



香港人口概況 Snapshot of the Hong Kong Population



香港人口¹的語言使用情況

Use of Language by Hong Kong Population¹

重點

Highlights

- 過半 5 歲及以上香港人口能說英語或普通話
- 除廣州話及普通話外，香港人口最常用的三種中國方言是客家話、福建話及潮州話
- 香港人口的認字能力頗高，96%的 5 歲及以上人口能閱讀至少一種語文
- 香港工作人口中，超過 8 成的較高技術人員能同時閱讀及書寫中文及英文
- 超過 9 成於香港院校就讀全日制課程的 6 至 24 歲人士能同時閱讀及書寫中文及英文

- Over half of the Hong Kong population aged 5 and over was able to speak English or Putonghua
- Other than Cantonese and Putonghua, the three most common Chinese dialects spoken by the Hong Kong population were Hakka, Fukien and Chiu Chau
- The literacy of the Hong Kong population was high, 96% of the population aged 5 and over was able to read at least one language
- Over 80% of the higher-skilled workers in the Hong Kong working population were able to read and write both Chinese and English
- Over 90% of persons aged 6-24 attending full-time courses in educational institutions in Hong Kong were able to read and write both Chinese and English

¹不包括失去語言能力的人士及外籍家庭傭工。

¹ Excluding mute persons and foreign domestic helpers.



過半 5 歲及以上香港人口能說英語或普通話

1. 2016 年中期人口統計結果顯示，報稱能說英語（不論是作為慣用交談語言或是其他交談語言）的 5 歲及以上人口比例，由 2006 年的 43.9% 增至 2016 年的 51.9%。能說普通話的 5 歲及以上人口比例，亦由 2006 年的 41.2% 增至 2016 年的 50.6%。（圖 1）

除廣州話及普通話外，香港人口最常用的三種中國方言是客家話、福建話及潮州話

2. 廣州話仍是香港人口最常用的語言，但能說這種語言的人口比例輕微下降，由 2006 年的 97.7% 下降至 2016 年的 96.7%。

3. 此外，16.5% 的 5 歲及以上香港人口能說廣州話及普通話以外的其他中國方言。在這些其他中國方言當中，最常用的三種是客家話、福建話及潮州話。（圖 1）

Over half of the population aged 5 and over was able to speak English or Putonghua

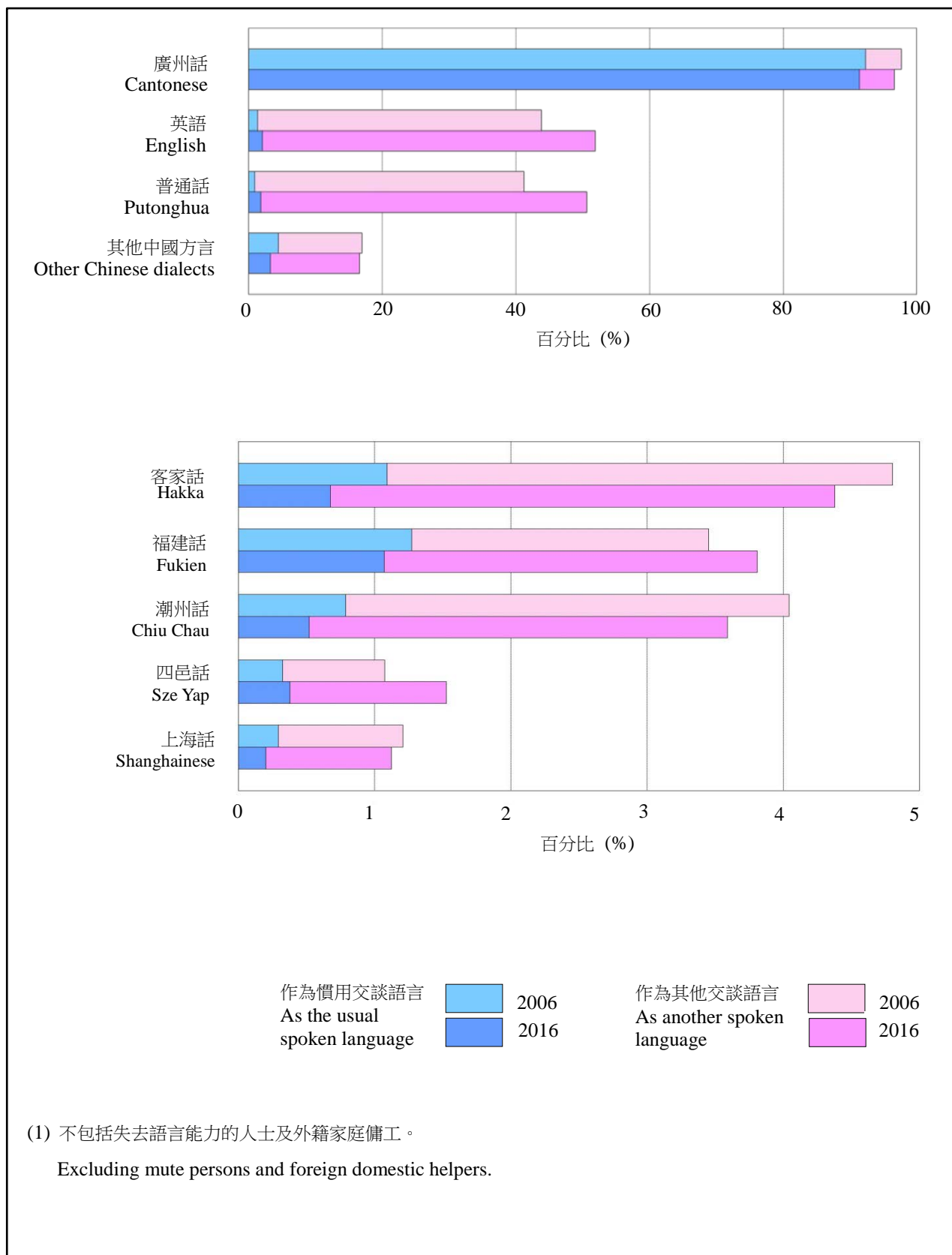
1. The results of the 2016 Population By-census showed that the proportion of the population aged 5 and over who reported that they could speak English, either as the usual spoken language or as another spoken language, increased from 43.9% in 2006 to 51.9% in 2016. The proportion of the population aged 5 and over who could speak Putonghua also increased from 41.2% in 2006 to 50.6% in 2016. (Chart 1)

