

**Information Note for  
the LegCo Panel on Financial Affairs**

**Summary Results of the 2001 Population Census**

**Background**

1. The 2001 Population Census (01C) was conducted in March 2001 and the summary results were released on 26 October 2001. A report "Hong Kong 2001 Population Census Summary Results", which presents the basic facts for the whole range of data topics in the 01C, was published on the same day.
2. More reports containing data in detailed form and in-depth statistical analysis will be released in stages. The Census and Statistics Department also provides service to users who require tabulations which have to be specially compiled.

**Selected Key Findings**

*Demographic characteristics*

3. The Hong Kong Resident Population was 6.71 million in mid-March 2001. During 1996-2001, the average annual growth rate of the population was 0.9%, which was lower than that of 1.8% during 1991-1996.
4. The ageing trend of the population continued during the past ten years, with median age rising from 31 in 1991 to 34 in 1996 and to 36 in 2001.
5. The sex ratio was below parity. From 1 038 males per 1 000 females in 1991, the sex ratio dropped to 960 in 2001.
6. In analysing the sex ratio of the population, it is relevant to consider several factors: (i) at birth there are more baby boys than baby girls; (ii) there is a large number of foreign domestic helpers in the population, who are mostly female and are increasing; (iii) for the new arrivals from the mainland of China, many are wives of Hong Kong men; and (iv) females live longer than males.

7. As regards marital status, the proportion of never-married persons among the male population aged 15 and over decreased from 36.5% in 1991 to 34.2% in 1996 and 33.9% in 2001. For the females, the proportion was about 29% in both 1991 and 1996, rising to 30.1% in 2001.

8. Nearly 95% of the population were ethnic Chinese. The major non-Chinese ethnic groups in Hong Kong were Filipino, Indonesian and British.

### *Education Characteristics*

9. The proportion of the population aged 15 and over having attended secondary or higher education increased from 62% in 1991 to 71% in 2001. As regards the proportion of population who had attended tertiary education in degree courses, it increased from 6% to 13%.

### *Economic Characteristics*

10. The labour force increased from 2.8 million in 1991 to 3.4 million in 2001, despite a drop in the overall labour force participation rate from 64% to 61% over the same period. This is mainly due to the increase in population size and the changes in the age-sex structure of the population.

11. In 2001 about 32% of the working population were managers, administrators, professionals and associate professionals, up from 23% in 1991. In contrast, the proportion of working population engaged as plant and machine operators and assemblers dropped from 13% in 1991 to 7% in 2001.

12. “Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels” was the largest economic sector, employing 26% of the working population. This was followed by “Community, social and personal services”, which employed 25% of the working population.

13. The median income from main employment of the working population was \$10,000 in 2001, representing an increase of 93% over the past ten years. In the same period, prices increased by 53%, as measured by the Composite Consumer Price Index.

### *Household characteristics*

14. Over the last decade, the number of domestic households increased by 30% from 1.58 million to 2.05 million. As it increased at a faster rate than the population, the average household size decreased from 3.4 to 3.1.

15. Median income of domestic household in 2001 was \$18,700, an increase of 88% over 1991. The increase of prices, as measured by the Composite Consumer Price Index, was only 53% over the same period, indicating that there was an increase in household income in real terms during the past ten years.

16. The Gini coefficient of household income distribution increased from 0.476 in 1991 to 0.518 in 1996 and to 0.525 in 2001, indicating that there was an increase in the extent of income disparity.

### *Housing characteristics*

17. Some 3.3 million persons lived in private permanent housing, 2.1 million in public rental housing and 1.1 million in subsidized sale flats.

18. There were 1.04 million households who owned the quarters they lived in. Among these households, 48% did not need to pay mortgage payment and loan repayment. Owner-occupiers living in private permanent housing with mortgage payment or loan repayment incurred a median monthly payment of \$11,000, and the median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio was 31%.

19. Households renting whole private housing units paid a median monthly rent of \$6,500. Those living in public rental housing spent relatively less with a median monthly rent of \$1,297 and a median rent to income ratio of 10.4%.

