

以一九九九年為基期
教育程度劃分的人力供應推算

**1999-based manpower supply projection
by educational attainment**

教育統籌局

Education and Manpower Bureau

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Manpower Projection to 2005

**Report of the 1999-based Manpower Supply Projection
By Educational Attainment**

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Executive Summary

Overview

Our labour supply is projected to increase from 3.11 million in 1999 to 3.38 million in 2005, representing an average annual increase of 1.4%. During this period, growth in the labour supply is projected at all educational levels.

2. Results of the 1999-based Manpower Supply Projection are as shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1 Labour supply growth by educational level, 1999 to 2005

| <i>Educational Level</i> | <i>1999 estimate</i> | | <i>2005 projection</i> | | <i>Growth from 1999 to 2005</i> | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|--------|
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| Lower secondary or below | 1 191 241 | 38.3 | 1 202 211 | 35.6 | 10 970 | +0.9 |
| Upper secondary | 1 075 041 | 34.6 | 1 120 164 | 33.2 | 45 123 | +4.2 |
| Craft | 14 073 | 0.5 | 32 068 | 1.0 | 17 994 | +127.9 |
| Post-secondary | 432 306 | 13.9 | 535 644 | 15.9 | 103 338 | +23.9 |
| First degree and above | 393 701 | 12.7 | 485 365 | 14.4 | 91 664 | +23.3 |
| All levels | 3 106 362 | 100.0 | 3 375 451 | 100.0 | 269 089 | +8.7 |

Compositional Changes

3. The improving education opportunities continue to affect the composition of our labour supply by educational attainment from 1999 to 2005. Other factors include legal immigrants from the Mainland of China, migration of Hong Kong residents to other countries and students returning from overseas.

4. The major compositional changes in our labour supply during the period are as follows:

- In 1999, 38% of our labour supply had lower secondary or below educational attainment. The percentage will drop to 36% by 2005.
- At the upper secondary level, the percentage of our labour supply will drop slightly from 35% in 1999 to 33% in 2005.
- On the other hand, the percentage of our labour supply at craft level will increase slightly from 0.5% in 1999 to 1.0% in 2005.
- The share of our labour force at post-secondary level (including matriculation, technician and sub-degree) will increase from 14% in 1999 to 16% in 2005.
- Similarly, the share of our labour force at first degree level and above will increase from 13% in 1999 to 14% in 2005.

Analysis by Educational Attainment

5. Analysis of the manpower supply projection by different educational attainment from “lower secondary or below” to “first degree and above” levels are set out below:

(a) ***Lower Secondary and Below Level***

Table 2 Labour supply at lower secondary or below level

| <i>Age & sex</i> | <i>1999 estimate</i> | | <i>2005 projection</i> | | <i>Growth from 1999 to 2005</i> | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|----------|
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>%</i> |
| <i>Age</i> | | | | | | |
| Below 30 | 146 048 | 12.3 | 225 559 | 18.8 | +79 511 | +54.4 |
| 30 - 39 | 265 530 | 22.3 | 203 426 | 16.9 | -62 104 | -23.4 |
| 40 - 49 | 440 765 | 37.0 | 386 675 | 32.2 | -54 090 | -12.3 |
| 50 - 59 | 253 989 | 21.3 | 309 190 | 25.7 | +55 200 | +21.7 |
| 60 and over | 84 908 | 7.1 | 77 361 | 6.4 | -7 547 | -8.9 |
| Total | 1 191 241 | 100.0 | 1 202 211 | 100.0 | +10 970 | +0.9 |
| <i>Sex</i> | | | | | | |
| Male | 814 993 | 68.4 | 826 054 | 68.7 | +11 061 | +1.4 |
| Female | 376 248 | 31.6 | 376 157 | 31.3 | -91 | 0.0 |
| Total | 1 191 241 | 100.0 | 1 202 211 | 100.0 | +10 970 | +0.9 |

- Our labour supply at lower secondary or below level will remain relatively stable in the next few years and will only increase marginally by around 1% from 1.19 million in 1999 to 1.20 million in 2005.
- The 40-49 and 50-59 age groups together will constitute around 58% of the total labour supply with this educational attainment.
- The labour supply at this level comprises around 28% of the 244 000 legal immigrants aged 15 and over, arriving from the Mainland of China between 1999 and 2005, and majority of them are in the younger age groups. These new arrivals will account for 6% of labour supply of this educational attainment in 2005. As a result of these new arrivals, the size of labour supply with this educational attainment is expected to remain fairly constant in the foreseeable future notwithstanding the continuous improvement in educational opportunities.

(b) *Upper Secondary Level*

Table 3 Labour supply at upper secondary level

| <i>Age & sex</i> | <i>1999 estimate</i> | | <i>2005 projection</i> | | <i>Growth from 1999 to 2005</i> | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|----------|
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>%</i> |
| <i>Age</i> | | | | | | |
| Below 30 | 339 813 | 31.6 | 299 443 | 26.7 | -40 370 | -11.9 |
| 30 - 39 | 400 530 | 37.3 | 327 732 | 29.3 | -72 798 | -18.2 |
| 40 - 49 | 236 017 | 22.0 | 330 209 | 29.5 | +94 192 | +39.9 |
| 50 - 59 | 82 950 | 7.7 | 140 688 | 12.6 | +57 739 | +69.6 |
| 60 and over | 15 731 | 1.5 | 22 092 | 2.0 | +6 360 | +40.4 |
| Total | 1 075 041 | 100.0 | 1 120 164 | 100.0 | +45 123 | +4.2 |
| <i>Sex</i> | | | | | | |
| Male | 600 485 | 55.9 | 636 285 | 56.8 | +35 800 | +6.0 |
| Female | 474 556 | 44.1 | 483 879 | 43.2 | +9 323 | +2.0 |
| Total | 1 075 041 | 100.0 | 1 120 164 | 100.0 | +45 123 | +4.2 |

- At the upper secondary level, our labour supply will grow moderately by around 4% from 1.08 million in 1999 to 1.12 million in 2005.
- With the improved provision at secondary school education during the past decades, the labour supply with this educational attainment will become more evenly distributed amongst the age groups below 49.
- The natural growth in age over time will result in more labour supply at this educational attainment amongst the older age groups. On the other hand, there will be drops in the labour supply at this level amongst the younger age groups as young persons have had and will continue to have more opportunities to further their education.

- Our supply of labour at this level comprises 16% of the 244 000 legal immigrants aged 15 and above arriving from the Mainland of China between 1999 and 2005, and majority of them are in the younger age groups.

(c) **Craft Level**

Table 4 Labour supply at craft level

| <i>Age & Sex</i> | <i>1999 estimate</i> | | <i>2005 projection</i> | | <i>Growth from 1999 to 2005</i> | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|----------|
| | <i>number</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>%</i> |
| <i>Age</i> | | | | | | |
| Below 30 | 8 706 | 61.9 | 21 471 | 67.0 | +12 765 | +146.6 |
| 30 - 39 | 3 667 | 26.1 | 6 299 | 19.6 | +2 632 | +71.8 |
| 40 - 49 | 1 305 | 9.3 | 3 253 | 10.1 | +1 948 | +149.3 |
| 50 - 59 | 316 | 2.2 | 925 | 2.9 | +609 | +192.8 |
| 60 and over | 79 | 0.6 | 120 | 0.4 | +41 | +51.3 |
| Total | 14 073 | 100.0 | 32 068 | 100.0 | +17 994 | +127.9 |
| <i>Sex</i> | | | | | | |
| Male | 12 943 | 92.0 | 30 518 | 95.2 | +17 575 | +135.8 |
| Female | 1 130 | 8.0 | 1 550 | 4.8 | +419 | +37.1 |
| Total | 14 073 | 100.0 | 32 068 | 100.0 | +17 994 | +127.9 |

- Our labour supply at craft level will increase from 14 100 in 1999 to 32 100 in 2005, representing a rise by over 120% due to increase in training provision and the low base in 1999 used for comparison.
- Nearly all the labour supply with this educational attainment will be male rising from 92% in 1999 to 95% in 2005.
- Major increase occurs in the age group below 30 due to continuing expansion in the provision of vocational training.

- In 1999, around 65% of the labour supply of 14 100 at craft level had engineering as the field of study while another 20% had textile and design. Out of the 46 900 local training output at craft level from 2000 to 2005, around 80% of the trainees will be in engineering field of study.

(d) ***Post-secondary Level***

Table 5 Labour supply at post-secondary level

| <i>Age & sex</i> | <i>1999 estimate</i> | | <i>2005 projection</i> | | <i>Growth from 1999 to 2005</i> | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|----------|
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>%</i> |
| <i>Age</i> | | | | | | |
| Below 30 | 179 036 | 41.4 | 198 962 | 37.1 | +19 926 | +11.1 |
| 30 - 39 | 146 455 | 33.9 | 161 344 | 30.1 | +14 889 | +10.2 |
| 40 - 49 | 74 048 | 17.1 | 117 384 | 21.9 | +43 336 | +58.5 |
| 50 - 59 | 26 837 | 6.2 | 49 303 | 9.2 | +22 466 | +83.7 |
| 60 and over | 5 931 | 1.4 | 8 651 | 1.6 | +2 720 | +45.9 |
| Total | 432 306 | 100.0 | 535 644 | 100.0 | +103 338 | +23.9 |
| <i>Sex</i> | | | | | | |
| Male | 241 343 | 55.8 | 300 508 | 56.1 | +59 165 | +24.5 |
| Female | 190 963 | 44.2 | 235 136 | 43.9 | +44 173 | +23.1 |
| Total | 432 306 | 100.0 | 535 644 | 100.0 | +103 338 | +23.9 |

- With the expanding provision of education and training, our labour supply at post-secondary level will increase by 24% from 432 300 in 1999 to 535 600 in 2005. Increases are found in all age groups.
- The percentage increases of manpower supply at this level are particularly high in the older age groups from 40-49 and 50-59 partly due to the natural growth of the labour force over time and partly due to the low base of 1999 used for comparison. The base is low because training at the post secondary level was not so common in the past.

- In 1999, around 45% of the labour supply at this level had general and other programmes as the field of study while 20% had accountancy and business studies. Out of the 352 200 local education output at post-secondary level from 2000 to 2005, around 55% will be in general and other programmes field of study while around 15% will be in engineering.

(g) ***First Degree and Above Level***

Table 6 Labour supply at first degree and above level

| <i>Age & sex</i> | <i>1999 estimate</i> | | <i>2005 projection</i> | | <i>Growth from 1999 to 2005</i> | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|----------|
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>number</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>%</i> |
| <i>Age</i> | | | | | | |
| Below 30 | 134 953 | 34.3 | 155 973 | 32.1 | +21 020 | +15.6 |
| 30 - 39 | 147 571 | 37.5 | 163 399 | 33.7 | +15 828 | +10.7 |
| 40 - 49 | 72 833 | 18.5 | 110 416 | 22.7 | +37 583 | +51.6 |
| 50 - 59 | 28 626 | 7.3 | 43 937 | 9.1 | +15 311 | +53.5 |
| 60 and over | 9 717 | 2.5 | 11 640 | 2.4 | +1 923 | +19.8 |
| Total | 393 701 | 100.0 | 485 365 | 100.0 | +91 664 | +23.3 |
| <i>Sex</i> | | | | | | |
| Male | 251 931 | 64.0 | 291 784 | 60.1 | +39 853 | +15.8 |
| Female | 141 769 | 36.0 | 193 581 | 39.9 | +51 811 | +36.5 |
| Total | 393 701 | 100.0 | 485 365 | 100.0 | +91 664 | +23.3 |

- At first degree and above level, our labour supply will increase by around 23% from 393 700 in 1999 to 485 400 in 2005.
- Increases will be found in all age groups and reflect the results of increasing provision of tertiary education in recent years.
- Owing to relatively more female completing education at first degree and above level in 2005, the growth by percentage of female labour supply at this level is higher than male.

- In 1999, around 25% of the labour supply of 393 700 at first degree and above level had accountancy and business as the field of study while 20% had humanity and social science and 15% had engineering. Out of the 148 500 local education output at first degree and above level between 2000 to 2005, around 25% will be in accountancy and business field of study while around 18% will be in humanity and social science and around 16% will be in engineering.
- Labour supply at first degree and above level is also affected by the number of students returning from overseas study and the migration of Hong Kong residents to other countries. Between 1999 to 2005, around 75% of the total 85 000 students returning from overseas will be at first degree and above level, accounting for 12% of the labour supply at this level in 2005. At the same time, around 28% of the 180 000 net migrants out of Hong Kong are expected to possess first degree and above level qualification.