Other than Cantonese and Putonghua, the three most common Chinese dialects spoken by the Hong Kong population were Hakka, Fukien and Chiu Chau

2. Cantonese was still the most commonly used language by the Hong Kong population. Yet the proportion of population aged 5 and over who could speak the language decreased slightly from 97.7% in 2006 to 96.7% in 2016.

3. Besides, 16.5% of the population aged 5 and over could speak other Chinese dialects other than Cantonese and Putonghua. Among these other Chinese dialects, the three most commonly spoken ones were Hakka, Fukien and Chiu Chau. (Chart 1)

圖 1 2006 年及 2016 年 5 歲及以上人口⁽¹⁾能說選定語言／方言的比例
Chart 1 Proportion of population aged 5 and over⁽¹⁾ being able to speak selected languages/ dialects, 2006 and 2016



香港人口的認字能力頗高，96% 的 5 歲及以上人口能閱讀至少一種語文

4. 按年齡組別分析，15 至 24 歲及 25 至 34 歲的人士擁有最高的識字率（指能閱讀至少一種語言的人口比例），均達 99.9%，而他們能閱讀至少兩種語言的比例分別為 95.8% 及 89.0%。（圖 2）

香港工作人口中，超過 8 成的較高技術人員能同時閱讀及書寫中文及英文

5. 在 2016 年，經理及行政級人員、專業人員及輔助專業人員能同時閱讀及書寫中文及英文的比例頗高，分別為 84.4%、92.7% 及 89.4%。在這些較高技術人員中，報稱擁有「兩文三語」² 能力的相應比例分別為 55.1%、58.3% 及 51.4%。

6. 另一方面，非技術工人能同時閱讀及書寫中文及英文的比例頗低（34.9%），主要是因為他們大部分沒有閱讀或書寫英文的能力。（圖 3）

The literacy of the Hong Kong population was high, 96% of the population aged 5 and over was able to read at least one language

4. Analysed by age group, those aged 15-24 and 25-34 had the highest literacy rate (i.e. proportion of population being able to read at least one language), both at 99.9%. Also, 95.8% and 89.0% of them respectively were able to read at least two languages. (Chart 2)

Over 80% of the higher-skilled workers in the Hong Kong working population were able to read and write both Chinese and English

5. The proportions of managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals who were able to read and write both Chinese and English were high at 84.4%, 92.7% and 89.4% respectively in 2016. The corresponding proportions of these higher-skilled workers who reported as being “biliterate and trilingual”² were 55.1%, 58.3% and 51.4% respectively.

