



主題性報告—長者 Thematic Report – Older Persons

有關本刊物的查詢，請聯絡：

政府統計處 二零零一年人口普查辦事處

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序言

二零零一年人口普查提供很多有關香港人口的社會及經濟特徵的資料。這不單有助對社會上不同的層面進行研究，更可按特定人口組別（例如長者），進行探討。

根據二零零一年人口普查的結果，本報告載列有關本港長者的一系列統計數字。它詳盡分析長者的特徵：人口特徵、教育、勞動人口、居住情況及住戶特徵和地區特徵。在可能範圍內，這些結果會與過往人口普查／中期人口統計的結果作比較。

本報告為一系列有關人口分組的主題性報告書之一。二零零一年人口普查的刊物名稱已詳列於本報告的最後部分。

政府統計處處長 何永煊

二零零二年十一月

Foreword

The 2001 Population Census provides a wealth of data on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population in Hong Kong. It allows studies to be undertaken not only on various facets of the community but also on specific sub-groups of the population such as older persons.

A comprehensive range of statistics of older persons in Hong Kong, based on the results of the 2001 Population Census, are presented in this report. It goes into some length in analysing the characteristics of older persons: demographic characteristics, education, labour force, living arrangement and household characteristics, and geographical characteristics. Comparisons are made with results of the past population censuses/by-censuses as appropriate.

This report is one among a series of the thematic reports released on population sub-groups. A list of the 2001 Population Census publications is given at the end of this report.

Frederick W. H. HO
Commissioner for Census and Statistics

November 2002

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1. 緒言

背景

1.1 根據慣例，自一九六一年起，香港每十年進行一次人口普查，並在兩次人口普查中間，進行一次中期人口統計。依此慣例，香港於二零零一年三月進行了一次人口普查。

1.2 二零零一年人口普查已於二零零一年三月十五日至二十七日的十三天期間進行。這次人口普查包括向七分六住戶搜集基本資料如年齡及性別的簡要點算，及向其餘七分一住戶的成員搜集多方面人口及社會經濟特徵的詳細訪問。因此本報告內有關人口、住戶及屋宇單位的總數是由全面點算¹所得，而有關人口及住戶的詳細特徵資料，則經由抽樣統計調查估算所得。

概念與範圍

1.3 二零零一年人口普查採用「居住人口」方法，以涵蓋所有居港人口。政府統計處自二零零零年八月開始，採用了「居住人口」方法，來編製香港的人口估計。作出這個改動的原因，是「居住人口」概念在統計理論而言，較適用於計算一個地方的人口。而這個做法尤為配合近年在改變中的香港人口居住和流動模式。

¹ 全面點算是指根據二零零一年人口普查所得的常住居民總數及利用不記名旅客出入境數據經統計方法處理所得的流動居民數字。有關常住居民及流動居民的詳情，請參閱「概念與範圍」部分。

1. Introduction

Background

1.1 It is established practice from 1961 for Hong Kong to conduct a population census once every ten years and a by-census in the middle of the intercensal period. Following this practice, the 2001 Population Census was conducted in March 2001.

1.2 The 2001 Population Census was conducted in the thirteen-day period from 15 to 27 March 2001. It comprised a simple enumeration on six-sevenths of households to provide basic information like age and sex and a detailed enquiry to the remaining one-seventh on a broad range of demographic and socio-economic characteristics of household members. As a result, there is a full count of the population, households and quarters (referred to as complete enumeration¹) whilst detailed characteristics of the population and households are provided by estimates derived from the sample enquiry.

Concept and Coverage

1.3 The 2001 Population Census covers the Hong Kong Resident Population under the “resident population” approach. The “resident population” approach has been adopted to compile the population estimates of Hong Kong since August 2000. Such change is effected in view of the greater relevance of the “resident population” concept from a statistical theory standpoint in measuring the population size of a place. It is considered particularly appropriate to do so to take account of the changing residency and mobility patterns of the Hong Kong population in recent years.

¹ The complete enumeration refers to a full count of Usual Residents in the 2001 Population Census and the number of Mobile Residents obtained through statistical processing of anonymized passenger movement data. Please refer to the section “Concept and Coverage” for details on Usual Residents and Mobile Residents.

1.4 二零零一年人口普查時刻（即二零零一年三月十四日凌晨三時）的居港人口包括「常住居民」和「流動居民」。「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：（一）在普查時刻前的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月，又或在普查時刻後的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在普查時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於普查時刻在港的香港非永久性居民。

1.5 至於「流動居民」，則指在普查時刻前的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月，或在普查時刻後的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在普查時刻他們是否身在香港。

1.6 要就**長者**²作出一分類性定義並不簡單，亦未必放諸四海皆準。現時較為廣泛使用的是按年齡劃分的長者定義。在一般有關長者的研究中，可能因應不同的實際需要而採納不同的年齡組別來界定長者。例如：就着不同的目標，六十歲及以上或六十五歲及以上的人士均可被定義作長者。

1.7 在香港，策劃長者服務時，一般以六十五歲及以上的人士作為目標人口，但部分長者服務亦提供予六十至六十四歲的人士。本報告書所指的長者是六十五歲及以上不論男女的人口。

1.4 The Hong Kong Resident Population at the 2001 Population Census moment (i.e. 3 a.m. on 14 March 2001) covers “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”. “Usual Residents” refer to two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least three months during the six months before or for at least three months during the six months after the census moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the census moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the census moment.

1.5 As for “Mobile Residents”, they are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least one month but less than three months during the six months before or for at least one month but less than three months during the six months after the census moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the census moment.

1.6 Categorical definitions of **older persons**² are neither straightforward nor universally applicable. Nowadays, chronological definition of older persons is more commonly used. In older person studies, different age groupings for older persons may be adopted, depending on the subject matter concerned. For instance, persons aged 60 or 65 and over may be respectively defined as older persons for different objectives.

1.7 In Hong Kong, persons aged 65 and over have generally been taken as the target population in planning services for older persons despite the fact that selected services for older persons are also provided for persons aged 60-64. Older persons in this report refer to population aged 65 and over for both sexes.

² 在一九九二年，聯合國將一九九九年定為「國際長者年」(The International Year of *Older Persons*)，藉以提高國際對世界人口急速老化情況的關注，肯定長者在各範疇的重要性，並且促進兩代之間的互相尊重和支持。「Older Persons」一詞現今已廣泛使用。本報告採用了此詞來指六十五歲及以上人口。

² In 1992, the United Nations designated 1999 as “The International Year of *Older Persons*” with a view to increasing international awareness of the world’s rapidly ageing population, the important roles older people play in all walks of life and the need for intergenerational respect and support. The term “Older Persons” is now commonly used. In this report, the term is used to refer to persons aged 65 and over.

1.8 本報告列出的二零零一年人口普查結果，皆指根據「居住人口」方法點算所得的居港人口³。而列出的一九九一年人口普查和一九九六年中期人口統計的結果，則分別指根據「時點人口」點算方法點算的「在港居民人口」及「常住人口」點算方法點算的「本港居民人口」。作出比較時需特別留意。雖然二零零一年人口普查的數字與一九九一年人口普查及一九九六年中期人口統計的數字是根據不同方法編製，但仍可作概括性比較。

報告結構

1.9 本報告共分八章。第二章簡介有關長者的重要特徵。第三章首先追溯長者人口數目自一九六一至二零零一年間的轉變，跟著再探討過去十年長者的年齡性別分布。

1.10 第四章就長者的人口特徵作詳細研究。有關長者的婚姻狀況、居港年期及慣用語言的統計數字及詮釋均載列於本章內。

1.11 現今長者的教育程度仍然處於低水平。第五章分析現今情況，並探討長者的教育程度的轉變。

1.8 While the results of the 2001 Population Census presented in this report refer to the Hong Kong Resident Population³ enumerated under the “resident population” approach, those of the 1991 Population Census and the 1996 Population By-census refer to the residents present in Hong Kong enumerated under the de facto enumeration approach and the resident population enumerated under the de jure enumeration approach respectively. Caution is required in making comparison. Notwithstanding the change, the 2001 Population Census figures are broadly comparable with those of the 1991 Population Census and the 1996 Population By-census.

Report Structure

1.9 This report consists of eight chapters. A highlight of the characteristics of older persons is provided in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 begins by tracing the changes in the size of the older persons from 1961 to 2001. It also looks at the age-sex profile of older persons over the past decade.

1.10 The demographic characteristics of older persons are examined in detail in Chapter 4. Statistics on the marital situation, duration of residence in Hong Kong, and usual language spoken by older persons are presented with interpretations.

1.11 Educational attainment of older persons remains relatively low. Chapter 5 analyses the current situation and examines changes in the educational attainment of older persons over time.

³ 二零零一年人口普查採用「居住人口」方法，以涵蓋所有居港人口。政府統計處自二零零零年八月開始，採用了「居住人口」方法，來編製香港的人口估計。作出這個改動的原因，是「居住人口」概念在統計理論而言，較適用於計算一個地方的人口。而這個做法尤為配合近年在改變中的香港人口居住和流動模式。請參看詞彙釋義有關「居港人口」的定義。

³ The 2001 Population Census covers the Hong Kong Resident Population under the “resident population” approach. The “resident population” approach has been adopted to compile the population estimates of Hong Kong since August 2000. Such change is effected in view of the greater relevance of the “resident population” concept from a statistical theory standpoint in measuring the population size of a place. It is considered particularly appropriate to do so to take account of the changing residency and mobility patterns of the Hong Kong population in recent years. Please see Definition of Terms for the definition of “Hong Kong Resident Population”.

1.12 第六章探討長者的就業狀況，特別留意男性長者與女性長者的顯著分別。有關結果亦會與整體工作人口作出比較。

1.13 長者在家庭及住戶中的狀況會在第七章中作出描述。並討論居住情況、不同性別及年齡組別對居住情況的影響、房屋類別及住戶收入等。

1.14 有關香港長者的地區特徵詳列於第八章。分析主要圍繞地區分布，長者的內部遷移情況及曾作內部遷移的長者的特徵。

1.15 本報告內表 3.1、3.2、3.3、7.1、7.2、8.1 及 8.2 所列數字，是由全面點算所得，其他列表上的數字，則經由抽樣統計調查估算所得。在進行估算時採用了「比率估計」方法，使由全面點算所得的數字與經由抽樣統計調查估算所得的一致。採用這方法時，每一區議會分區內按屋宇單位類型劃分的屋宇單位總計，按屋宇單位類型劃分的住戶總計及按年齡、性別劃分的人口總計均用作參考總數，確保與經由抽樣統計調查估算所得的各區議會分區內有關總計脗合。以全面點算而附以抽樣統計調查進行人口普查的其他國家／地方的統計機構，一般都採用類似的估算方法。

1.16 由於不同特徵的總計分別用作參考總數，因此，同時涉及人口、住戶及屋宇單位特徵的抽樣估算數字及一些較區議會分區細小的地區，例如新市鎮的抽樣估算數字與全面點算所得的個別總計並不一定相同。這類情況在有關統計表的註腳中均附以舉例說明。不過一般來說，差別都是很少。

1.12 Chapter 6 explores patterns of employment among older persons, noting significant differences between male older persons and female older persons. Comparisons are also made with the working population as a whole.

1.13 Chapter 7 describes older persons in the context of families and households. Living arrangement of older persons, differences between the sexes and age groups in respect of living arrangement, housing type and household income will be explored.

1.14 The geographical characteristics of older persons in Hong Kong are contained in Chapter 8. The geographical distribution, the internal migration pattern of older persons and of those who had internally migrated are studied in detail.

1.15 The data in Tables 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 7.1, 7.2, 8.1 and 8.2 are obtained from the complete enumeration. As for the other tables, the data are estimates derived from the sample enquiry. To achieve consistency between total counts obtained from the complete enumeration and estimates derived from the sample enquiry, the “ratio estimation” method is employed. Total counts of quarters by type, households by type of quarters and population by age and sex at the District Council district level were chosen as controls when applying the method. The control process ensures that corresponding estimates derived from the sample are consistent with the total counts in each District Council district. Such an approach is generally adopted by statistical authorities worldwide when conducting a census with complete enumeration supplemented by a sample enquiry.

1.16 Because the control was applied at different hierarchical levels, estimates derived from the sample enquiry involving characteristics cross-relating population, households and quarters and estimates derived from the sample enquiry in smaller geographical units, e.g. new towns, are not necessarily identical with the respective total counts. Examples for illustration are given as footnotes to the tables concerned in the report. Usually the differences are very small.

代號

1.17 本刊物內各代號的含意如下：

-	零
..	不適用
0.0	少於 0.05%

數字的捨入

1.18 由於四捨五入關係，統計表內個別項目的數字加起來可能與總數略有出入。

Symbols

1.17 The following symbols are used throughout the publication :

-	Nil
..	Not applicable
0.0	Less than 0.05%

Rounding of Figures

1.18 There may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the tables owing to rounding.

2. 摘要

2.1 本報告的第三至第八章就長者人口作出詳盡的分析。第 2.2–2.23 段概述重要結果。為方便參考，長者的主要統計數字載列於第十二及第十三頁。

數目、結構及增長

2.2 長者的數目在過去四十年，即一九六一至二零零一年間，上升了 659 134 人，平均每年增長率為 5.5%。在二零零一年香港長者的數目有 747 052 人。

2.3 以長者佔總人口的比例而言，其百分比在過去四十年不斷上升，由一九六一年的 2.8% 上升至二零零一年的 11.1%。老年撫養比率（即六十五歲及以上人口數目與每千名十五至六十四歲人口的比例），由一九六一年的 50 上升至二零零一年的 154。

2.4 長者的性別比率（男性人口數目與每千名女性人口相對的比率）在二零零一年為 859，而整體人口的性別比率則為 960。女性長者較男性長者略多主要是由於女性的壽命一般較男性長。

人口特徵

2.5 從未結婚的長者的比例由一九九一年的 4.9% 下降至二零零一年的 4.1%，而已婚的比例則由 57.6% 上升至 59.9%。

2.6 於二零零一年大部分（78.9%）長者是來自中國大陸。在香港以外地方出生的長者數目仍佔大多數，其百分比分別是一九九一年的 86.8%，一九九六年的 82.5%，以及二零零一年的 82.7%。

2. Summary

2.1 Chapters 3-8 of this report provide a detailed analysis on the older persons. Salient findings are highlighted in paragraphs 2.2 - 2.23. For ease of quick reference, key statistics of older persons are listed on pages 12 and 13.

Size, Structure and Growth

2.2 The number of older persons increased by 659 134 or at an average annual growth rate of 5.5% over the past 40 years (i.e. from 1961 to 2001). There were 747 052 older persons in Hong Kong in 2001.

2.3 In terms of the proportion of older persons in the total population, its percentage rose continuously over the past 40 years from 2.8% in 1961 to 11.1% in 2001. The elderly dependency ratio, defined as the number of persons aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64, increased from 50 in 1961 to 154 in 2001.

2.4 The sex ratio (i.e. number of males per 1 000 females) of the older persons in 2001 was 859, as compared with the overall sex ratio of 960. There were slightly more female older persons than male older persons, mainly because of higher life expectancy for female.

Demographic Characteristics

2.5 The proportion of older persons who had never married decreased from 4.9% in 1991 to 4.1% in 2001, while the proportion who were now married increased from 57.6% to 59.9%.

2.6 In 2001, most (78.9%) of the current cohort of older persons were born and came from the mainland of China. The number of older persons born outside Hong Kong remained very high. The percentage ranged from 86.8% in 1991, to 82.5% in 1996 and further to 82.7% in 2001.

2.7 廣州話是長者在家中最常用的語言，佔 85.7% 的長者報稱使用廣州話。能說英語及普通話的長者，在數目及百分比上，在過去十年均有所增加。在二零零一年時，長者當中有 6.3% 報稱能說英語及 12.6% 報稱能說普通話。

教育

2.8 長者中未受教育或只有幼稚園水平所佔百分比由一九九一年的 52.4% 下降至二零零一年的 42.4%，而有中學及以上教育程度的百分比由一九九一年的 15.0% 上升至二零零一年的 18.4%。

2.9 男性長者的教育程度較女性長者為高。在二零零一年香港有 15.2% 男性長者及 5.9% 女性長者有高中或以上教育程度，另外，72.8% 男性長者及 89.2% 女性長者未受教育或只有幼稚園或小學程度。其中，女性長者中有 58.9% 未受教育或只有幼稚園水平，這百分比遠較男性長者中的 23.3% 為高。

勞動人口

2.10 過去十年，長者勞動人口減少 14 138 人（即 20.8%），由一九九一年的 68 128 人減至二零零一年的 53 990 人。在二零零一年，男性長者勞動人口較一九九一年減少 4 317 人（即 9.0%），而女性長者勞動人口則減少 9 821 人（即 48.6%）。

2.11 在過去十年，長者的勞動人口參與率由一九九一年的 14.1% 逐漸下降至二零零一年的 7.2%。這部分是由於經濟環境轉變下越來越多長者在六十多歲時會退休。

2.7 Among older persons, Cantonese was the dialect most commonly spoken at home, with 85.7% of older persons reporting as such. The ability to speak English and Putonghua among older persons has increased over the past ten years, both in number and percentage. There were 6.3% and 12.6% of older persons who could speak English and Putonghua respectively in 2001.

Education

2.8 The proportion of older persons with no schooling or only kindergarten education decreased by 10 percentage points from 52.4% in 1991 to 42.4% in 2001, whereas those with secondary and higher education increased slightly from 15.0% in 1991 to 18.4% in 2001.

2.9 Older men have higher average levels of education than older women. In Hong Kong in 2001, 15.2% of older men and 5.9% of older women had attended upper secondary or higher education. On the other hand, 72.8% of older men and 89.2% of older women had no schooling/kindergarten or primary education level only. Among the older women, 58.9% had no schooling or kindergarten education level only, the percentage was much higher than the corresponding percentage of 23.3% for older men.

Labour Force

2.10 During the past ten years, the number of older persons in the labour force decreased by 14 138 (20.8%) from 68 128 in 1991 to 53 990 in 2001. In 2001, the number of male older persons in the labour force was 4 317 (or 9.0%) less than that in 1991, while the corresponding decrease in the number of female older persons was 9 821 (or 48.6%).

2.11 Over the past ten years, the proportion of older persons belonging to the labour force declined steadily from 14.1% in 1991 to 7.2% in 2001. This, to some extent, is attributed to the change in the general economic conditions that more and more older persons retire at their sixties.

2.12 在二零零一年的長者工作人口中，僱員佔 66.0%（全港工作人口中僱員佔 88.6%）。這與一九九一年及一九九六年長者工作人口相若。

2.13 在二零零一年，相當大比例的長者工作人口為「非技術工人」（39.5%），這百分比遠較全港工作人口的 19.5% 為高。此外，有 15.9% 長者工作人口為「經理及行政人員」，13.6% 為「服務工作及商店銷售人員」。

2.14 在二零零一年的長者工作人口中，從事「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」的佔 33.5%，其次是「社區、社會及個人服務業」（20.5%）和「金融、保險、地產及商用服務業」（16.9%）。

2.15 長者工作人口在二零零一年的每月主要職業收入中位數為 6,000 元，只為全港工作人口每月主要職業收入中位數 10,000 元的 60%。長者工作人口的月入中位數較全港工作人口為低可能是與他／她們從事的職業及行業薪金水平較低有關，而這又與他們較低的教育程度有關。

居住情況及住戶特徵

2.16 在二零零一年，有一名及以上長者的家庭住戶共有 534 559 戶，佔全港家庭住戶的 26.0%。有長者居住的住戶的平均住戶人數為 3.2 人，與全港家庭住戶的 3.1 人相若。

2.12 Among the working older persons in 2001, 66.0% of them were employees (as compared with 88.6% of employees in the whole working population). Similar observations were noted in 1991 and 1996.

2.13 In 2001, a large proportion of the working older persons were engaged as “Elementary occupations” (39.5%). Such a proportion was much higher than that of the whole working population at 19.5%. On the other hand, 15.9% were engaged as “Managers and administrators” and 13.6% as “Service workers and shop sales workers”.

2.14 The “Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels” sector employed 33.5% of the working older persons, followed by “Community, social and personal services” (20.5%) and “Financing, insurance, real estate and business services” (16.9%) in 2001.

2.15 The median monthly income from main employment of the working older persons in 2001 was \$6,000, about 60% of the median (\$10,000) of the whole working population. The low median income of older working population as compared to the total working population may be due to the relatively lower wage rate for the occupations and industries they are engaged in which in turn are determined by their relatively low educational attainment.

Living Arrangement and Household Characteristics

2.16 In 2001, there were 534 559 domestic households with one or more older persons, constituting 26.0% of the total domestic households in the whole territory. The average household size of domestic households with older persons was 3.2, which was very close to that of 3.1 for all domestic households in Hong Kong.

2.17 在二零零一年 56.8% 的長者與子女同住 (32.1% 與配偶及子女同住及 24.7% 只與子女同住) , 另有 18.4% 只與配偶同住及 11.3% 獨居。

2.18 在二零零一年居於家庭住戶的長者中有 487 319 (71.8%) 與非長者共住 , 其餘的 191 778 (28.2%) 則屬純長者住戶 , 即是長者獨居或只與其他長者共住。

2.19 約 43.2% 的長者居於公營租住房屋 , 而 41.1% 則居於私人永久性房屋。在整體人口中 , 相應的比例分別為 32.7% 及 48.6%。

2.20 有長者居住的家庭住戶而住戶人數是四人以下的 , 其家庭住戶收入中位數明顯較全港住戶收入中位數為低 , 其中以一人及二人家庭更為明顯。

地區特徵

2.21 在過去十年 , 長者的分布有頗大的變動。居於新界的長者比例由 32.7% 大幅上升至 39.4%。至於香港島及九龍 , 其比例明顯減少 , 由十年前的 24.0% 及 43.2% 分別下降至二零零一年的 21.3% 及 39.3%。

2.17 In 2001, 56.8% of older persons lived with child(ren) (32.1% lived with spouse and child(ren) and 24.7% lived with child(ren) only). On the other hand, 18.4% lived with spouse only and 11.3% of older persons lived alone.

2.18 In 2001, among older persons living in domestic households, 487 319 (71.8%) were living with non-older person members, 191 778 (28.2%) were exclusively older person households i.e. older persons either living alone or with other older person members only.

2.19 Some 43.2% of older persons lived in public rental housing and 41.1% in private permanent housing. The corresponding proportions for the whole population were 32.7% and 48.6% respectively.

2.20 Compared with all domestic households, the median monthly domestic household income of domestic households with older persons and household size less than 4 persons were significantly lower especially for the 1- and 2-person households.

Geographical Characteristics

2.21 There was a substantial redistribution of the older persons during the last ten years. The proportion of older persons residing in the New Territories increased from 32.7% in 1991 to 39.4% in 2001. For Hong Kong Island and Kowloon, the proportions declined significantly from 24.0% and 43.2% ten years ago to 21.3% and 39.3% in 2001 respectively.

2.22 在十八個區議會分區當中，觀塘的長者數目最多（10.9%）。東區及黃大仙則分列第二（10.0%）及第三（9.3%）位。離島的長者數目最少（1.1%）。按長者與各區人口總數的比例而言，深水埗及黃大仙在眾區議會分區中排列首兩位（15.7%），其次是觀塘（14.5%），而屯門則排列最後（6.9%）。

2.23 長者較少作內部遷移。曾作內部遷移的長者只佔所有長者的 13.8%，而整體五歲及以上人口的比例則為 18.4%。在曾作內部遷移的長者中，最大比例（20.4%）是在九龍區內移居，從九龍搬往新市鎮的有 19.0%，由一新市鎮移居到另一新市鎮的則有 18.5%。

2.22 Among the 18 District Council districts, there was the largest number of older persons living in Kwun Tong (10.9%). The District Council districts with the second and the third largest number of older persons were Eastern (10.0%) and Wong Tai Sin (9.3%) respectively. There was the smallest number of older persons living in Islands (1.1%). As regards the proportion of older persons in a district, Sham Shui Po and Wong Tai Sin ranked top two in terms of the relative proportion of its population being older persons (15.7%), followed by Kwun Tong (14.5%), while Tuen Mun ranked last with 6.9%.

2.23 The older persons was less prone to internal migration. The proportion of older persons who had internally migrated was 13.8%, as compared to 18.4% of the whole population aged 5 and over. Of those older persons who had internally migrated, the largest proportion (20.4%) moved between regions in Kowloon. Another 19.0% destined for the new towns were originated from Kowloon. Another 18.5% moved between new towns.

