



香港人口概況

Snapshot of the Hong Kong Population



香港人口的教育特徵

Educational Characteristics of Hong Kong Population

重點

Highlights

- 香港人口的教育程度持續提高，在 2016 年近三分之一人口曾就讀專上教育課程
- 年青人的就學比率大幅上升
- 2016 年年輕女性就讀專上教育較男性多
- 「商科課程」在 2016 年繼續成為最多曾接受專上教育人士修讀的科目
- 在 2016 年近 4 成的學前教育學生及小學生步行上學
- Educational attainment of Hong Kong population continued to improve, with almost one-third of the population having attended post-secondary education in 2016
- School attendance rate of youths increased significantly
- More young females than males were attending post-secondary education in 2016
- “Business and commercial studies” remained as the most popular field among population attended post-secondary education in 2016
- Close to 40% of pre-primary and primary students walked to school in 2016

香港人口的教育程度持續提高

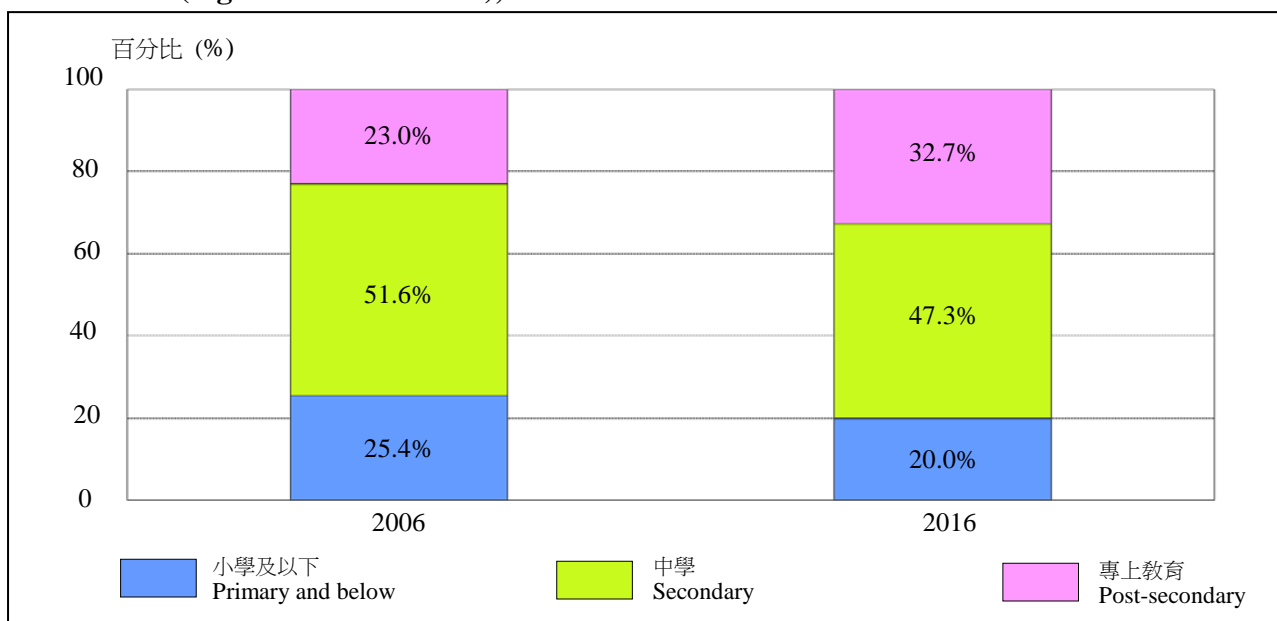
Educational attainment of Hong Kong population continued to improve

1. 在過去 10 年，曾就讀中學及以上程度課程的 15 歲及以上人口比例，由 2006 年的 74.6% 上升至 2016 年的 80.0%。曾就讀專上教育課程的人口比例有明顯的增長，由 2006 年的 23.0% 上升至 2016 年的 32.7%。（圖 1）