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摘要

概況

根據推算，香港的勞工供應將由一九九九年的 311 萬人，增至二零零五年的 338 萬人，平均每年的增幅為 1.4%。在這段期間內，推算各教育程度的勞工供應都有增長。

2. 以一九九九年為計算基礎的人力供應推算載於下文表 1：

表 1 一九九九年至二零零五年按教育程度劃分的人力供應增長

| 教育程度 | 一九九九年估計 | | 二零零五年推算 | | 一九九九年至二零零五年的增長 | |
|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|----------------|---------|
| | 人數 | 百分率 (%) | 人數 | 百分率 (%) | 人數 | 百分率 (%) |
| 初中或以下 | 1 191 241 | 38.3 | 1 202 211 | 35.6 | 10 970 | +0.9 |
| 高中 | 1 075 041 | 34.6 | 1 120 164 | 33.2 | 45 123 | +4.2 |
| 技工 | 14 073 | 0.5 | 32 068 | 1.0 | 17 994 | +127.9 |
| 專上 | 432 306 | 13.9 | 535 644 | 15.9 | 103 338 | +23.9 |
| 學士學位及以上 | 393 701 | 12.7 | 485 365 | 14.4 | 91 664 | +23.3 |
| 所有教育程度 | 3 106 362 | 100.0 | 3 375 451 | 100.0 | 269 089 | +8.7 |

分才情況的轉變

3. 教育機會日益增加，持續影響一九九九至二零零五年期間本港各教育程度的勞工供應分布情況。其他的影響因素包括從內地來港的合法移民、移居其他國家的香港居民，以及從海外回港的學生。

4. 在這段期間，本港勞工供應的分布情況主要會出現以下轉變：

- 一九九九年本港的勞工供應中，有 38%屬初中及以下教育程度。到二零零五年，這類人士所佔的比率會下降至 36%。
- 高中教育程度人士在本港勞工供應中所佔比率，將由一九九九年的 35%，微跌至二零零五年的 33%。
- 另一方面，技工程度人士在本港勞工供應中所佔比率，將由一九九九年的 0.5%，微升至二零零五年的 1.0%。
- 本港勞工供應中，專上教育(包括預科、技術員及副學位)程度人士所佔比率，將由一九九九年的 14%，上升至二零零五年的 16%。
- 同樣，學士學位及以上教育程度人士在本港勞工供應中所佔比率，亦將由一九九九年的 13%，上升至二零零五年的 14%。

按教育程度分析

5. 按「初中或以下」至「學士學位及以上」教育程度的人力供應推算進行分析，有關資料如下：

(a) 初中以下程度

表 2 初中及以下程度的勞工供應情況

| 年齡 及 性別 | 一九九九年估計 | | 二零零五年推算 | | 一九九九年至 二零零五年的增長 | |
|---------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|--------------------|------------|
| | 人數 | 百分率 (%) | 人數 | 百分率 (%) | 人數 | 百分率 (%) |
| 年齡 | | | | | | |
| 30 歲以下 | 146 048 | 12.3 | 225 559 | 18.8 | +79 511 | +54.4 |
| 30-39 歲 | 265 530 | 22.3 | 203 426 | 16.9 | -62 104 | -23.4 |
| 40-49 歲 | 440 765 | 37.0 | 386 675 | 32.2 | -54 090 | -12.3 |
| 50-59 歲 | 253 989 | 21.3 | 309 190 | 25.7 | +55 200 | +21.7 |
| 60 歲及以上 | 84 908 | 7.1 | 77 361 | 6.4 | -7 547 | -8.9 |
| 總計 | 1 191 241 | 100.0 | 1 202 211 | 100.0 | +10 970 | +0.9 |
| 性別 | | | | | | |
| 男 | 814 993 | 68.4 | 826 054 | 68.7 | +11 061 | +1.4 |
| 女 | 376 248 | 31.6 | 376 157 | 31.3 | -91 | 0.0 |
| 總計 | 1 191 241 | 100.0 | 1 202 211 | 100.0 | +10 970 | +0.9 |

- 本港初中及以下程度的勞工供應情況，在未來數年相對穩定，由一九九九年的 119 萬人輕微增加至二零零五年的 120 萬人，增幅為 1%左右。

- 這個教育程度的總勞工供應之中，40 至 49 歲及 50 至 59 歲年齡組別的人士合共約佔 58%。
- 這個教育程度的勞工供應，包括來自內地 15 歲及以上 244 000 名合法移民中的大約 28%，這些人士都是在一九九九年至二零零五年間來港，而其中大部分屬較年輕組別。在二零零五年，這些新移民在有關程度的勞工供應中將佔 6%。雖然市民接受教育的機會持續改善，但由於有這些新移民來港，預期在可見的將來初中或以下程度的勞工供應會相當穩定。

(b) 高中教育程度

表 3 高中程度的勞工供應情況

| 年齡 及 性別 | 一九九九年估計 | | 二零零五年推算 | | 一九九九年至 二零零五年的增長 | |
|---------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|--------------------|------------|
| | 人數 | 百分率 (%) | 人數 | 百分率 (%) | 人數 | 百分率 (%) |
| 年齡 | | | | | | |
| 30 歲以下 | 339 813 | 31.6 | 299 443 | 26.7 | -40 370 | -11.9 |
| 30-39 歲 | 400 530 | 37.3 | 327 732 | 29.3 | -72 798 | -18.2 |
| 40-49 歲 | 236 017 | 22.0 | 330 209 | 29.5 | +94 192 | +39.9 |
| 50-59 歲 | 82 950 | 7.7 | 140 688 | 12.6 | +57 739 | +69.6 |
| 60 歲及以上 | 15 731 | 1.5 | 22 092 | 2.0 | +6 360 | +40.4 |
| 總計 | 1 075 041 | 100.0 | 1 120 164 | 100.0 | +45 123 | +4.2 |
| 性別 | | | | | | |
| 男 | 600 485 | 55.9 | 636 285 | 56.8 | +35 800 | +6.0 |
| 女 | 474 556 | 44.1 | 483 879 | 43.2 | +9 323 | +2.0 |
| 總計 | 1 075 041 | 100.0 | 1 120 164 | 100.0 | +45 123 | +4.2 |

- 本港高中程度的勞工供應會有溫和增長，由一九九九年的 108 萬人增至二零零五年的 112 萬人，增幅為 4% 左右。
- 由於過去數十年的高中學位供應有所改善，這個程度的勞工供應，將較平均分布於 49 歲以下各年齡組別中。
- 由於年齡的自然增長，經過一段時間後，屬這個程度的較年長勞工供應會有所增加。相反，由於年青人進修的機會繼續增加，屬這個程度的較年輕組別勞工供應將會下降。
- 這個教育程度的勞工供應，包括來自內地 15 歲及以上 244 000 名合法移民中的 16%，這些人士都是在一九九九年至二零零五年間來港，其中大部分屬較年輕組別。

(c) 技工程度

表 4 技工程度的勞工供應情況

| 年齡 及 性別 | 一九九九年估計 | | 二零零五年推算 | | 一九九九年至 二零零五年的增長 | |
|---------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|--------------------|------------|
| | 人數 | 百分率 (%) | 人數 | 百分率 (%) | 人數 | 百分率 (%) |
| 年齡 30 歲以下 | 8 706 | 61.9 | 21 471 | 67.0 | +12 765 | +146.6 |

| | | | | | | |
|---------|--------|-------|--------|-------|---------|--------|
| 30-39 歲 | 3 667 | 26.1 | 6 299 | 19.6 | +2 632 | +71.8 |
| 40-49 歲 | 1 305 | 9.3 | 3 253 | 10.1 | +1 948 | +149.3 |
| 50-59 歲 | 316 | 2.2 | 925 | 2.9 | +609 | +192.8 |
| 60 歲及以上 | 79 | 0.6 | 120 | 0.4 | +41 | +51.3 |
| 總計 | 14 073 | 100.0 | 32 068 | 100.0 | +17 994 | +127.9 |
| 性別 | | | | | | |
| 男 | 12 943 | 92.0 | 30 518 | 95.2 | +17 575 | +135.8 |
| 女 | 1 130 | 8.0 | 1 550 | 4.8 | +419 | +37.1 |
| 總計 | 14 073 | 100.0 | 32 068 | 100.0 | +17 994 | +127.9 |

- 由於培訓服務增加，以及用作比較的一九九九年基數低，本港的技工程度勞工供應，會由一九九九年的 14 100 人，增至二零零五年的 32 100 人，增幅超過 120%。
- 這個教育程度的勞工供應幾乎全屬男性，所佔比率由一九九九年的 92%增至二零零五年的 95%。
- 由於職業訓練機會持續增加，技工程度勞工的主要增長出現於 30 歲以下的年齡組別。
- 一九九九年，在 14 100 名技工程度的勞工供應之中，約 65%勞工所修讀的為工程科目，另 20%為紡織及設計。在二零零零年至二零零五年本港培訓的 46 900 名技工程度勞工之中，約有 80%是修讀工程科目的。

(d) 專上程度

表 5 專上程度人士的勞工供應

| 年齡 及 性別 | 一九九九年估計 | | 二零零五年推算 | | 一九九九年至 二零零五年的增長 | |
|---------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|--------------------|------------|
| | 人數 | 百分率 (%) | 人數 | 百分率 (%) | 人數 | 百分率 (%) |
| 年齡 | | | | | | |
| 30 歲以下 | 179 036 | 41.4 | 198 962 | 37.1 | +19 926 | +11.1 |
| 30-39 歲 | 146 455 | 33.9 | 161 344 | 30.1 | +14 889 | +10.2 |
| 40-49 歲 | 74 048 | 17.1 | 117 384 | 21.9 | +43 336 | +58.5 |
| 50-59 歲 | 26 837 | 6.2 | 49 303 | 9.2 | +22 466 | +83.7 |
| 60 歲及以上 | 5 931 | 1.4 | 8 651 | 1.6 | +2 720 | +45.9 |
| 總計 | 432 306 | 100.0 | 535 644 | 100.0 | +103 338 | +23.9 |
| 性別 | | | | | | |
| 男 | 241 343 | 55.8 | 300 508 | 56.1 | +59 165 | +24.5 |
| 女 | 190 963 | 44.2 | 235 136 | 43.9 | +44 173 | +23.1 |
| 總計 | 432 306 | 100.0 | 535 644 | 100.0 | +103 338 | +23.9 |

- 隨着教育及培訓服務的擴展，本港專上程度的勞工供應將由一九九九年的 432 300 人，增至二零零五年的 535 600 人，增幅為 24%。所有年齡組別均會有所增加。
- 這個程度人士的勞工供應增幅，以年紀較大的組別，即 40 至 49 歲及 50 至 59 歲人士的增幅特別高。這個情況部分是由於勞工供應隨着時間自然增長，而部分則由於用作比較的一九九九年基數低。基數低是因為以往專上程度的培訓服務並不普及。

- 一九九九年，這個程度人士的勞工供應之中，有 45% 左右修讀一般及其他課程，另有 20% 主修會計及商科；而在二零零零至二零零五年期間，於本港完成專上教育的 352 200 名人士當中，修讀一般及其他課程的有 55% 左右，而主修工程的則約有 15%。

(e) 學士學位及以上程度

表 6 學士學位及以上程度人士的勞工供應

| 年齡 及 性別 | 一九九九年估計 | | 二零零五年推算 | | 一九九九年至 二零零五年的增長 | |
|---------------|---------|------------|---------|------------|--------------------|------------|
| | 人數 | 百分率 (%) | 人數 | 百分率 (%) | 人數 | 百分率 (%) |
| 年齡 | | | | | | |
| 30 歲以下 | 134 953 | 34.3 | 155 973 | 32.1 | +21 020 | +15.6 |
| 30-39 歲 | 147 571 | 37.5 | 163 399 | 33.7 | +15 828 | +10.7 |
| 40-49 歲 | 72 833 | 18.5 | 110 416 | 22.7 | +37 583 | +51.6 |
| 50-59 歲 | 28 626 | 7.3 | 43 937 | 9.1 | +15 311 | +53.5 |
| 60 歲及以上 | 9 717 | 2.5 | 11 640 | 2.4 | +1 923 | +19.8 |
| 總計 | 393 701 | 100.0 | 485 365 | 100.0 | +91 664 | +23.3 |
| 性別 | | | | | | |
| 男 | 251 931 | 64.0 | 291 784 | 60.1 | +39 853 | +15.8 |
| 女 | 141 769 | 36.0 | 193 581 | 39.9 | +51 811 | +36.5 |
| 總計 | 393 701 | 100.0 | 485 365 | 100.0 | +91 664 | +23.3 |

- 本港學士學位及以上程度人士的勞工供應將由一九九九年的 393 700 人，增至二零零五年的 485 400 人，增幅為 23% 左右。

- 這個教育程度所有年齡組別的勞工供應均會有所增加，這個推算結果反映近年高等教育服務不斷增加。
- 由於在二零零五年完成學士學位及以上課程的女性人數較多，因此，就這程度的勞工供應來說，女性的增幅較男性為高。
- 就一九九九年的勞工供應而言，達到學士學位及以上程度的 393 700 名勞工當中，有 25%左右主修會計及商科、20%主修人文及社會科學，另有 15%主修工程。在二零零零至二零零五年期間，148 500 名於本港完成學士學位及以上程度課程的人士當中，有 25%左右主修會計及商科、18%左右主修人文及社會科學，另外 16%左右主修工程。
- 學士學位及以上程度的勞工供應，亦受到在外地畢業後回港的學生人數，以及本港人士移居其他國家這兩個因素所影響。一九九九至二零零五年期間，從外地回港的合共 85 000 名學生當中，有 75%左右是學士學位及以上程度，佔二零零五年這個教育程度勞工供應的 12%。此外，從本港移居外地的 180 000 名人士當中，預計有 28%左右具學士學位及以上程度的學歷。

Chapter 1 Introduction

1.1 Objective

1.1.1 This report presents findings of the 1999-based Manpower Supply Projection. It covers the results of the projection of the local labour supply of Hong Kong by **five** educational attainment levels from 1999 to 2005.

1.2 Coverage of the Study

1.2.1 Labour force is defined as the totality of all persons in employment ("employed persons"), including employees, employers, unpaid family workers, as well as persons working on own account ("self-employed") and those unemployed persons.

1.2.2 Labour supply in this study refers to the local supply of labour (or labour force) from Hong Kong. In the context of this study, foreign domestic helpers are excluded. Hong Kong residents working and employed by businesses outside Hong Kong are also excluded. However, Hong Kong residents employed by local companies working outside Hong Kong are included.

1.2.3 The projection is 1999-based (i.e. using estimated situation in 1999 as the base year) and runs up to 2005.

1.3 Classification of Educational Attainment

1.3.1 For this analysis, educational attainment are classified into five levels. Educational attainment refers to successful completion of a particular level of education, with or without formal academic awards. Educational attainment obtained from overseas are classified by their local equivalent.

1.3.2 The five levels are:

- (a) Lower secondary or below
- (b) Upper secondary
- (c) Craft
- (d) Post-secondary (including matriculation, technician and sub-degree)
- (e) First degree and above

Description of the coverage of these five levels are given in Appendix 1.

1.4 Classification of Field of Study

1.4.1 "Field of study" in this exercise refers to the major field of study of the highest level completed by a person. There are no international standard or practice for classification of field of study. For this analysis, the classification mainly follows that adopted in the Hong Kong 1996 By-Census with some further groupings, the main reason being that it is the key source of data in relation to field of study of the local population and labour force.

1.4.2 In this study, 13 groups are used for the classification of field of study. They are:

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|--|
| (a) | Art | Covering art, fine arts |
| (b) | Humanity & social science | Covering humanity, religion & theology; social and behaviour science; social work |
| (c) | Mathematics & science | Covering pure mathematics and natural science |
| (d) | Education | Covering teaching training and educational science |
| (e) | Accountancy & business studies | Covering accountancy and studies in secretarial skills; business administration and financial management |
| (f) | Information technology | Covering computer studies |
| (g) | Medical and health | Covering medical and health related studies |
| (h) | Architecture & town planning | Covering architecture and town planning |
| (i) | Engineering | Covering construction, civil and structural engineering; mechanical and marine engineering, production and industrial engineering; electrical and electronic engineering |

| | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|--|
| (j) | Textile & design | Covering textile and clothing technology; design and miscellaneous industrial technology |
| (k) | Law | Covering law |
| (l) | Mass communications & documentation | Covering mass communications & documentation |
| (m) | General & other programmes | Covering general programmes; other programmes not specified above |

Description of the coverage of these groups is given in Appendix 2.

