

二零一一年女性及男性的特徵 The Characteristics of Women and Men, 2011

隨着過去十年香港的社會及經濟發展，香港女性及男性的特徵均有不少改變。本文根據 2011 年人口普查的結果，加上其他的資料來源，描述及分析香港各年齡組別的女性及男性的部分特徵。讀者如有興趣了解更多有關女性及男性人口的資料，可參閱《香港的女性及男性 — 主要統計數字（二零一二年版）》。

There were some changes in the characteristics of women and men in Hong Kong along with the social and economic development of Hong Kong during the past decade. This article utilises the results of the 2011 Population Census and also statistics from other sources to give an overview of and analyse selected characteristics of women and men of different age groups in Hong Kong. Readers who are interested in further details of the female and male population may refer to the report *Women and Men in Hong Kong — Key Statistics (2012 Edition)*.

如對本文有任何查詢，請聯絡政府統計處二零一一年人口普查辦事處
(電話：2716 8025；電郵：census@censtatd.gov.hk)。

If you have any enquiries on this article, please contact the 2011 Population Census
Office, Census and Statistics Department
(Tel. : 2716 8025; E-mail : census@censtatd.gov.hk).

二零一一年女性及男性的特徵

The Characteristics of Women and Men, 2011

1. 緒言

1.1 2011年人口普查已於2011年年中進行。政府統計處透過一系列的報告書，陸續發布2011年人口普查的詳細結果，其中包括《香港的女性及男性 — 主要統計數字（二零一二年版）》報告書，刊載有關本港女性及男性的詳細統計數字及分析。

1.2 隨着過去十年香港的社會及經濟發展，香港女性及男性的特徵均有不少改變。本文根據2011年人口普查的結果，加上其他資料來源的統計數字，比較香港各年齡組別的女性及男性的部分特徵。

2. 人口涵蓋

2.1 本文列出的2001年人口普查及2011年人口普查的結果，是根據「居住人口」方法點算所得的居港人口。《香港統計月刊》二零零二年二月號題為「香港人口估計的編製」的專題文章刊載「居住人口」方法的詳情。

2.2 除人口普查的結果外，本文亦刊載有關勞動人口及就業人口的數字，乃按「綜合住戶統計調查」的結果，根據有關年份內四季的數據所編製而成。

1. Introduction

1.1 The 2011 Population Census was conducted in mid-2011. Results from the 2011 Population Census are made available in a series of publications being released in stages, including the report *Women and Men in Hong Kong — Key Statistics (2012 Edition)* which presents detailed data and analysis pertaining to characteristics of women and men in Hong Kong.

1.2 There were some changes in the characteristics of women and men in Hong Kong along with the social and economic development of Hong Kong during the past decade. This article utilises the results of the 2011 Population Census together with statistics from other sources to give a comparison of selected characteristics between women and men of different age groups in Hong Kong.

2. Population Coverage

2.1 The results of the 2001 Population Census and the 2011 Population Census presented in this article refer to the Hong Kong Resident Population enumerated under the “resident population” approach. Details of the “resident population” approach can be found in the feature article entitled “Compiling Population Estimates of Hong Kong” in the February 2002 issue of the *Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics*.

2.2 Besides results of the population censuses, figures on the labour force and employed population derived from the General Household Survey (GHS), which are compiled based on the data for the four quarters of the year concerned, are also presented in this article.

2.3 「綜合住戶統計調查」涵蓋全港陸上非住院人口，因而並不包括：

- (i) 公共機構／社團院舍的住院人士；及
- (ii) 水上居民。

這項統計調查的涵蓋範圍約佔居港人口的99%。

2.4 外籍家庭傭工是居港人口的一部分，而大部分均為女性。為了令分析兩性的特徵時能作出更有意義的比較，本文列出的所有結果均是已撇除外籍家庭傭工後的統計數字。

3. 主要趨勢與現象

女性的教育程度顯著改善

3.1 在過去十年，6 至 18¹ 歲女性與男性的就學比率均持續上升。在 2001 年和 2011 年，女性的就學比率一般均較男性相應的數字為高。（表一）

3.2 在 15 歲及以上人口中，女性曾受小學及以下教育程度的比例整體較男性為高。這主要是由於年長女性於年輕時接受教育的機會不多，以致她們的教育水平相對較低。（圖一）

2.3 The GHS covers the land-based non-institutional population of Hong Kong and thus does not cover :

- (i) inmates of institutions; and
- (ii) persons living on board vessels.

The survey covers 99% of the Hong Kong Resident Population.

2.4 Foreign domestic helpers who are mostly females are part of Hong Kong Resident Population. For the purpose of this article, they are however excluded in the analysis in order to provide a more meaningful comparison between the two genders.