長者的主要統計數字

Key Statistics of Older Persons

	1991		1996		2001	
	長者 Older Persons	全港人口 Whole Population	長者 Older Persons	全港人口 Whole Population	長者 Older Persons	全港人口 Whole Population
人口特徵 Demographic Characteristics						
人口 Population	482 040	5 674 114 ⁽¹⁾	629 555	6 412 937 ⁽²⁾	747 052	6 708 389 ⁽²⁾
過去五年的平均每年增長率 (百分比) Average annual growth rate over a 5-year period (%)	3.4	0.6	5.5	1.8 ⁽³⁾	3.5	0.9 ⁽²⁾
性別比率 (每千名女性的男性人數) Sex ratio (males per 1 000 females)	784	1 038	816	1 000	859	960
已婚人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of now married population (%)	57.6	60.0 ⁽⁴⁾	59.9	60.6 ⁽⁴⁾	59.9	59.4 ⁽⁴⁾
教育 Education						
具小學教育程度或以下的人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of population with no or primary education (%)	85.0	37.9 ⁽⁴⁾	83.9	32.1 ⁽⁴⁾	81.6	28.9 ⁽⁴⁾
勞動人口 Labour Force						
勞動人口 Labour force						
男性 Male	47 924	1 742 271	48 136	1 925 095	43 607	1 948 976
女性 Female	20 204	1 068 731	13 252	1 257 402	10 383	1 489 016
勞動人口參與率 (百分比) Labour force participation rate (%)						
男性 Male	22.6	78.7	17.0	76.6	12.6	71.9
女性 Female	7.5	49.5	3.8	49.2	2.6	51.6
每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	3,000	5,170	5,100	9,500	6,000	10,000
按職業劃分的工作人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of working population by occupation (%)						
經理及行政人員 Managers and administrators	10.2	9.2	15.0	12.1	15.9	10.7
專業人員 Professionals	1.6	3.7	1.6	5.0	2.8	5.5
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	2.0	10.3	2.8	12.1	5.1	15.3
文員 Clerks	5.9	15.9	6.6	16.8	6.6	16.3
服務工作及商業銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	11.2	13.2	11.3	13.8	13.6	15.0
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	7.7	14.7	7.0	12.3	8.2	9.9
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	5.1	13.5	4.8	8.5	7.0	7.3
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	53.4	18.5	48.2	18.6	39.5	19.5
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	2.9	1.0	2.6	0.8	1.3	0.3

長者的主要統計數字 (續) Key Statistics of Older Persons (Cont'd)

	1991		1996		2001	
	長者 Older Persons	全港人口 Whole Population	長者 Older Persons	全港人口 Whole Population	長者 Older Persons	全港人口 Whole Population
勞動人口 (續) Labour Force (Cont'd)						
按行業劃分的工作人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of working population by industry (%)						
製造業 Manufacturing	27.8	28.2	19.1	18.9	15.1	12.3
建造業 Construction	3.4	6.9	4.3	8.1	4.0	7.6
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	29.9	22.5	32.9	24.9	33.5	26.2
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	4.0	9.8	6.1	10.9	8.0	11.3
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	9.6	10.6	14.8	13.4	16.9	16.1
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	20.9	19.9	19.6	22.3	20.5	25.5
其他 ⁽⁵⁾ Others ⁽⁵⁾	4.3	2.1	3.2	1.5	2.1	1.0
居住情況 Living Arrangement						
按居住情況劃分的人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of population by living arrangement (%)						
居於家庭住戶 Living in domestic household						
獨居 Living alone	12.7	4.3	11.5	4.3	11.3	4.3
與配偶同住 ⁽⁶⁾ Living with spouse ⁽⁶⁾						
並與子女同住 ⁽⁶⁾ And with child(ren)	28.5	32.9	32.1	34.4	32.1	34.4
並不與子女同住 ⁽⁶⁾ And not with child(ren)	14.8	8.1	16.2	9.0	18.4	9.3
小計 Sub-total	43.2	41.0	48.3	43.4	50.5	43.7
只與子女同住 ⁽⁶⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽⁶⁾	28.8	5.9	28.2	5.8	24.7	5.9
其他 Others	9.2	47.3	6.5	45.2	4.4	43.6
小計 Sub-total	93.8	98.6	94.5	98.7	90.9	97.5
居於非家庭住戶 ⁽⁷⁾ Living in non-domestic household ⁽⁷⁾						
	6.2	1.4	5.5	1.3	9.1	2.5
地區特徵 Geographical Characteristics						
按地區劃分的人口數目 (佔有關人口組別的百分比) Population by Area (% in respect of the corresponding group)						
香港島 Hong Kong Island	115 784 (24.0)	1 214 253 (22.0)	141 393 (22.5)	1 312 637 (21.1)	158 915 (21.3)	1 335 469 (19.9)
九龍 Kowloon	208 052 (43.2)	1 975 265 (35.8)	256 254 (40.7)	1 987 996 (32.0)	293 439 (39.3)	2 023 979 (30.2)
新界 New Territories	157 821 (32.7)	2 321 661 (42.0)	231 549 (36.8)	2 906 733 (46.8)	294 410 (39.4)	3 343 046 (49.8)
水上 Marine	383 (0.1)	11 102 (0.2)	359 (0.1)	10 190 (0.2)	288 (0.0)	5 895 (0.1)

註釋：(1) 該數字包括在一九九一年三月進行的人口普查時暫時不在港的 151 833 名居民。

(2) 這些數字是根據「居港人口」數目編製。

(3) 這些數字是根據在人口普查 / 中期人口統計時刻在香港的居民 (包括暫時不在港的居民) 的數目編製。一九九六年中期人口統計時的人口數字以這基礎計算的為 6 217 556 人。

(4) 這些數字指十五歲及以上的全港人口。

(5) 「其他」包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力、燃氣及水務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能分類或描述不足。

(6) 這些數字包括與配偶及子女以外人士同住的人士。

(7) 這些數字包括居住在老人院、醫院及懲教機構等的人士。

Notes: (1) The figure includes 151 833 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1991 Census conducted in March 1991.

(2) The figures are compiled based on the Hong Kong Resident Population.

(3) The figures refer to residents present in Hong Kong at the census/by-census moment, including those who were temporarily away from Hong Kong. The population figure compiled on this basis at the 1996 Population By-census was 6 217 556.

(4) The figures refer to the whole population aged 15 and over.

(5) "Others" include such industries as "Agriculture and fishing", "Mining and quarrying", "Electricity, gas and water" and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable.

(6) The figures include persons living with person(s) other than spouse and child(ren).

(7) The figures include persons living in homes for the aged, hospitals and penal institutions, etc.

3. 數目、結構及增長

3. Size, Structure and Growth

數目及增長

3.1 長者的數目在過去四十年，即一九六一至二零零一年間，上升了 659 134 人，平均每年增長率為 5.5%。長者的平均每年增長率遠較全港人口的 1.9% 為快。在一九六一至一九八一年間，長者的數目由 87 918 人增至 326 809 人，然後進一步上升至一九九一年的 482 040 人，於二零零一年達到 747 052 人。（表 3.1）

Size and Growth

3.1 The number of older persons increased by 659 134 or at an average annual growth rate of 5.5% over the past 40 years (i.e. from 1961 to 2001). The average growth rate of older persons was much faster than the 1.9% of the whole population. During 1961 to 1981, the number of older persons rose from 87 918 to 326 809. It then further increased to 482 040 in 1991 and reached 747 052 in 2001. (Table 3.1)

表 3.1 一九六一年至二零零一年的長者數目及平均每年增長率

Table 3.1 Number of Older Persons and Average Annual Growth Rate, 1961 to 2001

人口普查 / 中期人口統計 Population Census/ By-census	長者 Older Persons			全港人口 Whole Population		
	數目 Number	轉變 Change	平均每年增長率 (百分率) Average Annual Growth Rate (%)	數目 Number	轉變 Change	平均每年增長率 (百分率) Average Annual Growth Rate (%)
1961	87 918	..	..	3 129 648 ⁽¹⁾
1966	121 440	33 522	6.7	3 708 920 ⁽¹⁾	579 272	3.5
1971	177 572	56 132	7.9	3 936 630 ⁽¹⁾	227 710	1.2
1976	242 800	65 228	5.9	4 402 990 ⁽¹⁾	466 360	2.1
1981	326 809	84 009	6.7	5 109 812 ⁽²⁾	706 822	3.3
1986	408 542	81 733	4.6	5 495 488 ⁽³⁾	385 676	1.5
1991	482 040	73 498	3.4	5 674 114 ⁽⁴⁾	178 626	0.6
1996	629 555	147 515	5.5	6 412 937 ⁽⁵⁾	543 442 ⁽⁶⁾	1.8 ⁽⁶⁾
2001	747 052	117 497	3.5	6 708 389 ⁽⁵⁾	295 452 ⁽⁵⁾	0.9 ⁽⁵⁾
1961-2001	..	659 134	5.5	..	3 578 741	1.9

註釋：(1) 一九六一年人口普查、一九六六年中期人口統計、一九七一年人口普查及一九七六年中期人口統計的香港人口數字，並不包括暫時不在港的居民。

(2) 該數字包括在一九八一年三月進行的人口普查時暫時不在港的 123 252 名居民。

(3) 該數字包括在一九八六年三月進行的中期人口統計時暫時不在港的 99 491 名居民。

(4) 該數字包括在一九九一年三月進行的人口普查時暫時不在港的 151 833 名居民。

(5) 這些數字是根據「居港人口」數目編製。

(6) 這些數字是根據在人口普查/中期人口統計時刻在香港的居民（包括暫時不在港的居民）的數目編製。一九九六年中期人口統計時的人口數字以這基礎計算的為 6 217 556 人。

Notes: (1) The Hong Kong population figures of the 1961 Population Census, the 1966 Population By-census, the 1971 Population Census and the 1976 Population By-census did not include residents temporarily away from Hong Kong.

(2) The figure includes 123 252 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1981 Census conducted in March 1981.

(3) The figure includes 99 491 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1986 By-census conducted in March 1986.

(4) The figure includes 151 833 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1991 Census conducted in March 1991.

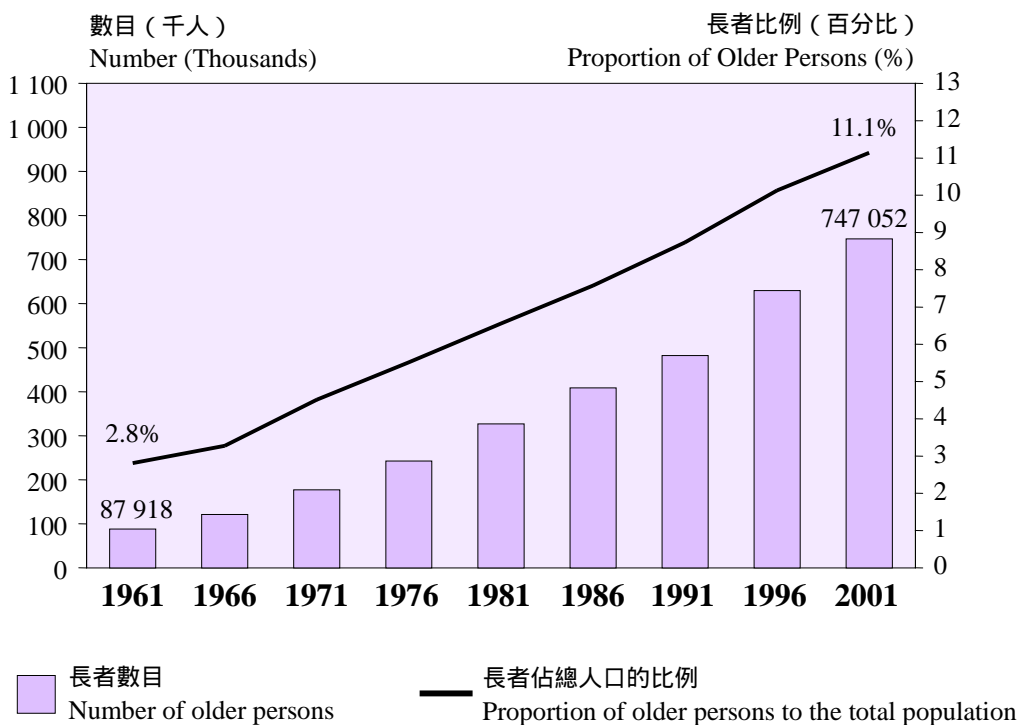
(5) The figures are compiled based on the Hong Kong Resident Population.

(6) The figures refer to residents present in Hong Kong at the census/by-census moment, including those who were temporarily away from Hong Kong. The population figure compiled on this basis at the 1996 Population By-census was 6 217 556.

3.2 以長者佔總人口的比例而言，其百分比在過去四十年由一九六一年的 2.8% 上升至二零零一年的 11.1%，由於在一九五零至一九六零年代出現嬰兒潮，當他們於二零一零年至二零二零年步入年長組別時，預期本港長者佔總人口的比例在未來二十年將顯著增加。（圖 3.1）

3.2 In terms of the proportion of older persons to the total population, its percentage rose continuously over the past 40 years from 2.8% in 1961 to 11.1% in 2001. As the baby-boomers born in the 1950's and 1960's will enter the older age group during the period 2010-2020, the proportion of older persons is expected to increase significantly in the coming two decades. (Chart 3.1)

圖 3.1 一九六一年至二零零一年的長者數目及比例
Chart 3.1 Number and Proportion of Older Persons, 1961-2001



老年撫養比率

3.3 隨着長者佔總人口的比例上升，老年撫養比率（即六十五歲及以上人口數目與每千名十五至六十四歲人口的比例）由一九六一年的 50 上升至二零零一年的 154。（表 3.2）

Elderly Dependency Ratio

3.3 Following the increase in the proportion of older persons, the elderly dependency ratio, defined as the number of persons aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64, increased from 50 in 1961 to 154 in 2001. (Table 3.2)

表 3.2 一九六一年至二零零一年的人口撫養比率
Table 3.2 Dependency Ratios, 1961 to 2001

	1961	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
少年兒童撫養比率 ⁽¹⁾ Child dependency ratio ⁽¹⁾	724	599	467	362	333	296	259	229
老年撫養比率 ⁽²⁾ Elderly dependency ratio ⁽²⁾	50	76	86	95	109	124	142	154
總撫養比率 ⁽³⁾ Overall dependency ratio ⁽³⁾	774	675	553	457	442	420	401	383

註釋：(1) 十五歲以下人口數目與每千名十五至六十四歲人口的比例。

(2) 六十五歲及以上人口數目與每千名十五至六十四歲人口的比例。

(3) 十五歲以下和六十五歲及以上人口數目與每千名十五至六十四歲人口的比例。

Notes: (1) The number of persons aged under 15 per 1 000 persons aged 15 and 64.

(2) The number of persons aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged 15 and 64.

(3) The number of persons aged under 15 and aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged 15 and 64.

年齡及性別結構

3.4 在二零零一年的長者當中，六十五至六十九歲的人士佔 33.3%，七十至七十九歲的則佔 47.1%，而八十歲及以上人士則佔 19.6%。一九九六年的相對比率為 36.6%、46.0% 及 17.4%；一九九一年則為 38.4%、46.4% 及 15.2%。可見在過去十年年老長者（即八十歲及以上人士）所佔的百分比亦不斷上升，換言之長者本身亦出現老化。（表 3.3）

3.5 長者的性別結構可按性別比率顯示，性別比率是指相對每一千名女性長者的男性長者人數。一直以來女性長者人數較男性長者為多，但差距在縮細。雖然整體人口的性別比率在過去十年有下降，長者的性別比率則有上升。（表 3.3）

3.6 長者的性別比率在二零零一年為 859，而整體人口的性別比率則為 960。值得提及的是，在六十五至六十九歲年齡組別中，男性數目較女性數目為多（其性別比率為每千名六十五至六十九歲女性對 1 057 名男性），但在七十五至七十九歲和八十歲

Age and Sex Structure

3.4 Among older persons in 2001, 33.3% aged 65-69, 47.1% aged 70-79 and 19.6% aged 80 and over. The corresponding proportions were 36.6%, 46.0% and 17.4% in 1996; and 38.4%, 46.4% and 15.2% in 1991. The share of oldest old (people aged 80 and over) continued to increase over the past decade. In other words, older persons themselves were also ageing. (Table 3.3)

3.5 The sex composition of the older persons can be measured by the sex ratio, which is defined as the number of male older persons per 1 000 female older persons. Female older persons outnumbered male older persons; however, the gap was reduced. Unlike the sex ratio for the overall population decreased over the past decade, the sex ratio for older persons increased over time. (Table 3.3)

3.6 The sex ratio of the older persons in 2001 was 859, as compared with the overall sex ratio of 960. It is worth noting that the number of males was greater than that of females in the age group 65-69 (the sex ratio being 1 057 males per 1 000 females for 65-69), but males were far outnumbered by females in the age

及以上的年齡組別中，女性遠較男性為多（其性別比率為每千名七十五至七十九歲女性對 790 名男性及每千名八十歲及以上女性對 563 名男性）。（表 3.3）

groups 75-79 and 80 and over (the sex ratio being 790 males per 1 000 females for 75-79 and 563 males per 1 000 females for 80 and over). (Table 3.3)

表 3.3 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按性別及年齡組別劃分的長者數目
Table 3.3 Older Persons by Sex and Age Group, 1991, 1996 and 2001

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age Group	1991		1996		2001	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
長者 Older Persons							
男性 Male	65 – 69	89 550	42.3	113 662	40.2	127 943	37.1
	70 – 74	61 908	29.2	80 505	28.5	101 648	29.4
	75 – 79	38 084	18.0	50 494	17.9	63 006	18.3
	80 – 84	15 414	7.3	26 341	9.3	33 377	9.7
	85 +	6 919	3.3	11 820	4.2	19 210	5.6
	小計 Sub-total		211 875	100.0	282 822	100.0	345 184	100.0
女性 Female	65 – 69	95 547	35.4	116 444	33.6	121 068	30.1
	70 – 74	73 018	27.0	93 013	26.8	107 595	26.8
	75 – 79	50 771	18.8	65 691	18.9	79 730	19.8
	80 – 84	28 985	10.7	42 053	12.1	50 958	12.7
	85 +	21 844	8.1	29 532	8.5	42 517	10.6
	小計 Sub-total		270 165	100.0	346 733	100.0	401 868	100.0
合計 Both Sexes	65 – 69	185 097	38.4	230 106	36.6	249 011	33.3
	70 – 74	134 926	28.0	173 518	27.6	209 243	28.0
	75 – 79	88 855	18.4	116 185	18.5	142 736	19.1
	80 – 84	44 399	9.2	68 394	10.9	84 335	11.3
	85 +	28 763	6.0	41 352	6.6	61 727	8.3
	總計 Total		482 040	100.0	629 555	100.0	747 052	100.0
全港人口 Whole Population							
男性 Male		2 811 991	50.9	3 108 107	50.0	3 285 344	49.0
女性 Female		2 710 290	49.1	3 109 449	50.0	3 423 045	51.0
合計 Both Sexes		5 522 281	100.0	6 217 556	100.0	6 708 389	100.0
<hr/>							
				性別比率 ⁽¹⁾ Sex Ratio ⁽¹⁾			
長者 Older Persons	65 – 69		937		976		1 057
	70 – 74		848		866		945
	75 – 79		750		769		790
	80 – 84		532		626		655
	85 +		317		400		452
	合計 Overall		784		816		859
全港人口 Whole Population			1 038		1 000		960

註釋：(1) 在各年齡組別中，男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。

(2) 本統計表上的數字是經由全面點算所得，而表 4.1、5.1 及 7.5 上數字，則由抽樣統計調查估算所得。該等數字並不一定相同。

Notes: (1) The number of males per 1 000 females in the respective age group.

(2) The data in this table are obtained from the complete enumeration while those in Tables 4.1, 5.1 and 7.5 are estimates derived from the sample enquiry. They are not necessarily identical.

4. 人口特徵

婚姻狀況

4.1 現時的長者還未有受近年出現的遲婚及獨身的趨勢影響。從未結婚的長者的比例由一九九一年的 4.9% 微跌至二零零一年的 4.1%，而已婚的比例則由一九九一年的 57.6% 微升至二零零一年的 59.9%。（表 4.1）

4.2 在二零零一年的長者中，59.9% 為已婚人士、喪偶佔 33.9%；餘下少數包括 4.1% 從未結婚及 2.1% 離婚 / 分居人士。跟十五歲及以上全港人口比較，其婚姻狀況的比例分布有顯著差異。男性長者多屬已婚人士，女性長者多屬喪偶人士。（表 4.1）

4.3 按性別分析，可留意到喪偶的女性長者所佔的比率較男性長者為高。在二零零一年，喪偶的女性長者所佔的比率是 51.0%，而喪偶的男性長者則佔 14.1%。即使是同一年齡組別，喪偶的女性長者所佔的比率較男性長者為高，這主要是男性結婚時的年齡通常較女性大，再加上女性的預期壽命較男性長，引致一對夫婦多是男方較女方先去世。（圖 4.1）

4. Demographic Characteristics

Marital Status

4.1 Current cohort of older persons was not yet affected by the trends towards late marriage or remaining single. The proportion of older persons who had never married decreased slightly from 4.9% in 1991 to 4.1% in 2001, while the proportion who were now married increased from 57.6% in 1991 to 59.9% in 2001. (Table 4.1)

4.2 Among older persons in 2001, 59.9% were now married and 33.9% were widowed; the remaining proportions of never married (4.1%) and divorced/separated (2.1%) were very low. Compared with the whole population aged 15 and over, there were marked differences in the distribution in respect of marital status. Older men are more likely to be now married and older women are more likely to be widowed. (Table 4.1)

4.3 When analysed by sex, it is noted that the share of widows among older women at 51.0% in 2001 was higher than the share of widowers among older men at 14.1%. Even for the same age group, the proportion of widowed was higher for older women than older men. This is mainly because men were usually older than the women at the time of marriage, together with the fact that women had longer life expectancy than men leading to the phenomenon that husbands usually died before the wives. (Chart 4.1)

表 4.1 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按性別、婚姻狀況及年齡組別劃分的長者數目
Table 4.1 Older Persons by Sex, Marital Status and Age Group, 1991, 1996 and 2001

性別及 婚姻狀況 Sex and Marital Status	1991				1996				2001			
	65-74	75-84	85+	總計 Total	65-74	75-84	85+	總計 Total	65-74	75-84	85+	總計 Total
	年齡組別 Age Group											
數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)												
男性 Male												
從未結婚 Never married	7 373 (4.9)	2 009 (3.8)	220 (3.2)	9 602 (4.5)	10 699 (5.5)	2 553 (3.3)	369 (3.1)	13 621 (4.8)	12 690 (5.5)	4 340 (4.5)	573 (3.0)	17 603 (5.1)
已婚 Now married	124 544 (82.2)	38 461 (71.9)	3 839 (55.5)	166 844 (78.7)	160 867 (82.8)	56 299 (73.3)	6 436 (54.5)	223 602 (79.1)	191 011 (83.2)	69 041 (71.6)	10 730 (55.9)	270 782 (78.4)
喪偶 Widowed	17 321 (11.4)	12 334 (23.1)	2 787 (40.3)	32 442 (15.3)	18 902 (9.7)	17 073 (22.2)	4 922 (41.6)	40 897 (14.5)	19 770 (8.6)	21 279 (22.1)	7 618 (39.7)	48 667 (14.1)
離婚 / 分居 Divorced/ Separated	2 220 (1.5)	694 (1.3)	73 (1.1)	2 987 (1.4)	3 699 (1.9)	910 (1.2)	93 (0.8)	4 702 (1.7)	6 133 (2.7)	1 710 (1.8)	289 (1.5)	8 132 (2.4)
小計 Sub-total	151 458 (100.0)	53 498 (100.0)	6 919 (100.0)	211 875 (100.0)	194 167 (100.0)	76 835 (100.0)	11 820 (100.0)	282 822 (100.0)	229 604 (100.0)	96 370 (100.0)	19 210 (100.0)	345 184 (100.0)
女性 Female												
從未結婚 Never married	7 148 (4.2)	5 617 (7.0)	1 432 (6.6)	14 197 (5.3)	6 306 (3.0)	5 481 (5.1)	1 880 (6.4)	13 667 (3.9)	4 614 (2.0)	5 414 (4.1)	2 828 (6.7)	12 856 (3.2)
已婚 Now married	86 004 (51.0)	21 451 (26.9)	3 428 (15.7)	110 883 (41.0)	114 365 (54.6)	33 645 (31.2)	5 520 (18.7)	153 530 (44.3)	131 133 (57.3)	38 854 (29.7)	6 491 (15.3)	176 478 (43.9)
喪偶 Widowed	72 851 (43.2)	51 701 (64.8)	16 846 (77.1)	141 398 (52.3)	85 213 (40.7)	67 502 (62.7)	21 991 (74.5)	174 706 (50.4)	87 155 (38.1)	84 738 (64.8)	32 911 (77.4)	204 804 (51.0)
離婚 / 分居 Divorced/ Separated	2 562 (1.5)	987 (1.2)	138 (0.6)	3 687 (1.4)	3 573 (1.7)	1 116 (1.0)	141 (0.5)	4 830 (1.4)	5 763 (2.5)	1 683 (1.3)	284 (0.7)	7 730 (1.9)
小計 Sub-total	168 565 (100.0)	79 756 (100.0)	21 844 (100.0)	270 165 (100.0)	209 457 (100.0)	107 744 (100.0)	29 532 (100.0)	346 733 (100.0)	228 665 (100.0)	130 689 (100.0)	42 514 (100.0)	401 868 (100.0)
合計 Both sexes												
從未結婚 Never married	14 521 (4.5)	7 626 (5.7)	1 652 (5.7)	23 799 (4.9)	17 005 (4.2)	8 034 (4.4)	2 249 (5.4)	27 288 (4.3)	17 304 (3.8)	9 754 (4.3)	3 401 (5.5)	30 459 (4.1)
已婚 Now married	210 548 (65.8)	59 912 (45.0)	7 267 (25.3)	277 727 (57.6)	275 232 (68.2)	89 944 (48.7)	11 956 (28.9)	377 132 (59.9)	322 144 (70.3)	107 895 (47.5)	17 221 (27.9)	447 260 (59.9)
喪偶 Widowed	90 172 (28.2)	64 035 (48.1)	19 633 (68.3)	173 840 (36.1)	104 115 (25.8)	84 575 (45.8)	26 913 (65.1)	215 603 (34.2)	106 925 (23.3)	106 017 (46.7)	40 529 (65.7)	253 471 (33.9)
離婚 / 分居 Divorced/ Separated	4 782 (1.5)	1 681 (1.3)	211 (0.7)	6 674 (1.4)	7 272 (1.8)	2 026 (1.1)	234 (0.6)	9 532 (1.5)	11 896 (2.6)	3 393 (1.5)	573 (0.9)	15 862 (2.1)
總計 Sub-total	320 023 (100.0)	133 254 (100.0)	28 763 (100.0)	482 040 (100.0)	403 624 (100.0)	184 579 (100.0)	41 352 (100.0)	629 555 (100.0)	458 269 (100.0)	227 059 (100.0)	61 724 (100.0)	747 052 (100.0)

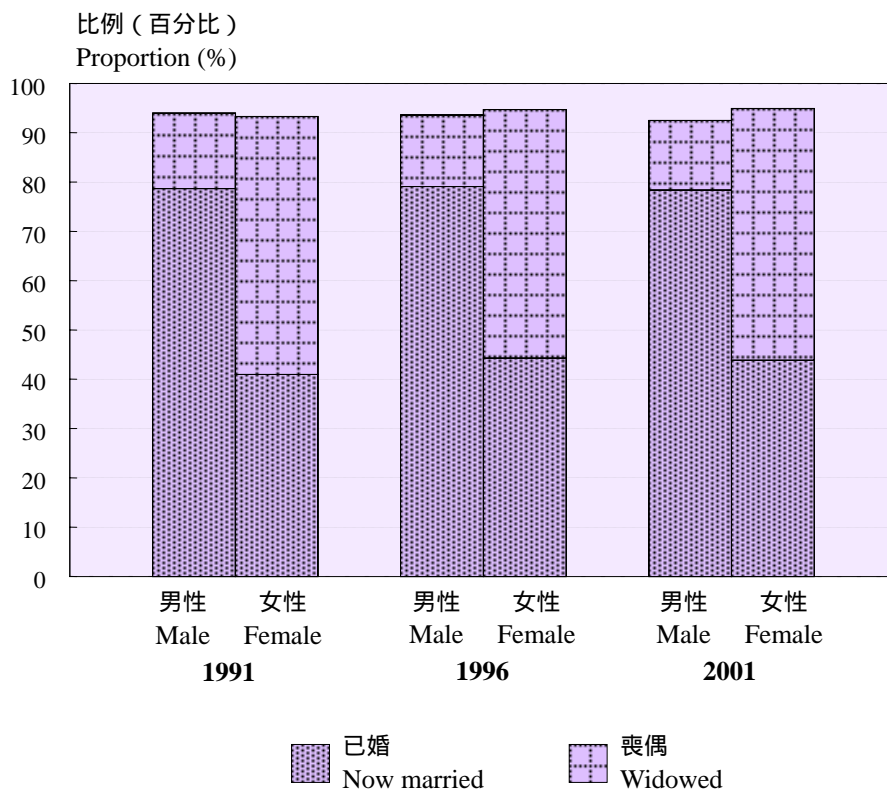
註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(2) 本統計表上的數字是經由抽樣統計調查估算所得，而表 3.3 上數字，則由全面點算所得。該等數字並不一定相同。

Notes: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

(2) The data in this table are estimates derived from the sample enquiry while those in Table 3.3 is obtained from the complete enumeration. They are not necessarily identical.

