



主題性報告：長者

Thematic Report : Older Persons



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主題性報告：長者

Thematic Report : Older Persons

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1. 緒言

背景

1.1 根據慣例，自 1961 年起，香港每 10 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。

1.2 2021 年人口普查已於 2021 年 6 月 23 日至 8 月 4 日的 43 天期間進行。全港約九成住戶接受簡單的點算，只須提供住戶成員的基本人口特徵資料；其餘約一成住戶接受詳細的訪問，提供住戶成員多方面的人口及社會經濟特徵資料。

概念與範圍

全港人口

1.3 2021 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 2000 年 8 月開始採用「居住人口」方法來編製香港的人口估計。

1.4 2021 年人口普查的點算時刻（即 2021 年 6 月 30 日凌晨 3 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）在點算時刻之前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在點算時刻之後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於點算時刻身在香港的香港非永久性居民。

1.5 對於不是「常住居民」的香港永久性居民，如他們在點算時刻之前的 6 個

1. Introduction

Background

1.1 It is an established practice from 1961 for Hong Kong to conduct a population census once every 10 years and a by-census in the middle of the intercensal period.

1.2 The 2021 Population Census was conducted in the 43-day period from 23 June to 4 August 2021. About nine-tenths of the households were subject to simple enumeration to provide basic demographic information of their household members, while the remaining one-tenth of the households were subject to more detailed enquiry on a broad range of demographic and socio-economic characteristics of their household members.

Concept and coverage

Whole population

1.3 The 2021 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.

1.4 The Hong Kong Resident Population at the reference moment of the 2021 Population Census (i.e. 3:00 a.m. on 30 June 2021) 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 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 3 months during the 6 months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the reference moment.

1.5 For those Hong Kong Permanent Residents who were not “Usual Residents”, they were classified as

月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，又或在點算時刻之後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港，會被界定為「流動居民」。

長者

1.6 要就**長者**¹作出定義並不簡單，亦未必放諸四海皆準。現時長者的定義通常以年齡劃分。在一般有關長者的研究中，可能因應研究的實際需要而採納不同的年齡組別來界定長者。例如就不同的目標，60 歲及以上或 65 歲及以上的人士均可被界定為長者。

1.7 在香港，策劃長者服務時，一般以 65 歲及以上的人士作為目標人口，但部分長者服務亦提供予 60 至 64 歲的人士。本報告書的第 3 章至第 8 章所指的長者是 65 歲及以上的人口，而第 9 章所指的長者是居於家庭住戶的 60 歲及以上的人口。

“Mobile Residents” if they had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment.

Older persons

1.6 The definition of **older persons**¹ is neither straightforward nor universally applicable. Nowadays, older persons are commonly defined with respect to their ages. In studies on older persons, different age groupings may be adopted to define older persons, depending on the practical needs of the studies. For instance, persons aged 60 or 65 and over may be 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 some services for older persons are also provided for persons aged 60-64. Older persons in Chapters 3 - 8 of this report refer to the population aged 65 and over, while older persons in Chapter 9 refer to the population aged 60 and over living in domestic households.

¹ 在 1992 年，聯合國將 1999 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高齡化情況的關注，肯定長者在各範疇的重要性，並且促進世代之間的互相尊重和支持。「Older persons」一詞現今已廣泛使用。

¹ 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.

報告結構

1.8 本報告共分 9 章。第 2 章簡介有關長者的主要特徵。第 3 章首先追溯長者人口數目在 1971 年至 2021 年之間的轉變，繼而探討過去 10 年長者的年齡性別分布。

1.9 第 4 章就長者的人口特徵作詳細研究，載列有關長者的婚姻狀況、居港年期、慣用語言及閱讀／書寫語言的能力的統計數字及詮釋。

1.10 長者的教育程度雖然在過去 10 年有所提升，但仍然處於較低水平。第 5 章分析現今情況，並探討長者的教育程度的轉變。

1.11 第 6 章探討長者的就業狀況，以及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。

1.12 第 7 章描述長者在家庭及住戶中的狀況，包括居住情況、居所樓面面積及住戶收入等。

1.13 有關香港長者的地區特徵詳列於第 8 章。分析主要圍繞地區分布及內部遷移的情況。

1.14 有關需要長期照顧的長者及其主要照顧者的特徵，包括與主要照顧者的關係及通常照顧時間等，詳列於第 9 章。

Report structure

1.8 This report consists of 9 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 population of older persons from 1971 to 2021. It also looks at the age-sex profile of older persons over the past decade.

1.9 The demographic characteristics of older persons are examined in detail in Chapter 4. Statistics on the marital situation, duration of residence in Hong Kong, usual language spoken and ability to read/write languages of older persons are presented with interpretations.

1.10 The educational attainment of older persons, despite some improvement over the past decade, remained relatively low. Chapter 5 analyses the current situation and examines changes in the educational attainment of older persons over time.

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

1.12 Chapter 7 describes older persons in the context of families and households. It includes topics such as living arrangements, floor area of accommodation and household income.

1.13 The geographical characteristics of older persons in Hong Kong are contained in Chapter 8. The geographical distribution and internal migration pattern of older persons are studied.

1.14 The characteristics of elderly persons requiring long-term care and their primary carer, such as relationship of the primary carer and usual hours of caring services provided, are contained in Chapter 9.

1.15 本報告所有統計表所列有關長者的數字，均是在 2011 年人口普查、2016 年中期人口統計及 2021 年人口普查經由抽樣統計調查估算所得。

代號

1.16 本刊物內各代號的含意如下：

-	零
..	不適用
N.A.	沒有數字
0.0	少於 0.05%

零的數字及數值小的數字

1.17 本報告內以「-」代表零的數字。不過，由於當中根據抽樣調查所作的估算有抽樣誤差，所以零的數字可能是指一個數值小的數字而非零。同樣地，數值小的數字亦存有較大的抽樣誤差，故須小心闡釋。

數字的捨入

1.18 與金額相關的統計數字進位至最接近的十位數。由於統計圖表內數字經四捨五入，分項總和未必與總數相等。

1.15 The data relating to older persons contained in all the tables in this report are estimates derived from the sample enquiry of the 2011 Population Census, the 2016 Population By-census and the 2021 Population Census.

Symbols

1.16 The following symbols are used throughout the publication :

-	Nil
..	Not applicable
N.A.	Not available
0.0	Less than 0.05%

Nil figures and figures of small magnitude

1.17 Nil figures are indicated by “-” throughout this report. However, since estimates based on sample enquiry are subject to sampling error, a nil figure may mean a figure of a small magnitude but not zero. Similarly, figures of small magnitude are also subject to relatively large sampling error and should be interpreted with care.

Rounding of figures

1.18 All dollar values are rounded to the nearest ten. Figures in the tables and charts may not add up to the total due to rounding.

2. 摘要

2.1 本報告的第3章至第9章就長者人口作出詳盡的分析，而本章則概述重要結果。為方便參考，長者的主要統計數字載列於第13頁至第18頁。

數目及結構

2.2 在2021年香港共有1 451 514名65歲及以上的長者，較2011年增加了510 202人（54.2%）。本港人口持續高齡化，在過去10年步伐加快。長者人口佔整體人口的比例，由2011年的13.3%上升至2021年的19.6%（若撇除外籍家庭傭工，則由13.8%上升至20.5%）。這10年間的升幅亦高於之前10年的升幅（由2001年的11.1%上升至2011年的13.3%）。

2.3 老年撫養比率（即65歲及以上人口數目相對每千名15至64歲人口的比率）在過去20年明顯上升。該比率由2001年的154上升至2021年的282（若撇除外籍家庭傭工，則由160上升至300）。

2.4 長者的性別比率（男性數目相對每千名女性的比率）在2021年為887，而整體人口的性別比率則為839（若撇除外籍家庭傭工則為910）。

2.5 在2021年的長者當中，862 986人（59.5%）為65至74歲，362 318人（25.0%）為75至84歲，而85歲及以上人數則為226 210人（15.6%）。在過去10年，85歲及以上人士的數目大幅上升80.5%。在2011年的長者當中，85歲及以上的人士只有125 339人。

2. Summary

2.1 While chapters 3 – 9 of this report provide a detailed analysis on older persons, salient findings are highlighted in this chapter. For ease of reference, key statistics of older persons are listed on pages 13 to 18.

Size and structure

2.2 There were a total of 1 451 514 older persons aged 65 and over in Hong Kong in 2021, representing an increase of 510 202 persons (54.2%) from 2011. The ageing trend in the population continued and the pace of ageing became faster in the past decade. The proportion of older persons in the total population rose from 13.3% in 2011 to 19.6% in 2021 (or from 13.8% to 20.5% if foreign domestic helpers are excluded). The increase in this 10-year period was larger than that in the preceding 10-year period (the proportion increased from 11.1% in 2001 to 13.3% in 2011).

2.3 The elderly dependency ratio, defined as the number of persons aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64, rose significantly over the past two decades. The ratio increased from 154 in 2001 to 282 in 2021 (or from 160 to 300 if foreign domestic helpers are excluded).

2.4 The sex ratio (i.e. number of males per 1 000 females) of older persons in 2021 was 887, as compared with the overall sex ratio of 839 (910 if foreign domestic helpers are excluded).

2.5 Among older persons in 2021, 862 986 (59.5%) were aged 65 to 74, 362 318 (25.0%) were aged 75 to 84 and 226 210 (15.6%) were aged 85 and over. The number of persons aged 85 and over increased substantially by 80.5% over the past decade. In 2011, there were only 125 339 persons aged 85 and over.

人口特徵

2.6 在 2021 年的長者中，65.7% 為已婚人士，而喪偶則佔 23.3%；餘下離婚（5.7%）、從未結婚（4.6%）及分居（0.7%）的人士所佔的比例較低。與 2011 年比較，離婚長者的比例上升 3.1 個百分點，升幅較為明顯。

2.7 在 2021 年，52.9% 長者是出生於中國內地／澳門／台灣，低於 2011 年的 73.1% 及 2016 年的 63.1%。在 2021 年的長者中，另外有 43.0% 是在香港出生，4.0% 則在其他地方出生；2011 年的相應比例分別為 22.7% 及 4.1%。

2.8 在 2021 年，有 98.1% 的長者其國籍為中國而永久居留地是香港。另外，有 0.3% 的長者其國籍為中國而永久居留地不是香港。兩者合計，中國籍長者所佔的比例為 98.4%，高於全港人口的 92.0%。

2.9 在 2021 年，有 98.2% 的長者為華人，較全港人口的相應百分比（91.6%）為高。另外，按種族劃分的長者分布在過去 10 年間的變化不大。在 2011 年，有 98.9% 的長者是華人，略高於 2021 年的百分比。

2.10 廣州話是長者在家中最常用的語言，有 91.1% 的長者報稱使用廣州話。此外，在過去 10 年間，能夠說普通話及英語的長者有所增加。在 2021 年長者當中分別有 35.2% 及 22.6% 報稱能說普通話及英語，較 2011 年的相應比例 22.8% 及 10.3% 為高。

Demographic characteristics

2.6 Among older persons in 2021, 65.7% were married and 23.3% were widowed; the remaining proportions of those who were divorced (5.7%), never married (4.6%) and separated (0.7%) were relatively low. Compared with 2011, a more notable increase of 3.1 percentage points was observed for the proportion of older persons who were divorced.

2.7 In 2021, 52.9% of older persons were born in the mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan, down from 73.1% in 2011 and 63.1% in 2016. In addition, among older persons in 2021, another 43.0% were born in Hong Kong while 4.0% were born in other places. The corresponding proportions in 2011 were 22.7% and 4.1% respectively.

2.8 In 2021, 98.1% of older persons were of Chinese nationality with place of domicile being Hong Kong. Besides, 0.3% of older persons were of Chinese nationality but with place of domicile other than Hong Kong. Taken together, 98.4% of older persons were of Chinese nationality, which was higher than that of 92.0% for the whole population.

2.9 In 2021, 98.2% of older persons were of Chinese ethnicity, the percentage was higher than that of 91.6% for the whole population in Hong Kong. Besides, there was little change in the distribution of older persons by ethnicity over the past 10 years. In 2011, 98.9% of older persons were of Chinese ethnicity, slightly higher than that in 2021.

2.10 Cantonese was the language most commonly spoken at home, with 91.1% of older persons reporting as such. In addition, the ability to speak English and Putonghua among older persons has increased over the past 10 years. 22.6% and 35.2% of older persons could speak English and Putonghua respectively in 2021, up from the corresponding proportions of 10.3% and 22.8% in 2011.

2.11 在 2021 年，分別有 87.9% 及 82.2% 的長者表示能閱讀及書寫中文。此外，能閱讀及書寫英文的長者比例分別為 30.5% 及 27.2%，較 2016 年的相應比例 24.2% 及 21.7% 為高。

教育特徵

2.12 新一代的長者教育程度逐漸改善。長者中擁有中學或以上教育程度的比例由 2011 年的 31.0% 顯著上升至 2021 年的 46.8%。此外，長者中擁有專上教育程度的比例亦由 2011 年的 8.0% 上升至 2021 年的 10.7%。

2.13 男性長者的教育程度普遍較女性長者為高。在 2021 年，34.2% 的男性長者及 23.2% 的女性長者曾接受高中或以上程度教育，另一方面，44.6% 的男性長者及 60.8% 的女性長者只有小學或以下教育程度。在女性長者中有 22.6% 未受教育或只有學前教育程度，這百分比遠較男性長者中的 9.9% 為高。

經濟特徵

2.14 過去 10 年間，長者勞動人口由 2011 年的 65 888 人增至 2021 年的 211 457 人，大幅增加了 145 569 人（即 220.9%）。按性別分析，男性長者勞動人口由 2011 年的 50 614 人增至 2021 年的 137 406 人，增長人數達 86 792 人（即 171.5%）。女性長者勞動人口則由 2011 年的 15 274 人增至 2021 年的 74 051 人，增長人數達 58 777 人（即 384.8%）。

2.15 隨着長者教育水平上升及健康狀況改善，長者的勞動人口參與率由 2011 年的 7.0% 上升至 2021 年的 14.6%。其中以 65 至 74 歲的長者勞動人口參與率升幅尤為顯著，由 2011 年的 12.2% 上升至 2021 年的 22.9%。

2.11 In 2021, 87.9% and 82.2% of older persons reported that they were able to read and write Chinese respectively. In addition, the proportions of older persons who were able to read and write English were 30.5% and 27.2% respectively, up from the corresponding proportions of 24.2% and 21.7% in 2016.

Educational characteristics

2.12 The education level of the new generation of older persons was improving. The proportion of older persons with secondary or higher education increased considerably from 31.0% in 2011 to 46.8% in 2021. In addition, the proportion of older persons with post-secondary education also increased from 8.0% in 2011 to 10.7% in 2021.

2.13 Older men have higher level of education than older women in general. In 2021, 34.2% of older men and 23.2% of older women had attended upper secondary or higher education. On the other hand, 44.6% of older men and 60.8% of older women had primary education or below only. Among older women, 22.6% had no schooling or pre-primary education only. The percentage was much higher than the corresponding percentage of 9.9% for older men.

Economic characteristics

2.14 During the past 10 years, the number of older persons in the labour force increased significantly by 145 569 persons (or 220.9%) from 65 888 in 2011 to 211 457 in 2021. Analysed by sex, the number of male older persons in the labour force was 137 406 in 2021, increased by 86 792 (or 171.5%) from 50 614 in 2011. The number of female older persons in the labour force was 74 051 in 2021, increased by 58 777 (or 384.8%) from 15 274 in 2011.

2.15 With the increasing level of educational attainment and the improving health conditions of older persons, the labour force participation rate of older persons increased from 7.0% in 2011 to 14.6% in 2021. The increase in the labour force participation rate of the older persons aged 65 to 74 from 12.2% in 2011 to 22.9% in 2021 was particularly significant.

2.16 長者工作人口在過去 10 年由 2011 年的 63 791 人增至 2021 年的 202 057 人，升幅超逾兩倍。長者工作人口的升幅主要由 65 至 74 歲的年齡組別所帶動，該年齡組別的工作人口由 2011 年的 54 370 人急升至 2021 年的 188 822 人，升幅為 247.3%。

2.17 在 2021 年，長者工作人口中有 77.8% 是僱員（全港工作人口中的僱員百分比是 90.2%）。而僱主、自營作業者及無酬家庭從業員分別佔 8.4%、12.8% 及 1.1%。長者工作人口中僱員的百分比在過去 10 年間由 2011 年的 60.6% 升至 2021 年的 77.8%。另一方面，僱主及自營作業者的比例則在過去 10 年間下降，分別由 2011 年的 20.6% 及 15.9% 下跌至 2021 年的 8.4% 及 12.8%。

2.18 長者工作人口的教育程度有上升的趨勢。於 2011 年至 2021 年期間，中學程度或以上的長者工作人口的比例由 2011 年的 56.0% 增加至 2021 年的 62.3%。

2.19 在 2021 年，長者工作人口主要為「非技術工人」（23.7%）及「服務及銷售人員」（23.3%）。另一方面，在 2021 年，長者工作人口中從事三類較高技術職業組別（即經理、專業人員以及輔助專業人員）的比例為 26.8%，低於全港工作人口的 39.9%。

2.20 在 2021 年的長者工作人口中，從事「地產、專業及商用服務業」的佔 32.4%，其次是「進出口、批發及零售業」（16.9%）和「運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業」（13.2%）。

2.16 The number of working older persons increased by more than two-fold over the past 10 years, from 63 791 in 2011 to 202 057 in 2021. The increase was mainly contributed by the surge in the number of working older persons in the age group 65 to 74 from 54 370 in 2011 to 188 822 in 2021, representing an increase of 247.3%.

2.17 Among the working older persons in 2021, 77.8% were employees (as compared with 90.2% in the whole working population). The proportions of employers, self-employed and unpaid family workers were 8.4%, 12.8% and 1.1% respectively. The share of employees among working older persons increased from 60.6% in 2011 to 77.8% in 2021 during the past 10 years. On the other hand, the proportion of employers and self-employed decreased over the past 10 years, from 20.6% and 15.9% in 2011 to 8.4% and 12.8% in 2021 respectively.

2.18 There was a rising trend in the level of educational attainment of working older persons. The proportion of working older persons with secondary or higher education increased from 56.0% in 2011 to 62.3% in 2021.

2.19 In 2021, the working older persons were mainly engaged in “elementary occupations” (23.7%) and as “service and sales workers” (23.3%). On the other hand, the proportion of working older persons engaged in the three higher-skilled occupational groups, viz. “managers”, “professionals” and “associate professionals” was 26.8% in 2021, lower than that of 39.9% for the whole working population.

2.20 In 2021, the “real estate, professional and business services” sector employed 32.4% of the working older persons, followed by “import/export, wholesale and retail trades” (16.9%) and “transportation, storage, postal and courier services” sectors (13.2%).

2.21 長者工作人口在 2021 年的每月主要職業收入中位數為 11,100 元，為全港工作人口每月主要職業收入中位數 18,000 元的 61.7%。長者工作人口的月入中位數較全港工作人口為低，可能與他們的教育程度較低因而從事薪金水平較低的職業及行業，以及其工作時數較少有關。

2.22 在 2021 年，長者工作人口的每周通常工作時數的中位數為 40 小時，低於全港工作人口的 45 小時。16.5% 的長者工作人口每周通常工作時數少於 18 小時，明顯高於全港工作人口的相應比例（6.9%）。

住戶及居住特徵

2.23 在 2021 年，95.2% 的長者居於家庭住戶，其餘 4.8% 的長者則居於非家庭住戶（即居住在安老院、醫院及懲教機構等）。獨居的長者有 188 569 名，佔整體長者人口的 13.0%。此外，有 396 068 名長者（27.3%）只與配偶同住、458 338 名長者（31.6%）與配偶及子女同住及 265 640 名長者（18.3%）只與子女同住。

2.24 與 10 年前比較，與配偶同住的長者（包括與子女同住以及不與子女同住）所佔的比例由 2011 年的 53.3% 上升至 2021 年的 58.9%。相反，只與子女同住的長者所佔的比例同期間則下跌了 3.1 個百分點。獨居的長者的百分比在過去 10 年間則輕微上升了 0.3 個百分點。

2.21 The median monthly income from main employment of the working older persons in 2021 was \$11,100, which was 61.7% of the median income (\$18,000) of the whole working population. The lower median monthly income of the working older persons as compared with the whole working population might be due to the relatively lower wage rates of the occupations and industries they were engaged in, which in turn might be determined by their relatively lower educational attainment, and their fewer working hours.

2.22 In 2021, the median weekly usual hours of work of working older persons was 40 hours, lower than that of the whole working population (45 hours). 16.5% of the working older persons usually worked less than 18 hours weekly, much higher than the corresponding proportion of the whole working population (6.9%).

Household and housing characteristics

2.23 Among older persons in 2021, 95.2% were living in domestic households, while the remaining 4.8% were living in non-domestic households (i.e. living in homes for the elderly, hospitals and penal institutions, etc.). There were 188 569 older persons living alone, constituting 13.0% of the overall population of older persons. In addition, 396 068 (27.3%) older persons were living with spouse only, 458 338 (31.6%) were living with spouse and children, and 265 640 (18.3%) were living with children only.

2.24 As compared with 10 years ago, the proportion of older persons living with spouse (including those living with children and those living without children) rose from 53.3% in 2011 to 58.9% in 2021. On the contrary, the proportion of older persons living with children only dropped by 3.1 percentage points over the same period. The share of older persons living alone slightly increased by 0.3 percentage points over the past decade.

2.25 隨着人口持續高齡化，只有長者居住的家庭住戶（例如獨居長者和只由長者夫婦所組成的家庭住戶）急劇增加。在 2021 年，共有 382 620 個家庭住戶其所有成員（外籍家庭傭工除外）皆為長者，較 2011 年的 223 069 個住戶上升 71.5%。在這些住戶中，有 44 871 個住戶有外籍家庭傭工，較 2011 年的數字（24 246）上升 85.1%，反映僱用外籍家庭傭工照顧長者的情況持續普遍。

2.26 在居於家庭住戶的長者中，居於公營租住房屋、資助自置居所房屋及私人永久性房屋所佔的比例在 2021 年分別為 35.6%、20.5% 及 42.9%。大部分（80.2%）居於私人永久性房屋的長者是居於自置居所住戶，當中很高比例（83.0%）的居所是沒有按揭或貸款。

2.27 有長者居住的家庭住戶的居所樓面面積中位數為 41.0 平方米，與全港家庭住戶的 40.0 平方米相若。

2.28 在 2021 年，所有成員（外籍家庭傭工除外）均為長者的家庭住戶的每月收入中位數為 7,630 元，較 2011 年的 4,000 元上升 90.8%。按收入來源分析，有職業收入的長者住戶的每月收入中位數由 2011 年的 9,000 元增加至 2021 年的 14,230 元，增幅為 58.1%。

地區特徵

2.29 在過去 10 年，長者的地區分布有顯著變動。居於新界的長者人數由 406 141 大幅上升至 722 946，佔所有長者的比例亦由 43.2% 上升至 49.8%。雖然居於香港島及九龍的長者人數亦有增加，但比例則分別由 2011 年的 20.1% 及 36.7% 下降至 2021 年的 18.0% 及 32.2%。

2.25 The number of domestic households with older persons only (such as older persons living alone and households composed of couples of older persons only) surged as population ageing continued. In 2021, there were 382 620 domestic households with all members (other than foreign domestic helpers) being older persons, which was 71.5% higher than that of 223 069 in 2011. Among these households, 44 871 households had foreign domestic helpers, 85.1% more than the figure in 2011 (24 246), reflecting the continuing trend of hiring foreign domestic helpers to take care of older persons.

2.26 Among older persons living in domestic households in 2021, the proportions of those living in public rental housing, subsidised home ownership housing and private permanent housing were 35.6%, 20.5% and 42.9% respectively. Most of the older persons (80.2%) in private permanent housing were living in owner-occupier households, among which a high proportion (83.0%) were without mortgage payment or loan payment.

2.27 The median floor area of accommodation of domestic households with older persons was 41.0 square metres, similar to that of 40.0 square metres for all domestic households.

2.28 The median monthly domestic household income of domestic households with all members (other than foreign domestic helpers) being older persons was \$7,630 in 2021, increased by 90.8% when compared with \$4,000 in 2011. Analysed by source of income, the median monthly domestic household income of elderly households with employment income increased by 58.1%, from \$9,000 in 2011 to \$14,230 in 2021.

Geographical characteristics

2.29 There was a considerable geographical redistribution of older persons over the past decade. The number of older persons residing in the New Territories surged from 406 141 to 722 946 and the proportion out of all older persons also increased from 43.2% to 49.8%. Although the numbers of older persons residing in Hong Kong Island and Kowloon increased, the proportions declined from 20.1% and 36.7% in 2011 to 18.0% and 32.2% in 2021 respectively.

2.30 在 2021 年的 18 個區議會分區當中，在觀塘區居住的長者數目最多，佔長者總人數的 10.2%。沙田區及東區則分列第二及第三位，分別佔長者總人數的 9.5% 及 8.5%。離島區的長者數目為最少，只佔長者總人數的 1.9%。

2.31 按長者與各區人口總數的比例分析，東區的長者佔該區人口的比例最高（23.4%），其次是黃大仙區（23.0%）、葵青區（22.1%）及觀塘區（21.9%），而離島區則為最低（14.7%）。

2.32 在 2021 年，有 100 540 名長者曾在過去 5 年作內部遷移（有關內部遷移的定義可參閱第 8.7 段），佔所有長者的 6.9%。曾作內部遷移的長者的居住情況與曾作內部遷移的全港人口有所不同。在 2021 年，27.9% 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港人口的相應百分比 5.6% 為高。這情況可能是由於相當多的年老長者會在不適宜居家安老時遷入安老院。

需要照顧的長者及其主要照顧者

2.33 在 2021 年，居於家庭住戶的 60 歲及以上人士中，16.6%（330 164 人）需要別人長期照顧。而 60 至 69 歲、70 至 79 歲及 80 歲及以上人士中需要別人長期照顧者所佔比例分別為 18.7%、27.9% 及 53.4%。

2.34 居於家庭住戶而需要長期照顧的 60 歲及以上人士中，獨自居住有 34 487 人（10.4%），另有 45.9% 與配偶同住（當中 27.3% 與配偶及子女同住，另有 18.6% 只與配偶同住）及 33.8% 只與子女同住。

2.30 In 2021, the Kwun Tong district had the largest number of older persons living therein among the 18 District Council districts, constituting 10.2% of all older persons. The Sha Tin district and the Eastern district ranked second and third, with proportions of 9.5% and 8.5% respectively. The Islands district had the smallest number of older persons living therein, accounting for only 1.9% of all older persons.

2.31 Analysed by the proportion of older persons to the total population in each district, the Eastern district ranked top in terms of the proportion of its population being older persons (23.4%), followed by the Wong Tai Sin district (23.0%), the Kwai Tsing district (22.1%), and the Kwun Tong district (21.9%), while the Islands district ranked last at 14.7%.

2.32 In 2021, altogether 100 540 older persons, representing 6.9% of all older persons, had migrated internally in the past 5 years (please see paragraph 8.7 for the definition of internal migration). The living arrangement of older persons having internally migrated was quite different from that of the whole population who had internally migrated. In 2021, 27.9% of the older persons having internally migrated were living in non-domestic households. This percentage was much higher than the corresponding figure of 5.6% for the whole population having internally migrated. This could be attributable to the fact that many older persons migrated from domestic households to homes for the elderly when they were not suitable for being taken care of at home.

Elderly persons requiring care and their primary carers

2.33 In 2021, among all persons aged 60 and over living in domestic households, 16.6% (330 164 persons) required long-term care. The proportion of persons required long-term care among those aged 60 to 69, 70 to 79 and 80 and over were 18.7%, 27.9% and 53.4% respectively.

2.34 Among persons aged 60 and over who had long-term care needs and were living in domestic households, 34 487 (10.4%) were living alone, 45.9% were living with spouse (of which 27.3% were living with spouse and children while 18.6% were living with spouse

2.35 在 18 個區議會分區當中，居住在黃大仙區的家庭住戶而有需要長期照顧的 60 歲及以上人士佔該區人口的比例最高（6.3%），其次是灣仔區和觀塘區（均為 5.7%），而元朗區則為最低（3.3%）。

2.36 在居於家庭住戶而需要別人長期照顧的 60 歲及以上人士中，大部分有別人長期照顧其日常生活，當中 80.0% 與其主要照顧者同住。按這些同住照顧者的身分分析，46.8% 為長者的子女、女婿或媳婦，26.6% 為留宿傭工，23.2% 為配偶。

2.37 居於家庭住戶而有別人長期照顧其日常生活的 60 歲及以上人士，其主要照顧者每周通常照顧時數（不包括照顧時數不固定者）的中位數為 60 小時。

only) and 33.8% were living with child(ren) only.

2.35 Among the 18 District Council districts, the Wong Tai Sin district ranked top in terms of the proportion of its persons aged 60 and over with long-term care needs residing in domestic households (6.3%), followed by the Wan Chai district and Kwun Tong district (both at 5.7%), while the Yuen Long district ranked last (3.3%).

2.36 Among persons aged 60 and over with long-term care needs living in domestic households, most of them had another person taking care of their day-to-day living, of which 80.0% were living together with their primary carer. Analysed by the identity of these primary carers living together, 46.8% were child or son-/daughter-in-law of the elderly persons, 26.6% were live-in domestic helper and 23.2% were spouse.

2.37 The median usual hours of caring services (excluding those with irregular hours of caring services) provided by the primary carer per week to those persons aged 60 and over living in domestic households who had another person taking care of their day-to-day living was 60 hours.

長者的主要統計數字

Key statistics of older persons

	2011		2016		2021	
	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 ⁽¹⁾ Population ⁽¹⁾	941 312 (941 100)	7 071 576 (6 817 292)	1 163 153 (1 162 467)	7 336 585 (7 014 790)	1 451 514 (1 450 858)	7 413 070 (7 093 081)
65 – 69	234 300	-	395 703	-	492 235	-
70 – 74	230 440	-	220 827	-	370 751	-
75 – 79	205 151	-	206 374	-	197 142	-
80 – 84	146 082	-	166 968	-	165 176	-
85 +	125 339	-	173 281	-	226 210	-
過去 5 年的平均每年增長率 (百分比) ⁽¹⁾ Average annual growth rate over a 5-year period (%) ⁽¹⁾	2.0 (2.0)	0.6 (0.4)	4.3 (4.3)	0.7 (0.6)	4.5 (4.5)	0.2 (0.2)
性別比率 (每千名女性的男性人數) ⁽¹⁾ Sex ratio (males per 1 000 females) ⁽¹⁾	871 (872)	876 (939)	876 (876)	852 (925)	887 (888)	839 (910)
已婚人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of married population (%)	62.4	57.7 ⁽²⁾	63.4	58.4 ⁽²⁾	65.7	58.6 ⁽²⁾
使用廣州話為慣用交談語言的人口比例 (百分比) ⁽³⁾ Proportion of population with Cantonese as the usual spoken language (%) ⁽³⁾	86.6	89.5 ⁽⁴⁾	89.7	88.9 ⁽⁴⁾	91.1	88.2 ⁽⁴⁾
能說選定語言的人口比例 (百分比) ⁽³⁾ Proportion of population able to speak selected languages (%) ⁽³⁾						
普通話 Putonghua	22.8	47.8 ⁽⁴⁾	28.2	48.6 ⁽⁴⁾	35.2	54.2 ⁽⁴⁾
英語 English	10.3	46.1 ⁽⁴⁾	17.2	53.2 ⁽⁴⁾	22.6	58.7 ⁽⁴⁾
能閱讀選定語言的人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of population able to read selected languages (%)						
中文 Chinese	..	..	82.3	89.4 ⁽⁴⁾	87.9	90.1 ⁽⁴⁾
英文 English	..	..	24.2	68.2 ⁽⁴⁾	30.5	70.6 ⁽⁴⁾
能書寫選定語言的人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of population able to write selected languages (%)						
中文 Chinese	..	..	76.0	87.1 ⁽⁴⁾	82.2	87.8 ⁽⁴⁾
英文 English	..	..	21.7	66.0 ⁽⁴⁾	27.2	67.7 ⁽⁴⁾

長者的主要統計數字 (續) Key statistics of older persons (cont'd)

	2011		2016		2021	
	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
教育特徵 Educational characteristics						
按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population by educational attainment (highest level attended) (%)						
小學及以下 Primary and below	69.0	22.7 ⁽²⁾	60.4	20.0 ⁽²⁾	53.2	18.4 ⁽²⁾
中學及以上 Secondary and above	31.0	77.3 ⁽²⁾	39.6	80.0 ⁽²⁾	46.8	81.6 ⁽²⁾
經濟特徵 Economic characteristics						
勞動人口 Labour force	65 888	3 727 407	130 602	3 954 798	211 457	3 943 575
男 Male	50 614	1 927 638	99 231	2 016 873	137 406	1 949 029
女 Female	15 274	1 799 769	31 371	1 937 925	74 051	1 994 546
勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rate (%)	7.0	59.7	11.2	60.8	14.6	59.7
男 Male	11.5	67.0	18.3	68.4	20.1	65.7
女 Female	3.0	53.4	5.1	54.5	9.6	54.8
工作人口 Working population	63 791	3 547 781	125 177	3 756 612	202 057	3 681 295
按性別劃分的工作人口 Working population by sex						
男 Male	49 064	1 826 075	95 138	1 903 269	130 894	1 794 862
女 Female	14 727	1 721 706	30 039	1 853 343	71 163	1 886 433
按年齡組別劃分的工作人口 Working population by age group						
65 – 74	54 370	-	112 104	-	188 822	-
75 – 84	8 352	-	12 677	-	12 413	-
85 +	1 069	-	396	-	822	-
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	8,500	11,000	10,250	15,000	11,100	18,000

長者的主要統計數字 (續) Key statistics of older persons (cont'd)

	2011		2016		2021	
	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
經濟特徵 (續) Economic characteristics (cont'd)						
按職業 ⁽⁵⁾ 劃分的工作人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of working population by occupation ⁽⁵⁾ (%)						
經理 Managers	..	..	14.2	10.3	8.2	9.7
專業人員 Professionals	..	..	4.8	9.8	4.6	11.2
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	..	..	13.1	18.2	14.0	19.0
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	..	..	6.6	14.2	7.0	13.7
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	..	..	21.5	19.4	23.3	18.2
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	..	..	6.7	5.6	7.0	5.7
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	..	..	10.6	4.4	11.2	4.3
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	..	..	22.2	18.1	23.7	18.2
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 and occupations not classifiable	..	..	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.2
按行業 ⁽⁶⁾ 劃分的工作人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of working population by industry ⁽⁶⁾ (%)						
製造業 Manufacturing	6.2	4.0	6.5	3.8	4.2	3.1
建造業 Construction	6.8	7.8	7.9	8.5	8.7	8.6
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	30.7	22.7	22.9	18.9	16.9	15.5
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	9.4	8.9	13.1	8.8	13.2	8.2
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	5.9	7.9	6.5	8.2	5.9	7.0
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	1.0	3.3	1.1	3.6	0.9	3.6
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	2.5	6.2	2.6	6.5	2.9	7.6
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	22.5	13.0	25.0	14.3	32.4	15.8
公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動 Public administration, education, human health and social work activities	8.5	14.5	8.7	15.1	9.3	17.7
雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	5.2	11.0	4.6	11.7	4.3	12.3
其他 ⁽⁷⁾ Others ⁽⁷⁾	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.3	0.6

長者的主要統計數字（續） Key statistics of older persons (cont'd)

	2011		2016		2021	
	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
居住情況 Living arrangements						
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 households						
獨居 Living alone	12.7	5.7	13.1	6.3	13.0	7.3
與配偶同住 ⁽⁸⁾ Living with spouse ⁽⁸⁾						
並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	29.7	32.9	29.0	31.7	31.6	30.4
並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	23.6	11.5	25.2	12.1	27.3	14.1
小計 Sub-total	53.3	44.4	54.2	43.8	58.9	44.5
只與子女同住 ⁽⁸⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽⁸⁾						
其他 Others	4.0	40.5	5.0	39.8	5.1	38.7
小計 Sub-total	91.4	97.5	91.9	97.0	95.2	98.2
居於非家庭住戶 ⁽⁹⁾ Living in non-domestic households ⁽⁹⁾						
	8.6	2.5	8.1	3.0	4.8	1.8
地區特徵 Geographical Characteristics						
按地區劃分的人口比例（百分比） ⁽¹⁰⁾ Proportion of population by area (%) ⁽¹⁰⁾						
香港島 Hong Kong Island	20.1	18.0	17.8	17.1	18.0	16.1
九龍 Kowloon	36.7	29.8	31.4	30.6	32.2	30.1
新界 New Territories	43.2	52.2	50.9	52.4	49.8	53.8

長者的主要統計數字（續） Key statistics of older persons (cont'd)

2021

居於家庭住戶而需要長期照顧的 60 歲及以上人士 Persons aged 60 and over who had long-term care needs and were living in domestic households

人口 Population	330 164
按性別劃分的人口 Population by sex	
男 Male	124 727
女 Female	205 437
按年齡組別劃分的人口 Population by age group	
60 – 69	18.7
70 – 79	27.9
80+	53.4
按居住情況劃分的人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population by living arrangement (%)	
獨居 Living alone	10.4
與配偶同住 ⁽⁸⁾ Living with spouse ⁽⁸⁾	45.9
只與子女同住 ⁽⁸⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽⁸⁾	33.8
其他 Others	9.9
首三個區議會分區的人口比例（百分比） ⁽¹⁰⁾ Proportion of population by top three District Council district (%) ⁽¹⁰⁾	
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	6.3
灣仔 Wan Chai	5.7
觀塘 Kwun Tong	5.7
與主要照顧者同住的人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population living together with the primary carer (%)	80.0
首三個同住主要照顧者的身分比例（百分比） Proportion of primary carers living together by top three identity (%)	
子／女或女婿／媳婦 Son/daughter or son-/daughter-in-law	46.8
留宿傭工／留宿司機／留宿園丁 Live-in domestic helper/chauffeur/gardener	26.6
配偶 Spouse	23.2
主要照顧者每周通常照顧時數（不包括照顧時數不固定者）中位數 Median usual hours of caring services provided by the primary carer per week (excluding those with irregular hours of caring services)	60

長者的主要統計數字（續） Key statistics of older persons (cont'd)

- 註釋：(1) 括號內的數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。
(2) 數字指佔 15 歲及以上人口的比例。
(3) 數字不包括失去語言能力的人士。
(4) 數字指佔 5 歲及以上人口的比例。
(5) 統計表內的數字是根據 2021 年人口普查所採用的職業分類編製。詳情請參閱「詞彙釋義」。
(6) 統計表內的數字是按以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」為藍本的行業分類而編製。
(7) 「其他」包括「農業、林業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力和燃氣供應」、「自來水供應；污水處理、廢棄物管理及污染防治服務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能辨別或描述不足。
(8) 數字包括與配偶及子女以外人士同住的人士。
(9) 數字包括居住在安老院、醫院及懲教機構等的人士。
(10) 數字指佔陸上人口的百分比。

- Notes: (1) Figures in brackets exclude foreign domestic helpers.
(2) Figures refer to the proportion to the population aged 15 and over.
(3) Figures exclude mute persons.
(4) Figures refer to the proportion to the population aged 5 and over.
(5) Figures in this table are compiled based on the occupation classification adopted in the 2021 Population Census. Please refer to "Definition of Terms" for further details.
(6) Figures in this table are compiled based on the industry classification modeled on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0.
(7) "Others" include "Agriculture, forestry and fishing", "Mining and quarrying", "Electricity and gas supply", "Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities" and industrial activities unidentifiable or inadequately described.
(8) Figures include persons living with person(s) other than spouse and child(ren).
(9) Figures include persons living in homes for the elderly, hospitals and penal institutions, etc.
(10) Figures refer to the proportion to the land population.