1. Over the past 10 years, the proportion of population aged 15 and over having attended secondary and higher education increased from 74.6% in 2006 to 80.0% in 2016. The proportion having attended post-secondary education showed a marked growth from 23.0% in 2006 to 32.7% in 2016. (Chart 1)



圖 1 2006 年及 2016 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上的人口比例
Chart 1 Proportion of population aged 15 and over by educational attainment (highest level attended), 2006 and 2016



年青人的就學比率大幅上升

2. 在 2016 年，3 至 5 歲兒童的就學比率是 92.5%，而 6 至 17 歲的兒童幾乎全部就學。另一方面，在過去 10 年，18 至 24 歲的年青人的就學比率，由 42.7% 大幅上升至 51.8%。這顯示專上學院提供更多教育機會，讓年青人可繼續留校進修。（表 1）

School attendance rate of youths increased significantly

2. The school attendance rate of children aged 3-5 was 92.5% in 2016, whilst school attendance of children aged 6-17 was almost universal. On the other hand, over the past 10 years, the school attendance rate of youths aged 18-24 increased significantly from 42.7% to 51.8%. This suggests that more young people continued their higher education as a result of the greater educational opportunities available in post-secondary institutions. (Table 1)

表 1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的 3 歲及以上人口就學比率⁽¹⁾
Table 1 School attendance rate⁽¹⁾ of population aged 3 and over by age group and sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016

年齡組別 Age group	就學比率（百分比） School attendance rate (%)								
	男性 Male	2006 女性 Female	合計 Both sexes	男性 Male	2011 女性 Female	合計 Both sexes	男性 Male	2016 女性 Female	合計 Both sexes
3 – 5 ⁽²⁾	89.9	88.3	89.1	91.0	91.6	91.3	92.7	92.3	92.5
6 – 11	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
12 – 17	96.4	97.4	96.9	96.6	97.7	97.1	97.6	98.0	97.8
18 – 24 ⁽³⁾	43.5 (43.5)	41.9 (45.9)	42.7 (44.7)	48.9 (49.0)	49.3 (51.7)	49.1 (50.3)	50.8 (50.8)	52.7 (54.4)	51.8 (52.6)
25+	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6

註釋：(1) 在各年齡組別中，就讀全日制院校的人數佔該年齡組別總人數的百分比。

(2) 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 9 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。

(3) 括號內數字是把有關年齡及性別組別人口中的外籍家庭傭工扣除後，編製的就學比率。

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

(2) 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).

(3) Figures in brackets are school attendance rates compiled with foreign domestic helpers excluded from the population in the respective age-sex groups.

2016 年年輕女性就讀專上教育人口較男性多

3. 整體而言，香港女性的教育程度較男性為低。這是由於年長女性在她們年輕時受教育的機會較低。在 2016 年，15 歲及以上人口中，83.3% 的男性曾就讀中學及以上程度的課程，女性則有 77.3%。

More young females than males were attending post-secondary education in 2016

3. For Hong Kong as a whole, women appeared to have lower level of educational attainment than men. This was because the figures included older generation women who generally had a smaller chance of receiving education when they were young. The proportion of males having attended secondary and higher education in 2016 was 83.3% for the population aged 15 and over, as against 77.3% for females.

4. 儘管整體上兩性的教育程度有所不同，但在 2016 年，年輕女性與男性同樣擁有良好的教育程度。在 15 至 24 歲及 25 至 34 歲的女性中，分別有 99.6% 及 97.6% 曾就讀中學及以上程度的課程，而男性的相應比例則為 99.7% 及 99.2%。如只看就讀專上教育的比例，15 至 24 歲的女性的數字（53.4%）事實上已較同一年齡組別的男性（47.7%）為高。（表 2）

4. Notwithstanding the overall sex differential in educational attainment, younger females were as well-educated as their male counterparts in 2016. Of females aged 15-24 and 25-34, 99.6% and 97.6% respectively had attended secondary and higher education; the corresponding proportions for males were 99.7% and 99.2%. When looking at the proportion of attending post-secondary education, the figure for females aged 15-24 (53.4%) was indeed higher than that for males in the same age group (47.7%). (Table 2)

