



中期人口統計

2006 Population
By-census

主題性報告：長者

Thematic Report : Older Persons

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序言

二零零六年中期人口統計提供很多有關香港人口的社會及經濟特徵的資料。這不單有助對社會上不同的層面進行研究，更可按特定人口組別（例如長者），進行探討。

根據二零零六年中期人口統計的結果，本報告載列有關本港長者的一系列統計數字。它詳盡分析長者的特徵：人口特徵、教育、勞動人口、居住情況及住戶特徵和地區特徵。在可能範圍內，這些結果會與過往人口普查／中期人口統計的結果作比較。

本報告為一系列有關人口分組的主題性報告書之一。二零零六年中期人口統計的刊物名稱已詳列於本報告的最後部分。

政府統計處處長 馮興宏

二零零八年二月

Foreword

The 2006 Population By-census provides a wealth of data on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population in Hong Kong. It allows studies to be undertaken not only on various facets of the community but also on specific sub-groups of the population such as older persons.

A comprehensive range of statistics of older persons in Hong Kong, based on the results of the 2006 Population By-census, are presented in this report. It goes into some length in analysing the characteristics of older persons: demographic characteristics, education, labour force, living arrangement and household characteristics, and geographical characteristics. Comparisons are made with results of the past population censuses/by-censuses as appropriate.

This report is one among a series of the thematic reports released on population sub-groups. A list of the 2006 Population By-census publications is given at the end of this report.

FUNG Hing-wang
Commissioner for Census and Statistics

February 2008

		<i>頁數</i> <i>Page</i>
統計表一覽	List of Tables	vii
統計圖一覽	List of Charts	xi
1. 緒言	1. Introduction	1
2. 摘要	2. Summary	7
3. 數目、結構及增長	3. Size, Structure and Growth	15
4. 人口特徵	4. Demographic Characteristics	19
5. 教育	5. Education	25
6. 勞動人口	6. Labour Force	31
7. 居住情況及住戶特徵	7. Living Arrangement and Household Characteristics	43
8. 地區特徵	8. Geographical Characteristics	55
中文詞彙釋義	Definition of Terms in Chinese	65
英文詞彙釋義	Definition of Terms in English	73
香港二零零六年中期人口統計刊物	Publications of the Hong Kong 2006 Population By-census	83
獲取政府統計處刊物及其他統計產品的方法	Means of Obtaining Publications and Other Statistical Products of the Census and Statistics Department	A1
郵購表格	Mail Order Form	A3

統計表一覽

List of Tables

				頁數 Page
表 3.1	一九六一年至二零零六年的長者數目及平均每年增長率	Table 3.1	Number of Older Persons and Average Annual Growth Rate, 1961 to 2006	15
表 3.2	一九六一年至二零零六年的人口撫養比率	Table 3.2	Dependency Ratios, 1961 to 2006	17
表 3.3	一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六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, 1996, 2001 and 2006	18
表 4.1	一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按性別、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, 1996, 2001 and 2006	20
表 4.2	一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按在港居住年期及出生地點劃分的長者數目	Table 4.2	Older Persons by Duration of Residence in Hong Kong and Place of Birth, 1996, 2001 and 2006	22
表 4.3	一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年長者能說選定語言／方言的比例	Table 4.3	Proportion of Older Persons Able to Speak Selected Languages/ Dialects, 1996, 2001 and 2006	23
表 4.4	二零零一年及二零零六年按種族劃分的長者數目	Table 4.4	Older Persons by Ethnicity, 2001 and 2006	24
表 5.1	二零零六年按性別、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), 2006	26
表 5.2	一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按性別及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的長者數目	Table 5.2	Older Persons by Sex and Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended), 1996, 2001 and 2006	27
表 5.3	二零零六年按性別、出生地點及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的長者數目	Table 5.3	Older Persons by Sex, Place of Birth and Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended), 2006	30
表 6.1	一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按性別劃分的在勞動人口中的長者	Table 6.1	Older Persons in the Labour Force by Sex, 1996, 2001 and 2006	31

			<i>頁數</i> <i>Page</i>	
表 6.2	一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按性別劃分的長者勞動人口參與率	Table 6.2	Labour Force Participation Rates of Older Persons by Sex, 1996, 2001 and 2006	32
表 6.3	一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按經濟活動身分劃分的長者工作人口	Table 6.3	Working Older Persons by Economic Activity Status, 1996, 2001 and 2006	34
表 6.4	一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按職業劃分的長者工作人口	Table 6.4	Working Older Persons by Occupation, 1996, 2001 and 2006	35
表 6.5	一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按行業劃分的長者工作人口	Table 6.5	Working Older Persons by Industry, 1996, 2001 and 2006	37
表 6.6	一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按每月主要職業收入及性別劃分的長者工作人口	Table 6.6	Working Older Persons by Monthly Income from Main Employment and Sex, 1996, 2001 and 2006	39
表 6.7	一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按經濟活動身分、性別及年齡組別劃分的非從事經濟活動長者數目	Table 6.7	Older Persons in the Economically Inactive Population by Economic Activity Status, Sex and Age Group, 1996, 2001 and 2006	41
表 7.1	一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按住戶人數劃分的有長者居住的家庭住戶數目	Table 7.1	Domestic Households with Older Persons by Household Size, 1996,2001 and 2006	43
表 7.2	二零零六年按住戶人數及長者人數劃分的有長者居住的家庭住戶數目	Table 7.2	Domestic Households with Older Persons by Household Size and Number of Older Persons, 2006	44
表 7.3	一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按居住情況劃分的長者數目	Table 7.3	Older Persons by Living Arrangement, 1996, 2001 and 2006	45
表 7.4	二零零六年按居住情況及長者住戶類型劃分的居於家庭住戶的長者數目	Table 7.4	Older Persons Living in Domestic Households by Living Arrangement and Type of Older Person Household, 2006	46
表 7.5	二零零六年按性別、年齡組別及居住情況劃分的長者數目	Table 7.5	Older Persons by Sex, Age Group and Living Arrangement, 2006	48

			<i>頁數</i> <i>Page</i>	
表 7.6	二零零六年按居住情況、經濟活動身分及性別劃分的居於家庭住戶的長者數目	Table 7.6	Older Persons Living in Domestic Households by Living Arrangement, Economic Activity Status and Sex, 2006	49
表 7.7	二零零六年按房屋類型及居所租住權劃分的居於家庭住戶的長者數目	Table 7.7	Older Persons Living in Domestic Households by Type of Housing and Tenure of Accommodation, 2006	50
表 7.8	二零零六年按居住情況及房屋類型劃分的居於家庭住戶的長者數目	Table 7.8	Older Persons Living in Domestic Households by Living Arrangement and Type of Housing, 2006	51
表 7.9	一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按家庭住戶每月收入劃分的有長者居住的家庭住戶數目	Table 7.9	Domestic Households with Older Persons by Monthly Domestic Household Income 1996, 2001 and 2006	53
表 7.10	一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按住戶人數劃分的有長者居住的家庭住戶的家庭住戶每月收入中位數	Table 7.10	Median Monthly Domestic Household Income of Domestic Households with Older Persons by Household Size, 1996, 2001 and 2006	54
表 8.1	一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按區議會分區劃分的長者數目	Table 8.1	Older Persons by District Council District, 1996, 2001 and 2006	56
表 8.2	一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按新市鎮劃分的長者數目及人口比例	Table 8.2	Number and Proportion of Older Persons by New Town, 1996, 2001 and 2006	58
表 8.3	二零零六年按曾否作內部遷移、五年前居住地區及現時居住地區劃分的長者數目	Table 8.3	Older Persons by Whether Having Internally Migrated, Area of Residence Five Years Ago and Area of Current Residence, 2006	60
表 8.4	二零零六年按性別、年齡組別、曾否作內部遷移及現時居住地區劃分的長者數目	Table 8.4	Older Persons by Sex, Age Group, Whether Internally Migrated and Area of Current Residence, 2006	62
表 8.5	二零零六年按居住情況及性別劃分的曾作內部遷移的長者數目	Table 8.5	Older Persons Having Internally Migrated by Living Arrangement and Sex, 2006	63

			<i>頁數</i> <i>Page</i>	
圖 3.1	一九六一年至二零零六年的長者數目及比例	Chart 3.1	Number and Proportion of Older Persons, 1961-2006	16
圖 4.1	一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按性別劃分的已婚及喪偶長者比例	Chart 4.1	Proportion of Now Married and Widowed Older Persons by Sex, 1996, 2001 and 2006	21
圖 6.1	二零零六年按性別及年齡劃分的長者勞動人口參與率	Chart 6.1	Labour Force Participation Rates of Older Persons by Sex and Age, 2006	33
圖 7.1	二零零六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, 2006	47
圖 8.1	二零零六年按區議會分區劃分的長者比例	Chart 8.1	Proportion of Older Persons by District Council District, 2006	57

1. 緒言

背景

1.1 根據慣例，自一九六一年起，香港每十年進行一次人口普查，並在兩次人口普查中間，進行一次中期人口統計。依此慣例，香港於二零零六年七月至八月期間進行了二零零六年中期人口統計。

1.2 二零零六年中期人口統計已於二零零六年七月十五日至八月一日的十八天期間進行。中期人口統計乃一抽樣統計調查，用以搜集有關人口的廣泛社會及經濟特徵資料。全港約十分之一的屋宇單位被選中，而單位內所有住戶均為訪問對象。

概念與範圍

1.3 二零零六年中期人口統計採用「居住人口」方法，以涵蓋所有居港人口。政府統計處自二零零零年八月開始，採用了「居住人口」方法，來編製香港的人口估計。作出這個改動的原因，是「居住人口」概念在統計理論而言，較適用於計算一個地方的人口。而這個做法尤為配合近年在改變中的香港人口居住和流動模式。

1.4 二零零六年中期人口統計的點算時刻（即二零零六年七月十四日凌晨三時）的居港人口包括「常住居民」和「流動居民」。「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：（一）在點算時刻前的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月，又或在點算時刻後的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於點算時刻在香港的香港非永久性居民。

1. Introduction

Background

1.1 It is an established practice from 1961 for Hong Kong to conduct a population census once every ten years and a by-census in the middle of the intercensal period. Following this practice, the 2006 Population By-census was conducted in July to August 2006.

1.2 The 2006 Population By-census was conducted in the eighteen-day period from 15 July to 1 August 2006. It was a sample enquiry on a broad range of demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population. About one-tenth of all quarters in Hong Kong were sampled and all households therein were included in the enquiry.

Concept and Coverage

1.3 The 2006 Population By-census covers the Hong Kong Resident Population under the “resident population” approach. The “resident population” approach has been adopted to compile the population estimates of Hong Kong since August 2000. Such change is effected in view of the greater relevance of the “resident population” concept from a statistical theory standpoint in measuring the population size of a place. It is considered particularly appropriate to do so to take account of the changing residency and mobility patterns of the Hong Kong population in recent years.

1.4 The Hong Kong Resident Population at the reference moment of the 2006 Population By-census (i.e. 3 a.m. on 14 July 2006) covers “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”. “Usual Residents” refer to two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least three months during the six months before or for at least three months during the six months after the 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 至於「流動居民」，則指在點算時刻前的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月，或在點算時刻後的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月，在香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港。

1.6 要就長者¹作出分類性定義並不簡單，亦未必放諸四海皆準。現時較為廣泛使用的是按年齡劃分的長者定義。在一般有關長者的研究中，可能因應不同的實際需要而採納不同的年齡組別來界定長者。例如：就着不同的目標，六十歲及以上或六十五歲及以上的人士均可被定義作長者。

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

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

1.6 Categorical definitions of **older persons**¹ are neither straightforward nor universally applicable. Nowadays, chronological definition of older persons is more commonly used. In older person studies, different age groupings for older persons may be adopted, depending on the subject matter concerned. For instance, persons aged 60 or 65 and over may be respectively defined as older persons for different objectives.

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

¹ 在一九九二年，聯合國將一九九九年定為「國際長者年」(The International Year of *Older Persons*)，藉以提高國際對世界人口急速老化情況的關注，肯定長者在各範疇的重要性，並且促進兩代之間的互相尊重和支持。「Older Persons」一詞現今已廣泛使用。本報告採用了此詞來指六十五歲及以上人口。

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. In this report, the term is used to refer to persons aged 65 and over.

1.8 本報告列出的二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計的結果，皆指根據「居住人口」方法點算所得的居港人口。而列出的一九九六年中期人口統計的結果，則根據「常住人口」點算方法點算的「本港居民人口」²。另外，與分別在該年三月進行的一九九六年中期人口統計及二零零一年人口普查不同，二零零六年中期人口統計在二零零六年七月十五日至八月一日（即學校暑假期間）進行。故此，所有有關教育特徵的數據項目，是根據在二零零六年上半年的情況作訪問。基於以上原因，作出比較時需特別留意。然而，一九九六年中期人口統計、二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計的結果仍可作概括性比較。

報告結構

1.9 本報告共分八章。第二章簡介有關長者的重要特徵。第三章首先追溯長者人口數目自一九六一至二零零六年間的轉變，跟著再探討過去十年長者的年齡性別分布。

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

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

1.8 The results of the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census presented in this report refer to the Hong Kong Resident Population enumerated under the “resident population” approach. Those of the 1996 Population By-census refer to the resident population enumerated under the de jure enumeration approach². Besides, being different from the 1996 Population By-census and the 2001 Population Census which were conducted in March of the respective years, the fieldwork operation period of the 2006 Population By-census was 15 July to 1 August 2006 (i.e. during summer vacation for schools). In this regard, data topics related to educational characteristics were enquired with reference to the first half of 2006. In view of this, caution has to be taken in making comparison. Notwithstanding the change, results of the 1996 Population By-census, the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census are broadly comparable.

Report Structure

1.9 This report consists of eight chapters. A highlight of the characteristics of older persons is provided in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 begins by tracing the changes in the size of the older persons from 1961 to 2006. It also looks at the age-sex profile of older persons over the past decade.

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

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

² 一九九六年中期人口統計的「本港居民人口」包括在點算時刻之前或之後六個月通常在香港居住的住戶成員，或者通常在中國大陸／澳門工作的住戶成員。按「常住人口」點算方法，住戶成員的詳細資料會根據其通常居住的屋宇單位處記錄。

² The resident population in the 1996 Population By-census covered members of household usually living in Hong Kong in the six-month period either before or after the reference moment, and those who usually worked in the mainland of China/Macao. Under the de jure enumeration approach, all members of the household were enumerated in the quarters where they usually resided.