3. 數目及結構

數目

3.1 65歲及以上的長者數目在過去50年，由1971年的177 572人增至2021年的1 451 514人，增加了1 273 942人，平均每年增長率為4.3%。長者的平均每年增長率遠較全港人口的1.3%為快。（表3.1）

表3.1 1971年至2021年的65歲及以上長者數目及平均每年增長率

Table 3.1 Number and average annual growth rate of older persons aged 65 and over, 1971 to 2021

人口普查／ 中期人口統計 ⁽¹⁾ Population Census / By-census ⁽¹⁾	65歲及以上的長者 Older persons aged 65 and over			全港人口 Whole population		
	數目 Number	與5年前 比較的轉變 Change over the past 5 years	平均每年增長率 (百分率) Average annual growth rate (%)	數目 Number	與5年前 比較的轉變 Change over the past 5 years	平均每年增長率 (百分率) Average annual growth rate (%)
1971	177 572	..	..	3 936 630	..	..
1976	242 800	65 228	5.9	4 402 990	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	543 442 ⁽⁵⁾	1.8 ⁽⁵⁾
2001	747 052	117 497	3.5	6 708 389	295 452	0.9
2006	852 796	105 744	2.5	6 864 346	155 957	0.4
2011	941 312	88 516	2.0	7 071 576	207 230	0.6
2016	1 163 153	221 841	4.3	7 336 585	265 009	0.7
2021	1 451 514	288 361	4.5	7 413 070	76 485	0.2
1971-2021	..	1 273 942 ⁽⁶⁾	4.3 ⁽⁶⁾	..	3 476 440 ⁽⁶⁾	1.3 ⁽⁶⁾

註釋：(1) 1971年至1991年的數字是根據在人口普查／中期人口統計時刻在香港的居民數目編製。而1996年及以後的數字則是根據「居住人口」的方法所編製。

(2) 數字包括在1981年3月進行的人口普查時暫時不在港的123 252名居民。

(3) 數字包括在1986年3月進行的中期人口統計時暫時不在港的99 491名居民。

(4) 數字包括在1991年3月進行的人口普查時暫時不在港的151 833名居民。

(5) 轉變／平均每年增長率是根據在人口普查／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。以這基礎計算的1996年中期人口統計時的人口數字為6 217 556人。

(6) 1971年至2021年間的轉變／平均每年增長率。

3. Size and Structure

Size

3.1 The number of older persons aged 65 and over increased by 1 273 942 or at an average annual growth rate of 4.3% in the past 50 years from 177 572 in 1971 to 1 451 514 in 2021. The average annual growth rate of the population of older persons was much faster than that of 1.3% for the whole population. (Table 3.1)

Notes : (1) Figures for 1971 to 1991 are compiled based on residents present in Hong Kong at the census/by-census moment. Figures for 1996 and after are compiled based on the “resident population” approach.

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

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

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

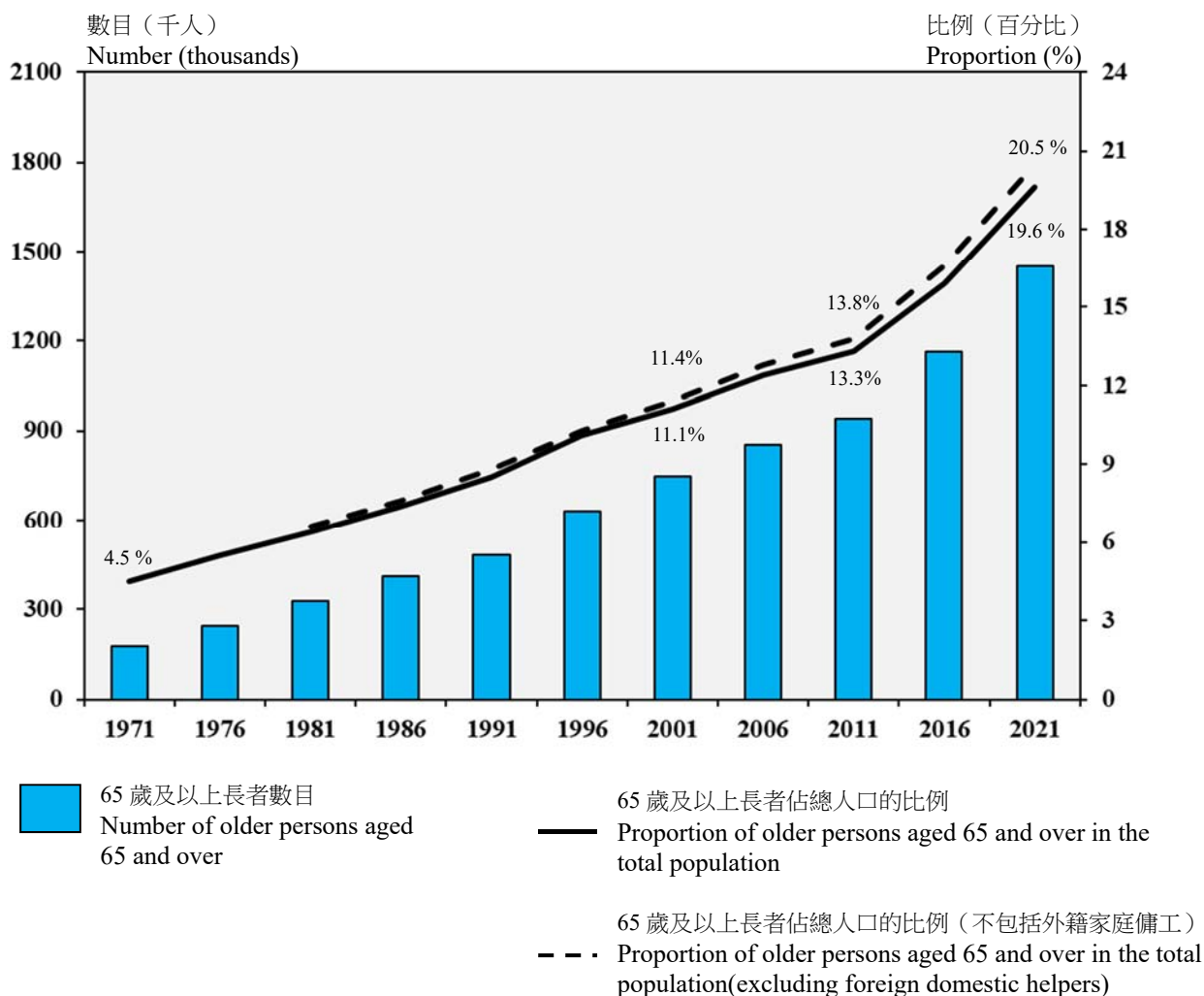
(5) The change / average annual growth rate is derived based on residents present in Hong Kong at the census/by-census moment, including those who were temporarily away from Hong Kong. The population figure compiled on this basis at the 1996 Population By-census was 6 217 556.

(6) Change / average annual growth rate during 1971 to 2021.

3.2 本港人口持續高齡化。65 歲及以上長者佔整體人口的比例在過去 10 年顯著上升，由 2011 年的 13.3% 上升至 2021 年的 19.6%（若撇除外籍家庭傭工，則由 13.8% 上升至 20.5%）。（圖 3.1）

3.2 The ageing trend in the population continued. The proportion of older persons aged 65 and over in the total population rose markedly in the past decade from 13.3% in 2011 to 19.6% in 2021 (or from 13.8% to 20.5% if foreign domestic helpers are excluded). (Chart 3.1)

圖 3.1 1971 年至 2021 年的 65 歲及以上長者數目及比例
Chart 3.1 Number and proportion of older persons aged 65 and over, 1971-2021



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 65 歲及以上人口數目相對每千名 15 至 64 歲人口的比率）在過去 20 年明顯上升。該比率由 2001 年的 154 上升至 2021 年的 282（若撇除外籍家庭傭工，則由 160 上升至 300）。（表 3.2）

表 3.2 1971 年至 2021 年的人口撫養比率
Table 3.2 Dependency ratios, 1971 to 2021

	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021
少年兒童撫養比率 ⁽¹⁾ Child dependency ratio ⁽¹⁾	599	467	362 (362)	333 (336)	296 (300)	259 (266)	229 (238)	185 (192)	155 (163)	155 (165)	157 (167)
老年撫養比率 ⁽²⁾ Elderly dependency ratio ⁽²⁾	76	86	95 (96)	109 (110)	124 (126)	142 (146)	154 (160)	168 (175)	177 (186)	218 (231)	282 (300)
總撫養比率 ⁽³⁾ Overall dependency ratio ⁽³⁾	675	553	457 (458)	442 (446)	420 (426)	401 (412)	383 (397)	353 (367)	333 (349)	373 (397)	438 (467)

註釋：(1) 15 歲以下人口數目相對每千名 15 歲至 64 歲人口的比率。

(2) 65 歲及以上人口數目相對每千名 15 歲至 64 歲人口的比率。

(3) 15 歲以下和 65 歲及以上人口數目相對每千名 15 歲至 64 歲人口的比率。

(4) 括號內的數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

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

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

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

(4) Figures in brackets exclude foreign domestic helpers.

年齡及性別結構

3.4 在 2021 年的長者當中，862 986 人（59.5%）為 65 至 74 歲，362 318 人（25.0%）為 75 至 84 歲，而 85 歲及以上人數則為 226 210 人（15.6%）。在過去 10 年，85 歲及以上人士的數目大幅上升 80.5%。在 2011 年的長者當中，85 歲及以上的人士只有 125 339 人。（表 3.3）

3.5 長者的性別結構可按性別比率（即男性數目相對每千名女性的比率）顯示。在過去 10 年女性長者人數一直較男性長者為多。長者的性別比率由 2011 年的 871 上升至 2021 年的 887。（表 3.3）

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, rose significantly over the past two decades. The ratio increased from 154 in 2001 to 282 in 2021 (or from 160 to 300 if foreign domestic helpers are excluded). (Table 3.2)

Age and sex structure

3.4 Among older persons in 2021, 862 986 (59.5%) were aged 65 to 74, 362 318 (25.0%) were aged 75 to 84 and 226 210 (15.6%) were aged 85 and over. The number of persons aged 85 and over increased substantially by 80.5% over the past decade. In 2011, there were only 125 339 persons aged 85 and over. (Table 3.3)

3.5 The sex composition of older persons can be measured by the sex ratio, which is defined as the number of males per 1 000 females. Older females continuously outnumbered older males over the past 10 years. The sex ratio for older persons increased from 871 in 2011 to 887 in 2021. (Table 3.3)

表 3.3 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 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, 2011, 2016 and 2021

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	2011		2016		2021	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
長者 Older persons							
男 Male	65 – 69	121 521	27.7	196 503	36.2	239 557	35.1
	70 – 74	116 735	26.6	112 184	20.7	181 929	26.7
	75 – 79	96 971	22.1	101 223	18.6	96 666	14.2
	80 – 84	62 329	14.2	74 103	13.6	79 701	11.7
	85+	40 701	9.3	59 013	10.9	84 485	12.4
	小計 Sub-total	438 257	100.0	543 026	100.0	682 338	100.0
女 Female	65 – 69	112 779	22.4	199 200	32.1	252 678	32.9
	70 – 74	113 705	22.6	108 643	17.5	188 822	24.5
	75 – 79	108 180	21.5	105 151	17.0	100 476	13.1
	80 – 84	83 753	16.6	92 865	15.0	85 475	11.1
	85+	84 638	16.8	114 268	18.4	141 725	18.4
	小計 Sub-total	503 055	100.0	620 127	100.0	769 176	100.0
合計 Both sexes	65 – 69	234 300	24.9	395 703	34.0	492 235	33.9
	70 – 74	230 440	24.5	220 827	19.0	370 751	25.5
	75 – 79	205 151	21.8	206 374	17.7	197 142	13.6
	80 – 84	146 082	15.5	166 968	14.4	165 176	11.4
	85+	125 339	13.3	173 281	14.9	226 210	15.6
	總計 Total	941 312	100.0	1 163 153	100.0	1 451 514	100.0
全港人口 Whole population							
男 Male		3 303 015	46.7	3 375 362	46.0	3 382 267	45.6
女 Female		3 768 561	53.3	3 961 223	54.0	4 030 803	54.4
合計 Both sexes		7 071 576	100.0	7 336 585	100.0	7 413 070	100.0

		性別比率 ⁽¹⁾ Sex ratio ⁽¹⁾		
長者 Older persons	65 – 69	1 078	986	948
	70 – 74	1 027	1 033	963
	75 – 79	896	963	962
	80 – 84	744	798	932
	85+	481	516	596
	合計 Overall	871	876	887
		(872)	(876)	(888)
全港人口 Whole population		876	852	839
		(939)	(925)	(910)

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) 括號內的數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

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

(2) Figures in brackets exclude foreign domestic helpers.

4. 人口特徵

4. Demographic Characteristics

婚姻狀況

4.1 在 2021 年的 65 歲及以上長者中，65.7% 為已婚人士，而喪偶則佔 23.3%；餘下離婚（5.7%）、從未結婚（4.6%）及分居（0.7%）的人士所佔的比例較低。與 2011 年比較，離婚長者的比例上升 3.1 個百分點，升幅較為明顯。（表 4.1）

4.2 按性別分析，在 2021 年的女性長者中，喪偶者所佔的整體比率（36.3%）遠高於男性長者（8.7%），個別年齡組別亦然。這主要是因為女性的預期壽命較男性長，引致寡婦數目比鰥夫數目為多。（圖 4.1）

Marital status

4.1 Among older persons aged 65 and over in 2021, 65.7% were married and 23.3% were widowed; the remaining proportions of those who were divorced (5.7%), never married (4.6%) and separated (0.7%) were relatively low. Compared with 2011, a more notable increase of 3.1 percentage points was observed for the proportion of older persons who were divorced. (Table 4.1)

4.2 Analysed by sex, the overall share of widows among older women (36.3%) was far higher than the share of widowers among older men (8.7%) in 2021, same for individual age groups. This was mainly because women had longer life expectancy than men leading to the number of widows being greater than that of widowers. (Chart 4.1)

圖 4.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別劃分的已婚及喪偶的 65 歲及以上長者比例
Chart 4.1 Proportion of married and widowed older persons aged 65 and over by sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021

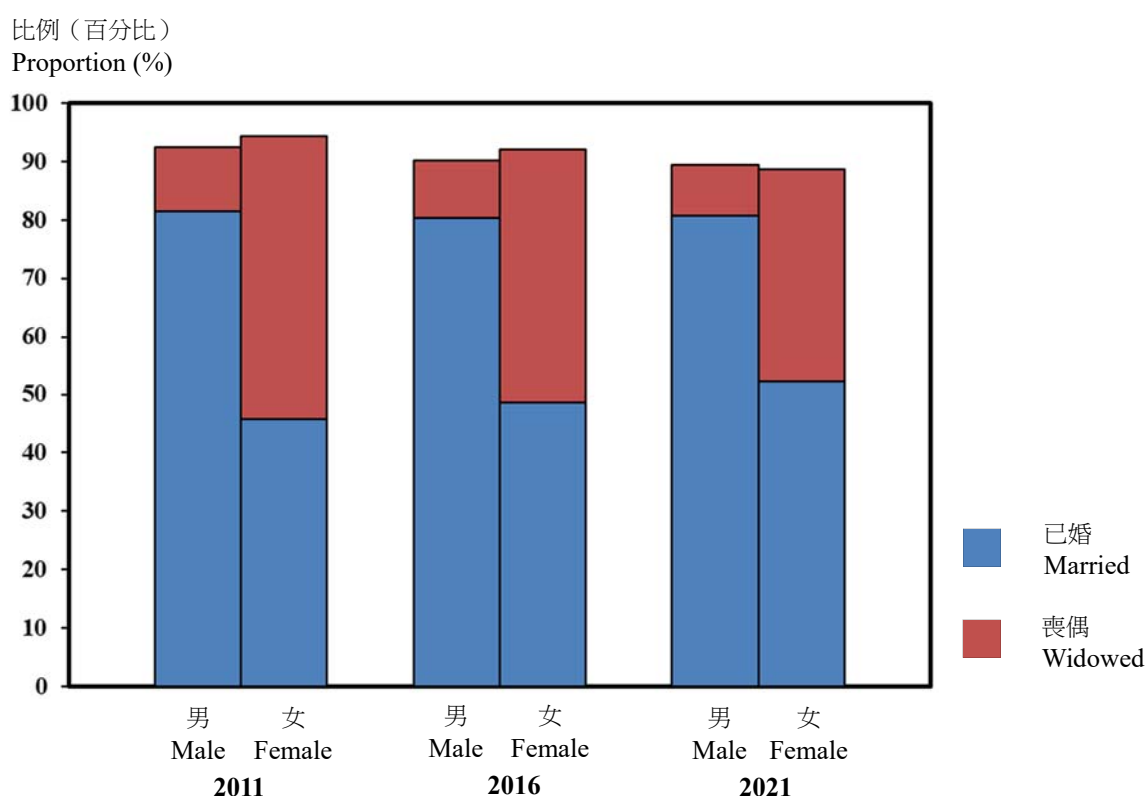


表 4.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別、婚姻狀況及年齡組別劃分的長者數目
Table 4.1 Older persons by sex, marital status and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021

性別及 婚姻狀況 Sex and marital status	2011				2016				2021			
	年齡組別 Age group			總計 Total	年齡組別 Age group			總計 Total	年齡組別 Age group			總計 Total
	65-74	75-84	85+		65-74	75-84	85+		65-74	75-84	85+	
數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (percentage ⁽¹⁾)												
男 Male												
從未結婚 Never married	9 533 (4.0)	6 407 (4.0)	1 940 (4.8)	17 880 (4.1)	15 724 (5.1)	8 135 (4.6)	3 487 (5.9)	27 346 (5.0)	22 308 (5.3)	5 656 (3.2)	2 377 (2.8)	30 341 (4.4)
已婚 Married	206 394 (86.6)	125 336 (78.7)	25 338 (62.3)	357 068 (81.5)	262 410 (85.0)	138 003 (78.7)	35 551 (60.2)	435 964 (80.3)	352 579 (83.7)	142 579 (80.8)	56 028 (66.3)	551 186 (80.8)
喪偶 Widowed	12 059 (5.1)	23 293 (14.6)	12 549 (30.8)	47 901 (10.9)	12 934 (4.2)	22 342 (12.7)	18 525 (31.4)	53 801 (9.9)	16 256 (3.9)	19 694 (11.2)	23 612 (27.9)	59 562 (8.7)
離婚 Divorced	8 536 (3.6)	3 291 (2.1)	550 (1.4)	12 377 (2.8)	16 051 (5.2)	5 285 (3.0)	1 101 (1.9)	22 437 (4.1)	27 206 (6.5)	7 394 (4.2)	2 023 (2.4)	36 623 (5.4)
分居 Separated	1 734 (0.7)	973 (0.6)	324 (0.8)	3 031 (0.7)	1 568 (0.5)	1 561 (0.9)	349 (0.6)	3 478 (0.6)	3 137 (0.7)	1 044 (0.6)	445 (0.5)	4 626 (0.7)
小計 Sub-total	238 256 (100.0)	159 300 (100.0)	40 701 (100.0)	438 257 (100.0)	308 687 (100.0)	175 326 (100.0)	59 013 (100.0)	543 026 (100.0)	421 486 (100.0)	176 367 (100.0)	84 485 (100.0)	682 338 (100.0)
女 Female												
從未結婚 Never married	4 869 (2.1)	4 278 (2.2)	3 817 (4.5)	12 964 (2.6)	12 074 (3.9)	3 249 (1.6)	5 677 (5.0)	21 000 (3.4)	29 041 (6.6)	4 815 (2.6)	2 999 (2.1)	36 855 (4.8)
已婚 Married	143 448 (63.3)	71 509 (37.3)	14 983 (17.7)	229 940 (45.7)	199 848 (64.9)	81 670 (41.2)	19 441 (17.0)	300 959 (48.5)	282 381 (64.0)	86 786 (46.7)	32 752 (23.1)	401 919 (52.3)
喪偶 Widowed	67 464 (29.8)	112 122 (58.4)	64 732 (76.5)	244 318 (48.6)	74 023 (24.0)	107 589 (54.3)	87 879 (76.9)	269 491 (43.5)	89 547 (20.3)	86 058 (46.3)	103 751 (73.2)	279 356 (36.3)
離婚 Divorced	8 374 (3.7)	3 003 (1.6)	810 (1.0)	12 187 (2.4)	19 320 (6.3)	4 276 (2.2)	959 (0.8)	24 555 (4.0)	37 415 (8.5)	7 053 (3.8)	1 655 (1.2)	46 123 (6.0)
分居 Separated	2 329 (1.0)	1 021 (0.5)	296 (0.3)	3 646 (0.7)	2 578 (0.8)	1 232 (0.6)	312 (0.3)	4 122 (0.7)	3 116 (0.7)	1 239 (0.7)	568 (0.4)	4 923 (0.6)
小計 Sub-total	226 484 (100.0)	191 933 (100.0)	84 638 (100.0)	503 055 (100.0)	307 843 (100.0)	198 016 (100.0)	114 268 (100.0)	620 127 (100.0)	441 500 (100.0)	185 951 (100.0)	141 725 (100.0)	769 176 (100.0)
合計 Both sexes												
從未結婚 Never married	14 402 (3.1)	10 685 (3.0)	5 757 (4.6)	30 844 (3.3)	27 798 (4.5)	11 384 (3.0)	9 164 (5.3)	48 346 (4.2)	51 349 (6.0)	10 471 (2.9)	5 376 (2.4)	67 196 (4.6)
已婚 Married	349 842 (75.3)	196 845 (56.0)	40 321 (32.2)	587 008 (62.4)	462 258 (75.0)	219 673 (58.8)	54 992 (31.7)	736 923 (63.4)	634 960 (73.6)	229 365 (63.3)	88 780 (39.2)	953 105 (65.7)
喪偶 Widowed	79 523 (17.1)	135 415 (38.6)	77 281 (61.7)	292 219 (31.0)	86 957 (14.1)	129 931 (34.8)	106 404 (61.4)	323 292 (27.8)	105 803 (12.3)	105 752 (29.2)	127 363 (56.3)	338 918 (23.3)
離婚 Divorced	16 910 (3.6)	6 294 (1.8)	1 360 (1.1)	24 564 (2.6)	35 371 (5.7)	9 561 (2.6)	2 060 (1.2)	46 992 (4.0)	64 621 (7.5)	14 447 (4.0)	3 678 (1.6)	82 746 (5.7)
分居 Separated	4 063 (0.9)	1 994 (0.6)	620 (0.5)	6 677 (0.7)	4 146 (0.7)	2 793 (0.7)	661 (0.4)	7 600 (0.7)	6 253 (0.7)	2 283 (0.6)	1 013 (0.4)	9 549 (0.7)
總計 Sub-total	464 740 (100.0)	351 233 (100.0)	125 339 (100.0)	941 312 (100.0)	616 530 (100.0)	373 342 (100.0)	173 281 (100.0)	1 163 153 (100.0)	862 986 (100.0)	362 318 (100.0)	226 210 (100.0)	1 451 514 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字表示在性別及年齡組別總計中所佔的百分比。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the sex and age group total.

出生地點及在港居住年期

Place of birth and duration of residence in Hong Kong

4.3 在 2021 年，52.9% 長者是出生於中國內地／澳門／台灣，低於 2011 年的 73.1% 及 2016 年的 63.1%。在 2021 年的長者中，另外有 43.0% 是在香港出生，4.0% 則在其他地方出生；2011 年的相應比例分別為 22.7% 及 4.1%。（表 4.2）

4.3 In 2021, 52.9% of older persons were born in the mainland of China (the Mainland) / Macao / Taiwan, down from 73.1% in 2011 and 63.1% in 2016. In addition, among older persons in 2021, another 43.0% were born in Hong Kong while 4.0% were born in other places. The corresponding proportions in 2011 were 22.7% and 4.1% respectively. (Table 4.2)

4.4 在 2021 年，99.5% 的長者已在港居住 7 年或以上，比例與 2011 年及 2016 年的 99.4% 及 99.3% 相若。（表 4.2）

4.4 In 2021, 99.5% of older persons had resided in Hong Kong for 7 years or more. The percentages for 2011 and 2016 were similar, at 99.4% and 99.3% respectively. (Table 4.2)

表 4.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按在港居住年期及出生地點劃分的 65 歲及以上長者數目
Table 4.2 Older persons aged 65 and over by duration of residence in Hong Kong and place of birth, 2011, 2016 and 2021

在港居住年期 (年) Duration of residence in Hong Kong (Year)	65 歲及以上長者 Older persons aged 65 and over							全港人口 Whole population		
	出生地點 Place of birth									
	香港 Hong Kong		中國內地／澳門／台灣 The mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan		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 %			
2011										
< 7	550	0.3	4 434	0.6	892	2.3	5 876	0.6	862 753	12.2
7 – <15	1 144	0.5	20 410	3.0	1 771	4.6	23 325	2.5	942 185	13.3
15+	212 375	99.2	663 547	96.4	36 189	93.1	912 111	96.9	5 266 638	74.5
總計 Total	214 069 (22.7)	100.0	688 391 (73.1)	100.0	38 852 (4.1)	100.0	941 312 (100.0)	100.0	7 071 576	100.0
2016										
< 7	462	0.1	5 536	0.8	1 647	3.2	7 645	0.7	968 729	13.2
7 – <15	1 208	0.3	14 715	2.0	1 535	3.0	17 458	1.5	841 850	11.5
15+	375 594	99.6	713 817	97.2	48 639	93.9	1 138 050	97.8	5 526 006	75.3
總計 Total	377 264 (32.4)	100.0	734 068 (63.1)	100.0	51 821 (4.5)	100.0	1 163 153 (100.0)	100.0	7 336 585	100.0
2021										
< 7	711	0.1	5 933	0.8	1 268	2.2	7 912	0.5	810 544	10.9
7 – <15	797	0.1	11 762	1.5	2 288	3.9	14 847	1.0	841 461	11.4
15+	623 019	99.8	750 821	97.7	54 915	93.9	1 428 755	98.4	5 761 065	77.7
總計 Total	624 527 (43.0)	100.0	768 516 (52.9)	100.0	58 471 (4.0)	100.0	1 451 514 (100.0)	100.0	7 413 070	100.0

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字表示在長者總人數中所佔的百分比。

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

國籍

4.5 在 2021 年，有 98.1% 的長者其國籍為中國而永久居留地是香港。另外，有 0.3% 的長者其國籍為中國而永久居留地不是香港。兩者合計，中國籍長者所佔的比例為 98.4%，高於全港人口的 92.0%。

(表 4.3)

Nationality

4.5 In 2021, 98.1% of older persons were of Chinese nationality with place of domicile being Hong Kong. Besides, 0.3% of older persons were of Chinese nationality but with place of domicile other than Hong Kong. Taken together, 98.4% of older persons were of Chinese nationality, which was higher than that of 92.0% for the whole population. (Table 4.3)

表 4.3 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按國籍劃分的 65 歲及以上長者數目
Table 4.3 Older persons aged 65 and over by nationality, 2011, 2016 and 2021

國籍 Nationality	2011		2016		2021	
	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 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)						
中國 Chinese						
永久居留地是香港 Place of domicile - Hong Kong	923 081 (98.1)	6 489 492 (91.8)	1 135 696 (97.6)	6 646 415 (90.6)	1 424 444 (98.1)	6 736 852 (90.9)
永久居留地不是香港 Place of domicile - other than Hong Kong	6 775 (0.7)	97 084 (1.4)	10 446 (0.9)	121 775 (1.7)	4 346 (0.3)	82 838 (1.1)
菲律賓 Filipino	831 (0.1)	135 081 (1.9)	1 768 (0.2)	186 869 (2.5)	3 277 (0.2)	203 359 (2.7)
英國 British	2 242 (0.2)	33 733 (0.5)	2 698 (0.2)	35 069 (0.5)	3 137 (0.2)	37 243 (0.5)
泰國 Thai	831 (0.1)	14 211 (0.2)	1 599 (0.1)	11 493 (0.2)	3 010 (0.2)	13 838 (0.2)
印度 Indian	1 513 (0.2)	26 650 (0.4)	2 260 (0.2)	28 777 (0.4)	2 060 (0.1)	32 796 (0.4)
馬來西亞 Malaysian	625 (0.1)	6 410 (0.1)	1 088 (0.1)	8 884 (0.1)	1 634 (0.1)	10 332 (0.1)
印尼 Indonesian	693 (0.1)	137 403 (1.9)	1 662 (0.1)	159 901 (2.2)	1 021 (0.1)	145 754 (2.0)
日本 Japanese	420 (0.0)	13 858 (0.2)	694 (0.1)	10 678 (0.1)	921 (0.1)	11 486 (0.2)
美國 American	822 (0.1)	16 742 (0.2)	795 (0.1)	14 749 (0.2)	858 (0.1)	14 043 (0.2)
其他 Others	3 479 (0.4)	100 912 (1.4)	4 447 (0.4)	111 975 (1.5)	6 806 (0.5)	124 529 (1.7)
總計 Total	941 312 (100.0)	7 071 576 (100.0)	1 163 153 (100.0)	7 336 585 (100.0)	1 451 514 (100.0)	7 413 070 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字表示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

種族

4.6 在 2021 年，有 98.2% 的長者為華人，較全港人口的相應百分比（91.6%）為高。另外，按種族劃分的長者分布在過去 10 年間的變化不大。在 2011 年，有 98.9% 的長者是華人，略高於 2021 年的百分比。（表 4.4）

Ethnicity

4.6 In 2021, 98.2% of older persons were of Chinese ethnicity, the percentage was higher than that of 91.6% for the whole population in Hong Kong. Besides, there was little change in the distribution of older persons by ethnicity over the past 10 years. In 2011, 98.9% of older persons were of Chinese ethnicity, slightly higher than that in 2021. (Table 4.4)

表 4.4 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按種族劃分的 65 歲及以上長者數目
Table 4.4 Older persons aged 65 and over by ethnicity, 2011, 2016 and 2021

種族 Ethnicity	2011		2016		2021	
	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 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)						
華人 Chinese	931 402 (98.9)	6 620 393 (93.6)	1 142 343 (98.2)	6 752 202 (92.0)	1 425 073 (98.2)	6 793 502 (91.6)
南亞裔人士 ⁽²⁾ South Asian ⁽²⁾	2 912 (0.3)	65 521 (0.9)	4 586 (0.4)	84 875 (1.2)	5 954 (0.4)	101 969 (1.4)
其中： Of which:						
印度人 Indian	1 960 (0.2)	28 616 (0.4)	2 858 (0.2)	36 462 (0.5)	2 764 (0.2)	42 569 (0.6)
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	352 (0.0)	16 518 (0.2)	713 (0.1)	25 472 (0.3)	1 780 (0.1)	29 701 (0.4)
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	575 (0.1)	18 042 (0.3)	633 (0.1)	18 094 (0.2)	1 053 (0.1)	24 385 (0.3)
白人 White	3 197 (0.3)	55 236 (0.8)	3 916 (0.3)	58 209 (0.8)	4 821 (0.3)	61 582 (0.8)
菲律賓人 Filipino	678 (0.1)	133 018 (1.9)	1 845 (0.2)	184 081 (2.5)	3 231 (0.2)	201 291 (2.7)
泰國人 Thai	385 (0.0)	11 213 (0.2)	1 044 (0.1)	10 215 (0.1)	2 339 (0.2)	12 972 (0.2)
印尼人 Indonesian	322 (0.0)	133 377 (1.9)	1 439 (0.1)	153 299 (2.1)	1 165 (0.1)	142 065 (1.9)
其他亞洲人 Other Asian	1 019 (0.1)	22 482 (0.3)	1 712 (0.1)	24 718 (0.3)	2 613 (0.2)	29 565 (0.4)
其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	1 397 (0.1)	30 336 (0.4)	6 268 (0.5)	68 986 (0.9)	6 318 (0.4)	70 124 (0.9)
總計 Total	941 312 (100.0)	7 071 576 (100.0)	1 163 153 (100.0)	7 336 585 (100.0)	1 451 514 (100.0)	7 413 070 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字表示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(2) 根據聯合國秘書處統計司的地區分類，南亞經濟體包括印度、巴基斯坦、尼泊爾、孟加拉、斯里蘭卡、阿富汗、不丹、伊朗和馬爾代夫。由於數據的局限，本報告內「南亞裔人士」的數字只涵蓋前五個種族群。

(3) 數字包括報稱有多過一個種族的人士。

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

(2) According to the classification of territories prepared by the Statistics Division of the United Nations Secretariat, South Asian economies include India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Bhutan, Iran and Maldives. Owing to limitations of data, figures related to "South Asians" in this report only include the first five ethnic groups.

(3) Figures include persons who reported more than one ethnicity.

