與父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住的青年。

Notes : (1) The figure includes youths living in boys' and girls' homes, student dormitories, hostels, etc.  
(2) Figures include youths living with person(s) other than parent(s), spouse and child(ren).

### 逾半青年人口居於新界

3.14 新界於一九九六年至二零零六年期間是最多青年人口居住的地區，所佔青年比例亦由 50.3% 上升至 57.3%。至於九龍及香港島所佔比例則分別由一九九六年的 30.8% 及 18.7% 下降至二零零六年的 26.9% 及 15.8%。在整體人口中，居於新界、九龍及香港島的相應比例為 52.1%、29.4% 及 18.5%，其分布與青年人口的分布大致相若。（表二）

3.15 在二零零六年的十八個區議會分區當中，沙田的青年數目最多（9.9%），其次是元朗（9.0%）及屯門（8.3%）。另一方面，灣仔的青年數目最少（1.6%）。（表二）

### *More than half of the youth population lived in the New Territories*

3.14 The New Territories had the largest share of the youth population throughout 1996 to 2006 with the proportion of youths therein increased from 50.3% to 57.3%. The corresponding proportions for Kowloon and Hong Kong Island declined from 30.8% and 18.7% in 1996 to 26.9% and 15.8% in 2006 respectively. In 2006, the proportions of the whole population living in the New Territories, Kowloon and Hong Kong Island were 52.1%, 29.4% and 18.5% respectively for which its distribution was similar to that of youths. (Table 2)

3.15 Among the 18 District Council Districts, Sha Tin had the largest number of youths (9.9%) in 2006, followed by Yuen Long (9.0%) and Tuen Mun (8.3%). On the other hand, Wan Chai had the smallest number of youths (1.6%). (Table 2)



表一 青年人口的主要統計數字  
Table 1 Key Statistics of the Youth Population

	1996		2001		2006	
	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population
<b>人口特徵 Demographic characteristics</b>						
人口 Population	869 511	6 412 937 <sup>(1)</sup>	920 445	6 708 389 <sup>(1)</sup>	909 005	6 864 346 <sup>(1)</sup>
過去五年的平均每年增長率（百分比） Average annual growth rate over a 5-year period (%)	0.7	1.8 <sup>(2)</sup>	1.1	0.9 <sup>(1)</sup>	-0.2	0.4 <sup>(1)</sup>
性別比率（每千名女性的男性人數） Sex ratio (males per 1 000 females)	1 027	1 000	985	960	973	911
<b>婚姻狀況 Marital status</b>						
按婚姻狀況劃分的人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population by marital status (%)						
從未結婚 Never married	94.0	31.5 <sup>(3)</sup>	95.7	31.9 <sup>(3)</sup>	97.1	32.4 <sup>(3)</sup>
已婚 Now married	5.8	60.6 <sup>(3)</sup>	4.1	59.4 <sup>(3)</sup>	2.8	57.8 <sup>(3)</sup>
喪偶 Widowed	0.0	5.9 <sup>(3)</sup>	0.0	6.0 <sup>(3)</sup>	0.0	6.0 <sup>(3)</sup>
離婚 <sup>(4)</sup> Divorced <sup>(4)</sup>	} 0.1	} 1.9 <sup>(3)</sup>	} 0.1	} 2.7 <sup>(3)</sup>	0.1	3.2 <sup>(3)</sup>
分居 <sup>(4)</sup> Separated <sup>(4)</sup>					0.0	0.6 <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>教育 Education</b>						
教育程度（最高就讀程度） Education attainment (highest level attended)						
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/Pre-primary	2 693 (0.3)	480 852 (9.5)	1 923 (0.2)	469 939 (8.4)	1 903 (0.2)	423 310 (7.1)
小學 Primary	18 652 (2.1)	1 146 882 (22.6)	15 965 (1.7)	1 148 273 (20.5)	9 406 (1.0)	1 084 112 (18.3)
初中 Lower secondary	176 989 (20.4)	958 245 (18.9)	150 937 (16.4)	1 060 489 (18.9)	145 337 (16.0)	1 124 583 (19.0)
高中及預科 Upper secondary and sixth form	510 008 (58.7)	1 712 019 (33.8)	574 377 (62.4)	2 001 771 (35.8)	474 282 (52.2)	1 931 193 (32.6)
專上教育 Post-secondary	161 169 (18.5)	768 520 (15.2)	177 243 (19.3)	918 500 (16.4)	278 077 (30.6)	1 361 473 (23.0)
<b>勞動人口 Labour force</b>						
勞動人口 Labour force						
男 Male	242 099	1 925 095	220 011	1 948 976	208 441	1 930 331
女 Female	220 786	1 257 402	224 233	1 489 016	225 305	1 642 053
勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rate (%)						
男 Male	54.9	76.6	48.2	71.9	46.5	69.2
女 Female	51.5	49.2	48.3	51.6	48.9	52.4
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	7,500	9,500	7,500	10,000	6,500	10,000

表一 青年人口的主要統計數字 (續)  
Table 1 Key Statistics of the Youth Population (cont'd)