20. The degree of sharing decreased, with the average number of domestic households in a unit of quarters decreasing from 1.06 in 1991 to 1.02 in 2001.

### *Geographical characteristics*

21. There was substantial internal migration of the population during the last decade. While ten years ago, Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and the New Territories had respectively 22%, 36% and 42% of the population, by now the respective proportions were 20%, 30% and 50%.

22. Many districts in the New Territories like Sai Kung, Yuen Long and Islands recorded a marked population growth because of new towns development, whereas districts like Wan Chai, Sham Shui Po and Kowloon City experienced population decrease.

23. Among the District Council districts, Yuen Long had the largest proportion of young people aged below 15 in its population; whilst Wong Tai Sin and Sham Shui Po had the largest proportion of people aged 65 and over.

24. Among the District Council districts, the Eastern District had the largest number of domestic households at 0.2 million. However, the most significant growth was found in Sai Kung, where the number of domestic households increased by nearly 200% from 34 000 in 1991 to 96 000 in 2001.

Census and Statistics Department  
8 November 2001

# 二零零一年人口普查 簡要結果簡介

二零零一年十一月八日

## 2001 Population Census Briefing of Summary Results

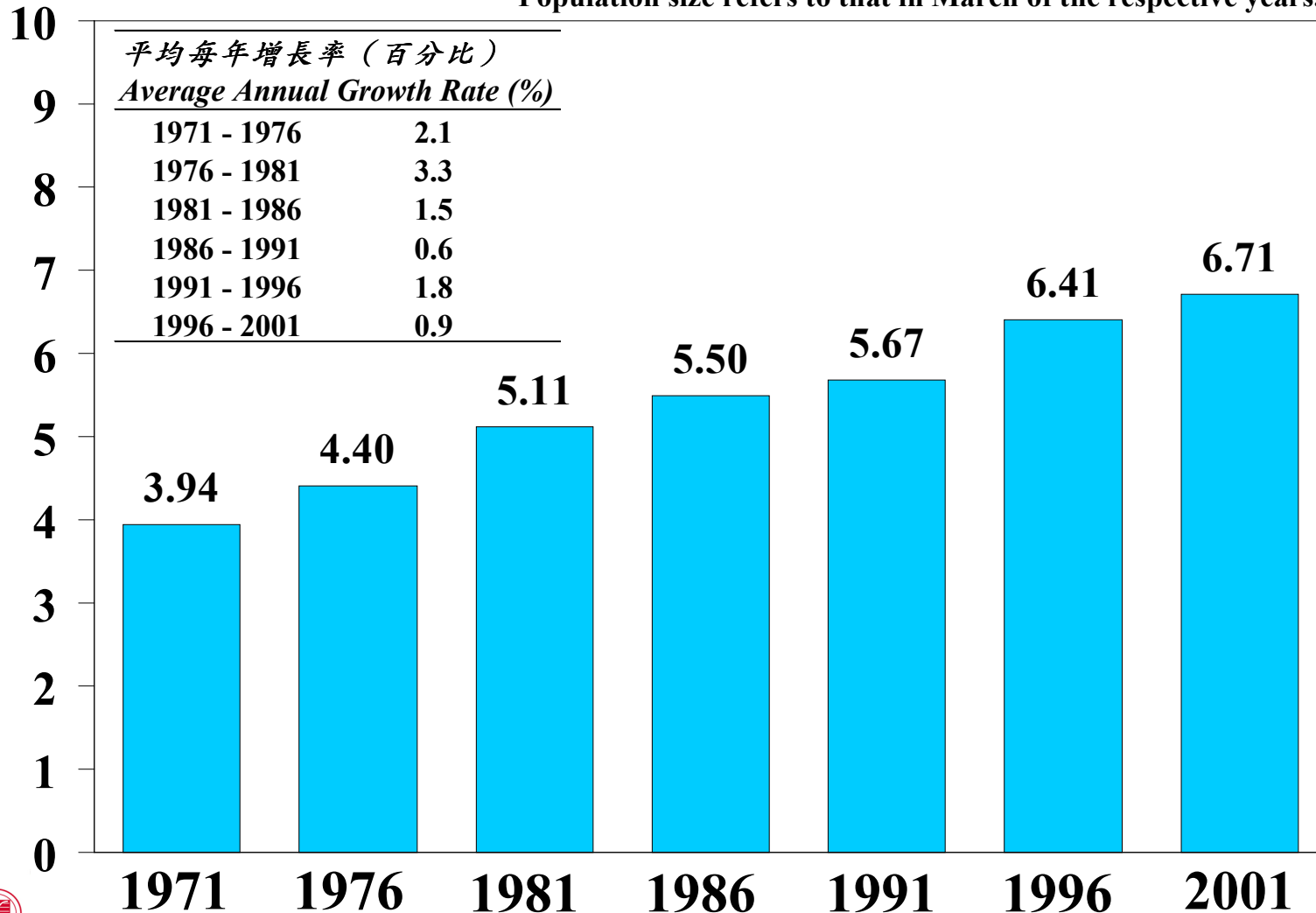
8 November 2001

# 人口數目及增長 Population Size and Growth

百萬人  
Millions

人口數目為有關年度三月份的數字。

Population size refers to that in March of the respective years.



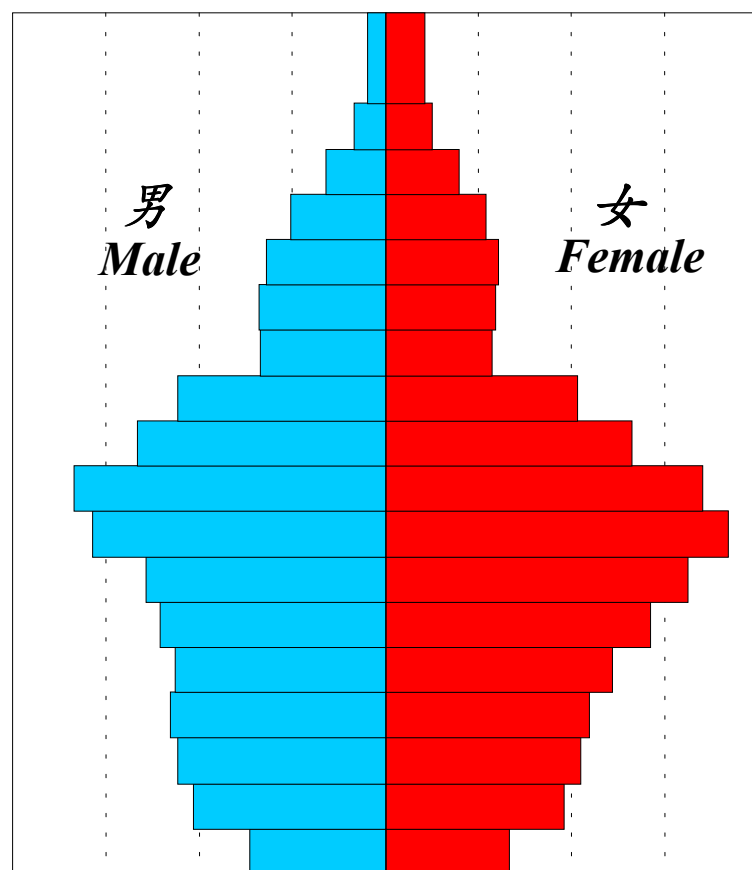
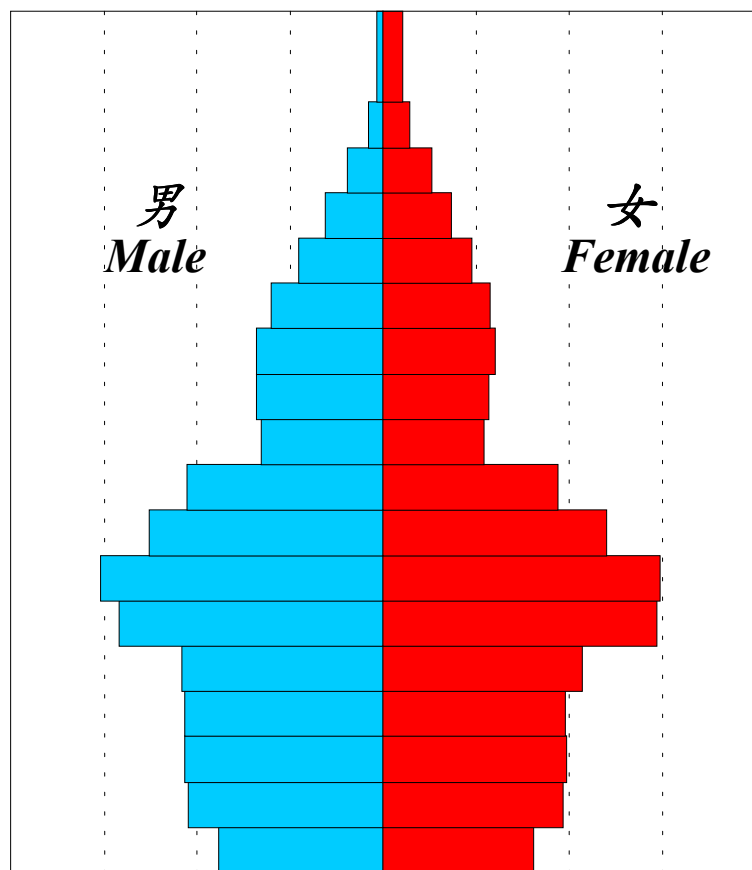
# 人口金字塔 Population Pyramids