1.5 Methodology

1.5.1 The projection of population and labour force by age and sex up to 2005 are part of the results of the Population Projection and Labour Force Projection conducted by the Census and Statistics Department. On this basis, the supply side projection breaks down the projected labour force by completed educational level.

1.5.2 The whole exercise basically involve the following steps:

- (a) Break down the age-sex distribution of the 1999 population and labour force by educational level and field of study.
- (b) Compute the effect of death on population by age, sex and educational level for each of the years from 1999 to 2005.

- (c) Compute the training output and net effect on the population by age, sex and educational level for all training provided by local educational institutions as well as non-local higher education courses in each of the years from 2000 to 2005.
- (d) Estimate the effect on population by age, sex and educational level due to flows of persons to and from Hong Kong:
- net movement (net effect of emigrants and returned emigrants) of Hong Kong residents;
 - one way permit holders from Mainland of China;
 - legal immigrants from other countries;
 - students leaving for overseas study; and
 - students returning from overseas study.
- (e) Consolidate the effects from (b) to (d) year by year to arrive at the projected population by age, sex and educational level from 2000 to 2005.
- (f) Compute the projected labour force (or labour supply) by age, sex and educational level from 2000 to 2005.

1.6 Organisation of the Report

1.6.1 There are five chapters in this report.

- (a) Chapter 1 (this chapter) covers background information, scope, classification of field of study and methodology of the study;

- (b) Chapter 2 describes the projected changes in population and labour force by age and sex;
- (c) Chapter 3 presents the projected labour supply by educational level;
- (d) Chapter 4 presents the causes affecting the changes in population and labour supply in different educational level; and
- (e) Chapter 5 analyses of the change in labour supply by age and sex for individual educational levels.

1.6.2 Details of the classifications and statistics tables are given in the Appendices to the report.

1.7 Limitations in the Analysis of Field of Study

1.7.1 While the study includes some analysis of the labour force by field of study, there are limitations in making projection in certain areas. In areas such as migration, legal immigrants and students leaving for and returning from overseas, relevant information on field of study is usually not available. Handicapped by the lack of information, our analysis of field of study can only focus on the 1999 labour force estimate and local educational and training output from 2000 to 2005.

1.7.2 In addition, as educational attainment is level by level (see also paragraph 4.4.1), the gross educational output provided by local education and training institutions do not represent the total additional output (in term of head count) in the population. There is an offsetting effect and the net effect has to be taken into account in drawing up the

educational characteristics of the population and labour force. The same also applies to educational output by field of study.

1.8 Special Notes

1.8.1 Unless otherwise stated, the population figures in the report refer to the Hong Kong residents (covering both usual residents and mobile residents) excluding foreign domestic helpers. As to the labour force (or labour supply), both foreign domestic helpers and Hong Kong residents working and employed businesses outside Hong Kong are excluded.

1.8.2 Figures presented in the tables in this report may not add up exactly to the total due to rounding.

Chapter 2 The Projected Changes in Population and Labour Force by Age and Sex

2.1 Overall Changes in Population and Labour Force

2.1.1 The labour supply is determined by the size of the population in the working age (15 and above) and the degree of their participation in the labour force (i.e. the labour force participation rate). According to the 1999-based Population Projection and Labour Force Projection, the size of Hong Kong population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) based on the resident approach is projected to increase from 6.53 million in 1999 to 6.94 million in 2005. The corresponding labour force is projected to increase from 3.16 million to 3.44 million. The overall labour force participation rate, however, is projected to drop slightly from 59.5% to 59.2% (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1 Population, labour force and labour force participation rate, 1999 and 2005

| <i>HKRes/LF/LFPR</i> | <i>1999 estimate</i> | <i>2005 projection</i> |
|---|----------------------|------------------------|
| Hong Kong residents | 6 533 446 | 6 942 258 |
| Labour Force | 3 159 654 | 3 441 504 |
| Labour Force Participation Rate (age 15+) | 59.5% | 59.2% |

- Note: (1) All figures exclude foreign domestic helpers who numbered 184 200 in 1999 and are projected at 224 300 in 2005.
- (2) The labour force also excludes Hong Kong residents working and employed by businesses outside Hong Kong. Such Hong Kong residents are estimated to be around 50 000 in 1999 and are projected to be around 66 000 in 2005.

2.1.2 Detailed breakdown by age and sex of the population, local labour force and labour force participation rates in 1999 and 2005 are given in Appendices to 3 to 5 respectively.

2.2 Change in Population

2.2.1 Based on the newly adopted resident approach, the size of the population is projected to grow moderately from 6.53 million in 1999 to 6.94 million in 2005, representing an average annual growth rate of 1.0% (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2 Population change by age and sex, 1999 to 2005

| <i>Age & sex</i> | <i>1999 estimate</i> | | <i>2005 projection</i> | | <i>Growth from 1999 to 2005</i> | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|----------|
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>number</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>%</i> |
| <i>Age *</i> | | | | | | |
| 0 - 4 | 333 329 | 5.1 | 286 959 | 4.1 | -46 370 | -13.9 |
| 5 - 9 | 412 682 | 6.3 | 347 719 | 5.0 | -64 963 | -15.7 |
| 10 - 14 | 436 908 | 6.7 | 445 588 | 6.4 | +8 680 | +2.0 |
| 15 - 19 | 457 968 | 7.0 | 474 227 | 6.8 | +16 259 | +3.6 |
| 20 - 24 | 423 304 | 6.5 | 501 267 | 7.2 | +77 963 | +18.4 |
| 25 - 29 | 476 863 | 7.3 | 497 403 | 7.2 | +20 540 | +4.3 |
| 30 - 34 | 567 227 | 8.7 | 516 055 | 7.4 | -51 172 | -9.0 |
| 35 - 39 | 666 378 | 10.2 | 568 850 | 8.2 | -97 528 | -14.6 |
| 40 - 44 | 621 360 | 9.5 | 658 800 | 9.5 | +37 440 | +6.0 |
| 45 - 49 | 508 667 | 7.8 | 634 941 | 9.1 | +126 274 | +24.8 |
| 50 - 54 | 374 753 | 5.7 | 522 245 | 7.5 | +147 492 | +39.4 |
| 55 - 59 | 256 119 | 3.9 | 401 166 | 5.8 | +145 047 | +56.6 |
| 60 - 64 | 262 973 | 4.0 | 256 295 | 3.7 | -6 678 | -2.5 |
| 65+ | 734 915 | 11.2 | 830 743 | 12.0 | +95 828 | +13.0 |
| Total | 6 533 446 | 100.0 | 6 942 258 | 100.0 | +408 812 | +6.3 |
| <i>Sex</i> | | | | | | |
| Male | 3 292 503 | 50.4 | 3 496 647 | 50.4 | +204 144 | +6.2 |
| Female | 3 240 943 | 49.6 | 3 445 611 | 49.6 | +204 668 | +6.3 |
| Total | 6 533 446 | 100.0 | 6 942 258 | 100.0 | +408 812 | +6.3 |

* The medium age for 1999 and 2005 being 35.7 and 38.0 respectively.

2.2.2 The aging effect of the population is projected to continue. The age group with the largest percentage of the total population will shift from 35 - 39 in 1999 to 40 - 45 in 2005.

2.2.3 The percentage share of children (aged 0 - 14) in the total population will drop from 18.1% in 1999 to 15.6% in 2005.

2.2.4 The percentage share of elderly (aged 65+) in the total population will edge up from 11.2% in 1999 to 12.0% in 2005.

2.2.5 The percentage share of the population in the age group of 15 to 64 is projected to increase slightly from 70.6% in 1999 to 72.5% in 2005.

2.2.6 The medium age of the population is projected to increase slightly from 35.7 in 1999 to 38.0 in 2005.

2.2.7 The sex ratio of the population will remain stable with 50.4% males and 49.6% females.

2.2.8 Apart from birth and death, the size of the population is affected by movement of the population (i.e. migration), legal entrants from Mainland of China and legal immigrants from other countries. The migration assumptions adopted for the 1999-based Population Projection are summarized in Table 2.3 below.

Table 2.3 Migration Assumptions for 1999-based Population Projection, 1999 to 2005

| <i>Component</i> | <i>Overall effect from 1999 to 2005 #</i> |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Net movement of Hong Kong residents* | -180 000 |
| One way permit holders from Mainland | +328 500 |
| Legal immigrants from other countries | +162 000 |

* including those Hong Kong students studying overseas who do not return to Hong Kong after completing their study.

positive value denotes effect of increasing the population size of Hong Kong.
negative value denotes effect of decreasing the population size of Hong Kong.

2.3 Change in Labour Force

2.3.1 The local labour force (excluding foreign domestic helpers and Hong Kong residents working and employed by businesses outside Hong Kong) is projected to grow slightly from 3.11 million in 1999 to 3.38 million in 2005, representing an annual increase of 1.4% (Table 2.4).

2.3.2 As a result of the aging of the population, the three largest age groups in the labour force will shift upwards from 30-34, 35-39 and 40-44 in 1999 to 35-39, 40-44 and 45-49 in 2005. The total contribution of three age groups to the overall labour force will decline from 42.8% in 1999 to 41.2% in 2005.

2.3.3 The medium age of the labour force is projected to increase slightly from 37.3 in 1999 to 38.6 in 2005.

Table 2.4 Labour force change by age and sex, 1999 to 2005

| <i>Age & sex</i> | <i>1999 estimate</i> | | <i>2005 projection</i> | | <i>Growth from 1999 to 2005</i> | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|----------|
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>%</i> |
| <i>Age *</i> | | | | | | |
| 15 - 19 | 82 244 | 2.6 | 87 334 | 2.6 | +5 090 | +6.2 |
| 20 - 24 | 308 379 | 9.9 | 369 200 | 10.9 | +60 821 | +19.7 |
| 25 - 29 | 417 933 | 13.5 | 444 873 | 13.2 | +26 940 | +6.4 |
| 30 - 34 | 461 259 | 14.8 | 420 131 | 12.4 | - 41 128 | -8.9 |
| 35 - 39 | 502 495 | 16.2 | 442 070 | 13.1 | - 60 425 | -12.0 |
| 40 - 44 | 456 743 | 14.7 | 484 622 | 14.4 | +27 879 | +6.1 |
| 45 - 49 | 368 225 | 11.9 | 463 315 | 13.7 | +95 090 | +25.8 |
| 50 - 54 | 253 172 | 8.2 | 336 277 | 10.0 | +83 106 | +32.8 |
| 55 - 59 | 139 546 | 4.5 | 207 766 | 6.2 | +68 220 | +48.9 |
| 60 - 64 | 73 150 | 2.4 | 74 167 | 2.2 | +1 017 | +1.4 |
| 65+ | 43 217 | 1.4 | 45 696 | 1.4 | +2 479 | +5.7 |
| Total | 3 106 362 | 100.0 | 3 375 451 | 100.0 | +269 089 | +8.7 |
| <i>Sex</i> | | | | | | |
| Male | 1 921 695 | 61.9 | 2 085 149 | 61.8 | +163 453 | +8.5 |
| Female | 1 184 667 | 38.1 | 1 290 302 | 38.2 | +105 635 | +8.9 |
| Total | 3 106 362 | 100.0 | 3 375 451 | 100.0 | +269 089 | +8.7 |

* The medium age for 1999 and 2005 being 37.3 and 38.6 respectively.

2.3.4 The overall sex distribution of the labour force is projected to remain unchanged from 1999 to 2005. The percentage of male remains at around 62% in both 1999 and 2005.

2.4 Hong Kong Residents Working and Employed by Businesses Outside Hong Kong

2.4.1 The labour force figures in this report exclude those Hong Kong residents working and employed by businesses outside Hong Kong. The number of such residents is estimated to be around 50 000 in 1999. They are projected to increase to 66 000 in 2005.

Chapter 3 **Projected Labour Supply by Educational Attainment**

3.1 **Population and Labour Supply by Educational Attainment in 1999**

3.1.1 The estimated distribution of the population and labour force by educational attainment in 1999 is given in Table 3.1 below. Further breakdown by age and sex are given in Appendices 6 to 8.

Table 3.1 Population and labour force by educational attainment, 1999

| <i>Educational attainment</i> | <i>Estimated Population in 1999</i> | | <i>Estimated Labour Force in 1999</i> | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|----------|
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>%</i> |
| Lower secondary or below | 4 019 754 | 61.5 | 1 191 241 | 38.3 |
| Upper secondary | 1 493 145 | 22.9 | 1 075 041 | 34.6 |
| Craft | 12 029 | 0.2 | 14 073 | 0.5 |
| Post-secondary | 560 543 | 8.6 | 432 306 | 13.9 |
| First degree and above | 447 975 | 6.9 | 393 701 | 12.7 |
| All levels | 6 533 446 | 100.0 | 3 106 362 | 100.0 |

3.1.2 It is estimated that around 60% of the total population had lower secondary or below education in 1999 while around 15% had educational attainment at post-secondary or first degree and above levels.

3.1.3 As to the labour force (or labour supply), around 40% of them had lower secondary or below level in 1999. Around 27% of the total local labour force were at post-secondary or first-degree and above levels.

3.1.4 The percentage distribution of the labour force by educational attainment is generally better than the corresponding distribution of the population as the population include persons aged under 15.

3.2 Population and Labour Supply by Educational Attainment in 2005

3.2.1 The projected distribution of the population and labour force by educational attainment in 2005 is given in Table 3.2 below. Further breakdown by age and sex are given in Appendices 10 and 11.

Table 3.2 Projected population and labour force by educational attainment, 2005

| <i>Educational attainment</i> | <i>Projected Population in 2005</i> | | <i>Projected Labour Force in 2005</i> | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|----------|
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>%</i> |
| Lower secondary or below | 3 853 823 | 55.5 | 1 202 211 | 35.6 |
| Upper secondary | 1 715 089 | 24.7 | 1 120 164 | 33.2 |
| Craft | 51 411 | 0.7 | 32 068 | 1.0 |
| Post-secondary | 729 275 | 10.5 | 535 644 | 15.9 |
| First degree and above | 592 661 | 8.5 | 485 365 | 14.4 |
| All levels | 6 942 258 | 100.0 | 3 375 451 | 100.0 |

3.2.2 It is projected that around 56% of the total population will still have lower secondary or below education in 2005. Another 25% of the population will have upper secondary education. The number of persons with education at post-secondary or first degree and above levels, however, will increase to around 19%.

3.2.3 As to the labour force, around 36% of them will have lower secondary or below educational attainment in 2005. However, the percentage of total labour force with educational attainment at post-secondary or first degree and above levels will increase to around 30%.