圖 4.1 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按性別劃分的已婚及喪偶長者比例
Chart 4.1 Proportion of Now Married and Widowed Older Persons by Sex, 1991, 1996 and 2001



出生地點及在港居住年期

4.4 於二零零一年大部分 (78.9%) 長者是來自中國內地。在一九九一年其百分比為 83.7%，在一九九六年其百分比為 79.2%。(表 4.2)

4.5 在二零零一年的長者中，17.3% 在香港出生，78.9% 在中國內地，其餘 3.8% 在其他地方出生。(表 4.2)

4.6 在二零零一年，約 98.7% 的長者在港居住七年或以上。較一九九一年及一九九六年的 98.2% 及 98.1% 略高。(表 4.2)

Place of Birth and Duration of Residence in Hong Kong

4.4 In 2001, most (78.9%) of the current cohort of older persons were born and came from the mainland of China. The corresponding percentages were 83.7% in 1991 and 79.2% in 1996. (Table 4.2)

4.5 Of older persons in 2001, 17.3% of them were born in Hong Kong, 78.9% in the mainland of China, 3.8% in other places. (Table 4.2)

4.6 In 2001, around 98.7% of older persons had resided in Hong Kong for seven years or more. The percentages for 1991 and 1996 were slightly lower at 98.2% and 98.1% respectively. (Table 4.2)

表 4.2 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按在港居住年期及出生地點劃分的長者數目
Table 4.2 Older Persons by Duration of Residence in Hong Kong and Place of Birth, 1991, 1996 and 2001

在港居住年期 (年) Duration of Residence in Hong Kong (Year)	長者 Older Persons								全港人口 Whole Population	
	出生地點 Place of Birth									
	香港 Hong Kong		中國內地 ⁽¹⁾ The Mainland of China ⁽¹⁾		其他地方 Elsewhere		總計 Total		數目 Number	百分比 %
數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %			
1991										
< 7	193	0.3	7 271	1.8	1 242	8.4	8 706	1.8	805 449	14.6
7 - 14	269	0.4	15 227	3.8	1 663	11.2	17 159	3.6	1 072 622	19.4
15+	63 326	99.3	380 932	94.4	11 917	80.4	456 175	94.6	3 644 210	66.0
總計 Total	63 788 (13.2)	100.0	403 430 (83.7)	100.0	14 822 (3.1)	100.0	482 040 (100.0)	100.0	5 522 281	100.0
1996										
< 7	847	0.8	8 736	1.8	2 148	10.2	11 731	1.9	951 897	15.3
7 - 14	1 454	1.3	13 748	2.8	1 362	6.4	16 564	2.6	898 929	14.5
15+	107 701	97.9	475 914	95.5	17 645	83.4	601 260	95.5	4 366 730	70.2
總計 Total	110 002 (17.5)	100.0	498 398 (79.2)	100.0	21 155 (3.4)	100.0	629 555 (100.0)	100.0	6 217 556	100.0
2001										
< 7	333	0.3	8 605	1.5	941	3.3	9 879	1.3	995 935	14.8
7 - 14	424	0.3	10 256	1.7	1 169	4.1	11 849	1.6	901 282	13.4
15+	128 173	99.4	570 502	96.8	26 649	92.7	725 324	97.1	4 811 172	71.7
總計 Total	128 930 (17.3)	100.0	589 363 (78.9)	100.0	28 759 (3.8)	100.0	747 052 (100.0)	100.0	6 708 389	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字包括在台灣出生人士。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在長者總人數中所佔的百分比。

Notes : (1) The figures include persons born in Taiwan.

(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total number of older persons.

慣用言語

4.7 廣州話是長者在家中最常用的語言，佔 85.7% 的長者報稱使用廣州話。這比例較五歲及以上整體人口的比例（89.2%）略低。（表 4.3）

Usual Language

4.7 Among older persons, Cantonese was the dialect most commonly spoken at home, with 85.7% of older persons reporting as such. This proportion was slightly lower than that for the whole population aged 5 and over (89.2%). (Table 4.3)

4.8 在過去十年能夠說英語及普通話的長者，不論在數目及百分比上均有所增加。在二零零一年長者當中只有約 6.3% 及 12.6% 分別報稱能說英語及普通話，較在一九九一年的相應百分比 5.4% 及 8.2% 為高。其他在長者中較普遍使用的方言包括 8.2% 用客家話、7.9% 用潮州話、3.5% 用福建話及 3.2% 用上海話。（表 4.3）

4.8 The ability to speak English and Putonghua among older persons has increased over the past ten years, in both number and percentage. There were 6.3% and 12.6% of older persons who could speak English and Putonghua respectively in 2001, up from 5.4% and 8.2% in 1991. Other dialects popular among older persons in 2001 included Hakka (8.2%), Chiu Chau (7.9%), Fukien (3.5%) and Shanghainese (3.2%). (Table 4.3)

表 4.3 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年長者⁽¹⁾ 能說選定語言 / 方言的比例
Table 4.3 Proportion of Older Persons⁽¹⁾ Able to Speak Selected Languages/Dialects, 1991, 1996 and 2001

語言 / 方言 Language/Dialect	長者 ⁽¹⁾ 的比例 (百分比) Proportion of Older Persons ⁽¹⁾ (%)								
	作為慣用語言 As the Usual Language			作為其他語言 / 方言 As Another Language/Dialect			總計 Total		
	1991	1996	2001	1991	1996	2001	1991	1996	2001
廣州話 Cantonese	81.7	84.7	85.7	10.6	9.6	9.9	92.3	94.3	95.5
普通話 Putonghua	1.2	1.1	1.2	7.0	8.6	11.4	8.2	9.7	12.6
客家話 Hakka	4.1	3.3	3.1	4.5	4.6	5.1	8.6	7.9	8.2
潮州話 Chiu Chau	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.8	4.6	4.8	7.6	8.0	7.9
英語 English	0.4	0.4	0.2	5.0	5.6	6.1	5.4	6.0	6.3
福建話 (包括台灣話) Fukien (including Taiwanese)	2.0	2.1	2.3	0.8	0.9	1.2	2.7	3.0	3.5
上海話 Shanghainese	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.9	1.7	2.0	4.0	3.3	3.2
印尼語 Indonesian	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7
日本語 Japanese	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
菲律賓語 Filipino	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括失去語言能力的人士。

Note: (1) The figures exclude mute persons.

國籍

4.9 在二零零一年，有 98.9% 的長者其國籍為中國，而永久居留地是香港。這百分比比較該類人士佔香港整體人口的 93.3% 為高。另外，有 0.3% 的長者其國籍為中國，而永久居留地不是香港。其他國籍的長者只佔一個極少數目。（表 4.4）

4.10 按國籍劃分的長者分布在一九九一年至二零零一年間沒有多大的變化。在過去十年約有 98% 的長者是中國籍。（表 4.4）

Nationality

4.9 In 2001, 98.9% of older persons were of Chinese nationality with place of domicile being Hong Kong. The percentage was higher than that of 93.3% for the whole population in Hong Kong. Besides, 0.3% of older persons were of Chinese nationality but with place of domicile other than Hong Kong. The percentages for other nationalities were minimal. (Table 4.4)

4.10 There was only minimal change in the distribution of older persons by nationality throughout 1991-2001. Over the past ten years, about 98% of older persons were of Chinese nationality. (Table 4.4)

表 4.4 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按國籍⁽¹⁾劃分的長者數目
Table 4.4 Older Persons by Nationality⁽¹⁾, 1991, 1996 and 2001

國籍 Nationality	1991		1996		2001	
	長者 Older Persons	全港人口 Whole Population	長者 Older Persons	全港人口 Whole Population	長者 Older Persons	全港人口 Whole Population
	數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽²⁾)					
中國 (永久居留地是香港) Chinese (Place of domicile - Hong Kong)	470 366 (97.6)	5 191 545 (94.0)	613 990 (97.5)	5 623 467 (90.4)	738 771 (98.9)	6 261 864 (93.3)
中國 (永久居留地不是香港) Chinese (Place of domicile - other than Hong Kong)	2 900 (0.6)	48 029 (0.9)	3 821 (0.6)	64 717 (1.0)	2 064 (0.3)	76 898 (1.1)
菲律賓 Filipino	311 (0.1)	64 658 (1.2)	828 (0.1)	120 730 (1.9)	300 (0.0)	143 662 (2.1)
印尼 Indonesian	411 (0.1)	7 905 (0.1)	470 (0.1)	22 057 (0.4)	587 (0.1)	54 629 (0.8)
英國 British	2 091 (0.4)	68 502 (1.2)	3 535 (0.6)	175 395 (2.8)	648 (0.1)	25 418 (0.4)
印度 ⁽³⁾ Indian ⁽³⁾	} 378 (0.1)	} 14 329 (0.3)	} 534 (0.1)	} 20 955 (0.3)	606 (0.1)	16 481 (0.2)
巴基斯坦、孟加拉及斯里蘭卡 ⁽³⁾ Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Sri-Lankan ⁽³⁾					280 (0.0)	12 161 (0.2)
泰國 Thai					107 (0.0)	11 787 (0.2)	161 (0.0)	15 993 (0.3)	113 (0.0)	14 791 (0.2)
日本 Japanese	82 (0.0)	10 850 (0.2)	190 (0.0)	19 010 (0.3)	192 (0.0)	14 715 (0.2)
美國 American	1 088 (0.2)	18 383 (0.3)	1 065 (0.2)	28 946 (0.5)	264 (0.0)	14 379 (0.2)
尼泊爾 ⁽⁴⁾ Nepalese ⁽⁴⁾	71 (0.0)	12 379 (0.2)
加拿大 Canadian	1 138 (0.2)	15 135 (0.3)	1 346 (0.2)	32 515 (0.5)	88 (0.0)	11 862 (0.2)
其他 Others	3 168 (0.7)	71 158 (1.3)	3 615 (0.6)	93 771 (1.5)	3 068 (0.4)	49 150 (0.7)
總計 Total	482 040 (100.0)	5 522 281 (100.0)	629 555 (100.0)	6 217 556 (100.0)	747 052 (100.0)	6 708 389 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 根據中華人民共和國國籍法，凡在中國內地或香港出生，並具有中國血統的香港居民及前居民，都視為中國籍。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(3) 在一九九一年人口普查及一九九六年中期人口統計時，這些受訪者包括在「印度、巴基斯坦、孟加拉及斯里蘭卡」內，故此沒有它們的獨立統計數字。

(4) 在一九九一年人口普查及一九九六年中期人口統計時，這些受訪者包括在「其他亞洲及大洋洲國家」內，故此沒有它們的獨立統計數字。

Notes : (1) Under the Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong residents and former residents who are of Chinese descent and born in the mainland of China or Hong Kong are of Chinese nationality.

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

(3) These respondents were grouped under "Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Sri-Lankan" in the 1991 Population Census and the 1996 Population By-census. Hence no separate figures were available.

(4) These respondents were grouped under "Other Asian and Oceanian countries" in the 1991 Population Census and the 1996 Population By-census. Hence no separate figures were available.

5. 教育

5. Education

教育程度

5.1 教育程度與一個人多方面是相關連的，研究顯示擁有較高教育程度的人通常身體較健康、收入較高繼而有較佳生活水平。擁有較高教育程度的人可能較少倚賴家庭經濟支援。由於在三十至五十年代香港的教育制度尚未發展完備，因此這一代長者的教育程度一般偏低，再加上當中大多數在年青時來自內地，他們能夠入學的機會不高，尤其是來自農村的女性。

5.2 新一代的長者教育程度逐漸有改善，在二零零一年六十五至六十九歲長者未受教育或只有幼稚園教育程度的佔31.8%，較年齡在八十五歲或以上的62.7%低很多。而在較年輕的長者中教育程度在小學或以上的所佔比例均較年老長者為高，這個現象在男性及女性長者均有出現。(表 5.1)

5.3 長者中未受教育或只有幼稚園水平所佔比例由一九九一年的52.4%下降至二零零一年的42.4%，而有中學及以上教育程度的比例由一九九一年的15.0%上升至二零零一年的18.4%，然而，十五歲及以上整體人口中有中學或以上教育程度的比例高很多，相應的百分比分別是一九九一年的62.1%及二零零一年的71.1%。可以預計得到將來的長者的教育程度會進一步提升。(表 5.2)

Educational Attainment

5.1 Educational attainment is linked to many aspects of a person's well-being. Research has shown that higher levels of education usually translate into better health status, higher incomes and consequently higher standards of living. People with higher educational levels may be less dependent on their family for financial assistance. In Hong Kong, as the opportunities for education were not well-developed during the 1930's to 1950's, the current cohort of older persons on average had relatively low level of educational attainment. In addition, many of the current cohort of older persons came from the Mainland during their youths. The opportunity of attending school was slim especially for the females from villages.

5.2 The education level of the younger cohort of older persons was improving. The proportion of older persons with no schooling/kindergarten for the younger cohort aged 65-69 at 31.8% in 2001 was much lower than 62.7% for older persons aged 85 or above. On the other hand, the proportion with primary educational attainment or above was higher for the younger cohort. The same pattern appeared in both older men and women. (Table 5.1)

5.3 The proportion of older persons with no schooling or only kindergarten education decreased by 10 percentage points from 52.4% in 1991 to 42.4% in 2001, whereas that with secondary and higher education increased slightly from 15.0% in 1991 to 18.4% in 2001. On the other hand, the proportion of population aged 15 and over with secondary and higher education was much higher, at 62.1% in 1991 and 71.1% in 2001. It can be expected that the educational attainment of future cohort of older persons will have even greater improvement. (Table 5.2)

表 5.1 二零零一年按性別、年齡組別及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的長者數目
Table 5.1 Older Persons by Sex, Age Group and Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended), 2001

性別及年齡組別 Sex and Age Group	教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended)									
	未受教育 / 幼稚園 No Schooling/ Kindergarten		小學 Primary		中學 / 預科 Secondary/ Matriculation		專上教育 Tertiary		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male										
65 – 69	22 008	17.2	63 037	49.3	32 819	25.7	10 078	7.9	127 942	100.0
70 – 74	24 396	24.0	52 945	52.1	19 666	19.3	4 655	4.6	101 662	100.0
75 – 79	16 530	26.2	32 141	51.0	11 642	18.5	2 673	4.2	62 986	100.0
80 – 84	10 243	30.7	15 126	45.3	6 214	18.6	1 801	5.4	33 384	100.0
85+	7 092	36.9	7 629	39.7	3 468	18.1	1 021	5.3	19 210	100.0
小計 Sub-total	80 269	23.3	170 878	49.5	73 809	21.4	20 228	5.9	345 184	100.0
女性 Female										
65 – 69	57 115	47.2	45 874	37.9	14 158	11.7	3 918	3.2	121 065	100.0
70 – 74	63 725	59.2	33 489	31.1	8 620	8.0	1 766	1.6	107 600	100.0
75 – 79	49 729	62.4	22 199	27.8	6 571	8.2	1 232	1.5	79 731	100.0
80 – 84	34 606	67.9	12 023	23.6	3 676	7.2	653	1.3	50 958	100.0
85+	31 583	74.3	8 129	19.1	2 276	5.4	526	1.2	42 514	100.0
小計 Sub-total	236 758	58.9	121 714	30.3	35 301	8.8	8 095	2.0	401 868	100.0
合計 Both sexes										
65 – 69	79 123	31.8	108 911	43.7	46 977	18.9	13 996	5.6	249 007	100.0
70 – 74	88 121	42.1	86 434	41.3	28 286	13.5	6 421	3.1	209 262	100.0
75 – 79	66 259	46.4	54 340	38.1	18 213	12.8	3 905	2.7	142 717	100.0
80 – 84	44 849	53.2	27 149	32.2	9 890	11.7	2 454	2.9	84 342	100.0
85+	38 675	62.7	15 758	25.5	5 744	9.3	1 547	2.5	61 724	100.0
總計 Total	317 027	42.4	292 592	39.2	109 110	14.6	28 323	3.8	747 052	100.0

註釋：(1) 本統計表上的數字是經由抽樣統計調查估算所得，而表 3.3 上數字，則由全面點算所得。該等數字並不一定相同。

Note: (1) The data in this table are estimates derived from the sample enquiry while those in Table 3.3 is obtained from the complete enumeration. They are not necessarily identical.

男性及女性長者在教育程度上的分別

5.4 差不多在大多數國家，男性長者的教育程度均較女性長者為高。在二零零一年香港有 15.2% 男性長者及 5.9% 女性長者有高中或以上教育程度，另外，72.8% 男性長者及 89.2% 女性長者未受教育或只有幼稚園或小學程度。其中，女性長者中有 58.9% 未受教育或只有幼稚園水平，這百分比遠較男性長者中的 23.3% 為高。（表 5.2）

Gender Differential in Educational Attainment among Older Persons

5.4 In nearly all countries, older men have higher average levels of education than older women. In Hong Kong in 2001, 15.2% of men and 5.9% of women aged 65 and older had attended upper secondary or higher education. On the other hand, 72.8% of older men and 89.2% of older women had no schooling/kindergarten or primary education level only. Among the older women, 58.9% had no schooling or kindergarten education level only. The percentage was much higher than the corresponding percentage of 23.3% for older men. (Table 5.2)

表 5.2 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按性別及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的長者數目
Table 5.2 Older Persons by Sex and Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended), 1991, 1996 and 2001

性別及教育程度（最高就讀程度） Sex and Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended)	1991		1996		2001	
	長者 Older Persons	十五歲及以上 全港人口 Whole Population Aged 15 and Over	長者 Older Persons	十五歲及以上 全港人口 Whole Population Aged 15 and Over	長者 Older Persons	十五歲及以上 全港人口 Whole Population Aged 15 and Over
	數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)					
男性 Male						
未受教育 / 幼稚園 No schooling/Kindergarten	62 568 (29.5)	157 473 (7.1)	68 279 (24.1)	128 395 (5.1)	80 269 (23.3)	124 670 (4.6)
小學 Primary	99 084 (46.8)	576 381 (26.0)	146 284 (51.7)	569 431 (22.7)	170 878 (49.5)	552 983 (20.4)
初中 Lower Secondary	18 665 (8.8)	506 431 (22.9)	29 585 (10.5)	569 097 (22.7)	41 441 (12.0)	608 889 (22.5)
高中 Upper Secondary	16 725 (7.9)	576 058 (26.0)	19 219 (6.8)	667 664 (26.6)	22 368 (6.5)	702 076 (25.9)
預科 ⁽²⁾ Matriculation ⁽²⁾	3 583 (1.7)	109 345 (4.9)	4 935 (1.7)	148 683 (5.9)	10 000 (2.9)	240 510 (8.9)
專上教育：非學位課程 Tertiary : Non-degree course	3 131 (1.5)	126 489 (5.7)	3 414 (1.2)	128 246 (5.1)	3 665 (1.1)	104 156 (3.8)
學位課程 Degree course	8 119 (3.8)	160 770 (7.3)	11 106 (3.9)	300 338 (12.0)	16 563 (4.8)	377 703 (13.9)
小計 Sub-total	11 250 (5.3)	287 259 (13.0)	14 520 (5.1)	428 584 (17.1)	20 228 (5.9)	481 859 (17.8)
小計 Sub-total	211 875 (100.0)	2 212 947 (100.0)	282 822 (100.0)	2 511 854 (100.0)	345 184 (100.0)	2 710 987 (100.0)
女性 Female						
未受教育 / 幼稚園 No schooling/Kindergarten	190 097 (70.4)	399 824 (18.5)	206 949 (59.7)	352 457 (13.8)	236 758 (58.9)	345 269 (12.0)
小學 Primary	57 845 (21.4)	524 218 (24.3)	106 743 (30.8)	577 451 (22.6)	121 714 (30.3)	595 290 (20.6)
初中 Lower Secondary	8 914 (3.3)	331 299 (15.4)	15 196 (4.4)	389 148 (15.2)	19 667 (4.9)	451 600 (15.6)
高中 Upper Secondary	7 915 (2.9)	593 213 (27.5)	9 999 (2.9)	735 547 (28.8)	10 440 (2.6)	771 605 (26.7)
預科 ⁽²⁾ Matriculation ⁽²⁾	1 488 (0.6)	105 232 (4.9)	2 174 (0.6)	160 125 (6.3)	5 194 (1.3)	287 580 (10.0)
專上教育：非學位課程 Tertiary : Non-degree course	2 037 (0.8)	108 423 (5.0)	2 491 (0.7)	114 758 (4.5)	2 583 (0.6)	105 722 (3.7)
學位課程 Degree course	1 869 (0.7)	95 209 (4.4)	3 181 (0.9)	225 178 (8.8)	5 512 (1.4)	330 919 (11.5)
小計 Sub-total	3 906 (1.4)	203 632 (9.4)	5 672 (1.6)	339 936 (13.3)	8 095 (2.0)	436 641 (15.1)
小計 Sub-total	270 165 (100.0)	2 157 418 (100.0)	346 733 (100.0)	2 554 664 (100.0)	401 868 (100.0)	2 887 985 (100.0)
合計 Both sexes						
未受教育 / 幼稚園 No schooling/Kindergarten	252 665 (52.4)	557 297 (12.8)	275 228 (43.7)	480 852 (9.5)	317 027 (42.4)	469 939 (8.4)
小學 Primary	156 929 (32.6)	1 100 599 (25.2)	253 027 (40.2)	1 146 882 (22.6)	292 592 (39.2)	1 148 273 (20.5)
初中 Lower Secondary	27 579 (5.7)	837 730 (19.1)	44 781 (7.1)	958 245 (18.9)	61 108 (8.2)	1 060 489 (18.9)
高中 Upper Secondary	24 640 (5.1)	1 169 271 (26.7)	29 218 (4.6)	1 403 211 (27.7)	32 808 (4.4)	1 473 681 (26.3)
預科 ⁽²⁾ Matriculation ⁽²⁾	5 071 (1.1)	214 577 (4.9)	7 109 (1.1)	308 808 (6.1)	15 194 (2.0)	528 090 (9.4)
專上教育：非學位課程 Tertiary : Non-degree course	5 168 (1.1)	234 912 (5.4)	5 905 (0.9)	243 004 (4.8)	6 248 (0.8)	209 878 (3.7)
學位課程 Degree course	9 988 (2.1)	255 979 (5.9)	14 287 (2.3)	525 516 (10.4)	22 075 (3.0)	708 622 (12.7)
小計 Sub-total	15 156 (3.1)	490 891 (11.2)	20 192 (3.2)	768 520 (15.2)	28 323 (3.8)	918 500 (16.4)
總計 Total	482 040 (100.0)	4 370 365 (100.0)	629 555 (100.0)	5 066 518 (100.0)	747 052 (100.0)	5 598 972 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在個別性別總人數中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the corresponding sex groups.

(2) 這些數字包括於一九九六年中期人口統計同等教育程度（最高就讀程度）的「技術員」（其他專上教育以外的進修課程）及於二零零一年人口普查的「專業教育學院 / 前理工學院證書 / 文憑課程」。而在一九九一年人口普查，相近類別的「工業學院 / 理工學院證書 / 文憑課程」則包括在「專上教育：非學位課程」內。

(2) The figures include the equivalent educational attainment (highest level attended) of "Technician level (other further non-advance education)" in the 1996 Population By-census and "Diploma/certificate courses in Institute of Vocational Education / former polytechnics" in the 2001 Population Census. However, the similar group "Diploma/certificate courses in technical institutes / polytechnics" was included under "Tertiary: Non-degree course" in the 1991 Population Census.

6. 勞動人口

6. Labour Force

勞動人口的增長

6.1 過去十年間，長者勞動人口減少 14 138 人（即 20.8%），由一九九一年的 68 128 人減至二零零一年的 53 990 人。無論就實際數字及相對情況來看，女性長者的減幅均較男性長者為大。在二零零一年女性長者勞動人口為 10 383 人，較一九九一年的 20 204 人減少 9 821 人（48.6%），而男性長者勞動人口則由一九九一年的 47 924 減少 4 317 人（即 9.0%）至二零零一年的 43 607 人。（表 6.1）

Growth of Labour Force

6.1 During the past ten years, the number of older persons in the labour force decreased by 14 138 (or 20.8%) from 68 128 in 1991 to 53 990 in 2001. The decrease was much larger, in both absolute and relative terms, for female older persons than for male older persons. The number of female older persons in the labour force was 10 383 in 2001, decreased by 9 821 (48.6%) from 20 204 in 1991, while the corresponding decrease in the number of male older persons was 4 317 (or 9.0%) from 47 924 in 1991 to 43 607 in 2001. (Table 6.1)

表 6.1 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按性別劃分的在勞動人口中的長者
Table 6.1 Older Persons in the Labour Force by Sex, 1991, 1996 and 2001

性別 Sex	1991		1996		2001	
	勞動人口 Labour Force	非勞動人口 Non Labour Force	勞動人口 Labour Force	非勞動人口 Non Labour Force	勞動人口 Labour Force	非勞動人口 Non Labour Force
數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)						
長者 Older Persons						
男性 Male	47 924 (22.6)	163 951 (77.4)	48 136 (17.0)	234 686 (83.0)	43 607 (12.6)	301 577 (87.4)
女性 Female	20 204 (7.5)	249 961 (92.5)	13 252 (3.8)	333 481 (96.2)	10 383 (2.6)	391 485 (97.4)
合計 Both sexes	68 128 (14.1)	413 912 (85.9)	61 388 (9.8)	568 167 (90.2)	53 990 (7.2)	693 062 (92.8)
十五歲及以上全港人口 Whole Population Aged 15 and Over						
男性 Male	1 742 271 (78.7)	470 676 (21.3)	1 925 095 (76.6)	586 759 (23.4)	1 948 976 (71.9)	762 011 (28.1)
女性 Female	1 068 731 (49.5)	1 088 687 (50.5)	1 257 402 (49.2)	1 297 262 (50.8)	1 489 016 (51.6)	1 398 969 (48.4)
合計 Both sexes	2 811 002 (64.3)	1 559 363 (35.7)	3 182 497 (62.8)	1 884 021 (37.2)	3 437 992 (61.4)	2 160 980 (38.6)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在個別性別總人數中所佔的百分比。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the corresponding sex groups.