年齡組別

Age Group

1991

2001



400 300 200 100 0 100 200 300 400  
千人  
Thousands

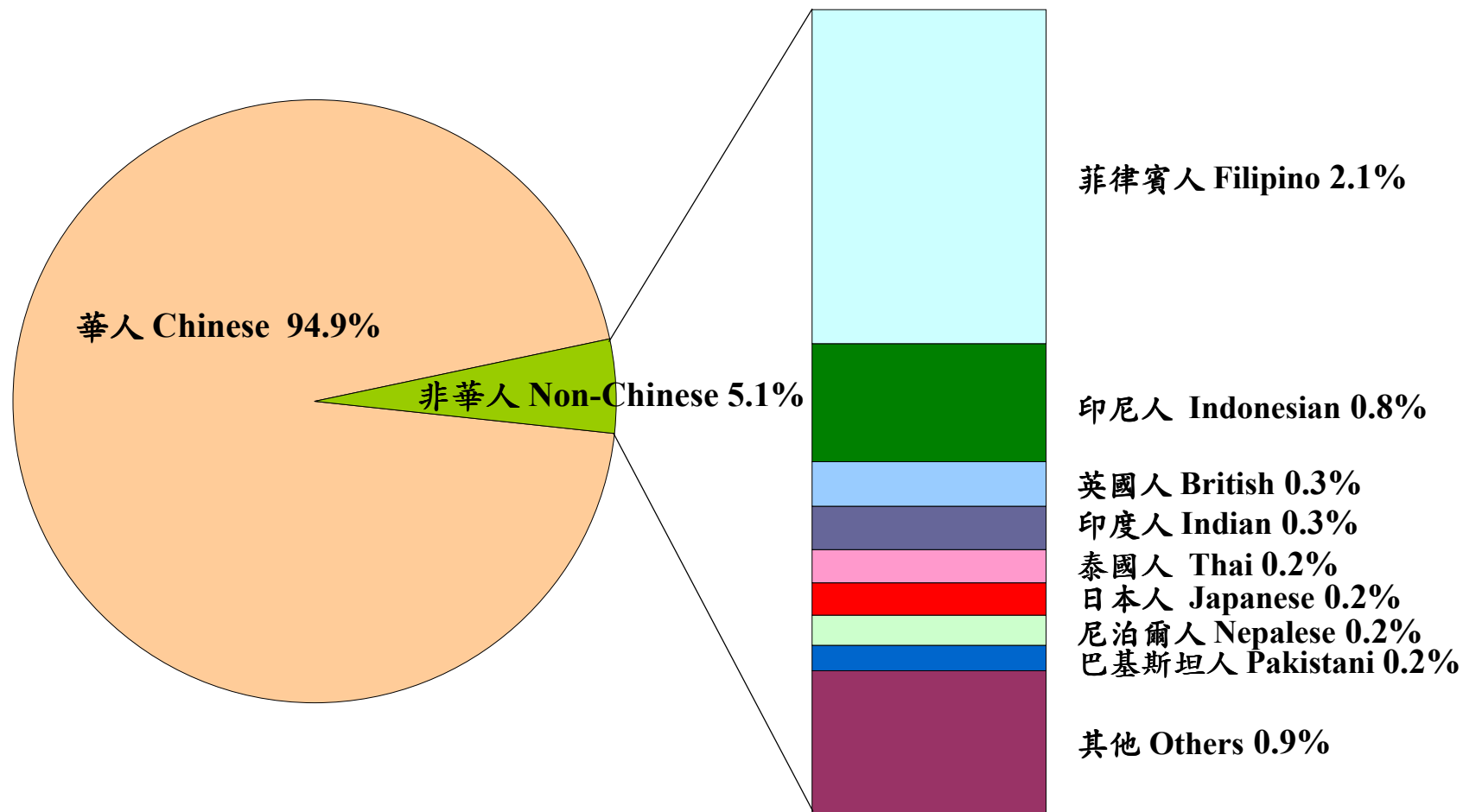
400 300 200 100 0 100 200 300 400  
千人  
Thousands