表 2 2016 年按性別、年齡組別及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 15 歲及以上人口
Table 2 Population aged 15 and over by sex, age group and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2016

性別及年齡組別 Sex and age group	教育程度 Educational attainment							
	小學及以下 Primary and below		中學 Secondary		專上教育 Post-secondary		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male								
15 – 24	1 034	0.3	206 632	52.1	189 104	47.7	396 770	100.0
25 – 34	3 456	0.8	176 310	38.3	280 976	61.0	460 742	100.0
35 – 44	11 621	2.5	232 974	50.4	217 975	47.1	462 570	100.0
45 – 54	49 640	9.3	312 987	58.7	170 393	32.0	533 020	100.0
55+	426 483	39.0	491 511	44.9	175 977	16.1	1 093 971	100.0
小計 Sub-total	492 234	16.7	1 420 414	48.2	1 034 425	35.1	2 947 073	100.0
女性 Female								
15 – 24	1 517	0.4	179 995	46.2	207 699	53.4	389 211	100.0
25 – 34	15 320	2.4	266 755	42.6	344 651	55.0	626 726	100.0
35 – 44	41 545	6.1	375 245	55.3	261 738	38.6	678 528	100.0
45 – 54	100 157	14.8	407 902	60.2	169 023	25.0	677 082	100.0
55+	649 147	54.7	425 792	35.9	112 571	9.5	1 187 510	100.0
小計 Sub-total	807 686	22.7	1 655 689	46.5	1 095 682	30.8	3 559 057	100.0
合計 Both sexes								
15 – 24	2 551	0.3	386 627	49.2	396 803	50.5	785 981	100.0
25 – 34	18 776	1.7	443 065	40.7	625 627	57.5	1 087 468	100.0
35 – 44	53 166	4.7	608 219	53.3	479 713	42.0	1 141 098	100.0
45 – 54	149 797	12.4	720 889	59.6	339 416	28.0	1 210 102	100.0
55+	1 075 630	47.1	917 303	40.2	288 548	12.6	2 281 481	100.0
總計 Total	1 299 920	20.0	3 076 103	47.3	2 130 107	32.7	6 506 130	100.0