3. Key Trends and Phenomenon

Significant improvement in educational attainment for women

3.1 The school attendance rates for both women and men aged 6 to 18¹ continued to rise during the last ten years. In both 2001 and 2011, the school attendance rates for women were in general higher than those for men. (Table 1)

3.2 Overall speaking, women had a higher proportion of population with primary and below education than men in the population aged 15 and over. This was mainly due to the relatively lower education level of older women who generally had very few opportunities to receive education when they were young. (Chart 1)

1 由於大部分的 6 至 18 歲人口均就讀小學或中學，因此相應的就學比率處於相當高的水平。

1 Since the majority of population aged 6 to 18 were attending primary or secondary schools, the corresponding school attendance rates remained at a considerably high level.

表一 按年齡組別劃分的 3 至 18 歲人口就學比率

Table 1 School Attendance Rates of Population Aged 3 to 18 by Age Group

年齡組別 Age group	就學比率 ⁽¹⁾ (百分比) School attendance rate ⁽¹⁾ (%)			
	2001		2011 ⁽²⁾	
	男 Male	女 Female	男 Male	女 Female
3 - 5	94.6	94.7	91.0	91.6
6 - 11	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0
12 - 16	96.9	98.1	98.2	99.0
17 - 18	68.0	74.6	84.5	87.7

註釋： (1) 就學比率是指就讀全日制院校的人數佔該年齡組別總人數的百分比。

(2) 在 2011 年人口普查中，有關教育特徵的數據是根據當年上半年的情況作訪問。故此，剛滿 3 歲的兒童可能因學期初（通常是早一年的九月份）還未達入學年齡的最低要求而在當年上半年仍未入讀學前教育。至於在 2001 年人口普查中，有關教育特徵的數據是根據 2001 年 3 月中的普查參考時刻作訪問，因此在學期初達入學年齡的最低要求的已滿 3 歲的兒童的比例較大。

Notes: (1) School attendance rate refers to the percentage of population attending full-time educational institutions in the respective age groups.

(2) For the 2011 Population Census, data related to educational characteristics were enquired with reference to the first half of the year. Hence, children just reaching age 3 might not be attending pre-primary education in the first half of the year as they had not yet reached the minimum age for entrance at the beginning of the school term (usually in September of the previous year). As for the 2001 Population Census, data related to educational characteristics were enquired with reference to the census reference moment at mid-March of 2001 and a greater proportion of children aged 3 had reached the minimum age for entrance at the beginning of the school term.