# 人口特徵 Demographic Characteristics

	1991	1996	2001
年齡中位數 Median Age	31	34	36
性別比率（每千名女性相對的男性人數） Sex Ratio (males per 1 000 females)	1 038	1 000	960
從未結婚的人口比例 Proportion of never-married population			
女 <i>Female</i>	29.0%	28.9%	30.1%
男 <i>Male</i>	36.5%	34.2%	33.9%



## 二零零一年按種族劃分的人口 Population by Ethnicity, 2001



人口中接近 95% 為華人  
Nearly 95% of the population were ethnic Chinese

# 教育 Education

	1991	1996	2001
曾接受中學或以上教育的十五歲及以上人口比例 Proportion of population aged 15 and over with secondary or higher education			
男 <i>Male</i>	67%	72%	75%
女 <i>Female</i>	57%	64%	67%
合計 <i>Both Sexes</i>	62%	68%	71%
曾修讀專上教育的學位課程的十五歲及以上人口比例 Proportion of population aged 15 and over with tertiary education in degree courses	6%	10%	13%

人口教育程度持續改善  
Improvement in educational attainment continued

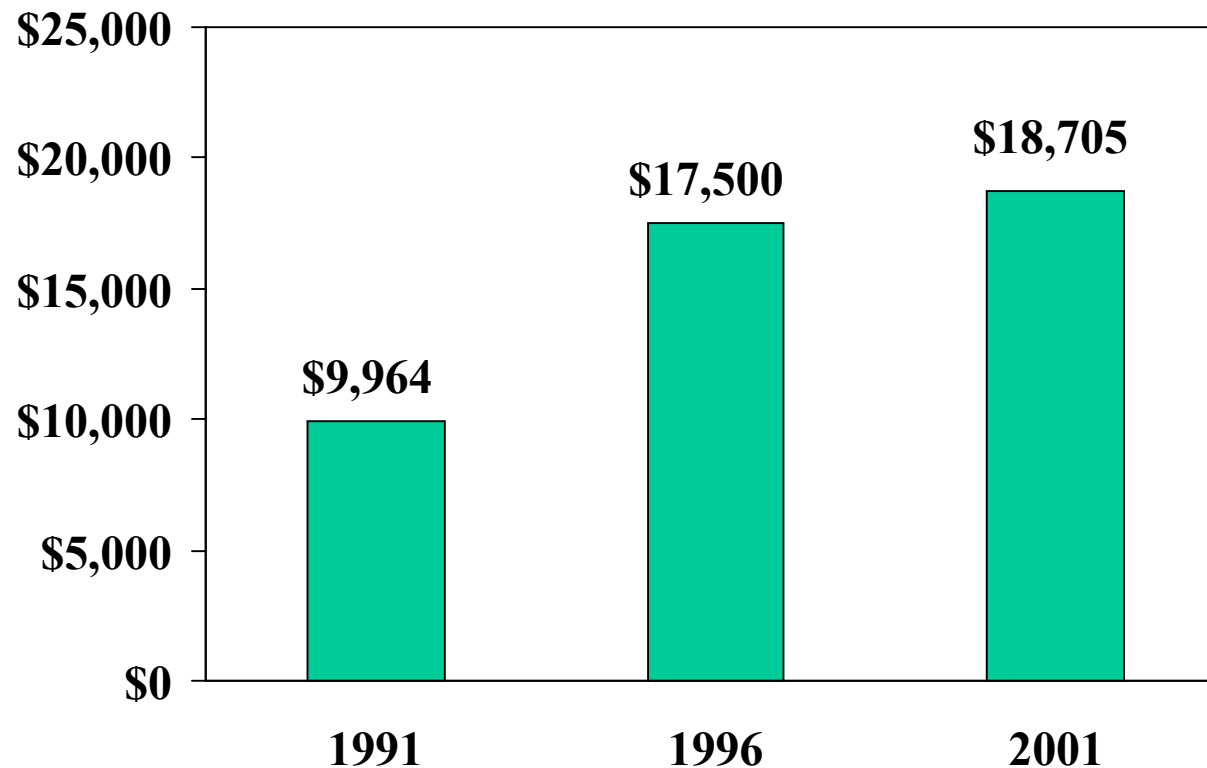
## 經濟特徵 **Economic Characteristics**

	1991	1996	2001
勞動人口（百萬） <b>Labour force (million)</b>	<b>2.81</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>3.44</b>
勞動人口參與率（百分比） <b>Labour force participation rate (%)</b>			
男 <i>Male</i>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>71.9</b>
女 <i>Female</i>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>51.6</b>
合計 <i>Both Sexes</i>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>61.4</b>
每月主業收入中位數（港元） <b>Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)</b>	<b>5,170</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>10,000</b>

# 住戶收入 Household Income

住戶月入中位數

Median monthly household income



堅尼系數  
Gini coefficient

0.476

0.518

0.525

住戶月入中位數上升。量度收入不平均程度的堅尼系數比前為大。  
Median monthly household income increased. Gini coefficient, which  