慣用交談語言

4.7 廣州話是長者在家中最常用的語言，有 91.1% 的長者報稱使用廣州話。這比例較 5 歲及以上整體人口的相應比例（88.2%）略高。（表 4.5）

4.8 在過去 10 年間，能夠說普通話及英語的長者有所增加。在 2021 年長者當中分別有 35.2% 及 22.6% 報稱能說普通話及英語，較 2011 年的相應比例 22.8% 及 10.3% 為高。在 2021 年，其他在長者中較普遍使用的方言包括客家話（5.0%）、潮州話（4.8%）及福建話（4.1%）。（表 4.5）

Usual spoken language

4.7 Among older persons, Cantonese was the language most commonly spoken at home, with 91.1% of older persons reporting as such. This proportion was slightly higher than that for the whole population aged 5 and over (88.2%). (Table 4.5)

4.8 The ability to speak Putonghua and English among older persons has increased over the past 10 years. 35.2% and 22.6% of older persons could speak Putonghua and English respectively in 2021, up from the corresponding proportions of 22.8% and 10.3% in 2011. Other popular dialects among older persons in 2021 included Hakka (5.0%), Chiu Chau (4.8%) and Fukien (4.1%). (Table 4.5)

表 4.5 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年能說選定語言／方言的 65 歲及以上長者⁽¹⁾比例
Table 4.5 Proportion of older persons⁽¹⁾ aged 65 and over able to speak selected languages/dialects, 2011, 2016 and 2021

語言／方言 Language/Dialect	長者 ⁽¹⁾ 比例（百分比） Proportion of older persons ⁽¹⁾ (%)								
	作為慣用交談語言 As the usual spoken language			作為其他交談語言／方言 As another spoken language / dialect			總計 Total		
	2011	2016	2021	2011	2016	2021	2011	2016	2021
廣州話 Cantonese	86.6	89.7	91.1	9.7	6.9	5.7	96.3	96.6	96.8
普通話 Putonghua	2.0	1.8	1.6	20.8	26.5	33.6	22.8	28.2	35.2
英語 English	0.6	0.8	0.9	9.7	16.4	21.7	10.3	17.2	22.6
客家話 Hakka	2.3	1.5	1.1	5.4	5.0	3.9	7.7	6.6	5.0
潮州話 Chiu Chau	2.2	1.3	1.0	5.2	5.0	3.8	7.4	6.3	4.8
福建話 Fukien	2.6	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.8	2.3	4.6	5.1	4.1
四邑話 Sze Yap	0.9	0.6	0.5	2.8	2.0	1.6	3.7	2.6	2.1
上海話 Shanghainese	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.9	1.9	1.4	2.9	2.6	1.9
印尼語 Indonesian	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.6	1.4
日本語 Japanese	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3

註釋：(1) 數字不包括失去語言能力的人士。

Note: (1) Figures exclude mute persons.

閱讀／書寫語言的能力

4.9 若一名人士在日常生活中能夠閱讀以某種語言表達的簡單句子，則可算具備閱讀該種語言的能力。同樣地，若一名人士在日常生活中能夠以某種語言書寫簡單句子，則可算具備書寫該種語言的能力。

4.10 長者中能閱讀中文及英文的比例分別由 2016 年的 82.3% 及 24.2% 上升至 2021 年的 87.9% 及 30.5%。在 2021 年，長者中能書寫中文及英文的比例分別為 82.8% 及 27.2%，亦高於 2016 年的相應百分比（76.0% 及 21.7%）。（表 4.6）

4.11 此外，12.9% 的長者報稱擁有「兩文三語」能力（即能同時閱讀及書寫中文和英文，並能說廣州話、普通話和英語），高於 2016 年的 9.7%。（表 4.6）

Ability to read/write languages

4.9 A person who can read a short and simple statement expressed in a certain language in everyday life was considered as being able to read that language. Similarly, a person who can write a short and simple statement in a certain language in everyday life was considered as being able to write that language.

4.10 The proportions of older persons who were able to read Chinese and English increased from 82.3% and 24.2% in 2016 to 87.9% and 30.5% in 2021 respectively. In 2021, the proportions of older persons who were able to write Chinese and English were 82.8% and 27.2% respectively, up from 76.0% and 21.7% in 2016 as well. (Table 4.6)

4.11 In addition, 12.9% of older persons reported as being "biliterate and trilingual" (having the ability to read and write both Chinese and English, as well as speak Cantonese, Putonghua and English), up from 9.7% in 2016. (Table 4.6)

表 4.6 2016 年及 2021 年能閱讀及書寫選定語言的 65 歲及以上長者比例
Table 4.6 Proportion of older persons aged 65 and over able to read/write selected languages, 2016 and 2021

年份 Year	語言 Language	長者比例 (百分比) Proportion of older persons (%)		5 歲及以上全港人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of whole population aged 5 and over (%)	
		能閱讀 Ability to read	能書寫 Ability to write	能閱讀 Ability to read	能書寫 Ability to write
2016					
	中文 Chinese	82.3	76.0	89.4	87.1
	英文 English	24.2	21.7	68.2	66.0
	印尼文 Indonesian	1.1	1.0	2.4	2.3
	日文 Japanese	0.4	0.3	2.0	1.6
	法文 French	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.7
	其他 Others	1.3	1.2	5.2	4.8
	擁有「兩文三語 ⁽¹⁾ 」的能力 Being “biliterate and trilingual ⁽¹⁾ ”		9.7		33.9
2021					
	中文 Chinese	87.9	82.2	90.1	87.8
	英文 English	30.5	27.2	70.6	67.7
	印尼文 Indonesian	0.9	0.8	2.2	2.2
	日文 Japanese	0.4	0.3	2.0	1.6
	法文 French	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.7
	其他 Others	1.7	1.5	6.3	5.8
	擁有「兩文三語 ⁽¹⁾ 」的能力 Being “biliterate and trilingual ⁽¹⁾ ”		12.9		37.7

註釋：(1) 指能同時閱讀及書寫中文和英文，並能說廣州話、普通話和英語。

Note : (1) Refers to the ability to read and write both Chinese and English, as well as speak Cantonese, Putonghua and English.

5. 教育特徵

教育程度

5.1 教育程度與個人發展的多方面是相關連的，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 1930 年代至 1950 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，再加上他們當中大多數在年青時從中國內地（內地）來港，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改善。在 2021 年，65 至 69 歲長者中未受教育或只有學前教育程度的比例為 7.1%，較 85 歲及以上年齡組別的 43.3% 低很多。而在較年輕的長者中擁有小學或以上教育程度的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 長者中擁有中學或以上教育程度的比例由 2011 年的 31.0% 顯著上升至 2021 年的 46.8%。此外，長者中擁有專上教育程度的比例亦由 2011 年的 8.0% 上升至 2021 年的 10.7%。可以預計將來的長者的教育程度會進一步提升。（表 5.2）

5. Educational Characteristics

Educational attainment

5.1 Educational attainment is linked to many aspects of a person's development. 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 level may be less dependent on their families for financial assistance. In Hong Kong, as the education system was not well-developed during the 1930's to 1950's, the current cohort of older persons on average had a relatively low level of educational attainment. In addition, many of the current cohort of older persons came from the mainland of China (the Mainland) during their youth. The opportunity of attending school was slim especially for the females from villages.

5.2 The education level of the new generation of older persons was improving. In 2021, the proportion of older persons with no schooling / pre-primary education for the younger cohort aged 65 to 69 (7.1%) was much lower than that of 43.3% for older persons aged 85 and over. The proportion of those with primary education or above was higher for the younger cohorts than the older cohorts. The same pattern is observed in both older men and women. (Table 5.1)

5.3 The proportion of older persons with secondary or higher education increased considerably from 31.0% in 2011 to 46.8% in 2021. In addition, the proportion of older persons with post-secondary education also increased from 8.0% in 2011 to 10.7% in 2021. It can be expected that there will be further improvement in the educational attainment of the future cohorts of older persons. (Table 5.2)

表 5.1 2021 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), 2021

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／學前教育 No schooling / pre-primary		小學 Primary		中學 Secondary		專上教育 Post-secondary		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男 Male										
65-69	10 704	4.5	76 335	31.9	114 448	47.8	38 070	15.9	239 557	100.0
70-74	11 857	6.5	60 994	33.5	85 473	47.0	23 605	13.0	181 929	100.0
75-79	11 536	11.9	34 112	35.3	39 394	40.8	11 624	12.0	96 666	100.0
80-84	11 562	14.5	29 426	36.9	26 241	32.9	12 472	15.6	79 701	100.0
85+	22 112	26.2	35 515	42.0	18 393	21.8	8 465	10.0	84 485	100.0
小計 Sub-total	67 771	9.9	236 382	34.6	283 949	41.6	94 236	13.8	682 338	100.0
女 Female										
65-69	24 048	9.5	98 209	38.9	105 485	41.7	24 936	9.9	252 678	100.0
70-74	24 514	13.0	79 165	41.9	69 942	37.0	15 201	8.1	188 822	100.0
75-79	21 660	21.6	39 992	39.8	30 022	29.9	8 802	8.8	100 476	100.0
80-84	27 815	32.5	32 269	37.8	18 356	21.5	7 035	8.2	85 475	100.0
85+	75 787	53.5	44 507	31.4	16 215	11.4	5 216	3.7	141 725	100.0
小計 Sub-total	173 824	22.6	294 142	38.2	240 020	31.2	61 190	8.0	769 176	100.0
合計 Both sexes										
65-69	34 752	7.1	174 544	35.5	219 933	44.7	63 006	12.8	492 235	100.0
70-74	36 371	9.8	140 159	37.8	155 415	41.9	38 806	10.5	370 751	100.0
75-79	33 196	16.8	74 104	37.6	69 416	35.2	20 426	10.4	197 142	100.0
80-84	39 377	23.8	61 695	37.4	44 597	27.0	19 507	11.8	165 176	100.0
85+	97 899	43.3	80 022	35.4	34 608	15.3	13 681	6.0	226 210	100.0
總計 Total	241 595	16.6	530 524	36.5	523 969	36.1	155 426	10.7	1 451 514	100.0

男女長者在教育程度上的分別

5.4 男性長者的教育程度普遍較女性長者為高。在 2021 年，34.2% 的男性長者及 23.2% 的女性長者曾接受高中或以上程度教育，另一方面，44.6% 的男性長者及 60.8% 的女性長者只有小學或以下教育程度。在女性長者中有 22.6% 未受教育或只有學前教育程度，這百分比遠較男性長者中的 9.9% 為高。（表 5.2）

Gender differential in educational attainment among older persons

5.4 Older men have higher level of education than older women in general. In 2021, 34.2% of older men and 23.2% of older women had attended upper secondary or higher education. On the other hand, 44.6% of the older men and 60.8% of older women had primary education or below only. Among older women, 22.6% had no schooling or pre-primary education only. This percentage was much higher than the corresponding percentage of 9.9% for older men. (Table 5.2)

表 5.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 65 歲及以上長者數目
Table 5.2 Older persons aged 65 and over by sex and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2011, 2016 and 2021

性別及 教育程度 (最高就讀程度) Sex and educational attainment (highest level attended)	2011		2016		2021	
	長者 Older persons	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over	長者 Older persons	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over	長者 Older persons	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over
數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (percentage ⁽¹⁾)						
男 Male						
小學及以下 Primary and below						
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / pre-primary	76 421 (17.4)	107 878 (3.7)	67 706 (12.5)	95 593 (3.2)	67 771 (9.9)	83 846 (2.8)
小學 Primary	178 963 (40.8)	445 184 (15.5)	203 802 (37.5)	396 641 (13.5)	236 382 (34.6)	373 717 (12.6)
小計 Sub-total	255 384 (58.3)	553 062 (19.2)	271 508 (50.0)	492 234 (16.7)	304 153 (44.6)	457 563 (15.4)
中學 Secondary						
初中 Lower secondary	71 886 (16.4)	562 289 (19.5)	105 872 (19.5)	541 769 (18.4)	144 994 (21.2)	535 683 (18.1)
高中 Upper secondary	62 738 (14.3)	916 374 (31.9)	95 679 (17.6)	878 645 (29.8)	138 955 (20.4)	881 276 (29.7)
小計 Sub-total	134 624 (30.7)	1 478 663 (51.4)	201 551 (37.1)	1 420 414 (48.2)	283 949 (41.6)	1 416 959 (47.8)
專上教育 Post-secondary						
文憑／證書課程 Diploma / certificate	11 305 (2.6)	139 693 (4.9)	13 383 (2.5)	175 652 (6.0)	25 969 (3.8)	176 535 (6.0)
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	5 146 (1.2)	136 169 (4.7)	10 379 (1.9)	148 290 (5.0)	11 896 (1.7)	165 369 (5.6)
學位課程 Degree course	31 798 (7.3)	569 180 (19.8)	46 205 (8.5)	710 483 (24.1)	56 371 (8.3)	749 842 (25.3)
小計 Sub-total	48 249 (11.0)	845 042 (29.4)	69 967 (12.9)	1 034 425 (35.1)	94 236 (13.8)	1 091 746 (36.8)
小計 Sub-total	438 257 (100.0)	2 876 767 (100.0)	543 026 (100.0)	2 947 073 (100.0)	682 338 (100.0)	2 966 268 (100.0)

表 5.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 65 歲及以上長者數目（續）

Table 5.2 Older persons aged 65 and over by sex and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2011, 2016 and 2021 (cont'd)

性別及 教育程度 (最高就讀程度) Sex and educational attainment (highest level attended)	2011		2016		2021	
	長者 Older persons	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over	長者 Older persons	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over	長者 Older persons	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over
數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (percentage ⁽¹⁾)						
女 Female						
小學及以下 Primary and below						
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / pre-primary	222 266 (44.2)	283 853 (8.4)	202 819 (32.7)	257 255 (7.2)	173 824 (22.6)	212 399 (5.8)
小學 Primary	171 681 (34.1)	583 064 (17.3)	228 059 (36.8)	550 431 (15.5)	294 142 (38.2)	544 684 (15.0)
小計 Sub-total	393 947 (78.3)	866 917 (25.7)	430 878 (69.5)	807 686 (22.7)	467 966 (60.8)	757 083 (20.8)
中學 Secondary						
初中 Lower secondary	43 379 (8.6)	557 344 (16.5)	77 401 (12.5)	572 392 (16.1)	122 600 (15.9)	594 174 (16.3)
高中 Upper secondary	38 924 (7.7)	1 088 999 (32.3)	70 868 (11.4)	1 083 297 (30.4)	117 420 (15.3)	1 094 217 (30.1)
小計 Sub-total	82 303 (16.4)	1 646 343 (48.8)	148 269 (23.9)	1 655 689 (46.5)	240 020 (31.2)	1 688 391 (46.4)
專上教育 Post-secondary						
文憑／證書課程 Diploma / certificate	9 138 (1.8)	170 860 (5.1)	10 697 (1.7)	201 290 (5.7)	23 340 (3.0)	203 059 (5.6)
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	2 865 (0.6)	134 526 (4.0)	7 578 (1.2)	159 158 (4.5)	7 684 (1.0)	171 661 (4.7)
學位課程 Degree course	14 802 (2.9)	552 603 (16.4)	22 705 (3.7)	735 234 (20.7)	30 166 (3.9)	818 770 (22.5)
小計 Sub-total	26 805 (5.3)	857 989 (25.5)	40 980 (6.6)	1 095 682 (30.8)	61 190 (8.0)	1 193 490 (32.8)
小計 Sub-total	503 055 (100.0)	3 371 249 (100.0)	620 127 (100.0)	3 559 057 (100.0)	769 176 (100.0)	3 638 964 (100.0)

表 5.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 65 歲及以上長者數目（續）

Table 5.2 Older persons aged 65 and over by sex and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2011, 2016 and 2021 (cont'd)

性別及 教育程度 (最高就讀程度) Sex and educational attainment (highest level attended)	2011		2016		2021	
	長者 Older persons	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over	長者 Older persons	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over	長者 Older persons	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over
數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (percentage ⁽¹⁾)						
合計 Both sexes						
小學及以下 Primary and below						
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / pre-primary	298 687 (31.7)	391 731 (6.3)	270 525 (23.3)	352 848 (5.4)	241 595 (16.6)	296 245 (4.5)
小學 Primary	350 644 (37.3)	1 028 248 (16.5)	431 861 (37.1)	947 072 (14.6)	530 524 (36.5)	918 401 (13.9)
小計 Sub-total	649 331 (69.0)	1 419 979 (22.7)	702 386 (60.4)	1 299 920 (20.0)	772 119 (53.2)	1 214 646 (18.4)
中學 Secondary						
初中 Lower secondary	115 265 (12.2)	1 119 633 (17.9)	183 273 (15.8)	1 114 161 (17.1)	267 594 (18.4)	1 129 857 (17.1)
高中 Upper secondary	101 662 (10.8)	2 005 373 (32.1)	166 547 (14.3)	1 961 942 (30.2)	256 375 (17.7)	1 975 493 (29.9)
小計 Sub-total	216 927 (23.0)	3 125 006 (50.0)	349 820 (30.1)	3 076 103 (47.3)	523 969 (36.1)	3 105 350 (47.0)
專上教育 Post-secondary						
文憑／證書課程 Diploma / certificate	20 443 (2.2)	310 553 (5.0)	24 080 (2.1)	376 942 (5.8)	49 309 (3.4)	379 594 (5.7)
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	8 011 (0.9)	270 695 (4.3)	17 957 (1.5)	307 448 (4.7)	19 580 (1.3)	337 030 (5.1)
學位課程 Degree course	46 600 (5.0)	1 121 783 (18.0)	68 910 (5.9)	1 445 717 (22.2)	86 537 (6.0)	1 568 612 (23.7)
小計 Sub-total	75 054 (8.0)	1 703 031 (27.3)	110 947 (9.5)	2 130 107 (32.7)	155 426 (10.7)	2 285 236 (34.6)
總計 Total	941 312 (100.0)	6 248 016 (100.0)	1 163 153 (100.0)	6 506 130 (100.0)	1 451 514 (100.0)	6 605 232 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字表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.

不同出生地點的長者在教育程度上的分別

5.5 在 2021 年，52.9% 在香港出生的長者有中學或以上教育程度，但出生地為內地／澳門／台灣 of 長者中只有 40.3% 有相同的教育程度。（表 5.3）

5.6 在香港及內地／澳門／台灣出生的男性長者中，分別有 16.9% 及 9.7% 有專上教育程度，而在其他地方出生的男性長者中則有 35.9% 擁有相同的教育程度。另外，在內地／澳門／台灣出生的女性長者中，27.6% 未受教育或只有學前教育程度，這百分比比較在香港及其他地方出生的女性長者中的 17.0% 及 14.8% 為高。（表 5.3）

Differential in educational attainment among older persons with different places of birth

5.5 In 2021, 52.9% of older persons born in Hong Kong had attended secondary or higher education. Only 40.3% of older persons born in the Mainland / Macao / Taiwan had the same level of education. (Table 5.3)

5.6 Among older men born in Hong Kong and in the Mainland / Macao / Taiwan, 16.9% and 9.7% had attended post-secondary education respectively. The corresponding percentage for older men born in other places was 35.9%. On the other hand, 27.6% of older women born in the Mainland / Macao / Taiwan had no schooling / pre-primary education. This percentage was higher than that for older women born in Hong Kong (17.0%) and in other places (14.8%). (Table 5.3)

表 5.3 2021 年按性別、出生地點及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的 65 歲及以上長者數目
Table 5.3 Older persons aged 65 and over by sex, place of birth and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2021

性別及出生地點 Sex and place of birth	教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (highest level attended)										
	未受教育/ 學前教育 No schooling / pre-primary		小學 Primary		中學 Secondary		專上教育 Post- secondary		總計 Total		
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	
男 Male											
香港 Hong Kong	23 653	7.9	92 576	30.8	133 646	44.4	50 806	16.9	300 681	100.0	
中國內地／澳門／台灣 The mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan	42 767	12.0	140 321	39.3	139 178	39.0	34 493	9.7	356 759	100.0	
其他地方 Elsewhere	1 351	5.4	3 485	14.0	11 125	44.7	8 937	35.9	24 898	100.0	
小計 Sub-total	67 771	9.9	236 382	34.6	283 949	41.6	94 236	13.8	682 338	100.0	
女 Female											
香港 Hong Kong	55 163	17.0	122 488	37.8	115 886	35.8	30 309	9.4	323 846	100.0	
中國內地／澳門／台灣 The mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan	113 686	27.6	162 221	39.4	111 036	27.0	24 814	6.0	411 757	100.0	
其他地方 Elsewhere	4 975	14.8	9 433	28.1	13 098	39.0	6 067	18.1	33 573	100.0	
小計 Sub-total	173 824	22.6	294 142	38.2	240 020	31.2	61 190	8.0	769 176	100.0	
合計 Both sexes											
香港 Hong Kong	78 816	12.6	215 064	34.4	249 532	40.0	81 115	13.0	624 527	100.0	
中國內地／澳門／台灣 The mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan	156 453	20.4	302 542	39.4	250 214	32.6	59 307	7.7	768 516	100.0	
其他地方 Elsewhere	6 326	10.8	12 918	22.1	24 223	41.4	15 004	25.7	58 471	100.0	
總計 Total	241 595	16.6	530 524	36.5	523 969	36.1	155 426	10.7	1 451 514	100.0	

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6. 經濟特徵

6. Economic Characteristics

勞動人口

6.1 過去 10 年間，65 歲及以上的長者勞動人口由 2011 年的 65 888 人增至 2021 年的 211 457 人，大幅增加了 145 569 人（即 220.9%）。按性別分析，男性長者勞動人口由 2011 年的 50 614 人增至 2021 年的 137 406 人，增長人數達 86 792 人（即 171.5%）。女性長者勞動人口則由 2011 年的 15 274 人增至 2021 年的 74 051 人，增長人數達 58 777 人（即 384.8%）。（表 6.1）

Labour force

6.1 During the past 10 years, the number of older persons aged 65 and over in the labour force increased significantly by 145 569 persons (or 220.9%) from 65 888 in 2011 to 211 457 in 2021. Analysed by sex, the number of older males in the labour force was 137 406 in 2021, increased by 86 792 (or 171.5%) from 50 614 in 2011. The number of older females in the labour force was 74 051 in 2021, increased by 58 777 (or 384.8%) from 15 274 in 2011. (Table 6.1)

表 6.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別劃分的 65 歲及以上長者勞動人口
Table 6.1 Older persons aged 65 and over in the labour force by sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021

性別 Sex	2011		2016		2021	
	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
65 歲及以上長者 Older persons aged 65 and over						
男 Male	50 614	387 643	99 231	443 795	137 406	544 932
女 Female	15 274	487 781	31 371	588 756	74 051	695 125
合計 Both sexes	65 888	875 424	130 602	1 032 551	211 457	1 240 057
15 歲及以上全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over						
男 Male	1 927 638	949 129	2 016 873	930 200	1 949 029	1 017 239
女 Female	1 799 769	1 571 480	1 937 925	1 621 132	1 994 546	1 644 418
合計 Both sexes	3 727 407	2 520 609	3 954 798	2 551 332	3 943 575	2 661 657

勞動人口參與率

6.2 隨着長者教育水平上升及健康狀況改善，長者的勞動人口參與率由 2011 年的 7.0% 上升至 2021 年的 14.6%。其中以 65 至 74 歲的長者勞動人口參與率的升幅尤為顯著，由 2011 年的 12.2% 上升至 2021 年的 22.9%。75 至 84 歲及 85 歲及以上長者在 2021 年的勞動人口參與率則分別為 3.5% 及 0.4%。（表 6.2 及圖 6.1）

6.3 不論男或女，長者勞動人口參與率均由 65 歲開始逐漸下降。（表 6.2 及圖 6.1）

6.4 值得注意的是不論在任何年齡組別，女性長者的勞動人口參與率均遠較男性長者為低。（表 6.2 及圖 6.1）

Labour force participation rate

6.2 With the increasing level of educational attainment and the improving health conditions of older persons, the labour force participation rate of older persons increased from 7.0% in 2011 to 14.6% in 2021. The increase in the labour force participation rate of the older persons aged 65 to 74 from 12.2% in 2011 to 22.9% in 2021 was particularly significant. Meanwhile, the labour force participation rates of older persons aged 75 to 84 and 85 and over were 3.5% and 0.4% respectively in 2021. (Table 6.2 and Chart 6.1)

6.3 The labour force participation rates of both older men and women decreased gradually from age 65 onwards. (Table 6.2 and Chart 6.1)

6.4 It is worth noting that older women had much lower labour force participation rates than older men for all ages. (Table 6.2 and Chart 6.1)

圖 6.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及年齡劃分的 65 歲及以上長者勞動人口參與率
Chart 6.1 Labour force participation rate of older persons aged 65 and over by sex and age, 2011, 2016 and 2021

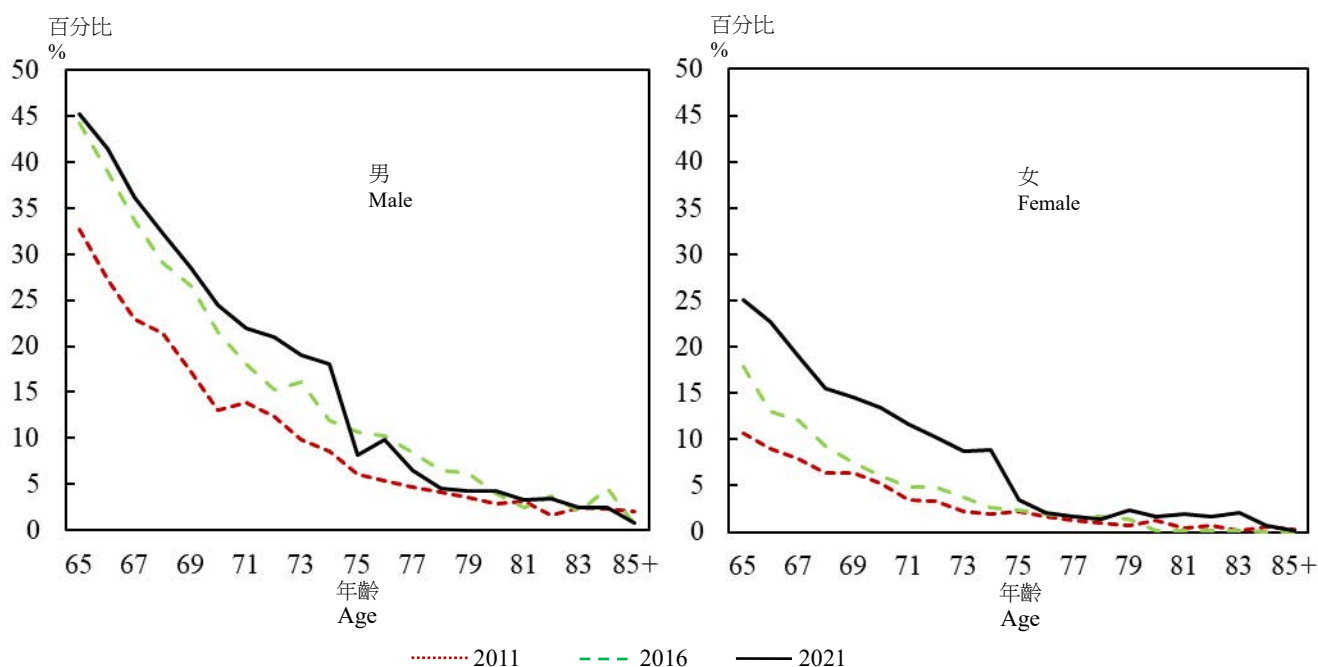


表 6.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的長者勞動人口及勞動人口參與率
Table 6.2 Labour force and labour force participation rate of older persons by sex and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	2011		2016		2021	
		勞動人口 Labour force	勞動人口 參與率 (百分比) Labour force participation rate (%)	勞動人口 Labour force	勞動人口 參與率 (百分比) Labour force participation rate (%)	勞動人口 Labour force	勞動人口 參與率 (百分比) Labour force participation rate (%)
長者 Older persons							
男 Male	65 – 74	43 521	18.3	87 844	28.5	127 702	30.3
	75 – 84	6 276	3.9	11 046	6.3	9 120	5.2
	85+	817	2.0	341	0.6	584	0.7
	小計 Sub-total	50 614	11.5	99 231	18.3	137 406	20.1
女 Female	65 – 74	12 946	5.7	29 352	9.5	70 135	15.9
	75 – 84	2 076	1.1	1 964	1.0	3 678	2.0
	85+	252	0.3	55	0.0	238	0.2
	小計 Sub-total	15 274	3.0	31 371	5.1	74 051	9.6
合計 Both sexes	65 – 74	56 467	12.2	117 196	19.0	197 837	22.9
	75 – 84	8 352	2.4	13 010	3.5	12 798	3.5
	85+	1 069	0.9	396	0.2	822	0.4
	總計 Total	65 888	7.0	130 602	11.2	211 457	14.6
15 歲及以上全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over							
男	Male	1 927 638	67.0	2 016 873	68.4	1 949 029	65.7
女	Female	1 799 769	53.4	1 937 925	54.5	1 994 546	54.8
合計	Both sexes	3 727 407	59.7	3 954 798	60.8	3 943 575	59.7

長者工作人口

Working older persons

經濟活動身分

Economic activity status

6.5 65歲及以上長者工作人口在過去10年由2011年的63 791人增至2021年的202 057人，升幅逾兩倍。長者工作人口的升幅主要由65至74歲的年齡組別所帶動，該年齡組別的工作人口由2011年的54 370人急升至2021年的188 822人，升幅為247.3%。在2021年，長者工作人口中有77.8%是僱員（全港工作人口中的僱員百分比是90.2%）。而僱主、自營作業者及無酬家庭從業員分別佔8.4%、12.8%及1.1%。長者工作人口中僱員的百分比在過去10年間由2011年的60.6%上升至2021年的77.8%。另一方面，僱主及自營作業者的比例則在過去10年間下降，分別由2011年的20.6%及15.9%下跌至2021年的8.4%及12.8%。（表6.3及表6.4）

6.5 The number of working older persons aged 65 and over increased by more than two-fold over the past 10 years, from 63 791 in 2011 to 202 057 in 2021. The increase was mainly contributed by the surge in the number of working older persons in the age group 65 - 74 from 54 370 in 2011 to 188 822 in 2021, representing an increase of 247.3%. Among the working older persons in 2021, 77.8% were employees (as compared with 90.2% in the whole working population). The proportions of employers, self-employed and unpaid family workers were 8.4%, 12.8% and 1.1% respectively. The share of employees among working older persons increased from 60.6% in 2011 to 77.8% in 2021 during the past 10 years. On the other hand, the proportion of employers and self-employed decreased over the past 10 years, from 20.6% and 15.9% in 2011 to 8.4% and 12.8% in 2021 respectively. (Table 6.3 and Table 6.4)

表 6.3 2011年、2016年及2021年按經濟活動身分劃分的65歲及以上長者工作人口

Table 6.3 Working older persons aged 65 and over by economic activity status, 2011, 2016 and 2021

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	2011		2016		2021	
	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⁾	38 628 (60.6)	3 149 411 (88.8)	84 192 (67.3)	3 332 683 (88.7)	157 112 (77.8)	3 320 201 (90.2)
僱主 Employers	13 147 (20.6)	169 273 (4.8)	15 868 (12.7)	135 511 (3.6)	17 028 (8.4)	103 010 (2.8)
自營作業者 Self-employed	10 167 (15.9)	214 165 (6.0)	22 190 (17.7)	272 708 (7.3)	25 787 (12.8)	248 114 (6.7)
無酬家庭從業員 Unpaid family workers	1 849 (2.9)	14 932 (0.4)	2 927 (2.3)	15 710 (0.4)	2 130 (1.1)	9 970 (0.3)
總計 Total	63 791 (100.0)	3 547 781 (100.0)	125 177 (100.0)	3 756 612 (100.0)	202 057 (100.0)	3 681 295 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字表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) 數字包括外發工。

(2) Figures include outworkers.

教育程度

6.6 長者工作人口的教育程度有上升的趨勢。於 2011 年至 2021 年期間，中學程度或以上的長者工作人口的比例由 2011 年的 56.0% 增加至 2021 年的 62.3%。

(表 6.4)

6.7 各年齡組別的長者工作人口的教育程度均有上升，其中人數最多的 65 至 74 歲工作人口中，擁有中學程度或以上的比例由 2011 年的 57.5% 增加至 2021 年的 62.1%。(表 6.4)

Educational attainment

6.6 There was a rising trend in the level of educational attainment of working older persons. The proportion of working older persons with secondary or higher education increased from 56.0% in 2011 to 62.3% in 2021. (Table 6.4)

6.7 Improvement in the level of educational attainment of working older persons was observed in all age groups. Among those aged 65 to 74 which constituted the largest share of the population of working older persons, the proportion with secondary or higher education increased from 57.5% in 2011 to 62.1% in 2021. (Table 6.4)

表 6.4 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按年齡組別及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的長者工作人口
Table 6.4 Working older persons by age group and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2011, 2016 and 2021

年份 Year	教育程度 （最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (highest level attended)	長者工作人口 Working older persons								全港工作人口 Whole working population	
		65 – 74		75 – 84		85+		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 %		
2011	未受教育／ 學前教育 No schooling / pre-primary	4 253	7.8	1 757	21.0	219	20.5	6 229	9.8	33 191	0.9
	小學 Primary	18 853	34.7	2 802	33.5	165	15.4	21 820	34.2	374 913	10.6
	中學 Secondary	20 604	37.9	2 141	25.6	454	42.5	23 199	36.4	1 882 601	53.1
	專上教育 Post-secondary	10 660	19.6	1 652	19.8	231	21.6	12 543	19.7	1 257 076	35.4
	總計 Total	54 370	100.0	8 352	100.0	1 069	100.0	63 791	100.0	3 547 781	100.0
2016	未受教育／ 學前教育 No schooling / pre-primary	5 677	5.1	1 035	8.2	172	43.4	6 762	5.4	35 543	0.9
	小學 Primary	35 963	32.1	3 776	29.8			39 861	31.8	324 596	8.6
	中學 Secondary	51 130	45.6	4 221	33.3	224	56.6	55 485	44.3	1 849 930	49.2
	專上教育 Post-secondary	19 334	17.2	3 645	28.8			23 069	18.4	1 546 543	41.2
	總計 Total	112 104	100.0	12 677	100.0	396	100.0	125 177	100.0	3 756 612	100.0
2021	未受教育／ 學前教育 No schooling / pre-primary	9 664	5.1	876	7.1	291	35.4	10 616	5.3	28 652	0.8
	小學 Primary	61 901	32.8	3 353	27.0			65 469	32.4	270 114	7.3
	中學 Secondary	86 758	45.9	4 717	38.0	531	64.6	91 816	45.4	1 727 229	46.9
	專上教育 Post-secondary	30 499	16.2	3 467	27.9			34 156	16.9	1 655 300	45.0
	總計 Total	188 822	100.0	12 413	100.0	822	100.0	202 057	100.0	3 681 295	100.0

職業

6.8 在 2021 年，長者工作人口主要為「非技術工人」(23.7%)及「服務及銷售人員」(23.3%)。另一方面，在 2021 年，長者工作人口中從事三類較高技術職業組別（即經理、專業人員以及輔助專業人員）的比例為 26.8%，低於全港工作人口的 39.9%。（表 6.5）

Occupation

6.8 In 2021, the working older persons were mainly engaged in “elementary occupations” (23.7%) and as “service and sales workers” (23.3%). On the other hand, the proportion of working older persons engaged in the three higher-skilled occupational groups, viz. “managers”, “professionals” and “associate professionals” was 26.8% in 2021, lower than that of 39.9% for the whole working population. (Table 6.5)

表 6.5 2016 年及 2021 年按職業⁽¹⁾劃分的 65 歲及以上長者工作人口
Table 6.5 Working older persons aged 65 and over by occupation⁽¹⁾, 2016 and 2021

職業 Occupation	2016		2021	
	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 ⁽²⁾) Number (percentage ⁽²⁾)			
經理 Managers	17 736 (14.2)	387 236 (10.3)	16 623 (8.2)	356 320 (9.7)
專業人員 Professionals	6 064 (4.8)	366 906 (9.8)	9 264 (4.6)	412 999 (11.2)
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	16 338 (13.1)	683 419 (18.2)	28 271 (14.0)	698 462 (19.0)
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	8 288 (6.6)	532 864 (14.2)	14 237 (7.0)	502 599 (13.7)
服務及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	26 865 (21.5)	727 421 (19.4)	47 030 (23.3)	668 831 (18.2)
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	8 418 (6.7)	209 480 (5.6)	14 182 (7.0)	208 755 (5.7)
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	13 321 (10.6)	164 406 (4.4)	22 570 (11.2)	157 870 (4.3)
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	27 806 (22.2)	680 835 (18.1)	47 862 (23.7)	668 724 (18.2)
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	341 (0.3)	4 045 (0.1)	2 018 (1.0)	6 735 (0.2)
總計 Total	125 177 (100.0)	3 756 612 (100.0)	202 057 (100.0)	3 681 295 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 統計表內的數字是根據 2021 年人口普查所採用的職業分類編製。詳情請參閱「詞彙釋義」。

(2) 括號內的數字表示在總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) Figures in this table are compiled based on the occupation classification adopted in the 2021 Population Census. Please refer to "Definition of Terms" for further details.