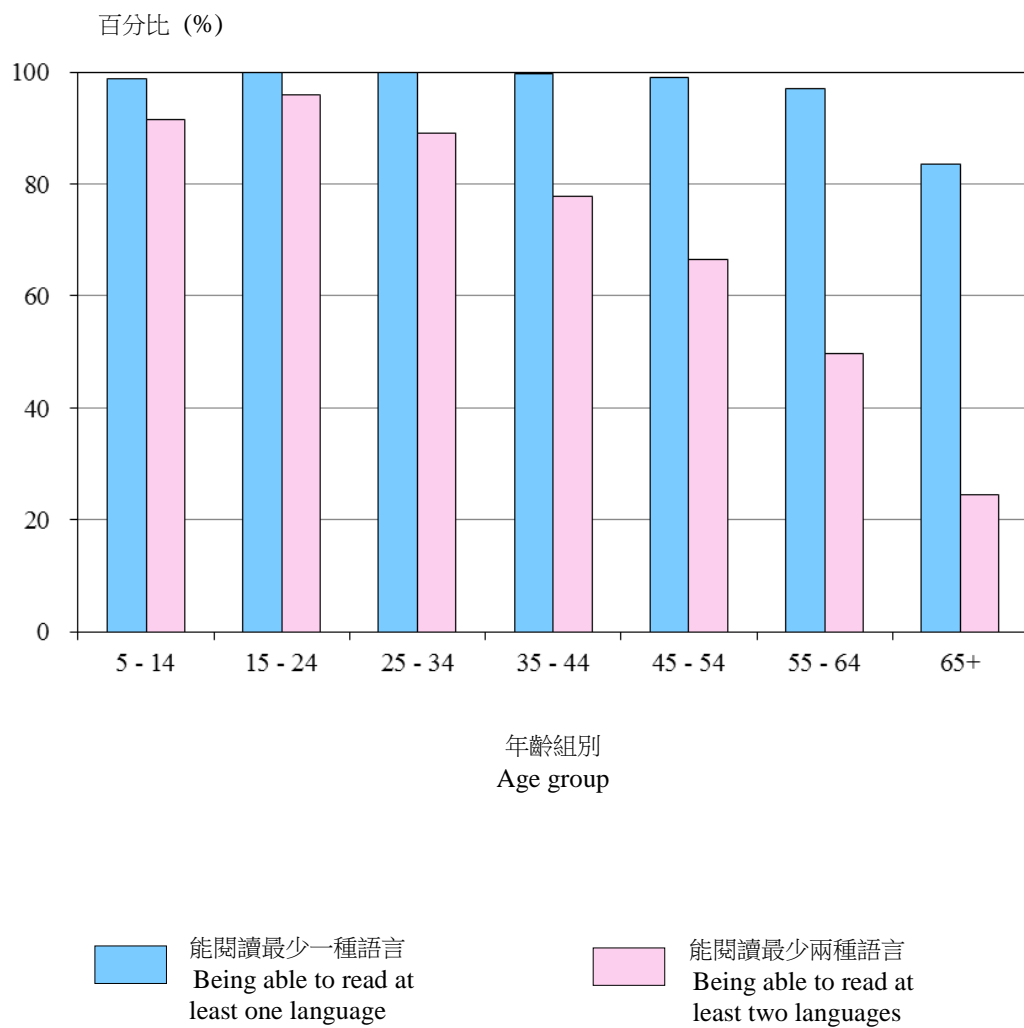
6. On the other hand, the proportion of workers in elementary occupations who were able to read and write both Chinese and English was low (34.9%). This was mainly because the majority of them did not have the ability to read or write English. (Chart 3)

²「兩文三語」是指能同時閱讀及書寫中文和英文，並能說廣州話、普通話和英語。

² This refers to the ability to read and write both Chinese and English, as well as speak Cantonese, Putonghua and English.