3.3 Population Growth by Educational Attainment

3.3.1 Table 3.3 exhibits the change in population in each educational level. Except for lower secondary education or below, there is growth in the population at all levels. This is mainly the effect of improved educational opportunities.

Table 3.3 Population change by educational attainment, 1999 to 2005

| <i>Educational attainment</i> | <i>1999 estimate</i> | <i>2005 projection</i> | <i>Growth from 1999 to 2005</i> | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|
| | | | <i>Number</i> | <i>%</i> |
| Lower secondary or below | 4 015 547 | 3 853 823 | -161 724 | -4.0 |
| Upper secondary | 1 493 145 | 1 715 089 | +221 944 | +14.9 |
| Craft | 16 236 | 51 411 | +35 175 | +216.7 |
| Post-secondary | 560 543 | 729 275 | +168 732 | +30.1 |
| First degree and above | 447 975 | 592 661 | +144 686 | +32.3 |
| All levels | 6 533 446 | 6 942 258 | +408 812 | +6.3 |

3.3.2 There are significant growth in the number of persons at upper secondary, craft, post-secondary as well as first degree and above levels.

3.3.3 The percentage of growth are particularly significant at the craft level both as a result of increase in provision during the period and the low base in 1999 used for comparison.

3.4 Labour Supply Growth by Educational Attainment

3.4.1 Table 3.4 exhibits the change in labour supply in each educational level. The change in labour supply and population at various educational levels basically corresponds with each other. The only exception is found in lower secondary or below level.

Table 3.4 Labour supply growth by educational attainment, 1999 to 2005

| <i>Educational attainment</i> | <i>1999 estimate</i> | <i>2005 projection</i> | <i>Growth from 1999 to 2005</i> | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|
| | | | <i>Number</i> | <i>%</i> |
| Lower secondary or below | 1 191 241 | 1 202 211 | +10 970 | +0.9 |
| Upper secondary | 1 075 041 | 1 120 164 | +45 123 | +4.2 |
| Craft | 14 073 | 32 068 | +17 994 | +127.9 |
| Post-secondary | 432 306 | 535 644 | +103 338 | +23.9 |
| First degree and above | 393 701 | 485 365 | +91 664 | +23.3 |
| All levels | 3 106 362 | 3 375 451 | +269 089 | +8.7 |

3.4.2 It is projected that there will be a 4% drop in the population with education at lower secondary and below level. On the other hand, the labour force with education at the same level is projected to increase slightly by around 1%. With the increasing provision of general education, population and labour force at this education level are mainly persons under the age of 15 (for population only) or have received education long time ago. In fact, one way permit holders from the Mainland will contribute to increase the labour supply at this level.

3.4.3 Detailed analysis of the causes of change in population and labour force at various levels is given in Chapters 4 and 5.

Chapter 4 Causes of Change in Population and Labour Supply in Different Educational Attainment

4.1 Influencing Factors

4.1.1 The amount and distribution of the population and labour force by age, sex and educational attainment are affected by many factors. They are:

- (a) the birth and death of the population;
- (b) natural growth in age of the surviving population;
- (c) the local educational opportunities;
- (d) the non-local higher education opportunities;
- (e) the overseas training opportunities;
- (f) the effect of migration of Hong Kong population (both emigrants and returned migrants);
- (g) the effect of population inflow (from Mainland of China and overseas);
- (h) the labour force participation pattern.

4.2 Birth and Death

4.2.1 As this projection exercise covers a time span of six years (i.e. from 1999 to 2005), the influence of birth and death is very minimal. As to the natural growth in age, since the younger persons in the base year of 1999 is of better education than the older persons, the natural growth factor result in an improvement in the educational level of the population.

4.3 Local Educational Output

4.3.1 Among others, local educational opportunities is found to be the major factor contributing to the improved educational level of the population and labour force from 1999 to 2005. Local education and training opportunities are provided at various levels by different local institutions. They include primary and secondary schools, University Grants Committee (UGC) funded institutions (the seven universities plus the Hong Kong Institute of Education) , the Open University, Shue Yan College, Hong Kong Academy of Performing Arts and other post-secondary colleges registered with the Education Department (such as Chu Hai College), Hong Kong Institutes of Vocational Education (HKIVE) and training centres operated by the Vocational Training Council (VTC), Construction Industry Training Authority (CITA) and Clothing Industry Training Authority (CLITA) etc. Training of nurses provided by the Hospital Authority is also included.

4.3.2 Overall educational output (by head count) from 2000 to 2005 is projected to be 1 486 200 (Table 4.1). Among them, more than 60% will be at lower secondary and upper secondary levels respectively, reflecting the continuous provision of fundamental and general education to the whole population.

4.3.3 While it is obvious that educational opportunities at lower secondary and upper secondary levels will mainly be provided by day schools (full-time), part-time mode plays an important part at the other levels.

Table 4.1 Cumulative gross local educational output by level and mode of study, 2000 to 2005.

| <i>Educational attainment</i> | <i>Cumulative gross local educational output</i> | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | <i>Full-time</i> | <i>Part-time</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>%[#]</i> |
| Lower secondary * | 475 774 | 2 172 | 477 946 | 32.2 |
| Upper secondary | 412 379 | 48 330 | 460 709 | 31.0 |
| Craft | 27 582 | 19 312 | 46 894 | 3.2 |
| Post-secondary | 254 320 | 97 886 | 352 206 | 23.7 |
| First degree and above | 101 097 | 62 548 | 163 645 | 11.0 |
| All levels | 1 271 152 | 215 080 | 1 486 232 | 100.0 |

* refers to secondary 3 only due to the provision of nine year free education for students.

[#] as percentage of the total.

4.3.4 Around 60% of the educational opportunities at craft level are provided in full-time mode. A significant proportion of them are provided by CITA and the training centres operated under the VTC. As for the part-time programmes, almost all of them are provided by the HKIVE operated under the VTC.

4.3.5 For the educational opportunities at post-secondary level, around 70% are provided in full-time mode. At this level, the HKIVE is the major educational provider of technician courses, both in full-time and part-time modes. Other post-secondary colleges registered with the Education Department also contribute significantly to the full-time technician programmes.

4.3.6 The HKIVE and those UGC funded institutions are key providers of sub-degree programmes, both in full-time and part-time modes.

4.3.7 Among those courses at first degree and above level, around 85% of the first degree programmes will be provided via full-time study, mainly by institutions funded by UGC. The Open University is the key provider for first degree courses via the part-time mode.

4.3.8 As for the postgraduate courses, UGC funded institutions are key providers, both in full-time and part-time modes. Around 40% of the postgraduate courses are provided in full-time mode.

4.3.9 Gross local educational output for individual years from 2000 to 2005 is given in Appendix 12. The breakdown of these output by field of study is given in Appendix 14.

4.4 Net Effect of Local Educational Opportunities

4.4.1 Education is a continuous and level by level process. A person completing education at a higher level not only means that there is an increase in the number of persons at the higher level, but also a corresponding decrease in the number of person at a lower level (i.e. the level which the person originally belong). The cumulative net effect of all the local educational output from 2000 to 2005 is summarised in Table 4.2.

4.4.2 Net local educational output by educational level for individual years from 2000 to 2005 is given in Appendix 13.

Table 4.2 Cumulative net effect of local educational output by level, 2000 to 2005.

| <i>Educational attainment</i> | <i>Cumulative local net educational output, 2000 to 2005</i> |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Lower secondary * | -489 420 |
| Upper secondary | +170 269 |
| Craft | +33 885 |
| Post-secondary | +184 721 |
| First degree and Above | +100 545 |
| All levels | 0 |

* refers to secondary 3 only due to the provision of nine-year free education for students.

4.5 Non-local Higher Education Opportunities

4.5.1 Apart from local educational opportunities mentioned above, there are a number of non-local higher education courses jointly offered by various continuing education organisations and overseas institutions. These are courses mainly at post-secondary and first degree or above levels. The cumulative projected gross output as well as net output of these courses from 2000 to 2005 are summarised in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Cumulative gross educational output and net effect of non-local higher education courses by level, 2000 to 2005.

| <i>Educational attainment</i> | <i>Cumulative gross output</i> | <i>Cumulative net output</i> |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Post-secondary | 5 000 | -8 815 |
| First degree and above | 54 000 | +24 027 |

Note: Net effect on levels below post-secondary are excluded.

4.6 Overseas Educational Opportunities

4.6.1 Based on historical trend, it is projected that around 14 000 students will leave for overseas study in each of the year from 2000 to 2005. Among these students, over 50% of them are at lower secondary or below and upper secondary levels (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4 Distribution of students leaving for overseas study by original educational attainment, 2000 to 2005

| <i>Educational attainment before leaving for study</i> | <i>Percent (%)</i> |
|--|--------------------|
| Lower secondary or below | 32.3 |
| Upper secondary | 21.3 |
| Craft | 0.3 |
| Post-secondary | 36.0 |
| First degree and above | 10.1 |
| All levels | 100.0 |

4.6.2 When these students complete their overseas education and return to Hong Kong, their educational attainment are already upgraded and they are a few years older. It is projected that around 77% of these returned students will have attained first degree and above level (Table 4.5).

4.6.3 Comparison between the distributions in Tables 4.4 and 4.5 indicates that overseas education opportunities greatly improve the educational attainment of the 14 000 Hong Kong students leaving Hong Kong for study every year.

Table 4.5 Distribution of students returned from overseas study by educational attainment, 2000 to 2005

| <i>Educational attainment upon return from study</i> | <i>Percent (%)</i> |
|--|--------------------|
| Post-secondary | 23.5 |
| First degree and above | 76.5 |
| All levels | 100.0 |

4.6.4 Detailed percentage distributions of the outgoing and returning students by age and educational attainment are given in Appendices 15 and 16 respectively.

4.6.5 It should be noted that some of the students leaving for overseas study may not return to Hong Kong after completing their courses. The number of such students are not projected/estimated separately. However, they are covered in the migration of Hong Kong residents (see Section 4.7 below).

4.7 Migration of Hong Kong Residents

4.7.1 The Population Projection produces projection of net migration of Hong Kong residents by age and sex for various reasons (including students who do not return to Hong Kong after completing overseas study and migrants' family members moving with them). Taking these into account, it is projected that there is a net balance of around 180 000 Hong Kong residents migrating out of Hong Kong between 1999 and 2005. The projected distribution of these net migrants is given in Appendix 17.

4.7.2 It is noted that among migrants aged between 20 to 54, majority of them are holders of first degree or above. Hence, the overall effect of Hong Kong residents' migration movement is reduction in the population and supply of labour force with higher educational attainment.

4.8 One Way Permit Holders from Mainland of China

4.8.1 The Population Projection also gives projection of those legal entrants from Mainland of China by age and sex for each year between 1999 and 2005. The rate is at 54 750 per year giving a total of 328 500 in the six-year period. The projected educational distribution of these one way permit holders is given in Appendix 18.

4.8.2 It is projected that around 25% of the one way permit holders from the Mainland will be aged under 15. These young persons will receive further education in Hong Kong before joining the labour force later. As for those persons aged 15 or above, around 59% are projected to have lower secondary or below education only. Another 24% will be at upper secondary education level. As a proportion of these one way permit holders (an average of 58%) are expected to join the local labour force, they provide a significant source of additional labour force at the lower secondary or below and upper secondary levels.

4.9 Legal Immigrants from Other Countries

4.9.1 The Population Projection further produces projection of legal immigrants from other countries by age and sex for each year between 1999 to 2005. This includes foreign workers employed in Hong Kong through employment visas as well as their family members. The total is

projected to be around 162 000 in the six-year period. The projected distribution of these legal immigrants by age, sex and educational attainment is given in Appendix 19.

4.10 Labour Force Participation Pattern

4.10.1 While all the above factors contribute to the educational attainment of the whole population, the supply of manpower is affected by a host of other factors in particular the decision of individuals as to whether or not to join the labour force, which in turn is influenced by socio-economic considerations.

4.10.2 In our labour force participation, the following three patterns can be observed:

- (a) People with higher educational level have a higher intention to join the labour force.
- (b) The intention to join the labour force varies among different age groups.
- (c) Among people within the same age group and having the same educational level, the participation rates for female are usually lower than those of male particularly amongst those with lower educational attainment.

Chapter 5 Analysis of Labour Supply by Age and Sex for Individual Educational Attainment

5.1 Lower Secondary or Below Level

5.1.1 Although the total labour supply is projected to grow by around 9% from 1999 to 2005, the labour supply at lower secondary or below level will remain relatively stable in the next few years and will increase marginally by around 1% from 1.19 million in 1999 to 1.20 million in 2005. This shows the general improvement to the educational attainment of the labour force as a result of provision of better education opportunities at higher levels.

Table 5.1 Labour supply at lower secondary or below level, 1999 to 2005

| <i>Age & sex</i> | <i>1999 estimate</i> | | <i>2005 projection</i> | | <i>Growth from 1999 to 2005</i> | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|----------|
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>number</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>%</i> |
| <i>Age</i> | | | | | | |
| Below 30 | 146 048 | 12.3 | 225 559 | 18.8 | +79 511 | +54.4 |
| 30 - 39 | 265 530 | 22.3 | 203 426 | 16.9 | -62 104 | -23.4 |
| 40 - 49 | 440 765 | 37.0 | 386 675 | 32.2 | -54 090 | -12.3 |
| 50 - 59 | 253 989 | 21.3 | 309 190 | 25.7 | +55 200 | +21.7 |
| 60 and over | 84 908 | 7.1 | 77 361 | 6.4 | -7 547 | -8.9 |
| Total | 1 191 241 | 100.0 | 1 202 211 | 100.0 | +10 970 | +0.9 |
| <i>Sex</i> | | | | | | |
| Male | 814 993 | 68.4 | 826 054 | 68.7 | +11 061 | +1.4 |
| Female | 376 248 | 31.6 | 376 157 | 31.3 | -91 | 0.0 |
| Total | 1 191 241 | 100.0 | 1 202 211 | 100.0 | +10 970 | +0.9 |

5.1.2 The 40-49 and 50-59 age groups together will continue to provide 58% of the total labour supply at this level. Persons in these two age groups mainly received their education long ago. The percentages of those aged below 30 and those between 30 and 39 are projected to be lower mainly as a result of provision of better education opportunities at higher levels in the past decades.

5.1.3 The labour supply with this educational attainment comprises around 28% of the 244 000 legal immigrants aged 15 and over, arriving from the Mainland of China between 1999 and 2005, and majority of them are in the younger age groups. They will account for 6% of labour supply with this educational attainment in 2005. As a consequence of their reinforcement, the size of labour supply at lower secondary and below level is expected remain fairly constant in the foreseeable future notwithstanding the continuous improvement in education opportunities.