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

行業

6.9 在 2021 年的長者工作人口中，從事「地產、專業及商用服務業」的佔 32.4%，其次是「進出口、批發及零售業」（16.9%）和「運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業」（13.2%）。在過去 10 年間，長者工作人口中從事「地產、專業及商用服務業」的比例持續增加，但從事「進出口、批發及零售業」的比例則逐漸下跌。（表 6.6）

6.10 與全港工作人口的分布比較，從事「製造業」、「建造業」、「進出口、批發及零售業」、「運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業」、及「地產、專業及商用服務業」的長者工作人口比例較全港工作人口的相應比例為高。另一方面，從事「住宿及膳食服務業」、「資訊及通訊業」、「金融及保險業」、「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」和「雜項社會及個人服務」的長者工作人口比例較全港工作人口的相應比例為低。（表 6.6）

Industry

6.9 In 2021, the “real estate, professional and business services” sector employed 32.4% of the working older persons, followed by the “import/export, wholesale and retail trades” (16.9%) and “transportation, storage, postal and courier services” sectors (13.2%). Over the past decade, the proportion of working older persons engaged in the “real estate, professional and business services” sector increased continuously. Meanwhile, the proportion of working older persons engaged in the “import/export, wholesale and retail trades” sector decreased gradually. (Table 6.6)

6.10 As compared with the whole working population, the proportions of working older persons engaged in the “manufacturing”, “construction”, “import/export, wholesale and retail trades”, “transportation, storage, postal and courier services” and “real estate, professional and business services” sectors were higher than the corresponding proportions for the whole working population. On the other hand, the proportions of working older persons engaged in the “accommodation and food services”, “information and communications”, “financing and insurance”, “public administration, education, human health and social work activities” and “miscellaneous social and personal services” sectors were lower than the corresponding proportions for the whole working population. (Table 6.6)

表 6.6 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按行業⁽¹⁾劃分的 65 歲及以上長者工作人口
Table 6.6 Working older persons aged 65 and over by industry⁽¹⁾, 2011, 2016 and 2021

行業 Industry	2011		2016		2021	
	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 ⁽²⁾) Number (percentage ⁽²⁾)						
製造業 Manufacturing	3 978 (6.2)	142 973 (4.0)	8 097 (6.5)	142 445 (3.8)	8 478 (4.2)	114 977 (3.1)
建造業 Construction	4 368 (6.8)	275 517 (7.8)	9 926 (7.9)	319 877 (8.5)	17 653 (8.7)	317 036 (8.6)
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	19 561 (30.7)	805 269 (22.7)	28 625 (22.9)	710 628 (18.9)	34 202 (16.9)	571 502 (15.5)
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	6 003 (9.4)	316 597 (8.9)	16 412 (13.1)	331 088 (8.8)	26 625 (13.2)	302 501 (8.2)
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	3 763 (5.9)	278 939 (7.9)	8 141 (6.5)	306 998 (8.2)	11 994 (5.9)	258 451 (7.0)
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	647 (1.0)	116 757 (3.3)	1 384 (1.1)	136 003 (3.6)	1 723 (0.9)	131 719 (3.6)
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	1 618 (2.5)	219 564 (6.2)	3 297 (2.6)	245 141 (6.5)	5 915 (2.9)	279 336 (7.6)
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	14 343 (22.5)	462 075 (13.0)	31 242 (25.0)	536 661 (14.3)	65 433 (32.4)	580 643 (15.8)
公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動 Public administration, education, human health and social work activities	5 402 (8.5)	513 324 (14.5)	10 902 (8.7)	567 097 (15.1)	18 842 (9.3)	650 572 (17.7)
雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	3 342 (5.2)	389 575 (11.0)	5 713 (4.6)	438 933 (11.7)	8 616 (4.3)	451 635 (12.3)
其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	766 (1.2)	27 191 (0.8)	1 438 (1.1)	21 741 (0.6)	2 576 (1.3)	22 923 (0.6)
總計 Total	63 791 (100.0)	3 547 781 (100.0)	125 177 (100.0)	3 756 612 (100.0)	202 057 (100.0)	3 681 295 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 統計表內的數字是按以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」為藍本的行業分類而編製。

(2) 括號內的數字表示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(3) 「其他」包括「農業、林業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力及燃氣供應」、「自來水供應；污水處理、廢棄物管理及污染防治服務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能辨別或描述不足。

Notes: (1) Figures in this table are compiled based on the industry classification modeled on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0.

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

(3) "Others" include "Agriculture, forestry and fishing"; "Mining and quarrying"; "Electricity and gas supply"; "Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities" and industrial activities unidentifiable or inadequately described.

每月主要職業收入

6.11 長者工作人口在 2021 年的每月主要職業收入中位數為 11,100 元，為全港工作人口每月主要職業收入中位數 18,000 元的 61.7%。長者工作人口的月入中位數較全港工作人口為低，可能與他們的教育程度較低因而從事薪金水平較低的職業及行業，以及其工作時數較少有關。事實上，不少長者以兼職形式工作。在 2021 年，37.0% 的長者工作人口的每周通常工作時數少於 35 小時，高於全港工作人口中的相應比例（15.6%）。撇除每周通常工作時數少於 35 小時的人士後，長者工作人口及全港工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數的差距有所收窄，兩者的中位數分別為 13,000 元及 19,000 元。更多有關長者工作時數的分析載於第 6.15 至 6.17 段。（表 6.7）

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 2011 年，男性長者較女性長者的每月主要職業收入中位數高 29.7%，而在 2021 年的相應差距則收窄至 25.0%。（表 6.7）

6.13 長者工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數在過去 10 年有所增加，由 2011 年的 8,500 元上升至 2021 年的 11,100 元，升幅達 30.6%，低於同期全港工作人口的相應升幅（63.6%）。（表 6.7）

Monthly income from main employment

6.11 The median monthly income from main employment of the working older persons in 2021 was \$11,100, which was 61.7% of the median income (\$18,000) of the whole working population. The lower median monthly income of the working older persons as compared with the whole working population might be due to the relatively lower wage rates of the occupations and industries they were engaged in, which in turn might be determined by their relatively lower educational attainment, and their fewer working hours. Indeed, many older persons were working on a part-time basis. In 2021, 37.0% of the working older persons had weekly usual hours of work of less than 35 hours, higher than the corresponding proportion for the whole working population, at 15.6%. After excluding persons with weekly usual hours of work being less than 35 hours, the difference in median monthly income from main employment between working older persons and the whole working population narrowed, with the median income of the two groups being \$13,000 and \$19,000 respectively. More analyses on the working hours of older persons are presented in paragraphs 6.15 to 6.17. (Table 6.7)

6.12 The median monthly income from main employment of older men was higher than that of older women. The median monthly income from main employment of older men was 29.7% higher than that of older women in 2011, while the corresponding income gap narrowed down to 25.0% in 2021. (Table 6.7)

6.13 There was an increase in the median monthly income from main employment of the working older persons in the past 10 years, from \$8,500 in 2011 to \$11,100 in 2021, representing an increase of 30.6%. This rate of increase was lower than that of the whole working population (63.6%) over the same period. (Table 6.7)

表 6.7 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按每月主要職業收入及性別劃分的 65 歲及以上長者工作人口
Table 6.7 Working older persons aged 65 and over by monthly income from main employment and sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021

年份 Year	長者工作人口 Working older persons						全港工作人口 Whole working population	
	男 Male		女 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 %		
2011								
<2,000	1 803	3.8	1 018	7.3	2 821	4.6	62 680	1.8
2,000 – 3,999	2 939	6.1	1 971	14.2	4 910	7.9	336 158	9.5
4,000 – 5,999	5 244	10.9	2 106	15.2	7 350	11.9	185 318	5.2
6,000 – 7,999	8 300	17.3	3 143	22.7	11 443	18.5	364 625	10.3
8,000 – 9,999	6 447	13.4	1 325	9.6	7 772	12.5	454 732	12.9
10,000 – 14,999	7 470	15.5	1 559	11.2	9 029	14.6	754 507	21.4
15,000 – 19,999	3 745	7.8	692	5.0	4 437	7.2	411 534	11.6
≥20,000	12 129	25.2	2 051	14.8	14 180	22.9	963 295	27.3
總計 ⁽¹⁾ Total ⁽¹⁾	48 077	100.0	13 865	100.0	61 942	100.0	3 532 849	100.0
	[49 064]		[14 727]		[63 791]		[3 547 781]	
每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	9,000		6,940		8,500		11,000	
2016								
<2,000	1 803	1.9	1 072	3.7	2 875	2.4	43 583	1.2
2,000 – 3,999	3 885	4.2	2 719	9.5	6 604	5.4	78 813	2.1
4,000 – 5,999	6 034	6.4	3 020	10.5	9 054	7.4	411 905	11.0
6,000 – 7,999	7 373	7.9	3 678	12.8	11 051	9.0	137 341	3.7
8,000 – 9,999	14 613	15.6	5 437	18.9	20 050	16.4	285 425	7.6
10,000 – 14,999	23 082	24.7	5 564	19.4	28 646	23.4	891 542	23.8
15,000 – 19,999	9 353	10.0	2 063	7.2	11 416	9.3	572 777	15.3
≥20,000	27 413	29.3	5 141	17.9	32 554	26.6	1 319 516	35.3
總計 ⁽¹⁾ Total ⁽¹⁾	93 556	100.0	28 694	100.0	122 250	100.0	3 740 902	100.0
	[95 138]		[30 039]		[125 177]		[3 756 612]	
每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	11,000		9,000		10,250		15,000	
2021								
<2,000	4 703	3.6	6 130	8.7	10 833	5.4	48 573	1.3
2,000 – 3,999	6 332	4.9	7 574	10.8	13 906	7.0	60 914	1.7
4,000 – 5,999	8 229	6.3	7 289	10.4	15 518	7.8	396 686	10.8
6,000 – 7,999	7 546	5.8	5 978	8.5	13 524	6.8	101 076	2.8
8,000 – 9,999	10 499	8.1	8 028	11.4	18 527	9.3	132 191	3.6
10,000 – 14,999	38 689	29.8	20 180	28.8	58 869	29.4	657 485	17.9
15,000 – 19,999	16 788	12.9	5 609	8.0	22 397	11.2	616 188	16.8
≥20,000	36 993	28.5	9 360	13.3	46 353	23.2	1 658 212	45.2
總計 ⁽¹⁾ Total ⁽¹⁾	129 779	100.0	70 148	100.0	199 927	100.0	3 671 325	100.0
	[130 894]		[71 163]		[202 057]		[3 681 295]	
每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	12,500 (14,500)		10,000 (11,250)		11,100 (13,000)		18,000 (19,000)	

註釋：(1) 編製每月主要職業收入分布及中位數時不包括無酬家庭從業員。方括號內的數字為包括無酬家庭從業員的工作人口數字，以作參考。

(2) 括號內的數字指每周通常工作 35 小時及以上的人士的每月主要職業收入中位數。

Notes: (1) Unpaid family workers are excluded in the compilation of the distributions and medians of monthly income from main employment. Figures in square brackets refer to the working population including unpaid family workers for reference.

(2) Figures in brackets refer to the median monthly income from main employment of persons who usually worked 35 hours and above per week.

每周通常工作時數

6.14 每周通常工作時數是指在正常或典型的一個星期內所有僱用工作的通常工作時數，包括經常進行的超時工作（無論是有酬或無酬），但用膳時間並不包括在內。

6.15 在 2021 年，長者工作人口的每周通常工作時數的中位數為 40 小時，低於全港工作人口的 45 小時。與 2016 年比較，長者工作人口的每周通常工作時數的中位數減少了 2 小時，長者工作人口每周通常工作時數少於 18 小時的比例由 2016 年的 12.7% 上升至 2021 年的 16.5%。（表 6.8）

6.16 按性別分析，男性長者工作人口的每周通常工作時數的中位數（40 小時）高於女性長者（38 小時）。每周通常工作 65 小時或以上的男性長者工作人口的比例（8.4%）高於女性長者（3.8%）。另一方面，在女性長者工作人口中，每周通常工作時數少於 18 小時有 21.6%，比例高於男性長者工作人口的 13.6%。（表 6.8）

Weekly usual hours of work

6.14 The weekly usual hours of work refer to the number of hours usually worked for all employment during a normal or typical week. Overtime hours regularly worked (whether paid or unpaid) are included, but meal breaks are excluded.

6.15 In 2021, the median weekly usual hours of work of working older persons was 40 hours, lower than that of the whole working population (45 hours). Compared with 2016, the median weekly usual hours of work of working older persons decreased by 2 hours, and the proportion of working older persons usually worked less than 18 hours weekly increased from 12.7% in 2016 to 16.5% in 2021. (Table 6.8)

6.16 Analysed by sex, the median weekly usual hours of work of male working older persons (40 hours) was higher than that of their female counterparts (38 hours). The proportion of male working older persons who usually worked 65 hours or more a week (8.4%) was higher than that of their female counterparts (3.8%). On the other hand, a larger proportion of female working older persons (21.6%) usually worked less than 18 hours a week, while the corresponding proportion of their male counterparts was 13.6%. (Table 6.8)

表 6.8 2016 年及 2021 年按所有工作的每周通常工作時數及性別劃分的 65 歲及以上長者工作人口
Table 6.8 Working older persons aged 65 and over by weekly usual hours of work of all employment and sex, 2016 and 2021

年份 Year	工作時數 Hours of work	長者工作人口 Working older persons						全港工作人口 Whole working population	
		男 Male		女 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 %		
2016									
	<18	10 649	11.2	5 195	17.3	15 844	12.7	238 253	6.3
	18 – 29	8 527	9.0	3 596	12.0	12 123	9.7	143 519	3.8
	30 – 34	7 773	8.2	2 500	8.3	10 273	8.2	156 824	4.2
	35 – 39	5 998	6.3	1 961	6.5	7 959	6.4	287 126	7.6
	40 – 44	22 061	23.2	6 344	21.1	28 405	22.7	1 022 653	27.2
	45 – 49	14 460	15.2	4 144	13.8	18 604	14.9	733 956	19.5
	50 – 54	7 806	8.2	2 130	7.1	9 936	7.9	426 133	11.3
	55 – 59	4 382	4.6	1 006	3.3	5 388	4.3	175 190	4.7
	60 – 64	5 076	5.3	1 314	4.4	6 390	5.1	257 378	6.9
	65 – 69	4 018	4.2	597	2.0	4 615	3.7	88 860	2.4
	70 – 74	3 172	3.3	787	2.6	3 959	3.2	169 685	4.5
	≥75	1 216	1.3	465	1.5	1 681	1.3	57 035	1.5
	總計 Total	95 138	100.0	30 039	100.0	125 177	100.0	3 756 612	100.0
所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數 Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment									
		43		40		42		45	
2021									
	<18	17 864	13.6	15 403	21.6	33 267	16.5	253 563	6.9
	18 – 29	15 086	11.5	11 679	16.4	26 765	13.2	191 667	5.2
	30 – 34	9 757	7.5	4 918	6.9	14 675	7.3	130 229	3.5
	35 – 39	8 240	6.3	3 813	5.4	12 053	6.0	198 325	5.4
	40 – 44	25 803	19.7	11 960	16.8	37 763	18.7	1 040 391	28.3
	45 – 49	22 159	16.9	11 317	15.9	33 476	16.6	788 352	21.4
	50 – 54	10 966	8.4	4 546	6.4	15 512	7.7	438 732	11.9
	55 – 59	3 032	2.3	2 627	3.7	5 659	2.8	110 619	3.0
	60 – 64	7 008	5.4	2 214	3.1	9 222	4.6	281 607	7.6
	65 – 69	3 622	2.8	774	1.1	4 396	2.2	50 835	1.4
	70 – 74	5 565	4.3	1 392	2.0	6 957	3.4	121 383	3.3
	≥75	1 792	1.4	520	0.7	2 312	1.1	75 592	2.1
	總計 Total	130 894	100.0	71 163	100.0	202 057	100.0	3 681 295	100.0
所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數 Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment									
		40		38		40		45	

非從事經濟活動長者

6.17 2021 年人口普查就非從事經濟活動人口的經濟活動身分增設「無酬照顧者」的分類項目，所指的是須無收取報酬照顧親人或其他人士（包括長期病患、殘疾或年長／年幼的人士）的人士。

6.18 在 2021 年的長者人口中，1 240 057 名（85.4%）屬非從事經濟活動人口，佔全港 15 歲及以上非從事經濟活動人口的 46.6%。當中 85.8% 為退休人士，3.1% 為料理家務者，1.3% 為無酬照顧者，而其他非從事經濟活動人士佔 9.8%。（表 6.1 及表 6.9）

6.19 按年齡及性別分析，在非從事經濟活動的長者中，料理家務者及無酬照顧者主要為較年輕的女性長者（即 65 至 74 歲的女性長者）。（表 6.9）

6.20 在過去 10 年間，隨着人口持續高齡化，在非從事經濟活動的人口中，長者的比例持續增加。在 2011 年，15 歲及以上的非從事經濟活動人口中有 34.7% 為長者，這百分比在 2021 年大幅上升至 46.6%。退休人士在 2011 年至 2021 年間仍是非從事經濟活動長者人口中佔最大的組別，其比例由 2011 年的 84.2% 持續上升至 2021 年的 85.8%。（表 6.1 及表 6.9）

Economically inactive older persons

6.17 The 2021 Population Census included “unpaid carers” as a new classification item of economic activity status for economically inactive population. That refers to a person who is engaged in unpaid care to family members or other persons (including persons with chronic diseases / disability and old/young persons).

6.18 Among the population of older persons in 2021, 1 240 057 (85.4%) belonged to the economically inactive population, constituting 46.6% of the economically inactive population aged 15 and over. Among them, 85.8% were retired, 3.1% were homemakers, 1.3% were unpaid carers and 9.8% were other economically inactive persons. (Table 6.1 and Table 6.9)

6.19 Analysed by age and sex, among the economically inactive population of older persons, homemakers and unpaid carers were mainly younger female cohorts (older women aged 65 to 74). (Table 6.9)

6.20 Economically inactive older persons constituted an increasing proportion of the economically inactive population during the past 10 years as population ageing continued. While 34.7% of the economically inactive population aged 15 and over were older persons in 2011, the proportion increased considerably to 46.6% in 2021. Retired persons remained the largest group in the population of economically inactive older persons throughout the period from 2011 to 2021, the corresponding proportions increased continuously from 84.2% in 2011 to 85.8% in 2021. (Table 6.1 and Table 6.9)

表 6.9 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按經濟活動身分⁽¹⁾、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 6.9 Older persons in the economically inactive population by economic activity status⁽¹⁾, sex and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021

年份 Year	經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	非從事經濟活動人口中的長者 Older persons in the economically inactive population												
		性別 Sex			男 Male				女 Female				合計 Both sexes	
		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 ⁽²⁾) Number (percentage ⁽²⁾)												
2011														
	料理家務者 Home-makers	3 011 (1.5)	2 126 (1.4)	390 (1.0)	5 527 (1.4)	21 049 (9.9)	6 360 (3.3)	1 354 (1.6)	28 763 (5.9)	24 060 (5.9)	8 486 (2.5)	1 744 (1.4)	34 290 (3.9)	
	退休人士 Retired persons	175 343 (90.0)	134 673 (88.0)	31 446 (78.8)	341 462 (88.1)	176 981 (82.9)	160 950 (84.8)	57 589 (68.2)	395 520 (81.1)	352 324 (86.3)	295 623 (86.2)	89 035 (71.6)	736 982 (84.2)	
	其他 Others	16 381 (8.4)	16 225 (10.6)	8 048 (20.2)	40 654 (10.5)	15 508 (7.3)	22 547 (11.9)	25 443 (30.2)	63 498 (13.0)	31 889 (7.8)	38 772 (11.3)	33 491 (27.0)	104 152 (11.9)	
	總計 Total	194 735 (100.0)	153 024 (100.0)	39 884 (100.0)	387 643 (100.0)	213 538 (100.0)	189 857 (100.0)	84 386 (100.0)	487 781 (100.0)	408 273 (100.0)	342 881 (100.0)	124 270 (100.0)	875 424 (100.0)	
2016														
	料理家務者 Home-makers	2 292 (1.0)	583 (0.4)	1 202 (2.0)	4 077 (0.9)	26 335 (9.5)	3 986 (2.0)	1 328 (1.2)	31 649 (5.4)	28 627 (5.7)	4 569 (1.3)	2 530 (1.5)	35 726 (3.5)	
	退休人士 Retired persons	197 032 (89.2)	147 904 (90.0)	47 129 (80.3)	392 065 (88.3)	230 857 (82.9)	173 448 (88.5)	85 622 (75.0)	489 927 (83.2)	427 889 (85.7)	321 352 (89.2)	132 751 (76.8)	881 992 (85.4)	
	其他 Others	21 519 (9.7)	15 793 (9.6)	10 341 (17.6)	47 653 (10.7)	21 299 (7.6)	18 618 (9.5)	27 263 (23.9)	67 180 (11.4)	42 818 (8.6)	34 411 (9.5)	37 604 (21.8)	114 833 (11.1)	
	總計 Total	220 843 (100.0)	164 280 (100.0)	58 672 (100.0)	443 795 (100.0)	278 491 (100.0)	196 052 (100.0)	114 213 (100.0)	588 756 (100.0)	499 334 (100.0)	360 332 (100.0)	172 885 (100.0)	1 032 551 (100.0)	
2021														
	料理家務者 Home-makers	2 552 (0.9)	604 (0.4)	95 (0.1)	3 251 (0.6)	30 191 (8.1)	4 252 (2.3)	917 (0.6)	35 360 (5.1)	32 743 (4.9)	4 856 (1.4)	1 012 (0.4)	38 611 (3.1)	
	退休人士 Retired persons	260 910 (88.8)	152 271 (91.0)	71 500 (85.2)	484 681 (88.9)	304 765 (82.1)	162 768 (89.3)	111 674 (78.9)	579 207 (83.3)	565 675 (85.0)	315 039 (90.1)	183 174 (81.3)	1 063 888 (85.8)	
	無酬照顧者 Unpaid carers	3 183 (1.1)	784 (0.5)	294 (0.4)	4 261 (0.8)	10 159 (2.7)	1 183 (0.6)	451 (0.3)	11 793 (1.7)	13 342 (2.0)	1 967 (0.6)	745 (0.3)	16 054 (1.3)	
	其他 Others	27 139 (9.2)	13 588 (8.1)	12 012 (14.3)	52 739 (9.7)	26 250 (7.1)	14 070 (7.7)	28 445 (20.1)	68 765 (9.9)	53 389 (8.0)	27 658 (7.9)	40 457 (17.9)	121 504 (9.8)	
	總計 Total	293 784 (100.0)	167 247 (100.0)	83 901 (100.0)	544 932 (100.0)	371 365 (100.0)	182 273 (100.0)	141 487 (100.0)	695 125 (100.0)	665 149 (100.0)	349 520 (100.0)	225 388 (100.0)	1 240 057 (100.0)	

註釋：(1) 2021 年人口普查所採用非從事經濟活動人口的經濟活動身分分類（即「料理家務者」、「退休人士」、「無酬照顧者」及「其他」），跟 2011 年人口普查及 2016 年中期人口統計所採用的分類（即「料理家務者」、「退休人士」及「其他」）稍有分別，因此本統計表內的 2021 年統計數字與 2011 年及／或 2016 年的統計數字作比較時須加以留意。

(2) 括號內的數字表示在個別年齡組別總人數中所佔的百分比。

Notes : (1) The classification of economic activity status for economically inactive population adopted in the 2021 Population Census (i.e. "Home-makers", "Retired persons", "Unpaid carers" and "Others") slightly differs from that adopted in the 2011 Population Census and 2016 Population By-census (i.e. "Home-makers", "Retired persons" and "Others"). Therefore, caution should be taken when comparing figures for 2021 with those for 2011 and/or 2016 in this table.

(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the corresponding age groups.

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7. 住戶及房屋特徵

7. Household and Housing Characteristics

家庭住戶中的長者數目

7.1 在 2021 年，95.2% 的 65 歲及以上長者居於家庭住戶（即為一羣住在一起及分享生活所需的人士），其餘 4.8% 的長者則居於非家庭住戶（即居住在安老院、醫院及懲教機構等）。

7.2 集中分析家庭住戶，有一名或以上長者的家庭住戶共有 1 020 356 戶，佔全港家庭住戶的 38.2%。這個百分比較 2011 年及 2016 年的 28.2% 及 32.3% 為高。（表 7.1）

Number of older persons in domestic households

7.1 In 2021, 95.2% of older persons aged 65 and over were living in domestic households (i.e. a group of persons who live together and make common provision for essentials of living), while the remaining 4.8% were living in non-domestic households (i.e. living in homes for the elderly, hospitals and penal institutions, etc.).

7.2 Focusing on domestic households, there were 1 020 356 domestic households with one or more older persons, constituting 38.2% of the total domestic households in the whole territory. The proportion was higher than the figures of 28.2% and 32.3% in 2011 and 2016 respectively. (Table 7.1)

表 7.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按住戶人數劃分的有 65 歲及以上長者居住的家庭住戶數目
Table 7.1 Domestic households with older persons aged 65 and over by household size, 2011, 2016 and 2021

住戶人數 Household size	有長者居住的家庭住戶數目 Domestic households with older persons			佔全港所有家庭住戶的比例（百分比） ⁽¹⁾ Proportion to all domestic households(%) ⁽¹⁾		
	2011	2016	2021	2011	2016	2021
1	119 376	152 536	188 569	29.5	33.2	34.8
2	203 240	264 491	342 940	34.0	39.7	44.7
3	152 838	187 760	245 821	26.6	30.7	38.3
4	99 309	110 145	133 654	19.8	22.5	29.3
5	58 648	58 360	67 429	27.6	29.0	35.1
6+	35 210	38 353	41 943	45.5	46.8	54.3
總計 Total	668 621	811 645	1 020 356	28.2	32.3	38.2

註釋：(1) 數字表示有 65 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。

Note: (1) Figures represents the proportion of domestic households with older persons aged 65 and over in all domestic households in Hong Kong with the same household size.

7.3 有 65 歲及以上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。在 2021 年，33.6% 有長者居住的家庭住戶屬兩人住戶，高於全港家庭住戶中的 28.7%。此外，在有長者居住的家庭住戶當中，有一至兩名長者的佔 99.3%。有長者居住的家庭住戶的平均住戶人數為 2.7 人，與全港家庭住戶相同。（表 7.2）

7.3 The distribution of domestic households with older persons aged 65 and over by household size was slightly different from that for all domestic households in Hong Kong. In 2021, 33.6% of the domestic households with older persons were two-person households, higher than that of 28.7% for all domestic households. Besides, among the domestic households with older persons, 99.3% of them had either one or two older persons. The average household size of domestic households with older persons was 2.7, same as that for all domestic households. (Table 7.2)

表 7.2 2021 年按住戶人數及長者人數劃分的有 65 歲及以上長者居住的家庭住戶數目
Table 7.2 Domestic households with older persons aged 65 and over by household size and number of older persons, 2021

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 All domestic households	
	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+	數目 Number	百分比 %		
1	188 569	..	..	188 569	18.5	541 152	20.2
2	195 849	147 091	..	342 940	33.6	766 632	28.7
3	134 990	108 821	2 010	245 821	24.1	641 187	24.0
4	81 185	50 114	2 355	133 654	13.1	456 067	17.1
5	43 242	22 743	1 444	67 429	6.6	191 927	7.2
6+	21 825	19 128	990	41 943	4.1	77 196	2.9
總計 Total	665 660	347 897	6 799	1 020 356	100.0	2 674 161	100.0
				家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size			
				2.7		2.7	

居住情況

7.4 在 2021 年，49.9% 的長者與子女同住（31.6% 與配偶及子女同住及 18.3% 只與子女同住），另有 27.3% 只與配偶同住。長者的居住情況的分布與整體人口有頗大差異，長者中有較高的比例為獨居，佔整體長者人口的 13.0%，而整體人口的相應比例為 7.3%。此外，長者中有 4.8% 居於非家庭住戶，比例高於整體人口的 1.8%。
（表 7.3）

7.5 與 10 年前比較，與配偶同住的長者（包括與子女同住以及不與子女同住）所佔的比例由 2011 年的 53.3% 上升至 2021 年的 58.9%。相反，只與子女同住的長者所佔的比例同期間則下跌了 3.1 個百分點。獨居的長者的百分比在過去 10 年間則輕微上升了 0.3 個百分點。（表 7.3）

Living arrangements

7.4 In 2021, 49.9% of older persons were living with children (31.6% were living with spouse and children and 18.3% were living with children only). On the other hand, 27.3% were living with spouse only. The distribution of older persons by living arrangement was quite different from that for the whole population, a higher proportion of older persons were living alone, constituting 13.0% of the overall population of older persons, whereas the corresponding proportion for the whole population was 7.3%. Moreover, 4.8% of older persons were living in non-domestic households, higher than the 1.8% for the whole population. (Table 7.3)

7.5 As compared with 10 years ago, the proportion of older persons living with spouse (including those living with children and those living without children) rose from 53.3% in 2011 to 58.9% in 2021. On the contrary, the proportion of older persons living with children only dropped by 3.1 percentage points over the same period. The share of older persons living alone slightly increased by 0.3 percentage points over the past decade. (Table 7.3)

表 7.3 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按居住情況劃分的 65 歲及以上長者數目
Table 7.3 Older persons aged 65 and over by living arrangement, 2011, 2016 and 2021

居住情況 Living arrangement	2011		2016		2021	
	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	119 376 (12.7)	404 088 (5.7)	152 536 (13.1)	459 015 (6.3)	188 569 (13.0)	541 152 (7.3)
與配偶同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with spouse ⁽²⁾						
並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	279 786 (29.7)	2 325 536 (32.9)	337 623 (29.0)	2 323 036 (31.7)	458 338 (31.6)	2 255 304 (30.4)
並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	221 766 (23.6)	815 323 (11.5)	293 308 (25.2)	887 138 (12.1)	396 068 (27.3)	1 044 834 (14.1)
小計 Sub-total	501 552 (53.3)	3 140 859 (44.4)	630 931 (54.2)	3 210 174 (43.8)	854 406 (58.9)	3 300 138 (44.5)
只與子女同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽²⁾	201 906 (21.4)	483 456 (6.8)	226 801 (19.5)	524 723 (7.2)	265 640 (18.3)	563 043 (7.6)
其他 Others	37 849 (4.0)	2 863 256 (40.5)	58 657 (5.0)	2 920 224 (39.8)	73 861 (5.1)	2 871 999 (38.7)
小計 Sub-total	860 683 (91.4)	6 891 659 (97.5)	1 068 925 (91.9)	7 114 136 (97.0)	1 382 476 (95.2)	7 276 332 (98.2)
居於非家庭住戶 ⁽³⁾ Living in non-domestic household ⁽³⁾	80 629 (8.6)	179 917 (2.5)	94 228 (8.1)	222 449 (3.0)	69 038 (4.8)	136 738 (1.8)
總計 Total	941 312 (100.0)	7 071 576 (100.0)	1 163 153 (100.0)	7 336 585 (100.0)	1 451 514 (100.0)	7 413 070 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字表示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(2) 數字包括與配偶及子女以外人士同住的人士。

(3) 數字包括居住在安老院、醫院及懲教機構等的人士。

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

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

(3) Figures include persons living in homes for the elderly, hospitals and penal institutions, etc.

7.6 在 2021 年，居於家庭住戶的長者中有 892 763 人 (64.6%) 與非長者同住，其餘的 489 713 人 (35.4%) 則是獨居或只與其他長者同住。(表 7.4)

7.6 In 2021, among older persons living in domestic households, 892 763 (64.6%) were living with non-older persons, 489 713 (35.4%) were either living alone or with other older persons only. (Table 7.4)

表 7.4 2021 年按居住情況及長者住戶類型劃分的居於家庭住戶的 65 歲及以上長者數目
Table 7.4 Older persons aged 65 and over living in domestic households by living arrangement and type of elderly household, 2021

居住情況 Living arrangement	居於家庭住戶的長者數目 Older persons living in domestic households					全港家庭 住戶人口 Whole population in domestic households	
	長者住戶類型 Type of elderly household						
	只有長者的家庭住戶 ⁽¹⁾ Households with older person(s) only ⁽¹⁾			長者與 非長者同住 家庭住戶 Domestic households with older person(s) living with non-older person(s)			總計 Total
	1 人住戶 1-person households	2 人住戶 2-person households	3 人及 以上住戶 3-person and over households				
數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (percentage ⁽²⁾)							
獨居 Living alone	188 569 (100.0)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)	188 569 (13.6)	541 152 (7.4)	
與配偶同住 ⁽³⁾ Living with spouse ⁽³⁾							
並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	.. (..)	.. (..)	676 (9.7)	457 662 (51.3)	458 338 (33.2)	2 255 304 (31.0)	
並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	.. (..)	278 742 (94.8)	2 984 (42.9)	114 342 (12.8)	396 068 (28.6)	1 044 834 (14.4)	
小計 Sub-total	.. (..)	278 742 (94.8)	3 660 (52.6)	572 004 (64.1)	854 406 (61.8)	3 300 138 (45.4)	
只與子女同住 ⁽³⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽³⁾	.. (..)	3 511 (1.2)	1 125 (16.2)	261 004 (29.2)	265 640 (19.2)	563 043 (7.7)	
其他 Others	.. (..)	11 929 (4.1)	2 177 (31.3)	59 755 (6.7)	73 861 (5.3)	2 871 999 (39.5)	
總計 Total	188 569 (100.0)	294 182 (100.0)	6 962 (100.0)	892 763 (100.0)	1 382 476 (100.0)	7 276 332 (100.0)	

註釋：(1) 指所有住戶成員均在 65 歲及以上的住戶。換句話說，如家庭住戶有 65 歲以下的外籍家庭傭工居住，該住戶不會包括在內。

(2) 括號內的數字表示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(3) 數字包括與配偶及子女以外人士同住的人士。

Notes : (1) Refers to households consisting of all members aged 65 and over. In other words, if there are foreign domestic helper(s) aged below 65 living in a domestic household, the household will not be covered.