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

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

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

1.15 本報告的表 3.1、3.2、3.3、7.1、7.2、8.1 及 8.2 所列的人口普查年份數字，是由全面點算所得，其他列表中的二零零一年人口普查數字及本報告內所有一九九六年和二零零六年中期人口統計的數字，則經由抽樣統計調查估算所得。在進行估算時採用了「比率估計」方法，使由全面點算所得的數字與經由抽樣統計調查估算所得的一致。採用這方法時，每一區議會分區內按屋宇單位類型劃分的屋宇單位總計，按屋宇單位類型劃分的住戶總計及按年齡、性別劃分的人口總計均用作參考總數，確保與經由抽樣統計調查估算所得的各區議會分區內有關總計脗合。以全面點算而附以抽樣統計調查進行人口普查的其他國家／地方的統計機構，一般都採用類似的估算方法。

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

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

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

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

1.15 The data for the years of Population Census in Tables 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 7.1, 7.2, 8.1 and 8.2 are obtained from the complete enumeration. As for the figures of the 2001 Population Census in other tables and all figures of the 1996 and 2006 Population By-censuses in this report, the data are estimates derived from the sample enquiry. To achieve consistency between total counts obtained from the complete enumeration and estimates derived from the sample enquiry, the “ratio estimation” method was employed. Total counts of quarters by type, households by type of quarters and population by age and sex at the District Council District level were chosen as controls when applying the method. The control process ensures that corresponding estimates derived from the sample are consistent with these total counts in each District Council District. Such an approach is generally adopted by statistical authorities worldwide when conducting a census with complete enumeration supplemented by a sample enquiry.

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

代號

1.17 本刊物內各代號的含意如下：

-	零
..	不適用
0.0	少於 0.05%

數字的捨入

1.18 由於進位原因，統計表內個別項目的數字總和可能與總數略有出入。

Symbols

1.17 The following symbols are used throughout the publication :

-	Nil
..	Not applicable
0.0	Less than 0.05%

Rounding of Figures

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

2. 摘要

2.1 本報告的第三至第八章就長者人口作出詳盡的分析，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十二及第十三頁。

數目、結構及增長

2.2 長者的數目在過去四十五年，即一九六一至二零零六年間，增加了764 878人，平均每年增長率為5.1%。在二零零六年香港長者的數目有852 796人。

2.3 以長者佔總人口的比例而言，其百分比在過去四十五年不斷上升，由一九六一年的2.8%上升至二零零六年的12.4%。老年撫養比率（即六十五歲及以上人口數目相對每千名十五至六十四歲人口的比率），由一九六一年的50上升至二零零六年的168。

2.4 長者的性別比率（男性人口數目相對每千名女性人口的比率）在二零零六年為856，而整體人口的性別比率則為911。女性長者較男性長者多主要是由於女性的壽命一般較男性長。

人口特徵

2.5 從未結婚的長者的比例由一九九六年的4.3%微跌至二零零六年的3.7%，而已婚的比例則由59.9%微升至61.8%。

2.6 在二零零六年，大部分（75.7%）長者是出生於及來自中國（香港除外）。在香港以外地方出生的長者數目仍佔大多數，其百分比分別是一九九六年的82.5%，二零零一年的82.7%，以及二零零六年的79.2%。

2. Summary

2.1 While chapters 3-8 of this report provide a detailed analysis on the older persons, salient findings are highlighted in this chapter. For ease of reference, key statistics of older persons are listed on pages 12 and 13.

Size, Structure and Growth

2.2 The number of older persons increased by 764 878 or at an average annual growth rate of 5.1% over the past 45 years (i.e. from 1961 to 2006). There were 852 796 older persons in Hong Kong in 2006.

2.3 In terms of the proportion of older persons in the total population, its percentage rose continuously over the past 45 years from 2.8% in 1961 to 12.4% in 2006. The elderly dependency ratio, defined as the number of persons aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64, increased from 50 in 1961 to 168 in 2006.

2.4 The sex ratio (i.e. number of males per 1 000 females) of the older persons in 2006 was 856, as compared with the overall sex ratio of 911. There were more female older persons than male older persons, mainly because of higher life expectancy for female.

Demographic Characteristics

2.5 The proportion of older persons who had never married decreased slightly from 4.3% in 1996 to 3.7% in 2006, while the proportion who were now married increased slightly from 59.9% to 61.8%.

2.6 In 2006, most (75.7%) of the current cohort of older persons were born and came from China (other than Hong Kong). The number of older persons born outside Hong Kong remained very high. The percentages were 82.5% in 1996, 82.7% in 2001 and 79.2% in 2006 respectively.

2.7 廣州話是長者在家中最常用的語言，佔 87.5% 的長者報稱使用廣州話。能說英語及普通話的長者，在數目及百分比上，在過去十年均有所增加。在二零零六年，長者當中分別有 8.5% 及 16.9% 報稱能說英語及普通話。

教育

2.8 長者中未受教育或只有學前教育程度所佔比例由一九九六年的 43.7% 下降至二零零六年的 35.8%，而有中學及以上教育程度的比例由一九九六年的 16.1% 上升至二零零六年的 25.0%。

2.9 男性長者的教育程度平均較女性長者為高。在二零零六年，21.3% 男性長者及 9.2% 女性長者曾接受高中或以上程度教育，另外，64.8% 男性長者及 83.8% 女性長者只有小學或以下教育程度。在女性長者中，有 49.7% 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 19.6% 為高。

勞動人口

2.10 過去十年間，長者勞動人口減少 1 642 人（即 2.7%），由一九九六年的 61 388 人減至二零零六年的 59 746 人。按性別分析，在二零零六年，男性長者勞動人口較一九九六年減少 2 538 人（即 5.3%）。相反，女性長者勞動人口則增加 896 人（即 6.8%）。

2.7 Among the older persons, Cantonese was the language most commonly spoken at home, with 87.5% of older persons reporting as such. The ability to speak English and Putonghua among older persons has increased over the past ten years, both in number and percentage. There were 8.5% and 16.9% of older persons who could speak English and Putonghua respectively in 2006.

Education

2.8 The proportion of older persons with no schooling or only pre-primary education decreased from 43.7% in 1996 to 35.8% in 2006, whereas that with secondary and higher education increased from 16.1% in 1996 to 25.0% in 2006.

2.9 Older men have higher average levels of education than older women. In 2006, 21.3% of older men and 9.2% of older women had attended upper secondary or higher education. On the other hand, 64.8% of older men and 83.8% of older women had primary or below education level only. Among the older women, 49.7% had no schooling or pre-primary education level only. The percentage was much higher than the corresponding percentage of 19.6% for older men.

Labour Force

2.10 During the past ten years, the number of older persons in the labour force decreased by 1 642 (or 2.7%) from 61 388 in 1996 to 59 746 in 2006. Analysed by sex, the number of male older persons in the labour force in 2006 was 2 538 (or 5.3%) less than that in 1996. On the contrary, the number of female older persons in the labour force increased by 896 (or 6.8%).

2.11 在過去十年，長者的勞動人口參與率由一九九六年的 9.8% 逐漸下降至二零零六年的 7.0%。這是由於經濟環境轉變下越來越多長者在六十多歲時退休，加上年老長者所佔的比例不斷上升，導致長者的勞動人口參與率持續下降。

2.12 在二零零六年的長者工作人口中，僱員佔 64.4%（全港工作人口中僱員佔 89.2%）。雖然大部分長者工作人口仍然是僱員，這百分比在過去十年間逐步下跌，由一九九六年的 71.4% 跌至二零零六年的 64.4%。另一方面，僱主佔長者工作人口的比例則由一九九六年的 13.3% 上升至二零零六年的 21.1%。

2.13 在二零零六年，相當大比例的長者工作人口的職業為「非技術工人」（32.5%），這百分比遠較全港工作人口的 18.8% 為高。此外，有 19.5% 長者工作人口為「經理及行政人員」及 12.5% 為「服務工作及商店銷售人員」。

2.14 在二零零六年的長者工作人口中，從事「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」的佔 32.2%，其次是「社區、社會及個人服務業」（21.6%）和「金融、保險、地產及商用服務業」（16.7%）。

2.15 長者工作人口在二零零六年的每月主要職業收入中位數為 6,500 元，約為全港工作人口每月主要職業收入中位數 10,000 元的 65%。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／她們的教育程度較低，因而從事的職業及行業薪金水平較低有關。

2.11 Over the past ten years, the labour force participation rate of older persons declined steadily from 9.8% in 1996 to 7.0% in 2006. This was attributable to the rising number of older persons retired at their sixties as a result of change in the general economic conditions, and the continual increase in share of oldest old amongst all older persons.

2.12 Among the working older persons in 2006, 64.4% of them were employees (as compared with 89.2% employees in the whole working population). Although the share of employees was still very high, a gradual decrease in the relative share was recorded over the past decade from 71.4% in 1996 to 64.4% in 2006. On the other hand, the proportion for employers increased from 13.3% in 1996 to 21.1% in 2006.

2.13 In 2006 a large proportion of the working older persons were engaged as “Elementary occupations” (32.5%). Such a proportion was much higher than that of the whole working population at 18.8%. On the other hand, 19.5% were engaged as “Managers and administrators” and 12.5% as “Service workers and shop sales workers”.

2.14 The “Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels” sector employed 32.2% of the working older persons, followed by “Community, social and personal services” (21.6%) and “Financing, insurance, real estate and business services” (16.7%) in 2006.

2.15 The median monthly income from main employment of the working older persons in 2006 was \$6,500, about 65% of the median (\$10,000) of the whole working population. The low median income of older working population as compared to the total working population might be due to the relatively lower wage rate for the occupations and industries they were engaged in which in turn were determined by their relatively low educational attainment.

居住情況及住戶特徵

2.16 在二零零六年，有一名或以上長者的家庭住戶共有 594 730 戶，佔全港家庭住戶的 26.7%。這些家庭住戶的平均住戶人數為 3.0 人，與全港家庭住戶的數字相同。

2.17 在二零零六年，53.4% 的長者與子女同住（30.4% 與配偶及子女同住及 23.1% 只與子女同住），另有 21.2% 只與配偶同住及 11.6% 獨居。

2.18 在二零零六年，居於家庭住戶的長者中有 531 135 人（69.2%）與非長者共住，其餘的 236 090 人（30.8%）則居住在屬純長者住戶，即是長者獨居或只與其他長者共住。

2.19 41.3% 的長者居於私人永久性房屋，而 41.1% 則居於公營租住房屋。在整體人口中，相應的比例分別為 49.4% 及 31.6%。

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

地區特徵

2.21 在過去十年，長者的地區分布有顯著變動。居於新界的長者的人數由 231 549 大幅上升至 359 031，長者比例亦由 36.8% 上升至 42.1%。至於居於香港島及九龍的人數亦增加，但比例則減少，由一九九六年的 22.5% 及 40.7% 分別輕微下降至二零零六年的 20.3% 及 37.5%。

Living Arrangement and Household Characteristics

2.16 In 2006, there were 594 730 domestic households with one or more older persons, constituting 26.7% of the total domestic households in the whole territory. The average household size of these domestic households was 3.0, which was same as that for all domestic households in Hong Kong.

2.17 In 2006, 53.4% of older persons lived with child(ren) (30.4% lived with spouse and child(ren) and 23.1% lived with child(ren) only). On the other hand, 21.2% lived with spouse only and 11.6% of older persons lived alone.

2.18 In 2006, among older persons living in domestic households, 531 135 (69.2%) were living with non-older person members, 236 090 (30.8%) were living in exclusively older person households, i.e. older persons either living alone or with other older person members only.

2.19 41.3% of older persons lived in private permanent housing and 41.1% in public rental housing. The corresponding proportions for the whole population were 49.4% and 31.6% respectively.

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

Geographical Characteristics

2.21 There was a considerable geographical redistribution of older persons during the last ten years. The number of older persons residing in the New Territories surged from 231 549 to 359 031 and the proportion of older persons residing in the New Territories also increased from 36.8% to 42.1%. For Hong Kong Island and Kowloon, the numbers of older persons residing in these areas increased but the proportions slightly declined from 22.5% and 40.7% ten years ago to 20.3% and 37.5% respectively in 2006.

2.22 在十八個區議會分區當中，觀塘的長者數目最多，佔長者人數的 11.0%。東區及黃大仙則分列第二（9.7%）及第三（8.8%）位。離島的長者數目為最少，只佔長者人數的 1.4%。按長者與各區人口總數的比例而言，黃大仙在眾區議會分區中排列首位（17.8%），其次是深水埗（16.7%）及觀塘（16.0%），而西貢則排列最後（8.2%）。

2.23 長者較少作內部遷移。曾作內部遷移的長者只佔所有長者的 10.4%，而整體五歲及以上人口的比例則為 15.1%。在曾作內部遷移的長者中，最大比例（21.0%）是由一新市鎮移居到另一新市鎮，在九龍區內移居的有 19.3%，而從九龍搬往新市鎮的則有 13.0%。

2.22 Among the 18 District Council Districts, Kwun Tong had the largest number of older persons living therein, constituting 11.0% of older persons. The District Council Districts with the second and the third largest number of older persons were Eastern (9.7%) and Wong Tai Sin (8.8%) respectively. Islands had the smallest number of older persons living therein, accounting for only 1.4% of older persons. As regards the proportion of older persons in a district, Wong Tai Sin ranked top in terms of the relative proportion of its population being older persons (17.8%), followed by Sham Shui Po (16.7%) and Kwun Tong (16.0%), while Sai Kung ranked last with 8.2%.

2.23 The older persons was less prone to internal migration. The proportion of older persons who had internally migrated was 10.4%, as compared to 15.1% of the whole population aged 5 and over. Of those older persons who had internally migrated, the largest proportion (21.0%) moved between new towns. Another 19.3% moved between regions in Kowloon, while 13.0% destined for the new towns were originated from Kowloon.