勞動人口參與率

6.2 在過去十年，長者的勞動人口參與率由一九九一年的 14.1% 逐漸下降至二零零一年的 7.2%。這部分是由於經濟環境轉變下越來越多長者在六十多歲時退休。（表 6.2）

6.3 在二零零一年，七十五歲至八十四歲及八十五歲及以上長者的勞動人口參與率分別為 2.6% 及 0.9%，遠低於六十五至七十四歲長者的 10.4%。而全港十五歲及以上人口的勞動人口參與率則為 61.4%。（表 6.2 及圖 6.1）

Labour Force Participation Rate

6.2 Over the past ten years, the labour force participation rate of older persons declined steadily from 14.1% in 1991 to 7.2% in 2001. This, to some extent, is attributed to the change in the general economic conditions that more and more older persons retire at their sixties. (Table 6.2)

6.3 In 2001, the labour force participation rates of older persons aged 75-84 and 85 and over were 2.6% and 0.9% respectively, much lower than that of 10.4% for those older persons aged 65-74. This compares with 61.4% for the whole population aged 15 and over. (Table 6.2 and Chart 6.1)

表 6.2 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按性別劃分的長者勞動人口參與率
Table 6.2 Labour Force Participation Rates of Older Persons by Sex, 1991, 1996 and 2001

性別 Sex	勞動人口參與率 (百分比) Labour Force Participation Rates (%)		
	1991	1996	2001
長者 Older Persons			
男性 Male	22.6	17.0	12.6
女性 Female	7.5	3.8	2.6
合計 Both sexes	14.1	9.8	7.2
十五歲及以上全港人口 Whole Population Aged 15 and Over			
男性 Male	78.7	76.6	71.9
女性 Female	49.5	49.2	51.6
合計 Both sexes	64.3	62.8	61.4

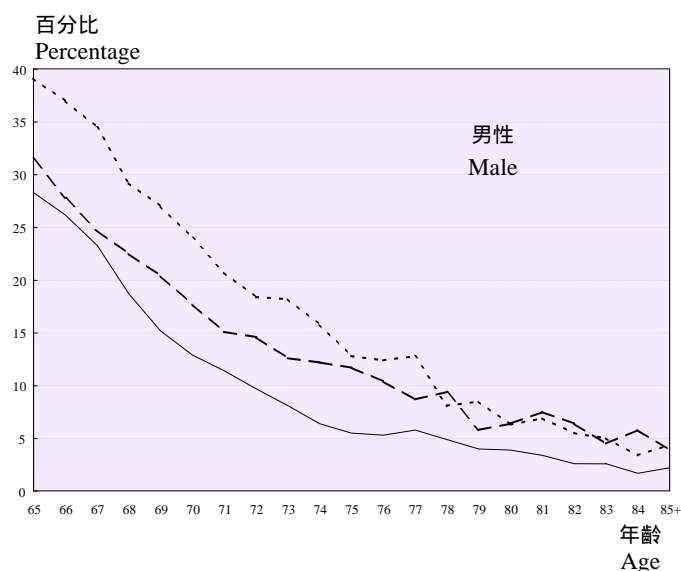
6.4 不論男性或女性長者，其勞動人口參與率均由六十五歲開始逐漸下降。
(圖 6.1)

6.4 The labour force participation rates, for both male and female older persons, decreased gradually from age 65 onwards. (Chart 6.1)

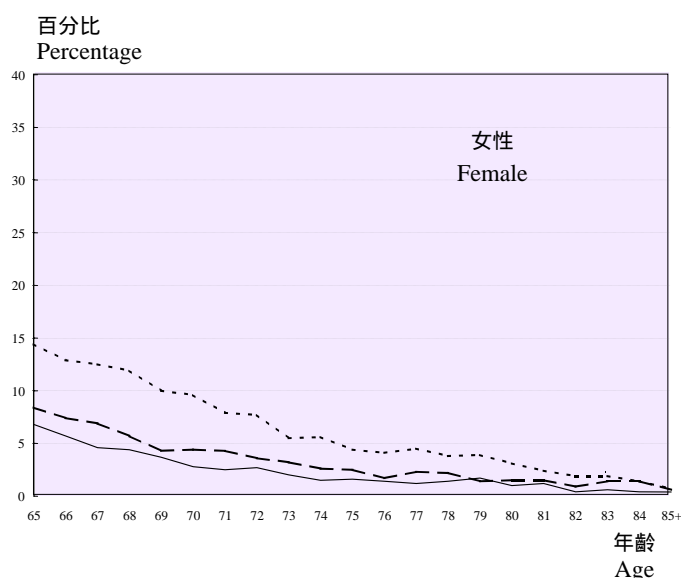
6.5 值得注意的是不論任何年歲組別，女性長者的勞動人口參與率均較男性長者為低，但其差距卻隨着年齡增加而收窄。
(圖 6.1)

6.5 It is worth noting that female older persons had much lower labour force participation rate than male older persons for almost all ages, though with a narrowing gap as the age increases. (Chart 6.1)

圖 6.1 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按性別及年齡劃分的長者勞動人口參與率
Chart 6.1 Labour Force Participation Rates of Older Persons by Sex and Age, 1991, 1996 and 2001



性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age Group	勞動人口參與率 Labour Force Participation Rate		
		1991	1996	2001
男性 Male	65-74	28.1%	21.2%	17.0%
	75-84	9.6%	8.4%	4.4%
	85+	4.4%	3.9%	2.2%
女性 Female	65-74	10.3%	5.3%	3.8%
	75-84	3.5%	1.8%	1.2%
	85+	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%
合計 Both sexes	65-74	18.7%	13.0%	10.4%
	75-84	5.9%	4.5%	2.6%
	85+	1.6%	1.5%	0.9%



..... 1991 - - - 1996 — 2001

長者工作人口

經濟活動身分

6.6 在二零零一年的長者工作人口中，僱員佔 66.0%（全港工作人口中僱員佔 88.6%）。而僱主、自營作業者及無酬家庭從業員分別佔 18.1%、12.4% 及 3.5%。雖然大部分長者工作人口仍然是僱員，這百分比在過去十年間逐步減少，由一九九一年的 74.6% 減至一九九六年的 71.4%，並進一步減至二零零一年的 66.0%。另一方面，僱主佔長者工作人口的比例則由一九九一年的 9.0% 上升至一九九六年的 13.3%，並進一步上升至二零零一年的 18.1%。（表 6.3）

Working Older Persons

Economic Activity Status

6.6 Among the working older persons in 2001, 66.0% of them were employees (as compared with 88.6% of employees in the whole working population). The proportions of employers, self-employed and unpaid family workers were at 18.1%, 12.4% and 3.5% respectively. Although the share of employees was still very high, a gradual decrease in the relative share was recorded over the past decade from 74.6% in 1991 and 71.4% in 1996 to 66.0% in 2001. On the other hand, the proportion for employers increased substantially from 9.0% in 1991, 13.3% in 1996 to 18.1% in 2001. (Table 6.3)

表 6.3 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按經濟活動身分劃分的長者工作人口
Table 6.3 Working Older Persons by Economic Activity Status, 1991, 1996 and 2001

經濟活動身分 Economic Activity Status	1991		1996		2001	
	長者 工作人口 Working Older Persons	全港 工作人口 Whole Working Population	長者 工作人口 Working Older Persons	全港 工作人口 Whole Working Population	長者 工作人口 Working Older Persons	全港 工作人口 Whole Working Population
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)					
僱員 ⁽²⁾ Employees ⁽²⁾	49 575 (74.6)	2 383 159 (87.8)	42 910 (71.4)	2 684 589 (88.2)	34 902 (66.0)	2 881 223 (88.6)
僱主 Employers	6 005 (9.0)	152 943 (5.6)	8 022 (13.3)	204 414 (6.7)	9 591 (18.1)	213 309 (6.6)
自營作業者 Self-employed	8 919 (13.4)	145 481 (5.4)	7 459 (12.4)	127 461 (4.2)	6 561 (12.4)	134 575 (4.1)
無酬家庭從業員 Unpaid family workers	1 920 (2.9)	33 520 (1.2)	1 707 (2.8)	27 234 (0.9)	1 857 (3.5)	23 599 (0.7)
總計 Total	66 419 (100.0)	2 715 103 (100.0)	60 098 (100.0)	3 043 698 (100.0)	52 911 (100.0)	3 252 706 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(2) 這些數字包括外發工。

Notes : (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

(2) The figures include outworkers.

職業

6.7 在二零零一年，相當大比例的長者工作人口為「非技術工人」(39.5%)、「經理及行政人員」(15.9%)及「服務工作及商店銷售人員」(13.6%)。在長者當中擔任「非技術工人」及「經理及行政人員」的比例遠較全港工作人口中的19.5%及10.7%為高。(表6.4)

6.8 從事「專業人員」及「輔助專業人員」的長者工作人口由一九九一年的3.5%上升至二零零一年的7.9%。另一方面，從事「非技術工人」的長者工作人口則顯著下跌，由一九九一年的53.4%下跌至由一九九六年的48.2%，再進一步下跌至二零零一年的39.5%。(表6.4)

Occupation

6.7 In 2001, a large proportion of the working older persons were engaged as “Elementary occupations” (39.5%), “Managers and administrators” (15.9%) and “Service workers and shop sales workers” (13.6%). Older persons were highly represented in “Elementary occupations” and “Managers and administrators” compared to the proportion of 19.5% and 10.7% in total working population. (Table 6.4)

6.8 The proportion of working older persons in the occupations of “Professionals” and “Associate professionals” increased from 3.5% in 1991 to 7.9% in 2001. On the other hand, substantial decrease was noted in the occupation “Elementary occupations” from 53.4% in 1991 to 48.2% in 1996 and further to 39.5% in 2001. (Table 6.4)

表 6.4 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按職業劃分的長者工作人口
Table 6.4 Working Older Persons by Occupation, 1991, 1996 and 2001

職業 Occupation	1991		1996		2001	
	長者 工作人口 Working Older Persons	全港 工作人口 Whole Working Population	長者 工作人口 Working Older Persons	全港 工作人口 Whole Working Population	長者 工作人口 Working Older Persons	全港 工作人口 Whole Working Population
	數目(百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)					
經理及行政人員 Managers and administrators	6 757 (10.2)	249 247 (9.2)	9 040 (15.0)	369 323 (12.1)	8 417 (15.9)	349 637 (10.7)
專業人員 Professionals	1 041 (1.6)	99 331 (3.7)	980 (1.6)	151 591 (5.0)	1 477 (2.8)	179 825 (5.5)
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	1 307 (2.0)	279 909 (10.3)	1 657 (2.8)	369 132 (12.1)	2 698 (5.1)	498 671 (15.3)
文員 Clerks	3 948 (5.9)	431 651 (15.9)	3 954 (6.6)	512 719 (16.8)	3 492 (6.6)	529 992 (16.3)
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	7 409 (11.2)	359 319 (13.2)	6 808 (11.3)	419 721 (13.8)	7 210 (13.6)	488 961 (15.0)
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	5 135 (7.7)	397 992 (14.7)	4 229 (7.0)	373 143 (12.3)	4 326 (8.2)	321 000 (9.9)
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3 399 (5.1)	365 826 (13.5)	2 902 (4.8)	259 909 (8.5)	3 680 (7.0)	238 666 (7.3)
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	35 468 (53.4)	503 832 (18.5)	28 994 (48.2)	564 682 (18.6)	20 906 (39.5)	635 393 (19.5)
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 and occupations not classifiable	1 955 (2.9)	27 996 (1.0)	1 534 (2.6)	23 478 (0.8)	705 (1.3)	10 561 (0.3)
總計 Total	66 419 (100.0)	2 715 103 (100.0)	60 098 (100.0)	3 043 698 (100.0)	52 911 (100.0)	3 252 706 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes : (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

行業

6.9 在二零零一年的長者工作人口中，從事「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」的佔 33.5%，其次是「社區、社會及個人服務業」(20.5%)和「金融、保險、地產及商用服務業」(16.9%)。與全港工作人口的分布比較，在「製造業」及「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」工作的長者百分比較整體工作人口所佔的百分比為高。另一方面，在「建造業」、「運輸、倉庫及通訊業」和「社區、社會及個人服務業」工作的長者百分比較全港工作人口所佔的百分比為低。(表 6.5)

6.10 長者工作人口的行業分布在過去十年有顯著改變。在一九九一年至二零零一年間，最高比例的長者工作人口是從事「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」，所佔的比例由一九九一年的 29.9% 上升至二零零一年的 33.5%。與整體工作人口相若，從事「運輸、倉庫及通訊業」及「金融、保險、地產及商用服務業」的長者工作人口的百分比均有上升。而從事「製造業」的長者工作人口百分比則大幅下降，由一九九一年的 27.8% 至二零零一年的 15.1%。(表 6.5)

Industry

6.9 In 2001, the “Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels” sector employed 33.5% of the working older persons, followed by “Community, social and personal services” (20.5%) and “Financing, insurance, real estate and business services” (16.9%). As compared with the whole working population, the proportions for “Manufacturing” industry and “Wholesale, retail and restaurants and hotels” were higher than that for the whole working population. On the other hand, the proportions for “Construction” industry, “Transport, storage and communications industry” and “Community, social and personal services” industry were lower among older persons as compared with the whole working population. (Table 6.5)

6.10 There had been considerable changes in the industrial distribution of working population over the past ten years. The “Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels” sector was the largest employer of older persons throughout 1991-2001 with percentage share increasing from 29.9% in 1991 to 33.5% in 2001. Similar to the changes for the whole working population, the percentage shares of older working persons in “Transport, storage and communications” and “Financing, insurance, real estate and business services” also increased over the past decade. There was a substantial decrease in the percentage of working population in the “Manufacturing” sector, dropping from 27.8% in 1991 to 15.1% in 2001. (Table 6.5)

表 6.5 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按行業劃分的長者工作人口
Table 6.5 Working Older Persons by Industry, 1991, 1996 and 2001

行業 Industry	1991		1996		2001	
	長者 工作人口 Working Older Persons	全港 工作人口 Whole Working Population	長者 工作人口 Working Older Persons	全港 工作人口 Whole Working Population	長者 工作人口 Working Older Persons	全港 工作人口 Whole Working Population
數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)						
製造業 Manufacturing	18 477 (27.8)	768 121 (28.2)	11 499 (19.1)	574 867 (18.9)	7 995 (15.1)	400 952 (12.3)
建造業 Construction	2 268 (3.4)	187 851 (6.9)	2 555 (4.3)	245 440 (8.1)	2 100 (4.0)	247 883 (7.6)
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	19 882 (29.9)	611 386 (22.5)	19 754 (32.9)	757 239 (24.9)	17 714 (33.5)	852 619 (26.2)
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	2 689 (4.0)	265 686 (9.8)	3 678 (6.1)	330 974 (10.9)	4 241 (8.0)	366 312 (11.3)
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	6 367 (9.6)	287 168 (10.6)	8 915 (14.8)	408 686 (13.4)	8 929 (16.9)	522 822 (16.1)
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	13 887 (20.9)	539 123 (19.9)	11 775 (19.6)	680 048 (22.3)	10 832 (20.5)	829 720 (25.5)
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	2 849 (4.3)	55 768 (2.1)	1 922 (3.2)	46 444 (1.5)	1 100 (2.1)	32 398 (1.0)
總計 Total	66 419 (100.0)	2 715 103 (100.0)	60 098 (100.0)	3 043 698 (100.0)	52 911 (100.0)	3 252 706 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

(2) 「其他」包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力、燃氣及水務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能分類或描述不足。

(2) "Others" include such industries as "Agriculture and fishing", "Mining and quarrying", "Electricity, gas and water" and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable.

每月主要職業收入

6.11 長者工作人口在二零零一年的每月主要職業收入中位數為 6,000 元，只為全港工作人口每月主要職業收入中位數 10,000 元的 60%。長者工作人口的月入中位數較全港工作人口為低可能是與他 / 她們從事的職業及行業薪金水平較低有關，而這又與他們較低的教育程度有關。（表 6.6）

6.12 男性長者的每月主要職業收入中位數較女性長者為高。在一九九一年，男性長者較女性長者的每月主要職業收入中位數高 65%，而在二零零一年的對應差幅則為 54.8%。（表 6.6）

6.13 長者工作人口的每月主要職業收入在過去十年有顯著增加。在一九九一年，大部分（46.0%）的長者工作人口的每月主要職業收入介乎 2,000 元至 3,999 元間，每月主要職業收入中位數為 3,000 元，而二零零一年則有 24.8% 及 16.5% 的長者工作人口其月入分別介乎 4,000 元至 5,999 元及 6,000 元至 7,999 元，每月主要職業收入中位數為 6,000 元。以每月主要職業收入的中位數而言，它上升了 100%（全港工作人口的對應升幅為 93.4%）。（表 6.6）

Monthly Income from Main Employment

6.11 The median monthly income from main employment of the working older persons in 2001 was \$6,000, about 60% of the median (\$10,000) of the whole working population. The low median income of older working population as compared to the total working population may be due to the relatively lower wage rate for the occupations and industries they are engaged in which in turn are determined by the relatively low educational attainment. (Table 6.6)

6.12 The median monthly income from main employment of male older persons was higher than that of female older persons. The median monthly income from main employment of male older persons was 65% higher than that of female older persons in 1991; the corresponding discrepancy was 54.8% in 2001. (Table 6.6)

6.13 Substantial increases were observed in the monthly income from main employment of the working older persons in the past ten years. The majority (46.0%) of the working older persons had monthly income of \$2,000 – \$3,999 from their main employment in 1991 with the median income of \$3,000, while 24.8% and 16.5% of the working older persons had monthly income of \$4,000 – \$5,999 and \$6,000 – \$7,999 respectively in 2001. The median monthly income from main employment was \$6,000. In terms of the median monthly income from main employment, it had increased by 100% (the corresponding increase for the whole working population was 93.4%). (Table 6.6)

表 6.6 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按每月主要職業收入及性別劃分的長者工作人口⁽¹⁾
Table 6.6 Working Older Persons⁽¹⁾ by Monthly Income from Main Employment and Sex, 1991, 1996 and 2001

每月主要職業收入 (港元) Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)	長者工作人口 Working Older Persons						全港工作人口 Whole Working Population	
	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both Sexes		數目 Number	百分比 %
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %		
1991								
< 2,000	6 245	13.6	7 301	39.1	13 546	21.0	182 615	6.8
2,000 – 3,999	20 664	45.1	9 023	48.3	29 687	46.0	557 366	20.8
4,000 – 5,999	10 053	21.9	1 555	8.3	11 608	18.0	794 962	29.6
6,000 – 7,999	3 045	6.6	277	1.5	3 322	5.2	461 003	17.2
8,000 – 9,999	1 075	2.3	126	0.7	1 201	1.9	221 526	8.3
10,000 – 14,999	2 031	4.4	185	1.0	2 216	3.4	242 996	9.1
15,000 – 19,999	689	1.5	51	0.3	740	1.1	84 154	3.1
≥ 20,000	2 035	4.4	144	0.8	2 179	3.4	136 961	5.1
總計 Total	45 837	100.0	18 662	100.0	64 499	100.0	2 681 583	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	3,300		2,000		3,000		5,170	
1996								
< 2,000	2 794	6.0	1 556	12.9	4 350	7.4	57 601	1.9
2,000 – 3,999	7 400	16.0	4 211	34.8	11 611	19.9	242 429	8.0
4,000 – 5,999	13 360	28.9	3 246	26.8	16 606	28.4	316 331	10.5
6,000 – 7,999	7 968	17.2	1 244	10.3	9 212	15.8	478 408	15.9
8,000 – 9,999	4 101	8.9	524	4.3	4 625	7.9	476 114	15.8
10,000 – 14,999	5 038	10.9	505	4.2	5 543	9.5	668 722	22.2
15,000 – 19,999	1 679	3.6	341	2.8	2 020	3.5	295 968	9.8
≥ 20,000	3 948	8.5	476	3.9	4 424	7.6	480 891	15.9
總計 Total	46 288	100.0	12 103	100.0	58 391	100.0	3 016 464	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	5,600		4,000		5,100		9,500	
2001								
< 2,000	2 378	5.7	1 270	13.9	3 648	7.1	57 069	1.8
2,000 – 3,999	4 478	10.7	2 413	26.4	6 891	13.5	278 579	8.6
4,000 – 5,999	9 965	23.8	2 692	29.4	12 657	24.8	266 587	8.3
6,000 – 7,999	7 572	18.1	827	9.0	8 399	16.5	397 899	12.3
8,000 – 9,999	4 080	9.7	507	5.5	4 587	9.0	395 476	12.2
10,000 – 14,999	5 381	12.8	620	6.8	6 001	11.8	743 033	23.0
15,000 – 19,999	2 230	5.3	202	2.2	2 432	4.8	370 981	11.5
≥ 20,000	5 818	13.9	621	6.8	6 439	12.6	719 483	22.3
總計 Total	41 902	100.0	9 152	100.0	51 054	100.0	3 229 107	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	6,500		4,200		6,000		10,000	

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Note: (1) The figures exclude unpaid family workers.

非經濟活動長者

6.14 在二零零一年的長者中，693 062 名（92.8%）長者屬非從事經濟活動人口，佔全港十五歲及以上非從事經濟活動人口的 32.1%。當中約 82.7% 為退休人士，而料理家務者佔 8.8% 及其他非從事經濟活動人士佔 8.5%。（表 6.1 及表 6.7）

6.15 在過去十年間，在非從事經濟活動的人口中，長者的比例不斷增加。在一九九一年，十五歲及以上的非從事經濟活動人口中約 26.5% 為長者，這百分比在二零零一年增至 32.1%。退休人士在一九九一年至二零零一年間仍是非經濟活動長者人口中最大的組別。（表 6.1 及表 6.7）

Economically Inactive Older Persons

6.14 Among the older persons in 2001, 693 062 older persons (92.8%) belonged to the economically inactive population, constituting 32.1% of the economically inactive population aged 15 and over. Some 82.7% of them were retired; the proportions of home-makers was 8.8% and other economically inactive persons 8.5%. (Table 6.1 and Table 6.7)

6.15 Economically inactive older persons constituted an increasing proportion of the economically inactive population during the past ten years. While 26.5% of the economically inactive population aged 15 and over were older persons in 1991, the proportion went up to 32.1% in 2001. Retired persons remained the largest group in the economically inactive older persons throughout the period 1991-2001. (Table 6.1 and Table 6.7)

表 6.7 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按經濟活動身分、性別及年齡組別劃分的非從事經濟活動人口中的長者數目
Table 6.7 Older Persons in the Economically Inactive Population by Economic Activity Status, Sex and Age Group, 1991, 1996 and 2001

年份 經濟活動身分 Year Economic Activity Status		非從事經濟活動人口中的長者 Older Persons in the Economically Inactive Population											
		男性 Male				女性 Female				合計 Both Sexes			
		年齡組別 Age Group				年齡組別 Age Group				年齡組別 Age Group			
		65-74	75-84	85+	總計 Total	65-74	75-84	85+	總計 Total	65-74	75-84	85+	總計 Total
數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)													
1991													
料理家務者 Home-makers	1 471 (1.3)	452 (0.9)	40 (0.6)	1 963 (1.2)	44 203 (29.2)	10 286 (13.4)	1 420 (6.5)	55 909 (22.4)	45 674 (17.5)	10 738 (8.6)	1 460 (5.2)	57 872 (14.0)	
退休人士 Retired persons	99 605 (91.4)	45 240 (93.5)	6 157 (93.0)	151 002 (92.1)	95 730 (63.3)	60 960 (79.2)	18 201 (83.9)	174 891 (70.0)	195 335 (75.1)	106 200 (84.7)	24 358 (86.0)	325 893 (78.7)	
其他非從事經濟活動人士 Other economically inactive persons	7 895 (7.2)	2 670 (5.5)	421 (6.4)	10 986 (6.7)	11 350 (7.5)	5 740 (7.5)	2 071 (9.5)	19 161 (7.7)	19 245 (7.4)	8 410 (6.7)	2 492 (8.8)	30 147 (7.3)	
總計 Total	108 971 (100.0)	48 362 (100.0)	6 618 (100.0)	163 951 (100.0)	151 283 (100.0)	76 986 (100.0)	21 692 (100.0)	249 961 (100.0)	260 254 (100.0)	125 348 (100.0)	28 310 (100.0)	413 912 (100.0)	
1996													
料理家務者 Home-makers	1 646 (1.1)	535 (0.8)	28 (0.2)	2 209 (0.9)	54 248 (27.4)	14 887 (14.1)	2 335 (8.0)	71 470 (21.4)	55 894 (15.9)	15 422 (8.8)	2 363 (5.8)	73 679 (13.0)	
退休人士 Retired persons	142 765 (93.3)	66 581 (94.6)	10 624 (93.5)	219 970 (93.7)	134 988 (68.1)	85 568 (80.8)	25 250 (86.0)	245 806 (73.7)	277 753 (79.1)	152 149 (86.3)	35 874 (88.1)	465 776 (82.0)	
其他非從事經濟活動人士 Other economically inactive persons	8 547 (5.6)	3 250 (4.6)	710 (6.2)	12 507 (5.3)	9 043 (4.6)	5 384 (5.1)	1 778 (6.1)	16 205 (4.9)	17 590 (5.0)	8 634 (4.9)	2 488 (6.1)	28 712 (5.1)	
總計 Total	152 958 (100.0)	70 366 (100.0)	11 362 (100.0)	234 686 (100.0)	198 279 (100.0)	105 839 (100.0)	29 363 (100.0)	333 481 (100.0)	351 237 (100.0)	176 205 (100.0)	40 725 (100.0)	568 167 (100.0)	
2001													
料理家務者 Home-makers	1 246 (0.7)	200 (0.2)	22 (0.1)	1 468 (0.5)	50 796 (23.1)	7 270 (5.6)	1 292 (3.0)	59 358 (15.2)	52 042 (12.7)	7 470 (3.4)	1 314 (2.1)	60 826 (8.8)	
退休人士 Retired persons	171 860 (90.1)	82 468 (89.5)	15 818 (84.2)	270 146 (89.6)	158 928 (72.2)	110 968 (85.9)	33 103 (78.1)	302 999 (77.4)	330 788 (80.6)	193 436 (87.4)	48 921 (80.0)	573 145 (82.7)	
其他非從事經濟活動人士 Other economically inactive persons	17 573 (9.2)	9 439 (10.2)	2 951 (15.7)	29 963 (9.9)	10 256 (4.7)	10 903 (8.4)	7 969 (18.8)	29 128 (7.4)	27 829 (6.8)	20 342 (9.2)	10 920 (17.9)	59 091 (8.5)	
總計 Total	190 679 (100.0)	92 107 (100.0)	18 791 (100.0)	301 577 (100.0)	219 980 (100.0)	129 141 (100.0)	42 364 (100.0)	391 485 (100.0)	410 659 (100.0)	221 248 (100.0)	61 155 (100.0)	693 062 (100.0)	

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

7. 居住情況及住戶特徵

7. Living Arrangement and Household Characteristics

家庭住戶中的長者數目

7.1 在二零零一年，約 91% 的長者居於家庭住戶，即一羣住在一起及分享生活所需的人士。有一名或以上長者的家庭住戶共有 534 559 戶，佔全港家庭住戶的 26.0%。這個百分比比較一九九一年的 23.2% 及一九九六年的 25.3% 為高。（表 7.1）

Number of Older Persons in Domestic Households

7.1 In 2001, some 91% of older persons lived in domestic households, i.e. a group of persons who live together and make common provision for essentials of living. There were 534 559 domestic households with one or more older persons, constituting 26.0% of the total domestic households in the whole territory. The proportion was higher than the figures of 23.2% and 25.3% in 1991 and 1996 respectively. (Table 7.1)

表 7.1 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按住戶人數劃分的有長者居住的家庭住戶數目
Table 7.1 Domestic Households with Older Persons by Household Size, 1991, 1996 and 2001

住戶人數 Household Size	按住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶百分比 ⁽¹⁾ Proportion of Domestic Households by Household Size ⁽¹⁾					
	1991	1996	2001	1991	1996	2001
1	60 147	72 114	85 393	25.7	26.0	26.6
2	75 847	105 678	134 961	26.3	29.6	30.1
3	62 574	87 625	111 694	20.4	23.5	25.5
4	53 524	75 525	86 114	15.0	16.9	17.9
5	51 273	64 866	64 192	22.7	25.8	26.2
6	35 745	39 254	35 560	33.9	39.3	41.6
7+	27 412	25 236	16 645	41.2	48.2	48.9
總計 Total	366 522	470 298	534 559	23.2	25.3	26.0

註釋：(1) 有六十五歲及以上長者的住戶在全港同一住戶人數的家庭住戶中所佔比例。

(2) 本統計表上的數字是經由全面點算所得，而表 7.9 上數字，則由抽樣統計調查估算所得。該等數字並不一定相同。

Notes : (1) Proportion of domestic households with older persons aged 65 and over in all domestic households in Hong Kong with the same household size.