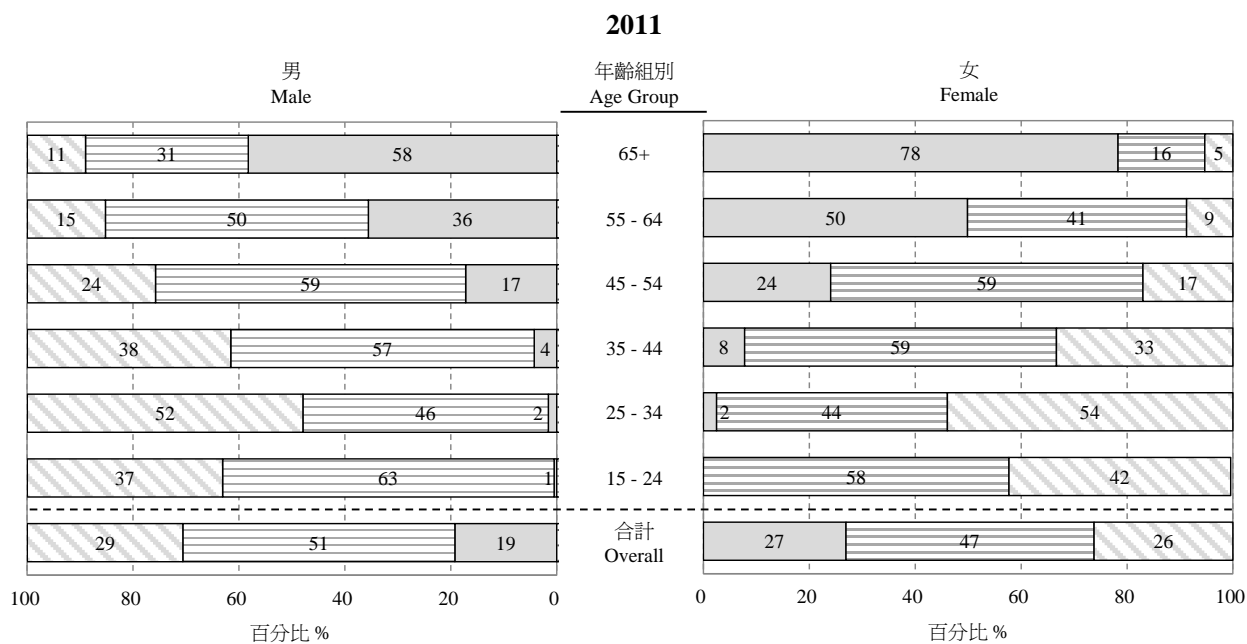
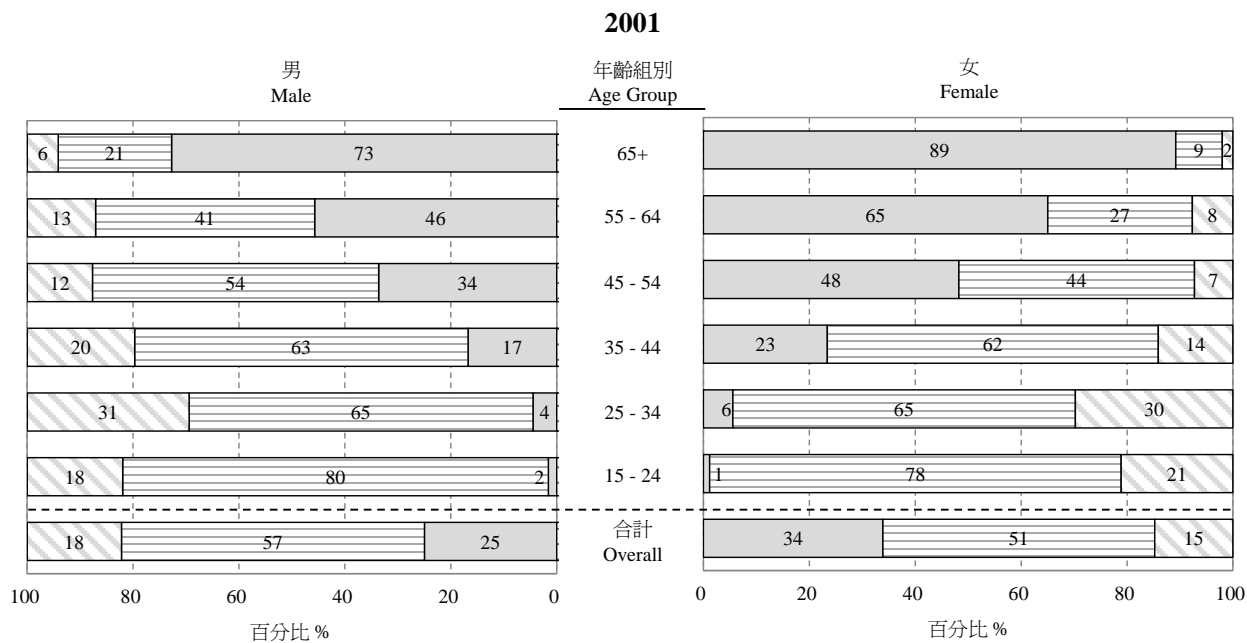
資料來源：政府統計處人口統計組（電話：2716 8345；電郵：population@censtatd.gov.hk）及二零一一年人口普查辦事處（電話：2716 8025；電郵：census@censtatd.gov.hk）

Sources: Demographic Statistics Section (Tel.: 2716 8345; E-mail: population@censtatd.gov.hk) and 2011 Population Census Office (Tel.: 2716 8025; E-mail: census@censtatd.gov.hk), Census and Statistics Department

3.3 女性的教育程度於近年有顯著的改善。在 2011 年，25 至 34 歲及 35 至 44 歲的女性分別有超過一半（54%）及約三成（33%）的人士曾受專上教育。在 2001 年至 2011 年期間，這兩個年齡組別的比例分別上升了 24 及 19 個百分點。25 至 34 歲女性曾受專上教育的比例（54%）在 2011 年甚至已超越男性同齡的數字（52%）。（圖一）

3.3 A notable improvement in educational attainment for women was observed in recent years. In 2011, more than half of women aged 25 to 34 (54%) had attended post-secondary education whereas about one-third of women aged 35 to 44 (33%) had done so. The respective shares in these two age groups increased by 24 and 19 percentage points during the period from 2001 to 2011. The proportion of women aged 25 to 34 with post-secondary education in 2011 (54%) even exceeded the corresponding figure for men (52%). (Chart 1)

圖一 按教育程度（最高就讀程度）、性別及年齡組別劃分的 15 歲及以上人口
Chart 1 Population Aged 15 and Over by Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended), Sex and Age Group



小學及以下
 Primary and below
 中學/預科
 Secondary / Sixth Form
 專上教育
 Post-secondary

資料來源：政府統計處人口統計組（電話：2716 8345；電郵：population@censtatd.gov.hk）及二零一一年人口普查辦事處（電話：2716 8025；電郵：census@censtatd.gov.hk）

Sources : Demographic Statistics Section (Tel. : 2716 8345; E-mail : population@censtatd.gov.hk) and 2011 Population Census Office (Tel. : 2716 8025; E-mail : census@censtatd.gov.hk), Census and Statistics Department