圖 2 2016 年按年齡組別劃分的能閱讀最少一種語言的 5 歲及以上人口比例及能閱讀最少兩種語言的 5 歲及以上人口比例⁽¹⁾

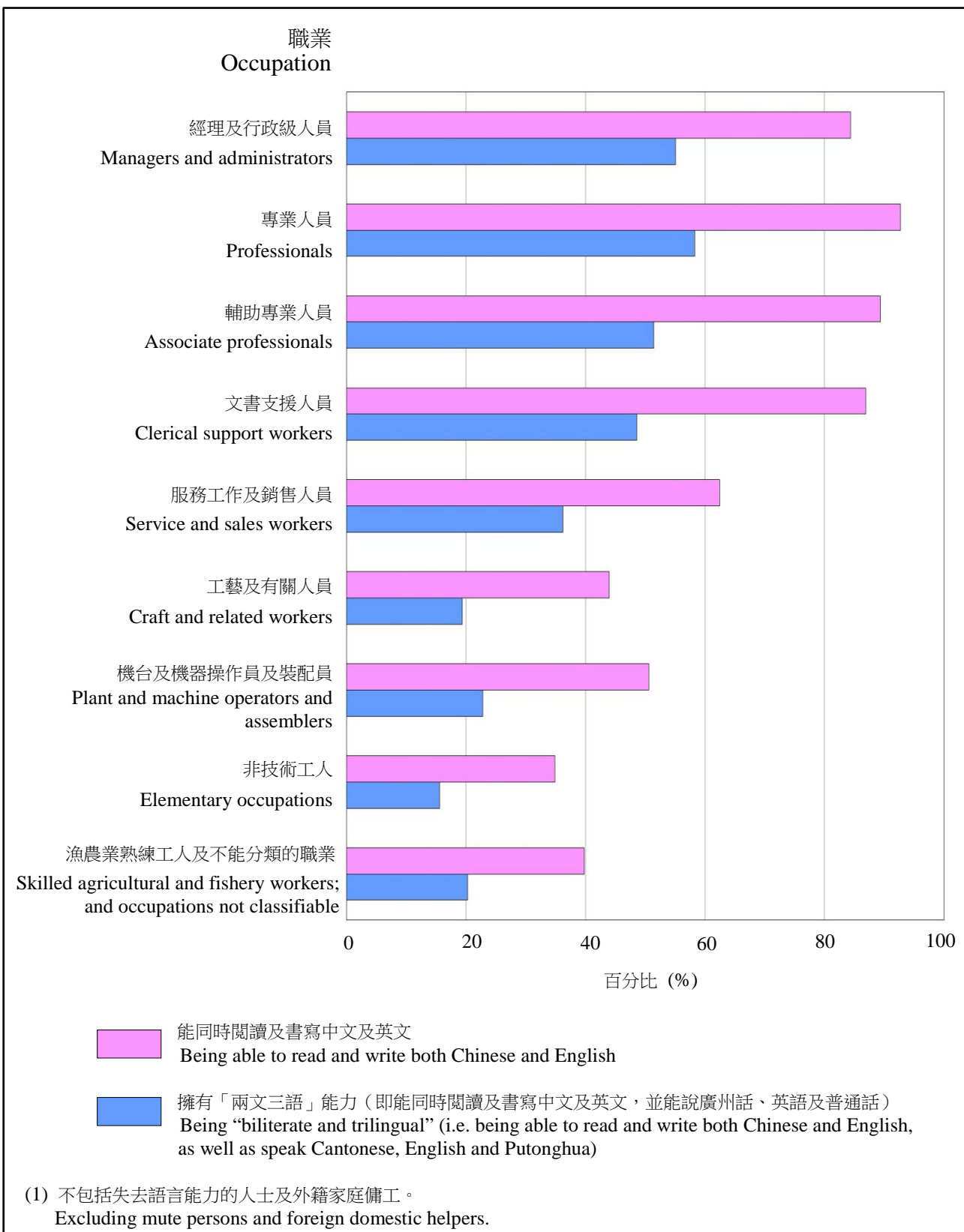
Chart 2 Proportion of population aged 5 and over⁽¹⁾ being able to read at least one language and proportion of population aged 5 and over⁽¹⁾ being able to read at least two languages by age group, 2016



(1) 不包括失去語言能力的人士及外籍家庭傭工。
Excluding mute persons and foreign domestic helpers.

圖 3 2016 年按職業劃分的能同時閱讀及書寫中文及英文的工作人口比例及擁有「兩文三語」能力的工作人口比例⁽¹⁾

Chart 3 Proportion of working population⁽¹⁾ being able to read and write both Chinese and English and proportion of working population⁽¹⁾ being “biliterate and trilingual” by occupation, 2016



超過 9 成於香港院校就讀全日制課程的 6 至 24 歲人士能同時閱讀及書寫中文及英文

7. 在 2016 年於香港院校就讀全日制課程的人口中，18 至 24 歲人士能同時閱讀及書寫中文及英文的比例最高，達 97.0%。其次是 12 至 17 歲的人士，其比例為 95.1%。

8. 在 2016 年，63.7% 在香港院校就讀全日制課程的 6 至 24 歲人口擁有「兩文三語」的能力。當中以 12 至 17 和 18 至 24 歲人士的比例較高，分別為 66.4% 及 67.7%。（圖 4）