(2) The data in this table are obtained from the complete enumeration while those in Table 7.9 are estimates derived from the sample enquiry. They are not necessarily identical.

7.2 有長者居住的家庭住戶的住戶人數分布與全港家庭住戶稍有差異，大約四分之一有長者居住的住戶屬兩人住戶。當中有一或兩名長者的家庭住戶佔 99.4%。有長者居住的住戶的平均住戶人數為 3.2 人，與全港家庭住戶的 3.1 人很接近。（表 7.2）

7.2 The distribution of the domestic households with older persons by household size was slightly different from that for all domestic households in Hong Kong. About one-fourth of the domestic households with older persons belong to two-person households. Among them, 99.4% had either one or two older persons. The average household size of domestic households with older persons was 3.2, which was very close to that of 3.1 for all domestic households. (Table 7.2)

表 7.2 二零零一年按住戶人數及長者人數劃分的有長者居住的家庭住戶數目
Table 7.2 Domestic Households with Older Persons by Household Size and Number of Older Persons, 2001

住戶人數 Household Size	有長者居住的家庭住戶數目 Domestic Households with Older Persons							全港家庭住戶 Domestic Households in Whole Territory		
	住戶中的長者人數 Number of Older Persons in Households							總計 Total	數目 Number	百分比 %
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	數目 Number				百分比 %
1	85 393	..	..	..	..	..	85 393	16.0	321 565	15.7
2	85 429	49 532	..	..	..	..	134 961	25.2	447 690	21.8
3	72 826	37 688	1 180	..	..	..	111 694	20.9	438 216	21.3
4	62 960	22 232	795	127	..	..	86 114	16.1	481 183	23.4
5	49 959	13 702	458	33	40	..	64 192	12.0	245 194	11.9
6+	34 946	16 540	579	63	26	51	52 205	9.8	119 564	5.8
總計 Total	391 513	139 694	3 012	223	66	51	534 559	100.0	2 053 412	100.0
							家庭住戶平均人數 Average Domestic Household Size			
							3.2		3.1	

註釋：(1) 本統計表上的數字是經由全面點算所得，而表 7.9 上數字，則由抽樣統計調查估算所得。該等數字並不一定相同。

Note: (1) The data in this table are obtained from the complete enumeration while those in Table 7.9 is estimates derived from the sample enquiry. They are not necessarily identical.

居住情況

7.3 在二零零一年 56.8% 的長者與子女同住（32.1% 與配偶及子女同住及 24.7% 只與子女同住），另有 18.4% 只與配偶同住及 11.3% 獨居。長者的居住情況分布與整體人口的分布有頗大差異。（表 7.3）

Living Arrangement

7.3 In 2001, 56.8% of older persons lived with child(ren) (32.1% lived with spouse and child(ren) and 24.7% lived with child(ren) only). On the other hand, 18.4% lived with spouse only and 11.3% of older persons lived alone. The distribution of older persons by living arrangement was quite different from that for the whole population. (Table 7.3)

7.4 長者的居住情況在過去十年有輕微改變。居於非家庭住戶的長者所佔的比例由一九九一年的 6.2% 上升至二零零一年的 9.1%。而與子女同住的長者在二零零一年佔 56.8%，與一九九一年的 57.2% 相約。（表 7.3）

7.4 There had been slight changes in the living arrangements of older persons in the past ten years. The proportion of older persons living in non-domestic households increased from 6.2% in 1991 to 9.1% in 2001. The total proportion of older persons living with their child(ren) at 56.8% in 2001 were just similar to 57.2% in 1991. (Table 7.3)

表 7.3 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按居住情況劃分的長者數目
Table 7.3 Older Persons by Living Arrangement, 1991, 1996 and 2001

居住情況 Living Arrangement	1991		1996		2001	
	長者 Older Persons	全港人口 Whole Population	長者 Older Persons 數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)	全港人口 Whole Population	長者 Older Persons	全港人口 Whole Population
居於家庭住戶 Living in domestic household						
獨居 Living alone	61 001 (12.7)	237 457 (4.3)	72 114 (11.5)	269 836 (4.3)	84 767 (11.3)	289 032 (4.3)
與配偶同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with spouse ⁽²⁾						
並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	137 141 (28.5)	1 814 456 (32.9)	202 390 (32.1)	2 140 257 (34.4)	239 680 (32.1)	2 307 863 (34.4)
並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	71 139 (14.8)	449 409 (8.1)	101 695 (16.2)	557 102 (9.0)	137 590 (18.4)	623 471 (9.3)
小計 Sub-total	208 280 (43.2)	2 263 865 (41.0)	304 085 (48.3)	2 697 359 (43.4)	377 270 (50.5)	2 931 334 (43.7)
只與子女同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽²⁾	138 685 (28.8)	328 050 (5.9)	177 538 (28.2)	359 137 (5.8)	184 324 (24.7)	394 011 (5.9)
其他 Others	44 284 (9.2)	2 614 260 (47.3)	40 994 (6.5)	2 812 096 (45.2)	32 736 (4.4)	2 924 820 (43.6)
小計 Sub-total	452 250 (93.8)	5 443 632 (98.6)	594 731 (94.5)	6 138 428 (98.7)	679 097 (90.9)	6 539 197 (97.5)
居於非家庭住戶 ⁽³⁾ Living in non-domestic household ⁽³⁾	29 790 (6.2)	78 649 (1.4)	34 824 (5.5)	79 128 (1.3)	67 955 (9.1)	169 192 (2.5)
總計 Total	482 040 (100.0)	5 522 281 (100.0)	629 555 (100.0)	6 217 556 (100.0)	747 052 (100.0)	6 708 389 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes : (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

(2) 這些數字包括與配偶及子女以外人士同住的人士。

(2) The figures include persons living with person(s) other than spouse and child(ren).

(3) 這些數字包括居住在老人院、醫院及懲教機構等的人士。

(3) The figures include persons living in homes for the aged, hospitals and penal institutions, etc.

7.5 在二零零一年居於家庭住戶的長者中有 487 319 (71.8%) 與非長者共住，其餘的 191 778 (28.2%) 則屬純長者住戶，即是長者獨居或只與其他長者共住。(表 7.4)

7.5 In 2001, among older persons living in domestic households, 487 319 (71.8%) were living with non-older person members, 191 778 (28.2%) were exclusively older person households i.e. older persons either living alone or with other older person members only. (Table 7.4)

表 7.4 二零零一年按居住情況及長者住戶類型劃分的居於家庭住戶的長者數目
Table 7.4 Older Persons Living in Domestic Households by Living Arrangement and Type of Older Person Household, 2001

居住情況 Living Arrangement	居於家庭住戶的長者數目 Older Persons Living in Domestic Households					總計 Total	全港家庭 住戶人口 Whole Population in Domestic Households
	長者住戶類型 Type of Older Person Household						
	一人長者 家庭住戶 1-Person Older Persons Domestic Households	二人長者 家庭住戶 2-Person Older Persons Domestic Households	三人長者 家庭住戶 3-Person Older Persons Domestic Households	四人及 以上長者 家庭住戶 4-Person and Over Persons Domestic Households	長者與非 長者同住 家庭住戶 Domestic Households with Older Persons Non-older Persons		
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)						
獨居 Living alone	84 767 (100.0)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)	84 767 (12.5)	289 032 (4.4)
與配偶同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with spouse ⁽²⁾							
並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	.. (..)	.. (..)	62 (2.0)	17 (3.3)	239 601 (49.2)	239 680 (35.3)	2 307 863 (35.3)
並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	.. (..)	95 915 (92.8)	1 688 (53.2)	152 (29.7)	39 835 (8.2)	137 590 (20.3)	623 471 (9.5)
小計 Sub-total	.. (..)	95 915 (92.8)	1 750 (55.1)	169 (33.1)	279 436 (57.3)	377 270 (55.6)	2 931 334 (44.8)
只與子女同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽²⁾	.. (..)	576 (0.6)	400 (12.6)	13 (2.5)	183 335 (37.6)	184 324 (27.1)	394 011 (6.0)
其他 Others	.. (..)	6 835 (6.6)	1 024 (32.3)	329 (64.4)	24 548 (5.0)	32 736 (4.8)	2 924 820 (44.7)
總計 Total	84 767 (100.0)	103 326 (100.0)	3 174 (100.0)	511 (100.0)	487 319 (100.0)	679 097 (100.0)	6 539 197 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

(2) 這些數字包括與配偶及子女以外人士同住的人士。

(2) The figures include persons living with person(s) other than spouse and child(ren).

年齡及性別

7.6 在較年長的長者中只與子女同住或與其他人同住所佔的比例越高，其中八十五歲及以上長者中 29.9% 只與子女同住，較六十五至六十九歲的長者的 18.1% 為高。八十五歲及以上長者中 43.5% 只與其他人同住，較六十五至六十九歲的長者的 6.1% 為高。不少與其他人同住的長者是入住長者院舍。（圖 7.1 及表 7.5）

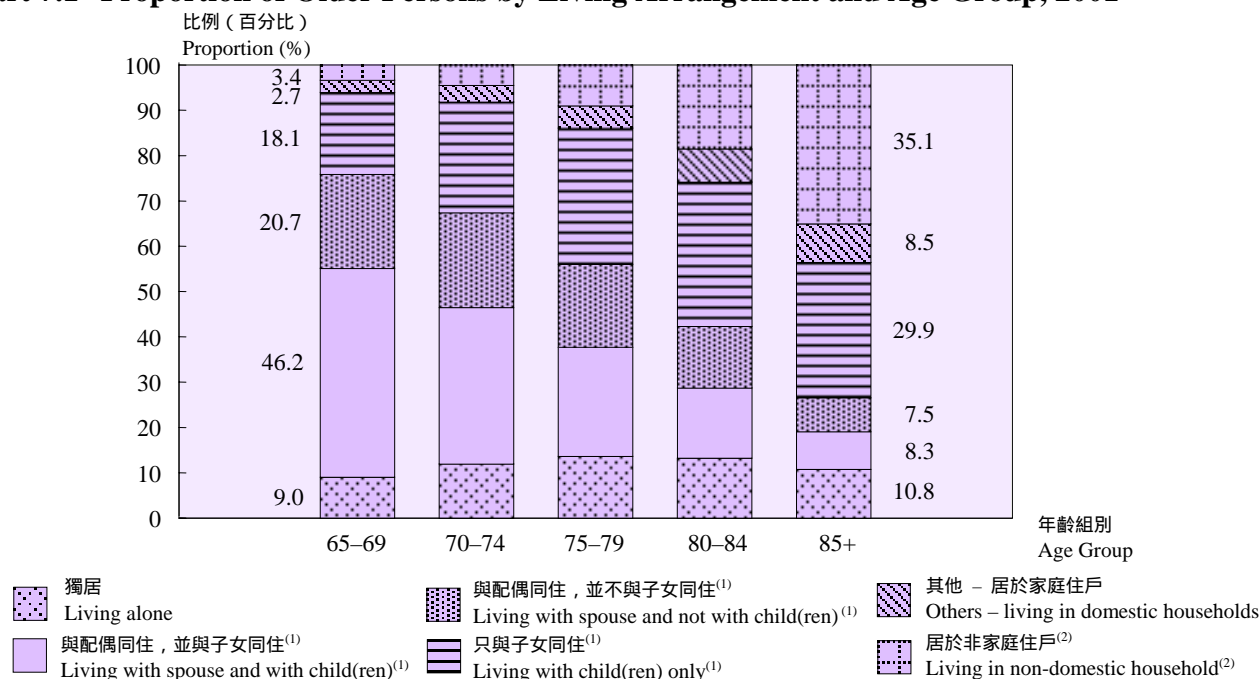
7.7 就長者居住情況而言，兩性間亦有所差異。女性長者中獨居及只與子女同住的比例分別是 12.1% 及 36.4%，均較男性長者的相應比例 10.4% 及 11.1% 為高。另外，女性長者中與配偶同住的比例 35.0% 遠較男性長者的 68.6% 為低，這主要是因為有較大比例的女性長者已喪失配偶所致。（表 7.5）

Age and Sex

7.6 The higher the age group of older persons, the higher the proportions of older persons living with child(ren) only or living with other persons. The proportion of older persons aged 85 and above who were living with child(ren) only at 29.9% was much higher than 18.1% for older persons aged 65-69. The proportion of older persons aged 85 and above who were living with other people at 43.5% was much higher than 6.1% for older persons aged 65-69. A certain proportion of older persons living with other people were residing at homes for the aged. (Chart 7.1 and Table 7.5)

7.7 Sex differentials in the living arrangement of older persons were also observed. More older women were living alone (12.1%) or just living with child(ren) only (36.4%) than their male counterpart (10.4% and 11.1% respectively). On the other hand, the proportion of older females living with spouse at 35.0% was significantly lower than that at 68.6% for older men. It can be attributed to the fact that there was a higher proportion of widowed older persons among older women than older men. (Table 7.5)

圖 7.1 二零零一年按居住情況及年齡組別劃分的長者比例
Chart 7.1 Proportion of Older Persons by Living Arrangement and Age Group, 2001



註釋：(1) 這些數字包括與配偶及子女以外人士同住的人士。

Notes: (1) The figures include persons living with person(s) other than spouse and child(ren).

(2) 這些數字包括居住在老人院、醫院及懲教機構等的人士。

(2) The figures include persons living in homes for the aged, hospitals and penal institutions, etc.

表 7.5 二零零一年按性別、年齡組別及居住情況劃分的長者數目
Table 7.5 Older Persons by Sex, Age Group and Living Arrangement, 2001

性別 Sex	居住情況 Living Arrangement	年齡組別 Age Group					總計 Total
		65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85+	
		數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)					
男性 Male							
	居於家庭住戶 Living in domestic household						
	獨居 Living alone	12 133 (9.5)	11 231 (11.0)	7 248 (11.5)	3 477 (10.4)	1 929 (10.0)	36 018 (10.4)
	與配偶同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with spouse ⁽²⁾						
	並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	70 962 (55.5)	47 366 (46.6)	23 732 (37.7)	9 979 (29.9)	4 270 (22.2)	156 309 (45.3)
	並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	26 847 (21.0)	25 136 (24.7)	16 774 (26.6)	7 963 (23.9)	3 643 (19.0)	80 363 (23.3)
	小計 Sub-total	97 809 (76.4)	72 502 (71.3)	40 506 (64.3)	17 942 (53.7)	7 913 (41.2)	236 672 (68.6)
	只與子女同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽²⁾	9 729 (7.6)	10 347 (10.2)	8 466 (13.4)	5 935 (17.8)	3 712 (19.3)	38 189 (11.1)
	其他 Others	3 309 (2.6)	2 722 (2.7)	1 871 (3.0)	1 233 (3.7)	870 (4.5)	10 005 (2.9)
	小計 Sub-total	122 980 (96.1)	96 802 (95.2)	58 091 (92.2)	28 587 (85.6)	14 424 (75.1)	320 884 (93.0)
	居於非家庭住戶 ⁽³⁾ Living in non-domestic household ⁽³⁾	4 962 (3.9)	4 860 (4.8)	4 895 (7.8)	4 797 (14.4)	4 786 (24.9)	24 300 (7.0)
	小計 Sub-total	127 942 (100.0)	101 662 (100.0)	62 986 (100.0)	33 384 (100.0)	19 210 (100.0)	345 184 (100.0)
女性 Female							
	居於家庭住戶 Living in domestic household						
	獨居 Living alone	10 283 (8.5)	13 817 (12.8)	12 230 (15.3)	7 707 (15.1)	4 712 (11.1)	48 749 (12.1)
	與配偶同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with spouse ⁽²⁾						
	並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	43 971 (36.3)	24 868 (23.1)	10 602 (13.3)	3 073 (6.0)	857 (2.0)	83 371 (20.7)
	並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	24 767 (20.5)	18 604 (17.3)	9 390 (11.8)	3 493 (6.9)	973 (2.3)	57 227 (14.2)
	小計 Sub-total	68 738 (56.8)	43 472 (40.4)	19 992 (25.1)	6 566 (12.9)	1 830 (4.3)	140 598 (35.0)
	只與子女同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽²⁾	35 217 (29.1)	40 826 (37.9)	34 389 (43.1)	20 951 (41.1)	14 752 (34.7)	146 135 (36.4)
	其他 Others	3 413 (2.8)	4 898 (4.6)	5 160 (6.5)	4 900 (9.6)	4 360 (10.3)	22 731 (5.7)
	小計 Sub-total	117 651 (97.2)	103 013 (95.7)	71 771 (90.0)	40 124 (78.7)	25 654 (60.3)	358 213 (89.1)
	居於非家庭住戶 ⁽³⁾ Living in non-domestic household ⁽³⁾	3 414 (2.8)	4 587 (4.3)	7 960 (10.0)	10 834 (21.3)	16 860 (39.7)	43 655 (10.9)
	小計 Sub-total	121 065 (100.0)	107 600 (100.0)	79 731 (100.0)	50 958 (100.0)	42 514 (100.0)	401 868 (100.0)
合計 Both sexes							
	居於家庭住戶 Living in domestic household						
	獨居 Living alone	22 416 (9.0)	25 048 (12.0)	19 478 (13.6)	11 184 (13.3)	6 641 (10.8)	84 767 (11.3)
	與配偶同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with spouse ⁽²⁾						
	並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	114 933 (46.2)	72 234 (34.5)	34 334 (24.1)	13 052 (15.5)	5 127 (8.3)	239 680 (32.1)
	並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	51 614 (20.7)	43 740 (20.9)	26 164 (18.3)	11 456 (13.6)	4 616 (7.5)	137 590 (18.4)
	小計 Sub-total	166 547 (66.9)	115 974 (55.4)	60 498 (42.4)	24 508 (29.1)	9 743 (15.8)	377 270 (50.5)
	只與子女同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽²⁾	44 946 (18.1)	51 173 (24.5)	42 855 (30.0)	26 886 (31.9)	18 464 (29.9)	184 324 (24.7)
	其他 Others	6 722 (2.7)	7 620 (3.6)	7 031 (4.9)	6 133 (7.3)	5 230 (8.5)	32 736 (4.4)
	小計 Sub-total	240 631 (96.6)	199 815 (95.5)	129 862 (91.0)	68 711 (81.5)	40 078 (64.9)	679 097 (90.9)
	居於非家庭住戶 ⁽³⁾ Living in non-domestic household ⁽³⁾	8 376 (3.4)	9 447 (4.5)	12 855 (9.0)	15 631 (18.5)	21 646 (35.1)	67 955 (9.1)
	總計 Total	249 007 (100.0)	209 262 (100.0)	142 717 (100.0)	84 342 (100.0)	61 724 (100.0)	747 052 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在個別性別中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the corresponding sex groups.

(2) 這些數字包括與配偶及子女以外人士同住的人士。

(2) The figures include persons living with person(s) other than spouse and child(ren).

(3) 這些數字包括居住在老人院、醫院及懲教機構等的人士。

(3) The figures include persons living in homes for the aged, hospitals and penal institutions, etc.

(4) 本統計表上的數字是經由抽樣統計調查估算所得，而表 3.3 上數字，則由全面點算所得。該等數字並不一定相同。

(4) The data in this table are estimates derived from the sample enquiry while those in Table 3.3 is obtained from the complete enumeration. They are not necessarily identical.

經濟活動身分

7.8 有較多長者工作人口是與配偶及 / 或子女同住，在二零零一年 73.4% 長者工作人口只與配偶或與配偶及子女同住，較非長者工作人口的 54.1% 為高。（表 7.6）

Economic Activity Status

7.8 A higher proportion of working older persons were living with spouse and/or children. In 2001, 73.4% of working older persons were living with spouse and with/without child(ren) as compared to 54.1% for non-working older persons. (Table 7.6)

表 7.6 二零零一年按居住情況、經濟活動身分及性別劃分的居於家庭住戶的長者數目
Table 7.6 Older Persons Living in Domestic Households by Living Arrangement, Economic Activity Status and Sex, 2001

居住情況 Living Arrangement	居於家庭住戶的長者 Older Persons Living in Domestic Households									全港家庭 住戶人口 Whole Population in Domestic Households
	經濟活動身分 Economic Activity Status									
	工作人口 Working Population			非工作人口 Non-working Population			總計 Total			
	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes	
數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)										
獨居 Living alone	4 340 (10.4)	1 473 (14.7)	5 813 (11.2)	31 678 (11.4)	47 276 (13.6)	78 954 (12.6)	36 018 (11.2)	48 749 (13.6)	84 767 (12.5)	289 032 (4.4)
與配偶同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with spouse ⁽²⁾										
並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	22 916 (54.7)	2 730 (27.3)	25 646 (49.4)	133 393 (47.8)	80 641 (23.2)	214 034 (34.1)	156 309 (48.7)	83 371 (23.3)	239 680 (35.3)	2 307 863 (35.3)
並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	10 470 (25.0)	1 995 (19.9)	12 465 (24.0)	69 893 (25.1)	55 232 (15.9)	125 125 (20.0)	80 363 (25.0)	57 227 (16.0)	137 590 (20.3)	623 471 (9.5)
小計 Sub-total	33 386 (79.6)	4 725 (47.2)	38 111 (73.4)	203 286 (72.9)	135 873 (39.0)	339 159 (54.1)	236 672 (73.8)	140 598 (39.2)	377 270 (55.6)	2 931 334 (44.8)
只與子女同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽²⁾	2 863 (6.8)	2 703 (27.0)	5 566 (10.7)	35 326 (12.7)	143 432 (41.2)	178 758 (28.5)	38 189 (11.9)	146 135 (40.8)	184 324 (27.1)	394 011 (6.0)
其他 Others	1 337 (3.2)	1 100 (11.0)	2 437 (4.7)	8 668 (3.1)	21 631 (6.2)	30 299 (4.8)	10 005 (3.1)	22 731 (6.3)	32 736 (4.8)	2 924 820 (44.7)
總計 Total	41 926 (100.0)	10 001 (100.0)	51 927 (100.0)	278 958 (100.0)	348 212 (100.0)	627 170 (100.0)	320 884 (100.0)	358 213 (100.0)	679 097 (100.0)	6 539 197 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes : (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

(2) 這些數字包括與配偶及子女以外人士同住的人士。

(2) The figures include persons living with person(s) other than spouse and child(ren).