兩性的勞動人口參與率差距有所收窄

3.4 在過去十年，女性勞動人口參與率持續上升，由 2001 年的 47% 上升至 2011 年的 49%。相反地，男性勞動人口參與率則由 2001 年的 73% 下跌至 2011 年的 68%。（表二）

Narrowing in differences in labour force participation rates between women and men

3.4 During the last ten years, the female labour force participation rate increased continuously from 47% in 2001 to 49% in 2011. On the contrary, the male labour force participation rate decreased from 73% in 2001 to 68% in 2011. (Table 2)

表二 按性別及年齡組別劃分的勞動人口參與率
Table 2 Labour Force Participation Rates of Population by Sex and Age Group

年齡組別 Age group	勞動人口參與率 ⁽¹⁾ (百分比) Labour force participation rate ⁽¹⁾ (%)			
	2001		2011	
	男 Male	女 Female	男 Male	女 Female
15 - 24	44.3	41.6	35.7	34.7
25 - 34	97.0	78.1	95.1	79.5
35 - 44	97.1	60.5	96.2	68.9
45 - 54	93.1	51.1	92.4	62.4
55 - 64	61.8	21.0	65.6	32.6
65+	10.5	1.9	10.5	2.3
合計 Overall	73.0	47.4	68.4	49.1

註釋： (1) 勞動人口參與率是指勞動人口佔該年齡組別陸上非住院人口的百分比。

Note: (1) It refers to the proportion of labour force in the respective age groups of the land-based non-institutional population.

資料來源：政府統計處綜合住戶統計調查組（電話：2887 5508；電郵：ghs@censtatd.gov.hk）

Source: General Household Survey Section, Census and Statistics Department (Tel.: 2887 5508; E-mail: ghs@censtatd.gov.hk)

3.5 女性不同年齡組別的勞動人口參與率與男性的相應數字的差距於這十年間有所收窄，特別是年齡介乎 35 至 64 歲的人士。女性遲婚及獨身的風氣，導致女性的勞動人口參與率持續上升。此外，教育程度的改善，亦是加強女性投身勞動市場意欲的另一個重要因素。（表二）

3.5 The differences in age-specific labour force participation rates between women and men have narrowed particularly for those aged 35 to 64 over the ten-year period. The increased prevalence of marriage postponement and spinsterhood had contributed to the continuous rises in the labour force participation rates for women. Moreover, the improved educational attainment for women was also another important factor to reinforce their tendency of participation in the labour market. (Table 2)

女性與男性的職業分布不同

3.6 男性任職經理及行政級人員、專業人員及輔助專業人員的比例較女性為高。男性與女性在 2011 年的數字分別為 43% 及 36%，均比十年前上升 6 個百分點。此外，兩性從事這些職業所佔比例的差距在較年輕的人口中相對較小。於 2011 年，約 47% 年齡介乎 25 至 34 歲的女性就業人口是經理及行政級人員、專業人員及輔助專業人員，這比例與同一年齡組別的男性的 49% 大致相若。（圖二）

3.7 女性較男性更多任職文書支援人員或服務工作及銷售人員。在 2011 年，47% 的就業女性是屬於這兩個職業組別。上述兩個職業組別在 15 至 24 歲的女性就業人口中所佔的比例更高達 74%。（圖二）

3.8 男性較女性更多任職工藝及有關人員、機台及機器操作員及裝配員或者其他職業。在 2011 年，約 30% 在就業人口中的中年男性（即 45 至 64 歲的人士）是屬於這些職業組別。不過，在較年輕的男性就業人口中，這些職業組別所佔的比率則較低。（圖二）

3.9 在 2011 年，35 歲以下的女性任職非技術工人的比例比男性為少。然而，在 45 歲及以上的就業人口中，女性任職非技術工人的比例則較男性高出超過 10 個百分點。這可能部分與年長女性的教育程度普遍較低有關。（圖二）