5.1.4 The sex distribution of labour supply at this educational level is projected to remain unchanged. Around 68% of them will be male with the male to female ratio kept at about 2 to 1. This is mainly due to the fact that females with this educational attainment have higher intention for taking up domestic responsibilities. Hence, female's participation rate in the labour force is much lower than that of the male. This also accounts for the phenomenon that all the increase in the labour force at this level is attributable to male.

5.1.5 For field of study, all the courses provided at this level are classified as general and other programmes.

5.2 Upper Secondary Level

5.2.1 The overall local labour supply at upper secondary level is projected to grow moderately by around 4% from 1.08 million in 1999 to 1.12 million in 2005. The growth is most significant in the age groups of 40-49 and 50-59, which is mainly the result of the natural growth of the population and labour force over time (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2 Labour supply at upper secondary level, 1999 to 2005

| <i>Age & sex</i> | <i>1999 estimate</i> | | <i>2005 projection</i> | | <i>Growth from 1999 to 2005</i> | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|----------|
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>%</i> |
| <i>Age</i> | | | | | | |
| Below 30 | 339 813 | 31.6 | 299 443 | 26.7 | -40 370 | -11.9 |
| 30 - 39 | 400 530 | 37.3 | 327 732 | 29.3 | -72 798 | -18.2 |
| 40 - 49 | 236 017 | 22.0 | 330 209 | 29.5 | +94 192 | +39.9 |
| 50 - 59 | 82 950 | 7.7 | 140 688 | 12.6 | +57 739 | +69.6 |
| 60 and over | 15 731 | 1.5 | 22 092 | 2.0 | +6 360 | +40.4 |
| Total | 1 075 041 | 100.0 | 1 120 164 | 100.0 | +45 123 | +4.2 |
| <i>Sex</i> | | | | | | |
| Male | 600 485 | 55.9 | 636 285 | 56.8 | +35 800 | +6.0 |
| Female | 474 556 | 44.1 | 483 879 | 43.2 | +9 323 | +2.0 |
| Total | 1 075 041 | 100.0 | 1 120 164 | 100.0 | +45 123 | +4.2 |

5.2.2 With the improved provision at secondary school education in the past decades, it is projected that the labour supply distribution will be quite even among the age groups below 49.

5.2.3 The natural growth in age over time will result in more labour supply with this educational attainment amongst the older age groups. On the other hand, it is expected that there will be drops in the labour supply with this educational attainment amongst the younger age groups as young persons have had and will continue to have more opportunities to further their education.

5.2.4 The sex ratio is projected to remain steady at around 6 to 4 (male to female) in 2005.

5.2.5 The supply of labour at this level comprises 16% of the 244 000 legal immigrants aged 15 and above arriving from the Mainland of China between 1999 and 2005, and majority of them are in the younger age groups.

5.2.6 At this educational level, all the courses are classified as general and other programmes for field of study.

5.3 Craft Level

5.3.1 The labour supply at craft level is projected to increase drastically by over 120% from 14 100 in 1999 to 32 100 in 2005 as a result of the concerted efforts by the HKIVE, VTC training centres and the CITA to expand their training programmes and the low base in 1999 used for comparison (Table 5.3).

Table 5.3 Labour supply at craft level, 1999 to 2005

| <i>Age & sex</i> | <i>1999 estimate</i> | | <i>2005 projection</i> | | <i>Growth from 1999 to 2005</i> | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|----------|
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>%</i> |
| <i>Age</i> | | | | | | |
| Below 30 | 8 706 | 61.9 | 21 471 | 67.0 | +12 765 | +146.6 |
| 30 - 39 | 3 667 | 26.1 | 6 299 | 19.6 | +2 632 | +71.8 |
| 40 - 49 | 1 305 | 9.3 | 3 253 | 10.1 | +1 948 | +149.3 |
| 50 - 59 | 316 | 2.2 | 925 | 2.9 | +609 | +192.8 |
| 60 and over | 79 | 0.6 | 120 | 0.4 | +41 | +51.3 |
| Total | 14 073 | 100.0 | 32 068 | 100.0 | +17 994 | +127.9 |
| <i>Sex</i> | | | | | | |
| Male | 12 943 | 92.0 | 30 518 | 95.2 | +17 575 | +135.8 |
| Female | 1 130 | 8.0 | 1 550 | 4.8 | +419 | +37.1 |
| Total | 14 073 | 100.0 | 32 068 | 100.0 | +17 994 | +127.9 |

5.3.2 While majority of the increase is with those aged below 30, there are also considerable increases for those in the age groups 30-39 and 40-49. Such significant growth is due to the fact that more persons in these age groups receive vocational training in the past.

5.3.3 Nearly all the local labour supply at this level is male in 1999 and this trend continues with further increase in 2005 as the relevant vocational training are highly related to occupations usually taken up by male only (such as construction, engineering mechanics).

5.3.4 There is only limited choice in field of study at the craft level, both in the past and at present. It is estimated that around 65% of the labour force at the craft level in 1999 were with the engineering field of study. The second major field of study was textile and design and accounted for 20% of the labour force. This mainly followed the pattern of the courses provided at this level in the past (most of which were related

to technical subjects and concentrated on skills training for specific jobs) (Table 5.4).

Table 5.4 Top four fields of study for the labour force at craft level, 1999 estimate

| <i>Field of study</i> | <i>Labour force</i> | <i>Percentage *</i> |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Engineering | 9 141 | 65.0 |
| Textile & design | 2 734 | 19.4 |
| Other & general programmes | 1 668 | 11.8 |
| Architecture & town planning | 531 | 3.8 |

* as percentage of the labour force at craft level (14 073) .

5.3.5 As to local training output at this level from 2000 to 2005, around 80% of the trainees will be in the engineering field of study (Table 5.5).

Table 5.5 Top four fields of study from local educational output at craft level, 2000 to 2005

| <i>Field of study</i> | <i>Educational output</i> | <i>Percentage *</i> |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Engineering | 35 896 | 76.5 |
| General & other programmes | 7 109 | 15.2 |
| Textile & design | 3 659 | 7.8 |
| Accountancy & business studies | 230 | 0.5 |

* as percentage of total gross output at craft level (46 894).

5.4 Post-secondary Level

5.4.1 The labour supply at the post-secondary level (comprising matriculation, technician and sub-degree) is also projected to increase by 24% from 432 300 in 1999 to 535 600 in 2005. Increases are found in all age groups. The rise in the older age groups mainly reflect the effect of the natural growth of the population and labour force over time. The rise in the younger age groups are the result of the improved educational opportunities (Table 5.6).

5.4.2 The percentage increases in the older age groups from 40-49 and 50-59 are particularly high partly due to the natural growth of the labour force over time and partly due to the relatively low base of 1999 used for comparison. The base is low because education and training at this level was not so common in the past.

Table 5.6 Labour supply at post-secondary level (including matriculation, technician and sub-degree), 1999 to 2005

| <i>Age & sex</i> | <i>1999 estimate</i> | | <i>2005 projection</i> | | <i>Growth from 1999 to 2005</i> | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|----------|
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>%</i> |
| <i>Age</i> | | | | | | |
| Below 30 | 179 036 | 41.4 | 198 962 | 37.1 | +19 926 | +11.1 |
| 30 - 39 | 146 455 | 33.9 | 161 344 | 30.1 | +14 889 | +10.2 |
| 40 - 49 | 74 048 | 17.1 | 117 384 | 21.9 | +43 336 | +58.5 |
| 50 - 59 | 26 837 | 6.2 | 49 303 | 9.2 | +22 466 | +83.7 |
| 60 and over | 5 931 | 1.4 | 8 651 | 1.6 | +2 720 | +45.9 |
| Total | 432 306 | 100.0 | 535 644 | 100.0 | +103 338 | +23.9 |
| <i>Sex</i> | | | | | | |
| Male | 241 343 | 55.8 | 300 508 | 56.1 | +59 165 | +24.5 |
| Female | 190 963 | 44.2 | 235 136 | 43.9 | +44 173 | +23.1 |
| Total | 432 306 | 100.0 | 535 644 | 100.0 | +103 338 | +23.9 |

5.4.3 The percentage of male is projected to remain stable at around 56% from 1999 to 2005.

5.4.4 It is estimated that around 45% of the local labour force in 1999 had general and other programmes as their major field of study. Another 20% were in accountancy and business studies and 13% were in the engineering field. (Tables 5.7).

Table 5.7 Top four fields of study for the labour force at post-secondary level, 1999 estimate

| <i>Field of study</i> | <i>1999 labour force</i> | <i>Percentage *</i> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| General and other programmes | 196 550 | 45.5 |
| Accountancy & business studies | 87 368 | 20.2 |
| Engineering | 55 782 | 12.9 |
| Humanity & social science | 18 406 | 4.3 |

* as percentage of the labour force at post-secondary level (432 306) .

5.4.5 Out of the local educational output at this level from 2000 to 2005, around 55% will be in general and other programmes. Another 15% will be in engineering. Around 10% will be in the accountancy and business field while another 6% will be in humanity and social science (Table 5.8).

Table 5.8 Top four fields of study from local educational output at post-secondary level, 2000 to 2005

| <i>Field of study</i> | <i>Educational output</i> | <i>Percentage *</i> |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| General & other programmes | 194 722 | 55.3 |
| Engineering | 50 913 | 14.5 |
| Accountancy & business studies | 36 350 | 10.3 |
| Humanity & social science | 21 546 | 6.1 |

* as percentage of total gross output at post-secondary level (352 206).

5.5 First Degree and Above Level

5.5.1 The overall supply of labour force at first degree and above level (covering first degree and postgraduate) is projected to increase by around 23% from 393 700 in 1999 to 485 400 in 2005. Increases are found in all age groups and reflect the results of increasing provision of tertiary education in recent years (Table 5.9).

5.5.2 The rise in those age groups 40 and over is mainly the result of the natural growth of the population over time. The percentage increase is very large due to the low base in 1999 used for comparison.

Table 5.9 Labour supply at first degree and above level, 1999 to 2005

| | <i>1999 estimate</i> | | <i>2005 projection</i> | | <i>Growth from 1999 to 2005</i> | |
|-------------|----------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|----------|
| | <i>Number</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>Number</i> | <i>%</i> |
| <i>Age</i> | | | | | | |
| Below 30 | 134 953 | 34.3 | 155 973 | 32.1 | +21 020 | +15.6 |
| 30 - 39 | 147 571 | 37.5 | 163 399 | 33.7 | +15 828 | +10.7 |
| 40 - 49 | 72 833 | 18.5 | 110 416 | 22.7 | +37 583 | +51.6 |
| 50 - 59 | 28 626 | 7.3 | 43 937 | 9.1 | +15 311 | +53.5 |
| 60 and over | 9 717 | 2.5 | 11 640 | 2.4 | +1 923 | +19.8 |
| Total | 393 701 | 100.0 | 485 365 | 100.0 | +91 664 | +23.3 |
| <i>Sex</i> | | | | | | |
| Male | 251 931 | 64.0 | 291 784 | 60.1 | +39 853 | +15.8 |
| Female | 141 769 | 36.0 | 193 581 | 39.9 | +51 811 | +36.5 |
| Total | 393 701 | 100.0 | 485 365 | 100.0 | +91 664 | +23.3 |

5.5.3 Owing to relatively more female completing education at degree level in 2005, the growth by percentage of female labour supply at this level is higher than male.

5.5.4 Labour supply at first degree and above level is affected by the number of students returning from overseas study and the migration of Hong Kong residents to other countries. Between 1999 and 2005, around 75% of the total 85 000 students returning from overseas will be at degree level and they will account for 12% of labour supply at this level in 2005. At the same time, the labour supply will be reduced by around 28% of the 180 000 net migrants out of Hong Kong, who are holders of first degree and above.

5.5.5 It is estimated that in 1999 around 25% of the labour force at degree level had accountancy and business studies as their major field of study. Around 20% of them were with humanity & social science field. Another 15% of them were with the engineering field. The pattern mainly followed the provision of courses by universities in the past (Table 5.10).

Table 5.10 Top four fields of study for labour force at first degree and above level, 1999 estimate

| <i>Field of study</i> | <i>Labour force</i> | <i>Percentage *</i> |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Accountancy & business studies | 103 087 | 26.2 |
| Humanity & social science | 84 234 | 21.4 |
| Engineering | 59 679 | 15.2 |
| Mathematics & science | 35 462 | 9.0 |

* as percentage of the labour force at degree level (393 701) .

5.5.6 Table 5.11 exhibits local educational output for the top four fields of study at degree level from 2000 to 2005. These fields are accountancy and business studies, humanity and social science, engineering as well as mathematics and science.

Table 5.11 Top four fields of study from local educational output at first degree and above level, 2000 to 2005

| <i>Field of study</i> | <i>Educational output</i> | <i>Percentage *</i> |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Accountancy & business studies | 36 633 | 24.7 |
| Humanity & social science | 25 946 | 17.5 |
| Engineering | 24 247 | 16.3 |
| Mathematics & science | 16 183 | 10.9 |

* as percentage of total gross output at degree level (148 477).

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Appendix 1

Classification of Education Level

Educational qualifications are classified into the following levels:

| <u>Educational Level</u> | <u>Detailed Description</u> |
|---------------------------------|--|
| (a) Lower Secondary or Below | Secondary 3 or below. Persons without any schooling are included. |
| (b) Upper Secondary | Secondary 5 or equivalent general programme education. Technical or vocational education of similar levels are included in (d). |
| (c) Craft | Technical and vocational education at craft level, including craft certificate level courses in the Vocational Training Council's Institutes of Vocational Education and training centres or equivalent vocational training programmes which require the completion of Secondary 3 as the minimum entrance qualification (including apprenticeship). |
| (d) Post-secondary | Secondary 7 or, in the case of one-year Secondary 6, technical and vocational education such ordinary diploma/certificate courses as well as sub-degree programmes such as higher diploma, professional diploma. Secondary 6 or 7 is meant to cover education which usually leads to tertiary education (such as HKALE, HKHLE or GCEAL). |

Educational Level

Detailed Description

Technical and vocational education including ordinary diploma/certificate courses in Polytechnics; technician level courses in Vocational Training Council's Institutes of Vocational Education or equivalent vocational training programmes which require the completion of Secondary 5 as the minimum entrance qualification; post secondary courses in private educational institutions registered under the Education Ordinance which require the completion of Secondary 5 as the minimum entrance qualification and enrolled nurse training programmes.