房屋

Housing

7.9 43.2% 的長者居於公營租住房屋，而 41.1% 則居於私人永久性房屋。在整體人口中，相應的比例分別為 32.7% 及 48.6%。（表 7.7）

7.9 Some 43.2% of older persons lived in public rental housing and 41.1% in private permanent housing. The corresponding proportions for the whole population were 32.7% and 48.6% respectively. (Table 7.7)

表 7.7 二零零一年按房屋類型及居所租住權劃分的居於家庭住戶的長者數目
Table 7.7 Older Persons Living in Domestic Households by Type of Housing and Tenure of Accommodation, 2001

房屋類型 ⁽¹⁾ Type of Housing ⁽¹⁾	居於家庭住戶的長者 Older Persons Living in Domestic Households					全港家庭 住戶人口 Whole Population in Domestic Households
	居所租住權 Tenure of Accommodation					
	自置 – 有 按揭或貸款 Owner- Occupier (with mortgage payment or loan repayment)	自置 – 沒有 按揭或貸款 Owner- Occupier (without mortgage payment or loan repayment)	租住 ⁽²⁾ Tenants ⁽²⁾	其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	總計 Total	
數目 (百分比) ⁽⁴⁾ Number (Percentage) ⁽⁴⁾						
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	.. (..)	.. (..)	292 878 (87.2)	493 (2.8)	293 371 (43.2)	2 138 728 (32.7)
資助出售單位 Subsidized sale flats	49 179 (52.8)	45 733 (19.7)	519 (0.2)	455 (2.6)	95 886 (14.1)	1 134 567 (17.4)
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	43 912 (47.2)	182 200 (78.5)	39 259 (11.7)	13 483 (76.9)	278 854 (41.1)	3 176 410 (48.6)
其他 Others	15 (0.0)	4 253 (1.8)	3 338 (1.0)	3 101 (17.7)	10 707 (1.6)	84 222 (1.3)
總計 ⁽⁵⁾ Total ⁽⁵⁾	93 106 (100.0)	232 186 (100.0)	335 994 (100.0)	17 532 (100.0)	678 818 (100.0)	6 533 927 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 所包括的房屋類型詳情請參閱「詞彙釋義」。

Notes: (1) Please see "Definition of Terms" for the detailed coverage of the type of housing.

(2) 「租住」包括「全租」、「合租」、「二房東」及「三房客」等居所租住權。

(2) "Tenants" include "Sole tenant", "Co-tenant", "Main tenant" and "Sub-tenant".

(3) 「其他」包括「免交租金」、及「由僱主提供」等居所租住權。

(3) "Others" include "Rent free" and "Provided by employer".

(4) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(4) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

(5) 這些數字不包括住在船上的人士。

(5) The figures exclude persons living on board vessels.

7.10 不同居住情況的長者所居住的房屋類型分布也有所不同。其中獨居的長者有大部分是居於公營租住房屋，佔所有獨居長者的 52.5%。與配偶及 / 或子女同住而住在公營租住房屋的比例則只佔 42.9%。（表 7.8）

7.10 The type of housing varied for older persons with different living arrangements. Among those older persons living alone, a large proportion of them were residing in public rental housing, constituting 52.5% of all older persons living alone. For those living with spouse and/or child(ren), the proportion residing in public rental housing was only 42.9%. (Table 7.8)

表 7.8 二零零一年按居住情況及房屋類型劃分的居於家庭住戶的長者數目
Table 7.8 Older Persons Living in Domestic Households by Living Arrangement and Type of Housing, 2001

居住情況 Living Arrangement	居於家庭住戶的長者 Older Persons Living in Domestic Households				總計 Total
	房屋類型 ⁽¹⁾ Type of Housing ⁽¹⁾				
	公營租住房屋 Public Rental Housing	資助出售單位 Subsidized Sale Flats	私人永久性 房屋 Private Permanent Housing	其他 Others	
	數目 (百分比) ⁽²⁾ Number (Percentage) ⁽²⁾				
獨居 Living alone	44 501 (52.5)	3 810 (4.5)	33 309 (39.3)	3 105 (3.7)	84 725 (100.0)
與配偶同住 ⁽³⁾ Living with spouse ⁽³⁾					
並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	107 304 (44.8)	42 207 (17.6)	87 491 (36.5)	2 590 (1.1)	239 592 (100.0)
並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	54 472 (39.6)	14 129 (10.3)	66 308 (48.2)	2 623 (1.9)	137 532 (100.0)
小計 Sub-total	161 776 (42.9)	56 336 (14.9)	153 799 (40.8)	5 213 (1.4)	377 124 (100.0)
只與子女同住 ⁽³⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽³⁾	75 299 (40.9)	33 482 (18.2)	73 871 (40.1)	1 631 (0.9)	184 283 (100.0)
其他 Others					
只與有親屬關係的人同住及並不是配偶及子女 Living with related persons other than spouse and children	9 190 (40.9)	1 854 (8.2)	11 107 (49.4)	327 (1.5)	22 478 (100.0)
與無親屬關係的人同住 Living with unrelated persons only	2 605 (25.5)	404 (4.0)	6 768 (66.3)	431 (4.2)	10 208 (100.0)
小計 Sub-total	11 795 (36.1)	2 258 (6.9)	17 875 (54.7)	758 (2.3)	32 686 (100.0)
總計 ⁽⁴⁾ Total ⁽⁴⁾	293 371 (43.2)	95 886 (14.1)	278 854 (41.1)	10 707 (1.6)	678 818 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 所包括的房屋類型詳情請參閱「詞彙釋義」。

Notes: (1) Please see "Definition of Terms" for the detailed coverage of the type of housing.

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

(3) 這些數字包括與配偶及子女以外人士同住的人士。

(3) The figures include persons living with person(s) other than spouse and child(ren).

(4) 這些數字不包括住在船上的人士。

(4) The figures exclude persons living on board vessels.

住戶收入

7.11 在二零零一年有長者居住的家庭住戶中有 42.1% 家庭住戶收入在 10,000 元以下。雖然這百分比比較一九九一年的 57.4% 為低，這不一定顯示收入水平有改善，因為在一九九一年至二零零一年按綜合消費物價指數量度的消費物價上升了 53%。換言之，在一九九一年 10,000 元的購買力等同於二零零一年 15,300 元。將物價改變的影響考慮在內，應當將在二零零一年住戶收入水平在 15,300 元以下的百分比（即最少 56.3%）與一九九一年的 57.4% 相比，這兩個百分比並沒有明顯分別。（表 7.9）

7.12 有長者居住的家庭住戶每月收入中位數在二零零一年為 12,205 元，較一九九一年的 8,393 元高出 45.4%，這上升幅度較同期物價上升 53% 為低，換言之，在過去十年有長者居住的家庭住戶收入中位數沒有實質增長。（表 7.10）

7.13 有長者居住的家庭住戶而住戶人數是四人以下，其家庭住戶每月收入中位數明顯較全港住戶收入中位數為低，其中以一人及二人家庭更為明顯。（表 7.10）

Household Income

7.11 In 2001, 42.1% of domestic households with older persons had less than \$10,000 monthly domestic household income. Although the percentage was lower than that of 57.4% for 1991, it did not necessarily imply an improvement of income level as the consumer prices as measured by the Composite Consumer Price Index increased by 53% between 1991 and 2001. In other words, \$10,000 in 1991 was equivalent to about \$15,300 in 2001 in terms of purchasing power. Taking into account the price change, it was more appropriate to compare the percentage of older persons with household income less than \$15,300 i.e. at least 56.3% against the percentage of 57.4% in 1991. There was no substantial difference between the two percentages. (Table 7.9)

7.12 The median monthly domestic household income of domestic households with older persons of \$12,205 in 2001 was 45.4% higher than \$8,393 in 1991. The percentage increase was lower than the increase of 53% in consumer price level over the same period. In other words, there was no real increase in the median domestic household income of domestic households with older persons over the past 10 years. (Table 7.10)

7.13 Comparing to the corresponding all domestic households, the median monthly domestic household income of domestic households with older persons and household size less than 4 persons were significantly lower especially for the 1- and 2-person households. (Table 7.10)

表 7.9 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按家庭住戶每月收入劃分的有長者居住的家庭住戶數目
Table 7.9 Domestic Households with Older Persons by Monthly Domestic Household Income, 1991, 1996 and 2001

家庭住戶每月收入 (港元) Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)	1991		1996		2001	
	有長者居住 的家庭住戶 Domestic Households with Older Persons	全港 家庭住戶 All Domestic Households	有長者居住 的家庭住戶 Domestic Households with Older Persons	全港 家庭住戶 All Domestic Households	有長者居住 的家庭住戶 Domestic Households with Older Persons	全港 家庭住戶 All Domestic Households
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)					
< 2,000	52 314 (14.3)	75 552 (4.8)	41 121 (8.7)	55 597 (3.0)	45 603 (8.2)	65 855 (3.2)
2,000 – 3,999	36 015 (9.8)	115 236 (7.3)	38 643 (8.2)	68 272 (3.7)	65 807 (11.8)	97 568 (4.8)
4,000 – 5,999	44 914 (12.3)	202 511 (12.8)	26 772 (5.7)	75 595 (4.1)	46 570 (8.4)	93 018 (4.5)
6,000 – 7,999	41 232 (11.2)	218 388 (13.8)	28 562 (6.1)	105 639 (5.7)	40 170 (7.2)	116 340 (5.7)
8,000 – 9,999	35 988 (9.8)	181 846 (11.5)	33 468 (7.1)	136 577 (7.4)	35 856 (6.4)	120 721 (5.9)
10,000 – 14,999	62 857 (17.1)	314 379 (19.9)	74 419 (15.8)	324 001 (17.5)	79 090 (14.2)	318 623 (15.5)
15,000 – 19,999	35 480 (9.7)	176 406 (11.1)	61 660 (13.1)	269 694 (14.5)	58 224 (10.5)	262 086 (12.8)
20,000 – 24,999	20 487 (5.6)	99 649 (6.3)	47 331 (10.1)	210 926 (11.4)	46 197 (8.3)	223 708 (10.9)
25,000 – 29,999	11 115 (3.0)	56 851 (3.6)	32 750 (7.0)	147 295 (7.9)	32 095 (5.8)	159 470 (7.8)
30,000 – 39,999	11 592 (3.2)	60 169 (3.8)	37 406 (8.0)	183 254 (9.9)	42 370 (7.6)	219 229 (10.7)
40,000 – 59,999	8 269 (2.3)	44 794 (2.8)	27 500 (5.8)	150 440 (8.1)	36 292 (6.5)	197 311 (9.6)
≥ 60,000	6 259 (1.7)	36 434 (2.3)	20 666 (4.4)	128 263 (6.9)	27 718 (5.0)	179 483 (8.7)
總計 Total	366 522 (100.0)	1 582 215 (100.0)	470 298 (100.0)	1 855 553 (100.0)	555 992 (100.0)	2 053 412 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(2) 本統計表上的數字，是經由抽樣統計調查估算所得，表 7.1 及 7.2 上的數字，則由全面點算所得。該等數字並不一定相同。例如，有長者居住的家庭住戶數目在表 7.1、7.2 的總計是 534 559 個，而在表 7.9 的估算數字則是 555 992 個。

Notes : (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

(2) The data in this table are estimates derived from the sample enquiry while those in Tables 7.1 and 7.2 are obtained from the complete enumeration. They are not necessarily identical. For example, the total count of domestic households with Older Persons in Tables 7.1 and 7.2 were 534 559, whereas the corresponding estimate in Table 7.9 was 555 992.

表 7.10 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按住戶人數劃分的有長者居住家庭住戶的家庭住戶每月收入中位數

Table 7.10 Median Monthly Domestic Household Income of Domestic Households with Older Persons by Household Size, 1991, 1996 and 2001

住戶人數 Household Size	1991		1996		2001	
	有長者居住 的家庭住戶 Domestic Households with Older Persons	全港 家庭住戶 All Domestic Households	有長者居住 的家庭住戶 Domestic Households with Older Persons	全港 家庭住戶 All Domestic Households	有長者居住 的家庭住戶 Domestic Households with Older Persons	全港 家庭住戶 All Domestic Households
家庭住戶每月收入中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)						
1	1,643	4,800	2,560	9,000	3,125	8,600
2	4,893	9,000	8,000	16,000	7,000	15,300
3	8,310	10,000	14,220	17,250	15,425	18,750
4	11,286	10,000	20,000	18,600	21,205	21,225
5	12,595	12,000	22,095	22,500	24,425	26,300
6	14,190	14,000	24,500	25,500	28,500	29,130
7+	17,243	17,700	30,595	31,402	35,130	34,580
總計 Total	8,393	9,964	14,095	17,500	12,205	18,705

8. 地區特徵

地區分布

8.1 在二零零一年。約 39.4% 的長者居於新界，39.3% 及 21.3% 分別居於九龍及香港島。在整體人口中，居於新界、九龍及香港島的相應比例為 49.8%、30.2% 及 19.9%。（表 8.1）

8.2 在過去十年，長者的分布有頗大的變動。居於新界的長者比例由 32.7% 大幅上升至 39.4%。至於居於香港島及九龍的比例則減少，由十年前的 24% 及 43.2% 分別下降至二零零一年的 21.3% 及 39.3%。（表 8.1）

8.3 在二零零一年長者數目在香港島、九龍及新界的分布比例約為 20% : 40% : 40%，與整體人口分布比例 20% : 30% : 50% 有差距。在十八個區議會分區當中，觀塘的長者數目最多（佔 10.9%）。東區及黃大仙則分列第二及第三位，分別佔 10.0% 及 9.3%。離島的長者數目最少（佔 1.1%）。（表 8.1）

8. Geographical Characteristics

Geographical Distribution

8.1 In 2001, some 39.4% of older persons resided in the New Territories, while 39.3% and 21.3% in Kowloon and on Hong Kong Island respectively. The corresponding proportions of the whole population living in the New Territories, Kowloon and Hong Kong Island were respectively 49.8%, 30.2% and 19.9%. (Table 8.1)

8.2 There was a substantial redistribution of the older persons during the last ten years. The proportion of older persons residing in the New Territories therein surged from 32.7% to 39.4%. For Hong Kong Island and Kowloon, the proportions declined from 24% and 43.2% ten years ago to 21.3% and 39.3% in 2001 respectively. (Table 8.1)

8.3 In 2001, the distribution of older persons among Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and the New Territories was about 20% : 40% : 40%, which differed from the distribution of overall population at about 20% : 30% : 50%. Among the 18 District Council districts, there was the largest number of older persons living in Kwun Tong (10.9%). The District Council districts with the second and the third largest number of older persons were Eastern (10.0%) and Wong Tai Sin (9.3%) respectively. There was the smallest number of older persons living in Islands (1.1%). (Table 8.1)

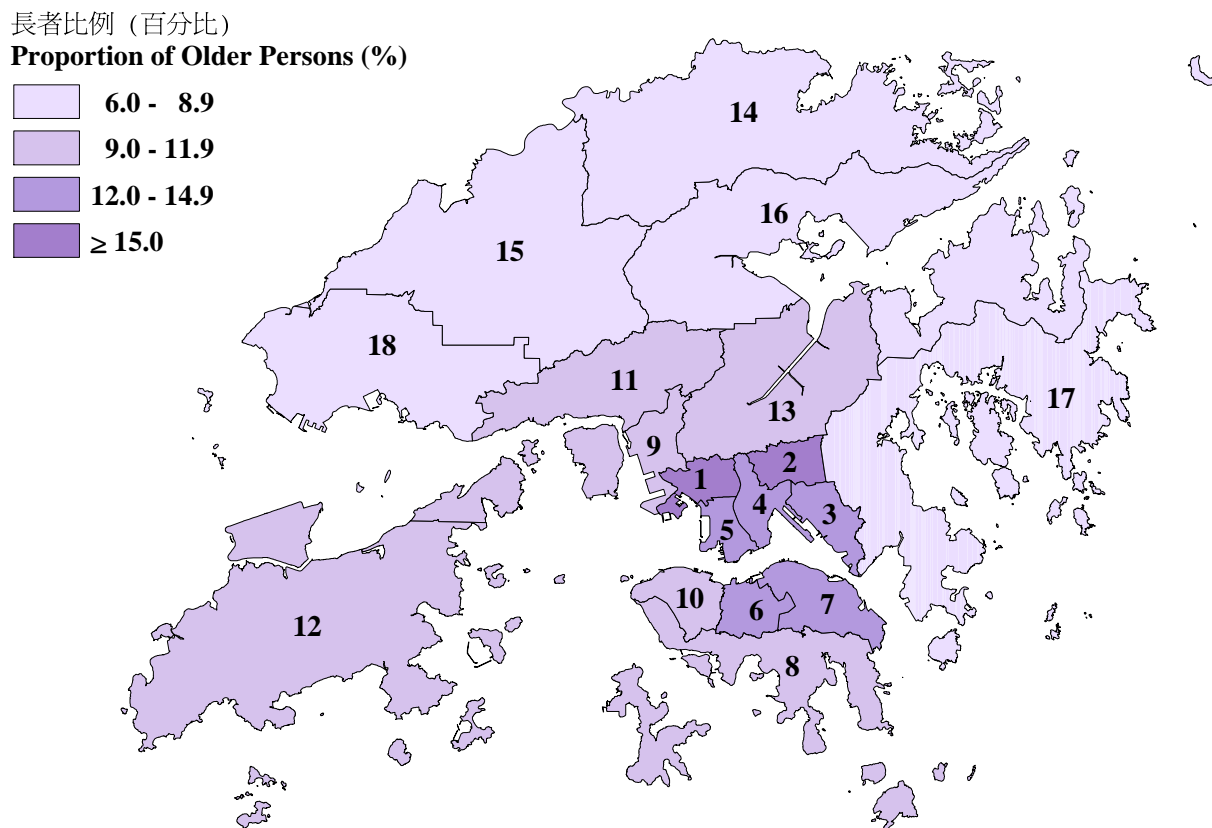
表 8.1 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按區議會分區劃分的長者數目
Table 8.1 Older Persons by District Council District, 1991, 1996 and 2001

區議會分區	District Council District	長者 Older Persons					
		1991		1996		2001	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
香港島	Hong Kong Island						
中西區	Central and Western	24 400	5.1	27 571	4.4	28 637	3.8
灣仔	Wan Chai	20 456	4.2	20 387	3.2	21 487	2.9
東區	Eastern	50 078	10.4	63 152	10.0	74 821	10.0
南區	Southern	20 850	4.3	30 283	4.8	33 970	4.5
小計	Sub-total	115 784	24.0	141 393	22.5	158 915	21.3
九龍	Kowloon						
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	29 835	6.2	32 330	5.1	36 525	4.9
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	43 398	9.0	53 213	8.5	55 390	7.4
九龍城	Kowloon City	38 423	8.0	45 470	7.2	50 529	6.8
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	43 609	9.0	57 339	9.1	69 615	9.3
觀塘	Kwun Tong	52 787	11.0	67 902	10.8	81 380	10.9
小計	Sub-total	208 052	43.2	256 254	40.7	293 439	39.3
新界	New Territories						
葵青	Kwai Tsing	31 497	6.5	46 451	7.4	55 282	7.4
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	17 238	3.6	21 644	3.4	26 882	3.6
屯門	Tuen Mun	17 694	3.7	26 961	4.3	33 537	4.5
元朗	Yuen Long	19 879	4.1	29 948	4.8	37 526	5.0
北區	North	12 843	2.7	19 020	3.0	26 571	3.6
大埔	Tai Po	13 090	2.7	21 030	3.3	25 493	3.4
沙田	Sha Tin	32 406	6.7	46 207	7.3	56 310	7.5
西貢	Sai Kung	8 004	1.7	13 862	2.2	24 540	3.3
離島	Islands	5 170	1.1	6 426	1.0	8 269	1.1
小計	Sub-total	157 821	32.7	231 549	36.8	294 410	39.4
陸上總計	Land total	481 657	99.9	629 196	99.9	746 764	100.0
加：水上人口	plus: Marine	383	0.1	359	0.1	288	0.0
全港	Whole territory	482 040	100.0	629 555	100.0	747 052	100.0

8.4 長者比例在九龍區最高，約佔14.5%為長者，較香港島（11.9%）和新界（8.8%）的比例為高。按長者與該區人口總數的比例作比較，深水埗及黃大仙在眾區議會分區中排列首兩位（15.7%），其次是觀塘（14.5%），而屯門則排列最後（6.9%）。（圖 8.1 及表 8.2）

8.4 There was the highest proportion of older persons in Kowloon at 14.5% as compared with the corresponding proportions of 11.9% on Hong Kong Island and 8.8% of the population in the New Territories. Among the 18 District Council districts, Sham Shui Po and Wong Tai Sin ranked the top two in terms of the relative proportion of its population being older persons (15.7%), followed by Kwun Tong (14.5%), while Tuen Mun ranked last with 6.9%. (Chart 8.1 and Table 8.2)

圖 8.1 二零零一年按區議會分區劃分的長者比例
Chart 8.1 Proportion of Older Persons by District Council District, 2001



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級別 Rank	區議會 分區 District Council District	長者比例 Proportion of Older Persons	級別 Rank	區議會 分區 District Council District	長者比例 Proportion of Older Persons	級別 Rank	區議會 分區 District Council District	長者比例 Proportion of Older Persons
1	深水埗 Sham Shui Po	15.7%	7	東區 Eastern	12.1%	13	沙田 Sha Tin	9.0%
2	黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	15.7%	8	南區 Southern	11.7%	14	北區 North	8.9%
3	觀塘 Kwun Tong	14.5%	9	葵青 Kwai Tsing	11.6%	15	元朗 Yuen Long	8.4%
4	九龍城 Kowloon City	13.2%	10	中西區 Central and Western	10.9%	16	大埔 Tai Po	8.2%
5	油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	13.0%	11	荃灣 Tsuen Wan	9.8%	17	西貢 Sai Kung	7.5%
6	灣仔 Wan Chai	12.9%	12	離島 Islands	9.5%	18	屯門 Tuen Mun	6.9%

8.5 在整體人口中居於新市鎮的比例在過去十年有顯著增長，隨着這趨勢，長者中居住於新市鎮所佔的比例由一九九一年的 26.6% 上升至二零零一年的 34.3%。然而，住在新市鎮的長者佔所有新市鎮人口的 8.6%，仍遠較全港的長者百分比 11.1% 為低。在十二個新市鎮中，長者佔人口總數的比例在葵涌新市鎮最高，為 14.3%，跟着是沙田（9.9%）及荃灣（9.7%）。（表 8.2）

8.5 Following the trend of the overall population that the proportion of those living in new towns increased substantially in the last ten years, the proportion of older persons living in new town also increased from 26.6% in 1991 to 34.3% in 2001. Nevertheless, the proportion of older persons to the total population in all new towns in 2001, being 8.6%, was still much lower than the territory's figure of 11.1%. Among the 12 New Towns, Kwai Chung had the highest proportion of its population being older persons (14.3%), followed by Sha Tin (9.9%) and Tsuen Wan (9.7%). (Table 8.2)

表 8.2 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按新市鎮劃分的長者數目及人口比例
Table 8.2 Number and Proportion of Older Persons by New Town, 1991, 1996 and 2001

新市鎮 New Towns	1991			1996			2001		
	長者 Older Persons	總人口 Total Population	長者比例 (百分比) Proportion of Older Persons (%)	長者 Older Persons	總人口 Total Population	長者比例 (百分比) Proportion of Older Persons (%)	長者 Older Persons	總人口 Total Population	長者比例 (百分比) Proportion of Older Persons (%)
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)								
新市鎮 New Towns									
屯門 Tuen Mun	15 952 (3.3)	356 439 (6.5)	4.5	24 610 (3.9)	445 771 (7.2)	5.5	31 317 (4.2)	465 069 (6.9)	6.7
沙田 Sha Tin	32 367 (6.7)	493 866 (8.9)	6.6	38 331 (6.1)	445 383 (7.2)	8.6	44 075 (5.9)	443 687 (6.6)	9.9
大埔 Tai Po	11 829 (2.5)	188 248 (3.4)	6.3	19 147 (3.0)	271 661 (4.4)	7.0	23 663 (3.2)	289 417 (4.3)	8.2
葵涌 Kwai Chung	31 497 (6.5)	430 852 (7.8)	7.3	35 537 (5.6)	285 231 (4.6)	12.5	40 517 (5.4)	283 638 (4.2)	14.3
青衣 Tsing Yi				10 914 (1.7)	185 495 (3.0)	5.9	14 765 (2.0)	193 432 (2.9)	7.6
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	16 998 (3.5)	262 646 (4.8)	6.5	21 472 (3.4)	268 659 (4.3)	8.0	26 658 (3.6)	273 958 (4.1)	9.7
將軍澳 Tseung Kwan O	4 586 (1.0)	87 044 (1.6)	5.3	9 833 (1.6)	143 032 (2.3)	6.9	19 629 (2.6)	266 033 (4.0)	7.4
粉嶺 / 上水 Fanling/Sheung Shui	7 220 (1.5)	120 063 (2.2)	6.0	13 281 (2.1)	192 321 (3.1)	6.9	19 229 (2.6)	253 770 (3.8)	7.6
馬鞍山 Ma On Shan	..	..	..	7 837 (1.2)	137 305 (2.2)	5.7	12 185 (1.6)	184 540 (2.8)	6.6
天水圍 Tin Shui Wai	..	..	..	5 123 (0.8)	96 129 (1.5)	5.3	10 760 (1.4)	177 813 (2.7)	6.1
元朗 Yuen Long	7 688 (1.6)	113 353 (2.1)	6.8	11 477 (1.8)	130 992 (2.1)	8.8	12 340 (1.7)	140 359 (2.1)	8.8
北大嶼山 North Lantau	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 471 (0.2)	20 115 (0.3)	7.3
小計 Sub-total	128 137 (26.6)	2 052 511 (37.2)	6.2	197 562 (31.4)	2 601 979 (41.8)	7.6	256 609 (34.3)	2 991 831 (44.6)	8.6
新界其他地區 Other Areas in the New Territories	29 684 (6.2)	269 150 (4.9)	11.0	33 987 (5.4)	304 754 (4.9)	11.2	37 801 (5.1)	351 215 (5.2)	10.8
新界 New Territories	157 821 (32.7)	2 321 661 (42.0)	6.8	231 549 (36.8)	2 906 733 (46.8)	8.0	294 410 (39.4)	3 343 046 (49.8)	8.8
香港島 Hong Kong Island	115 784 (24.0)	1 214 253 (22.0)	9.5	141 393 (22.5)	1 312 637 (21.1)	10.8	158 915 (21.3)	1 335 469 (19.9)	11.9
九龍 Kowloon	208 052 (43.2)	1 975 265 (35.8)	10.5	256 254 (40.7)	1 987 996 (32.0)	12.9	293 439 (39.3)	2 023 979 (30.2)	14.5
水上 Marine	383 (0.1)	11 102 (0.2)	3.4	359 (0.1)	10 190 (0.2)	3.5	288 (0.0)	5 895 (0.1)	4.9
全港 Whole Territory	482 040 (100.0)	5 522 281 (100.0)	8.7	629 555 (100.0)	6 217 556 (100.0)	10.1	747 052 (100.0)	6 708 389 (100.0)	11.1

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

(2) 本統計表上的數字，是經由全面點算所得，而表 8.3 上的數字，則由抽樣統計調查估算所得。該等數字並不一定相同。

(2) The data in this table are obtained from the complete enumeration while those in Table 8.3 are estimates derived from the sample enquiry. They are not necessarily identical.