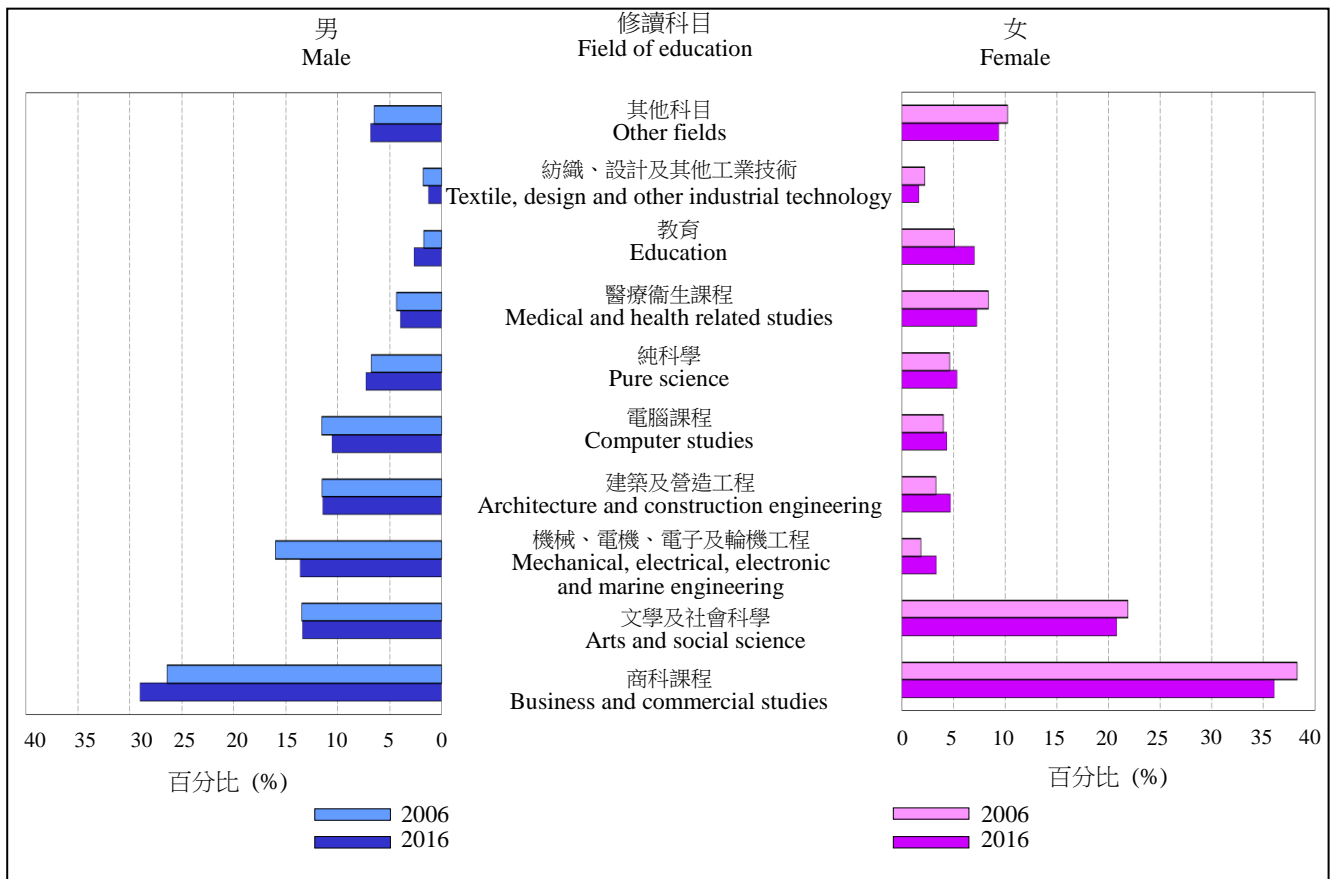
「商科課程」繼續成為最多曾接受專上教育人士修讀的科目

“Business and commercial studies” remained as the most popular field among population attended post-secondary education

5. 在曾接受專上教育的人士中，修讀「商科課程」的比例由 2006 年的 32.3% 輕微增至 2016 年的 32.7%。「文學及社會科學」和「機械、電機、電子及輪機工程」則為其次兩個較普遍的修讀科目。（圖 2）

5. The proportion of the population with post-secondary education in the field of “Business and commercial studies” increased slightly from 32.3% in 2006 to 32.7% in 2016. “Arts and social science” and “Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering” were the next two more popular fields of education. (Chart 2)

圖 2 2006 年及 2016 年按性別及修讀科目劃分的曾受專上教育的人口比例
Chart 2 Proportion of population with post-secondary education by sex and field of education, 2006 and 2016



近 4 成的學前教育學生及小學步行上學

6. 不同教育程度的學生採用不同的交通方式上學。在 2016 年，有 38.1% 的學前教育學生及 38.7% 的小學生主要是步行上學的，這可能是由於居所與學校十分接近之故。在中學生方面，主要步行上學和乘搭香港鐵路（本地線）上學的比例分別為 25.5% 及 24.2%。（表 3）

Close to 40% of pre-primary and primary students walked to school

6. The mode of transport used by students varied among students with different levels of education. In 2016, 38.1% of the pre-primary students and 38.7% of the primary students mainly walked to school probably because of the close proximity of the schools to their homes. For secondary students, the proportions of them mainly walking to school and travelling by Mass Transit Railway (Local line) to school were 25.5% and 24.2% respectively. (Table 3)

表 3 2016 年按前赴上課地點的主要交通方式及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人口⁽¹⁾
Table 3 Persons studying full-time courses in educational institutions⁽¹⁾ in Hong Kong by main mode of transport to place of study and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2016