Different occupational distributions for women and men

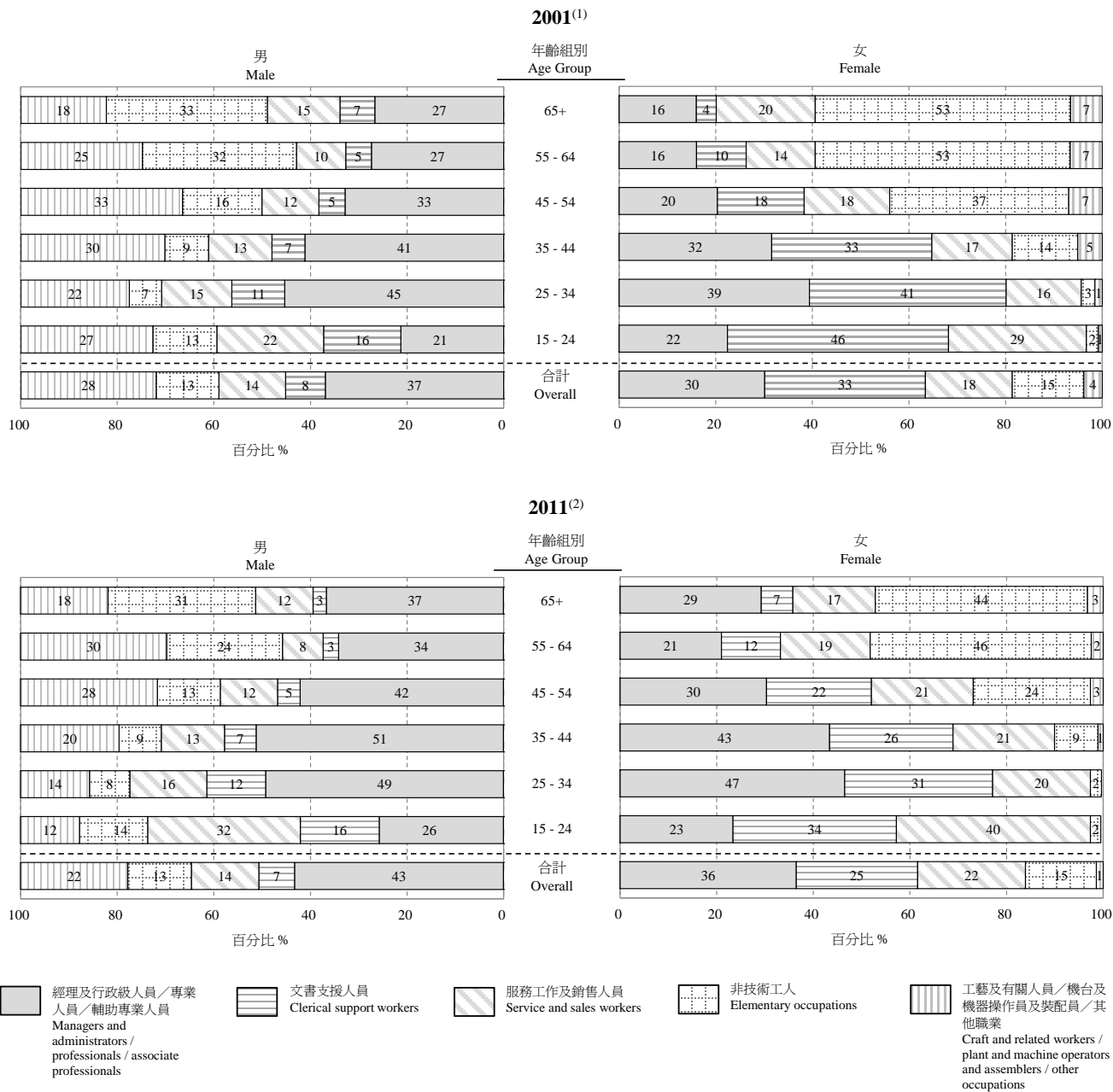
3.6 The proportion of men working as managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals was higher than women. The figures for men and women were 43% and 36% respectively in 2011, with 6 percentage points of increase for both genders over the last ten years. In addition, the difference in share of these occupations between women and men was relatively smaller among the younger population. In 2011, 47% of women aged 25 to 34 in the employed population were managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals and this compared favourably to that of 49% for men of the same age group. (Chart 2)

3.7 More women worked as clerical support workers or service and sales workers than men. In 2011, 47% of women in the employed population were in these two occupation groups. In particular, the proportion of women aged 15 to 24 engaged in these two occupations groups reached 74%. (Chart 2)

3.8 More men worked as craft and related workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers or other occupations than women. In 2011, about 30% of the middle-aged men (i.e. those aged 45 to 64) in the employed population were in these occupation groups. The respective shares of these occupation groups for men among the younger employed population were however smaller. (Chart 2)

3.9 In 2011, the proportions of women aged under 35 engaged in elementary occupations were less than those of men. Yet, among the employed population aged 45 and over, the proportions of women engaged in elementary occupations were higher than those for men by more than 10 percentage points. This might be partly due to that the older women were in general less educated. (Chart 2)

圖二 按職業、性別及年齡組別劃分的就業人口
Chart 2 Employed Persons by Occupation, Sex and Age Group



註釋： (1) 2001 年的統計數字是根據舊職業分類編製。舊職業分類是以「國際標準職業分類：一九八八」為藍本而編定。
(2) 2011 年的統計數字是根據新職業分類編製。新職業分類是以「國際標準職業分類 2008 年版」為藍本而編定。由於「國際標準職業分類 2008 年版」與「國際標準職業分類：一九八八」在上列的最高層次上只有相對輕微的改動，因此本統計圖內的 2001 年和 2011 年的統計數字大致可作比較。

Notes: (1) Figures for 2001 are compiled based on the old occupation classification which is modeled on the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88).
(2) Figures for 2011 are compiled based on the new occupation classification which is modeled on the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08). As the changes between ISCO-08 and ISCO-88 at the top level as shown above are relatively minor, figures for 2001 and 2011 presented in this chart are broadly comparable.