	1996		2001		2006	
	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population	青年 Youths	全港人口 Whole population
<b>勞動人口 (續) Labour force (cont'd)</b>						
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	1.8	12.1	1.0	10.7	1.1	10.8
專業人員 Professionals	3.6	5.0	3.9	5.5	3.6	6.1
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	14.1	12.1	16.5	15.3	16.1	16.1
文員 Clerks	32.1	16.8	27.1	16.3	27.9	16.9
服務工作及商業銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	21.0	13.8	23.6	15.0	29.4	16.4
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	11.9	12.3	9.8	9.9	6.0	8.5
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3.4	8.5	2.2	7.3	1.5	6.2
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	11.3	18.6	15.7	19.5	14.4	18.8
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
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	15.9	18.9	8.7	12.3	6.6	9.7
建造業 Construction	6.5	8.1	6.6	7.6	3.7	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	28.2	24.9	29.8	26.2	35.5	27.2
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	10.4	10.9	10.1	11.3	10.2	11.6
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	14.9	13.4	15.7	16.1	15.0	17.0
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	22.8	22.3	28.8	25.5	28.4	26.9
其他 <sup>(5)</sup> Others <sup>(5)</sup>	1.3	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.8
<b>居住情況 Living arrangement</b>						
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	1.4	4.4	1.1	4.4	1.1	5.5
只與父母同住 Living with parent(s) only	86.3	38.9	88.1	38.2	90.4	36.0
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)	0.7	3.4	0.5	3.0	0.3	2.6
並不與父母同住 And not with parent(s)	3.7	46.4	2.4	47.9	1.5	49.1
其他 <sup>(6)</sup> Others <sup>(6)</sup>	8.0	6.9	7.9	6.5	6.7	6.7

註釋：(1) 數字是根據「居港人口」的方法編製。  
(2) 數字是根據在人口普查/中期人口統計時刻在香港的居民(包括暫時不在港的居民)的數目編製。一九九六年中期人口統計時的人口數字以這基礎計算的為6 217 556人。  
(3) 數字指十五歲及以上的全港人口。  
(4) 在一九九六年中期人口統計及二零零一年人口普查時，沒有「離婚」及「分居」的獨立統計數字。  
(5) 「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。  
(6) 數字包括所有與父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住的人數。

Notes: (1) Figures are compiled based on the "resident population" approach.  
(2) Figures refer to residents present in Hong Kong at the census/by-census moment, including those who were temporarily away from Hong Kong. The population figure compiled on this basis at the 1996 Population By-census was 6 217 556.  
(3) Figures refer to the whole population aged 15 and over.  
(4) Separate figures were not available for "Divorced" and "Separated" in the 1996 Population By-census and the 2001 Population Census.  
(5) "Others" include such industries as "Agriculture and fishing", "Mining and quarrying", "Electricity, gas and water" and industrial activities not classifiable.  
(6) Figures include youths living with person(s) other than parent(s), spouse and child(ren).

表二 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按區議會分區劃分的青年數目  
Table 2 Youths by District Council District, 1996, 2001 and 2006

區議會分區	District Council District	青年 Youths					
		1996		2001		2006	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
香港島	Hong Kong Island						
中西區	Central and Western	29 609	3.4	29 593	3.2	27 390	3.0
灣仔	Wan Chai	17 362	2.0	16 909	1.8	14 495	1.6
東區	Eastern	75 989	8.7	75 985	8.3	67 697	7.4
南區	Southern	39 485	4.5	39 094	4.2	34 139	3.8
小計	Sub-total	162 445	18.7	161 581	17.6	143 721	15.8
九龍	Kowloon						
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	32 819	3.8	33 642	3.7	29 904	3.3
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	43 973	5.1	43 365	4.7	45 461	5.0
九龍城	Kowloon City	49 307	5.7	44 718	4.9	40 832	4.5
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	54 504	6.3	56 794	6.2	55 302	6.1
觀塘	Kwun Tong	86 849	10.0	74 484	8.1	72 773	8.0
小計	Sub-total	267 452	30.8	253 003	27.5	244 272	26.9
新界	New Territories						
葵青	Kwai Tsing	78 046	9.0	68 908	7.5	73 388	8.1
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	38 030	4.4	34 626	3.8	31 641	3.5
屯門	Tuen Mun	76 585	8.8	82 934	9.0	75 813	8.3
元朗	Yuen Long	46 858	5.4	65 588	7.1	81 749	9.0
北區	North	30 151	3.5	44 768	4.9	46 079	5.1
大埔	Tai Po	39 260	4.5	50 122	5.4	49 441	5.4
沙田	Sha Tin	94 677	10.9	102 159	11.1	89 542	9.9
西貢	Sai Kung	25 656	3.0	45 292	4.9	56 470	6.2
離島	Islands	8 289	1.0	10 670	1.2	16 633	1.8
小計	Sub-total	437 552	50.3	505 067	54.9	520 756	57.3
陸上總計	Land total	867 449	99.8	919 651	99.9	908 749	100.0
加：水上人口	plus: Marine	2 062	0.2	794	0.1	256	0.0
全港	Whole territory	869 511	100.0	920 445	100.0	909 005	100.0