Sub-degree programmes in institutions funded by the University Grants Committee (UGC); Vocational Training Council's Institutes of Vocational Education at Higher Diploma or equivalent level; other non-degree tertiary educational programmes leading to the award of Professional Diploma, Associateship and Endorsement Certificate or equivalent qualifications; courses in the Approved Post Secondary College; teacher training courses in the Hong Kong Institute of Education; registered nurse training programmes; and diploma courses offered by the Hong Kong Academy of Performing Arts and the Open University of Hong Kong.

(e) First Degree and

First degree courses offered by the institutions

Educational Level

Detailed Description

Above

funded by the UGC. It also includes first degree courses offered by the Hong Kong Academy of Performance Arts, the Open University of Hong Kong and other overseas educational institutions. It also covers postgraduate courses which require a first degree or equivalent as the minimum entrance qualification.

* As from 1998, the following institutions are funded by the University Grants Committee:
the University of Hong Kong, the Chinese University of Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Polytechnic University, City University of Hong Kong, the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong Baptist University, Lingnan University and the Hong Kong Institute of Education.

Note: A "course" in this context has to fulfill the following conditions:

- (1) it lasts for at least one academic year;
- (2) it require specific academic qualifications for entrance (except diploma or degree courses offered by the Open University of Hong Kong); and
- (3) it includes examination(s) or specific academic assessment procedure(s).

Appendix 2

Classification of Field of Study

| <i>Grouping</i> | <i>1996 By-Census Grouping</i> | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Art | 02 | Art, fine arts | Including studies in music; drawing and painting; sculpturing; drama; handicrafts; photography and cinematography; |
| Humanity & social science | 03 | Humanity, religion & theology | Including studies in literature; languages and linguistics; history; philosophy; theology; religion and archaeology; |
| | 04 | Social and behavioural science | Including studies in anthropology; economics; sociology; criminology; pure psychology; clinical psychology; demography; geography; political science and regional studies; |
| | 19 | Social work | Including studies in social work; |
| Mathematics & science | 05 | Pure Mathematics and natural science | Including studies in mathematics; biology; chemistry; geology; physics; astronomy; meteorology; oceanography; statistics; actuarial science; |
| Education | 06 | Teaching training and educational science | Including studies in colleges of education; technical teacher training courses; diploma/certificate of education courses and university degree courses in education; curriculum development and education methods; |
| Accountancy & business studies | 07 | Accountancy and studies in secretarial skills | Including studies in accountancy; secretaryship (except company secretaryship); shorthand; typing; book-keeping; |

Grouping**1996 By-Census Grouping**

| | | | |
|------------------------------|----|--|---|
| | 08 | Business administration and financial management | Including studies in banking; marketing; finance and investment; valuation; purchase and supply; insurance; company secretaryship; public and business administration; |
| Information technology | 09 | Computer studies | Including studies in computer programming and system analysis; electronic data processing; business machine and computer operation; |
| Medical & health | 10 | Medical and health related studies | Including studies in medicine (except Chinese herbal medicines); nursing; dentistry; psychiatry; radiology; pharmacy; dental and medical technology; physical and occupational therapy; speech therapy; medical sciences including anatomy, physiology, immunology, pathology and forensic medicine; |
| Architecture & town planning | 11 | Architecture and town planning | Including studies in architecture, town planning and environmental design; transport studies; |
| Engineering | 12 | Construction, civil and structural engineering | Including studies in building technology, such as surveying, carpentry, bricklaying, plastering and tiling, plumbing and pipe-fitting, sewerage; water supply and treatment; civil and structural engineering; building services engineering; soil mechanics; draughtsmanship; interior design; land, building and estate management; |
| | 13 | Mechanical and marine engineering, production and industrial engineering | Including studies in mechanical engineering; mining engineering; motor mechanics; vehicle technology; ship building and repairs; naval architecture; production engineering; plastic mould technology; tool and die |

Grouping**1996 By-Census Grouping**

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|--|--|
| | | | technology; industrial engineering; |
| | 14 | Electrical and electronic engineering | Including studies in electrical and electronic engineering; refrigeration and air-conditioning; television/radio mechanics and servicing; telecommunications; marine electronics; |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Textile & design | 15 | Textile and clothing technology | Including studies in textile technology/clothing technology such as dyeing, fabric, printing, garment and leather manufacturing; |
| | 16 | Design and miscellaneous industrial technology | Including studies in printing technology; industrial design; basic, graphic and 3-dimensional design; chemical engineering; watch and clock making; optics; |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Law | 17 | Law | Including studies in law and jurisprudence; |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Mass communications & documentation | 18 | Mass communications & documentation | Including studies in journalism; radio and television broadcasting; public relations and library sciences; |
| <hr/> | | | |
| General & other programmes | 01 | General programmes | Including general programmes for preparatory, elementary and secondary education; |
| | 20 | Other programmes | Including studies in agricultural programmes; Chinese herbal medicines; tourism; hotel management; laboratory technicianship; civil security; military; vocational counselling and other service trades; |

Appendix 3
Population by age and sex, 1999 estimate and 2005 projection

| <i>Age</i> | <i>1999 estimate</i> | | | <i>2005 projection</i> | | |
|------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | <i>Male</i> | <i>Female</i> | <i>Both sexes</i> | <i>Male</i> | <i>Female</i> | <i>Both sexes</i> |
| 0 - 4 | 172 505 | 160 824 | 333 329 | 148 588 | 138 371 | 286 959 |
| 5 - 9 | 214 027 | 198 655 | 412 682 | 180 969 | 166 750 | 347 719 |
| 10 - 14 | 223 789 | 213 119 | 436 908 | 231 522 | 214 066 | 445 588 |
| 15 - 19 | 235 778 | 222 190 | 457 968 | 243 239 | 230 988 | 474 227 |
| 20 - 24 | 228 353 | 194 951 | 423 304 | 253 288 | 247 979 | 501 267 |
| 25 - 29 | 238 549 | 238 314 | 476 863 | 256 359 | 241 044 | 497 403 |
| 30 - 34 | 273 758 | 293 469 | 567 227 | 262 841 | 253 214 | 516 055 |
| 35 - 39 | 326 032 | 340 346 | 666 378 | 282 504 | 286 346 | 568 850 |
| 40 - 44 | 312 515 | 308 845 | 621 360 | 328 959 | 329 841 | 658 800 |
| 45 - 49 | 259 002 | 249 665 | 508 667 | 321 235 | 313 706 | 634 941 |
| 50 - 54 | 196 801 | 177 952 | 374 753 | 262 138 | 260 107 | 522 245 |
| 55 - 59 | 138 813 | 117 306 | 256 119 | 205 583 | 195 583 | 401 166 |
| 60 - 64 | 136 754 | 126 219 | 262 973 | 136 115 | 120 180 | 256 295 |
| 65+ | 335 827 | 399 088 | 734 915 | 383 307 | 447 436 | 830 743 |
| Total | 3 292 503 | 3 240 943 | 6 533 446 | 3 496 647 | 3 445 611 | 6 942 258 |

Note: The above figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

Appendix 4

Labour force by age and sex, 1999 estimate and 2005 projection

| <i>Age</i> | <i>1999 estimate</i> | | | <i>2005 projection</i> | | |
|------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | <i>Male</i> | <i>Female</i> | <i>Both sexes</i> | <i>Male</i> | <i>Female</i> | <i>Both sexes</i> |
| 15 - 19 | 46 617 | 35 627 | 82 244 | 47 744 | 39 590 | 87 334 |
| 20 - 24 | 168 788 | 139 591 | 308 379 | 189 303 | 179 897 | 369 200 |
| 25 - 29 | 225 147 | 192 787 | 417 933 | 241 629 | 203 244 | 444 873 |
| 30 - 34 | 260 839 | 200 420 | 461 259 | 247 641 | 172 490 | 420 131 |
| 35 - 39 | 309 525 | 192 970 | 502 495 | 263 706 | 178 363 | 442 070 |
| 40 - 44 | 294 922 | 161 821 | 456 743 | 307 391 | 177 231 | 484 622 |
| 45 - 49 | 240 466 | 127 759 | 368 225 | 299 058 | 164 257 | 463 315 |
| 50 - 54 | 175 260 | 77 911 | 253 172 | 232 369 | 103 909 | 336 277 |
| 55 - 59 | 104 879 | 34 667 | 139 546 | 155 871 | 51 894 | 207 766 |
| 60 - 64 | 59 604 | 13 546 | 73 150 | 61 582 | 12 586 | 74 167 |
| 65+ | 35 649 | 7 568 | 43 217 | 38 855 | 6 841 | 45 696 |
| Total | 1 921 695 | 1 184 667 | 3 106 362 | 2 085 149 | 1 290 302 | 3 375 451 |

Note: The above figures exclude foreign domestic helpers and Hong Kong residents working and employed by businesses outside Hong Kong.

Appendix 5

Labour force participated rates by age and sex, 1999 estimate and 2005 projection

Percentage

| <i>Age</i> | <i>1999 estimate</i> | | | <i>2005 projection</i> | | |
|------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | <i>Male</i> | <i>Female</i> | <i>Both sexes</i> | <i>Male</i> | <i>Female</i> | <i>Both sexes</i> |
| 15 - 19 | 20.3 | 16.4 | 18.4 | 20.2 | 17.6 | 18.9 |
| 20 - 24 | 76.6 | 73.4 | 75.1 | 77.4 | 74.1 | 75.8 |
| 25 - 29 | 97.1 | 81.7 | 89.4 | 97.3 | 85.3 | 91.4 |
| 30 - 34 | 97.9 | 68.9 | 82.9 | 97.7 | 68.9 | 83.5 |
| 35 - 39 | 97.8 | 57.3 | 77.1 | 97.6 | 63.1 | 80.2 |
| 40 - 44 | 97.2 | 53.0 | 75.2 | 96.9 | 54.4 | 75.6 |
| 45 - 49 | 95.6 | 51.9 | 74.1 | 96.0 | 53.0 | 74.7 |
| 50 - 54 | 91.4 | 44.4 | 69.1 | 90.9 | 40.4 | 65.7 |
| 55 - 59 | 77.5 | 30.0 | 55.7 | 77.5 | 26.8 | 52.8 |
| 60 - 64 | 44.7 | 10.9 | 28.5 | 46.7 | 10.7 | 29.8 |
| 65+ | 10.9 | 2.0 | 6.1 | 10.5 | 1.6 | 5.8 |
| Total | 73.8 | 45.2 | 59.5 | 73.5 | 45.0 | 59.2 |

Note: The above figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

Appendix 6
Population by age, sex and completed educational level, 1999 estimate

Completed level of education

| <i>Age</i> | <i>Sex</i> | <i>Lower Secondary or Below</i> | <i>Upper Secondary</i> | <i>Craft</i> | <i>Post-secondary</i> | <i>First Degree and Above</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|--------------|--------------|---|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 0- 4 | Male | 172 505 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 172 505 |
| | Female | 160 824 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 160 824 |
| | Sub-total | 333 329 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 333 329 |
| 5- 9 | Male | 214 027 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 214 027 |
| | Female | 198 655 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 198 655 |
| | Sub-total | 412 682 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 412 682 |
| 10-14 | Male | 223 751 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 223 789 |
| | Female | 213 119 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 213 119 |
| | Sub-total | 436 870 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 436 908 |
| 15-19 | Male | 157 910 | 59 257 | 4 455 | 14 156 | 0 | 235 778 |
| | Female | 141 611 | 63 820 | 429 | 16 330 | 0 | 222 190 |
| | Sub-total | 299 520 | 123 077 | 4 884 | 30 487 | 0 | 457 968 |
| 20-24 | Male | 48 309 | 90 202 | 2 509 | 67 413 | 19 920 | 228 353 |
| | Female | 19 610 | 90 088 | 331 | 63 079 | 21 843 | 194 951 |
| | Sub-total | 67 919 | 180 290 | 2 840 | 130 492 | 41 763 | 423 304 |
| 25-29 | Male | 59 059 | 88 914 | 1 979 | 36 433 | 52 165 | 238 549 |
| | Female | 38 410 | 112 834 | 213 | 39 848 | 47 009 | 238 314 |
| | Sub-total | 97 469 | 201 748 | 2 192 | 76 281 | 99 174 | 476 863 |
| 30-34 | Male | 76 434 | 101 482 | 1 799 | 41 289 | 52 754 | 273 758 |
| | Female | 72 035 | 140 493 | 25 | 45 849 | 35 067 | 293 469 |
| | Sub-total | 148 469 | 241 975 | 1 825 | 87 138 | 87 820 | 567 227 |
| 35-39 | Male | 119 723 | 115 982 | 2 024 | 42 235 | 46 068 | 326 032 |
| | Female | 137 755 | 136 854 | 206 | 40 067 | 25 464 | 340 346 |
| | Sub-total | 257 478 | 252 836 | 2 230 | 82 302 | 71 532 | 666 378 |
| 40-44 | Male | 155 232 | 92 164 | 781 | 31 301 | 33 037 | 312 515 |
| | Female | 182 269 | 88 490 | 129 | 22 123 | 15 834 | 308 845 |
| | Sub-total | 337 500 | 180 654 | 910 | 53 425 | 48 871 | 621 360 |
| 45-49 | Male | 148 653 | 66 732 | 552 | 20 666 | 22 398 | 259 002 |
| | Female | 174 219 | 52 029 | 34 | 13 822 | 9 561 | 249 665 |
| | Sub-total | 322 872 | 118 761 | 586 | 34 489 | 31 960 | 508 667 |
| 50-54 | Male | 120 254 | 47 352 | 252 | 13 706 | 15 238 | 196 801 |
| | Female | 129 174 | 32 744 | 123 | 10 450 | 5 461 | 177 952 |
| | Sub-total | 249 427 | 80 095 | 375 | 24 157 | 20 698 | 374 753 |
| 55-59 | Male | 90 782 | 26 689 | 75 | 9 655 | 11 611 | 138 813 |
| | Female | 89 762 | 15 745 | 47 | 6 377 | 5 376 | 117 306 |
| | Sub-total | 180 544 | 42 434 | 122 | 16 031 | 16 987 | 256 119 |
| 60-64 | Male | 97 425 | 20 606 | 145 | 7 691 | 10 887 | 136 754 |
| | Female | 107 053 | 10 585 | 22 | 4 594 | 3 964 | 126 219 |
| | Sub-total | 204 477 | 31 192 | 168 | 12 285 | 14 851 | 262 973 |
| 65+ | Male | 288 844 | 27 211 | 66 | 8 488 | 11 218 | 335 827 |
| | Female | 378 146 | 12 873 | 0 | 4 969 | 3 100 | 399 088 |
| | Sub-total | 666 990 | 40 084 | 66 | 13 456 | 14 319 | 734 915 |
| <i>Total</i> | Male | 1 972 907 | 736 591 | 14 676 | 293 033 | 275 296 | 3 292 503 |
| | Female | 2 042 640 | 756 554 | 1 560 | 267 510 | 172 679 | 3 240 943 |
| | <i>Total</i> | 4 015 547 | 1 493 145 | 16 236 | 560 543 | 447 975 | 6 533 446 |