資料來源：政府統計處綜合住戶統計調查組（電話：2887 5508；電郵：ghs@censtatd.gov.hk）

Source: General Household Survey Section, Census and Statistics Department (Tel.: 2887 5508; E-mail: ghs@censtatd.gov.hk)

女性與男性的每月就業收入中位數的升幅大致相同

3.10 女性與男性每月就業收入中位數於 2001 年至 2011 年期間均增加了 1,000 元，兩者的差距於期內維持在 2,000 元。（圖三）

3.11 按年齡組別分析，男性與女性的每月就業收入中位數於 2001 年至 2011 年期間的升幅在 45 至 54 歲的年齡組別中較為顯著。女性在 35 至 44 歲的年齡組別中亦有明顯的升幅，從而收窄了與男性的差距。另一方面，男性與女性在 15 至 24 歲及 25 至 34 歲的年齡組別的中位數則大致維持不變。（圖三）

男性傾向較遲才與父母分開居住

3.12 女性與男性的居住情況分布較十年前未見有太大的變化，仍以與配偶及／或子女同住為主。（圖四）

3.13 女性及男性的居住情況隨着年齡改變，反映不同生命的階段。25 歲以下的女性大部分只與其父母同住，而 25 歲及以上女性的居住情況則以與配偶及／或子女同住為主。男性的居住情況大致相若。（圖四）

3.14 女性的獨居比例有所上升，2011 年的數字與男性相同（6%）。這部分與女性平均預期壽命較長以及長者獨居比例較高有關。（圖四）

3.15 就居住情況而言，男性傾向較遲才離開其父母。在 2011 年，25 至 34 歲及 35 至 44 歲男性只與其父母同住的比例分別為 59% 及 20%，兩者均較女性的 46% 及 13% 為高。（圖四）

Similar increment in median monthly employment earnings between women and men

3.10 The median monthly employment earnings of all employment for both women and men rose by \$1,000 from 2001 to 2011. The difference remained unchanged at \$2,000 during the period. (Chart 3)

3.11 Analysed by age group, increases in median monthly employment earnings during 2001 to 2011 were more apparent in the age group 45 to 54 for both women and men. A notable increase was also observed in the age group 35 to 44 for women, thus narrowing the difference with men. On the other hand, the median figures remained broadly unchanged in the age groups 15 to 24 and 25 to 34 for both women and men. (Chart 3)