長者的主要統計數字

Key Statistics of Older Persons

	1996		2001		2006	
	長者 Older Persons	全港人口 Whole Population	長者 Older Persons	全港人口 Whole Population	長者 Older Persons	全港人口 Whole Population
人口特徵 Demographic Characteristics						
人口 Population	629 555	6 412 937 ⁽¹⁾	747 052	6 708 389 ⁽¹⁾	852 796	6 864 346 ⁽¹⁾
過去五年的平均每年增長率（百分比） Average annual growth rate over a 5-year period (%)	5.5	1.8 ⁽²⁾	3.5	0.9 ⁽¹⁾	2.5	0.4 ⁽¹⁾
性別比率（每千名女性的男性人數） Sex ratio (males per 1 000 females)	816	1 000	859	960	856	911
已婚人口比例（百分比） Proportion of now married population (%)	59.9	60.6 ⁽³⁾	59.9	59.4 ⁽³⁾	61.8	57.8 ⁽³⁾
教育 Education						
具小學教育程度或以下的人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population with no or primary education (%)	83.9	32.1 ⁽³⁾	81.6	28.9 ⁽³⁾	75.0	25.4 ⁽³⁾
勞動人口 Labour Force						
勞動人口 Labour force						
男性 Male	48 136	1 925 095	43 607	1 948 976	45 598	1 930 331
女性 Female	13 252	1 257 402	10 383	1 489 016	14 148	1 642 053
勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rate (%)						
男性 Male	17.0	76.6	12.6	71.9	11.6	69.2
女性 Female	3.8	49.2	2.6	51.6	3.1	52.4
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	5,100	9,500	6,000	10,000	6,500	10,000
按職業劃分的工作人口比例（百分比） Proportion of working population by occupation (%)						
經理及行政人員 Managers and administrators	15.0	12.1	15.9	10.7	19.5	10.8
專業人員 Professionals	1.6	5.0	2.8	5.5	3.7	6.1
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	2.8	12.1	5.1	15.3	6.7	16.1
文員 Clerks	6.6	16.8	6.6	16.3	7.9	16.9
服務工作及商業銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	11.3	13.8	13.6	15.0	12.5	16.4
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	7.0	12.3	8.2	9.9	8.6	8.5
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4.8	8.5	7.0	7.3	7.7	6.2
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	48.2	18.6	39.5	19.5	32.5	18.8
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 and occupations not classifiable	2.6	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.9	0.3

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

	1996		2001		2006	
	長者 Older Persons	全港人口 Whole Population	長者 Older Persons	全港人口 Whole Population	長者 Older Persons	全港人口 Whole Population
勞動人口 (續) Labour Force (Cont'd)						
按行業劃分的工作人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of working population by industry (%)						
製造業 Manufacturing	19.1	18.9	15.1	12.3	13.0	9.7
建造業 Construction	4.3	8.1	4.0	7.6	4.9	6.8
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	32.9	24.9	33.5	26.2	32.2	27.2
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	6.1	10.9	8.0	11.3	10.4	11.6
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	14.8	13.4	16.9	16.1	16.7	17.0
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	19.6	22.3	20.5	25.5	21.6	26.9
其他 ⁽⁴⁾ Others ⁽⁴⁾	3.2	1.5	2.1	1.0	1.2	0.8
居住情況 Living Arrangement						
按居住情況劃分的人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of population by living arrangement (%)						
居於家庭住戶 Living in domestic household						
獨居 Living alone	11.5	4.3	11.3	4.3	11.6	5.4
與配偶同住 ⁽⁵⁾ Living with spouse ⁽⁵⁾						
並與子女同住 ⁽⁵⁾ And with child(ren)	32.1	34.4	32.1	34.4	30.4	32.9
並不與子女同住 ⁽⁵⁾ And not with child(ren)	16.2	9.0	18.4	9.3	21.2	10.6
小計 Sub-total	48.3	43.4	50.5	43.7	51.6	43.5
只與子女同住 ⁽⁵⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽⁵⁾	28.2	5.8	24.7	5.9	23.1	6.5
其他 Others	6.5	45.2	4.4	43.6	3.7	41.3
小計 Sub-total	94.5	98.7	90.9	97.5	90.0	96.7
居於非家庭住戶 ⁽⁶⁾ Living in non-domestic household ⁽⁶⁾	5.5	1.3	9.1	2.5	10.0	3.3
地區特徵 Geographical Characteristics						
按地區劃分的人口數目 (佔有關人口組別的百分比) Population by Area (% in respect of the corresponding group)						
香港島 Hong Kong Island	141 393 (22.5)	1 312 637 (21.1)	158 915 (21.3)	1 335 469 (19.9)	173 532 (20.3)	1 268 112 (18.5)
九龍 Kowloon	256 254 (40.7)	1 987 996 (32.0)	293 439 (39.3)	2 023 979 (30.2)	320 121 (37.5)	2 019 533 (29.4)
新界 New Territories	231 549 (36.8)	2 906 733 (46.8)	294 410 (39.4)	3 343 046 (49.8)	359 031 (42.1)	3 573 635 (52.1)
水上 Marine	359 (0.1)	10 190 (0.2)	288 (0.0)	5 895 (0.1)	112 (0.0)	3 066 (0.0)

- 註釋：(1) 這些數字是根據「居港人口」的方法編製。
(2) 這些數字是根據在人口普查/中期人口統計時刻在香港的居民(包括暫時不在港的居民)的數目編製。一九九六年中期人口統計時的人口數字以這基礎計算的為6 217 556人。
(3) 這些數字指十五歲及以上的全港人口。
(4) 「其他」包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力、燃氣及水務業」等行業，及不能分類的行業。
(5) 這些數字包括與配偶及子女以外人士同住的人士。
(6) 這些數字包括居住在老人院、醫院及懲教機構等的人士。

- Notes: (1) The figures are compiled based on the "resident population" approach.
(2) The figures refer to residents present in Hong Kong at the census/by-census moment, including those who were temporarily away from Hong Kong. The population figure compiled on this basis at the 1996 Population By-census was 6 217 556.
(3) The figures refer to the whole population aged 15 and over.
(4) "Others" include such industries as "Agriculture and fishing", "Mining and quarrying", "Electricity, gas and water" and industrial activities not classifiable.
(5) The figures include persons living with person(s) other than spouse and child(ren).
(6) The figures include persons living in homes for the aged, hospitals and penal institutions, etc.

3. 數目、結構及增長

3. Size, Structure and Growth

數目及增長

3.1 長者的數目在過去四十五年，即一九六一至二零零六年間，增加了764 878人，平均每年增長率為5.1%。長者的平均每年增長率遠較全港人口的1.7%為快。在一九六一至二零零六年間，長者的數目由87 918人增至852 796人。（表3.1）

Size and Growth

3.1 The number of older persons increased by 764 878 or at an average annual growth rate of 5.1% over the past 45 years (i.e. from 1961 to 2006). The average growth rate of older persons was much faster than the 1.7% of the whole population. During 1961 to 2006, the number of older persons rose from 87 918 to 852 796. (Table 3.1)

表 3.1 一九六一年至二零零六年的長者數目及平均每年增長率
Table 3.1 Number of Older Persons and Average Annual Growth Rate, 1961 to 2006

人口普查/ 中期人口統計 Population Census/ By-census	長者 Older Persons			全港人口 Whole Population		
	數目 Number	轉變 Change	平均每年增長率 (百分率) Average Annual Growth Rate (%)	數目 Number	轉變 Change	平均每年增長率 (百分率) Average Annual Growth Rate (%)
1961	87 918	..	..	3 129 648 ⁽¹⁾
1966	121 440	33 522	6.7	3 708 920 ⁽¹⁾	579 272	3.5
1971	177 572	56 132	7.9	3 936 630 ⁽¹⁾	227 710	1.2
1976	242 800	65 228	5.9	4 402 990 ⁽¹⁾	466 360	2.1
1981	326 809	84 009	6.7	5 109 812 ⁽²⁾	706 822	3.3
1986	408 542	81 733	4.6	5 495 488 ⁽³⁾	385 676	1.5
1991	482 040	73 498	3.4	5 674 114 ⁽⁴⁾	178 626	0.6
1996	629 555	147 515	5.5	6 412 937 ⁽⁵⁾	543 442 ⁽⁶⁾	1.8 ⁽⁶⁾
2001	747 052	117 497	3.5	6 708 389 ⁽⁵⁾	295 452 ⁽⁵⁾	0.9 ⁽⁵⁾
2006	852 796	105 744	2.5	6 864 346 ⁽⁵⁾	155 957 ⁽⁵⁾	0.4 ⁽⁵⁾
1961 - 2006	..	764 878	5.1	..	3 734 698	1.7

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

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

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

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

(5) 這些數字是根據「居港人口」的方法所編製。

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

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

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

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

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

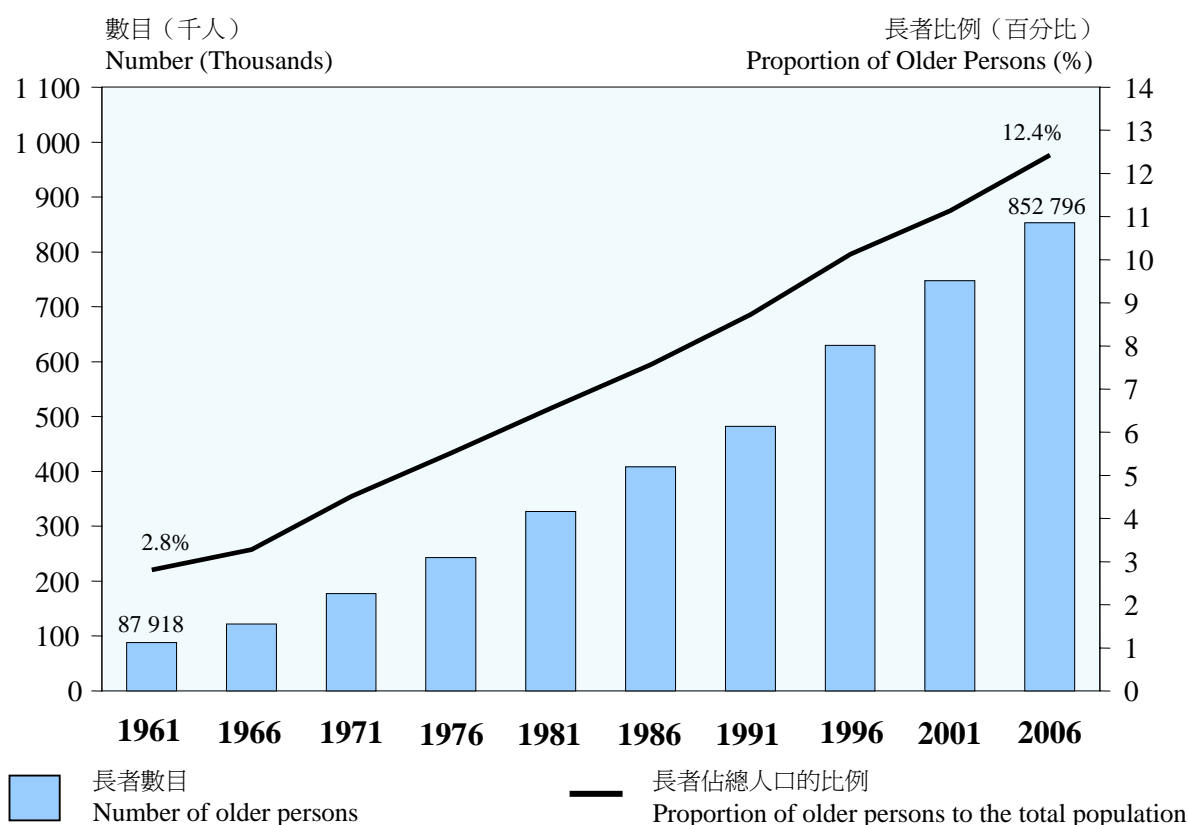
(5) The figures are compiled based on the 'resident population' approach.

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

3.2 以長者佔總人口的比例而言，其百分比在過去四十五年不斷上升，由一九六一年的 2.8% 上升至二零零六年的 12.4%，由於在一九五零至一九六零年代出現嬰兒潮，他們將於二零一零年至二零二零年步入年長組別，加上未來的人口持續老化，預期本港長者佔總人口的比例在未來二十年將顯著增加。（圖 3.1）

3.2 In terms of the proportion of older persons to the total population, its percentage rose continuously over the past 45 years from 2.8% in 1961 to 12.4% in 2006. As the baby-boomers born in the 1950's and 1960's will enter the older age group during the period 2010-2020 and the population is projected to follow a continuous ageing trend, the proportion of older persons is expected to increase significantly in the coming two decades. (Chart 3.1)

圖 3.1 一九六一至二零零六年的長者數目及比例
Chart 3.1 Number and Proportion of Older Persons, 1961-2006



老年撫養比率

3.3 隨着長者佔總人口的比例上升，老年撫養比率（即六十五歲及以上人口數目相對每千名十五至六十四歲人口的比率）由一九六一年的 50 上升至二零零六年的 168。（表 3.2）

Elderly Dependency Ratio

3.3 Following the increase in the proportion of older persons, the elderly dependency ratio, defined as the number of persons aged 65 and over per 1000 persons aged between 15 and 64, increased from 50 in 1961 to 168 in 2006. (Table 3.2)

表 3.2 一九六一年至二零零六年的人口撫養比率
Table 3.2 Dependency Ratios, 1961 to 2006

	1961	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006
少年兒童撫養比率 ⁽¹⁾ Child dependency ratio ⁽¹⁾	724	599	467	362	333	296	259	229	185
老年撫養比率 ⁽²⁾ Elderly dependency ratio ⁽²⁾	50	76	86	95	109	124	142	154	168
總撫養比率 ⁽³⁾ Overall dependency ratio ⁽³⁾	774	675	553	457	442	420	401	383	353

註釋：(1) 十五歲以下人口數目相對每千名十五至六十四歲人口的比率。

(2) 六十五歲及以上人口數目相對每千名十五至六十四歲人口的比率。

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

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

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

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

年齡及性別結構

3.4 在二零零六年的長者當中，六十五至六十九歲的人士佔 28.2%，七十至七十九歲的則佔 47.8%，而八十歲及以上人士則佔 23.9%。二零零一年的相應比率為 33.3%、47.1% 及 19.6%；一九九六年則為 36.6%、46.0% 及 17.4%。可見在過去十年年老長者（即八十歲及以上人士）所佔的百分比亦不斷上升，換言之長者本身亦出現老化。（表 3.3）

3.5 長者的性別結構可按性別比率顯示，性別比率是指相對每一千名女性長者的男性長者人數。數字顯示在過去十年女性長者人數一直較男性長者為多。雖然整體人口的性別比率在過去十年持續下降，長者的性別比率則由一九九六年的 816 上升至二零零一年的 859，但在二零零六年稍微下跌至 856。（表 3.3）

3.6 長者的性別比率在二零零六年為 856，而整體人口的性別比率則為 911。值得提及的是，在六十五至六十九歲年齡組別中，男性數目較女性數目為多（其性別比

Age and Sex Structure

3.4 Among the older persons in 2006, 28.2% aged 65-69, 47.8% aged 70-79 and 23.9% aged 80 and over. The corresponding proportions were 33.3%, 47.1% and 19.6% in 2001; and 36.6%, 46.0% and 17.4% in 1996. The share of the oldest old (people aged 80 and over) continued to increase over the past decade. In other words, older persons themselves were also ageing. (Table 3.3)

3.5 The sex composition of the older persons can be measured by the sex ratio, which is defined as the number of male older persons per 1 000 female older persons. The statistics indicated that female older persons continuously outnumbered male older persons over the past ten years. Unlike the sex ratio for the overall population that kept decreasing over the past decade, the sex ratio for older persons increased from 816 in 1996 to 859 in 2001, but it dropped slightly to 856 in 2006. (Table 3.3)

3.6 The sex ratio of the older persons in 2006 was 856, as compared with the overall sex ratio of 911. It is worth noting that the number of males was greater than that of females in the age group 65-69 (the sex ratio

率為每千名六十五至六十九歲女性對 1 076 名男性)，但在七十五至七十九歲和八十歲及以上的年齡組別中，女性遠較男性為多（其性別比率為每千名七十五至七十九歲女性對 860 名男性及每千名八十歲及以上女性對 563 名男性）。（表 3.3）

being 1 076 males per 1 000 females for 65-69), but males were far outnumbered by females in the age groups 75-79 and 80 and over (the sex ratio being 860 males per 1 000 females for 75-79 and 563 males per 1 000 females for 80 and over). (Table 3.3)

表 3.3 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六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, 1996, 2001 and 2006