measures income disparity, has taken a higher value.

# 房屋 Housing

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自置居所住戶總數目

Number of domestic households owning the quarters they occupy

1991	673 000
1996	824 000
2001	1 043 000

下列住戶在自置居所住戶總數目中所佔的比例

2001

Proportion of the following types of households among those  
owning the quarters they occupy

有按揭供款或借貸還款的住戶

51.5%

*Households with mortgage payment or loan repayment*

沒有按揭供款或借貸還款的住戶

48.5%

*Households without mortgage payment or loan repayment*

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約一半居於自置居所住戶不用支付按揭供款及借貸還款  
About half of the owner-occupier households did not need to pay  
mortgage payment and loan repayment

# 房屋 Housing

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2001

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居於自置居所而有按揭供款或借貸還款的家庭住戶  
Domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with  
mortgage payment or loan repayment

每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數  
Median monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment

資助出售單位	<i>Subsidized sale flats</i>	\$5,900
私人永久性房屋	<i>Private permanent housing</i>	\$11,000

按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數  
Median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio

資助出售單位	<i>Subsidized sale flats</i>	23.4%
私人永久性房屋	<i>Private permanent housing</i>	30.7%

# 房屋 Housing

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2001

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住戶每月租金中位數

**Median monthly household rent**

公營租住單位	<i>Public rental flats</i>	\$1,297
私人住宅單位	<i>Private residential flats</i>	\$6,500
(整個單位／洋房) ( <i>whole flat/house</i> )		