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

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

7.7 隨着人口持續高齡化，只有長者居住的家庭住戶（例如獨居長者和只由長者夫婦所組成的家庭住戶）急劇增加。在2021年，共有382 620個家庭住戶其所有成員（外籍家庭傭工除外）皆為長者，較2011年的223 069個住戶上升71.5%。在這些住戶中，有44 871個住戶有外籍家庭傭工，較2011年的數字（24 246）上升85.1%，反映僱用外籍家庭傭工照顧長者的情況持續普遍。（表7.5）

7.7 The number of domestic households with older persons only (such as older persons living alone and households composed of couples of older persons only) surged as population ageing continued. In 2021, there were 382 620 domestic households with all members (other than foreign domestic helpers) being older persons, which was 71.5% higher than that of 223 069 in 2011. Among these households, 44 871 households had foreign domestic helpers, 85.1% more than the figure in 2011 (24 246), reflecting the continuing trend of hiring foreign domestic helpers to take care of older persons. (Table 7.5)

表 7.5 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按 65 歲及以上長者數目及有否與外籍家庭傭工同住劃分的只有長者居住的家庭住戶⁽¹⁾數目

Table 7.5 Domestic households with older person(s) only⁽¹⁾ by number of older person(s) aged 65 and over and whether living with foreign domestic helper(s), 2011, 2016 and 2021

	2011	2016	2021
住戶中的 65 歲及以上長者人數 Number of older persons aged 65 and over in households ／ 有否與外籍家庭傭工同住 Whether living with foreign domestic helper(s)			
1 名長者 1 older person			
沒有與外籍家庭傭工同住 Not living with foreign domestic helper(s)	119 376 (89.1)	152 536 (86.5)	188 569 (88.3)
與外籍家庭傭工同住 Living with foreign domestic helper(s)	14 631 (10.9)	23 759 (13.5)	24 942 (11.7)
總計 Total	134 007 (100.0)	176 295 (100.0)	213 511 (100.0)
2 名長者 2 older persons			
沒有與外籍家庭傭工同住 Not living with foreign domestic helper(s)	78 575 (89.2)	107 135 (87.7)	146 990 (88.7)
與外籍家庭傭工同住 Living with foreign domestic helper(s)	9 508 (10.8)	15 031 (12.3)	18 790 (11.3)
總計 Total	88 083 (100.0)	122 166 (100.0)	165 780 (100.0)
3 名長者或以上 3 older persons or more			
沒有與外籍家庭傭工同住 Not living with foreign domestic helper(s)	872 (89.1)	1 626 (66.5)	2 190 (65.8)
與外籍家庭傭工同住 Living with foreign domestic helper(s)	107 (10.9)	819 (33.5)	1 139 (34.2)
總計 Total	979 (100.0)	2 445 (100.0)	3 329 (100.0)
只有長者居住（不論是否與外籍家庭傭工同住）的家庭住戶 Domestic households with older person(s) only (regardless of whether living with foreign domestic helper(s))			
沒有與外籍家庭傭工同住 Not living with foreign domestic helper(s)	198 823 (89.1)	261 297 (86.8)	337 749 (88.3)
與外籍家庭傭工同住 Living with foreign domestic helper(s)	24 246 (10.9)	39 609 (13.2)	44 871 (11.7)
總計 Total	223 069 (100.0)	300 906 (100.0)	382 620 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 數字包括所有除外籍家庭傭工以外的成員皆為長者的家庭住戶。
(2) 括號內的數字表示在總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) Figures include domestic households in which all household members other than foreign domestic helper(s) are older persons.
(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

年齡及性別

7.8 長者越年長，與配偶同住的比例就越低，而居於非家庭住戶的比例則越高。2021年85歲及以上長者中，29.7%與配偶同住，遠較65至69歲長者的68.6%為低。另一方面，85歲及以上長者中，15.2%居於非家庭住戶，較65至69歲的長者的1.8%為高。不少居於非家庭住戶的長者是入住安老院。（圖7.1及表7.6）

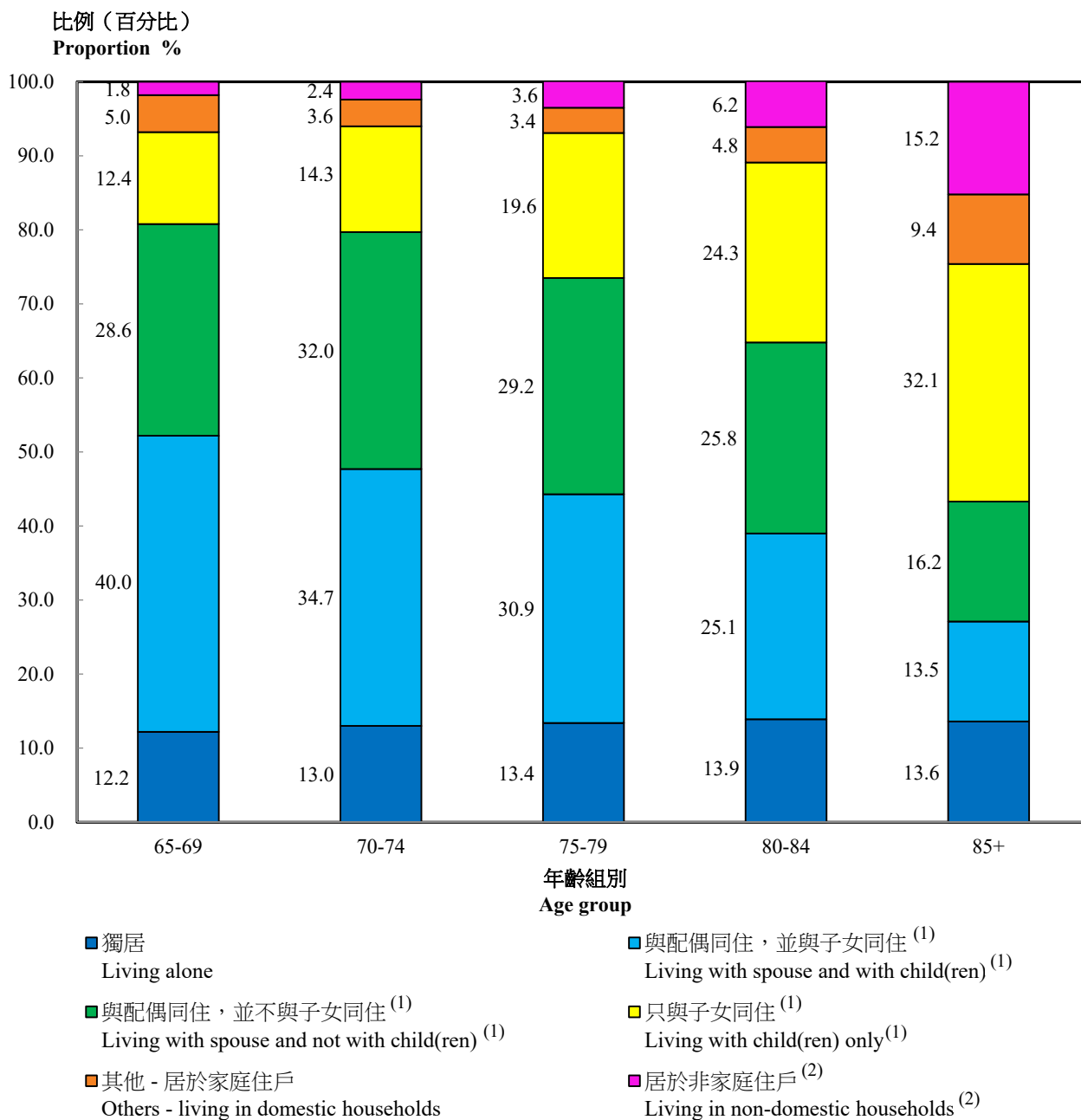
7.9 就長者居住情況而言，兩性間亦有所差異。女性長者中與配偶同住的比例（45.3%）遠低於男性長者的相應比例（74.2%）。相反，女性長者中獨居的比例為15.2%，高於男性長者的10.5%。這主要是女性長者中已喪失配偶的比例較男性長者的比例高所致。（表7.6）

Age and sex

7.8 As the age of older persons increases, the proportion of older persons living with spouse becomes lower, while the proportion living in non-domestic households becomes higher. In 2021, the proportion of older persons aged 85 and above who were living with spouse was 29.7%, much lower than the 68.6% for older persons aged 65 to 69. On the other hand, the proportion of older persons aged 85 and above who were living in non-domestic households was 15.2%, higher than the 1.8% for older persons aged 65 to 69. Many older persons living in non-domestic households were residing at homes for the elderly. (Chart 7.1 and Table 7.6)

7.9 Sex differentials in the living arrangement of older persons were also observed. A much smaller proportion of older women were living with spouse (45.3%) than the corresponding proportion for their male counterparts (74.2%). On the contrary, the proportion of older women living alone was 15.2%, higher than that of 10.5% for older men. This was mainly attributable to the fact that there was a higher proportion of widowed older persons among older women than older men. (Table 7.6)

圖 7.1 2021 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, 2021



註釋：(1) 數字包括與配偶及子女以外人士同住的人士。

(2) 數字包括居住在安老院、醫院及懲教機構等的人士。

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

(2) Figures include persons living in homes for the elderly, hospitals and penal institutions, etc.

表 7.6 2021 年按性別、居住情況及年齡組別劃分的長者數目
Table 7.6 Older persons by sex, living arrangement and age group, 2021

性別 居住情況 Sex 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 Male						
居於家庭住戶 Living in domestic household						
獨居 Living alone	26 134 (10.9)	19 690 (10.8)	9 745 (10.1)	8 381 (10.5)	8 012 (9.5)	71 962 (10.5)
與配偶同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with spouse ⁽²⁾						
並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	113 923 (47.6)	77 050 (42.4)	38 937 (40.3)	28 549 (35.8)	22 735 (26.9)	281 194 (41.2)
並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	71 969 (30.0)	64 672 (35.5)	34 289 (35.5)	28 158 (35.3)	25 672 (30.4)	224 760 (32.9)
小計 Sub-total	185 892 (77.6)	141 722 (77.9)	73 226 (75.8)	56 707 (71.1)	48 407 (57.3)	505 954 (74.2)
只與子女同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽²⁾	12 491 (5.2)	9 959 (5.5)	7 636 (7.9)	7 493 (9.4)	13 417 (15.9)	50 996 (7.5)
其他 Others	9 865 (4.1)	5 333 (2.9)	2 127 (2.2)	2 453 (3.1)	4 774 (5.7)	24 552 (3.6)
小計 Sub-total	234 382 (97.8)	176 704 (97.1)	92 734 (95.9)	75 034 (94.1)	74 610 (88.3)	653 464 (95.8)
居於非家庭住戶 ⁽³⁾ Living in non-domestic household ⁽³⁾						
小計 Sub-total	5 175 (2.2)	5 225 (2.9)	3 932 (4.1)	4 667 (5.9)	9 875 (11.7)	28 874 (4.2)
小計 Sub-total	239 557 (100.0)	181 929 (100.0)	96 666 (100.0)	79 701 (100.0)	84 485 (100.0)	682 338 (100.0)
女 Female						
居於家庭住戶 Living in domestic household						
獨居 Living alone	34 134 (13.5)	28 501 (15.1)	16 615 (16.5)	14 576 (17.1)	22 781 (16.1)	116 607 (15.2)
與配偶同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with spouse ⁽²⁾						
並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	82 826 (32.8)	51 626 (27.3)	21 953 (21.8)	12 871 (15.1)	7 868 (5.6)	177 144 (23.0)
並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	68 837 (27.2)	53 894 (28.5)	23 210 (23.1)	14 467 (16.9)	10 900 (7.7)	171 308 (22.3)
小計 Sub-total	151 663 (60.0)	105 520 (55.9)	45 163 (44.9)	27 338 (32.0)	18 768 (13.2)	348 452 (45.3)
只與子女同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽²⁾	48 665 (19.3)	43 152 (22.9)	30 972 (30.8)	32 596 (38.1)	59 259 (41.8)	214 644 (27.9)
其他 Others	14 692 (5.8)	8 101 (4.3)	4 610 (4.6)	5 421 (6.3)	16 485 (11.6)	49 309 (6.4)
小計 Sub-total	249 154 (98.6)	185 274 (98.1)	97 360 (96.9)	79 931 (93.5)	117 293 (82.8)	729 012 (94.8)
居於非家庭住戶 ⁽³⁾ Living in non-domestic household ⁽³⁾						
小計 Sub-total	3 524 (1.4)	3 548 (1.9)	3 116 (3.1)	5 544 (6.5)	24 432 (17.2)	40 164 (5.2)
小計 Sub-total	252 678 (100.0)	188 822 (100.0)	100 476 (100.0)	85 475 (100.0)	141 725 (100.0)	769 176 (100.0)

表 7.6 2021 年按性別、居住情況及年齡組別劃分的長者數目 (續)
Table 7.6 Older persons by sex, living arrangement and age group, 2021 (cont'd)

性別 居住情況 Sex 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⁾)						
合計 Both sexes						
居於家庭住戶 Living in domestic household						
獨居 Living alone	60 268 (12.2)	48 191 (13.0)	26 360 (13.4)	22 957 (13.9)	30 793 (13.6)	188 569 (13.0)
與配偶同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with spouse ⁽²⁾						
並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	196 749 (40.0)	128 676 (34.7)	60 890 (30.9)	41 420 (25.1)	30 603 (13.5)	458 338 (31.6)
並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	140 806 (28.6)	118 566 (32.0)	57 499 (29.2)	42 625 (25.8)	36 572 (16.2)	396 068 (27.3)
小計 Sub-total	337 555 (68.6)	247 242 (66.7)	118 389 (60.1)	84 045 (50.9)	67 175 (29.7)	854 406 (58.9)
只與子女同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽²⁾	61 156 (12.4)	53 111 (14.3)	38 608 (19.6)	40 089 (24.3)	72 676 (32.1)	265 640 (18.3)
其他 Others	24 557 (5.0)	13 434 (3.6)	6 737 (3.4)	7 874 (4.8)	21 259 (9.4)	73 861 (5.1)
小計 Sub-total	483 536 (98.2)	361 978 (97.6)	190 094 (96.4)	154 965 (93.8)	191 903 (84.8)	1 382 476 (95.2)
居於非家庭住戶 ⁽³⁾ Living in non-domestic household ⁽³⁾	8 699 (1.8)	8 773 (2.4)	7 048 (3.6)	10 211 (6.2)	34 307 (15.2)	69 038 (4.8)
總計 Total	492 235 (100.0)	370 751 (100.0)	197 142 (100.0)	165 176 (100.0)	226 210 (100.0)	1 451 514 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字表示在個別性別及年齡組別中所佔的百分比。
 (2) 數字包括與配偶及子女以外人士同住的人士。
 (3) 數字包括居住在安老院、醫院及懲教機構等的人士。

Notes: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the corresponding sex and age group.
 (2) Figures include persons living with person(s) other than spouse and child(ren).
 (3) Figures include persons living in homes for the elderly, hospitals and penal institutions, etc.

經濟活動身分

7.10 有較大比例的長者工作人口是與配偶同住。在 2021 年，70.4% 長者工作人口與配偶同住，較長者非工作人口的 60.3% 為高。（表 7.7）

Economic activity status

7.10 A larger proportion of working older persons were living with spouse. In 2021, 70.4% of working older persons were living with spouse as compared with 60.3% for non-working older persons. (Table 7.7)

表 7.7 2021 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 65 歲及以上長者數目
Table 7.7 Older persons aged 65 and over living in domestic households by living arrangement, economic activity status and sex, 2021

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 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	
數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (percentage ⁽¹⁾)										
獨居 Living alone	15 296 (11.8)	11 305 (15.9)	26 601 (13.2)	56 666 (10.8)	105 302 (16.0)	161 968 (13.7)	71 962 (11.0)	116 607 (16.0)	188 569 (13.6)	541 152 (7.4)
與配偶同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with spouse ⁽²⁾										
並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	60 879 (46.9)	19 998 (28.2)	80 877 (40.3)	220 315 (42.1)	157 146 (23.9)	377 461 (31.9)	281 194 (43.0)	177 144 (24.3)	458 338 (33.2)	2 255 304 (31.0)
並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	42 081 (32.4)	18 479 (26.0)	60 560 (30.2)	182 679 (34.9)	152 829 (23.2)	335 508 (28.4)	224 760 (34.4)	171 308 (23.5)	396 068 (28.6)	1 044 834 (14.4)
小計 Sub-total	102 960 (79.3)	38 477 (54.2)	141 437 (70.4)	402 994 (77.0)	309 975 (47.1)	712 969 (60.3)	505 954 (77.4)	348 452 (47.8)	854 406 (61.8)	3 300 138 (45.4)
只與子女同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽²⁾	6 589 (5.1)	15 234 (21.5)	21 823 (10.9)	44 407 (8.5)	199 410 (30.3)	243 817 (20.6)	50 996 (7.8)	214 644 (29.4)	265 640 (19.2)	563 043 (7.7)
其他 Others	5 004 (3.9)	5 936 (8.4)	10 940 (5.4)	19 548 (3.7)	43 373 (6.6)	62 921 (5.3)	24 552 (3.8)	49 309 (6.8)	73 861 (5.3)	2 871 999 (39.5)
總計 Total	129 849 (100.0)	70 952 (100.0)	200 801 (100.0)	523 615 (100.0)	658 060 (100.0)	181 675 (100.0)	653 464 (100.0)	729 012 (100.0)	382 476 (100.0)	7 276 332 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字表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) 數字包括與配偶及子女以外人士同住的人士。

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

房屋

7.11 在居於家庭住戶的長者中，居於公營租住房屋、資助自置居所房屋及私人永久性房屋所佔的比例在 2021 年分別為 35.6%、20.5% 及 42.9%。大部分（80.2%）居於私人永久性房屋的長者是居於自置居所住戶，當中很高比例（83.0%）的居所是沒有按揭或貸款。（表 7.8）

Housing

7.11 Among older persons living in domestic households in 2021, the proportions of those living in public rental housing, subsidised home ownership housing and private permanent housing were 35.6%, 20.5% and 42.9%. Most of the older persons (80.2%) in private permanent housing were living in owner-occupier households, among which a higher proportion (83.0%) were without mortgage payment or loan payment. (Table 7.8)

表 7.8 2021 年按房屋類型及居所租住權劃分的居於家庭住戶的 65 歲及以上長者數目
Table 7.8 Older persons aged 65 and over living in domestic households by type of housing and tenure of accommodation, 2021

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	.. (..)	.. (..)	491 344 (83.0)	279 (0.8)	491 623 (35.6)	2 164 070 (29.7)
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	31 625 (28.2)	245 712 (38.1)	2 001 (0.3)	3 676 (11.0)	283 014 (20.5)	1 156 027 (15.9)
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	80 634 (71.8)	394 379 (61.1)	91 522 (15.5)	26 044 (77.8)	592 579 (42.9)	3 866 152 (53.1)
其他 Others	- (-)	4 931 (0.8)	6 766 (1.1)	3 493 (10.4)	15 190 (1.1)	88 958 (1.2)
總計 ⁽⁵⁾ Total ⁽⁵⁾	112 259 (100.0)	645 022 (100.0)	591 633 (100.0)	33 492 (100.0)	1 382 406 (100.0)	7 275 207 (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」。

(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」。

(3) “Others” include “rent free” and “provided by employer”.

(4) 括號內的數字表示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

(5) 數字不包括住在船艇上的人士。

(5) Figures exclude persons living on board vessels.

7.12 不同居住情況的長者所居住的房屋類型分布也有所不同。大部分的獨居長者居於公營租住房屋，佔所有獨居長者的49.0%。與配偶同住而住在公營租住房屋的長者則只佔相同居住情況的長者的32.3%。（表7.9）

7.12 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 49.0% of all older persons living alone. For those living with spouse, the proportion residing in public rental housing was only 32.3%. (Table 7.9)

表 7.9 2021 年按居住情況及房屋類型劃分的居於家庭住戶的 65 歲及以上長者數目
Table 7.9 Older persons aged 65 and over living in domestic households by living arrangement and type of housing, 2021

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	資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	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	92 460 (49.0)	25 189 (13.4)	68 162 (36.1)	2 758 (1.5)	188 569 (100.0)
與配偶同住 ⁽³⁾ Living with spouse ⁽³⁾					
並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	164 236 (35.8)	107 596 (23.5)	181 647 (39.6)	4 856 (1.1)	458 335 (100.0)
並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	111 484 (28.2)	81 081 (20.5)	199 485 (50.4)	3 974 (1.0)	396 024 (100.0)
小計 Sub-total	275 720 (32.3)	188 677 (22.1)	381 132 (44.6)	8 830 (1.0)	854 359 (100.0)
只與子女同住 ⁽³⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽³⁾	104 906 (39.5)	58 065 (21.9)	100 302 (37.8)	2 356 (0.9)	265 629 (100.0)
其他 Others	18 537 (25.1)	11 083 (15.0)	42 983 (58.2)	1 246 (1.7)	73 849 (100.0)
總計 ⁽⁴⁾ Total ⁽⁴⁾	491 623 (35.6)	283 014 (20.5)	592 579 (42.9)	15 190 (1.1)	1 382 406 (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) 括號內的數字表示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

(3) 數字包括與配偶及子女以外人士同住的人士。

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

(4) 數字不包括住在船艇上的人士。

(4) Figures exclude persons living on board vessels.

居所樓面面積

7.13 居所樓面面積指住戶獨自佔用的居所樓面面積，與其他住戶共同佔有的樓面面積不包括在內。在 2021 年，有 65 歲及以上長者居住的家庭住戶的居所樓面面積中位數為 41.0 平方米，與 2016 年的 40.0 平方米相若。此外，有長者居住的家庭住戶的居所樓面面積主要為 40 至少於 70 平方米（44.0%），其次為 20 至少於 40 平方米（39.5%）。（表 7.10）

Floor area of accommodation

7.13 The floor area of accommodation refers to the floor area of accommodation occupied exclusively by households, where floor area of common area shared among households is excluded. In 2021, the median floor area of accommodation of domestic households with older persons aged 65 and over was 41.0 square metres, similar to the 40.0 square metres in 2016. Moreover, domestic households with older persons were mainly living in units with floor area of accommodation of 40 to less than 70 square metres (44.0%), followed by 20 to less than 40 square metres (39.5%). (Table 7.10)

表 7.10 2016 年及 2021 年按居所樓面面積⁽¹⁾劃分的有 65 歲及以上長者居住的家庭住戶數目⁽²⁾
Table 7.10 Domestic households with older persons aged 65 and over⁽²⁾ by floor area of accommodation⁽¹⁾, 2016 and 2021

年份	樓面面積(平方米)	有長者居住的家庭住戶 No. of domestic households with older persons	百分比 %	全港家庭住戶 No. of domestic households	百分比 %
Year	Floor area of accommodation (square metres)				
2016	< 7	2 160	0.3	12 554	0.5
	7 - < 13	15 269	1.9	80 095	3.2
	13 - < 20	45 593	5.6	110 934	4.4
	20 - < 40	339 610	41.9	990 937	39.5
	40 - < 70	335 979	41.4	1 071 400	42.7
	70 - < 100	41 536	5.1	145 211	5.8
	100 - < 160	20 741	2.6	66 824	2.7
	≥ 160	10 493	1.3	30 479	1.2
	總計 Total	811 381	100.0	2 508 434	100.0
	居所樓面面積中位數(平方米) Median floor area of accommodation (square metres)	40.0		40.0	
2021	< 7	2 539	0.2	12 651	0.5
	7 - < 13	16 220	1.6	77 410	2.9
	13 - < 20	57 806	5.7	134 547	5.0
	20 - < 40	402 807	39.5	1 028 857	38.5
	40 - < 70	448 882	44.0	1 168 077	43.7
	70 - < 100	54 148	5.3	152 149	5.7
	100 - < 160	26 242	2.6	69 162	2.6
	≥ 160	11 331	1.1	29 299	1.1
	總計 Total	1 019 975	100.0	2 672 152	100.0
	居所樓面面積中位數(平方米) Median floor area of accommodation (square metres)	41.0		40.0	

註釋：(1) 與其他住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。

(2) 數字不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。

Notes : (1) Floor area of common area shared among households is excluded.

(2) Figures exclude domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels.

住戶收入

7.14 在 2021 年有長者居住的家庭住戶中，31.3% 家庭住戶每月收入在 10,000 元以下。這百分比較 2011 年的 40.9% 為低。（表 7.11）

7.15 有長者居住的家庭住戶每月收入中位數在 2021 年為 19,100 元，較 2011 年的 13,040 元上升 46.5%。（表 7.12）

7.16 在所有住戶人數組別中，有長者居住的家庭住戶每月收入中位數均較全港住戶收入中位數為低，其中以一人及二人住戶的差距更為明顯。（表 7.12）

Household income

7.14 In 2021, 31.3% of domestic households with older persons had monthly domestic household income of less than \$10,000. The percentage was lower than that of 40.9% for 2011. (Table 7.11)

7.15 The median monthly domestic household income of households with older persons stood at \$19,100 in 2021, which was 46.5% higher than that of \$13,040 in 2011. (Table 7.12)

7.16 Compared with the corresponding figures for all domestic households, the median monthly domestic household income of households with older persons were lower for all household sizes. The difference is more significant for 1-person and 2-person households. (Table 7.12)

表 7.11 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按家庭住戶每月收入劃分的有 65 歲及以上長者居住的家庭住戶數目

Table 7.11 Domestic households with older persons aged 65 and over by monthly domestic household income, 2011, 2016 and 2021

家庭住戶每月收入 (港元) Monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	2011		2016		2021	
	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	51 089 (7.6)	85 394 (3.6)	40 447 (5.0)	100 629 (4.0)	42 082 (4.1)	119 581 (4.5)
2,000 – 3,999	86 459 (12.9)	129 332 (5.5)	26 540 (3.3)	38 632 (1.5)	50 474 (4.9)	67 240 (2.5)
4,000 – 5,999	51 623 (7.7)	94 894 (4.0)	94 347 (11.6)	119 616 (4.8)	74 043 (7.3)	107 799 (4.0)
6,000 – 7,999	43 861 (6.6)	121 173 (5.1)	84 057 (10.4)	119 574 (4.8)	81 278 (8.0)	120 094 (4.5)
8,000 – 9,999	40 165 (6.0)	133 122 (5.6)	53 358 (6.6)	101 666 (4.1)	71 369 (7.0)	107 325 (4.0)
10,000 – 14,999	85 364 (12.8)	297 830 (12.6)	95 389 (11.8)	295 912 (11.8)	116 934 (11.5)	259 474 (9.7)
15,000 – 19,999	66 766 (10.0)	265 224 (11.2)	72 977 (9.0)	251 872 (10.0)	87 575 (8.6)	230 235 (8.6)
20,000 – 24,999	55 929 (8.4)	235 695 (9.9)	61 855 (7.6)	220 935 (8.8)	79 693 (7.8)	223 903 (8.4)
25,000 – 29,999	39 136 (5.9)	181 313 (7.7)	48 152 (5.9)	176 659 (7.0)	62 035 (6.1)	171 916 (6.4)
30,000 – 39,999	53 840 (8.1)	269 283 (11.4)	75 361 (9.3)	301 856 (12.0)	102 855 (10.1)	307 442 (11.5)
40,000 – 59,999	48 173 (7.2)	267 953 (11.3)	79 805 (9.8)	360 529 (14.4)	119 892 (11.8)	399 328 (14.9)
60,000 – 79,999	19 980 (3.0)	117 260 (5.0)	32 838 (4.0)	168 441 (6.7)	56 098 (5.5)	211 321 (7.9)
80,000 – 99,999	9 261 (1.4)	58 895 (2.5)	16 712 (2.1)	89 413 (3.6)	26 432 (2.6)	114 878 (4.3)
≥100,000	16 975 (2.5)	111 428 (4.7)	29 807 (3.7)	164 000 (6.5)	49 596 (4.9)	233 625 (8.7)
總計 Total	668 621 (100.0)	2 368 796 (100.0)	811 645 (100.0)	2 509 734 (100.0)	1 020 356 (100.0)	2 674 161 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字表示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

表 7.12 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按住戶人數劃分的有 65 歲及以上長者居住的家庭住戶的家庭住戶每月收入中位數

Table 7.12 Median monthly domestic household income of domestic households with older persons aged 65 and over by household size, 2011, 2016 and 2021

住戶人數 Household size	2011		2016		2021	
	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	3,000	8,540	5,650	9,800	6,290	10,100
2	7,750	15,500	9,780	17,630	12,110	20,000
3	17,540	21,040	23,000	27,500	28,040	32,040
4	24,330	27,000	33,750	37,000	40,900	44,230
5	29,040	35,370	40,000	48,950	46,900	56,690
6+	36,040	39,120	50,450	53,660	56,830	60,110
總計 Total	13,040	20,500	15,500	25,000	19,100	27,650

7.17 有長者居住的家庭住戶的收入分布可進一步按長者住戶類型及收入來源作詳細的分析。在 2021 年，所有除外籍家庭傭工以外的成員皆為長者的家庭住戶中有 73.7% 是沒有職業收入的。這比例明顯遠高於長者與非長者同住的家庭住戶的 13.8% 及全港家庭住戶的 21.0%。

（表 7.13）

7.17 The income distribution of domestic households with older persons can be further analysed by type of elderly household and source of income. In 2021, 73.7% of domestic households in which household members other than foreign domestic helper(s) are older persons had no employment income. This proportion was significantly higher than those among domestic households with older persons living with non-older persons (13.8%) and all domestic households in Hong Kong (21.0%). (Table 7.13)

7.18 在 2021 年，所有成員（外籍家庭傭工除外）均為長者的家庭住戶的每月收入中位數為 7,630 元，較 2011 年的 4,000 元上升 90.8%。按收入來源分析，有職業收入的長者住戶的每月收入中位數由 2011 年的 9,000 元增加至 2021 年的 14,230 元，增幅為 58.1%。（表 7.14）

7.18 The median monthly domestic household income of domestic households with all members (other than foreign domestic helpers) being older persons was \$7,630 in 2021, increased by 90.8% when compared with \$4,000 in 2011. Analysed by source of income, the median monthly domestic household income of elderly households with employment income increased by 58.1%, from \$9,000 in 2011 to \$14,230 in 2021. (Table 7.14)

表 7.13 2021 年按收入來源、家庭住戶每月收入及長者住戶類型劃分的有 65 歲及以上長者居住的家庭住戶數目

Table 7.13 Domestic households with older persons aged 65 and over by source of income, monthly domestic household income and type of elderly household, 2021

收入來源 Source of income	家庭住戶每月收入 (港元) Monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	有長者居住家庭住戶 Domestic households with older persons						全港 家庭住戶 All domestic households	
		長者住戶類型 Type of elderly household				總計 Total			
		只有長者居住 的家庭住戶 ⁽¹⁾ Domestic households with older person(s) only ⁽¹⁾		長者與非長者 同住的家庭住戶 Domestic households with older persons living with non-older persons					
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %		
有職業收入的住戶 Households with employment income									
	<2,000	195	0.1	297	0.0	492	0.0	2 955	0.1
	2,000 – 3,999	552	0.1	1 253	0.2	1 805	0.2	7 285	0.3
	4,000 – 5,999	6 207	1.6	3 616	0.6	9 823	1.0	26 250	1.0
	6,000 – 9,999	20 484	5.4	12 842	2.0	33 326	3.3	69 803	2.6
	10,000 – 19,999	41 216	10.8	95 520	15.0	136 736	13.4	388 968	14.5
	20,000 – 29,999	12 218	3.2	117 518	18.4	129 736	12.7	377 472	14.1
	30,000 – 59,999	9 930	2.6	201 692	31.6	211 622	20.7	689 970	25.8
	≥60,000	9 860	2.6	117 121	18.4	126 981	12.4	551 177	20.6
	總計 Total	100 662	26.3	549 859	86.2	650 521	63.8	2 113 880	79.0
只有其他現金收入或沒有收入的住戶 Households with other cash income only or no income									
	<2,000	26 955	7.0	14 635	2.3	41 590	4.1	116 626	4.4
	2,000 – 3,999	34 259	9.0	14 410	2.3	48 669	4.8	59 955	2.2
	4,000 – 5,999	54 429	14.2	9 791	1.5	64 220	6.3	81 549	3.0
	6,000 – 9,999	99 804	26.1	19 517	3.1	119 321	11.7	157 616	5.9
	10,000 – 19,999	47 562	12.4	20 211	3.2	67 773	6.6	100 741	3.8
	20,000 – 29,999	8 075	2.1	3 917	0.6	11 992	1.2	18 347	0.7
	30,000 – 59,999	7 559	2.0	3 566	0.6	11 125	1.1	16 800	0.6
	≥60,000	3 315	0.9	1 830	0.3	5 145	0.5	8 647	0.3
	總計 Total	281 958	73.7	87 877	13.8	369 835	36.2	560 281	21.0
合計 Overall									
	<2,000	27 150	7.1	14 932	2.3	42 082	4.1	119 581	4.5
	2,000 – 3,999	34 811	9.1	15 663	2.5	50 474	4.9	67 240	2.5
	4,000 – 5,999	60 636	15.8	13 407	2.1	74 043	7.3	107 799	4.0
	6,000 – 9,999	120 288	31.4	32 359	5.1	152 647	15.0	227 419	8.5
	10,000 – 19,999	88 778	23.2	115 731	18.1	204 509	20.0	489 709	18.3
	20,000 – 29,999	20 293	5.3	121 435	19.0	141 728	13.9	395 819	14.8
	30,000 – 59,999	17 489	4.6	205 258	32.2	222 747	21.8	706 770	26.4
	≥60,000	13 175	3.4	118 951	18.7	132 126	12.9	559 824	20.9
	總計 Total	382 620	100.0	637 736	100.0	1 020 356	100.0	2 674 161	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字包括所有除外籍家庭傭工以外的成員皆為長者的家庭住戶。

Notes : (1) Figures include domestic households in which all household members other than foreign domestic helper(s) are older persons.

表 7.14 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按收入來源及長者住戶類型劃分的家庭住戶每月收入中位數
Table 7.14 Median monthly domestic household income by source of income and type of elderly household, 2011, 2016 and 2021

年份 Year	收入來源 Source of income	有長者居住家庭住戶 Domestic households with older persons		全港 家庭住戶 All domestic households
		長者住戶類型 Type of elderly household		
		只有長者居住 的家庭住戶 ⁽¹⁾ Domestic households with older person(s) only ⁽¹⁾	長者與非長者 同住的家庭住戶 Domestic households with older persons living with non-older persons	總計 Total
家庭住戶每月收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)				
2011				
	有職業收入的住戶 Households with employment income	9,000	22,070	24,790
	只有其他現金收入或沒有收入的住戶 Households with other cash income only or no income	3,070	5,500	4,040
	合計 Overall	4,000	19,840	20,500
2016				
	有職業收入的住戶 Households with employment income	11,200	28,500	30,000
	只有其他現金收入或沒有收入的住戶 Households with other cash income only or no income	5,780	6,490	5,790
	合計 Overall	6,460	25,440	25,000
2021				
	有職業收入的住戶 Households with employment income	14,230	34,070	35,180
	只有其他現金收入或沒有收入的住戶 Households with other cash income only or no income	6,380	7,780	6,320
	合計 Overall	7,630	30,240	27,650

註釋：(1) 數字包括所有除外籍家庭傭工以外的成員皆為長者的家庭住戶。

Notes : (1) Figures include domestic households in which all household members other than foreign domestic helper(s) are older persons.