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age Group	1996		2001		2006	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
長者 Older Persons							
男性 Male	65 – 69	113 662	40.2	127 943	37.1	124 833	31.7
	70 – 74	80 505	28.5	101 648	29.4	112 372	28.6
	75 – 79	50 494	17.9	63 006	18.3	82 650	21.0
	80 – 84	26 341	9.3	33 377	9.7	44 756	11.4
	85 +	11 820	4.2	19 210	5.6	28 801	7.3
	小計 Sub-total	282 822	100.0	345 184	100.0	393 412	100.0
女性 Female	65 – 69	116 444	33.6	121 068	30.1	115 989	25.2
	70 – 74	93 013	26.8	107 595	26.8	116 681	25.4
	75 – 79	65 691	18.9	79 730	19.8	96 123	20.9
	80 – 84	42 053	12.1	50 958	12.7	68 030	14.8
	85 +	29 532	8.5	42 517	10.6	62 561	13.6
	小計 Sub-total	346 733	100.0	401 868	100.0	459 384	100.0
合計 Both Sexes	65 – 69	230 106	36.6	249 011	33.3	240 822	28.2
	70 – 74	173 518	27.6	209 243	28.0	229 053	26.9
	75 – 79	116 185	18.5	142 736	19.1	178 773	21.0
	80 – 84	68 394	10.9	84 335	11.3	112 786	13.2
	85 +	41 352	6.6	61 727	8.3	91 362	10.7
	總計 Total	629 555	100.0	747 052	100.0	852 796	100.0
全港人口 Whole Population							
男性 Male		3 108 107	50.0	3 285 344	49.0	3 272 956	47.7
女性 Female		3 109 449	50.0	3 423 045	51.0	3 591 390	52.3
合計 Both Sexes		6 217 556	100.0	6 708 389	100.0	6 864 346	100.0
.....							
				性別比率 ⁽¹⁾ Sex Ratio ⁽¹⁾			
長者 Older Persons	65 – 69		976		1 057		1 076
	70 – 74		866		945		963
	75 – 79		769		790		860
	80 – 84		626		655		658
	85 +		400		452		460
	合計 Overall		816		859		856
全港人口 Whole Population			1 000		960		911

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。

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

4. 人口特徵

婚姻狀況

4.1 現時的長者還未有受近年出現的遲婚及獨身的趨勢影響。從未結婚的長者的比例由一九九六年的 4.3% 微跌至二零零六年的 3.7%，而已婚的比例則由一九九六年的 59.9% 微升至二零零六年的 61.8%。（表 4.1）

4.2 在二零零六年的長者中，61.8% 為已婚人士，而喪偶則佔 31.9%；餘下從未結婚（3.7%）、離婚（2.0%）及分居（0.7%）的人士所佔的比例均很低。跟十五歲及以上全港人口比較，其婚姻狀況的比例分布有顯著差異。男性長者多屬已婚人士，女性長者則較多為喪偶人士。（表 4.1）

4.3 按性別分析，可留意到喪偶的女性長者所佔的比率較男性長者為高。在二零零六年，喪偶的女性長者所佔的比率是 48.4%，而喪偶的男性長者則佔 12.5%。即使是同一年齡組別，喪偶的女性長者所佔的比率較男性長者為高，這主要是男性結婚時的年齡通常較女性大，再加上女性的預期壽命較男性長，引致一對夫婦多是男方較女方先去世。（圖 4.1）

4. Demographic Characteristics

Marital Status

4.1 Current cohort of older persons was not yet affected by the trends towards late marriage or remaining single. The proportion of older persons who had never married decreased slightly from 4.3% in 1996 to 3.7% in 2006, while the proportion who were now married increased slightly from 59.9% in 1996 to 61.8% in 2006. (Table 4.1)

4.2 Among the older persons in 2006, 61.8% were now married and 31.9% were widowed; the remaining proportions of never married (3.7%), divorced (2.0%) and separated (0.7%) were very low. Compared with the whole population aged 15 and over, there were marked differences in the distribution in respect of marital status. Older men are more likely to be now married and older women are more likely to be widowed. (Table 4.1)

4.3 When analysed by sex, it is noted that the share of widows among older women at 48.4% in 2006 was higher than the share of widowers among older men at 12.5%. Even for the same age group, the proportion of widowed was higher for older women than older men. This is mainly because men were usually older than women at the time of marriage, together with the fact that women had longer life expectancy than men leading to the phenomenon that husbands usually died before their wives. (Chart 4.1)

表 4.1 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按性別、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, 1996, 2001 and 2006

性別及 婚姻狀況 Sex and Marital Status	1996				2001				2006			
	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⁾)												
男性 Male												
從未結婚 Never married	10 699 (5.5)	2 553 (3.3)	369 (3.1)	13 621 (4.8)	12 690 (5.5)	4 340 (4.5)	573 (3.0)	17 603 (5.1)	11 295 (4.8)	6 077 (4.8)	1 344 (4.7)	18 716 (4.8)
已婚 Now married	160 867 (82.8)	56 299 (73.3)	6 436 (54.5)	223 602 (79.1)	191 011 (83.2)	69 041 (71.6)	10 730 (55.9)	270 782 (78.4)	201 451 (84.9)	96 151 (75.5)	16 287 (56.6)	313 889 (79.8)
喪偶 Widowed	18 902 (9.7)	17 073 (22.2)	4 922 (41.6)	40 897 (14.5)	19 770 (8.6)	21 279 (22.1)	7 618 (39.7)	48 667 (14.1)	16 005 (6.7)	22 370 (17.6)	10 809 (37.5)	49 184 (12.5)
離婚 ⁽²⁾ Divorced ⁽²⁾	3 699 (1.9)	910 (1.2)	93 (0.8)	4 702 (1.7)	6 133 (2.7)	1 710 (1.8)	289 (1.5)	8 132 (2.4)	6 884 (2.9)	2 059 (1.6)	238 (0.8)	9 181 (2.3)
分居 ⁽²⁾ Separated ⁽²⁾									1 570 (0.7)	749 (0.6)	123 (0.4)	2 442 (0.6)
小計 Sub-total	194 167 (100.0)	76 835 (100.0)	11 820 (100.0)	282 822 (100.0)	229 604 (100.0)	96 370 (100.0)	19 210 (100.0)	345 184 (100.0)	237 205 (100.0)	127 406 (100.0)	28 801 (100.0)	393 412 (100.0)
女性 Female												
從未結婚 Never married	6 306 (3.0)	5 481 (5.1)	1 880 (6.4)	13 667 (3.9)	4 614 (2.0)	5 414 (4.1)	2 828 (6.7)	12 856 (3.2)	4 341 (1.9)	4 939 (3.0)	3 839 (6.1)	13 119 (2.9)
已婚 Now married	114 365 (54.6)	33 645 (31.2)	5 520 (18.7)	153 530 (44.3)	131 133 (57.3)	38 854 (29.7)	6 491 (15.3)	176 478 (43.9)	143 763 (61.8)	58 053 (35.4)	11 434 (18.3)	213 250 (46.4)
喪偶 Widowed	85 213 (40.7)	67 502 (62.7)	21 991 (74.5)	174 706 (50.4)	87 155 (38.1)	84 738 (64.8)	32 911 (77.4)	204 804 (51.0)	77 416 (33.3)	98 545 (60.0)	46 477 (74.3)	222 438 (48.4)
離婚 ⁽²⁾ Divorced ⁽²⁾	3 573 (1.7)	1 116 (1.0)	141 (0.5)	4 830 (1.4)	5 763 (2.5)	1 683 (1.3)	284 (0.7)	7 730 (1.9)	5 418 (2.3)	1 612 (1.0)	434 (0.7)	7 464 (1.6)
分居 ⁽²⁾ Separated ⁽²⁾									1 732 (0.7)	1 004 (0.6)	377 (0.6)	3 113 (0.7)
小計 Sub-total	209 457 (100.0)	107 744 (100.0)	29 532 (100.0)	346 733 (100.0)	228 665 (100.0)	130 689 (100.0)	42 514 (100.0)	401 868 (100.0)	232 670 (100.0)	164 153 (100.0)	62 561 (100.0)	459 384 (100.0)
合計 Both sexes												
從未結婚 Never married	17 005 (4.2)	8 034 (4.4)	2 249 (5.4)	27 288 (4.3)	17 304 (3.8)	9 754 (4.3)	3 401 (5.5)	30 459 (4.1)	15 636 (3.3)	11 016 (3.8)	5 183 (5.7)	31 835 (3.7)
已婚 Now married	275 232 (68.2)	89 944 (48.7)	11 956 (28.9)	377 132 (59.9)	322 144 (70.3)	107 895 (47.5)	17 221 (27.9)	447 260 (59.9)	345 214 (73.5)	154 204 (52.9)	27 721 (30.3)	527 139 (61.8)
喪偶 Widowed	104 115 (25.8)	84 575 (45.8)	26 913 (65.1)	215 603 (34.2)	106 925 (23.3)	106 017 (46.7)	40 529 (65.7)	253 471 (33.9)	93 421 (19.9)	120 915 (41.5)	57 286 (62.7)	271 622 (31.9)
離婚 ⁽²⁾ Divorced ⁽²⁾	7 272 (1.8)	2 026 (1.1)	234 (0.6)	9 532 (1.5)	11 896 (2.6)	3 393 (1.5)	573 (0.9)	15 862 (2.1)	12 302 (2.6)	3 671 (1.3)	672 (0.7)	16 645 (2.0)
分居 ⁽²⁾ Separated ⁽²⁾									3 302 (0.7)	1 753 (0.6)	500 (0.5)	5 555 (0.7)
總計 Sub-total	403 624 (100.0)	184 579 (100.0)	41 352 (100.0)	629 555 (100.0)	458 269 (100.0)	227 059 (100.0)	61 724 (100.0)	747 052 (100.0)	469 875 (100.0)	291 559 (100.0)	91 362 (100.0)	852 796 (100.0)

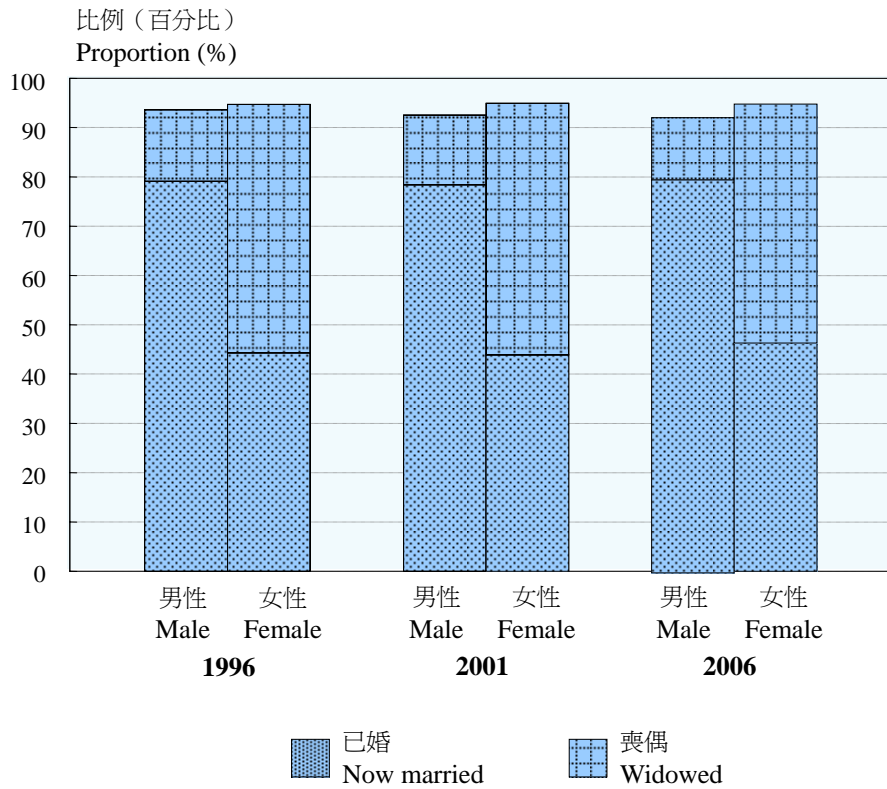
註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

(2) 在一九九六年中期人口統計及二零零一年人口普查時，沒有「離婚」及「分居」的獨立統計數字。

(2) Separate figures were not available for "Divorced" and "Separated" in the 1996 Population By-census and the 2001 Population Census.

圖 4.1 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按性別劃分的已婚及喪偶長者比例
Chart 4.1 Proportion of Now Married and Widowed Older Persons by Sex, 1996, 2001 and 2006



出生地點及在港居住年期

4.4 在二零零六年，大部分（75.7%）長者是出生於及來自中國（香港除外）。在一九九六年及二零零一年其相應百分比分別為 80.3% 及 80.2%。（表 4.2）

4.5 在二零零六年的長者中，20.8% 在香港出生，75.7% 在中國（香港除外），其餘 3.5% 則在其他地方出生。（表 4.2）

4.6 在二零零六年，99.0% 的長者在港居住七年或以上。較一九九六年及二零零一年的 98.1% 及 98.7% 略高。（表 4.2）

Place of Birth and Duration of Residence in Hong Kong

4.4 In 2006, most (75.7%) of the current cohort of older persons were born and came from China (other than Hong Kong). The corresponding percentages in 1996 and 2001 were 80.3% and 80.2% respectively. (Table 4.2)

4.5 Of the older persons in 2006, 20.8% were born in Hong Kong, 75.7% in China (other than Hong Kong) and 3.5% in other places. (Table 4.2)

4.6 In 2006, 99.0% of the older persons had resided in Hong Kong for seven years or more. The percentages for 1996 and 2001 were slightly lower at 98.1% and 98.7% respectively. (Table 4.2)

表 4.2 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按在港居住年期及出生地點劃分的長者數目
Table 4.2 Older Persons by Duration of Residence in Hong Kong and Place of Birth, 1996, 2001 and 2006

在港居住年期 (年) Duration of Residence in Hong Kong (Year)	長者 Older Persons								全港人口 Whole Population	
	出生地點 Place of Birth									
	香港 Hong Kong		中國 (香港除外) China (other than Hong Kong)		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 %			
1996										
< 7	847	0.8	8 914	1.8	1 970	14.0	11 731	1.9	951 897	15.3
7 - 14	1 454	1.3	13 905	2.8	1 205	8.5	16 564	2.6	898 929	14.5
15+	107 701	97.9	482 617	95.5	10 942	77.5	601 260	95.5	4 366 730	70.2
總計 Total	110 002 (17.5)	100.0	505 436 (80.3)	100.0	14 117 (2.2)	100.0	629 555 (100.0)	100.0	6 217 556	100.0
2001										
< 7	333	0.3	8 638	1.4	908	4.8	9 879	1.3	995 935	14.8
7 - 14	424	0.3	10 379	1.7	1 046	5.5	11 849	1.6	901 282	13.4
15+	128 173	99.4	580 024	96.8	17 127	89.8	725 324	97.1	4 811 172	71.7
總計 Total	128 930 (17.3)	100.0	599 041 (80.2)	100.0	19 081 (2.6)	100.0	747 052 (100.0)	100.0	6 708 389	100.0
2006										
< 7	583	0.3	6 871	1.1	712	2.4	8 166	1.0	790 055	11.5
7 - 14	860	0.5	14 626	2.3	1 314	4.5	16 800	2.0	992 127	14.5
15+	175 927	99.2	624 438	96.7	27 465	93.1	827 830	97.1	5 082 164	74.0
總計 Total	177 370 (20.8)	100.0	645 935 (75.7)	100.0	29 491 (3.5)	100.0	852 796 (100.0)	100.0	6 864 346	100.0

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯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.