Men tended to live out of their parents later

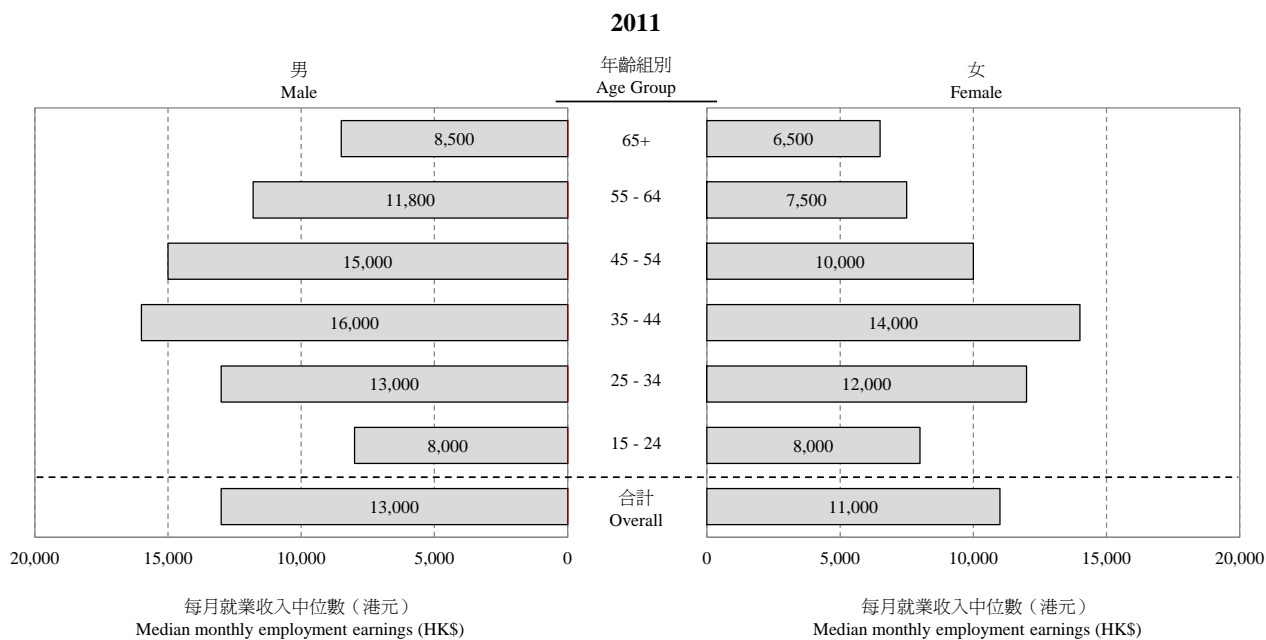
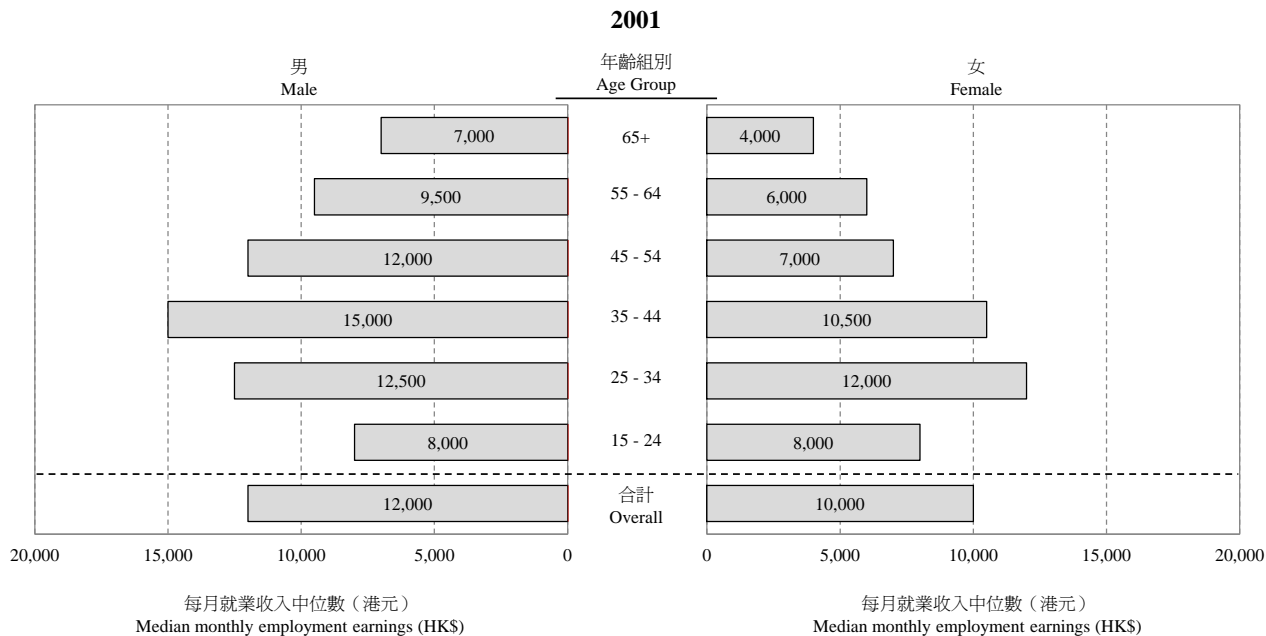
3.12 There were little changes in the distribution of living arrangement for both women and men over the last ten years. Living with spouse and/or child(ren) was still the major type of living arrangement. (Chart 4)

3.13 The living arrangements for women and men vary with age, reflecting different life cycle stages. While a majority of the women under age 25 lived with their parents only, women aged 25 and over mostly lived with spouse and/or child(ren). The living arrangement for men was broadly the same. (Chart 4)

3.14 The proportion of women living alone rose and was at the same level as that of men in 2011 (6%). This was partly due to a higher life expectancy for women and a higher proportion of older persons living alone. (Chart 4)

3.15 Men tended to leave their parents later than women in respect of living arrangement. In 2011, the proportions of men aged 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 living with their parents only were 59% and 20% respectively. Both were higher than the corresponding figures of 46% and 13% for women respectively. (Chart 4)