8. 地區特徵

地區分布

8.1 在 2021 年，49.8% 的 65 歲及以上長者居於新界，32.2% 及 18.0% 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 53.8%、30.1% 及 16.1%。（表 8.1 及表 8.2）

8.2 在過去 10 年，長者的地區分布有顯著變動。居於新界的長者人數由 406 141 大幅上升至 722 946，佔所有長者的比例亦由 43.2% 上升至 49.8%。雖然居於香港島及九龍的長者人數亦有增加，但比例則分別由 2011 年的 20.1% 及 36.7% 下降至 2021 年的 18.0% 及 32.2%。（表 8.1）

8.3 在 2021 年的 18 個區議會分區當中，在觀塘區居住的長者數目最多，佔長者總人數的 10.2%。沙田區及東區則分列第二及第三位，分別佔 9.5% 及 8.5%。離島區的長者數目為最少，只佔長者總人數的 1.9%。（表 8.1）

8.4 在過去 10 年，所有分區的長者數目均上升，當中以屯門區的增長百分率最大，升幅逾一倍。（表 8.1）

8. Geographical Characteristics

Geographical distribution

8.1 In 2021, 49.8% of older persons aged 65 and above resided in the New Territories, while 32.2% and 18.0% in Kowloon and on Hong Kong Island respectively. The corresponding proportions of the whole population living in the New Territories, in Kowloon and on Hong Kong Island were 53.8%, 30.1% and 16.1% respectively. (Table 8.1 and Table 8.2)

8.2 There was a considerable geographical redistribution of older persons over the past decade. The number of older persons residing in the New Territories surged from 406 141 to 722 946 and the proportion out of all older persons also increased from 43.2% to 49.8%. Although the numbers of older persons residing in Hong Kong Island and Kowloon increased, the proportions declined from 20.1% and 36.7% in 2011 to 18.0% and 32.2% in 2021 respectively. (Table 8.1)

8.3 In 2021, the Kwun Tong district had the largest number of older persons living therein among the 18 District Council districts, constituting 10.2% of all older persons. The Sha Tin district and the Eastern district ranked second and third, with proportions of 9.5% and 8.5% respectively. The Islands district had the smallest number of older persons living therein, accounting for only 1.9% of all older persons. (Table 8.1)

8.4 The population of older persons increased in all districts over the past 10 years, with Tuen Mun district recorded the largest rate of increase of more than one-fold. (Table 8.1)

表 8.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按區議會分區劃分的 65 歲及以上長者數目
Table 8.1 Older persons aged 65 and over by District Council district, 2011, 2016 and 2021

區議會分區	District Council district	長者 Older persons					
		2011		2016		2021	
		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	35 026	3.7	38 848	3.3	45 491	3.1
灣仔 ⁽¹⁾	Wan Chai ⁽¹⁾	23 834	2.5	29 683	2.6	35 379	2.4
東區 ⁽¹⁾	Eastern ⁽¹⁾	91 882	9.8	92 314	7.9	123 707	8.5
南區	Southern	38 869	4.1	45 637	3.9	56 808	3.9
小計	Sub-total	189 611	20.1	206 482	17.8	261 385	18.0
九龍	Kowloon						
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	44 690	4.7	51 650	4.4	55 568	3.8
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	64 849	6.9	64 473	5.5	87 935	6.1
九龍城	Kowloon City	60 415	6.4	64 148	5.5	82 458	5.7
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	74 036	7.9	73 254	6.3	93 411	6.4
觀塘	Kwun Tong	101 463	10.8	111 259	9.6	147 741	10.2
小計	Sub-total	345 453	36.7	364 784	31.4	467 113	32.2
新界	New Territories						
葵青	Kwai Tsing	74 927	8.0	86 787	7.5	109 466	7.5
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	39 392	4.2	46 708	4.0	58 046	4.0
屯門	Tuen Mun	47 220	5.0	72 289	6.2	97 955	6.7
元朗	Yuen Long	54 783	5.8	92 734	8.0	100 366	6.9
北區	North	32 576	3.5	49 274	4.2	55 557	3.8
大埔	Tai Po	31 860	3.4	46 344	4.0	58 502	4.0
沙田	Sha Tin	72 285	7.7	105 219	9.0	138 485	9.5
西貢	Sai Kung	39 342	4.2	67 866	5.8	77 273	5.3
離島	Islands	13 756	1.5	24 499	2.1	27 296	1.9
小計	Sub-total	406 141	43.2	591 720	50.9	722 946	49.8
陸上總計	Land total	941 205	100.0	1 162 986	100.0	1 451 444	100.0

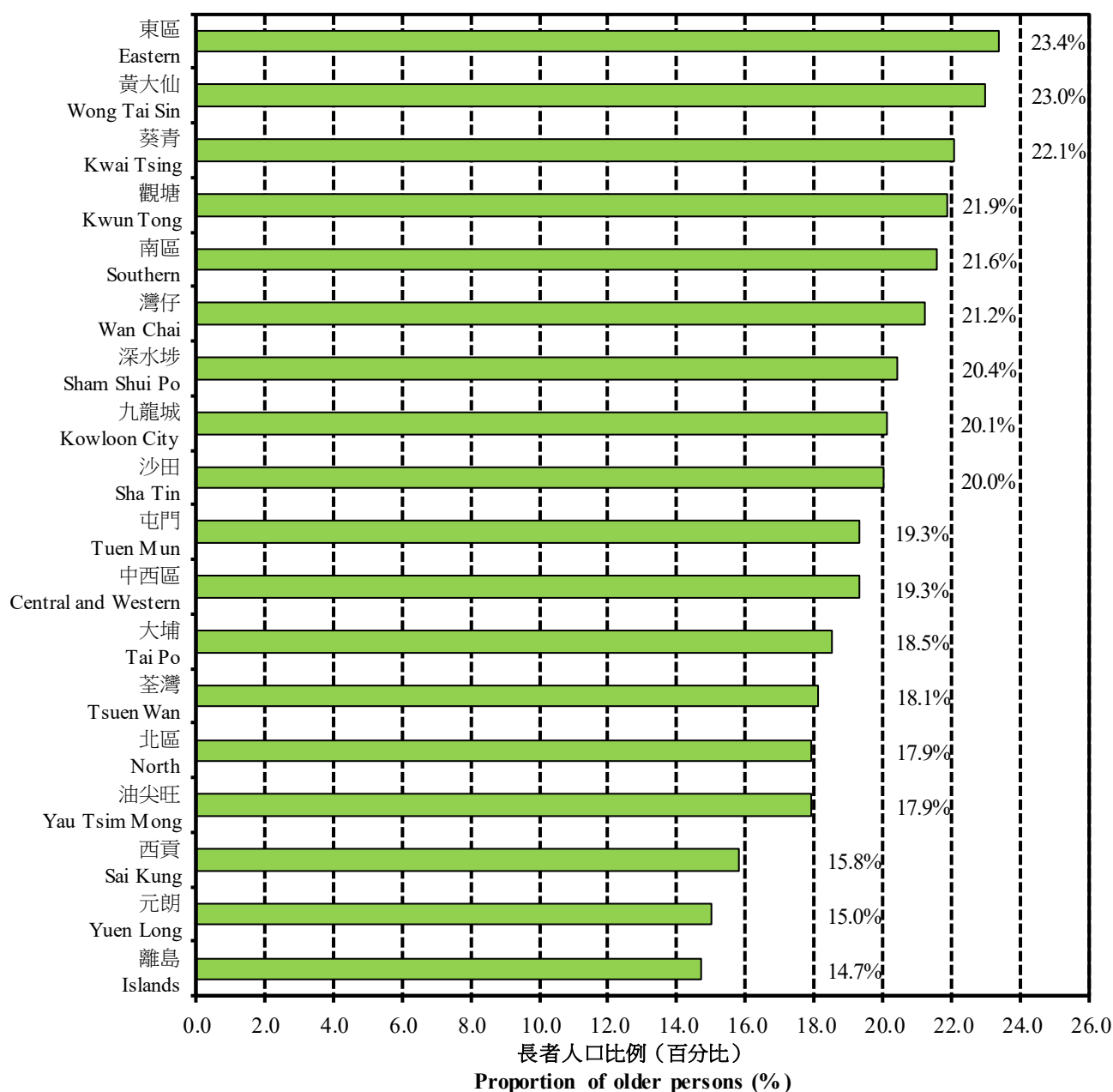
註釋：(1) 2016 年中期人口統計及 2021 年人口普查所採用的灣仔區議會及東區區議會分界，不同於 2011 年人口普查所採用分界，因此本統計表內的 2016 年及 2021 年灣仔區議會及東區區議會的統計數字不可與 2011 年作直接比較。

Note: (1) The boundaries of the Wan Chai district and Eastern district adopted in the 2016 Population By-census and the 2021 Population Census are not comparable with those adopted in the 2011 Population Census. Therefore, figures of the Wan Chai and Eastern districts for 2016 and 2021 are not strictly comparable with those for 2011 in this table.

8.5 按 2021 年長者與各區人口總數的比例分析，可發現長者比例在香港島最高（21.9%），較九龍（20.9%）和新界（18.1%）的比例為高。在 18 個區議會分區當中，東區的長者佔該區人口的比例最高（23.4%），其次是黃大仙區（23.0%）、葵青區（22.1%）及觀塘區（21.9%），而離島區則為最低（14.7%）。（圖 8.1 及表 8.2）

8.5 Analysed by the proportion of older persons to the total population in each district in 2021, Hong Kong Island registered the highest proportion of older persons at 21.9%, as compared with the corresponding proportions of 20.9% in Kowloon and 18.1% in the New Territories. Among the 18 District Council districts, the Eastern district ranked top in terms of the proportion of its population being older persons (23.4%), followed by the Wong Tai Sin district (23.0%), the Kwai Tsing district (22.1%), and the Kwun Tong district (21.9%), while the Islands district ranked last at 14.7%. (Chart 8.1 and Table 8.2)

圖 8.1 2021 年按區議會分區劃分的 65 歲及以上長者⁽¹⁾比例
 Chart 8.1 Proportion of older persons aged 65 and over⁽¹⁾ by District Council district, 2021



註釋：(1) 數字不包括住在船艇上的人士。

Note: (1) Figures exclude persons living on board vessels.

8.6 長者居於新市鎮的比例在過去 10 年有顯著增長，由 2011 年的 38.6% 上升至 2021 年的 45.4%。然而，住在新市鎮的長者佔所有新市鎮人口的比例為 18.5%，仍較全港的長者百分比 19.6% 為低。在 13 個新市鎮中，葵涌新市鎮的長者佔其人口總數的比例最高，達 22.1%，其次為青衣新市鎮（22.0%）及沙田新市鎮（20.7%）。（表 8.2）

8.6 There was an increase in the proportion of older persons living in the new towns in the past 10 years, from 38.6% in 2011 to 45.4% in 2021. Nevertheless, in 2021, the proportion of older persons to the total population in all new towns was 18.5%, still lower than that of 19.6% for the whole territory. Among the 13 new towns, the Kwai Chung new town had the highest proportion of its population being older persons (22.1%), followed by the Tsing Yi new town (22.0%) and the Sha Tin new town (20.7%). (Table 8.2)

表 8.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按新市鎮劃分的 65 歲及以上長者數目及人口比例
Table 8.2 Number and proportion of older persons aged 65 and over by new town, 2011, 2016 and 2021

新市鎮 New town	2011			2016			2021		
	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⁾)			數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (percentage ⁽¹⁾)			數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (percentage ⁽¹⁾)		
新市鎮 New towns									
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	38 180 (4.1)	290 035 (4.1)	13.2	44 817 (3.9)	302 814 (4.1)	14.8	56 168 (3.9)	304 617 (4.1)	18.4
葵涌 Kwai Chung	52 832 (5.6)	319 428 (4.5)	16.5	57 974 (5.0)	336 405 (4.6)	17.2	69 953 (4.8)	316 217 (4.3)	22.1
青衣 Tsing Yi	22 095 (2.3)	191 739 (2.7)	11.5	28 813 (2.5)	184 167 (2.5)	15.6	39 513 (2.7)	179 581 (2.4)	22.0
屯門 Tuen Mun	47 029 (5.0)	485 898 (6.9)	9.7	71 900 (6.2)	487 407 (6.6)	14.8	96 893 (6.7)	501 491 (6.8)	19.3
元朗 Yuen Long	15 823 (1.7)	147 745 (2.1)	10.7	24 415 (2.1)	160 010 (2.2)	15.3	25 909 (1.8)	169 921 (2.3)	15.2
天水圍 Tin Shui Wai	21 718 (2.3)	287 901 (4.1)	7.5	40 727 (3.5)	286 232 (3.9)	14.2	42 450 (2.9)	277 731 (3.7)	15.3
粉嶺／上水／古洞 Fanling / Sheung Shui / Kwu Tung	24 662 (2.6)	255 306 (3.6)	9.7	38 879 (3.3)	259 942 (3.5)	15.0	46 704 (3.2)	255 305 (3.4)	18.3
大埔 Tai Po	29 054 (3.1)	264 580 (3.7)	11.0	42 653 (3.7)	270 728 (3.7)	15.8	52 923 (3.6)	276 395 (3.7)	19.1
沙田 Sha Tin	54 076 (5.7)	433 415 (6.1)	12.5	77 755 (6.7)	455 892 (6.2)	17.1	101 101 (7.0)	487 724 (6.6)	20.7
馬鞍山 Ma On Shan	18 751 (2.0)	202 431 (2.9)	9.3	28 226 (2.4)	209 714 (2.9)	13.5	38 100 (2.6)	210 356 (2.8)	18.1
將軍澳 Tseung Kwan O	33 742 (3.6)	371 590 (5.3)	9.1	59 189 (5.1)	398 479 (5.4)	14.9	67 906 (4.7)	417 693 (5.6)	16.3
東涌 Tung Chung	5 420 (0.6)	78 443 (1.1)	6.9	11 254 (1.0)	86 392 (1.2)	13.0	15 732 (1.1)	116 022 (1.6)	13.6
洪水橋／廈村 Hung Shui Kiu / Ha Tsuen	.. (..)	.. (..)	..	.. (..)	.. (..)	..	6 140 (0.4)	44 563 (0.6)	13.8
小計 Sub-total	363 382 (38.6)	3 328 511 (47.1)	10.9	526 602 (45.3)	3 438 182 (46.9)	15.3	659 492 (45.4)	3 557 616 (48.0)	18.5
新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	42 759 (4.5)	362 582 (5.1)	11.8	65 118 (5.6)	402 438 (5.5)	16.2	63 454 (4.4)	426 461 (5.8)	14.9
新界 New Territories	406 141 (43.2)	3 691 093 (52.2)	11.0	591 720 (50.9)	3 840 620 (52.4)	15.4	722 946 (49.8)	3 984 077 (53.8)	18.1
香港島 Hong Kong Island	189 611 (20.1)	1 270 876 (18.0)	14.9	206 482 (17.8)	1 253 417 (17.1)	16.5	261 385 (18.0)	1 195 529 (16.1)	21.9
九龍 Kowloon	345 453 (36.7)	2 108 419 (29.8)	16.4	364 784 (31.4)	2 241 347 (30.6)	16.3	467 113 (32.2)	2 232 339 (30.1)	20.9
陸上總計 Land total	941 205 (100.0)	7 070 388 (100.0)	13.3	1 162 986 (100.0)	7 335 384 (100.0)	15.9	1 451 444 (100.0)	7 411 945 (100.0)	19.6

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字表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.

內部遷移的情況

8.7 在2021年，有100 540名長者曾在過去5年作內部遷移（即他們在2021年人口普查點算時所居住的地區（即「現住地區」），與其5年前所居住的地區不同），佔所有長者的6.9%。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，或一新市鎮與區內其他地方之間的遷移。（表8.3）

8.8 93.1%的長者並無作內部遷移。其中88.4%仍居於舊址、3.7%曾在同區遷居及1.0%在5年前居於香港以外地方。（表8.3）

8.9 除了居於非家庭住戶（主要包括安老院）的長者外（詳情可參閱第8.12段），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6.9%，而整體5歲及以上人口的相應比例則為11.1%。在曾作內部遷移的長者中，最大比例（21.0%）是從新界的新市鎮移居至其他新市鎮。另外有15.5%是在九龍區內由一個區議會分區移居到另一分區。（表8.3）

Pattern of internal migration

8.7 In 2021, altogether 100 540 older persons, representing 6.9% of all older persons, had migrated internally in the past 5 years (i.e. they were living in an area in Hong Kong 5 years ago that was different from the one in which they were enumerated in the 2021 Population Census (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 (except for migration within the same new town); 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)

8.8 There were 93.1% of older persons not having internally migrated. They consisted of 88.4% who remained in the same address as 5 years ago, 3.7% who moved home within the same area of residence, and 1.0% who had lived outside Hong Kong 5 years ago. (Table 8.3)

8.9 Except for persons living in non-domestic households, mainly including homes for the elderly (see paragraph 8.12 for more details), older persons were less prone to internal migration. The proportion of older persons who had internally migrated was 6.9%, as compared with that of 11.1% for the whole population aged 5 and over. Of those older persons who had internally migrated, the largest proportion (21.0%) had moved between new towns in the New Territories. Another 15.5% had moved between District Council districts within Kowloon. (Table 8.3)

表 8.3 2021 年按曾否作內部遷移、5 年前居住地區及現時居住地區劃分的 65 歲及以上長者數目
Table 8.3 Older persons aged 65 and over by whether having internally migrated, area of residence 5 years ago and area of current residence, 2021

曾否作內部遷移 Whether having internally migrated	長者 ⁽¹⁾ Older persons ⁽¹⁾ 現時居住地區 Area of current residence					陸上總計 Land total	5 歲及以上 全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population aged 5 and over ⁽¹⁾
	5 年前居住地區 Area of residence 5 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) ⁽²⁾ Number (percentage) ⁽²⁾						
曾作內部遷移⁽³⁾ Having internally migrated⁽³⁾							
香港島 Hong Kong Island	4 596 (0.3)	6 116 (0.4)	6 703 (0.5)	1 079 (0.1)	18 494 (1.3)	145 095 (2.0)	
九龍 Kowloon	3 679 (0.3)	15 625 (1.1)	12 870 (0.9)	1 810 (0.1)	33 984 (2.3)	255 961 (3.6)	
新市鎮 New towns	3 317 (0.2)	12 505 (0.9)	21 086 (1.5)	4 412 (0.3)	41 320 (2.8)	337 151 (4.7)	
新界其他地區／水上 Territories / marine	799 (0.1)	1 557 (0.1)	3 967 (0.3)	419 (0.0)	6 742 (0.5)	58 249 (0.8)	
小計 Sub-total	12 391 (0.9)	35 803 (2.5)	44 626 (3.1)	7 720 (0.5)	100 540 (6.9)	796 456 (11.1)	
並無作內部遷移 Not having internally migrated							
曾在同區遷居 Moved home within same area of residence	11 984 (0.8)	17 783 (1.2)	20 797 (1.4)	2 953 (0.2)	53 517 (3.7)	546 093 (7.6)	
仍居舊址 ⁽⁴⁾ Remained in same address ⁽⁴⁾	234 386 (16.1)	408 748 (28.2)	588 962 (40.6)	51 378 (3.5)	1 283 474 (88.4)	5 472 867 (76.2)	
5 年前居於香港以外地方 Place of residence outside Hong Kong 5 years ago	2 624 (0.2)	4 779 (0.3)	5 107 (0.4)	1 403 (0.1)	13 913 (1.0)	367 575 (5.1)	
小計 Sub-total	248 994 (17.2)	431 310 (29.7)	614 866 (42.4)	55 734 (3.8)	1 350 904 (93.1)	6 386 535 (88.9)	
總計 Total	261 385 (18.0)	467 113 (32.2)	659 492 (45.4)	63 454 (4.4)	1 451 444 (100.0)	7 182 991 (100.0)	

註釋：(1) 數字不包括現居於船艇上的人士。

(2) 括號內的數字表示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

(3) 曾作內部遷移的人士指該人士的現住地區與其 5 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，一新市鎮與另一個新市鎮之間的遷移，或一新市鎮與該區其他地方之間的遷移。

(4) 數字包括現住於 5 年前住址，但在 5 年期間曾遷往其他地方，並稍後遷回的人士。

Notes : (1) Figures exclude persons currently living on board vessels.

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

(3) Persons having internally migrated were those whose area of current residence was different from the area of residence 5 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.

(4) 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.

曾作內部遷移長者的特徵

8.10 在 2021 年，較高年齡組別的長者有較大傾向作內部遷移。85 歲及以上的長者中有 9.6% 曾作內部遷移，而 75 至 84 歲及 65 至 74 歲長者的相應百分比只是 6.7% 及 6.3%。不同年齡組別的長者均以新市鎮為其最普遍的遷移目的地。（表 8.4）

8.11 在 2021 年，7.1% 男性長者曾於過往 5 年作內部遷移，較女性長者的 6.8% 稍高。曾作內部遷移長者的性別比率是每千名女性相對 925 名男性，高於並無作內部遷移長者的 884。這反映於過往 5 年男性長者的內部遷移傾向較女性長者高。（表 8.4）

8.12 曾作內部遷移的長者的居住情況與曾作內部遷移的全港人口有所不同。在 2021 年，27.9% 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港人口的相應百分比 5.6% 為高。這情況可能是由於相當多的年老長者會在不適宜居家安老時遷入安老院。（表 8.5）

8.13 曾作內部遷移的長者的居住情況亦隨時間有所變化。在 2021 年，31.7% 曾作內部遷移的長者是與子女同住，低於 2011 年的相應百分比 43.8%。（表 8.5）

Characteristics of older persons having internally migrated

8.10 In 2021, older persons in higher age groups were more prone to internal migration. 9.6% of older persons aged 85 and over had internally migrated, compared with 6.7% and 6.3% respectively for those aged 75 to 84 and 65 to 74. The new towns were the most popular destinations, regardless of the age groups the older persons belonged to. (Table 8.4)

8.11 In 2021, 7.1% of older men had internally migrated over the past 5 years, slightly higher than the proportion of 6.8% for older women. The sex ratio (i.e. males per 1 000 females) of older persons who had internally migrated was 925, higher than that of 884 for older persons not having internally migrated. This reflects a higher propensity of older men than older women to have internal migration over the past 5 years. (Table 8.4)

8.12 The living arrangement of older persons having internally migrated was quite different from those of the whole population who had internally migrated. In 2021, 27.9% of the older persons having internally migrated were living in non-domestic households. This percentage was much higher than the corresponding figure of 5.6% for the whole population having internally migrated. This could be attributable to the fact that many older persons migrated from domestic households to homes for the elderly when they were not suitable for being taken care of at home. (Table 8.5)

8.13 The living arrangement of older persons having internally migrated was also changing with time. In 2021, 31.7% of the older persons having internally migrated were living with their children. This percentage was lower than the corresponding figure of 43.8% in 2011. (Table 8.5)

表 8.4 2021 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 having internally migrated and area of current residence, 2021

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	曾作內部遷移 Having internally migrated				小計 Sub-total	並無作內部遷移 Not having internally migrated	陸上總計 Land total
		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			
		數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (percentage ⁽¹⁾)						
長者⁽²⁾ Older persons⁽²⁾								
男 Male	65 – 74	3 068 (0.7)	10 418 (2.5)	12 602 (3.0)	2 469 (0.6)	28 557 (6.8)	392 873 (93.2)	421 430 (100.0)
	75 – 84	1 467 (0.8)	4 367 (2.5)	5 144 (2.9)	980 (0.6)	11 958 (6.8)	164 400 (93.2)	176 358 (100.0)
	85+	1 392 (1.6)	2 763 (3.3)	3 194 (3.8)	456 (0.5)	7 805 (9.2)	76 680 (90.8)	84 485 (100.0)
	小計 Sub-total	5 927 (0.9)	17 548 (2.6)	20 940 (3.1)	3 905 (0.6)	48 320 (7.1)	633 953 (92.9)	682 273 (100.0)
女 Female	65 – 74	2 573 (0.6)	8 899 (2.0)	12 143 (2.8)	2 250 (0.5)	25 865 (5.9)	415 630 (94.1)	441 495 (100.0)
	75 – 84	1 540 (0.8)	4 384 (2.4)	5 649 (3.0)	852 (0.5)	12 425 (6.7)	173 526 (93.3)	185 951 (100.0)
	85+	2 351 (1.7)	4 972 (3.5)	5 894 (4.2)	713 (0.5)	13 930 (9.8)	127 795 (90.2)	141 725 (100.0)
	小計 Sub-total	6 464 (0.8)	18 255 (2.4)	23 686 (3.1)	3 815 (0.5)	52 220 (6.8)	716 951 (93.2)	769 171 (100.0)
合計 Both sexes	65 – 74	5 641 (0.7)	19 317 (2.2)	24 745 (2.9)	4 719 (0.5)	54 422 (6.3)	808 503 (93.7)	862 925 (100.0)
	75 – 84	3 007 (0.8)	8 751 (2.4)	10 793 (3.0)	1 832 (0.5)	24 383 (6.7)	337 926 (93.3)	362 309 (100.0)
	85+	3 743 (1.7)	7 735 (3.4)	9 088 (4.0)	1 169 (0.5)	21 735 (9.6)	204 475 (90.4)	226 210 (100.0)
	總計 Total	12 391 (0.9)	35 803 (2.5)	44 626 (3.1)	7 720 (0.5)	100 540 (6.9)	1 350 904 (93.1)	1 451 444 (100.0)
5 歲及以上全港人口⁽²⁾ Whole population aged 5 and over⁽²⁾								
男 Male		42 180	117 707	164 543	36 034	360 464	2 903 707	3 264 171
女 Female		60 023	138 791	195 250	41 928	435 992	3 482 828	3 918 820
合計 Both sexes		102 203	256 498	359 793	77 962	796 456	6 386 535	7 182 991
性別比率 (每千名女性的男性人數) Sex ratio (males per 1 000 females)								
長者⁽²⁾ Older persons⁽²⁾								
	65 – 74	1 192	1 171	1 038	1 097	1 104	945	955
	75 – 84	953	996	911	1 150	962	947	948
	85+	592	556	542	640	560	600	596
	合計 Overall	917	961	884	1 024	925	884	887
5 歲及以上全港人口⁽²⁾ Whole population aged 5 and over⁽²⁾								
		703	848	843	859	827	834	833

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字表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) 數字不包括現居於船艇上的人士。

(2) Figures exclude persons currently living on board vessels.

表 8.5 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 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 arrangements and sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021

年份 Years	曾作內部遷移的長者 ⁽¹⁾ Older persons ⁽¹⁾ having internally migrated			曾作內部遷移的全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾ having internally migrated		
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes
居住情況 Living arrangements	數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽²⁾)					
2011						
居於家庭住戶 Living in domestic household						
獨居 Living alone	5 710 (16.1)	5 406 (15.2)	11 116 (15.6)	39 892 (9.9)	37 938 (8.0)	77 830 (8.9)
與配偶同住 ⁽³⁾ Living with spouse ⁽³⁾						
並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	10 581 (29.8)	5 270 (14.8)	15 851 (22.3)	135 102 (33.7)	134 660 (28.4)	269 762 (30.8)
並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	9 179 (25.9)	5 591 (15.7)	14 770 (20.8)	72 227 (18.0)	77 585 (16.4)	149 812 (17.1)
小計 Sub-total	19 760 (55.7)	10 861 (30.5)	30 621 (43.1)	207 329 (51.7)	212 245 (44.8)	419 574 (47.9)
只與子女同住 ⁽³⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽³⁾	3 511 (9.9)	11 816 (33.1)	15 327 (21.5)	11 873 (3.0)	42 395 (8.9)	54 268 (6.2)
其他 Others	947 (2.7)	2 405 (6.7)	3 352 (4.7)	120 874 (30.1)	166 606 (35.2)	287 480 (32.8)
小計 Sub-total	29 928 (84.4)	30 488 (85.5)	60 416 (84.9)	379 968 (94.7)	459 184 (96.9)	839 152 (95.9)
居於非家庭住戶 ⁽⁴⁾ Living in non-domestic household ⁽⁴⁾	5 546 (15.6)	5 162 (14.5)	10 708 (15.1)	21 356 (5.3)	14 702 (3.1)	36 058 (4.1)
總計 Total	35 474 (100.0)	35 650 (100.0)	71 124 (100.0)	401 324 (100.0)	473 886 (100.0)	875 210 (100.0)
2016						
居於家庭住戶 Living in domestic household						
獨居 Living alone	6 005 (14.9)	6 368 (12.6)	12 373 (13.6)	34 498 (10.5)	32 550 (7.8)	67 048 (9.0)
與配偶同住 ⁽³⁾ Living with spouse ⁽³⁾						
並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	7 903 (19.6)	4 275 (8.4)	12 178 (13.4)	112 715 (34.3)	114 702 (27.5)	227 417 (30.5)
並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	9 217 (22.9)	6 404 (12.6)	15 621 (17.2)	59 019 (18.0)	67 839 (16.3)	126 858 (17.0)
小計 Sub-total	17 120 (42.5)	10 679 (21.1)	27 799 (30.6)	171 734 (52.3)	182 541 (43.8)	354 275 (47.5)
只與子女同住 ⁽³⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽³⁾	2 668 (6.6)	10 778 (21.3)	13 446 (14.8)	9 239 (2.8)	35 753 (8.6)	44 992 (6.0)
其他 Others	1 040 (2.6)	2 569 (5.1)	3 609 (4.0)	87 880 (26.8)	139 849 (33.5)	227 729 (30.6)
小計 Sub-total	26 833 (66.6)	30 394 (60.0)	57 227 (62.9)	303 351 (92.4)	390 693 (93.7)	694 044 (93.1)
居於非家庭住戶 ⁽⁴⁾ Living in non-domestic household ⁽⁴⁾	13 431 (33.4)	20 278 (40.0)	33 709 (37.1)	24 858 (7.6)	26 467 (6.3)	51 325 (6.9)
總計 Total	40 264 (100.0)	50 672 (100.0)	90 936 (100.0)	308 209 (100.0)	417 160 (100.0)	745 369 (100.0)

表 8.5 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按居住情況及性別劃分的曾作內部遷移的長者數目 (續)
Table 8.5 Older persons having internally migrated by living arrangements and sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021 (Con't)

居住情況 Living arrangements	曾作內部遷移的長者 ⁽¹⁾ Older persons ⁽¹⁾ having internally migrated			曾作內部遷移的全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾ having internally migrated		
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes
數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽²⁾)						
2021						
居於家庭住戶 Living in domestic household						
獨居 Living alone	7 296 (15.1)	7 813 (15.0)	15 109 (15.0)	39 683 (11.0)	43 004 (9.9)	82 687 (10.4)
與配偶同住 ⁽³⁾ Living with spouse ⁽³⁾						
並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	10 472 (21.7)	5 867 (11.2)	16 339 (16.3)	117 891 (32.7)	116 397 (26.7)	234 288 (29.4)
並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	12 686 (26.3)	8 442 (16.2)	21 128 (21.0)	63 297 (17.6)	66 010 (15.1)	129 307 (16.2)
小計 Sub-total	23 158 (47.9)	14 309 (27.4)	37 467 (37.3)	181 188 (50.3)	182 407 (41.8)	363 595 (45.7)
只與子女同住 ⁽³⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽³⁾						
其他 Others	3 321 (6.9)	12 257 (23.5)	15 578 (15.5)	10 313 (2.9)	40 458 (9.3)	50 771 (6.4)
小計 Sub-total	1 620 (3.4)	2 740 (5.2)	4 360 (4.3)	105 724 (29.3)	148 967 (34.2)	254 691 (32.0)
居於非家庭住戶 ⁽⁴⁾ Living in non-domestic household ⁽⁴⁾						
總計 Total	48 320 (100.0)	52 220 (100.0)	100 540 (100.0)	360 464 (100.0)	435 992 (100.0)	796 456 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 數字不包括現居於船艇上的人士。
 (2) 括號內的數字表示在總人數中所佔的百分比。
 (3) 數字包括與配偶及子女以外人士同住的人士。
 (4) 數字包括居住在安老院、醫院及懲教機構等的人士。

Notes : (1) Figures exclude persons currently living on board vessels.
 (2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.
 (3) Figures include persons living with person(s) other than spouse and child(ren).
 (4) Figures include persons living in homes for the elderly, hospitals and penal institutions, etc.

9. 需要照顧的長者 及其主要照顧者

9. Elderly Persons Requiring Care and Their Primary Carers

需要照顧的長者

9.1 在高齡化的社會，居家長者的長期照顧服務備受關注。2021年人口普查新增「需要照顧的長者」數據項目，有助掌握居於家庭住戶的60歲及以上人士對照顧服務的需要。有關的統計數字是指現時日常生活（例如在家中的起居飲食、出外購物、到康樂中心參加活動、看醫生及服藥／接受治療）長期需要由親人或其他人照顧而且居住在家庭住戶的60歲及以上人士。本章就這些人士及其主要照顧者的社會經濟特徵作出詳細分析。

年齡及性別

9.2 在2021年，居於家庭住戶的60歲及以上人士中，16.6%（330 164人）需要別人長期照顧，而60至69歲、70至79歲及80歲及以上人士中需要別人長期照顧者所佔比例分別為18.7%、27.9%及53.4%。（表9.1）

9.3 需要長期照顧的女性長者比例為19.8%，高於男性長者的相應比例（13.1%）。值得注意的是不論任何年齡組別，需要長期照顧的60歲及以上人士中皆是女性較男性為多。（表9.1及圖9.1）

Elderly persons requiring care

9.1 In an ageing society, there has been concern about long-term care services for elderly persons residing in domestic households. In order to have more understanding of the need of care for persons aged 60 and over living in domestic households, the data item “elderly persons requiring care” was newly included in the 2021 Population Census. The statistics concerned refer to **persons aged 60 and over living in domestic households who currently need relative(s) or other person(s) to take care of their day-to-day living on a long-term basis** (such as domestic activities, going shopping, going to recreational centre, consulting doctors and taking medicine / receiving treatment). This chapter provides a detailed analysis on the socio-economic characteristics of these persons and their primary carers.

Age and sex

9.2 In 2021, among all persons aged 60 and over living in domestic households, 16.6% (330 164 persons) required long-term care. The proportion of persons requiring long-term care among those aged 60 to 69, 70 to 79 and 80 and over were 18.7%, 27.9% and 53.4% respectively. (Table 9.1)

9.3 The proportion of elderly women requiring long-term care was 19.8%, higher than the corresponding proportion for elderly men (13.1%). It is worth noting that female outnumbered male for all age groups among persons aged 60 and over with long-term care needs. (Table 9.1 and Chart 9.1)

表 9.1 2021 年按性別、年齡組別及是否需要長期照顧⁽¹⁾劃分的居於家庭住戶的 60 歲及以上人士數目

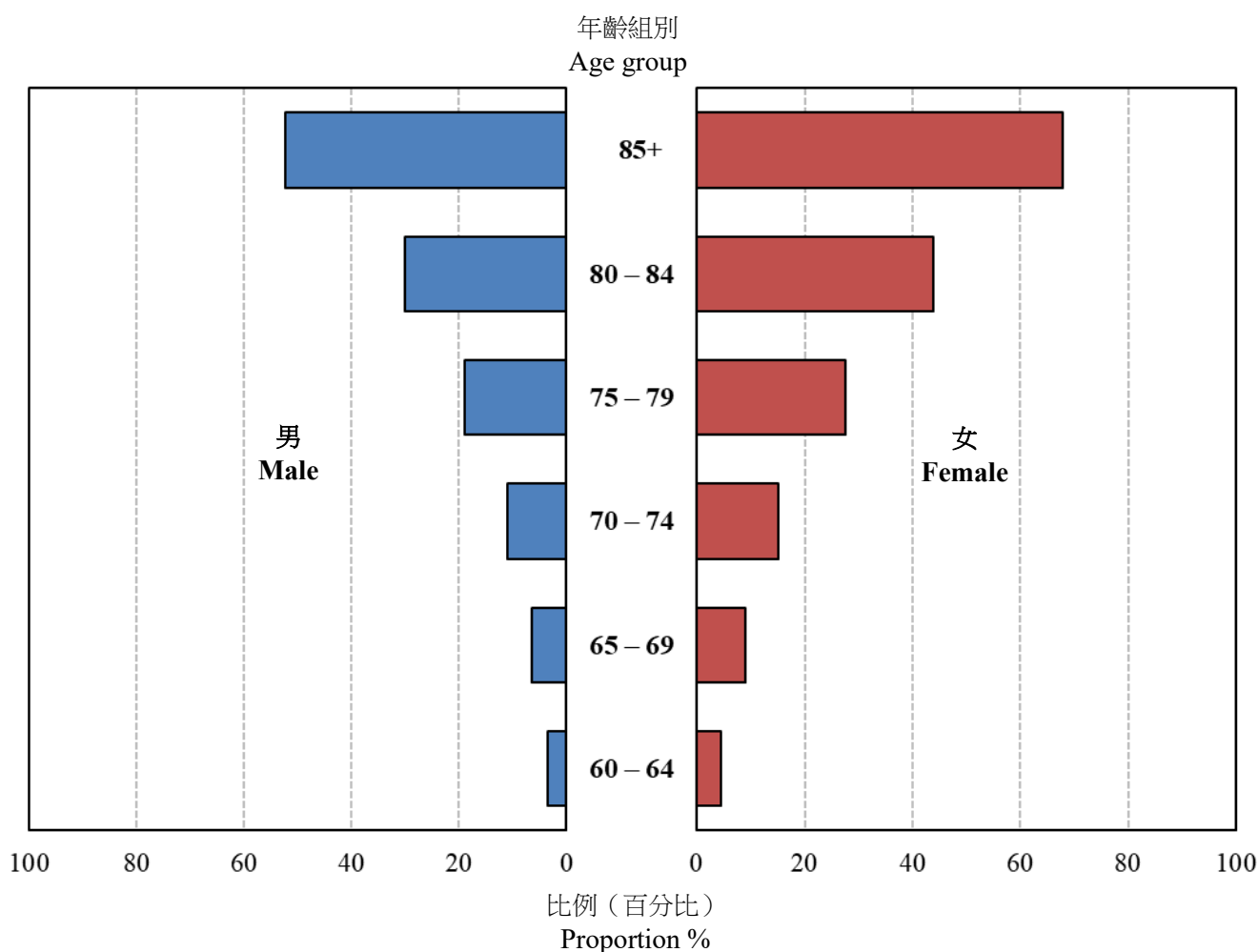
Table 9.1 Persons aged 60 and over living in domestic households by sex, age group and whether with long-term care needs⁽¹⁾, 2021

		居於家庭住戶的 60 歲及以上人士 Persons aged 60 and over living in domestic households					
		需要長期照顧 With long-term care needs		不需要長期照顧 Without long-term care needs		總計 Total	
性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男 Male	60 – 64	10 428	3.5	284 750	96.5	295 178	100.0
	65 – 69	15 290	6.5	219 092	93.5	234 382	100.0
	70 – 74	19 630	11.1	157 074	88.9	176 704	100.0
	75 – 79	17 640	19.0	75 094	81.0	92 734	100.0
	80 – 84	22 654	30.2	52 380	69.8	75 034	100.0
	85+	39 085	52.4	35 525	47.6	74 610	100.0
	小計 Sub-total		124 727	13.1	823 915	86.9	948 642	100.0
女 Female	60 – 64	13 740	4.4	296 150	95.6	309 890	100.0
	65 – 69	22 244	8.9	226 910	91.1	249 154	100.0
	70 – 74	28 044	15.1	157 230	84.9	185 274	100.0
	75 – 79	26 750	27.5	70 610	72.5	97 360	100.0
	80 – 84	35 054	43.9	44 877	56.1	79 931	100.0
	85+	79 605	67.9	37 688	32.1	117 293	100.0
	小計 Sub-total		205 437	19.8	833 465	80.2	1 038 902	100.0
合計 Both sexes	60 – 64	24 168	4.0	580 900	96.0	605 068	100.0
	65 – 69	37 534	7.8	445 002	92.2	483 536	100.0
	70 – 74	47 674	13.2	314 304	86.8	61 978	100.0
	75 – 79	44 390	23.4	145 704	76.6	190 094	100.0
	80 – 84	57 708	37.2	97 257	62.8	154 965	100.0
	85+	118 690	61.8	73 213	38.2	191 903	100.0
	總計 Total		330 164	16.6	1 657 380	83.4	1 987 544	100.0

註釋：(1) 指在過去 6 個月或以上持續出現，或預計會持續 6 個月或以上需要照顧，不論現時是否有照顧者照顧。

Note: (1) Refers to those required care that have lasted or are expected to last for 6 months or more, regardless of whether there is currently a carer to take care of that person.