慣用語言

4.7 廣州話是長者在家中最常用的語言，佔 87.5% 的長者報稱使用廣州話。這比例較五歲及以上整體人口的相應比例 (90.8%) 略低。(表 4.3)

Usual Language

4.7 Among the older persons, Cantonese was the language most commonly spoken at home, with 87.5% of older persons reporting as such. This proportion was slightly lower than that for the whole population aged 5 and over (90.8%). (Table 4.3)

4.8 在過去十年間能夠說英語及普通話的長者，不論在數目及百分比上均有所增加。在二零零六年長者當中分別有8.5%及16.9%報稱能說英語及普通話，較在一九九六年的相應百分比6.0%及9.7%為高。其他在長者中較普遍使用的方言包括潮州話（7.6%）、客家話（7.5%）、福建話（3.9%）及上海話（2.7%）。（表4.3）

4.8 The ability to speak English and Putonghua among older persons has increased over the past ten years, in both number and percentage. There were 8.5% and 16.9% of older persons who could speak English and Putonghua respectively in 2006, up from 6.0% and 9.7% in 1996. Other popular dialects among older persons in 2006 included Chiu Chau (7.6%), Hakka (7.5%), Fukien (3.9%) and Shanghainese (2.7%). (Table 4.3)

表 4.3 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年長者⁽¹⁾ 能說選定語言／方言的比例
Table 4.3 Proportion of Older Persons⁽¹⁾ Able to Speak Selected Languages/Dialects, 1996, 2001 and 2006

語言／方言 Language/Dialect	長者 ⁽¹⁾ 的比例（百分比） Proportion of Older Persons ⁽¹⁾ (%)								
	作為慣用語言 As the Usual Language			作為其他語言／方言 As Another Language/Dialect			總計 Total		
	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006
廣州話 Cantonese	84.7	85.7	87.5	9.6	9.9	9.0	94.3	95.5	96.5
普通話 Putonghua	1.1	1.2	1.4	8.6	11.4	15.5	9.7	12.6	16.9
英語 English	0.4	0.2	0.4	5.6	6.1	8.2	6.0	6.3	8.5
潮州話 Chiu Chau	3.4	3.1	2.4	4.6	4.8	5.2	8.0	7.9	7.6
客家話 Hakka	3.3	3.1	2.4	4.6	5.1	5.2	7.9	8.2	7.5
福建話（包括台灣話） Fukien (including Taiwanese)	2.1	2.3	2.3	0.9	1.2	1.6	3.0	3.5	3.9
上海話 Shanghainese	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.7	2.0	1.8	3.3	3.2	2.7
印尼語 Indonesian	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.1
日本語 Japanese	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
菲律賓語 Filipino	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括失去語言能力的人士。

Note: (1) The figures exclude mute persons.

種族

4.9 在二零零六年，有 99.2% 的長者為華人。這百分比較香港整體人口的相應百分比 95.0% 為高。另外，按種族劃分的長者分布在過去五年間沒有多大的變化。在二零零一年有 99.5% 的長者是華人，與二零零六年的百分比相若。（表 4.4）

Ethnicity

4.9 In 2006, 99.2% of older persons were of Chinese ethnicity. The percentage was higher than that of 95.0% for the whole population in Hong Kong. Besides, there was only minimal change in the distribution of older persons by ethnicity over the past five years. In 2001, 99.5% of older persons were of Chinese ethnicity and the percentage was about the same as that in 2006. (Table 4.4)

表 4.4 二零零一年及二零零六年按種族劃分的長者數目
Table 4.4 Older Persons by Ethnicity, 2001 and 2006

種族 Ethnicity	2001		2006	
	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	743 361 (99.5)	6 364 439 (94.9)	846 173 (99.2)	6 522 148 (95.0)
菲律賓人 Filipino	277 (0.0)	142 556 (2.1)	653 (0.1)	112 453 (1.6)
印尼人 Indonesian	347 (0.0)	50 494 (0.8)	472 (0.1)	87 840 (1.3)
白人 White	1 010 (0.1)	46 584 (0.7)	1 585 (0.2)	36 384 (0.5)
印度人 Indian	749 (0.1)	18 543 (0.3)	966 (0.1)	20 444 (0.3)
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	71 (0.0)	12 564 (0.2)	327 (0.0)	15 950 (0.2)
日本人 Japanese	200 (0.0)	14 180 (0.2)	271 (0.0)	13 189 (0.2)
泰國人 Thai	84 (0.0)	14 342 (0.2)	364 (0.0)	11 900 (0.2)
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	288 (0.0)	11 017 (0.2)	529 (0.0)	11 111 (0.2)
其他亞洲人 Other Asian	369 (0.0)	12 835 (0.2)	650 (0.0)	12 663 (0.2)
其他 Others	296 (0.0)	20 835 (0.3)	806 (0.1)	20 264 (0.3)
總計 Total	747 052 (100.0)	6 708 389 (100.0)	852 796 (100.0)	6 864 346 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

5. 教育

5. Education

教育程度

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

5.2 新一代的長者教育程度逐漸有改善，在二零零六年，六十五至六十九歲長者中未受教育或只有學前教育程度的比例為 19.3%，較年齡在八十五歲或以上的 56.5% 低很多。而在較年輕的長者中教育程度在小學或以上的所佔比例均較年老長者為高，這個現象在男性及女性長者均有出現。（表 5.1）

5.3 長者中未受教育或只有學前教育程度所佔比例由一九九六年的 43.7% 下降至二零零六年的 35.8%，而有中學及以上教育程度的比例由一九九六年的 16.1% 顯著上升至二零零六年的 25.0%。另一方面，十五歲及以上整體人口中有中學或以上教育程度的比例顯著較高，相應的百分比分別是一九九六年的 67.9% 及二零零六年的 74.6%。可以預計得到將來的長者的教育程度會進一步提升。（表 5.2）

Educational Attainment

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

5.2 The education level of the younger cohort of older persons was improving. The proportion of older persons with no schooling/pre-primary education for the younger cohort aged 65-69 at 19.3% in 2006 was much lower than 56.5% for older persons aged 85 or above. On the other hand, the proportion with primary educational attainment or above was higher for the younger cohort. The same pattern appeared in both older men and women. (Table 5.1)

5.3 The proportion of older persons with no schooling or only pre-primary education decreased from 43.7% in 1996 to 35.8% in 2006, whereas that with secondary and higher education increased considerably from 16.1% in 1996 to 25.0% in 2006. On the other hand, the proportion of population aged 15 and over with secondary and higher education was significantly higher, at 67.9% in 1996 and 74.6% in 2006. It can be expected that the educational attainment of future cohort of older persons will have even greater improvement. (Table 5.2)

表 5.1 二零零六年按性別、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), 2006

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／預科 Secondary/ Sixth Form		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 %
男性 Male										
65 – 69	13 249	10.6	48 540	38.9	44 267	35.5	18 777	15.0	124 833	100.0
70 – 74	20 778	18.5	52 946	47.1	27 507	24.5	11 141	9.9	112 372	100.0
75 – 79	20 979	25.4	41 281	49.9	16 019	19.4	4 371	5.3	82 650	100.0
80 – 84	12 352	27.6	22 633	50.6	7 364	16.5	2 407	5.4	44 756	100.0
85+	9 899	34.4	12 394	43.0	4 909	17.0	1 599	5.6	28 801	100.0
小計 Sub-total	77 257	19.6	177 794	45.2	100 066	25.4	38 295	9.7	393 412	100.0
女性 Female										
65 – 69	33 179	28.6	49 236	42.4	24 039	20.7	9 535	8.2	115 989	100.0
70 – 74	53 923	46.2	43 779	37.5	14 417	12.4	4 562	3.9	116 681	100.0
75 – 79	56 977	59.3	29 449	30.6	8 257	8.6	1 440	1.5	96 123	100.0
80 – 84	42 471	62.4	18 784	27.6	5 643	8.3	1 132	1.7	68 030	100.0
85+	41 757	66.7	15 395	24.6	4 404	7.0	1 005	1.6	62 561	100.0
小計 Sub-total	228 307	49.7	156 643	34.1	56 760	12.4	17 674	3.8	459 384	100.0
合計 Both sexes										
65 – 69	46 428	19.3	97 776	40.6	68 306	28.4	28 312	11.8	240 822	100.0
70 – 74	74 701	32.6	96 725	42.2	41 924	18.3	15 703	6.9	229 053	100.0
75 – 79	77 956	43.6	70 730	39.6	24 276	13.6	5 811	3.3	178 773	100.0
80 – 84	54 823	48.6	41 417	36.7	13 007	11.5	3 539	3.1	112 786	100.0
85+	51 656	56.5	27 789	30.4	9 313	10.2	2 604	2.9	91 362	100.0
總計 Total	305 564	35.8	334 437	39.2	156 826	18.4	55 969	6.6	852 796	100.0

男性及女性長者在教育程度上的分別

5.4 差不多在大多數國家，男性長者的教育程度平均較女性長者為高。在二零零六年香港有 21.3% 男性長者及 9.2% 女性長者曾接受高中或以上程度教育，另一方面，64.8% 男性長者及 83.8% 女性長者只有小學或以下教育程度。在女性長者中有 49.7% 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 19.6% 為高。（表 5.2）

Gender Differential in Educational Attainment among Older Persons

5.4 In nearly all countries, older men have higher average levels of education than older women. In Hong Kong, 21.3% of older men and 9.2% of older women had attended upper secondary or higher education in 2006. On the other hand, 64.8% of older men and 83.8% of older women had primary or below education level only. Among the older women, 49.7% had no schooling or pre-primary education level only. The percentage was much higher than the corresponding percentage of 19.6% for older men. (Table 5.2)

表 5.2 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按性別及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的長者數目
Table 5.2 Older Persons by Sex and Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended), 1996, 2001 and 2006

性別及 教育程度 (最高就讀程度) Sex and Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended)	1996		2001		2006	
	長者 Older Persons	十五歲及以上 全港人口 Whole Population Aged 15 and Over	長者 Older Persons	十五歲及以上 全港人口 Whole Population Aged 15 and Over	長者 Older Persons	十五歲及以上 全港人口 Whole Population Aged 15 and Over
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)					
男性 Male						
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/ Pre-primary	68 279 (24.1)	128 395 (5.1)	80 269 (23.3)	124 670 (4.6)	77 257 (19.6)	111 782 (4.0)
小學 Primary	146 284 (51.7)	569 431 (22.7)	170 878 (49.5)	552 983 (20.4)	177 794 (45.2)	489 925 (17.6)
初中 Lower Secondary	29 585 (10.5)	569 097 (22.7)	41 441 (12.0)	608 889 (22.5)	54 755 (13.9)	595 410 (21.4)
高中 Upper Secondary	19 219 (6.8)	667 664 (26.6)	22 368 (6.5)	702 076 (25.9)	31 504 (8.0)	746 059 (26.8)
預科 Sixth Form	4 935 ⁽²⁾ (1.7) ⁽²⁾	148 683 ⁽²⁾ (5.9) ⁽²⁾	10 000 ⁽²⁾ (2.9) ⁽²⁾	240 510 ⁽²⁾ (8.9) ⁽²⁾	13 807 (3.5)	153 406 (5.5)
專上教育 Post-secondary						
文憑/證書課程 Diploma/ Certificate	3 414 ⁽³⁾ (1.2) ⁽³⁾	128 246 ⁽³⁾ (5.1) ⁽³⁾	3 665 ⁽³⁾ (1.1) ⁽³⁾	104 156 ⁽³⁾ (3.8) ⁽³⁾	5 634 (1.4)	100 004 (3.6)
副學位課程 Sub-degree course					4 800 (1.2)	118 834 (4.3)
學位課程 Degree course	11 106 (3.9)	300 338 (12.0)	16 563 (4.8)	377 703 (13.9)	27 861 (7.1)	472 985 (17.0)
小計 Sub-total	14 520 (5.1)	428 584 (17.1)	20 228 (5.9)	481 859 (17.8)	38 295 (9.7)	691 823 (24.8)
小計 Sub-total	282 822 (100.0)	2 511 854 (100.0)	345 184 (100.0)	2 710 987 (100.0)	393 412 (100.0)	2 788 405 (100.0)
女性 Female						
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/ Pre-primary	206 949 (59.7)	352 457 (13.8)	236 758 (58.9)	345 269 (12.0)	228 307 (49.7)	311 528 (9.9)
小學 Primary	106 743 (30.8)	577 451 (22.6)	121 714 (30.3)	595 290 (20.6)	156 643 (34.1)	594 187 (18.9)
初中 Lower Secondary	15 196 (4.4)	389 148 (15.2)	19 667 (4.9)	451 600 (15.6)	32 048 (7.0)	529 173 (16.9)
高中 Upper Secondary	9 999 (2.9)	735 547 (28.8)	10 440 (2.6)	771 605 (26.7)	17 116 (3.7)	833 715 (26.6)
預科 Sixth Form	2 174 ⁽²⁾ (0.6) ⁽²⁾	160 125 ⁽²⁾ (6.3) ⁽²⁾	5 194 ⁽²⁾ (1.3) ⁽²⁾	287 580 ⁽²⁾ (10.0) ⁽²⁾	7 596 (1.7)	198 013 (6.3)
專上教育 Post-secondary						
文憑/證書課程 Diploma/ Certificate	2 491 ⁽³⁾ (0.7) ⁽³⁾	114 758 ⁽³⁾ (4.5) ⁽³⁾	2 583 ⁽³⁾ (0.6) ⁽³⁾	105 722 ⁽³⁾ (3.7) ⁽³⁾	4 373 (1.0)	112 710 (3.6)
副學位課程 Sub-degree course					2 850 (0.6)	115 341 (3.7)
學位課程 Degree course	3 181 (0.9)	225 178 (8.8)	5 512 (1.4)	330 919 (11.5)	10 451 (2.3)	441 599 (14.1)
小計 Sub-total	5 672 (1.6)	339 936 (13.3)	8 095 (2.0)	436 641 (15.1)	17 674 (3.8)	669 650 (21.4)
小計 Sub-total	346 733 (100.0)	2 554 664 (100.0)	401 868 (100.0)	2 887 985 (100.0)	459 384 (100.0)	3 136 266 (100.0)

表 5.2 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按性別及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的長者數目（續）

Table 5.2 Older Persons by Sex and Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended), 1996, 2001 and 2006 (Cont'd)