租金與收入比率中位數

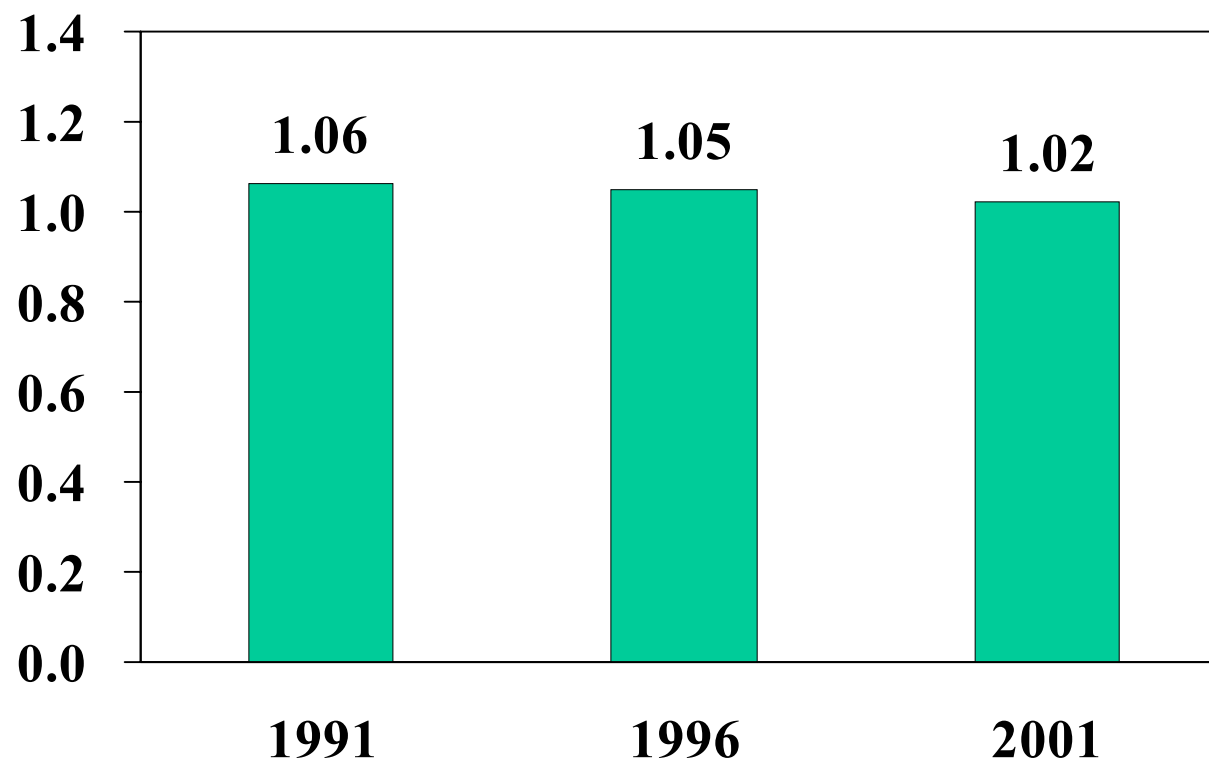
**Median rent to income ratio**

公營租住單位	<i>Public rental flats</i>	10.4%
私人住宅單位	<i>Private residential flats</i>	28.6%
(整個單位／洋房) ( <i>whole flat/house</i> )		

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# 房屋 Housing

共住程度（每個屋宇單位的平均家庭住戶數目）  
Degree of sharing (average number of domestic  
households in a unit of quarters)