圖 9.1 2021 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的居於家庭住戶而需要長期照顧的 60 歲及以上人士比例
Chart 9.1 Proportion of persons aged 60 and over who had long-term care needs and were living in domestic households by sex and age group, 2021



居住情況

9.4 在 2021 年，居於家庭住戶而需要長期照顧的 60 歲及以上人士中，34 487 人（10.4%）獨自居住，45.9%與配偶同住（當中 27.3%與配偶及子女同住，18.6%只與配偶同住），33.8%則只與子女同住。（表 9.2）

Living arrangements

9.4 In 2021, among persons aged 60 and over who had long-term care needs and were living in domestic households, 34 487 (10.4%) were living alone, 45.9% were living with spouse (of which 27.3% were living with spouse and children while 18.6% were living with spouse only) and 33.8% were living with child(ren) only. (Table 9.2)

表 9.2 2021 年按居住情況及長者住戶類型劃分的居於家庭住戶而需要長期照顧的 60 歲及以上人士數目
Table 9.2 Persons aged 60 and over who had long-term care needs and were living in domestic households by living arrangement and type of elderly household, 2021

居住情況 Living arrangement	居於家庭住戶而需要長期照顧的 60 歲及以上人士 Persons aged 60 and over who had long-term care needs and were 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 elderly household					
	只有長者居住的家庭住戶 ⁽¹⁾ Domestic households with elderly person(s) only ⁽¹⁾			長者與非長者 同住家庭住戶 Domestic households with elderly person(s) living with non- elderly person(s)		
	有 1 名長者 containing 1 elderly person	有 2 名長者 containing 2 elderly persons	有 3 名長者或以上 containing 3 or more elderly persons			
	數目 (百分比) ⁽²⁾ Number (percentage) ⁽²⁾					
獨居 Living alone	34 487 (63.1)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)	34 487 (10.4)	541 152 (7.4)
與配偶同住 ⁽³⁾ Living with spouse ⁽³⁾						
並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	.. (..)	.. (..)	2 237 (30.4)	87 771 (43.6)	90 008 (27.3)	2 255 304 (31.0)
並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	.. (..)	54 430 (81.5)	525 (7.1)	6 610 (3.3)	61 565 (18.6)	1 044 834 (14.4)
小計 Sub-total	.. (..)	54 430 (81.5)	2 762 (37.5)	94 381 (46.9)	151 573 (45.9)	3 300 138 (45.4)
只與子女同住 ⁽³⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽³⁾	.. (..)	9 502 (14.2)	3 892 (52.8)	98 150 (48.8)	111 544 (33.8)	563 043 (7.7)
其他 Others	20 209 (36.9)	2 879 (4.3)	715 (9.7)	8 757 (4.4)	32 560 (9.9)	2 871 999 (39.5)
總計 Total	54 696 (100.0)	66 811 (100.0)	7 369 (100.0)	201 288 (100.0)	330 164 (100.0)	7 276 332 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 數字包括所有除外籍家庭傭工以外的成員皆為 60 歲及以上人士的家庭住戶。

(2) 括號內的數字表示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(3) 數字包括與配偶及子女以外人士同住的人士。

Notes: (1) Figures include domestic households in which all household members other than foreign domestic helper(s) were persons aged 60 and over.

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

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

住戶收入

9.5 在 2021 年，有 60 歲及以上而需要長期照顧的人士居住的家庭住戶每月收入中位數（19,580 元）較全港住戶收入中位數（21,420 元）為低。（表 9.3）

Household income

9.5 In 2021, the median monthly domestic household income of households with persons aged 60 and over with long-term care needs (\$19,580) was lower than the corresponding figures for all domestic households (\$21,420). (Table 9.3)

表 9.3 2021 年按家庭住戶每月收入及長者住戶類型劃分的有 60 歲及以上而需要長期照顧的人士居住的家庭住戶數目

Table 9.3 Domestic households with persons aged 60 and over who had long-term care needs by monthly domestic household income and type of elderly household, 2021

家庭住戶每月收入 (港元) Monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	有 60 歲及以上而需要長期照顧的人士 居住的家庭住戶 Domestic households with persons aged 60 and over who had long-term care needs 長者住戶類型 Type of elderly household		總計 Total	全港有 60 歲及以上人士 居住的家庭住戶 All domestic households with persons aged 60 and over
	只有長者居住 的家庭住戶 ⁽¹⁾ Domestic households with elderly person(s) only ⁽¹⁾	長者與非長者 同住的家庭住戶 Domestic households with elderly persons living with non-elderly persons 數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (percentage ⁽²⁾)		
<2,000	5 761 (5.3)	2 591 (1.5)	8 352 (2.9)	66 981 (4.9)
2,000 – 3,999	7 186 (6.6)	4 123 (2.3)	11 309 (4.0)	55 790 (4.0)
4,000 – 5,999	16 370 (14.9)	3 779 (2.1)	20 149 (7.1)	84 633 (6.1)
6,000 – 7,999	17 789 (16.2)	2 673 (1.5)	20 462 (7.2)	92 111 (6.7)
8,000 – 9,999	17 820 (16.3)	6 924 (3.9)	24 744 (8.7)	82 576 (6.0)
10,000 – 14,999	20 892 (19.1)	14 493 (8.2)	35 385 (12.4)	152 022 (11.0)
15,000 – 19,999	7 974 (7.3)	16 563 (9.4)	24 537 (8.6)	117 425 (8.5)
20,000 – 24,999	4 213 (3.8)	18 754 (10.7)	22 967 (8.0)	109 723 (7.9)
25,000 – 29,999	2 537 (2.3)	16 330 (9.3)	18 867 (6.6)	86 053 (6.2)
30,000 – 39,999	2 820 (2.6)	25 406 (14.4)	28 226 (9.9)	148 919 (10.8)
40,000 – 59,999	2 263 (2.1)	31 875 (18.1)	34 138 (12.0)	180 677 (13.1)
60,000 – 79,999	1 087 (1.0)	13 987 (7.9)	15 074 (5.3)	85 595 (6.2)
80,000 – 99,999	599 (0.5)	6 726 (3.8)	7 325 (2.6)	41 030 (3.0)
≥100,000	2 201 (2.0)	11 774 (6.7)	13 975 (4.9)	77 125 (5.6)
總計 Total	109 512 (100.0)	175 998 (100.0)	285 510 (100.0)	1 380 660 (100.0)
家庭住戶每月收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly household income (HK\$)	8,910	30,420	19,580	21,420

註釋：(1) 數字包括所有除外籍家庭傭工以外的成員皆為 60 歲及以上人士的家庭住戶。

(2) 括號內的數字表示在總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) Figures include domestic households in which all household members other than foreign domestic helper(s) were persons aged 60 and over.

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

地區分布

9.6 在 2021 年，有 47.2% 需要長期照顧的 60 歲及以上人士居於新界，另外 34.8% 及 18.0% 分別居於九龍及香港島。
(表 9.4)

9.7 在 18 個區議會分區當中，居住在黃大仙區的家庭住戶而有需要長期照顧的 60 歲及以上人士佔該區人口的比例最高 (6.3%)，其次是灣仔區和觀塘區 (均為 5.7%)，而元朗區則為最低 (3.3%)。
(表 9.4)

9.8 在有 60 歲及以上人士居住的家庭住戶中，20.7% 有需要長期照顧的 60 歲及以上人士。按區議會分區分析，灣仔區的比率最高 (27.4%)，而屯門區的比率則為最低 (16.2%)。
(表 9.5)

Geographical distribution

9.6 In 2021, 47.2% of persons aged 60 and over who had long-term care needs were residing in the New Territories, while 34.8% and 18.0% in Kowloon and on Hong Kong Island respectively. (Table 9.4)

9.7 Among the 18 District Council districts, the Wong Tai Sin district ranked top in terms of the proportion of its persons aged 60 and over who had long-term care needs and were living in domestic households (6.3%), followed by the Wan Chai district and Kwun Tong district (both at 5.7%), while the Yuen Long district ranked last (3.3%). (Table 9.4)

9.8 Among domestic households with persons aged 60 and over, 20.7% comprised persons aged 60 and over who had long-term care needs. Analysed by the District Council district, the Wan Chai district had the highest ratio (27.4%) while the Tuen Mun district had the lowest ratio (16.2%). (Table 9.5)

表 9.4 2021 年按區議會分區及年齡劃分的居於家庭住戶而需要長期照顧的 60 歲及以上人士數目
Table 9.4 Persons aged 60 and over who had long-term care needs and were living in domestic households by District Council district and age group, 2021

區議會分區	District Council district	居於家庭住戶而需要長期照顧的 60 歲及以上人士 Persons aged 60 and over who had long-term care needs and were living in domestic households				全港家庭 住戶人口 Whole population in domestic households	需要長期照顧比例 (百分比) Proportion of having long-term care needs (percentage)
		60-69	70-79	80+	總計 Total		
		數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (percentage ⁽¹⁾)					
香港島	Hong Kong Island						
中西區	Central and Western	1 396 (2.3)	1 953 (2.1)	6 160 (3.5)	9 509 (2.9)	230 247 (3.2)	4.1
灣仔	Wan Chai	1 019 (1.7)	2 018 (2.2)	6 338 (3.6)	9 375 (2.8)	163 546 (2.2)	5.7
東區	Eastern	3 683 (6.0)	7 486 (8.1)	17 459 (9.9)	28 628 (8.7)	521 478 (7.2)	5.5
南區	Southern	1 223 (2.0)	3 273 (3.6)	7 424 (4.2)	11 920 (3.6)	254 603 (3.5)	4.7
小計	Sub-total	7 321 (11.9)	14 730 (16.0)	37 381 (21.2)	59 432 (18.0)	1 169 874 (16.1)	5.1
九龍	Kowloon						
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	1 939 (3.1)	3 416 (3.7)	6 787 (3.8)	12 142 (3.7)	304 111 (4.2)	4.0
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	3 672 (6.0)	5 589 (6.1)	11 560 (6.6)	20 821 (6.3)	421 452 (5.8)	4.9
九龍城	Kowloon City	2 951 (4.8)	5 196 (5.6)	10 750 (6.1)	18 897 (5.7)	400 561 (5.5)	4.7
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	4 174 (6.8)	6 769 (7.4)	14 409 (8.2)	25 352 (7.7)	400 804 (5.5)	6.3
觀塘	Kwun Tong	6 535 (10.6)	10 594 (11.5)	20 441 (11.6)	37 570 (11.4)	663 639 (9.1)	5.7
小計	Sub-total	19 271 (31.2)	31 564 (34.3)	63 947 (36.3)	114 782 (34.8)	2 190 567 (30.1)	5.2
新界	New Territories						
葵青	Kwai Tsing	4 917 (8.0)	7 530 (8.2)	12 404 (7.0)	24 851 (7.5)	484 698 (6.7)	5.1
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	2 235 (3.6)	3 653 (4.0)	7 213 (4.1)	13 101 (4.0)	314 789 (4.3)	4.2
屯門	Tuen Mun	4 965 (8.0)	5 782 (6.3)	7 354 (4.2)	18 101 (5.5)	495 704 (6.8)	3.7
元朗	Yuen Long	5 419 (8.8)	6 107 (6.6)	10 215 (5.8)	21 741 (6.6)	658 388 (9.0)	3.3
北區	North	3 240 (5.3)	3 189 (3.5)	5 651 (3.2)	12 080 (3.7)	303 123 (4.2)	4.0
大埔	Tai Po	2 886 (4.7)	3 771 (4.1)	5 790 (3.3)	12 447 (3.8)	310 725 (4.3)	4.0
沙田	Sha Tin	6 205 (10.1)	8 749 (9.5)	15 084 (8.6)	30 038 (9.1)	683 328 (9.4)	4.4
西貢	Sai Kung	3 572 (5.8)	5 432 (5.9)	8 410 (4.8)	17 414 (5.3)	482 720 (6.6)	3.6
離島	Islands	1 671 (2.7)	1 557 (1.7)	2 949 (1.7)	6 177 (1.9)	181 291 (2.5)	3.4
小計	Sub-total	35 110 (56.9)	45 770 (49.7)	75 070 (42.6)	155 950 (47.2)	3 914 766 (53.8)	4.0
陸上總計	Land total	61 702 (100.0)	92 064 (100.0)	176 398 (100.0)	330 164 (100.0)	7 275 207 (100.0)	4.5

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字表示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

表 9.5 2021 年按區議會分區及長者住戶類型劃分的有 60 歲及以上而需要長期照顧的人士居住的家庭住戶數目

Table 9.5 Domestic households with persons aged 60 and over who had long-term care needs by District Council district and type of elderly household, 2021

區議會分區 District Council district	有 60 歲及以上而需要長期照顧的人士居住的家庭住戶 Domestic households with persons aged 60 and over who had long-term care needs 長者住戶類型 Type of elderly household						沒有 60 歲及以上而需要長期照顧的人士居住的家庭住戶 Domestic households without persons aged 60 and over who had long-term care needs		有 60 歲及以上人士居住的家庭住戶 Domestic households with persons aged 60 and over		
	只有長者居住的家庭住戶 ⁽¹⁾ Domestic households with elderly person(s) only ⁽¹⁾		長者與非長者同住的家庭住戶 Domestic households with elderly persons living with non-elderly persons		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 %							
香港島 Hong Kong Island											
中西區 Central and Western	3 980	10.2	4 178	10.7	8 158	20.9	30 917	79.1	39 075	100.0	
灣仔 Wan Chai	4 406	14.8	3 754	12.6	8 160	27.4	21 631	72.6	29 791	100.0	
東區 Eastern	10 186	9.3	14 677	13.4	24 863	22.7	84 549	77.3	109 412	100.0	
南區 Southern	4 139	8.4	5 954	12.2	10 093	20.6	38 893	79.4	48 986	100.0	
小計 Sub-total	22 711	10.0	28 563	12.6	51 274	22.6	175 990	77.4	227 264	100.0	
九龍 Kowloon											
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	4 842	9.6	5 783	11.5	10 625	21.1	39 730	78.9	50 355	100.0	
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	6 901	8.4	11 099	13.4	18 000	21.8	64 567	78.2	82 567	100.0	
九龍城 Kowloon City	6 811	9.6	9 238	13.0	16 049	22.5	55 247	77.5	71 296	100.0	
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	7 521	8.3	14 458	15.9	21 979	24.2	68 688	75.8	90 667	100.0	
觀塘 Kwun Tong	12 158	8.7	20 714	14.8	32 872	23.5	106 887	76.5	139 759	100.0	
小計 Sub-total	38 233	8.8	61 292	14.1	99 525	22.9	335 119	77.1	434 644	100.0	
新界 New Territories											
葵青 Kwai Tsing	7 264	7.1	14 384	14.1	21 648	21.2	80 604	78.8	102 252	100.0	
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	4 565	8.5	6 641	12.4	11 206	20.9	42 532	79.1	53 738	100.0	
屯門 Tuen Mun	6 491	6.7	9 095	9.4	15 586	16.2	80 767	83.8	96 353	100.0	
元朗 Yuen Long	6 167	5.7	12 768	11.7	18 935	17.4	89 831	82.6	108 766	100.0	
北區 North	3 992	6.8	6 544	11.2	10 536	18.0	47 915	82.0	58 451	100.0	
大埔 Tai Po	3 645	6.2	6 745	11.4	10 390	17.6	48 645	82.4	59 035	100.0	
沙田 Sha Tin	9 647	7.3	16 293	12.3	25 940	19.5	107 002	80.5	132 942	100.0	
西貢 Sai Kung	4 625	5.9	10 307	13.1	14 932	19.0	63 682	81.0	78 614	100.0	
離島 Islands	2 172	7.6	3 366	11.8	5 538	19.4	22 976	80.6	28 514	100.0	
小計 Sub-total	48 568	6.8	86 143	12.0	134 711	18.7	583 954	81.3	718 665	100.0	
陸上總計 Land total	109 512	7.9	175 998	12.7	285 510	20.7	1 095 063	79.3	1 380 573	100.0	

註釋：(1) 數字包括所有除外籍家庭傭工以外的成員皆為 60 歲及以上人士的家庭住戶。

Note: (1) Figures include domestic households in which all household members other than foreign domestic helper(s) were persons aged 60 and over.

是否與主要照顧者同住

9.9 在居於家庭住戶而需要別人長期照顧的 60 歲及以上人士中，大部分有別人長期照顧其日常生活，當中 80.0% 與其主要照顧者同住。（表 9.6）

主要照顧者的身分

9.10 按這些同住照顧者身分作進一步分析，46.8% 為長者的子女、女婿或媳婦，26.6% 為其留宿傭工，而 23.2% 為其配偶。（表 9.6）

Whether living together with the primary carer

9.9 Among persons aged 60 and over who had long-term care needs and were living in domestic households, most of them had another person taking care of their day-to-day living, of which 80.0% were living together with their primary carer. (Table 9.6)

Identity of the primary carer

9.10 Further analysed by the identity of these primary carers living together, 46.8% were the child or son-in-law/daughter-in-law of the elderly persons, 26.6% were their live-in domestic helper and 23.2% were their spouse. (Table 9.6)

表 9.6 2021 年按主要照顧者⁽¹⁾的身分及是否同住劃分的居於家庭住戶而有別人長期照顧的 60 歲及以上人士數目

Table 9.6 Persons aged 60 and over living in domestic households and receiving long-term care by identity of the primary carer⁽¹⁾ and whether living in the same accommodation, 2021

主要照顧者的身分 Identity of the primary carer	居於家庭住戶而有別人長期照顧的 60 歲及以上人士 Persons aged 60 and over living in domestic households and receiving long-term care					
	同住 Living together		並非同住 Not living together		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
配偶 Spouse	59 438	23.2	653	1.0	60 091	18.7
子／女或女婿／媳婦 Son/daughter or son-in-law/daughter-in-law	120 027	46.8	45 722	71.4	165 749	51.7
留宿傭工 Live-in domestic helper	68 276	26.6	..	..	68 276	21.3
社福機構（例如日間護理中心服務、到戶家居照顧服務等） Social welfare organisation (e.g. day care centre services, home-based care services, etc.)	..	..	6 347	9.9	6 347	2.0
其他人士 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	8 916	3.5	11 274	17.6	20 190	6.3
總計 Total	256 657	100.0	63 996	100.0	320 653	100.0

註釋：(1) 指一星期內提供最長時間協助的照顧者，不論無酬（如家庭成員）或受薪（如外藉家庭傭工及私家看護）。

(2) 「其他人士」包括朋友及其他親戚。

Notes: (1) Refers to the carer who provided the longest hours of caring service during a week, regardless of whether unpaid (e.g. family member) or paid (e.g. foreign domestic helper and private nurse).

(2) "Others" include friend and other relatives.

是否需要支付照顧費用予主要照顧者

9.11 在居於家庭住戶而有別人長期照顧其日常生活的 60 歲及以上人士中，有 24.8% 表示需要支付照顧費用予其主要照顧者。隨着年齡增長，需要支付照顧費用予其主要照顧者的比例顯著上升，80 歲及以上長者需要支付照顧費用予其主要照顧者的比例為 32.3%，遠較 60 至 69 歲的相應比例（14.2%）為高。（表 9.7）

主要照顧者每周通常照顧時數

9.12 居於家庭住戶而有別人長期照顧其日常生活的 60 歲及以上人士，其主要照顧者每周通常照顧時數（不包括照顧時數不固定者）的中位數為 60 小時。（表 9.7）

Whether needed to pay for the care provided by the primary carer

9.11 Among persons aged 60 and over living in domestic households who had a person taking care of their day-to-day living, 24.8% reported that they needed to pay for the care provided by their primary carers. The proportion of persons aged 60 and over who had to pay for the care provided by their primary carers increased significantly with age. The proportion of older persons aged 80 and over who needed to pay for the care provided by their primary carers was 32.3%, much higher than the corresponding proportion of 14.2% for persons aged 60 to 69. (Table 9.7)

Usual hours of caring services provided by the primary carer per week

9.12 The median usual hours of caring services provided by the primary carer per week (excluding those with irregular hours of caring services) to those persons aged 60 and over living in domestic households who had another person taking care of their day-to-day living was 60 hours. (Table 9.7)

表 9.7 2021 年按年齡組別、是否需要支付照顧費用予主要照顧者及主要照顧者每周通常照顧時數劃分的居於家庭住戶而有別人長期照顧的 60 歲及以上人士數目
Table 9.7 Persons aged 60 and over living in domestic households and receiving long-term care by age group, whether needed to pay for the care provided by the primary carer and usual hours of caring services provided by the primary carer per week, 2021

是否需要支付照顧費用予主要照顧者及 主要照顧者每周通常照顧時數 Whether needed to pay for the care provided by the primary carer and usual hours of caring services provided by the primary carer per week	年齡組別 Age group	居於家庭住戶而有別人長期照顧的 60 歲及以上人士 Persons aged 60 and over living in domestic households and receiving long-term care			總計 Total
		60 – 69	70 – 79	80+	
		數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (percentage ⁽¹⁾)			
需要 Yes					
< 40		1 253 (2.1)	1 937 (2.2)	5 020 (2.9)	8 210 (2.6)
40 – < 60		1 160 (2.0)	2 563 (2.9)	11 965 (6.9)	15 688 (4.9)
60 – < 80		1 104 (1.9)	3 545 (4.0)	17 336 (10.0)	21 985 (6.9)
80 – < 100		548 (0.9)	1 204 (1.4)	6 982 (4.0)	8 734 (2.7)
≥ 100		272 (0.5)	659 (0.7)	2 953 (1.7)	3 884 (1.2)
不固定，視乎需要 Not regular, depends on need		3 994 (6.8)	5 493 (6.2)	11 677 (6.7)	21 164 (6.6)
小計 Sub-total		8 331 (14.2)	15 401 (17.4)	55 933 (32.3)	79 665 (24.8)
不需要 No					
< 40		5 182 (8.8)	8 404 (9.5)	16 710 (9.6)	30 296 (9.4)
40 – < 60		1 724 (2.9)	2 765 (3.1)	6 013 (3.5)	10 502 (3.3)
60 – < 80		1 604 (2.7)	3 168 (3.6)	7 467 (4.3)	12 239 (3.8)
80 – < 100		2 572 (4.4)	3 867 (4.4)	8 477 (4.9)	14 916 (4.7)
≥ 100		2 284 (3.9)	4 358 (4.9)	7 678 (4.4)	14 320 (4.5)
不固定，視乎需要 Not regular, depending on need		37 050 (63.1)	50 605 (57.1)	71 060 (41.0)	158 715 (49.5)
小計 Sub-total		50 416 (85.8)	73 167 (82.6)	117 405 (67.7)	240 988 (75.2)
總計 Total		58 747 (100.0)	88 568 (100.0)	173 338 (100.0)	320 653 (100.0)
主要照顧者每周通常照顧時數（不包括照顧時數不固定者）中位數 Median usual hours of caring services provided by the primary carer per week (excluding those with irregular hours of caring services)		56	60	60	60

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字表示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

主要照顧者的特徵

9.13 以下關於主要照顧者的統計數字乃根據人口普查所得資料編製而成，所指的是向居於家庭住戶而需要長期照顧的 60 歲及以上人士在一星期內提供最長時間協助，而且與照顧對象同住的照顧者。非同住的照顧者和主要照顧者以外的人士並不包括在以下分析中。

9.14 按同住的主要照顧者的年齡及性別分析，69.9%的主要照顧者為女性，當中年齡為 60 歲及以上者佔 26.8%，而男性照顧者的相應比例為 33.3%，反映「以老護老」的情況普遍。（表 9.8）

表 9.8 2021 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的與 60 歲及以上需要長期照顧人士同住於家庭住戶的主要照顧者⁽¹⁾數目

Table 9.8 Primary carers⁽¹⁾ living in domestic households together with persons aged 60 and over requiring long-term care by age group and sex, 2021

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Both sexes	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
15 – 39	13 489	19.1	43 490	26.5	56 979	24.3
40 – 59	33 523	47.6	76 445	46.7	109 968	46.9
60+	23 457	33.3	43 926	26.8	67 383	28.8
總計 Total	70 469	100.0	163 861	100.0	234 330	100.0

註釋：(1) 主要照顧者可以同時照顧一個或以上 60 歲及以上需要長期照顧人士。

Note: (1) Primary carers might take care of one or more persons aged 60 and over requiring long-term care.

9.15 在同住的主要照顧者中，62.7%（146 863 人）屬從事經濟活動人口，而屬非從事經濟活動人口的同住照顧者中，50.2%（43 926 人）為退休人士。（表 9.9）

Characteristics of the primary carers

9.13 The statistics on primary carers presented below, which are compiled based on the information collected from the population census, refer to those who provided the longest hours of caring service during a week to persons aged 60 and over who had long-term care needs, and were living in the same domestic households with the persons being taken care of. Non-live-in carers and persons other than primary carers are not included in the analysis below.

9.14 Analysed by age and sex of the primary carers living in the same accommodation, 69.9% of the primary carers were female, of which 26.8% were aged 60 and over, and the corresponding proportions of male carers were 33.3%, reflecting the prevalent situation of “the elderly taking care of the elderly”. (Table 9.8)

9.15 Among primary carers living in the same accommodation, 62.7% (146 863 persons) belonged to the economically active population, while 50.2% (43 926 persons) of primary carers living in the same accommodation who belonged to the economically inactive population were retired persons. (Table 9.9)

表 9.9 2021 年按性別、年齡組別及經濟活動身分劃分的與 60 歲及以上需要長期照顧人士同住於家庭住戶的主要照顧者⁽¹⁾數目

Table 9.9 Primary carers⁽¹⁾ living in domestic households together with persons aged 60 and over requiring long-term care by sex, age group and economic activity status, 2021

		與 60 歲及以上需要長期照顧人士同住於家庭住戶的主要照顧者 Primary carers living in domestic households together with persons aged 60 and over requiring long-term care						
		非從事經濟活動人口 Economically inactive population						
		從事經濟 活動人口 Economically active population	料理家務者 Home -makers	退休人士 Retired	無酬照顧者 Unpaid carers	其他非從事 經濟活動人士 Other economically inactive persons	小計 Sub-total	總計 Total
性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (percentage ⁽²⁾)						
男 Male	15 – 39	11 287 (7.7)	247 (2.0)	- (-)	702 (2.8)	1 253 (18.6)	2 202 (2.5)	13 489 (5.8)
	40 – 59	26 456 (18.0)	797 (6.6)	1 122 (2.6)	3 585 (14.5)	1 563 (23.1)	7 067 (8.1)	33 523 (14.3)
	60+	5 490 (3.7)	364 (3.0)	14 882 (33.9)	2 134 (8.6)	587 (8.7)	17 967 (20.5)	23 457 (10.0)
	小計 Sub-total	43 233 (29.4)	1 408 (11.7)	16 004 (36.4)	6 421 (26.0)	3 403 (50.4)	27 236 (31.1)	70 469 (30.1)
女 Female	15 – 39	39 535 (26.9)	1 122 (9.3)	- (-)	1 925 (7.8)	908 (13.4)	3 955 (4.5)	43 490 (18.6)
	40 – 59	56 601 (38.5)	6 129 (50.8)	2 181 (5.0)	9 788 (39.6)	1 746 (25.9)	19 844 (22.7)	76 445 (32.6)
	60+	7 494 (5.1)	3 401 (28.2)	25 741 (58.6)	6 595 (26.7)	695 (10.3)	36 432 (41.7)	43 926 (18.7)
	小計 Sub-total	103 630 (70.6)	10 652 (88.3)	27 922 (63.6)	18 308 (74.0)	3 349 (49.6)	60 231 (68.9)	163 861 (69.9)
合計 Both sexes	15 – 39	50 822 (34.6)	1 369 (11.4)	- (-)	2 627 (10.6)	2 161 (32.0)	6 157 (7.0)	56 979 (24.3)
	40 – 59	83 057 (56.6)	6 926 (57.4)	3 303 (7.5)	13 373 (54.1)	3 309 (49.0)	26 911 (30.8)	109 968 (46.9)
	60+	12 984 (8.8)	3 765 (31.2)	40 623 (92.5)	8 729 (35.3)	1 282 (19.0)	54 399 (62.2)	67 383 (28.8)
	總計 Total	146 863 (100.0)	12 060 (100.0)	43 926 (100.0)	24 729 (100.0)	6 752 (100.0)	87 467 (100.0)	234 330 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 主要照顧者可以同時照顧一個或以上 60 歲及以上需要長期照顧人士。

(2) 括號內的數字表示在總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) Primary carers might take care of one or more persons aged 60 and over requiring long-term care.

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

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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 English

- (1) **5年前居住地區 (Area of residence 5 years ago)**：指某人在人口普查的5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。 [6]
- (2) **人口 (Population)**：請參看第(18)項「居港人口」。 [34]
- (3) **工作人口 (Working population)**：請參看第(36)項「經濟活動身分」。 [42]
- (4) **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5年前的居住地區不同。在分析內部遷移時，居住地區的轉變是指(甲)一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移，或(乙)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。 [21]
- (5) **出生地點 (Place of birth)**：指一個人的出生所在地的國家／地區。 [33]
- (6) **主要照顧者 (Primary carer)**：指一星期內提供最長時間協助的照顧者，不論無酬（如家庭成員）或受薪（如外籍家庭傭工及私家看護）。「主要照顧者」與「被照顧者」可以有僱傭關係（如外籍家庭傭工）。如有家庭成員聘用了外籍家庭傭工照顧長者，而其照顧時間最長，該名外籍家庭傭工即為主要照顧者。長者之間可以互相照顧，即是兩名長者可以互為對方的主要照顧者。 [36]
- (7) **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6個月或以上的期間不計算在內。 [11]
- (8) **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。 [4]
- (9) **行業 (Industry)**：在人口普查前的7天內，受訪者工作機構主要的活動類別。本刊物內有關行業的統計數字，其分類是以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」為藍本而編定，與2016年中期人口統計所採用的行業分類相同。該行業分類的行業簡介及包括的範圍如下： [20]

製造業 (Manufacturing)：本行業包括以物理或化學方法，將材料、物質或組件轉變成新產品。產品的大幅改動、革新和重造一般也視同製造業。本行業還包括工商業用機械及設備的專門維修及保養。本行業的例子有食品製造業、成衣製造業、印刷業、電子產品製造業、機械及設備的維修及安裝等。

建造業 (Construction)：本行業包括樓房及土木工程的一般建造及專門建造活動，凡新造工程、修繕、增建及改建、在工地架起預製樓宇結構及臨時性建造工程均屬於本行業主類。本行業的例子有樓宇建造、土木工程、建築物設備安裝及保養活動、樓房裝飾、修葺及保養等。

進出口、批發及零售業 (Import/export, wholesale and retail trades)：本行業包括各類貨品的批發及零售（即不經改造過程的銷售）及銷售商品時所附帶的服務。批發及零售乃商品經銷的最後程序。本行業的例子有進出口貿易業、批發及零售業、小販等。

運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 (Transportation, storage, postal and courier services)：本行業包括通過鐵路、公路、水上及空中運輸工具提供定期或不定期的客貨運輸，以及其輔助活動，如機場、碼頭、停車場、貨物處理、倉庫、郵政及速遞等，亦包括觀光旅運和附有或不附駕駛員或操作員的運輸設備租賃。本行業的例子有陸路運輸業、水上運輸業、空運業、貨倉及運輸輔助服務業、郵政及快遞活動等。

住宿及膳食服務業 (Accommodation and food services)：本行業包括提供短期性住宿服務予旅客，及餐飲服務予顧客即時享用。本行業的例子有酒店、賓館及旅舍、酒樓餐館、酒吧及酒廊、咖啡室等。

資訊及通訊業 (Information and communications)：本行業包括資訊與文化產品的製作及發行，以及提供傳送或發行這些產品及資料的方法，亦包括廣播、通訊、資訊科技活動、資料處

理及其他資訊服務活動。本行業的例子有出版業、電台及電視廣播、電訊業、資訊科技服務業、新聞通訊社等。

金融及保險業 (Financing and insurance)：本行業包括金融服務及其輔助活動（包含保險業務及退休基金）。持有資產的活動，如控股公司、信託、基金及其他金融工具的活動亦歸入本行業。本行業的例子有銀行、投資及控股公司、保險、證券經紀服務、基金管理等。

地產、專業及商用服務業 (Real estate, professional and business services)：本行業包括（甲）所有與地產相關的活動，（乙）要求嚴格的專業訓練或以專門知識及技術為使用者提供服務的活動，及（丙）主要從事支援一般企業（小部分亦支援家庭住戶）日常運作的各種活動的機構單位。本行業的例子有地產發展、地產經紀及代理、地產保養管理、律師辦事處、會計師辦事處、核數師辦事處、建築師辦事處、測量師辦事處、廣告及市場研究公司、專門設計活動、旅行代理、保安及偵查活動、建築物及園境護理服務活動、清潔服務、辦公室行政及支援等。

公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動 (Public administration, education, human health and social work activities)：本行業包括政府行政機關、從事制定和推行經濟及社會政策的機構，以及維持公共秩序和安全的單位。本行業亦包括主要從事提供及支援教育及培訓的機構單位及主要從事人類保健及社會工作的機構單位。本行業的例子有政府服務、院校及其他從事教育及培訓的機構單位、醫療及保健服務、安老院舍、福利機構等。

雜項社會及個人服務 (Miscellaneous social and personal services)：本行業包括創作及表演藝術活動、文化活動、博彩活動、體育活動、遊樂及康樂活動，以及包括個人服務活動在內的其他服務業活動。本行業亦包括受聘於住戶的家居服務活動。本行業的例子有圖書館及博物館、主題樂園、健身中心、宗教組織、政治組織、個人及家庭用品（例如汽車和電腦）的維修、洗滌及乾洗服務、美容及美體護理、家庭傭工等。

其他 (Others)：包括「農業、林業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力及燃氣供應」、「自來水供應；污水處理、廢棄物管理及污染防治服務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能辨別或描述不足。

- (10) **住戶人數 (Household size)**：指家庭住戶中的人口數目。 [19]
- (11) **每月主要職業收入 (Monthly income from main employment)**：對於僱主或自營業者來說，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、加班津貼、房屋津貼、小費及其他現金津貼，但不包括年終花紅及雙糧。2011年、2016年及2021年所記金額分別以2011年6月、2016年6月及2021年6月的收入計算。 [30]
- (12) **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，50%的工作人口（不包括無酬家庭從業員）的主要職業收入高於這數字，而其餘50%的主要職業收入低於這數字。請參看第(11)項「每月主要職業收入」。 [28]
- (13) **每周通常工作時數 (Weekly usual hours of work)**：指一名就業人士在正常或典型的一個星期內的通常工作時數，包括經常進行的超時工作（無論是有酬或無酬），但用膳時間、通常不用工作的日數或時數，及非經常進行的超時工作並不包括在內。在家中候命的時間不計算在工作時數中。居家就業人士在家中工作的時數則計算在內。 [41]
- (14) **使用選定語言／方言的能力 (Ability to speak a selected language/dialect)**：若一名5歲及以上人士（失去語言能力的人士除外）在日常生活中（如讀書或工作），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。如一名人士除慣用交談語言外，尚能說其他語言／方言，則他／她可算具備使用該種語言／方言作為其他交談語言／方言的能力。請參看第(37)項「慣用交談語言」。 [2]
- (15) **居住情況 (Living arrangements)**：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。各類居住情況如下： [24]

獨居 (Living alone)：某人沒有與其他人同住。

只與父母同住 (Living with parent(s) only)：某人與其父及／或母同住。同一時間，他／她可能與其他人同住，但這些人並不是其配偶及子女。

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。這類別可再細分為「與配偶及／或子女同住，並與父母同住」及「與配偶及／或子女同住，並不與父母同住」。前者指某人與其配偶及／或子女同住的同時也與其父母同住，而後者則指受訪者的父母並不住在同一住戶內。

其他 (Others)：某人與其父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住。

- (16) **居所樓面面積 (Floor area of accommodation)**：除公營租住房屋外，居所樓面面積是指實用樓面面積，包括 (i) 露台、(ii) 工作平台及 (iii) 外露的面積，但不包括空氣調節裝置室、窗台、平台、花園、停車場、天台、樓梯、庭院及天井的面積。公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積是以室內樓面面積來量度。對於共同使用一個屋宇單位的家庭住戶，住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。本報告所載列有關居所樓面面積的數字並不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。

(註：由於定義不同，公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積統計數字，不能直接與其他居所類型的數字作比較。此外，由住戶提供的居所樓面面積資料或會受到不同程度的估計影響，故數據使用者在詮釋有關統計數字時，務必加以留意。) [17]