內部遷移的情況

8.6 在過去五年，有 103 181 名長者曾作內部遷移，佔六十五歲人口的 13.8%。他們在二零零一年人口普查點算時所居住的地區（即「現時居住地區」），與其五年前所居住的地區不同。居住地區的轉變是指 (a) 從一區議會分區遷移至另一區議會分區，或 (b) 在新界同一區議會分區內，從一新市鎮遷移至另一新市鎮，或從一新市鎮遷移至區內其他地方。（表 8.3）

8.7 約 86.2% 的長者並無作內部遷移。其中包括 71.7% 仍居於舊址、12.4% 曾在同區遷居及 2.0% 在五年前居於香港以外地方。（表 8.3）

8.8 長者較少作內部遷移。曾作內部遷移的長者只佔所有長者的 13.8%，而整體五歲及以上人口的比例則為 18.4%。在曾作內部遷移的長者中，最大比例（20.4%）是在九龍區內移居，從九龍搬往新市鎮的有 19.0%，由一新市鎮移居到另一新市鎮的則有 18.5%。（表 8.3）

Pattern of Internal Migration

8.6 Altogether 103 181 older persons, representing 13.8% of the older persons aged 65 and over, had migrated internally in the past five years – they lived in an area in Hong Kong five years ago that was different from the one in which they were enumerated in the 2001 Population Census (i.e. area of current residence). A change in the area of residence refers to a move (a) from a District Council district to another District Council district; or (b) within a District Council district in the New Territories, from a new town to another new town, or from a new town to other areas in the district or vice versa. (Table 8.3)

8.7 There were 86.2% of older persons not having internally migrated. They consisted of 71.7% who remained in the same address as five years ago, 12.4% who moved home within the same area of residence, and 2.0% who lived outside Hong Kong five years ago. (Table 8.3)

8.8 The older persons was less prone to internal migration. The proportion of older persons who had internally migrated was 13.8%, as compared to 18.4% of the whole population aged 5 and over. Of those older persons who had internally migrated, the largest proportion (20.4%) moved between regions in Kowloon. Another 19.0% destined for the new towns were originated from Kowloon. Another 18.5% moved between new towns. (Table 8.3)

表 8.3 二零零一年按曾否作內部遷移、五年前居住地區及現時居住地區劃分的長者數目
Table 8.3 Older Persons by Whether Having Internally Migrated, Area of Residence Five Years Ago and Area of Current Residence, 2001

曾否作內部遷移 Whether Having Internally Migrated	長者 Older Persons 現時居住地區 Area of Current Residence					總計 Total	五歲及以上 全港人口 Whole Population Aged 5 and over
	五年前居住地區 Area of Residence Five Years Ago	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New Towns	新界 其他地區 Other Areas in the New Territories		
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)						
曾作內部遷移⁽²⁾ Internally migrated ⁽²⁾							
香港島 Hong Kong Island	9 520 (1.3)	4 726 (0.6)	6 191 (0.8)	748 (0.1)	21 185 (2.8)	214 389 (3.3)	
九龍 Kowloon	3 030 (0.4)	21 053 (2.8)	19 634 (2.6)	1 439 (0.2)	45 156 (6.0)	428 608 (6.7)	
新市鎮 New towns	2 676 (0.4)	6 472 (0.9)	19 101 (2.6)	2 748 (0.4)	30 997 (4.2)	464 328 (7.2)	
新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	486 (0.1)	817 (0.1)	4 156 (0.6)	275 (0.0)	5 734 (0.8)	75 277 (1.2)	
水上 Marine	10 (0.0)	22 (0.0)	39 (0.0)	38 (0.0)	109 (0.0)	1 272 (0.0)	
小計 Sub-total	15 722 (2.1)	33 090 (4.4)	49 121 (6.6)	5 248 (0.7)	103 181 (13.8)	1 183 874 (18.4)	
並無作內部遷移 Not internally migrated							
曾在同區遷居 Moved home within same area of residence	20 800 (2.8)	41 684 (5.6)	27 823 (3.7)	2 605 (0.3)	92 912 (12.4)	897 083 (14.0)	
仍居舊址 ⁽³⁾ Remained in same address ⁽³⁾	119 563 (16.0)	212 750 (28.5)	174 751 (23.4)	28 477 (3.8)	535 541 (71.7)	3 817 394 (59.4)	
五年前居於香港以外地方 Place of residence outside Hong Kong 5 years ago	2 830 (0.4)	5 915 (0.8)	5 647 (0.8)	738 (0.1)	15 130 (2.0)	525 240 (8.2)	
小計 Sub-total	143 193 (19.2)	260 349 (34.9)	208 221 (27.9)	31 820 (4.3)	643 583 (86.2)	5 239 717 (81.6)	
總計 ⁽⁴⁾ Total ⁽⁴⁾	158 915 (21.3)	293 439 (39.3)	257 342 (34.5)	37 068 (5.0)	746 764 (100.0)	6 423 591 (100.0)	

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

Notes : (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

(2) 曾作內部遷移的人士指該人的現住地區與其五年前的原住地區不同。在分析內部遷移時，居住地區的轉變是指(a)一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移，或(b)在新界同一區議會分區內，一新市鎮與另一新市鎮之間的遷移，或一新市鎮與該區其他地方之間的遷移。

(2) Persons having internally migrated were those whose area of current residence was different from the area of original residence five years ago. In defining internal migration, a change in the area of residence refers to a move (a) from a District Council district to another District Council district; or (b) within a District Council district in the New Territories, from a new town to another new town, or from a new town to other areas in the district or vice versa.

(3) 這些數字包括現住於五年前住址，但在五年期間曾遷往其他地方，並稍後遷回的人士。

(3) The figures include persons who currently live in the same address as 5 years ago but had moved elsewhere during the 5 years then moved back.

(4) 這些數字不包括住在船艇上的人士。

(4) The figures exclude persons living on board vessels.

(5) 本統計表上的數字，是經由抽樣統計調查估算所得，而表 8.2 上的數字，則由全面點算所得。該等數字並不一定相同。

(5) The data in this table are estimates derived from the sample enquiry while those in Table 8.2 are obtained from the complete enumeration. They are not necessarily identical.

曾作內部遷移長者的特徵

8.9 較年長的長者有較大的內部遷移傾向。八十五歲或以上長者中有 17.7% 曾作內部遷移，相對七十五至八十四歲的百分比只是 14.2%，以及六十五至七十四歲的 13.1%。不論是較年長或較年輕的長者均大部分是以新市鎮為其遷移的目的地。（表 8.4）

8.10 在二零零一年 13.5% 男性長者曾作內部遷移，較女性長者的 14.1% 稍低。曾作內部遷移長者的性別比率是每千名女性相對 817 名男性，稍微低於沒有作內部遷移長者的 865。這反映女性長者的內部遷移傾向較男性長者高。（表 8.4）

8.11 曾作內部遷移的長者，居住情況與曾作內部遷移的全港人口有所不同。37.5% 曾作內部遷移的長者與配偶同住，而全港人口的對應數字則較高，為 50.7%。另一方面，12.9% 曾作內部遷移的長者是獨居的，全港人口的對應數字為 6.5%。（表 8.5）

8.12 另外，20.5% 曾作內部遷移的長者是居於非家庭住戶，這百分比遠較曾作內部遷移的全部人口的相應百分比 3.8% 為高。這情況可解釋為部分年老長者當需要院舍服務時會從家庭住戶遷入屬非家庭住戶的長者院舍。（表 8.5）

Characteristics of Internally Migrated Older Persons

8.9 The older old appeared to be more inclined to internally migrate than their younger counterpart, with 17.7% of older persons aged 85 and over having internally migrated compared to 14.2% for those aged 75-84 and 13.1% for those aged 65-74. The mobility pattern of the older old and younger old was similar, with the new towns as the most popular destinations. (Table 8.4)

8.10 In 2001, 13.5% of older men reported to have an internal migration over the past five years, slightly lower than the percentage of 14.1% for older women. The sex ratio (i.e. males per 1000 females) of older persons who had internally migrated was 817, slightly lower than that of 865 for older persons without internal migration. This reflects a slightly higher propensity of female older persons than male older persons to have internal migration. (Table 8.4)

8.11 The living arrangement of older persons having internally migrated was quite different from those of the whole population who had internally migrated. 37.5% of the migrated older persons lived with their spouse and/or children, while the corresponding figure for the whole population was relatively higher at 50.7%. On the other hand, nearly 12.9% of the internally migrated older persons lived alone, as compared to the 6.5% of the whole population. (Table 8.5)

8.12 In addition, 20.5% of the migrated older persons were living in non-domestic households. The percentage was much higher than the corresponding figure of 3.8% for the whole population having internally migrated. It could be attributed to the fact that many older persons migrated from domestic households to non-domestic households when they required services at homes for the aged. (Table 8.5)

表 8.4 二零零一年按性別、年齡組別、曾否作內部遷移及現時居住地區劃分的長者數目
Table 8.4 Older Persons by Sex, Age Group, Whether Internally Migrated and Area of Current Residence, 2001

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age Group	曾作內部遷移 Internally Migrated				並無作內部遷移 Not Internally Migrated	總計 ⁽¹⁾ Total ⁽¹⁾
		現時居住地區 Area of Current Residence					
		香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New Towns	新界其他 地區 Other Areas in the New Territories	小計 Sub-total	
		數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽²⁾)					
長者 Older Persons							
男性 Male	65 – 74	4 123 (1.8)	10 482 (4.6)	14 396 (6.3)	1 489 (0.6)	30 490 (13.3)	229 448 (100.0)
	75 – 84	2 184 (2.3)	4 146 (4.3)	5 831 (6.1)	717 (0.7)	12 878 (13.4)	96 337 (100.0)
	85+	547 (2.8)	1 089 (5.7)	1 213 (6.3)	189 (1.0)	3 038 (15.8)	19 210 (100.0)
	小計 Sub-total	6 854 (2.0)	15 717 (4.6)	21 440 (6.2)	2 395 (0.7)	46 406 (13.5)	344 995 (100.0)
女性 Female	65 – 74	4 491 (2.0)	8 552 (3.7)	15 213 (6.7)	1 302 (0.6)	29 558 (12.9)	228 595 (100.0)
	75 – 84	3 109 (2.4)	5 970 (4.6)	9 231 (7.1)	1 001 (0.8)	19 311 (14.8)	130 660 (100.0)
	85+	1 268 (3.0)	2 851 (6.7)	3 237 (7.6)	550 (1.3)	7 906 (18.6)	42 514 (100.0)
	小計 Sub-total	8 868 (2.2)	17 373 (4.3)	27 681 (6.9)	2 853 (0.7)	56 775 (14.1)	401 769 (100.0)
合計 Both Sexes	65 – 74	8 614 (1.9)	19 034 (4.2)	29 609 (6.5)	2 791 (0.6)	60 048 (13.1)	458 043 (100.0)
	75 – 84	5 293 (2.3)	10 116 (4.5)	15 062 (6.6)	1 718 (0.8)	32 189 (14.2)	226 997 (100.0)
	85+	1 815 (2.9)	3 940 (6.4)	4 450 (7.2)	739 (1.2)	10 944 (17.7)	61 724 (100.0)
	總計 Total	15 722 (2.1)	33 090 (4.4)	49 121 (6.6)	5 248 (0.7)	103 181 (13.8)	746 764 (100.0)
五歲及以上全港人口 Whole Population Aged 5 and Over							
男性 Male		80 818	153 975	303 055	41 075	578 923	3 135 809
女性 Female		95 801	159 930	309 092	40 128	604 951	3 287 782
合計 Both Sexes		176 619	313 905	612 147	81 203	1 183 874	6 423 591
長者 Older Persons							
	65 – 74	918	1 226	946	1 144	1 032	1 004
	75 – 84	702	694	632	716	667	737
	85+	431	382	375	344	384	452
	合計 Overall	773	905	775	839	817	859
五歲及以上全港人口 Whole Population Aged 5 and Over							
	合計 Overall	844	963	980	1 024	957	954

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括住在船上的人士。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) The figures exclude persons living on board vessels.

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

表 8.5 二零零一年按居住情況及性別劃分的曾作內部遷移的長者數目
Table 8.5 Older Persons Having Internally Migrated by Living Arrangement and Sex, 2001

居住情況 Living Arrangement	曾作內部遷移的長者 Older Persons Having Internally Migrated			曾作內部遷移的全港人口 Whole Population Having Internally Migrated		
	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)					
居於家庭住戶 Living in domestic household						
獨居 Living alone	7 045 (15.2)	6 294 (11.1)	13 339 (12.9)	45 182 (7.8)	32 078 (5.3)	77 260 (6.5)
與配偶同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with spouse ⁽²⁾						
並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	16 413 (35.4)	7 804 (13.7)	24 217 (23.5)	217 041 (37.5)	199 768 (33.0)	416 809 (35.2)
並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	8 837 (19.0)	5 686 (10.0)	14 523 (14.1)	90 259 (15.6)	93 648 (15.5)	183 907 (15.5)
小計 Sub-total	25 250 (54.4)	13 490 (23.8)	38 740 (37.5)	307 300 (53.1)	293 416 (48.5)	600 716 (50.7)
只與子女同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽²⁾	5 568 (12.0)	20 163 (35.5)	25 731 (24.9)	16 243 (2.8)	49 837 (8.2)	66 080 (5.6)
其他 Others	1 358 (2.9)	2 876 (5.1)	4 234 (4.1)	189 741 (32.8)	204 658 (33.8)	394 399 (33.3)
小計 Sub-total	39 221 (84.5)	42 823 (75.4)	82 044 (79.5)	558 466 (96.5)	579 989 (95.9)	1 138 455 (96.2)
居於非家庭住戶⁽³⁾ Living in non-domestic household ⁽³⁾						
總計 Total	46 406 (100.0)	56 775 (100.0)	103 181 (100.0)	578 923 (100.0)	604 951 (100.0)	1 183 874 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes : (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

(2) 這些數字包括與配偶及子女以外人士同住的人士。

(2) The figures include persons living with person(s) other than spouse and child(ren).

(3) 這些數字包括居住在老人院、醫院及懲教機構等的人士。

(3) The figures include persons living in homes for the aged, hospitals and penal institutions, etc.

中文詞彙釋義

Definition of Terms in Chinese

中文詞彙釋義 (按筆畫數目排列)

Definition of Terms in Chinese (in order of number of strokes)

方括號內的數字為英文詞彙釋義內的相對編號

Number in square brackets indicates the corresponding reference number for Definition of Terms in Chinese

- (1) **工作人口 (Working Population)** : 請參看第 (31) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [33]
- (2) **五年前居住地區 (Area of Residence Five Years Ago)** : 指某人在人口普查的五年前所居住的地區。如該地方位於香港以外, 則記錄所住的國家。 [4]
- (3) **內部遷移 (Internal Migration)** : 曾作內部遷移的人士指該人的現住地區與其五年前的原住地區不同。在分析內部遷移時, 居住地區的轉變是指 (a) 一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移, 或 (b) 在新界同一區議會分區內, 一新市鎮與另一新市鎮之間的遷移, 或一新市鎮與該區其他地方之間的遷移。 [16]
- (4) **平均每年增長率 (Average Annual Growth Rate)** : 在計算一段時期的人口增長時, 平均每年增長率是採用以下公式計算 :

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = (1 + r)^n$$

P_1 = 在某段時期開始時的人口
 P_2 = 在某段時期結束時的人口
 r = 平均每年增長率
 n = 該段時期的年數 [5]

- (5) **在港居住年期 (Duration of Residence in Hong Kong)** : 計算受訪者在港居住的總年數 (以整年計), 離港超過六個月或以上的期間不計算在內。 [9]
- (6) **年齡 (Age)** : 指一個人出生後所度過完整年數。答案由出生年月推算得出。 [2]
- (7) **行業 (Industry)** : 在普查時刻前的七天內, 受訪者的工作機構主要生產的貨品或提供的服務類別。行業包括的範圍如下 :

製造業 (Manufacturing) : 包括棉及其他紗線紡織、棉及其他布料的梭織及針織、漂染、印染、整理、衣著用品製造、針織及其他紡織製成品、地氈、繩索、細繩、食品、飲品、煙草、鞋履、皮革製品、橡膠製品、塑膠製品、木製品、紙品、金屬製品、機械、化學品、化學產品、玻璃及陶器。

建造業 (Construction) : 包括樓宇建造、土木工程、鋪設水管、鋪設電線、安裝及維修冷氣系統。

批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 (Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels) : 包括批發及零售業、進出口貿易業、小販、非固定行業的經紀、其他商業代理人、酒樓、咖啡室、酒店及旅舍。

運輸、倉庫及通訊業 (Transport, storage and communications) : 包括陸路運輸、海上運輸及空運業、運輸業的附帶服務、貨棧及倉庫、郵政及電訊業。

金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 (Financing, insurance, real estate and business services) : 包括金融、保險、地產 ; 律師、會計師、核數師、建築師、測量師及廣告公司的辦事處及資料處理服務。

社區、社會及個人服務業 (Community, social and personal services) : 包括政府服務、教育

服務、醫療、牙科及其他保健服務、衛生服務、福利機構、宗教團體、電影院及劇院、電台及電視台、圖書館及博物館、電器修理店、車輛維修店以及其他家庭及個人服務。

其他 (Others)：包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力、燃氣及水務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能分類或描述不足。 [15]

- (8) **住戶人數 (Household Size)**：指家庭住戶中的人口數目。 [14]
- (9) **每月主要職業收入 (Monthly Income from Main Employment)**：對於僱主或自營作業者來說，這是指扣除營運開支後從主要業務所賺得的收入。對於僱員來說，則是指從主要工作所賺取的全部收入，包括薪金或工資、花紅、佣金、逾時工作補薪、房屋津貼、小賬及其他現金津貼，但不包括年終花紅及雙糧。所記金額以二零零一年二月的收入計算。 [24]
- (10) **每月主要職業收入中位數 (Median Monthly Income from Main Employment)**：每月主要職業收入的一種平均值，百分之五十的工作人口（不包括無酬家庭從業員），他們的主要職業收入高於這數字，而其餘百分之五十，他們的主要職業收入低於這數字。請參看第 (9) 項「每月主要職業收入」。 [22]
- (11) **使用其他語言 / 方言的能力 (Ability to Speak Other Languages/Dialects)**：若受訪者在日常生活中（如讀書、工作或回答問路者），能夠使用某種語言 / 方言與人進行簡單交談，則他 / 她可算具備使用該種語言 / 方言的能力。如受訪者除慣用語言外，尚能說其他語言 / 方言，則他 / 她可算具備使用其他語言 / 方言的能力。 [1]
- (12) **居住情況 (Living Arrangement)**：居住情況是根據受訪者及與其同住住戶成員的關係而界定。各類同住情況如下：

獨居 (Living alone)：某人沒有與其他人同住。

與配偶及 / 或子女同住 (Living with spouse and/or child(ren))：某人與其配偶及 / 或子女同住。同一時間，他 / 她可能與其他人同住。

只與子女同住 (Living with Child(ren) only)：某人與其子女同住。同一時間，他 / 她可能與其他人同住，但這些人並不是其配偶。

其他 (Others)：某人與其配偶及子女以外的人士同住。

此外，住戶可分為「家庭住戶」和「非家庭住戶」兩類。家庭住戶指一羣住在一起及分享生活所需的人士，他們之間不一定有親屬關係。自己單獨安排生活所需的個別人士亦當為一戶，即「單人住戶」。 [19]

- (13) **居港人口 (Hong Kong Resident Population)**：居港人口包括「常住居民」和「流動居民」。「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：（一）在普查時刻前的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月，又或在普查時刻後的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在普查時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於普查時刻在香港的香港非永久性居民。至於「流動居民」，則指在普查時刻前的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月，或在普查時刻後的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在普查時刻他們是否身在香港。 [13]
- (14) **性別比率 (Sex Ratio)**：男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。 [29]
- (15) **房屋類型 (Type of Housing)**：房屋類型按所屬建築物的類型，而建築物則按其建築材料種類、興建用途及負責建築的機構分類。

永久性房屋 (Permanent housing)

公營租住房屋 (Public rental housing)

房屋委員會甲類租住單位 (Housing Authority rental flats (Group A)) : 包括以前稱為政府廉租屋及由香港房屋委員會建造的公營房屋單位。改建的乙類第一型及第二型租住大廈的單位亦歸納此類別。

房屋委員會乙類租住單位 (Housing Authority rental flats (Group B)) : 這些是以前稱為徙置屋邨的屋宇單位，但自一九七三年起改由香港房屋委員會管理。這些單位所屬的大廈可再劃分為第四型至第六型大廈。

房屋委員會中轉房屋 / 租者置其屋計劃租住單位 (Housing Authority rental flats (Interim Housing / Tenants Purchase Scheme)) : 包括房屋委員會中轉房屋及租者置其屋計劃下的租住單位。

房屋協會租住單位 (Housing Society rental flats) : 這些租住單位由香港房屋協會建造及管理。

資助出售單位 (Subsidized sale flats)

房屋委員會資助出售單位 (Housing Authority subsidized sale flats) : 包括按香港房屋委員會的居者有其屋計劃、中等入息家庭房屋計劃、私人機構參建居屋計劃、可租可買計劃、重建置業計劃及租者置其屋計劃下出售的單位，可在公開市場買賣的單位則不包括在內。

房屋協會資助出售單位 (Housing Society subsidized sale flats) : 包括按香港房屋協會的住宅發售計劃及夾心階層住屋計劃興建的單位，可在公開市場買賣的單位則不包括在內。

私人房屋 (Private housing)

私人住宅單位 (Private residential flats) : 包括主要作住宅用途的多層樓宇或房屋的單位。按香港房屋協會市區改善計劃建造的單位、由香港平民屋宇公司建造的大廈的單位，及可在公開市場買賣的居者有其屋計劃 / 中等入息家庭房屋計劃 / 私人機構參建居屋計劃 / 住宅發售計劃的單位亦包括在內。這些單位可按居處類型分為(a)全間屋 / 整個單位及(b)房間 / 閣仔 / 床位。

別墅 / 平房 / 新型村屋 (Villas/Bungalows/Modern village houses) : 這些是一層或多層的獨立房屋，屋內有浴室、沖廁和食水供應等完善設備。

簡單磚石蓋搭建築物 / 傳統村屋 (Simple stone structures / Traditional village houses) : 簡單磚石蓋搭建築物是用磚石及 / 或其他堅固材料建造，通常是一層高。傳統村屋亦屬此類別。

員工宿舍 (Staff quarters) : 包括政府、醫院、大學、學校及私人公司為員工建造的宿舍。

非住宅用房屋 (Non-domestic housing)

非住宅用屋宇單位 (Non-domestic quarters) : 包括在精神病院、善終醫院、療養院、懲教機構、老人院、男女童院、宗教場所、酒店、旅舍、宿舍（例如大學學生宿舍）及其他非住宅建築物（例如商業大廈及工廠大廈）內的住宿地方（例如房間或床位），亦包括船艇。

臨時房屋 (Temporary housing)

公營臨時房屋 (Public temporary housing)

公營臨時屋宇單位 (Public temporary quarters)：包括香港房屋委員會轄下的平房區及臨時房屋區的單位。

私人臨時房屋 (Private temporary housing)

私人臨時建築物 (Private temporary structures)：包括私人臨時房屋如天台建築物、建築地盤的棚屋、半圓形活動營房、荒廢船艇、木屋及非作住宅用途的地方（例如梯台、樓梯、走廊等）。 [31]

- (16) **長者 (Older Persons)**：指六十五歲及以上的人士。 [28]
- (17) **非從事經濟活動人口 (Economically Inactive Population)**：請參看第 (31) 項「**經濟活動身分**」。 [11]
- (18) **家庭住戶 (Domestic Household)**：一羣住在一起及分享生活所需的人士，他們之間不一定有親戚關係。自己單獨安排生活所需的個別人士亦當為一戶，即「單人住戶」。 [8]
- (19) **家庭住戶平均人數 (Average Domestic Household Size)**：每個家庭住戶的平均人數。計算方法是把家庭住戶內的人口總數除以家庭住戶總數。 [6]
- (20) **家庭住戶每月收入 (Monthly Domestic Household Income)**：指住戶成員於二零零一年二月份的總收入（包括他們由所有工作獲得現金收入及其他現金收入）。 [23]
- (21) **家庭住戶每月收入中位數 (Median Monthly Domestic Household Income)**：住戶每月收入的一種平均值，百分之五十的住戶，他們的收入高於這數字，而其餘百分之五十，他們的收入低於這數字。收入金額是零的住戶亦包括在計算之內。請參看第 (20) 項「**家庭住戶每月收入**」。 [21]
- (22) **區議會分區 (District Council District)**：區議會分區是按一九九九年十一月二十八日區議會地區選舉時所用的區議會分區 / 選區分界，而該分界是根據《區議會條例（一九九九年法律公告編號第七十七號）》宣布劃定的。全港共有 18 個區議會分區：港島 4 個，九龍 5 個及新界 9 個。 [7]
- (23) **國籍 (Nationality)**：國籍與個人的居住地、種族或出生地有關。國籍不一定與該人的旅行證件有關。 [25]
- (24) **婚姻狀況 (Marital Status)**：受訪者在人口普查訪問時所報稱的婚姻狀況，而有關的婚姻或離婚事件是否有經過合法登記或儀式，並未有查核。 [20]
- (25) **專上教育 (Tertiary Education)**：請參看第 (26) 項「**教育程度**」。 [30]
- (26) **教育程度 (最高就讀程度) (Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended))**：指受訪者在學校或其他教育機構修讀達到的最高教育水平，不論他 / 她有否完成該課程。計算教育程度時，只包括正式課程，即須最少為期一個學年、具指定學歷資格才可入讀（不包括香港公開大學主辦的非學位 / 學位 / 研究生課程），以及設有考試或指定的評核成績程序。