交通方式 Mode of transport	教育程度 Educational attainment					總計 Total
	學前教育 Pre-primary	小學 Primary	初中 Lower secondary	高中 Upper secondary	專上教育 Post-secondary	
	數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number (% ⁽²⁾)					
步行 On foot only	74 703 (38.1)	125 709 (38.7)	41 513 (25.1)	48 755 (25.9)	10 516 (4.8)	301 196 (27.5)
香港鐵路（本地線 ⁽³⁾ ） Mass Transit Railway (Local line ⁽³⁾)	16 802 (8.6)	27 281 (8.4)	36 990 (22.4)	48 529 (25.7)	144 372 (65.7)	273 974 (25.0)
巴士 ⁽⁴⁾ Bus ⁽⁴⁾	22 249 (11.4)	36 615 (11.3)	40 316 (24.4)	44 295 (23.5)	45 060 (20.5)	188 535 (17.2)
校車 ⁽⁵⁾ School bus ⁽⁵⁾	47 648 (24.3)	84 051 (25.9)	8 843 (5.4)	6 266 (3.3)	1 242 (0.6)	148 050 (13.5)
公共小巴 ⁽⁶⁾ Public light bus ⁽⁶⁾	10 962 (5.6)	14 813 (4.6)	16 642 (10.1)	19 380 (10.3)	10 522 (4.8)	72 319 (6.6)
私家車／客貨車 Private car/ Passenger van	12 780 (6.5)	21 723 (6.7)	7 349 (4.4)	5 498 (2.9)	1 945 (0.9)	49 295 (4.5)
香港鐵路（輕鐵） Mass Transit Railway (Light Rail)	5 623 (2.9)	8 153 (2.5)	9 771 (5.9)	10 978 (5.8)	2 163 (1.0)	36 688 (3.4)
屋邨巴士 Residential coach service	1 342 (0.7)	886 (0.3)	1 733 (1.0)	1 862 (1.0)	1 221 (0.6)	7 044 (0.6)
的士 Taxi	1 427 (0.7)	1 782 (0.5)	601 (0.4)	1 140 (0.6)	721 (0.3)	5 671 (0.5)
小輪／船艇 Ferry/ Vessel	243 (0.1)	669 (0.2)	463 (0.3)	677 (0.4)	1 464 (0.7)	3 516 (0.3)
其他 Others	2 140 (1.1)	2 942 (0.9)	1 011 (0.6)	1 181 (0.6)	621 (0.3)	7 895 (0.7)
總計 Total	195 919 (100.0)	324 624 (100.0)	165 232 (100.0)	188 561 (100.0)	219 847 (100.0)	1 094 183 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 數字指在學前教育、小學、中學及專上教育院校就讀全日制課程的人士。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在有關教育程度的總計中所佔的百分比。

(3) 香港鐵路（本地線）包括觀塘線、荃灣線、港島線、東涌線、將軍澳線、東鐵線、馬鐵線、西鐵線、迪士尼線及機場快線。

(4) 巴士包括九龍巴士、新世界第一巴士、城巴、新大嶼山巴士、龍運巴士、香港鐵路接駁巴士及來往商業區至港鐵站的接駁巴士。

(5) 校車包括學校私家小巴。

(6) 公共小巴包括綠色專線小巴及紅色小巴。

Notes: (1) Figures refer to persons attending full-time courses in pre-primary, primary, secondary and post-secondary educational institutions.

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

(3) Mass Transit Railway (Local line) includes Kwun Tong Line, Tsuen Wan Line, Island Line, Tung Chung Line, Tseung Kwan O Line, East Rail Line, Ma On Shan Rail Line, West Rail Line, Disneyland Resort Line and Airport Express Line.

(4) Buses include Kowloon Motor Bus, New World First Bus, Citybus, New Lantao Bus, Long Win Bus, Mass Transit Railway Feeder Buses and shuttle buses running between commercial/ office developments and railway stations.

(5) School buses include school private light buses.

(6) Public light buses include green and red minibuses.

其他參考資料

1. [《2016年中期人口統計-主要結果》](#)
2. [《2016年中期人口統計-簡要報告》](#)

Other references

1. [2016 Population By-census - Main Results](#)
2. [2016 Population By-census - Summary Results](#)