性別及 教育程度 (最高就讀程度) Sex and Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended)	1996		2001		2006	
	長者 Older Persons	十五歲及以上 全港人口 Whole Population Aged 15 and Over	長者 Older Persons	十五歲及以上 全港人口 Whole Population Aged 15 and Over	長者 Older Persons	十五歲及以上 全港人口 Whole Population Aged 15 and Over
			數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)			
合計 Both sexes						
未受教育/學前教育 No schooling/ Pre-primary	275 228 (43.7)	480 852 (9.5)	317 027 (42.4)	469 939 (8.4)	305 564 (35.8)	423 310 (7.1)
小學 Primary	253 027 (40.2)	1 146 882 (22.6)	292 592 (39.2)	1 148 273 (20.5)	334 437 (39.2)	1 084 112 (18.3)
初中 Lower Secondary	44 781 (7.1)	958 245 (18.9)	61 108 (8.2)	1 060 489 (18.9)	86 803 (10.2)	1 124 583 (19.0)
高中 Upper Secondary	29 218 (4.6)	1 403 211 (27.7)	32 808 (4.4)	1 473 681 (26.3)	48 620 (5.7)	1 579 774 (26.7)
預科 Sixth Form	7 109 ⁽²⁾ (1.1) ⁽²⁾	308 808 ⁽²⁾ (6.1) ⁽²⁾	15 194 ⁽²⁾ (2.0) ⁽²⁾	528 090 ⁽²⁾ (9.4) ⁽²⁾	21 403 (2.5)	351 419 (5.9)
專上教育 Post-secondary						
文憑/證書課程 Diploma/ Certificate	} 5 905 ⁽³⁾ (0.9) ⁽³⁾	} 243 004 ⁽³⁾ (4.8) ⁽³⁾	} 6 248 ⁽³⁾ (0.8) ⁽³⁾	} 209 878 ⁽³⁾ (3.7) ⁽³⁾	10 007 (1.2)	212 714 (3.6)
副學位課程 Sub-degree course					7 650 (0.9)	234 175 (4.0)
學位課程 Degree course	14 287 (2.3)	525 516 (10.4)	22 075 (3.0)	708 622 (12.7)	38 312 (4.5)	914 584 (15.4)
小計 Sub-total	20 192 (3.2)	768 520 (15.2)	28 323 (3.8)	918 500 (16.4)	55 969 (6.6)	1 361 473 (23.0)
總計 Total	629 555 (100.0)	5 066 518 (100.0)	747 052 (100.0)	5 598 972 (100.0)	852 796 (100.0)	5 924 671 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在個別性別總人數中所佔的百分比。

(2) 這些數字包括於一九九六年中期人口統計同等教育程度（最高就讀程度）的「技術員」（其他專上教育以外的進修課程）及於二零零一年人口普查的「專業教育學院/前理工學院/商科學校/職業訓練局的證書/文憑課程」。

(3) 在一九九六年中期人口統計及二零零一年人口普查時，這些數字包括所有最高就讀教育程度為各類證書/文憑/副學士/院士銜或同等課程（註釋 2 所列明的課程除外）的人士，故此沒有它們的獨立統計數字。

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

(2) The figures include the equivalent educational attainment (highest level attended) of "Technician level (other further non-advance education)" in the 1996 Population By-census and "Diploma/ Certificate courses in Institute of Vocational Education / former Polytechnics / commercial schools / industrial training centres of Vocational Training Council" in the 2001 Population Census.

(3) The figures include all persons with the educational attainment (highest level attended) at different types of diploma / certificate courses, associateship courses or equivalent courses (except those courses specified in Note 2) in the 1996 Population By-census and the 2001 Population Census, and no separate figures were available.

不同出生地點的長者在教育程度上的分別

5.5 按出生地點分析，在二零零六年，30.7% 在香港出生的長者有中學或以上教育程度，但出生地為中國（香港除外）的長者中只有 21.9% 有相同的教育程度。（表 5.3）

5.6 在其他地方出生的男性長者中，33.0% 有專上教育程度，而在香港及中國（香港除外）出生的長者中分別只有 11.6% 及 8.0% 有相同的教育程度。另外，在中國（香港除外）出生的女性長者中超過一半未受教育或只有學前教育程度，這百分比遠較在香港及其他地方出生的女性長者中的 44.9% 及 24.7% 為高。（表 5.3）

Differential in Educational Attainment among Older Persons with Different Places of Birth

5.5 Analysed by place of birth, in 2006, 30.7% of older persons born in Hong Kong had attended secondary or higher educational attainment. Only 21.9% of older persons born in China (other than Hong Kong) had the same level of educational level. (Table 5.3)

5.6 Among older men born in other places, 33.0% of them had attended post-secondary education. The corresponding percentages for older men born in Hong Kong and China (other than Hong Kong) were 11.6% and 8.0% respectively. On the other hand, more than half of the older women born in China (other than Hong Kong) had no schooling/pre-primary education. This percentage was much higher than that for the older women born in Hong Kong (44.9%) and other places (24.7%). (Table 5.3)

表 5.3 二零零六年按性別、出生地點及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的長者數目
Table 5.3 Older Persons by Sex, Place of Birth and Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended), 2006

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／預科 Secondary/ Sixth Form		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 %
男性 Male										
香港 Hong Kong	16 518	20.5	29 968	37.1	24 854	30.8	9 341	11.6	80 681	100.0
中國(香港除外) China (other than Hong Kong)	59 706	20.1	144 088	48.5	69 700	23.4	23 882	8.0	297 376	100.0
其他地方 Elsewhere	1 033	6.7	3 738	24.3	5 512	35.9	5 072	33.0	15 355	100.0
小計 Sub-total	77 257	19.6	177 794	45.2	100 066	25.4	38 295	9.7	393 412	100.0
女性 Female										
香港 Hong Kong	43 452	44.9	32 910	34.0	15 770	16.3	4 557	4.7	96 689	100.0
中國(香港除外) China (other than Hong Kong)	181 362	52.0	119 315	34.2	36 777	10.6	11 105	3.2	348 559	100.0
其他地方 Elsewhere	3 493	24.7	4 418	31.3	4 213	29.8	2 012	14.2	14 136	100.0
小計 Sub-total	228 307	49.7	156 643	34.1	56 760	12.4	17 674	3.8	459 384	100.0
合計 Both sexes										
香港 Hong Kong	59 970	33.8	62 878	35.5	40 624	22.9	13 898	7.8	177 370	100.0
中國(香港除外) China (other than Hong Kong)	241 068	37.3	263 403	40.8	106 477	16.5	34 987	5.4	645 935	100.0
其他地方 Elsewhere	4 526	15.3	8 156	27.7	9 725	33.0	7 084	24.0	29 491	100.0
總計 Total	305 564	35.8	334 437	39.2	156 826	18.4	55 969	6.6	852 796	100.0

6. 勞動人口

6. Labour Force

勞動人口的增長

6.1 過去十年間，長者勞動人口減少 1 642 人（即 2.7%），由一九九六年的 61 388 人減至二零零六年的 59 746 人。按性別分析，男性長者勞動人口由一九九六年的 48 136 減少 2 538 人（即 5.3%）至二零零六年的 45 598 人；相反，在二零零六年女性長者勞動人口為 14 148 人，較一九九六年的 13 252 人增加 896 人（6.8%）。（表 6.1）

Growth of Labour Force

6.1 During the past ten years, the number of older persons in the labour force decreased by 1 642 (or 2.7%) from 61 388 in 1996 to 59 746 in 2006. Analysed by sex, the number of male older persons in the labour force was 45 598 in 2006, decreased by 2 538 (or 5.3%) from 48 136 in 1996. On the contrary, the number of female older persons in the labour force increased by 896 (or 6.8%) from 13 252 in 1996 to 14 148 in 2006. (Table 6.1)

表 6.1 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按性別劃分的在勞動人口中的長者
Table 6.1 Older Persons in the Labour Force by Sex, 1996, 2001 and 2006

性別 Sex	1996		2001		2006	
	勞動人口 Labour Force	非勞動人口 Non Labour Force	勞動人口 Labour Force	非勞動人口 Non Labour Force	勞動人口 Labour Force	非勞動人口 Non Labour Force
數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)						
長者 Older Persons						
男性 Male	48 136 (17.0)	234 686 (83.0)	43 607 (12.6)	301 577 (87.4)	45 598 (11.6)	347 814 (88.4)
女性 Female	13 252 (3.8)	333 481 (96.2)	10 383 (2.6)	391 485 (97.4)	14 148 (3.1)	445 236 (96.9)
合計 Both sexes	61 388 (9.8)	568 167 (90.2)	53 990 (7.2)	693 062 (92.8)	59 746 (7.0)	793 050 (93.0)
十五歲及以上全港人口 Whole Population Aged 15 and Over						
男性 Male	1 925 095 (76.6)	586 759 (23.4)	1 948 976 (71.9)	762 011 (28.1)	1 930 331 (69.2)	858 074 (30.8)
女性 Female	1 257 402 (49.2)	1 297 262 (50.8)	1 489 016 (51.6)	1 398 969 (48.4)	1 642 053 (52.4)	1 494 213 (47.6)
合計 Both sexes	3 182 497 (62.8)	1 884 021 (37.2)	3 437 992 (61.4)	2 160 980 (38.6)	3 572 384 (60.3)	2 352 287 (39.7)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在個別性別總人數中所佔的百分比。

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

勞動人口參與率

6.2 在過去十年，長者的勞動人口參與率由一九九六年的 9.8% 逐漸下降至二零零六年的 7.0%。這是由於經濟環境轉變下越來越多長者在六十多歲時退休，加上年老長者所佔的比例不斷上升，導致長者的勞動人口參與率持續下降。（表 6.2）

6.3 在二零零六年，七十五歲至八十四歲及八十五歲及以上長者的勞動人口參與率分別為 3.5% 及 1.9%，遠低於六十五至七十四歲長者的 10.2%。而全港十五歲及以上人口的勞動人口參與率則為 60.3%。（表 6.2 及圖 6.1）

Labour Force Participation Rate

6.2 Over the past ten years, the labour force participation rate of older persons declined steadily from 9.8% in 1996 to 7.0% in 2006. This was attributable to the rising number of older persons retired at their sixties as a result of change in the general economic conditions, and the continual increase in share of oldest old amongst all older persons. (Table 6.2)

6.3 In 2006, the labour force participation rates of older persons aged 75-84 and 85 and over were 3.5% and 1.9% respectively, much lower than that of 10.2% for those older persons aged 65-74. This compared with 60.3% for the whole population aged 15 and over. (Table 6.2 and Chart 6.1)

表 6.2 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按性別劃分的長者勞動人口參與率
Table 6.2 Labour Force Participation Rates of Older Persons by Sex, 1996, 2001 and 2006

性別 Sex	勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour Force Participation Rates (%)		
	1996	2001	2006
長者 Older Persons			
男性 Male	17.0	12.6	11.6
女性 Female	3.8	2.6	3.1
合計 Both sexes	9.8	7.2	7.0
十五歲及以上全港人口 Whole Population Aged 15 and Over			
男性 Male	76.6	71.9	69.2
女性 Female	49.2	51.6	52.4
合計 Both sexes	62.8	61.4	60.3

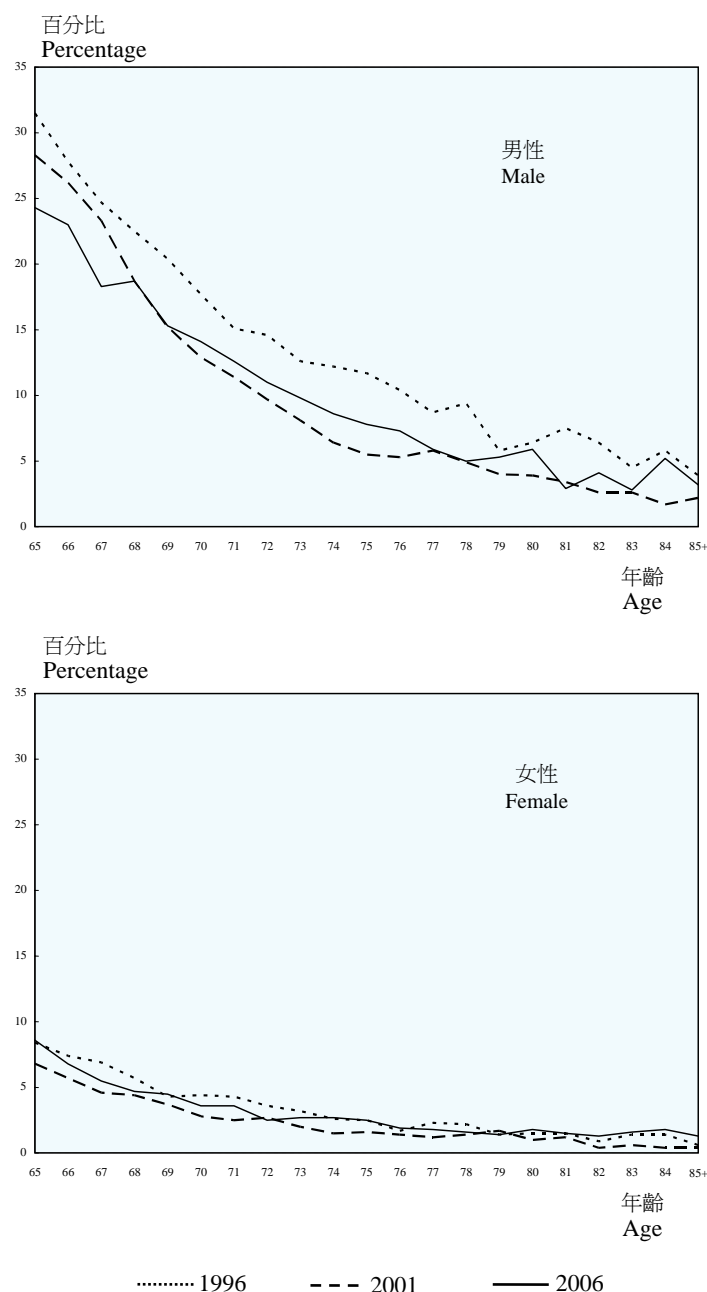
6.4 不論男性或女性長者，其勞動人口參與率均由六十五歲開始逐漸下降。
(圖 6.1)

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

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

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

圖 6.1 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按性別及年齡劃分的長者勞動人口參與率
Chart 6.1 Labour Force Participation Rates of Older Persons by Sex and Age, 1996, 2001 and 2006



性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age Group	勞動人口參與率 Labour Force Participation Rate		
		1996	2001	2006
男性 Male				
	65-74	21.2%	17.0%	15.8%
	75-84	8.4%	4.4%	5.7%
	85+	3.9%	2.2%	3.2%
女性 Female				
	65-74	5.3%	3.8%	4.5%
	75-84	1.8%	1.2%	1.8%
	85+	0.6%	0.4%	1.3%
合計 Both sexes				
	65-74	13.0%	10.4%	10.2%
	75-84	4.5%	2.6%	3.5%
	85+	1.5%	0.9%	1.9%