Note: The above figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

Appendix 7

Population by completed educational level and field of study, 1999 estimate

Completed level of education

| Field of Study | <i>Lower Secondary or</i> | <i>Upper Secondary</i> | <i>Craft</i> | <i>Post-secondary</i> | <i>First Degree and Above</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| <i>Art</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 116 | 8 489 | 12 604 |
| <i>Humanity & social science</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 413 | 98 740 | 122 152 |
| <i>Mathematics & science</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 855 | 40 433 | 45 288 |
| <i>Eduication</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 471 | 10 819 | 35 290 |
| <i>Accountancy & business studies</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 101 479 | 114 617 | 216 096 |
| <i>Information technology</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 416 | 30 209 | 46 625 |
| <i>Medical & health</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 297 | 27 367 | 42 664 |
| <i>Architecture & town planning</i> | 0 | 0 | 598 | 6 995 | 11 736 | 19 329 |
| <i>Engineering</i> | 0 | 0 | 10 419 | 63 316 | 65 648 | 139 383 |
| <i>Textile & design</i> | 0 | 0 | 3 247 | 20 533 | 9 739 | 33 519 |
| <i>Law</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 246 | 11 345 | 12 592 |
| <i>Mass communications & documentation</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 763 | 6 297 | 8 061 |
| <i>General & other programmes</i> | 4 015 547 | 1 493 145 | 1 971 | 276 643 | 12 536 | 5 799 842 |
| <i>Total</i> | 4 015 547 | 1 493 145 | 16 236 | 560 543 | 447 975 | 6 533 446 |

Note: The above figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

Appendix 8

Labour force by age, sex and completed level of education x Age x Sex, 1999 estimate

Completed level of education

| <i>Age group</i> | <i>Sex</i> | <i>Lower Secondary or Below</i> | <i>Upper Secondary</i> | <i>Craft</i> | <i>Post-secondary</i> | <i>First Degree and Above</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|------------------|--------------|---|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 0-4 | Male | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Sub-total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5-9 | Male | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Sub-total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10-14 | Male | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Sub-total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15-19 | Male | 18 538 | 18 962 | 3 766 | 5 351 | 0 | 46 617 |
| | Female | 9 569 | 19 532 | 363 | 6 163 | 0 | 35 627 |
| | Sub-total | 28 107 | 38 494 | 4 128 | 11 515 | 0 | 82 244 |
| 20-24 | Male | 33 082 | 63 300 | 2 281 | 51 141 | 18 984 | 168 788 |
| | Female | 10 718 | 61 096 | 289 | 46 820 | 20 667 | 139 591 |
| | Sub-total | 43 800 | 124 396 | 2 570 | 97 961 | 39 651 | 308 379 |
| 25-29 | Male | 54 456 | 83 536 | 1 831 | 34 283 | 51 042 | 225 147 |
| | Female | 19 685 | 93 387 | 177 | 35 277 | 44 260 | 192 787 |
| | Sub-total | 74 141 | 176 923 | 2 008 | 69 560 | 95 302 | 417 933 |
| 30-34 | Male | 71 687 | 97 047 | 1 660 | 38 900 | 51 544 | 260 839 |
| | Female | 29 079 | 102 889 | 19 | 37 710 | 30 723 | 200 420 |
| | Sub-total | 100 766 | 199 936 | 1 679 | 76 611 | 82 267 | 461 259 |
| 35-39 | Male | 112 491 | 110 953 | 1 854 | 39 548 | 44 680 | 309 525 |
| | Female | 52 273 | 89 641 | 135 | 30 297 | 20 624 | 192 970 |
| | Sub-total | 164 764 | 200 594 | 1 988 | 69 844 | 65 304 | 502 495 |
| 40-44 | Male | 145 169 | 87 949 | 712 | 29 192 | 31 900 | 294 922 |
| | Female | 78 285 | 55 075 | 79 | 16 049 | 12 333 | 161 821 |
| | Sub-total | 223 454 | 143 024 | 791 | 45 241 | 44 234 | 456 743 |
| 45-49 | Male | 136 973 | 62 456 | 495 | 18 981 | 21 560 | 240 466 |
| | Female | 80 337 | 30 537 | 19 | 9 826 | 7 039 | 127 759 |
| | Sub-total | 217 311 | 92 993 | 514 | 28 807 | 28 599 | 368 225 |
| 50-54 | Male | 106 614 | 42 381 | 215 | 11 863 | 14 188 | 175 260 |
| | Female | 54 771 | 15 612 | 34 | 5 006 | 2 488 | 77 911 |
| | Sub-total | 161 384 | 57 993 | 249 | 16 869 | 16 677 | 253 172 |
| 55-59 | Male | 67 990 | 20 102 | 54 | 7 231 | 9 501 | 104 879 |
| | Female | 24 614 | 4 855 | 13 | 2 736 | 2 448 | 34 667 |
| | Sub-total | 92 605 | 24 957 | 67 | 9 968 | 11 949 | 139 546 |
| 60-64 | Male | 40 773 | 9 246 | 66 | 3 438 | 6 081 | 59 604 |
| | Female | 10 334 | 1 438 | 3 | 865 | 906 | 13 546 |
| | Sub-total | 51 107 | 10 684 | 68 | 4 304 | 6 987 | 73 150 |
| 65+ | Male | 27 220 | 4 553 | 11 | 1 414 | 2 450 | 35 649 |
| | Female | 6 581 | 494 | 0 | 214 | 280 | 7 568 |
| | Sub-total | 33 801 | 5 047 | 11 | 1 628 | 2 730 | 43 217 |
| <i>Total</i> | Male | 814 993 | 600 485 | 12 943 | 241 343 | 251 931 | 1 921 695 |
| | Female | 376 248 | 474 556 | 1 130 | 190 963 | 141 769 | 1 184 667 |
| | <i>Total</i> | 1 191 241 | 1 075 041 | 14 073 | 432 306 | 393 701 | 3 106 362 |

Note: The above figures exclude foreign domestic helpers and Hong Kong residents working and employed by businesses outside Hong Kong.

Appendix 9

Labour Force by completed educational level and field of study, 1999 estimate

Completed level of education

| Field of Study | <i>Lower Secondary or</i> | <i>Upper Secondary</i> | <i>Craft</i> | <i>Post-secondary</i> | <i>First Degree and Above</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| <i>Art</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 196 | 6 977 | 10 173 |
| <i>Humanity & social science</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 406 | 84 234 | 102 641 |
| <i>Mathematics & science</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 834 | 35 462 | 39 296 |
| <i>Eduication</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 873 | 8 412 | 23 285 |
| <i>Accountancy & business studies</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 87 368 | 103 087 | 190 455 |
| <i>Information technology</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 995 | 28 653 | 43 648 |
| <i>Medical & health</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 936 | 22 318 | 33 254 |
| <i>Architecture & town planning</i> | 0 | 0 | 531 | 5 958 | 10 462 | 16 952 |
| <i>Engineering</i> | 0 | 0 | 9 141 | 55 782 | 59 679 | 124 602 |
| <i>Textile & design</i> | 0 | 0 | 2 734 | 17 946 | 8 587 | 29 267 |
| <i>Law</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 013 | 9 943 | 10 956 |
| <i>Mass communications & documentation</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 448 | 5 516 | 6 964 |
| <i>General & other programmes</i> | 1 191 241 | 1 075 041 | 1 668 | 196 550 | 10 370 | 2 474 870 |
| <i>Total</i> | 1 191 241 | 1 075 041 | 14 073 | 432 306 | 393 701 | 3 106 362 |

Note: The above figures exclude foreign domestic helpers and Hong Kong residents working and employed by businesses outside Hong Kong.

Appendix 10
Population by age, sex and completed level of education, 2005 projection

Completed level of education

| <i>Age group</i> | <i>Sex</i> | <i>Lower Secondary or Below</i> | <i>Upper Secondary</i> | <i>Craft</i> | <i>Post-secondary</i> | <i>First Degree and Above</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|------------------|--------------|---|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 0- 4 | Male | 148 588 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 148 588 |
| | Female | 138 371 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 138 371 |
| | Sub-total | 286 959 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 286 959 |
| 5- 9 | Male | 180 969 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 180 969 |
| | Female | 166 750 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 166 750 |
| | Sub-total | 347 719 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 347 719 |
| 10-14 | Male | 230 367 | 1 145 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 231 522 |
| | Female | 212 813 | 1 253 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 214 066 |
| | Sub-total | 443 180 | 2 398 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 445 588 |
| 15-19 | Male | 69 207 | 116 277 | 17 631 | 40 124 | 0 | 243 239 |
| | Female | 59 957 | 122 765 | 961 | 47 305 | 0 | 230 988 |
| | Sub-total | 129 164 | 239 042 | 18 593 | 87 428 | 0 | 474 227 |
| 20-24 | Male | 84 909 | 65 557 | 12 992 | 51 928 | 37 902 | 253 288 |
| | Female | 75 997 | 76 662 | 807 | 50 443 | 44 070 | 247 979 |
| | Sub-total | 160 906 | 142 219 | 13 799 | 102 371 | 81 972 | 501 267 |
| 25-29 | Male | 78 543 | 68 857 | 6 647 | 53 901 | 48 410 | 256 359 |
| | Female | 61 703 | 79 896 | 396 | 50 850 | 48 199 | 241 044 |
| | Sub-total | 140 247 | 148 754 | 7 043 | 104 751 | 96 608 | 497 403 |
| 30-34 | Male | 73 683 | 84 958 | 3 702 | 48 738 | 51 760 | 262 841 |
| | Female | 57 766 | 102 627 | 183 | 47 258 | 45 379 | 253 214 |
| | Sub-total | 131 449 | 187 586 | 3 885 | 95 996 | 97 139 | 516 055 |
| 35-39 | Male | 87 027 | 98 156 | 2 777 | 44 426 | 50 117 | 282 504 |
| | Female | 82 769 | 121 714 | 101 | 43 825 | 37 937 | 286 346 |
| | Sub-total | 169 796 | 219 870 | 2 878 | 88 251 | 88 055 | 568 850 |
| 40-44 | Male | 127 185 | 111 927 | 2 056 | 41 492 | 46 299 | 328 959 |
| | Female | 135 411 | 127 291 | 107 | 37 745 | 29 287 | 329 841 |
| | Sub-total | 262 597 | 239 217 | 2 163 | 79 237 | 75 586 | 658 800 |
| 45-49 | Male | 151 460 | 100 256 | 1 292 | 33 923 | 34 304 | 321 235 |
| | Female | 168 638 | 99 489 | 86 | 26 896 | 18 597 | 313 706 |
| | Sub-total | 320 098 | 199 745 | 1 379 | 60 819 | 52 900 | 634 941 |
| 50-54 | Male | 142 549 | 73 655 | 679 | 23 191 | 22 064 | 262 138 |
| | Female | 166 655 | 65 438 | 74 | 17 361 | 10 579 | 260 107 |
| | Sub-total | 309 205 | 139 092 | 753 | 40 552 | 32 643 | 522 245 |
| 55-59 | Male | 121 157 | 50 751 | 360 | 16 370 | 16 945 | 205 583 |
| | Female | 137 518 | 39 164 | 77 | 11 649 | 7 175 | 195 583 |
| | Sub-total | 258 675 | 89 916 | 437 | 28 019 | 24 119 | 401 166 |
| 60-64 | Male | 86 363 | 27 900 | 176 | 10 018 | 11 658 | 136 115 |
| | Female | 91 457 | 17 906 | 48 | 6 367 | 4 402 | 120 180 |
| | Sub-total | 177 820 | 45 806 | 224 | 16 384 | 16 060 | 256 295 |
| 65+ | Male | 306 004 | 41 096 | 204 | 15 624 | 20 380 | 383 307 |
| | Female | 410 005 | 20 349 | 42 | 9 842 | 7 198 | 447 436 |
| | Sub-total | 716 009 | 61 445 | 246 | 25 465 | 27 579 | 830 743 |
| <i>Total</i> | Male | 1 888 011 | 840 536 | 48 528 | 379 735 | 339 838 | 3 496 647 |
| | Female | 1 965 812 | 874 554 | 2 883 | 349 540 | 252 823 | 3 445 611 |
| | <i>Total</i> | 3 853 823 | 1 715 089 | 51 411 | 729 275 | 592 661 | 6 942 258 |