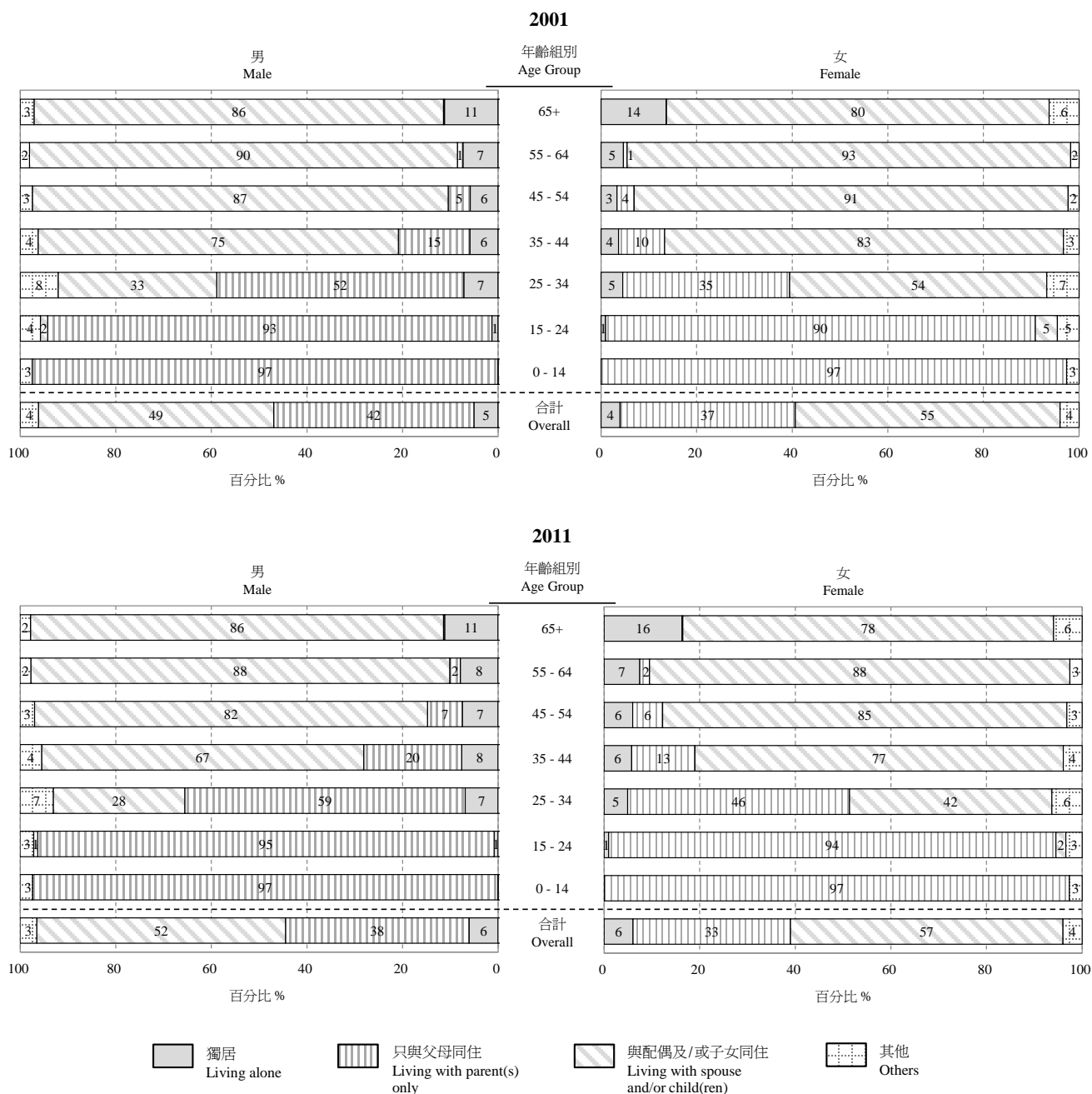
圖三 按性別及年齡組別劃分的就業人士每月就業收入中位數
Chart 3 Median Monthly Employment Earnings of Employed Persons by Sex and Age Group



資料來源：政府統計處綜合住戶統計調查組（電話：2887 5508；電郵：ghs@censtatd.gov.hk）

Source: General Household Survey Section, Census and Statistics Department (Tel.: 2887 5508; E-mail: ghs@censtatd.gov.hk)

圖四 按居住情況、性別及年齡組別劃分的人口
Chart 4 Population by Living Arrangement, Sex and Age Group



資料來源：政府統計處人口統計組（電話：2716 8345；電郵：population@censtatd.gov.hk）及二零一一年人口普查辦事處（電話：2716 8025；電郵：census@censtatd.gov.hk）

Sources: Demographic Statistics Section (Tel.: 2716 8345; E-mail: population@censtatd.gov.hk) and 2011 Population Census Office (Tel.: 2716 8025; E-mail: census@censtatd.gov.hk), Census and Statistics Department

4. 更多資料

4.1 有興趣了解更多有關女性及男性人口的資料，可參閱《香港的女性及男性 — 主要統計數字（二零一二年版）》。有興趣知道更多 2011 年人口普查的其他結果，則可瀏覽 2011 年 人 口 普 查 網 站（www.census2011.gov.hk）內以主要統計表等形式公布的統計資料。

4. Further Information

4.1 Readers who are interested in further details of the female and male population may refer to the report *Women and Men in Hong Kong — Key Statistics (2012 Edition)*. Those who would like to know more results of the 2011 Population Census may refer to the statistical information available in a variety of forms like Main Tables on the website of the 2011 Population Census (www.census2011.gov.hk).