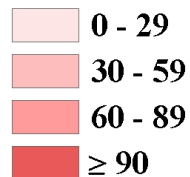
共住程度改善  
Degree of sharing improved



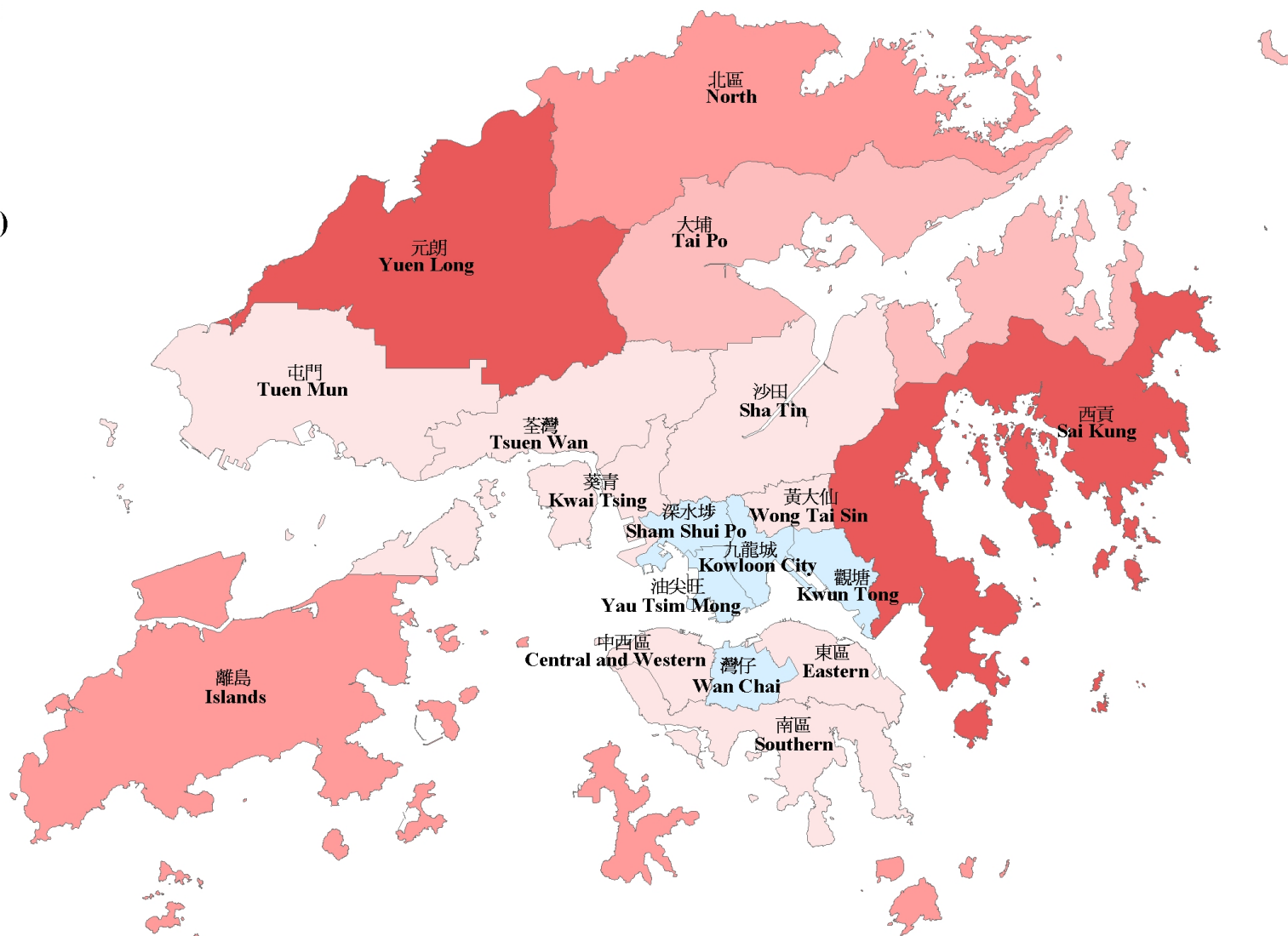
# 一九九一年至二零零一年區議會分區居民總數的轉變

## Population Change by District Council District, 1991-2001

增加 Increase (%)



減少 Decrease (%)



# 地區特徵 Geographical Characteristics

	最高 Highest	最低 Lowest
人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population (%)		
十五歲以下 <i>Aged under 15</i>	元朗 20.7 Yuen Long	灣仔 12.4 Wan Chai
六十五歲及以上 <i>Aged 65 and over</i>	深水埗 Sham Shui Po 黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin } 15.7	屯門 6.9 Tuen Mun
勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rate (%)	中西區 66.7 Central and Western	深水埗 56.8 Sham Shui Po