教育程度分類如下：

未受教育 (No schooling)：包括從未修讀過正式課程的人士。

幼稚園 (Kindergarten)：包括所有幼稚園及幼兒中心班級。

小學 (Primary)：包括所有小學的一至六年級。

初中 (Lower Secondary) : 包括所有中學的一至三年級。

高中 (Upper Secondary) : 包括所有中學的四至五年級或同等程度, 以及工藝程度。

預科 (Matriculation) : 包括所有中學的六至七年級或同等程度, 以及專業教育學院 / 前理工學院的證書 / 文憑課程。

專上教育 (非學位課程) (Tertiary (Non-degree course)) : 包括大學 / 專業教育學院的高級文憑 / 增修證書課程 / 院士銜或同等課程、大學的其他非學位 (文憑 / 證書 / 副學士) 課程、其他法定或認可的專上學院的非學位 (文憑 / 證書) 課程、其他專上學院的文憑 / 證書課程、香港教育學院的文憑 / 證書課程、護士訓練課程及遙距課程。

專上教育 (學位課程) (Tertiary (Degree course)) : 包括本地及非本地教育機構的學士學位課程、授課形式深造課程及研究形式深造課程。 [12]

- (27) **現時居住地區 (Area of Current Residence)** : 在人口普查時某人所居住的地區。 [3]
- (28) **勞動人口 (Labour Force)** : 請參看第 (31) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [17]
- (29) **勞動人口參與率 (Labour Force Participation Rate)** : 從事經濟活動人口 (即勞動人口) 佔十五歲及以上人口的比例。 [18]
- (30) **新市鎮 (New Town)** : 各新市鎮界線乃採自規劃署及拓展署訂定的新市鎮發展範圍。全港共有十二個新市鎮, 即是葵涌、青衣、荃灣、屯門、元朗、天水圍、粉嶺 / 上水、大埔、沙田、馬鞍山、將軍澳及北大嶼山。 [26]
- (31) **經濟活動身分 (Economic Activity Status)** : 人口可劃分為「從事經濟活動人口」(即勞動人口) 及「非從事經濟活動人口」兩大類。

從事經濟活動人口 (Economically active population) : 包括就業人士 (即工作人口) 及失業人口。

工作人口指符合以下條件的十五歲及以上人士 : (甲) 在人口普查前七天內有從事工作以賺取薪酬或利潤 ; 或 (乙) 在人口普查前七天內有一份正式工作。工作人口可劃分為 :

僱員 (Employee) : 為賺取工資、薪金、佣金、小費或實物津貼而為僱主 (私人公司或政府) 工作, 包括家庭傭工、外發工和支薪家庭從業員。

僱主 (Employer) : 從事本身業務 / 職業時為賺取利潤或費用而工作, 最少僱用一人為其工作的人。

自營作業者 (Self-employed) : 從事本身業務 / 職業時為賺取利潤或費用而工作, 並沒有僱用他人或受僱於人的人。

無酬家庭從業員 (Unpaid family worker) : 為有關家庭生意工作但無收取報酬的人, 亦算作就業人士。報酬不包括膳宿和零用錢。

失業人口 (Unemployed population) : 基本上指十五歲及以上人士 (甲) 在人口普查前七天內並無職位, 且並無為賺取薪酬或利潤而工作 ; (乙) 在人口普查前七天內隨時可工作 ; 及 (丙) 在人口普查前三十天內有找尋工作。

非從事經濟活動人口 (Economically inactive population) : 指在人口普查前七天內並無職位亦無工作的人, 但不包括在該七天內正在休假和失業的人。而料理家務者、退休人士及所有十五

歲以下人士則包括在內。

料理家務者 (Home-maker)：照顧家庭而無收取報酬的人。

學生 (Student)：在學校或其他教育機構就讀全日制課程的人。自修、在各類訓練學校修讀非正式課程或夜間課程，並在人口普查進行前七天內沒有工作的人亦歸入此類別。兼職學生歸入從事經濟活動人士，故並不包括在此類別內。

退休人士 (Retired person)：以前有工作，但現因年老而沒有繼續工作的人。

其他非從事經濟活動人士 (Other economically inactive person)：包括無須為生計而工作的人，他們的生活費通常依靠收租、儲蓄、投資收益或滙款等，及其他未有分類的非從事經濟活動人士，如非受薪的宗教工作者，以及因長期患病或殘疾而不能工作或沒有找尋工作的人。 [10]

(32) **慣用語言 (Usual Language)**：指在家中日常交談所用的語言 / 方言，但不適用於五歲以下兒童或失去語言能力的人士。 [32]

(33) **職業 (Occupation)**：在普查時刻前的七天內受訪者所從事的工作類別。

經理及行政人員 (Managers and administrators)：包括政府的行政人員、專員及署 / 處長；領事；議員；工商界、進出口貿易、批發和零售業、飲食及旅店業、運輸、電力、燃氣、水務業及其他服務、以及漁農業中的董事、執行總監、總裁、總經理、專職經理、分行經理及小型機構經理。

專業人員 (Professionals)：包括合資格的專業科學家、醫生、牙醫及其他醫療專業人員；建築師；測量師及工程師；大學及專上學院的校長、院長、教職員及行政人員；中學校長及教師；統計師；數學家；電腦系統分析員及程序編寫員；律師及法官；會計師；商界顧問及分析員；社會工作者；翻譯員及傳譯員；新聞編輯及新聞記者；作家；圖書館管理員及宗教活動專業人員。

輔助專業人員 (Associate professionals)：包括科學技術員、護士及助產士、牙科助理及其他保健輔助專業人員；建築、測量及工程技術員；光學及電子儀器控制員；船隻領航員及空中交通指揮員；小學及幼稚園 / 幼兒院校長及教師；統計助理；電腦操作員；法律文員；會計督導員；公共關係主任；營業代表；設計師；屋邨經理；社會工作助理；警隊及其他紀律部隊的警司、督察及主任；藝人及運動員。

文員 (Clerks)：包括速記員、秘書及打字員；簿記、金融、船務、存案及人事部文員；出納員及銀行櫃位員；接待員及查詢文員。

服務工作及商店銷售人員 (Service workers and shop sales workers)：包括空中小姐及導遊；管家；廚師及侍應生；褸姆；理髮師及美容師；警隊及其他紀律部隊的員佐級人員；運輸指導員及其他服務工作人員；批發及零售商店推銷員；店員及時裝模特兒。

工藝及有關人員 (Craft and related workers)：包括礦工及採石工人；砌磚工人、木匠及其他建造業工人；金屬模工；鐵匠；機械、電器及電子儀器技工；珠寶工人及手錶製造工人；製陶工人；排字工人；麵包師傅、食品及飲品處理工人；油漆工人；紡織、成衣、皮革、橡膠和塑膠行業的工人及其他工藝工人。

機台及機器操作員及裝配員 (Plant and machine operators and assemblers)：包括鑽井工人及鏟床操作員；礦熔爐操作員；磚及瓷磚燒窯工人；鋸木廠鋸工；造紙工人；化學處理機台操作員；發電廠及鍋爐操作員；石棉水泥產品製造工人；金屬整理工人及電鍍工人；牛奶製品及其他食品處理機器操作員；印刷機操作員；生產紡織、橡膠及塑膠製品的機器操作員；裝配

員；司機；海員及其他工廠及機器操作員。

非技術工人 (Elementary occupations)：包括小販；家務助理及清潔工人；信差；私人護衛員；看更；貨運工人；電梯操作員；建造業雜工；包裝工人；漁農業雜工。

漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 (Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable)：包括農夫、畜牧業工人及漁夫、及報稱的職業不能分類或描述不足。 [27]

英文詞彙釋義

Definition of Terms in English

英文詞彙釋義 (按字母順序排列)

Definition of Terms in English (in alphabetical order)

方括號內的數字為英文詞彙釋義內的相對編號

Number in square brackets indicates the corresponding reference number for Definition of Terms in Chinese

- (1) **Ability to Speak Other Languages/Dialects (使用其他語言/方言的能力)**: If a person is able to conduct a short conversation with a particular language/dialect in everyday life activities such as responding when being asked for direction, studying at school or using at work, he is deemed to have the ability to speak the language/dialect. A person who is capable of speaking languages/dialects other than the usual language possesses the ability to speak other languages/dialects. [11]
- (2) **Age (年齡)**: Age is the number of complete years a person has passed since birth. It is derived from month and year of birth. [6]
- (3) **Area of Current Residence (現時居住地區)**: The broad geographical area in which a person was living at the time of the Census. [27]
- (4) **Area of Residence Five Years Ago (五年前居住地區)**: The area in which a person lived five years before the Census. If the place is outside Hong Kong, the country of residence is recorded. [2]
- (5) **Average Annual Growth Rate (平均每年增長率)**: When population increased over a period of more than one year, the average annual growth rate is computed using the following formula:

Where P_1 = population at the beginning of a period

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = (1 + r)^n$$

P_2 = population at the end of a period

r = average annual growth rate

n = number of years in the period [4]

- (6) **Average Domestic Household Size (家庭住戶平均人數)**: The average number of persons per domestic household. It is calculated by dividing the total number of persons who were living in domestic households by the total number of domestic households. [19]
- (7) **District Council District (區議會分區)**: These geographical districts are as declared in the District Councils Ordinance (L.N. 77 of 1999) for the District Council district election held on 28 November 1999. There are 18 districts: 4 on Hong Kong Island; 5 in Kowloon and 9 in New Territories. [22]
- (8) **Domestic Household (家庭住戶)**: A domestic household consists of a group of persons who live together and make common provision for essentials for living. These persons need not be related. If a person makes provision for essentials for living without sharing with other persons, he is also regarded as a household. In this case the household is a one-person household. [18]
- (9) **Duration of Residence in Hong Kong (在港居住年期)**: Duration of residence in Hong Kong measures the total number of complete years for which a person has lived in Hong Kong. Any period of temporary absence from Hong Kong for six months or more was not counted in reckoning the duration. [5]
- (10) **Economic Activity Status (經濟活動身分)**: The population can be divided into two main groups, economically active population (i.e. the labour force) and economically inactive population as follows:

Economically active population (從事經濟活動人口): This comprises the employed (that is the working population) and the unemployed.

The working population refers to persons aged 15 and over who should (a) be engaged in performing work for pay or profit during the seven days before the Census; or (b) have formal job attachment during the seven days before the Census. The working population can be distinguished into:

Employee (僱員): A person who works for an employer (private companies or government) for wage, salary, commission, tips or payment in kind. Domestic helpers, outworkers and paid family workers are also included here.

Employer (僱主): A person who works for profit or fees in his / her own business / profession and employs one or more persons to work for him / her.

Self-employed (自營作業者): A person who works for profit or fees in his / her own business / profession, neither employed by someone nor employing others.

Unpaid family worker (無酬家庭從業員): A person who works for no pay in a family business is also considered as employed. Food and lodging and pocket money are not counted as pay.

Unemployed population (失業人口): Refer basically to persons aged 15 and over who should (a) not have had a job and should not have performed any work for pay or profit during the seven days before the Census ; (b) have been available for work during the seven days before the Census ; and (c) have sought work during the thirty days before the Census.

Economically inactive population (非從事經濟活動人口): This comprises persons who have not had a job and have not been at work during the seven days before the Census, excluding persons who have been on leave / holiday during the seven-day period and persons who are unemployed. Persons such as home-makers, retired persons and all those aged below 15 are thus included.

Home-maker (料理家務者): A person who looks after the home without pay.

Student (學生): A person who is studying full-time in school or other educational institution. Persons who are self-studying, or studying informal courses in miscellaneous training institutes or studying evening courses and were not working during the seven days before the Census are also included in this category. Student workers are classified as economically active persons and are not included in this group.

Retired person (退休人士): A person who has worked previously but is not currently working because of old age.

Other economically inactive person (其他非從事經濟活動人士): Including persons who do not have to work for a living, the cost of living of whom is generally borne by rental receivable, savings, investment returns or remittances and economically inactive person not elsewhere classified, e.g. unpaid religious worker and person who cannot work or do not seek work because of permanent sickness or disablement. [31]

- (11) **Economically Inactive Population (非從事經濟活動人口)**: Please see **Economic Activity Status** in (10). [17]
- (12) **Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended) (教育程度 (最高就讀程度))**: Highest level attended is the highest level of education **ever attained** by a person in school or other educational

institution, regardless of whether he had completed the course. Only formal courses are counted as educational attainment. A formal course shall be one that lasts for at least one academic year, requires specific academic qualifications for entrance (except sub-degree / degree / post-graduate courses offered by the Open University of Hong Kong) and includes examinations or specific academic assessment procedures.

Educational attainment are classified as follows:

No schooling (未受教育): Including those who had never attended a formal course.

Kindergarten (幼稚園): Including all classes in kindergartens and child care centres.

Primary (小學): Including Primary 1 - 6 in all schools.

Lower Secondary (初中): Including Secondary 1 - 3 in all schools.

Upper Secondary (高中): Including Secondary 4 - 5 or equivalent in all schools and craft level.

Matriculation (預科): Including Secondary 6 - 7 or equivalent in all schools and diploma/certificate courses in Institute of Vocational Education / former polytechnics.

Tertiary (Non-degree course) (專上教育 (非學位課程)): Including all higher diploma/endorsement certificate courses/associateship or equivalent courses in University/Institute of Vocational Education, other sub-degree (diploma/certificate/associate degree) courses in University, sub-degree (diploma/certificate) courses in other statutory or approved post-secondary colleges, diploma/certificate course in Hong Kong Institute of Education, nurse training courses and distance learning courses.

Tertiary (Degree course) (專上教育 (學位課程)): Including all first degree, taught postgraduate and research postgraduate courses in local or non-local institutions. [26]

- (13) **Hong Kong Resident Population (居港人口)**: The Hong Kong Resident Population at the census moment covers “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”. “Usual Residents” refer to two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least three months during the six months before or for at least three months during the six months after the census moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the census moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the census moment. As for “Mobile Residents”, they are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least one month but less than three months during the six months before or for at least one month but less than three months during the six months after the census moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the census moment. [13]
- (14) **Household Size (住戶人數)**: Household size refers to the number of persons living in the domestic household. [8]
- (15) **Industry (行業)**: The main kind of goods or services produced by the establishment in which a person worked during the seven days before the census moment. The coverage of the industrial sectors are defined as follows:

Manufacturing (製造業): Including spinning of cotton and other yarn, weaving and

knitting of cotton and other fabrics; bleaching, dyeing, finishing; manufacturing of wearing apparel, knitwear and other made-up textile goods; and manufacturing of carpets, cordages, ropes and twines, food, beverage, tobacco, footwear, leather products, rubber products, plastic products, wood products, printed matters and paper products, metal products, machinery, chemicals, chemical products, glass and pottery.

Construction (建造業): Including building construction, civil engineering, plumbing, electrical wiring, air-conditioning installing and repair.

Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels (批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業): Including wholesale and retail trade; import and export trade; peddlers; Chinese general brokers; other commercial agents; restaurants; cafes; hotels and rooming houses.

Transport, storage and communications (運輸、倉庫及通訊業): Including land transport, water transport and air transport; services allied to transport; storage and warehousing; and post and telecommunications.

Financing, insurance, real estate and business services (金融、保險、地產及商用服務業): Including financing; insurance; real estate; offices of lawyers, accountants, auditors, architects, surveyors and advertising agents and data processing services.

Community, social and personal services (社區、社會及個人服務業): Including government services; educational service; medical, dental and other health services; sanitary services; welfare institutions; religious organizations; cinemas and theatres; radio and television broadcasting; libraries and museums; electrical repair shops; automobile repair garages and other household and personal services.

Others (其他): Including such industries as 'Agriculture and fishing'; 'Mining and quarrying'; 'Electricity, gas and water' and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable. [7]

- (16) **Internal Migration (內部遷移)**: Persons internally migrated were those whose area of current residence was different from the area of original residence five years ago. In defining internal migration, a change in the area of residence refers to a move (a) from a District Council district to another District Council district; or (b) within a District Council district in the New Territories, from a new town to another new town, or from a new town to other areas in the district or vice versa. [3]
- (17) **Labour Force (勞動人口)**: Please see **Economic Activity Status** in (10). [28]
- (18) **Labour Force Participation Rate (勞動人口參與率)**: The proportion of economically active population (that is the labour force) in the total population aged 15 and over. [29]
- (19) **Living Arrangement (居住情況)**: Living arrangement is classified according to the respondent and his/her relationship with other household members living with him/her. The different categories of living arrangement are as follows:

Living alone (獨居): A person not living with any other persons.

Living with spouse and/or child(ren) (與配偶及/或子女同住): A person living with his/her spouse and/or child(ren). He/she may, at the same time, be living with other persons.

Living with child(ren) only (只與子女同住): A person living with his/her child(ren).

He/she may, at the same time, be living with other persons who are not his/her spouse.

Others (其他): A person living with other persons other than his/her spouse and child(ren).

Besides, households can be distinguished into **domestic households** and **non-domestic households**. A domestic household consists of a group of persons who live together and make common provision for essentials for living. These persons need not be related. If a person makes provision for essentials for living without sharing with other persons, he is also regarded as a household. In this case the household is a one-person household. [12]

- (20) **Marital Status (婚姻狀況)**: The marital status of a person is recorded according to the status reported by respondents in the Census. There is no check on whether the marriage or divorce had undergone any legal registration or ceremony. [24]
- (21) **Median Monthly Domestic Household Income (家庭住戶每月收入中位數)**: The average monthly domestic household income so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households had incomes above that figure and the other 50% had incomes below it. Zero income households are included in the calculation. Please see **Monthly Domestic Household Income** in (23). [21]
- (22) **Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (每月主要職業收入中位數)**: The average income from main employment so calculated that 50% of the working population, excluding unpaid family worker, had income above that figure and the other 50% had income below it. Please see **Monthly Income from Main Employment** in (24). [10]
- (23) **Monthly Domestic Household Income (家庭住戶每月收入)**: The total income (including earnings in cash from all employments and other cash incomes) for February 2001 of members of households. [20]
- (24) **Monthly Income from Main Employment (每月主要職業收入)**: For employers or self-employed persons, this is the amount earned excluding expenses incurred in running their main business. For employees, this is the total amount earned from their main employment including salary or wage, bonus, commission, overtime, housing allowance, tips and other cash allowances. New Year bonus and double pay are excluded. The amount recorded refers to the income for February 2001. [9]
- (25) **Nationality (國籍)**: Nationality may be related to a person's place of residence, ethnicity or place of birth. It may not necessarily be related to a person's travel document. [23]
- (26) **New Town (新市鎮)**: The delineation of the areas in the New Territories into new towns is adopted from the boundaries developed by the Planning Department and Territory Development Department for new town development purposes. There are twelve new towns defined for the purpose of analysis in this report, namely Kwai Chung, Tsing Yi, Tsuen Wan, Tuen Mun, Yuen Long, Tin Shui Wai, Fanling/Sheung Shui, Tai Po, Sha Tin, Ma On Shan, Tseung Kwan O and North Lantau. [30]
- (27) **Occupation (職業)**: This refers to the kind of work a person performed during the seven days before the census moment.

Managers and administrators (經理及行政人員): Including administrators, commissioners and directors in government service; consuls; councillors; directors, chief executive officers, presidents, general managers, functional managers, branch managers and small business managers in industry, commerce, import and export trade, wholesale and retail trade, catering and lodging services, transport, electricity, gas, water and other services and agricultural and fishery sectors.

Professionals (專業人員): Including qualified professional scientists, doctors, dentists and other medical professionals; architects, surveyors and engineers; vice-chancellors, directors, academic staff and administrators of university, post-secondary college; principals and teachers of secondary school; statisticians; mathematicians; system analysts and computer programmers; lawyers and judges; accountants; business consultants and analysts; social workers; translators and interpreters; news editors and journalists; writers; librarians and members of religious orders.

Associate professionals (輔助專業人員): Including science technicians, nurses and midwives, dental assistants and other health associate professionals; architectural, surveying and engineering technicians; optical and electronic equipment controllers; ship pilots and air traffic controllers; principals and teachers of primary school and kindergarten/nursery; statistical assistants; computer operators; law clerks; accounting supervisors; public relation officers; sales representatives; designers; estate managers; social work assistants; superintendents, inspectors and officers of the police and other discipline services; performers and sportsmen.

Clerks (文員): Including stenographers, secretaries and typists; bookkeeping, finance, shipping, filing and personnel clerks; cashiers and tellers; receptionists and information clerks.

Service workers and shop sales workers (服務工作及商店銷售人員): Including air hostesses and travel guides; house stewards; cooks and waiters; baby-sitters; hairdressers and beauticians; rank and file staff of the police and other discipline services; transport conductors and other service workers; wholesale and retail salesman in shops; shop assistants and fashion models.

Craft and related workers (工藝及有關人員): Including miners and quarrymen; bricklayers, carpenters and other construction workers; metal moulders; blacksmiths; machinery, electric and electronic instrument mechanics; jewellery workers and watch makers; potters; typesetters; bakers, food and beverage processors; painters; craft workers in textile, garment, leather, rubber and plastic trades and other craft workers.

Plant and machine operators and assemblers (機台及機器操作員及裝配員): Including well drillers and borers; ore smelting furnace operators; brick and tile kilnmen; sawmill sawyers; paper makers; chemical processing plant operators; power-generating plant and boiler operators; asbestos cement products makers; metal finishers and electroplaters; dairy and other food processing machine operators; printing machine operators; machine operators for production of textile, rubber and plastic products; assemblers; drivers; seamen and other plant and machine operators.

Elementary occupations (非技術工人): Including street vendors; domestic helpers and cleaners; messengers; private security guards; watchmen; freight handlers; lift operators; construction labourers; hand packers; agricultural and fishery labourers.

Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable (漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業): Including farm workers, animal husbandry workers and fishermen, and occupations unidentifiable and inadequately described. [33]

(28) **Older Persons (長者)**: Refer to persons aged 65 and over. [16]

(29) **Sex Ratio (性別比率)**: The ratio of the number of males per 1 000 females. [14]

- (30) **Tertiary Education (專上教育)**: Please see **Educational Attainment** in (12). [25]
- (31) **Type of Housing (房屋類型)**: Housing are classified according to the type of building in which they are located. The buildings are classified by the type of construction materials; the purpose for which they are built; and the sector responsible for their construction.

Permanent housing (永久性房屋)

Public rental housing (公營租住房屋)

Housing Authority rental flats (Group A) (房屋委員會甲類租住單位): These include flats in housing estates previously known as Government Low Cost Housing and those built by Hong Kong Housing Authority. Flats in Mark I and Mark II blocks of Group B rental blocks after conversion are also grouped under this category.

Housing Authority rental flats (Group B) (房屋委員會乙類租住單位): These are flats in housing estates previously known as Resettlement Estates but have been put under the management of the Housing Authority since 1973. They can be further divided into flats in Mark IV to Mark VI blocks.

Housing Authority rental flats (Interim Housing / Tenants Purchase Scheme) (房屋委員會中轉房屋 / 租者置其屋計劃租住單位): These are rental flats in Interim Housing blocks and Tenants Purchase Scheme (TPS) blocks of the Housing Authority.

Housing Society rental flats (房屋協會租住單位): These are rental flats built and managed by the Hong Kong Housing Society.

Subsidized sale flats (資助出售單位)

Housing Authority subsidized sale flats (房屋委員會資助出售單位): These include flats sold under the Home Ownership Scheme (HOS), Middle Income Housing (MIH) Scheme, Private Sector Participation Scheme (PSPS), Buy or Rent Option (BRO) Scheme, Mortgage Subsidy Scheme (MSS) and TPS of the Hong Kong Housing Authority, but exclude those flats that can be traded in open market.

Housing Society subsidized sale flats (房屋協會資助出售單位): These include flats built under the Flat for Sale Scheme (FFSS) and Sandwich Class Housing Scheme (SCHS) of the Hong Kong Housing Society, but exclude those flats that can be traded in open market.

Private housing (私人房屋)

Private residential flats (私人住宅單位): These include flats and apartments in multi-storey blocks or houses built mainly for residential purpose. Flats built under the Urban Improvement Scheme of the Housing Society, flats built by the Hong Kong Settlers' Corporation and HOS/MIH/PSPS/FFSS flats that can be traded in open market are also put under this category. Private residential flats can be further distinguished by type of accommodation into (a) whole houses/flat and (b) room/cockloft/bedspace.

Villas/Bungalows/Modern village houses (別墅 / 平房 / 新型村屋): These are individual houses of one-storey or multi-storeys built with full facilities including bathroom, flush toilet and internal piped water supply.

Simple stone structures/Traditional village houses (簡單磚石蓋搭建築物 / 傳統村屋): Simple stone structures are houses built of stones and/or other permanent materials usually of one storey high. Traditional village houses are also grouped

under this category.

Staff quarters (員工宿舍): Staff quarters purposely built by the government, hospitals, universities, schools and private companies.

Non-domestic housing (非住宅用房屋)

Non-domestic quarters (非住宅用屋宇單位): These include accommodations (such as rooms and beds) in psychiatric hospitals, convalescent hospitals, infirmaries, penal institutions, older persons homes, boys' and girls' homes, religious houses, hotels, hostels, dormitories (such as those for university students), and other non-residential buildings (such as commercial buildings and industrial buildings). Vessels are also included.

Temporary housing (臨時房屋)

Public temporary housing (公營臨時房屋)

Public temporary quarters (公營臨時屋宇單位): These include temporary quarters in the Hong Kong Housing Authority cottage areas and temporary housing areas.

Private temporary housing (私人臨時房屋)

Private temporary structures (私人臨時建築物): These include private temporary structures such as roof-top structures, contractor's matsheds, nissen huts, derelict boats, huts and places not intended for residential purpose (such as landings, staircases, corridors, etc.). [15]

- (32) **Usual Language (慣用語彙)**: The usual language is the language/dialect a person used in daily communication at home. This is not applicable to persons aged under 5 or mute persons. [32]
- (33) **Working Population (工作人口)**: Please see **Economic Activity Status** in (10). [1]

香港二零零一年人口普查刊物

Publications of the Hong Kong 2001 Population Census

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主題性報告 - 長者	Thematic Report – Older Persons	中英文	Bilingual

註釋：除在此列載的主題性報告書外，有關一些其他人口分組的主題性報告亦將會出版。

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