- (17) **居所樓面面積中位數 (Median floor area of accommodation)**：居所樓面面積的一種平均值。50%的住戶，他們佔用的居所樓面面積高於這數字，而其餘 50%，他們佔用的居所樓面面積低於這數字。公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積是以室內樓面面積來量度，而其他居所類型的樓面面積是以實用樓面面積量度。對於共同使用一個屋宇單位的家庭住戶，住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。本報告所載列有關居所樓面面積的數字並不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。請參看第 (16) 項「居所樓面面積」。

(註：由於定義不同，公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積統計數字，不能直接與其他居所類型的數字作比較。此外，由住戶提供的居所樓面面積資料或會受到不同程度的估計影響，故數據使用者在詮釋有關統計數字時，務必加以留意。) [27]

- (18) **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) 在點算時刻之前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在點算時刻之後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港；及(二) 於點算時刻身在香港的香港非永久性居民。對於不是「常住居民」的香港永久性居民，如他們在點算時刻之前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，又或在點算時刻之後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港，會被界定為「流動居民」。 [18]

- (19) **性別比率 (Sex ratio)**：男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。 [38]

- (20) **所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數 (Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment)**：所有僱用工作的每周通常工作時數的一種平均值。50% 的工作人口的每周通常工作時數（按所有僱用工作計算）高於這數字，而其餘 50% 的工作人口的每周通常工作時數（按所有僱用工作計算）低於這數字。請參看第 (13) 項「每周通常工作時數」。 [29]

- (21) **房屋類型 (Type of housing)**：指作居所用途的單位所屬的房屋性質。各房屋類型是根據單位所屬的屋宇單位類型來決定，詳情如下： [39]

公營租住房屋 (Public rental housing)：包括所有公營租住房屋單位。公營租住房屋單位包括香港房屋委員會（房委會）的公屋單位和中轉房屋單位；以及香港房屋協會（房協）的出租單位和長者安居樂計劃的出租單位。

資助自置居所房屋 (Subsidised home ownership housing)：包括所有資助出售單位。資助出售單位包括房委會租置計劃的單位；房委會居屋、私人參建居屋、中等入息家庭房屋計劃、可租可買計劃和重建置業計劃的單位；房協住宅發售計劃、夾心階層住屋計劃和資助出售房屋項目的單位；以及市建局資助出售房屋計劃的單位。可在公開市場買賣之居屋／中等入息家庭房屋計劃／私人參建居屋／可租可買計劃／重建置業計劃／租置計劃／住宅發售計劃／夾心階層住屋計劃的單位（即居屋第三期乙之前出售的單位或已繳交補價的單位）歸類為私人住宅單位，並不包括在資助出售單位內。

私人永久性房屋 (Private permanent housing)：包括所有私人住宅單位、所有別墅／平房／新型村屋、所有簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋，以及所有員工宿舍。私人住宅單位包括由私人

市場興建主要作住宅用途的多層樓宇或房屋的單位及前資助出售房屋單位（即可在公開市場買賣的單位）。

非住宅用房屋 (Non-domestic housing)：包括所有非住宅樓宇內的屋宇單位及所有供集體住宿的屋宇單位。

臨時房屋 (Temporary housing)：包括所有臨時屋宇單位。

- (22) **長期照顧需要 (Long-term care needs)**：指在過去 6 個月或以上持續出現，或預計會持續 6 個月或以上的照顧需要，不論現時是否有照顧者照顧。 [25]
- (23) **非從事經濟活動人口 (Economically inactive population)**：請參看第 (36) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [13]
- (24) **前 5 年內平均每年增長率 (Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years)**：在計算過去 5 年的人口增長時，每年平均增長率是採用以下公式計算：[7]

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = (1 + r)^5$$

P_1 = 5 年前的人口
 P_2 = 該年的人口
 r = 平均每年增長率

- (25) **家庭住戶 (Domestic household)**：一群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」。（註：家庭住戶需至少有一名成員為常住居民，只有流動居民的住戶不會被界定為家庭住戶。） [10]
- (26) **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。 [8]
- (27) **書寫選定語言的能力 (Ability to write a selected language)**：若一名 5 歲及以上人士在日常生活中能夠以某種語言書寫簡單短句，則他／她可算具備書寫該種語言的能力。 [3]
- (28) **區議會分區及選區 (District Council district and Constituency Area)**：根據區議會條例（第 547 章），全港共有 18 個地方行政區：港島 4 個、九龍 5 個及新界 9 個。每個地方行政區均設有一個區議會，而每個區議會的選區分界則是由選舉管理委員會向行政長官建議。2021 年人口普查所採用的區議會選區分界，是按 2019 年 11 月 24 日區議會選舉時，由行政長官會同行政會議根據《區議會條例》（第 547 章）第 6 條而作出的《2018 年選區（區議會）宣布令》（2018 年第 263 號法律公告）所宣布的區議會選區分界。
- （註：2016 年中期人口統計及 2021 年人口普查所採用的灣仔區議會及東區區議會分界，不同於 2011 年人口普查所採用的分界。在本刊物中，當與 2011 年統計數字作比較時，會將 2016 年及 2021 年有關該兩個區議會分區的數字按 2011 年的分界重新編製，以作合適的比較。） [9]
- (29) **婚姻狀況 (Marital status)**：受訪者在人口普查／中期人口統計訪問時所報稱的婚姻狀況，不論有關的婚姻或離婚事件是否有經過合法登記或儀式。 [26]
- (30) **專上教育 (Post-secondary education)**：請參看第 (31) 項「教育程度」。 [35]
- (31) **教育程度 (Educational attainment)**：包括最高就讀程度及最高完成程度。 [14]

(a) **最高就讀程度 (Highest level attended)**：指受訪者在院校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（不包括香港都會大學主辦的非學位／學位／研究生課程），以及設有考試或指定的評核成績程序。

(b) **最高完成程度 (Highest level completed)**：指受訪者在院校修讀並已完成的最高教育水平，不論他／她有否通過有關課程的考試或評核。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（不包括香港都會大學主辦的非學位／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。

學前教育 (*Pre-primary*) : 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*) : 包括所有中學舊學制的四至七年級及新學制的四至六年級或同等程度、毅進計劃／毅進文憑以及工藝程度教育。

專上教育 (文憑／證書) (*Post-secondary (diploma/certificate)*) : 包括所有職業訓練局／製衣業訓練局／建造業訓練局／都會大學／教資會資助大學專業進修學院／前理工學院／其他法定或認可的專上學院／其他專上學院／前師範學院／商科學校的證書／文憑課程、文憑／證書課程的護士／牙科訓練課程／遙距課程及其他文憑／證書程度課程。

專上教育 (副學位課程) (*Post-secondary (sub-degree course)*) : 包括大學／職業訓練局的高級證書／高級文憑／專業文憑／副學士／副學士先修／增修證書／院士銜或同等課程、由大學資助委員會資助的其他大學非學位課程、前理工學院／其他法定或認可的專上學院的高級證書／高級文憑／專業文憑／副學士／副學士先修或同等課程、其他專上學院開設的高級文憑／專業文憑／副學士／副學士先修或同等課程、香港教育大學 (前香港教育學院) 的非學位課程、護士訓練非學位課程、牙科訓練非學位課程及遙距非學位課程。

專上教育 (學位課程) (*Post-secondary (degree course)*) : 包括本地及非本地院校的學士學位課程、修課形式研究院程度課程及研究形式研究院程度課程。

- (32) **現住地區 (Area of current residence)** : 在人口普查時某人所居住的地區。 [5]
- (33) **勞動人口 (Labour force)** : 請參看第 (36) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [22]
- (34) **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 15 歲及以上人口的比例。 [23]
- (35) **新市鎮 (New town)** : 新市鎮界線乃採自土木工程拓展署及規劃署訂定的新市鎮發展範圍。全港共有 10 個新市鎮，即是荃灣、屯門、元朗、天水圍、粉嶺／上水／古洞、大埔、沙田、將軍澳、東涌及洪水橋／廈村。在本報告書中，為定義內部遷移，荃灣新市鎮中的荃灣、葵涌和青衣地區，以及沙田新市鎮中的沙田和馬鞍山地區會作個別分析。 [31]
- (36) **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。 [12]

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 15 歲及以上人士：(甲) 在人口普查前的 7 天內有從事工作以賺取薪酬或利潤；或 (乙) 在人口普查前的 7 天內有一份正式工作。工作人口可按就業身分 (*Employment status*) 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 15 歲及以上人士 (甲) 在人口普查前的 7 天內

並無職位，且並無為賺取薪酬或利潤而工作；(乙)在人口普查前的 7 天內隨時可工作；及(丙)在人口普查前的 30 天內有找尋工作。

(註：人口普查／中期人口統計所得的失業人士估計數字的準確度較低。量度失業殊不簡單。例如，在界定失業時，必須考慮某人是否可隨時工作，以及是否正積極找尋工作。人口普查／中期人口統計聘用大量的臨時外勤人員進行點算工作，較難要求他們全面掌握勞動人口架構以及提問技巧，特別是有關找尋工作的問題。在研究失業問題時，基本上應以由政府統計處進行的「綜合住戶統計調查」的數據為依據。人口普查／中期人口統計用作界定失業人口的有關問題主要是用於點算「從事經濟活動人口」(即勞動人口)，該數字由工作人口及失業人口組成。)

非從事經濟活動人口 (Economically inactive population)：指在人口普查前的 7 天內並無職位亦無工作的人，但不包括在該 7 天內正在休假和失業的人。而退休人士、料理家務者、無酬照顧者及所有 15 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。

無酬照顧者 (Unpaid carer)：須無酬照顧親人或其他人士(包括長期病患、殘疾或年長／年幼的人士)的人。

學生 (Student)：在院校就讀全日制課程的人(對於 2021 年人口普查而言，學生是指在 2021 年上半年就讀全日制課程的人，並將會於人口普查(即 2021 年 6 月)之後的學年繼續修讀全日制課程)。自修、在各類訓練學校修讀非正式課程或夜間課程，並在人口普查前的 7 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。

經濟自給者 (Of independent means)：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。

其他非從事經濟活動人士 (Other economically inactive person)：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。

- (37) **慣用交談語言 (Usual spoken language)**：指在家中日常交談所用的語言／方言，但不適用於 5 歲以下兒童或失去語言能力的人士。 [40]
- (38) **需要照顧的長者 (Elderly persons requiring care)**：現時日常生活(例如在家中的起居飲食、出外購物、到康樂中心參加活動、看醫生及服藥／接受治療)長期需要由親人或其他人照顧的 60 歲及以上人士。 [15]
- (39) **種族 (Ethnicity)**：一個人的種族由其本人來決定，通常以人種、膚色、世系、文化起源、國籍和語言等概念為基礎。在香港人口中，大部分為華人，而非華人中則以亞洲人為主。因此，種族分類提供了較多與亞洲地區相關的類別。 [16]
- (40) **閱讀選定語言的能力 (Ability to read a selected language)**：若一名 5 歲及以上人士在日常生活中能夠以某種語言閱讀簡單短句，則他／她可算具備閱讀該種語言的能力。 [1]
- (41) **點算時刻 (Reference moment)**：2021 年 6 月 30 日凌晨 3 時為 2021 年人口普查的點算時刻。在記錄某人在點算時刻身在何處時，若他／她正在當夜班、返家途中或在非住宿地方，他／她會被當作在被點算的屋宇單位內。 [37]
- (42) **職業 (Occupation)**：在人口普查前的 7 天內受訪者所從事的工作類別。在 2016 年中期人口統計引進並在 2021 年人口普查全面採用了新的職業分類方法，使之更為貼近「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」。為方便作出比較，本刊物內 2011 年人口普查按職業劃分的工作人口分布的數據已作適當的後向估計。該職業分類的主要組別簡介及包括的範圍如下： [32]

經理 (Managers)：包括立法議員、政府高級官員、外國使節、常務董事及行政總裁、商業服務經理、行政經理、銷售及市場經理、製造業經理、建造業經理、供應及分銷經理、資訊及通

訊科技服務經理、專職服務經理、學校校長、酒店經理、零售及批發業經理等。

專業人員 (Professionals)：包括會計師及核數師、工程專業人員、醫生、註冊護士及其他醫護專業人員（例如註冊中醫、牙醫、藥劑師、助產士、獸醫）、律師、大學及專上學院講師、學校教師及其他教學專業人員、精算師、統計師、經濟師、金融及投資顧問、軟件及應用程式開發及分析員、社會及宗教專業人員等。

輔助專業人員 (Associate professionals)：包括工程技術員、製造督導、建造督導、登記護士及其他醫護輔助專業人員（例如牙醫助理、配藥員、陪月員）、法律文員、精算助理、統計助理、股票交易員、保險顧問及核保員、資訊及通訊技術人員、地產代理及物業經理、行政及專科秘書、紀律部隊的督察及相似職級人員、社會工作助理、攝影師、主廚師等。

文書支援人員 (Clerical support workers)：包括一般辦公室文員、會計及簿記文員、私人秘書、銀行櫃員、處理客戶詢問文員、倉庫管倉員等。

服務及銷售人員 (Service and sales workers)：包括銷售人員、旅遊服務員及導遊、廚師、侍應生、理髮師、美容師、個人護理工作人員、紀律部隊的員佐級人員、幼兒工作人員及教師助理、屋宇保安員、運輸工作人員等。

工藝及有關人員 (Craft and related workers)：包括建築及有關行業工人、機械技工及修理員、電器、電子及電訊器材安裝員及維修技工、麵包師及其他食物處理工人、裁縫等。

機台及機器操作員及裝配員 (Plant and machine operators and assemblers)：包括食物及有關製品機器操作員、司機及流動式機器操作員等。

非技術工人 (Elementary occupations)：包括家庭傭工、清潔工人及雜務工人、食材準備助理、信差及傳遞員等。

漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 (Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable)：包括種菜場工人、園林工人、漁業工人、及報稱的職業不能辨別或描述不足。

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)

方括號內的數字為中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 read a selected language** (閱讀選定語言的能力) : A person aged 5 and over is considered as being able to read a language if he/she can read a short and simple statement in this language in everyday life. [40]
- (2) **Ability to speak a selected language/dialect** (使用選定語言/方言的能力) : If a person aged 5 and over (excluding mute persons) is able to conduct a short conversation with a particular language/dialect in everyday life activities such as studying at educational institution or using at work, he/she is deemed to have the ability to speak the language/dialect. A person who is capable of speaking a language/dialect other than the usual spoken language possesses the ability to speak that language/dialect as another spoken language/dialect. Please see **Usual spoken language** in (40). [14]
- (3) **Ability to write a selected language** (書寫選定語言的能力) : A person aged 5 and over is considered as being able to write a language if he/she can write a short and simple statement in this language in everyday life. [27]
- (4) **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. [8]
- (5) **Area of current residence** (現住地區) : Area in which a person was living at the time of the Census. [32]
- (6) **Area of residence 5 years ago (5年前居住地區)** : The broad geographical area in which a person lived 5 years before the Census. If the place is outside Hong Kong, the country of residence is recorded. [1]
- (7) **Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (前5年內平均每年增長率)** : When population increased over the past 5 years, the average annual growth rate is computed using the following formula: [24]

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = (1 + r)^5$$

where P_1 = population at the beginning of the 5-year period
 P_2 = population at the end of the 5-year period
 r = average annual growth rate of the 5-year period

- (8) **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. [26]
- (9) **District Council district and Constituency Area** (區議會分區及選區) : There are 18 districts in Hong Kong as declared under the District Councils Ordinance (Cap. 547): 4 on Hong Kong Island, 5 in Kowloon and 9 in the New Territories. A District Council is established in each district. The boundary of Constituency Area for each District Council is recommended by the Electoral Affairs Commission to the Chief Executive. The set of Constituency Area boundaries adopted in the 2021 Population Census is based on those declared in the Declaration of Constituencies (District Councils) Order 2018 (L.N. 263 of 2018) made by the Chief Executive in Council under section 6 of the District Councils Ordinance (Cap. 547) for the District Council Election held on 24 November 2019.

(Note: The boundaries of the Wan Chai district and Eastern district adopted in the 2016 Population By-census and 2021 Population Census are not comparable with those adopted in the 2011 Population Census. In this report, whenever comparison of statistics on districts with 2011 is made, the statistics pertaining to the Wan Chai and Eastern districts for 2016 and 2021 are re-compiled based on the boundaries adopted in the 2011 Population Census, so that appropriate comparison can be made.) [28]

- (10) **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/she is also regarded as a household. In this case the household is a one-person household. (Note: A domestic household must have at least one member who is a Usual Resident. Households comprising Mobile Residents only are not classified as domestic households.) [25]
- (11) **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 6 months or more was not counted in reckoning the duration. [7]
- (12) **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: [36]

Economically active population (從事經濟活動人口): This comprises the employed (i.e. 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 7 days before the Census; or (b) have formal job attachment during the 7 days before the Census. The working population can be distinguished by the employment status (就業身分) as follows:

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) have not had a job and should not have performed any work for pay or profit during the 7 days before the Census; (b) have been available for work during the 7 days before the Census; and (c) have sought work during the 30 days before the Census.

(Note: Estimates of the unemployed based on population censuses/by-censuses are likely to have a lower degree of accuracy. This is because the measurement of unemployment is not simple. For instance, in identifying an unemployed person, account has to be taken of a person's availability for work and whether he or she is actively seeking work. A large quantity of temporary field workers were employed to undertake the enumeration work in the population censuses/by-censuses, and they could not be expected to have a full understanding of the labour force framework and the required skills in asking screening questions, particularly those on the activity related to work seeking. Studies on unemployment should therefore be primarily based on the data of the General Household Survey conducted by the Census and Statistics Department. Inclusion of the questions for identifying unemployed persons in the population censuses/by-censuses mainly serves to complete the enumeration of the entire economically active population (i.e. the labour force). This is because the economically active population is composed of the working population and the unemployed population.)

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 7 days before the Census, excluding persons who have been on leave/holiday during the 7-day period and persons who are

unemployed. Persons such as retired persons, home-makers, unpaid carers and persons aged below 15 are thus included.

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

Unpaid carer (無酬照顧者): A person who is engaged in unpaid care to family members or other persons (including persons with chronic diseases / disability and old/young persons).

Student (學生): A person who is studying full-time in educational institution (as for the 2021 Population Census, students refers to those who had been studying in the first half of 2021 and would continue to study full-time in the academic year after the Census [i.e. June 2021]). Persons who are self-studying, or studying informal courses in miscellaneous training institutes or studying evening courses and were not working during the 7 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.

Of independent means (經濟自給者): A person who does not have to work for a living. The cost of living is generally borne by rental receivable, savings, investment returns or remittances.

Other economically inactive person (其他非從事經濟活動人士): 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.

(13) **Economically inactive population (非從事經濟活動人口)**: Please see **Economic activity status** in (12). [23]

(14) **Educational attainment (教育程度)**: This comprises the highest level attended and the highest level completed. [31]

(a) **Highest level attended (最高就讀程度)**: Highest level attended is the highest level of education **ever attained** by a person in an educational institution, regardless of whether he/she had completed the course. Only formal courses are counted as educational attainment. A formal course shall be one that lasts for at least 1 academic year, requires specific academic qualifications for entrance (except sub-degree/degree/postgraduate courses offered by the Hong Kong Metropolitan University) and includes examinations or specific academic assessment procedures.

(b) **Highest level completed (最高完成程度)**: Highest level completed is the highest level of education **completed** by a person in an educational institution, regardless of whether he/she had passed the examinations or assessments of the course. Only formal courses are counted for the highest level of education completed. A formal course shall be one that lasts for at least 1 academic year, requires specific academic qualifications for entrance (except sub-degree/degree/postgraduate courses offered by the Hong Kong Metropolitan University) and includes examinations or specific academic assessment procedures.

Educational attainment is classified as follows:

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

Pre-primary (學前教育): Including all classes in kindergartens and child care centres.

Primary (小學): Including Primary 1 – 6 in all educational institutions.

Lower secondary (初中): Including Secondary 1 – 3 in all educational institutions.

Upper secondary (高中): Including Secondary 4 – 7 of old academic structure, Secondary 4 – 6 of new academic structure or equivalent in all educational institutions, Project Yi Jin / Yi Jin Diploma and craft level.

Post-secondary (diploma/certificate) (專上教育 (文憑/證書)): Including diploma/certificate courses in Vocational Training Council / Clothing Industry Training Authority / Construction Industry Council / Metropolitan University / School of Professional and Continuing Education of University / former Polytechnics / other statutory or approved post-secondary colleges / other colleges providing post-secondary courses / former Teacher Colleges / commercial schools, nurse training courses / dental training courses / distance learning courses / other courses at diploma/certificate level.

Post-secondary (sub-degree course) (專上教育 (副學位課程)): Including all higher certificate / higher diploma / professional diploma / associate degree / pre-associate degree / endorsement certificate / associateship or equivalent courses in universities / Vocational Training Council, other sub-degree courses in universities funded by University Grants Committee, higher certificate / higher diploma / professional diploma / associate degree / pre-associate degree or equivalent courses in former Polytechnics / other statutory or approved post-secondary colleges, higher diploma / professional diploma / associate degree / pre-associate degree or equivalent courses in other colleges providing post-secondary courses, sub-degree courses in the Education University of Hong Kong (former Hong Kong Institute of Education), sub-degree level nurse training courses / dental training courses, distance learning sub-degree level courses and other sub-degree level courses.

Post-secondary (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.

- (15) **Elderly persons requiring care (需要照顧的長者)**: Person aged 60 and above who currently need relative(s) or other person(s) to take care of their day-to-day living (such as domestic activities, going shopping, going to recreational centre, consulting doctors and taking medicine / receiving treatment) on a long-term basis. [38]
- (16) **Ethnicity (種族)**: The ethnicity of a person is determined by self-identification, normally with reference to a combination of concepts such as ethnic origin, colour, descent, cultural origins, nationality and language. In Hong Kong, a significant proportion of the population is Chinese, and among the non-Chinese, Asians account for the majority. Therefore, there are more Asian related ethnic groups in the classification. [39]
- (17) **Floor area of accommodation (居所樓面面積)**: Except for public rental housing, the floor area of accommodation refers to saleable floor area. It includes the floor area of every one of (i) a balcony, (ii) a utility platform, (iii) a verandah to the extent that it forms part of the residence; but excluding the area of an air-conditioning plant room, a bay window, a flat roof, a garden, a parking space, a roof, a stairhood, a terrace, a yard to the extent that it forms part of the residence. For public rental housing, the floor area of accommodation is measured in terms of internal floor area. For domestic households sharing a unit of quarters, the floor area of the common area shared among households is excluded. Statistics related to floor area of accommodation presented in this report do not include domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels.
- (Note: Owing to the difference in definitions, statistics of floor area of public rental housing are not directly comparable to those of other types of accommodation. Besides, the information of floor area of accommodation as reported by respondents may be subject to different extent of estimation, and hence caution should be exercised in interpreting the statistics concerned.) [16]
- (18) **Hong Kong Resident Population (居港人口)**: The Hong Kong Resident Population at the reference 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 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 3 months during the 6 months after the reference moment, regardless of

whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the reference moment. For those Hong Kong Permanent Residents who were not “Usual Residents”, they were classified as “Mobile Residents” if they had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment. [18]

- (19) **Household size (住戶人數)**: Household size refers to the number of persons living in the domestic household. [10]
- (20) **Industry (行業)**: The major activity of the establishment in which a person worked during the 7 days before the Census. The classification adopted for statistics on industry in this report is modeled on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0. It is the same as that adopted in the 2016 Population By-census. The brief descriptions and coverage of the industrial sectors of this industry classification are given as follows: [9]

Manufacturing (製造業): This industry sector includes the physical or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products. Substantial alteration, renovation and reconstruction of goods are generally considered to be manufacturing. Also included in the industry sector is specialised repair and maintenance of industrial and commercial machinery and equipment. Examples of this industry sector are food product manufacturing; wearing apparel industry; printing industry; manufacturing of electronic products; and repair and installation of machinery and equipment.

Construction (建造業): This industry sector includes general construction and specialised construction activities for buildings and civil engineering works. It includes new work, repair, additions and alterations, the erection of prefabricated building structure on the site and also construction of a temporary nature. Examples of this industry sector are building construction; civil engineering; building services installation and maintenance activities; and decoration, repair and maintenance for buildings.

Import/export, wholesale and retail trades (進出口、批發及零售業): This industry sector includes wholesale and retail sale (i.e. sale without transformation) of any type of goods, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. Wholesaling and retailing are the final steps in the distribution of merchandise. Examples of this industry sector are import and export trade; wholesale and retail trade; and peddlers.

Transportation, storage, postal and courier services (運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業): This industry sector includes the provision of passenger or freight transport, whether scheduled or not, by rail, road, water or air and associated activities such as airport, terminal and car park, loading and unloading of freight, storage, and postal and courier activities etc. Also included are sightseeing transport and renting of transport equipment with or without driver or operator. Examples of this industry sector are land transport; water transport; air transport; warehousing and support activities for transportation; and postal and courier activities.

Accommodation and food services (住宿及膳食服務業): This industry sector includes the provision of short-stay accommodation for visitors and other travellers and the provision of complete meals and drinks fit for immediate consumption. Examples of this industry sector are hotels; guesthouses and boarding houses; restaurants; bars and lounges; and coffee shops.

Information and communications (資訊及通訊業): This industry sector includes the production and distribution of information and cultural products, the provision of the means to transmit or distribute these products as well as data. Also included are broadcasting, communications and information technology activities, as well as the processing of data and other information service activities. Examples of this industry sector are publishing industry; radio and television broadcasting; telecommunications; information technology services; and news agencies.

Financing and insurance (金融及保險業): This industry sector includes financial service

activities, including insurance and pension funding activities, and activities to support financial services. Also included are the activities of holding assets, such as activities of holding companies and the activities of trusts, funds and similar financial entities. Examples of this industry sector are banks; investment and holding companies; insurance; security brokerage; and fund management.

Real estate, professional and business services (地產、專業及商用服務業): This industry sector includes (a) all real estate activities, (b) all activities requiring a high degree of professional training, and serve users with specialised knowledge and skills; and (c) establishments mainly engaged in performing various support activities for the day-to-day operations of other enterprises (some also supporting households). Examples of this industry sector are real estate development; real estate brokerage and agencies; real estate maintenance management; offices of lawyers, accountants, auditors, architects, surveyors; advertising and market research companies; specialised design activities; travel agencies, security and investigation activities; cleaning activities; office administrative and support activities.

Public administration, education, human health and social work activities (公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動): This industry sector includes government administration, establishments engaged in formulating and implementing the economic and social policy, and units maintaining public order and safety. This industry sector also includes establishments mainly engaged in the provision and support of education and training and establishments mainly engaged in providing human health care and social assistance. Examples of this industry sector are government services; educational institutions and other establishments engaged in educational and training services; medical and health services; elderly homes; and welfare institutions.

Miscellaneous social and personal services (雜項社會及個人服務): This industry sector includes creative and performing arts activities; cultural activities; betting activities; sports, amusement and recreation activities; and all other services activities including personal services activities. This industry sector also includes activities of households as employers of domestic personnel. Examples of this industry sector are libraries and museums; theme parks; fitness centres; religious organisations; political organisations; repair of personal and household goods (such as motor vehicles and computers); laundry and dry-cleaning services; beauty and body prettifying treatment; and domestic helpers.

Others (其他): Including such industries as “Agriculture, forestry and fishing”; “Mining and quarrying”; “Electricity and gas supply”; “Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities” and industrial activities unidentifiable or inadequately described.

- (21) **Internal migration (內部遷移)**: Persons having internally migrated were those whose area of current residence was different from the area of original residence 5 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. [4]
- (22) **Labour force (勞動人口)**: Please see **Economic activity status** in (12). [33]
- (23) **Labour force participation rate (勞動人口參與率)**: The proportion of labour force in the total population aged 15 and over. [34]
- (24) **Living arrangements (居住情況)**: Living arrangements are classified according to the respondent and his/her relationship with other household members living with him/her. The different categories of living arrangements are as follows: [15]

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

Living with parent(s) only (只與父母同住): A person living with his/her father and/or mother. He/she may, at the same time, be living with other persons who are not his/her spouse and child(ren).

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. This category can be further broken down into “Living with spouse and/or child(ren), and with parent(s)” and “Living with spouse and/or child(ren), and not with parent(s)”. The former refers to the case that the persons are also living with their parent(s) while they live with their spouse and/or child(ren). The latter refers to the case that the respondent's parent(s) is not living in the same household.

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

- (25) **Long-term care needs** (長期照顧需要) : Long-term care needs refers to those that have lasted or are expected to last for six months or more, regardless of whether there is currently a carer to take care of the person in question. [22]
- (26) **Marital status** (婚姻狀況) : The marital status of a person is recorded according to the status reported by respondents at the time of enumeration in the population censuses/by-censuses, regardless of whether the marriage or divorce had undergone any legal registration or ceremony. [29]
- (27) **Median floor area of accommodation** (居所樓面面積中位數) : The average floor area of accommodation so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households occupied floor area above that figure and the other 50% occupied floor area below it. The floor area of public rental housing is measured in terms of internal floor area while the floor area of other types of accommodation is measured in terms of saleable floor area. For domestic households sharing a unit of quarters, the floor area of the common area shared among households is excluded. Statistics related to floor area of accommodation presented in this report do not include domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels. Please see **Floor area of accommodation** in (17).
- (Note: Owing to the difference in definitions, statistics of floor area of public rental housing are not directly comparable to those of other types of accommodation. Besides, the information of floor area of accommodation as reported by respondents may be subject to different extent of estimation, and hence caution should be exercised in interpreting the statistics concerned.) [17]
- (28) **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 workers, had income above that figure and the other 50% had income below it. Please see **Monthly income from main employment** in (30). [12]
- (29) **Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment** (所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數) : The average weekly usual hours of work of all employment so calculated that 50% of the working population had weekly usual hours of work (calculated based on all employment) above that figure and the other 50% of the working population had weekly usual hours of work (calculated based on all employment) below it. Please see **Weekly usual hours of work** in (41). [20]
- (30) **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 allowance, housing allowance, tips and other cash allowances. New Year bonus and double pay are excluded. The amount recorded for 2011, 2016 and 2021 refers to the income for June 2011, June 2016 and June 2021 respectively.. [11]
- (31) **New town** (新市鎮) : The delineation of the areas into new towns is adopted from the boundaries developed by the Civil Engineering and Development Department as well as Planning Department for new town development purposes. There are 10 new towns in Hong Kong, namely Tsuen Wan, Tuen Mun, Yuen Long, Tin Shui Wai, Fanling / Sheung Shui / Kwu Tung, Tai Po, Sha Tin, Tseung Kwan O, Tung Chung and Hung Shui Kiu / Ha Tsuen. In this report, Tsuen Wan, Kwai Chung and Tsing Yi areas under Tsuen Wan New Town as well as Sha Tin and Ma On Shan areas under Sha Tin New Town are analysed separately for the purpose of defining internal migration. [35]

- (32) **Occupation (職業)** : This refers to the kind of work a person performed during the 7 days before the Census. A new occupation classification scheme was introduced in the 2016 Population By-census and fully adopted in the 2021 Population Census, which follows “International Standard Classification Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08)” more closely. To facilitate comparison, a backcasting exercise was done to re-compile a set of figures on the distribution of working population by occupation for the 2011 Population Census in this report. The brief descriptions and coverage of the major groups of this occupation classification are given as follows: [42]

Managers (經理) : Including legislators; senior government officials; foreign diplomats; managing directors and chief executives; business services managers; administration managers; sales and marketing managers; manufacturing managers; construction managers; supply and distribution managers; information and communications technology service managers; professional services managers; school principals; hotel managers; retail and wholesale trade managers; etc.

Professionals (專業人員) : Including accountants and auditors; engineering professionals; medical doctors; registered nurses and other healthcare professionals (e.g. registered Chinese medicine practitioners, dentists, pharmacists, midwives, veterinarians); lawyers; university and post-secondary college lecturers; school teachers and other teaching professionals; actuaries; statisticians; economists; financial and investment advisers; software and applications developers and analysts; social and religious professionals; etc.

Associate professionals (輔助專業人員) : Including engineering technicians; manufacturing and construction supervisors; enrolled nurses and other healthcare associate professionals (e.g. dental assistants, dispensers, postnatal care workers); law clerks; actuarial assistants; statistical assistants; securities traders; insurance consultants and underwriters; information and communications technology technicians; real estate agents and property managers; administrative and specialised secretaries; inspectors and similarly ranked staff in disciplined services; social work assistants; photographers; chefs; etc.

Clerical support workers (文書支援人員) : Including general office clerks; accounting and bookkeeping clerks; personal secretaries; bank tellers; client information workers; storekeepers; etc.

Service and sales workers (服務及銷售人員) : Including salespersons; travel attendants and guides; cooks; waiters; barbers; beauticians; personal care workers; rank and file staff in disciplined services; child care workers and teachers’ aides; building security guards; transport workers; etc.

Craft and related workers (工藝及有關人員) : Including building and related trades workers; machinery mechanics and repairers; electrical, electronic and telecommunication equipment installers and repairers; bakers and other food processing workers; tailors; etc.

Plant and machine operators and assemblers (機台及機器操作員及裝配員) : Including food and related products machine operators; drivers and mobile plant operators; etc.

Elementary occupations (非技術工人) : Including domestic helpers; cleaners and labourers; food preparation assistants; messengers and deliverers; etc.

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 vegetable farm workers; gardeners; fishery workers; and occupations unidentifiable and inadequately described.

- (33) **Place of birth (出生地點)** : This is the country/territory in which the person was born. [5]
- (34) **Population (人口)** : Please see **Hong Kong Resident Population** in (18). [2]
- (35) **Post-secondary education (專上教育)** : Please see **Educational attainment** in (14). [30]
- (36) **Primary carer (主要照顧者)** : This refers to the person who provided the longest hours of caring

services during a week, regardless of whether unpaid (e.g. family member) or paid (e.g. foreign domestic helper and private nurse). If a foreign domestic helper, who was employed by family member, takes the longest time to provide care to the elderly person, the foreign domestic helper is the primary carer. Elder persons can take care among themselves, i.e. one elder person can be the carer of another. [6]

(37) **Reference moment (點算時刻)**: This refers to the reference moment of the 2021 Population Census which was fixed at 3:00 a.m. on 30 June 2021. In recording the whereabouts of a person at the reference moment, a person who was on night shift, on the way home or at a place not for accommodation was regarded as staying in the quarters being enumerated. [41]

(38) **Sex ratio (性別比率)**: The ratio of the number of males per 1 000 females. [19]

(39) **Type of housing (房屋類型)**: This refers to the nature of housing for the unit of accommodation. The different types are determined based on the type of quarters of the unit of accommodation as follows: [21]

Public rental housing (公營租住房屋): Including all public rental housing units. Public rental housing units include public rental housing flats and interim housing flats of the Hong Kong Housing Authority (HA); and rental flats and flats under the Senior Citizen Residences Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society (HS).

Subsidised home ownership housing (資助自置居所房屋): Including all subsidised sale flats. Subsidised sale flats include flats under the Tenants Purchase Scheme (TPS) of the HA; flats under the Home Ownership Scheme (HOS), Private Sector Participation Scheme (PSPS), Middle Income Housing Scheme (MIHS), Buy or Rent Option Scheme (BRO) and Mortgage Subsidy Scheme (MSS) of the HA; flats under the Flat-For-Sale Scheme (FFSS), Sandwich Class Housing Scheme (SCHS) and Subsidised Sale Flats Projects (SSFP) of the HS; and flats under the subsidised sale flat scheme of the Urban Renewal Authority. HOS/PSPS/MIHS/BRO/MSS/TPS/FFSS/SCHS flats that can be traded in the open market (i.e. flats sold prior to HOS Phase 3B or flats with premium paid) are classified as private permanent housing and are excluded from subsidised sale flats.

Private permanent housing (私人永久性房屋): Including all private residential flats; all villas / bungalows / modern village houses; all simple stone houses / traditional village houses; and all units of staff quarters. Private residential flats include all flats and apartments in multi-storey blocks or houses built by the private sector mainly for residential purpose and all former subsidised sale flats (i.e. those flats that can be traded in the open market).

Non-domestic housing (非住宅用房屋): Including all units of quarters in non-residential buildings and all units of collective living quarters.

Temporary housing (臨時房屋): Including all units of temporary quarters.

(40) **Usual spoken language (慣用交談語言)**: The usual spoken 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. [37]

(41) **Weekly usual hours of work (每周通常工作時數)**: Weekly usual hours of work is the number of hours that an employed person usually worked during a normal or typical week. Overtime hours regularly worked (whether paid or unpaid) are included but meal breaks, days and hours not usually worked and unusual periods of overtime are excluded. Stand-by time at home is not counted. For home-office workers, the time working at home is counted. [13]

(42) **Working population (工作人口)**: Please see **Economic activity status** in (12). [3]

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