Note: The above figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

Appendix 11

Labour force by age, sex and completed level of education, 2005 projection

Completed level of education

| <i>Age group</i> | <i>Sex</i> | <i>Lower Secondary or Below</i> | <i>Upper Secondary</i> | <i>Craft</i> | <i>Post-secondary</i> | <i>First Degree and Above</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|------------------|--------------|---|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 0-4 | Male | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Sub-total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5-9 | Male | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Sub-total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10-14 | Male | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Female | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Sub-total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15-19 | Male | 6 068 | 27 789 | 4 214 | 9 673 | 0 | 47 744 |
| | Female | 2 840 | 26 334 | 206 | 10 210 | 0 | 39 590 |
| | Sub-total | 8 908 | 54 123 | 4 420 | 19 883 | 0 | 87 334 |
| 20-24 | Male | 62 436 | 49 401 | 9 790 | 39 231 | 28 445 | 189 303 |
| | Female | 46 734 | 58 493 | 616 | 39 463 | 34 591 | 179 897 |
| | Sub-total | 109 171 | 107 894 | 10 406 | 78 693 | 63 036 | 369 200 |
| 25-29 | Male | 72 903 | 65 123 | 6 287 | 51 315 | 46 001 | 241 629 |
| | Female | 34 577 | 72 303 | 359 | 49 070 | 46 936 | 203 244 |
| | Sub-total | 107 480 | 137 426 | 6 645 | 100 385 | 92 937 | 444 873 |
| 30-34 | Male | 68 294 | 80 290 | 3 499 | 46 346 | 49 213 | 247 641 |
| | Female | 22 936 | 73 925 | 132 | 38 452 | 37 045 | 172 490 |
| | Sub-total | 91 230 | 154 214 | 3 631 | 84 798 | 86 258 | 420 131 |
| 35-39 | Male | 80 054 | 91 930 | 2 601 | 41 898 | 47 224 | 263 706 |
| | Female | 32 142 | 81 588 | 68 | 34 648 | 29 917 | 178 363 |
| | Sub-total | 112 196 | 173 518 | 2 669 | 76 546 | 77 141 | 442 070 |
| 40-44 | Male | 117 176 | 105 223 | 1 933 | 39 253 | 43 806 | 307 391 |
| | Female | 54 915 | 74 804 | 63 | 26 627 | 20 822 | 177 231 |
| | Sub-total | 172 091 | 180 026 | 1 996 | 65 880 | 64 629 | 484 622 |
| 45-49 | Male | 139 376 | 93 709 | 1 208 | 32 084 | 32 682 | 299 058 |
| | Female | 75 209 | 56 474 | 49 | 19 420 | 13 106 | 164 257 |
| | Sub-total | 214 585 | 150 183 | 1 257 | 51 504 | 45 787 | 463 315 |
| 50-54 | Male | 125 393 | 65 407 | 603 | 20 662 | 20 304 | 232 369 |
| | Female | 59 900 | 26 449 | 30 | 10 834 | 6 696 | 103 909 |
| | Sub-total | 185 293 | 91 855 | 633 | 31 496 | 27 000 | 336 277 |
| 55-59 | Male | 90 628 | 38 178 | 271 | 12 913 | 13 880 | 155 871 |
| | Female | 33 269 | 10 655 | 21 | 4 893 | 3 057 | 51 894 |
| | Sub-total | 123 897 | 48 833 | 292 | 17 807 | 16 937 | 207 766 |
| 60-64 | Male | 37 437 | 12 967 | 82 | 4 714 | 6 382 | 61 582 |
| | Female | 8 211 | 2 263 | 6 | 1 179 | 926 | 12 586 |
| | Sub-total | 45 648 | 15 230 | 88 | 5 893 | 7 308 | 74 167 |
| 65+ | Male | 26 289 | 6 269 | 31 | 2 418 | 3 848 | 38 855 |
| | Female | 5 423 | 593 | 1 | 340 | 483 | 6 841 |
| | Sub-total | 31 712 | 6 862 | 32 | 2 758 | 4 332 | 45 696 |
| <i>Total</i> | Male | 826 054 | 636 285 | 30 518 | 300 508 | 291 784 | 2 085 149 |
| | Female | 376 157 | 483 879 | 1 550 | 235 136 | 193 581 | 1 290 302 |
| | <i>Total</i> | 1 202 211 | 1 120 164 | 32 068 | 535 644 | 485 365 | 3 375 451 |

Note: The above figures exclude foreign domestic helpers and Hong Kong residents working and employed by businesses outside Hong Kong.

Appendix 12

Gross training output of local institutions by educational level, 2000 to 2005

| <i>Educational Level</i> | <i>2000</i> | <i>2001</i> | <i>2002</i> | <i>2003</i> | <i>2004</i> | <i>2005</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| <i>Lower Secondary or Below</i> | 78 216 | 74 826 | 75 726 | 82 826 | 82 726 | 83 626 | 477 946 |
| <i>Upper Secondary</i> | 78 694 | 77 743 | 76 643 | 74 043 | 74 243 | 79 343 | 460 709 |
| <i>Craft</i> | 8 024 | 7 586 | 7 998 | 7 738 | 7 774 | 7 774 | 46 894 |
| <i>Post-secondary</i> | 58 704 | 62 341 | 57 749 | 59 370 | 57 500 | 56 542 | 352 206 |
| <i>First Degree and Above</i> | 24 498 | 24 552 | 24 730 | 25 030 | 24 842 | 24 825 | 148 477 |
| <i>All Levels</i> | 248 136 | 247 048 | 242 846 | 249 007 | 247 085 | 252 110 | 1 486 232 |

Notes: Figures for lower secondary or below refer to Secondary 3 only.

Appendix 13**Net training output of local institutions by educational level, 2000 to 2005**

| <i>Educational Level</i> | <i>2000</i> | <i>2001</i> | <i>2002</i> | <i>2003</i> | <i>2004</i> | <i>2005</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| <i>Lower Secondary or Below</i> | - 83 587 | - 82 409 | - 81 523 | - 78 788 | - 79 007 | - 84 107 | - 489 420 |
| <i>Upper Secondary</i> | 30 592 | 27 125 | 28 089 | 25 264 | 26 566 | 32 633 | 170 269 |
| <i>Craft</i> | 5 931 | 5 462 | 5 816 | 5 495 | 5 591 | 5 591 | 33 885 |
| <i>Post-secondary</i> | 30 211 | 33 043 | 30 844 | 31 235 | 30 184 | 29 204 | 184 721 |
| <i>First Degree and Above</i> | 16 853 | 16 779 | 16 774 | 16 794 | 16 666 | 16 679 | 100 545 |
| <i>All Levels</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Notes: Figures for lower secondary or below refer to Secondary 3 only.

Appendix 14

Total Gross Local Educational Output by educational level and field of study, 2000 to 2005

Level of Education

| Field of Study | <i>Lower Secondary</i> | <i>Upper Secondary</i> | <i>Craft</i> | <i>Post-secondary</i> | <i>First Degree and Above</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| <i>Art</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 369 | 2 733 | 6 102 |
| <i>Humanity & social science</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 546 | 25 946 | 47 492 |
| <i>Mathematics & science</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 811 | 16 183 | 18 994 |
| <i>Eduication</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 114 | 14 518 | 25 632 |
| <i>Accountancy & business studies</i> | 0 | 0 | 230 | 36 350 | 36 633 | 73 213 |
| <i>Information technology</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 820 | 8 597 | 24 417 |
| <i>Medical & health</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 473 | 10 082 | 14 555 |
| <i>Architecture & town planning</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 655 | 3 432 | 5 087 |
| <i>Engineering</i> | 0 | 0 | 35 896 | 50 913 | 24 247 | 111 056 |
| <i>Textile & design</i> | 0 | 0 | 3 659 | 8 135 | 0 | 11 794 |
| <i>Law</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 166 | 3 498 | 3 664 |
| <i>Mass communications & documentation</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 132 | 2 091 | 3 223 |
| <i>General & other programmes</i> | 477 946 | 460 709 | 7 109 | 194 722 | 517 | 1311 603 |
| <i>Total</i> | 477 946 | 460 709 | 46 894 | 352 206 | 148 477 | 1486 232 |

Appendix 15

Distribution of Students Leaving for Overseas Study by Completed Educational Level and Age, Sex, for 2000 to 2005

| <i>Percents</i> | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| <i>Educational Attainment Level</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Age/Sex</i> | <i>Lower</i> | | <i>Craft</i> | <i>Post-secondary</i> | <i>First Degree and Above</i> | <i>Total</i> |
| | <i>Secondary or Below</i> | <i>Upper Secondary</i> | | | | |
| <i>Age</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>10 - 14</i> | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| <i>15 - 19</i> | 22.1 | 14.7 | 0.0 | 13.5 | 0.0 | 50.4 |
| <i>20 - 24</i> | 6.2 | 4.0 | 0.2 | 17.7 | 3.9 | 32.0 |
| <i>25 - 29</i> | 2.4 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 10.6 |
| <i>30 - 34</i> | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 4.4 |
| <i>35 - 39</i> | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.5 |
| <i>40 - 44</i> | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| <i>45 - 49</i> | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| <i>Total</i> | 32.3 | 21.3 | 0.3 | 36.0 | 10.1 | 100.0 |
| <i>Sex</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Male</i> | 16.6 | 11.0 | 0.1 | 17.8 | 4.8 | 50.3 |
| <i>Female</i> | 15.7 | 10.4 | 0.2 | 18.1 | 5.3 | 49.7 |
| <i>Total</i> | 32.3 | 21.3 | 0.3 | 36.0 | 10.1 | 100.0 |

Appendix 16
Distribution of Students Returning from Overseas Study
by Completed Educational Level and Age, Sex, for 2000 to 2005

| <i>Percents</i> | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| <i>Age/Sex</i> | <i>Educational Attainment Level</i> | | <i>Total</i> |
| | <i>Post-secondary</i> | <i>First Degree and Above</i> | |
| <i>Age</i> | | | |
| <i>15 - 19</i> | 4.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 |
| <i>20 - 24</i> | 9.6 | 36.1 | 45.7 |
| <i>25 - 29</i> | 6.5 | 27.8 | 34.3 |
| <i>30 - 34</i> | 2.2 | 8.1 | 10.3 |
| <i>35 - 39</i> | 0.8 | 3.3 | 4.2 |
| <i>40 - 44</i> | 0.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| <i>45 - 49</i> | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| <i>50 - 54</i> | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| <i>Total</i> | 23.5 | 76.5 | 100.0 |
| <i>Sex</i> | | | |
| <i>Male</i> | 10.8 | 39.5 | 50.3 |
| <i>Female</i> | 12.7 | 37.0 | 49.7 |
| <i>Total</i> | 23.5 | 76.5 | 100.0 |

Appendix 17

Distribution of Net Migrants of Hong Kong Population by Completed Educational Level and Age, Sex, for 2000 to 2005

| <i>Percents</i> | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| <i>Educational Attainment Level</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Age</i> | <i>Lower</i> | | <i>Craft</i> | <i>Post-secondary</i> | <i>First Degree and Above</i> | <i>Total</i> |
| | <i>Secondary or Below</i> | <i>Upper Secondary</i> | | | | |
| <i>0 - 4</i> | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 |
| <i>5 - 9</i> | -0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.3 |
| <i>10 - 14</i> | -6.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -6.4 |
| <i>15 - 19</i> | -6.7 | -3.0 | -0.1 | -3.6 | 0.0 | -13.4 |
| <i>20 - 24</i> | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 2.3 |
| <i>25 - 29</i> | -0.9 | -0.4 | 0.0 | -0.5 | -2.3 | -4.1 |
| <i>30 - 34</i> | -2.4 | -1.1 | 0.0 | -1.3 | -5.8 | -10.7 |
| <i>35 - 39</i> | -3.1 | -1.4 | -0.1 | -1.7 | -7.4 | -13.6 |
| <i>40 - 44</i> | -2.9 | -1.3 | -0.1 | -1.6 | -6.9 | -12.7 |
| <i>45 - 49</i> | -2.3 | -1.2 | 0.0 | -1.1 | -5.7 | -10.4 |
| <i>50 - 54</i> | -1.5 | -0.8 | 0.0 | -0.7 | -3.6 | -6.6 |
| <i>55 - 59</i> | -3.9 | -2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -5.9 |
| <i>60 - 64</i> | -3.9 | -2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -5.9 |
| <i>65 +</i> | -9.2 | -4.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -14.0 |
| <i>Total</i> | -41.1 | -17.8 | -0.4 | -10.1 | -30.7 | -100.0 |
| <i>Sex</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Male</i> | -24.0 | -10.1 | -0.2 | -5.8 | -21.9 | -62.0 |
| <i>Female</i> | -17.1 | -7.7 | -0.2 | -4.3 | -8.8 | -38.0 |
| <i>Total</i> | -41.1 | -17.8 | -0.4 | -10.1 | -30.7 | -100.0 |

Note: The percentages refer to net migration, with positive percentages indicating returning to Hong Kong and negative percentages indicating leaving away from Hong Kong.

Appendix 18

Distribution One Way Permit Holders from China by Completed Educational Level and Age, Sex, for 2000 to 2005

| <i>Percents</i> | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| <i>Age/Sex</i> | <i>Educational Attainment Level</i> | | | | | <i>Total</i> |
| | <i>Lower Secondary or Below</i> | <i>Upper Secondary</i> | <i>Craft</i> | <i>Post- secondary</i> | <i>First Degree and Above</i> | |
| <i>Age</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>0 - 4</i> | 6.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.7 |
| <i>5 - 9</i> | 8.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.2 |
| <i>10 - 14</i> | 9.6 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.8 |
| <i>15 - 19</i> | 7.1 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 12.1 |
| <i>20 - 24</i> | 7.1 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 14.1 |
| <i>25 - 29</i> | 6.8 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 13.4 |
| <i>30 - 34</i> | 5.8 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 10.2 |
| <i>35 - 39</i> | 3.8 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 6.3 |
| <i>40 - 44</i> | 2.6 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 4.3 |
| <i>45 - 49</i> | 1.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.8 |
| <i>50 - 54</i> | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2.3 |
| <i>55 - 59</i> | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.9 |
| <i>60 - 64</i> | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.2 |
| <i>65 +</i> | 4.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 4.7 |
| <i>Total</i> | 68.4 | 18.9 | 0.1 | 6.9 | 5.6 | 100.0 |
| <i>Sex</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Male</i> | 29.9 | 9.0 | 0.1 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 46.9 |
| <i>Female</i> | 38.5 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 53.1 |
| <i>Total</i> | 68.4 | 18.9 | 0.1 | 6.9 | 5.6 | 100.0 |

Appendix 19

Distribution of Legal Immigrants from Other Countries by Completed Educational Level and Age, Sex, for 2000 to 2005

| <i>Percents</i> | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| <i>Age</i> | <i>Educational Attainment Level</i> | | | | | <i>Total</i> |
| | <i>Lower Secondary or Below</i> | <i>Upper Secondary</i> | <i>Craft</i> | <i>Post-secondary</i> | <i>First Degree and Above</i> | |
| <i>0 - 4</i> | 10.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.7 |
| <i>5 - 9</i> | 6.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.7 |
| <i>10 - 14</i> | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 |
| <i>15 - 19</i> | 4.4 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 6.6 |
| <i>20 - 24</i> | 2.0 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 3.7 | 1.3 | 12.2 |
| <i>25 - 29</i> | 4.5 | 9.7 | 0.1 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 22.6 |
| <i>30 - 34</i> | 3.6 | 5.4 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 13.5 |
| <i>35 - 39</i> | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| <i>40 - 44</i> | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 3.2 |
| <i>45 - 49</i> | 3.7 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 6.2 |
| <i>50 - 54</i> | 4.2 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 6.5 |
| <i>55 - 59</i> | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 3.1 |
| <i>60 - 64</i> | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.5 |
| <i>65 +</i> | 2.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.7 |
| <i>Total</i> | 50.9 | 26.7 | 0.3 | 11.5 | 10.5 | 100.0 |
| <i>Sex</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Male</i> | 35.3 | 17.6 | 0.3 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 67.5 |
| <i>Female</i> | 15.6 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 32.5 |
| <i>Total</i> | 50.9 | 26.7 | 0.3 | 11.5 | 10.5 | 100.0 |