長者工作人口

經濟活動身分

6.6 在二零零六年的長者工作人口中，僱員佔 64.4%（全港工作人口中僱員佔 89.2%）。而僱主、自營作業者及無酬家庭從業員分別佔 21.1%、11.6% 及 2.9%。雖然大部分長者工作人口仍然是僱員，這百分比在過去十年間逐步下跌，由一九九六年的 71.4% 跌至二零零一年的 66.0%，並進一步跌至二零零六年的 64.4%。另一方面，僱主佔長者工作人口的比例則由一九九六年的 13.3% 上升至二零零一年的 18.1%，並進一步上升至二零零六年的 21.1%。（表 6.3）

Working Older Persons

Economic Activity Status

6.6 Among the working older persons in 2006, 64.4% of them were employees (as compared with 89.2% of employees in the whole working population). The proportions of employers, self-employed and unpaid family workers were at 21.1%, 11.6% and 2.9% respectively. Although the share of employees was still very high, a gradual decrease in the relative share was recorded over the past decade from 71.4% in 1996 and 66.0% in 2001 to 64.4% in 2006. On the other hand, the proportion for employers increased substantially from 13.3% in 1996, 18.1% in 2001 to 21.1% in 2006. (Table 6.3)

表 6.3 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按經濟活動身分劃分的長者工作人口
Table 6.3 Working Older Persons by Economic Activity Status, 1996, 2001 and 2006

經濟活動身分 Economic Activity Status	1996		2001		2006	
	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⁾	42 910 (71.4)	2 684 589 (88.2)	34 902 (66.0)	2 881 223 (88.6)	38 152 (64.4)	3 003 748 (89.2)
僱主 Employers	8 022 (13.3)	204 414 (6.7)	9 591 (18.1)	213 309 (6.6)	12 494 (21.1)	206 939 (6.1)
自營作業者 Self-employed	7 459 (12.4)	127 461 (4.2)	6 561 (12.4)	134 575 (4.1)	6 865 (11.6)	134 299 (4.0)
無酬家庭從業員 Unpaid family workers	1 707 (2.8)	27 234 (0.9)	1 857 (3.5)	23 599 (0.7)	1 745 (2.9)	20 750 (0.6)
總計 Total	60 098 (100.0)	3 043 698 (100.0)	52 911 (100.0)	3 252 706 (100.0)	59 256 (100.0)	3 365 736 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(2) 這些數字包括外發工。

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

(2) The figures include outworkers.

職業

6.7 在二零零六年，相當大比例的長者工作人口的職業為「非技術工人」（32.5%）、「經理及行政人員」（19.5%）及「服務工作及商店銷售人員」（12.5%）。在長者工作人口當中擔任「非技術工人」及「經理及行政人員」的比例遠較全港工作人口中的18.8%及10.8%為高。（表6.4）

6.8 從事「專業人員」及「輔助專業人員」的長者工作人口由一九九六年的4.4%上升至二零零六年的10.4%。另一方面，長者工作人口中職業為「非技術工人」的比例則顯著下跌，由一九九六年的48.2%下跌至二零零一年的39.5%，再進一步下跌至二零零六年的32.5%。（表6.4）

Occupation

6.7 In 2006, a large proportion of the working older persons were engaged as “Elementary occupations” (32.5%), “Managers and administrators” (19.5%) and “Service workers and shop sales workers” (12.5%). Working older persons were highly represented in “Elementary occupations” and “Managers and administrators” compared to the proportion of 18.8% and 10.8% in whole working population. (Table 6.4)

6.8 The proportion of working older persons in the occupations of “Professionals” and “Associate professionals” increased from 4.4% in 1996 to 10.4% in 2006. On the other hand, substantial decrease in the proportion of working older persons engaged in “Elementary occupations” was noted, from 48.2% in 1996 to 39.5% in 2001 and further to 32.5% in 2006. (Table 6.4)

表 6.4 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按職業劃分的長者工作人口
Table 6.4 Working Older Persons by Occupation, 1996, 2001 and 2006

職業 Occupation	1996		2001		2006	
	長者 工作人口 Working Older Persons	全港 工作人口 Whole Working Population	長者 工作人口 Working Older Persons	全港 工作人口 Whole Working Population	長者 工作人口 Working Older Persons	全港 工作人口 Whole Working Population
	數目(百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)					
經理及行政人員 Managers and administrators	9 040 (15.0)	369 323 (12.1)	8 417 (15.9)	349 637 (10.7)	11 536 (19.5)	361 891 (10.8)
專業人員 Professionals	980 (1.6)	151 591 (5.0)	1 477 (2.8)	179 825 (5.5)	2 196 (3.7)	205 435 (6.1)
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	1 657 (2.8)	369 132 (12.1)	2 698 (5.1)	498 671 (15.3)	3 992 (6.7)	542 309 (16.1)
文員 Clerks	3 954 (6.6)	512 719 (16.8)	3 492 (6.6)	529 992 (16.3)	4 656 (7.9)	567 964 (16.9)
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	6 808 (11.3)	419 721 (13.8)	7 210 (13.6)	488 961 (15.0)	7 410 (12.5)	550 855 (16.4)
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	4 229 (7.0)	373 143 (12.3)	4 326 (8.2)	321 000 (9.9)	5 102 (8.6)	286 007 (8.5)
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2 902 (4.8)	259 909 (8.5)	3 680 (7.0)	238 666 (7.3)	4 577 (7.7)	208 409 (6.2)
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	28 994 (48.2)	564 682 (18.6)	20 906 (39.5)	635 393 (19.5)	19 231 (32.5)	633 227 (18.8)
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	1 534 (2.6)	23 478 (0.8)	705 (1.3)	10 561 (0.3)	556 (0.9)	9 639 (0.3)
總計 Total	60 098 (100.0)	3 043 698 (100.0)	52 911 (100.0)	3 252 706 (100.0)	59 256 (100.0)	3 365 736 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

行業

6.9 在二零零六年的長者工作人口中，從事「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」的佔 32.2%，其次是「社區、社會及個人服務業」(21.6%)和「金融、保險、地產及商用服務業」(16.7%)。與全港工作人口的分布比較，在「製造業」及「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」工作的長者工作人口比例較整體工作人口所佔的百分比為高。另一方面，在「建造業」、「運輸、倉庫及通訊業」、「金融、保險、地產及商用服務業」和「社區、社會及個人服務業」工作的長者工作人口比例較全港工作人口所佔的百分比為低。(表 6.5)

6.10 長者工作人口的行業分布在過去十年有輕微改變。在一九九六年至二零零六年間，長者工作人口中從事「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」的比例最高，其比例維持在約三分之一。從事「運輸、倉庫及通訊業」及「社區、社會及個人服務業」的長者工作人口的百分比在過去十年均有上升，這與整體工作人口的情況相似。而從事「製造業」的長者工作人口百分比在過去十年則大幅下降，由一九九六年的 19.1% 跌至二零零六年的 13.0%。(表 6.5)

Industry

6.9 In 2006, the “Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels” sector employed 32.2% of the working older persons, followed by “Community, social and personal services” (21.6%) and “Financing, insurance, real estate and business services” (16.7%). As compared with the whole working population, the proportions of working older persons for “Manufacturing” and “Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels” were higher than that for the whole working population. On the other hand, the proportions for “Construction”, “Transport, storage and communications”, “Financing, insurance, real estate and business services” and “Community, social and personal services” were lower among older persons as compared with the whole working population. (Table 6.5)

6.10 There had been some slight changes in the industrial distribution of working older persons over the past ten years. The “Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels” sector was the largest employer of older persons throughout 1996-2006, consistently constituting about one-third of the working older persons. Similar to the changes for the whole working population, the percentage shares of working older persons in “Transport, storage and communications” and “Community, social and personal services” also increased over the past decade. There was a substantial decrease in the percentage of working older persons engaged in “Manufacturing”, dropping from 19.1% in 1996 to 13.0% in 2006. (Table 6.5)

表 6.5 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按行業劃分的長者工作人口
Table 6.5 Working Older Persons by Industry, 1996, 2001 and 2006

行業 Industry	1996		2001		2006	
	長者 工作人口 Working Older Persons	全港 工作人口 Whole Working Population	長者 工作人口 Working Older Persons	全港 工作人口 Whole Working Population	長者 工作人口 Working Older Persons	全港 工作人口 Whole Working Population
數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)						
製造業 Manufacturing	11 499 (19.1)	574 867 (18.9)	7 995 (15.1)	400 952 (12.3)	7 706 (13.0)	325 066 (9.7)
建造業 Construction	2 555 (4.3)	245 440 (8.1)	2 100 (4.0)	247 883 (7.6)	2 921 (4.9)	230 227 (6.8)
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	19 754 (32.9)	757 239 (24.9)	17 714 (33.5)	852 619 (26.2)	19 074 (32.2)	916 217 (27.2)
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	3 678 (6.1)	330 974 (10.9)	4 241 (8.0)	366 312 (11.3)	6 148 (10.4)	391 285 (11.6)
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	8 915 (14.8)	408 686 (13.4)	8 929 (16.9)	522 822 (16.1)	9 892 (16.7)	571 378 (17.0)
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	11 775 (19.6)	680 048 (22.3)	10 832 (20.5)	829 720 (25.5)	12 786 (21.6)	905 425 (26.9)
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	1 922 (3.2)	46 444 (1.5)	1 100 (2.1)	32 398 (1.0)	729 (1.2)	26 138 (0.8)
總計 Total	60 098 (100.0)	3 043 698 (100.0)	52 911 (100.0)	3 252 706 (100.0)	59 256 (100.0)	3 365 736 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

(2) 「其他」包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力、燃氣及水務業」等行業，及不能分類的行業。

(2) "Others" include such industries as "Agriculture and fishing", "Mining and quarrying", "Electricity, gas and water" and industrial activities not classifiable.

每月主要職業收入

6.11 長者工作人口在二零零六年的每月主要職業收入中位數為 6,500 元，約為全港工作人口每月主要職業收入中位數 10,000 元的 65%。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／她們的教育程度較低，因而從事的職業及行業薪金水平較低有關。（表 6.6）

6.12 男性長者的每月主要職業收入中位數較女性長者為高。在一九九六年，男性長者較女性長者的每月主要職業收入中位數高 40.0%，而在二零零六年的相應差距則收窄至 27.3%。（表 6.6）

6.13 長者工作人口的每月主要職業收入在過去十年有所增加。在一九九六年，長者工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數為 5,100 元，而二零零六年的相應數字為 6,500 元，升幅達 27.5%（全港工作人口的相應升幅為 5.3%）。另一值得注意的是長者工作人口中每月主要職業收入 20,000 元或以上的比例由一九九六年的 7.6% 升至二零零六年的 15.3%。（表 6.6）

Monthly Income from Main Employment

6.11 The median monthly income from main employment of the working older persons in 2006 was \$6,500, about 65% of the median (\$10,000) of the whole working population. The low median income of older working population as compared to the total working population might be due to the relatively lower wage rate for the occupations and industries they were engaged in which in turn were determined by the relatively lower educational attainment. (Table 6.6)

6.12 The median monthly income from main employment of male older persons was higher than that of female older persons. The median monthly income from main employment of male older persons was 40.0% higher than that of female older persons in 1996; the corresponding disparity narrowed down to 27.3% in 2006. (Table 6.6)

6.13 Increases were observed in the monthly income from main employment of the working older persons in the past ten years. In 1996 the median monthly income from their main employment was \$5,100, while the corresponding figure was \$6,500 in 2006. The figure had increased by 27.5% (the corresponding increase for the whole working population was 5.3%). It is further noted that the proportion of working older persons with monthly income from main employment at \$20,000 or above increased from 7.6% in 1996 to 15.3% in 2006. (Table 6.6)

表 6.6 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按每月主要職業收入及性別劃分的長者工作人口⁽¹⁾

Table 6.6 Working Older Persons⁽¹⁾ by Monthly Income from Main Employment and Sex, 1996, 2001 and 2006

每月主要職業收入 (港元) Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)	長者工作人口 Working Older Persons						全港工作人口 Whole Working Population	
	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both Sexes		數目 Number	百分比 %
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %		
1996								
< 2,000	2 794	6.0	1 556	12.9	4 350	7.4	57 601	1.9
2,000 – 3,999	7 400	16.0	4 211	34.8	11 611	19.9	242 429	8.0
4,000 – 5,999	13 360	28.9	3 246	26.8	16 606	28.4	316 331	10.5
6,000 – 7,999	7 968	17.2	1 244	10.3	9 212	15.8	478 408	15.9
8,000 – 9,999	4 101	8.9	524	4.3	4 625	7.9	476 114	15.8
10,000 – 14,999	5 038	10.9	505	4.2	5 543	9.5	668 722	22.2
15,000 – 19,999	1 679	3.6	341	2.8	2 020	3.5	295 968	9.8
≥ 20,000	3 948	8.5	476	3.9	4 424	7.6	480 891	15.9
總計 Total	46 288	100.0	12 103	100.0	58 391	100.0	3 016 464	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	5,600		4,000		5,100		9,500	
2001								
< 2,000	2 378	5.7	1 270	13.9	3 648	7.1	57 069	1.8
2,000 – 3,999	4 478	10.7	2 413	26.4	6 891	13.5	278 579	8.6
4,000 – 5,999	9 965	23.8	2 692	29.4	12 657	24.8	266 587	8.3
6,000 – 7,999	7 572	18.1	827	9.0	8 399	16.5	397 899	12.3
8,000 – 9,999	4 080	9.7	507	5.5	4 587	9.0	395 476	12.2
10,000 – 14,999	5 381	12.8	620	6.8	6 001	11.8	743 033	23.0
15,000 – 19,999	2 230	5.3	202	2.2	2 432	4.8	370 981	11.5
≥ 20,000	5 818	13.9	621	6.8	6 439	12.6	719 483	22.3
總計 Total	41 902	100.0	9 152	100.0	51 054	100.0	3 229 107	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	6,500		4,200		6,000		10,000	
2006								
< 2,000	1 923	4.3	1 090	8.2	3 013	5.2	66 128	2.0
2,000 – 3,999	4 622	10.4	2 510	18.9	7 132	12.4	324 434	9.7
4,000 – 5,999	10 141	22.9	3 374	25.5	13 515	23.5	329 103	9.8
6,000 – 7,999	7 352	16.6	1 736	13.1	9 088	15.8	460 953	13.8
8,000 – 9,999	4 155	9.4	1 016	7.7	5 171	9.0	418 416	12.5
10,000 – 14,999	6 165	13.9	1 543	11.6	7 708	13.4	693 526	20.7
15,000 – 19,999	2 518	5.7	567	4.3	3 085	5.4	354 073	10.6
≥ 20,000	7 385	16.7	1 414	10.7	8 799	15.3	698 353	20.9
總計 Total	44 261	100.0	13 250	100.0	57 511	100.0	3 344 986	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	7,000		5,500		6,500		10,000	