Over 90% of persons aged 6-24 attending full-time courses in educational institutions in Hong Kong were able to read and write both Chinese and English

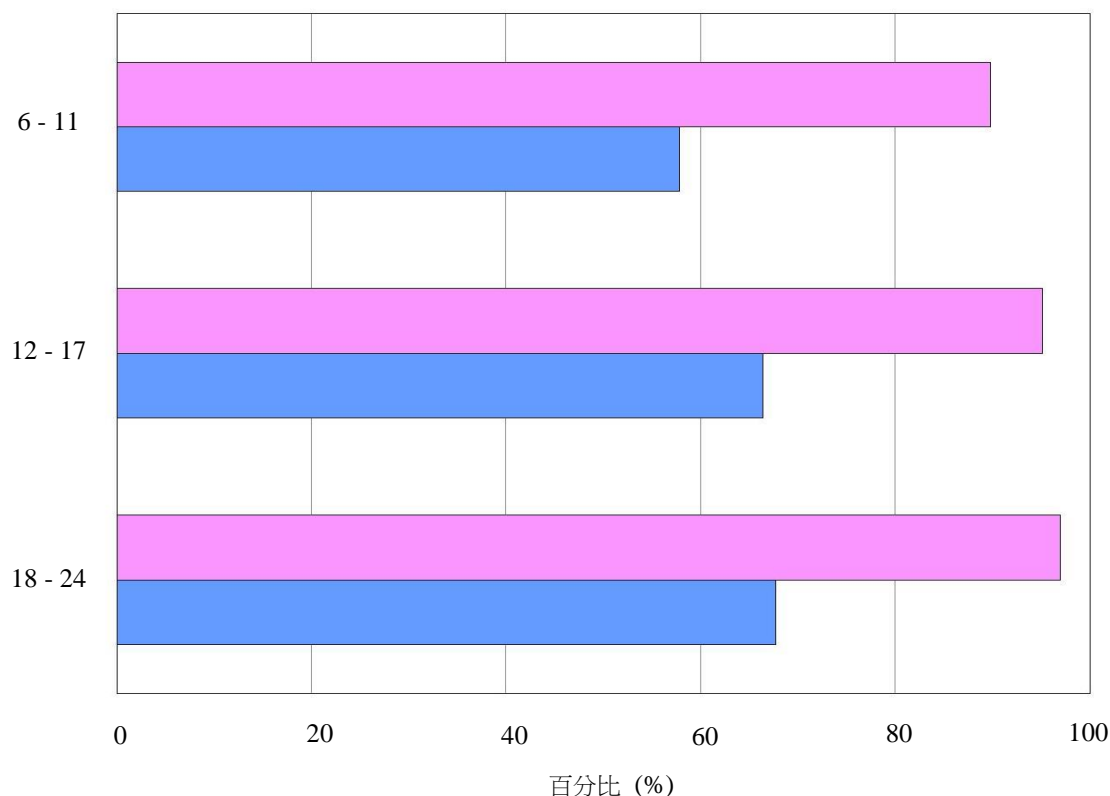
7. Among the persons attending full-time courses in educational institutions in Hong Kong, those aged 18-24 had the highest proportion of being able to read and write both Chinese and English, at 97.0% in 2016. This was followed by those aged 12-17 and the corresponding proportion was 95.1%.

8. 63.7% of the persons aged 6-24 attending full-time courses in educational institutions in Hong Kong were “biliterate and trilingual” in 2016. The corresponding proportions of those aged 12-17 and 18-24 were higher, at 66.4% and 67.7% respectively. (Chart 4)

圖 4 2016 年按年齡組別劃分的在港就讀全日制課程並能同時閱讀及書寫中文及英文及擁有「兩文三語」能力的 6 至 24 歲人口比例⁽¹⁾

Chart 4 Proportion of students aged 6-24 studying full-time courses in Hong Kong⁽¹⁾ being able to read and write both Chinese and English and being “biliterate and trilingual” by age group, 2016

年齡組別
Age group



能同時閱讀及書寫中文及英文
Being able to read and write both Chinese and English

擁有「兩文三語」能力（即能同時閱讀及書寫中文及英文，並能說廣州話、英語及普通話）
Being “biliterate and trilingual” (i.e. able to read and write both Chinese and English, as well as speak Cantonese, English and Putonghua)

(1) 不包括失去語言能力的人士。
Excluding mute persons.

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*](#)