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

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

非經濟活動長者

6.14 在二零零六年的長者中，793 050 名（93.0%）長者屬非從事經濟活動人口，佔全港十五歲及以上非從事經濟活動人口的 33.7%。當中 86.8% 為退休人士，5.1% 為料理家務者，而其他非從事經濟活動人士佔 8.1%。（表 6.1 及表 6.7）

6.15 在過去十年間，在非從事經濟活動的人口中，長者的比例不斷增加。在一九九六年，十五歲及以上的非從事經濟活動人口中 30.2% 為長者，這百分比在二零零六年增至 33.7%。退休人士在一九九六年至二零零六年間仍是非經濟活動長者人口中最大的組別。（表 6.1 及表 6.7）

Economically Inactive Older Persons

6.14 Among the older persons in 2006, 793 050 older persons (93.0%) belonged to the economically inactive population, constituting 33.7% of the economically inactive population aged 15 and over. Among them, 86.8% were retired; 5.1% were home-makers and 8.1% were other economically inactive persons. (Table 6.1 and Table 6.7)

6.15 Economically inactive older persons constituted an increasing proportion of the economically inactive population during the past ten years. While 30.2% of the economically inactive population aged 15 and over were older persons in 1996, the proportion went up to 33.7% in 2006. Retired persons remained the largest group in the economically inactive older persons throughout the period 1996-2006. (Table 6.1 and Table 6.7)

表 6.7 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按經濟活動身分、性別及年齡組別劃分的非從事經濟活動人口中的長者數目
Table 6.7 Older Persons in the Economically Inactive Population by Economic Activity Status, Sex and Age Group, 1996, 2001 and 2006

年份 經濟活動身分 Year Economic Activity Status		非從事經濟活動人口中的長者 Older Persons in the Economically Inactive Population											
		男性 Male				女性 Female				合計 Both Sexes			
						年齡組別 Age Group							
		65-74	75-84	85+	總計 Total	65-74	75-84	85+	總計 Total	65-74	75-84	85+	總計 Total
數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)													
1996													
料理家務者 Home-makers	1 646 (1.1)	535 (0.8)	28 (0.2)	2 209 (0.9)	54 248 (27.4)	14 887 (14.1)	2 335 (8.0)	71 470 (21.4)	55 894 (15.9)	15 422 (8.8)	2 363 (5.8)	73 679 (13.0)	
退休人士 Retired persons	142 765 (93.3)	66 581 (94.6)	10 624 (93.5)	219 970 (93.7)	134 988 (68.1)	85 568 (80.8)	25 250 (86.0)	245 806 (73.7)	277 753 (79.1)	152 149 (86.3)	35 874 (88.1)	465 776 (82.0)	
其他非從事經濟活動人士 Other economically inactive persons	8 547 (5.6)	3 250 (4.6)	710 (6.2)	12 507 (5.3)	9 043 (4.6)	5 384 (5.1)	1 778 (6.1)	16 205 (4.9)	17 590 (5.0)	8 634 (4.9)	2 488 (6.1)	28 712 (5.1)	
總計 Total	152 958 (100.0)	70 366 (100.0)	11 362 (100.0)	234 686 (100.0)	198 279 (100.0)	105 839 (100.0)	29 363 (100.0)	333 481 (100.0)	351 237 (100.0)	176 205 (100.0)	40 725 (100.0)	568 167 (100.0)	
2001													
料理家務者 Home-makers	1 246 (0.7)	200 (0.2)	22 (0.1)	1 468 (0.5)	50 796 (23.1)	7 270 (5.6)	1 292 (3.0)	59 358 (15.2)	52 042 (12.7)	7 470 (3.4)	1 314 (2.1)	60 826 (8.8)	
退休人士 Retired persons	171 860 (90.1)	82 468 (89.5)	15 818 (84.2)	270 146 (89.6)	158 928 (72.2)	110 968 (85.9)	33 103 (78.1)	302 999 (77.4)	330 788 (80.6)	193 436 (87.4)	48 921 (80.0)	573 145 (82.7)	
其他非從事經濟活動人士 Other economically inactive persons	17 573 (9.2)	9 439 (10.2)	2 951 (15.7)	29 963 (9.9)	10 256 (4.7)	10 903 (8.4)	7 969 (18.8)	29 128 (7.4)	27 829 (6.8)	20 342 (9.2)	10 920 (17.9)	59 091 (8.5)	
總計 Total	190 679 (100.0)	92 107 (100.0)	18 791 (100.0)	301 577 (100.0)	219 980 (100.0)	129 141 (100.0)	42 364 (100.0)	391 485 (100.0)	410 659 (100.0)	221 248 (100.0)	61 155 (100.0)	693 062 (100.0)	
2006													
料理家務者 Home-makers	1 575 (0.8)	537 (0.4)	159 (0.6)	2 271 (0.7)	26 582 (12.0)	9 347 (5.8)	2 106 (3.4)	38 035 (8.5)	28 157 (6.7)	9 884 (3.5)	2 265 (2.5)	40 306 (5.1)	
退休人士 Retired persons	181 300 (90.8)	108 770 (90.5)	23 519 (84.4)	313 589 (90.2)	187 298 (84.3)	139 895 (86.8)	47 691 (77.2)	374 884 (84.2)	368 598 (87.3)	248 665 (88.4)	71 210 (79.4)	688 473 (86.8)	
其他非從事經濟活動人士 Other economically inactive persons	16 882 (8.5)	10 871 (9.0)	4 201 (15.1)	31 954 (9.2)	8 371 (3.8)	11 991 (7.4)	11 955 (19.4)	32 317 (7.3)	25 253 (6.0)	22 862 (8.1)	16 156 (18.0)	64 271 (8.1)	
總計 Total	199 757 (100.0)	120 178 (100.0)	27 879 (100.0)	347 814 (100.0)	222 251 (100.0)	161 233 (100.0)	61 752 (100.0)	445 236 (100.0)	422 008 (100.0)	281 411 (100.0)	89 631 (100.0)	793 050 (100.0)	

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

7. 居住情況及住戶特徵

7. Living Arrangement and Household Characteristics

家庭住戶中的長者數目

7.1 在二零零六年，約 90% 的長者居於家庭住戶，即一羣住在一起及分享生活所需的人士。有一名或以上長者的家庭住戶共有 594 730 戶，佔全港家庭住戶的 26.7%。這個百分比比較一九九六年的 25.3% 及二零零一年的 26.0% 為高。（表 7.1）

Number of Older Persons in Domestic Households

7.1 In 2006, some 90% of older persons lived in domestic households, i.e. a group of persons who live together and make common provision for essentials of living. There were 594 730 domestic households with one or more older persons, constituting 26.7% of the total domestic households in the whole territory. The proportion was higher than the figures of 25.3% and 26.0% in 1996 and 2001 respectively. (Table 7.1)

表 7.1 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按住戶人數劃分的有長者居住的家庭住戶數目
Table 7.1 Domestic Households with Older Persons by Household Size, 1996, 2001 and 2006

住戶人數 Household Size	1996	2001	2006	按住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶百分比 ⁽¹⁾ Proportion of Domestic Households by Household Size ⁽¹⁾		
				1996	2001	2006
1	72 114	85 393	98 829	26.0	26.6	26.9
2	105 678	134 961	171 598	29.6	30.1	32.0
3	87 625	111 694	131 820	23.5	25.5	25.5
4	75 525	86 114	93 100	16.9	17.9	18.4
5	64 866	64 192	59 412	25.8	26.2	27.8
6	39 254	35 560	27 729	39.3	41.6	43.5
7+	25 236	16 645	12 242	48.2	48.9	52.3
總計 Total	470 298	534 559	594 730	25.3	26.0	26.7

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

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

7.2 有長者居住的家庭住戶的住戶人數分布與全港家庭住戶稍有差異。約 29% 有長者居住的家庭住戶屬兩人住戶。此外，在有長者居住的家庭住戶當中，有一或兩名長者的佔 99.5%。這些家庭住戶的平均住戶人數為 3.0 人，與全港家庭住戶的數字相同。（表 7.2）

7.2 The distribution of the domestic households with older persons by household size was slightly different from that for all domestic households in Hong Kong. About 29% of the domestic households with older persons belong to two-person households. Besides, among the domestic households with older persons, 99.5% of them had either one or two older persons. The average household size of these domestic households was 3.0, which was same as that for all domestic households. (Table 7.2)

表 7.2 二零零六年按住戶人數及長者人數劃分的有長者居住的家庭住戶數目
Table 7.2 Domestic Households with Older Persons by Household Size and Number of Older Persons, 2006

住戶人數 Household Size	有長者居住的家庭住戶數目 Domestic Households with Older Persons							全港家庭住戶 Domestic Households in Whole Territory		
	住戶中的長者人數 Number of Older Persons in Households							總計 Total	數目 Number	百分比 %
	1	2	3	4	5	6+	數目 Number				百分比 %
1	98 829	..	..	..	..	..	98 829	16.6	367 653	16.5
2	104 504	67 094	..	..	..	..	171 598	28.9	535 846	24.1
3	83 745	47 166	909	..	..	..	131 820	22.2	517 108	23.2
4	67 138	25 111	792	59	..	..	93 100	15.7	504 895	22.7
5	44 888	13 986	508	20	10	..	59 412	10.0	213 896	9.6
6+	26 050	13 470	420	11	..	20	39 971	6.7	87 148	3.9
總計 Total	425 154	166 827	2 629	90	10	20	594 730	100.0	2 226 546	100.0
							家庭住戶平均人數 Average Domestic Household Size			
							3.0		3.0	

居住情況

7.3 在二零零六年，53.4% 的長者與子女同住（30.4% 與配偶及子女同住及 23.1% 只與子女同住），另有 21.2% 只與配偶同住及 11.6% 獨居。長者的居住情況分布與整體人口的分布有頗大差異。（表 7.3）

Living Arrangement

7.3 In 2006, 53.4% of older persons lived with child(ren) (30.4% lived with spouse and child(ren) and 23.1% lived with child(ren) only). On the other hand, 21.2% lived with spouse only and 11.6% of older persons lived alone. The distribution of older persons by living arrangement was quite different from that for the whole population. (Table 7.3)

7.4 長者的居住情況在過去十年有些改變。居於非家庭住戶的長者所佔的比例由一九九六年的 5.5% 上升至二零零六年的 10.0%。而與子女同住的長者在二零零六年佔 53.4%，較一九九六年的 60.3% 為低。（表 7.3）

7.4 There had been changes in the living arrangements of older persons in the past ten years. The proportion of older persons living in non-domestic households increased from 5.5% in 1996 to 10.0% in 2006. The total proportion of older persons living with their child(ren) at 53.4% in 2006 was lower than that of 60.3% in 1996. (Table 7.3)

表 7.3 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按居住情況劃分的長者數目
Table 7.3 Older Persons by Living Arrangement, 1996, 2001 and 2006

居住情況 Living Arrangement	1996		2001		2006	
	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	72 114 (11.5)	269 836 (4.3)	84 767 (11.3)	289 032 (4.3)	98 829 (11.6)	367 653 (5.4)
與配偶同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with spouse ⁽²⁾						
並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	202 390 (32.1)	2 140 257 (34.4)	239 680 (32.1)	2 307 863 (34.4)	259 154 (30.4)	2 256 867 (32.9)
並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	101 695 (16.2)	557 102 (9.0)	137 590 (18.4)	623 471 (9.3)	181 139 (21.2)	728 754 (10.6)
小計 Sub-total	304 085 (48.3)	2 697 359 (43.4)	377 270 (50.5)	2 931 334 (43.7)	440 293 (51.6)	2 985 621 (43.5)
只與子女同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽²⁾	177 538 (28.2)	359 137 (5.8)	184 324 (24.7)	394 011 (5.9)	196 581 (23.1)	446 763 (6.5)
其他 Others	40 994 (6.5)	2 812 096 (45.2)	32 736 (4.4)	2 924 820 (43.6)	31 522 (3.7)	2 836 872 (41.3)
小計 Sub-total	594 731 (94.5)	6 138 428 (98.7)	679 097 (90.9)	6 539 197 (97.5)	767 225 (90.0)	6 636 909 (96.7)
居於非家庭住戶 ⁽³⁾ Living in non-domestic household ⁽³⁾	34 824 (5.5)	79 128 (1.3)	67 955 (9.1)	169 192 (2.5)	85 571 (10.0)	227 437 (3.3)
總計 Total	629 555 (100.0)	6 217 556 (100.0)	747 052 (100.0)	6 708 389 (100.0)	852 796 (100.0)	6 864 346 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

(2) 這些數字包括與配偶及子女以外人士同住的人士。

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

(3) 這些數字包括居住在老人院、醫院及懲教機構等的人士。

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

7.5 在二零零六年，居於家庭住戶的長者中有 531 135 人（69.2%）與非長者同住，其餘的 236 090 人（30.8%）則居住在屬純長者住戶，即是長者獨居或只與其他長者同住。（表 7.4）

7.5 In 2006, among older persons living in domestic households, 531 135 (69.2%) were living with non-older person members, 236 090 (30.8%) were living in exclusively older person households, i.e. older persons either living alone or with other older person members only. (Table 7.4)

表 7.4 二零零六年按居住情況及長者住戶類型劃分的居於家庭住戶的長者數目
Table 7.4 Older Persons Living in Domestic Households by Living Arrangement and Type of Older-person Household, 2006

居住情況 Living Arrangement	居於家庭住戶的長者數目 Older Persons Living in Domestic Households					總計 Total	全港家庭 住戶人口 Whole Population in Domestic Households
	長者住戶類型 Type of Older-person Household						
	一人長者 家庭住戶 1-Person Older- person Domestic Households	二人長者 家庭住戶 2-Person Older- person Domestic Households	三人長者 家庭住戶 3-Person Older- person Domestic Households	四人及 以上長者 家庭住戶 4-Person and Over Older- person Domestic Households	長者與非 長者同住 家庭住戶 Domestic Living with Non-older Persons		
	數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)						
獨居 Living alone	98 829 (100.0)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)	98 829 (12.9)	367 653 (5.5)
與配偶同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with spouse ⁽²⁾							
並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	.. (..)	.. (..)	94 (3.4)	.. (..)	259 060 (48.8)	259 154 (33.8)	2 256 867 (34.0)
並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	.. (..)	128 084 (95.5)	1 512 (55.4)	138 (39.9)	51 405 (9.7)	181 139 (23.6)	728 754 (11.0)
小計 Sub-total	.. (..)	128 084 (95.5)	1 606 (58.9)	138 (39.9)	310 465 (58.5)	440 293 (57.4)	2 985 621 (45.0)
只與子女同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽²⁾	.. (..)	728 (0.5)	567 (20.8)	18 (5.2)	195 268 (36.8)	196 581 (25.6)	446 763 (6.7)
其他 Others	.. (..)	5 376 (4.0)	554 (20.3)	190 (54.9)	25 402 (4.8)	31 522 (4.1)	2 836 872 (42.7)
總計 Total	98 829 (100.0)	134 188 (100.0)	2 727 (100.0)	346 (100.0)	531 135 (100.0)	767 225 (100.0)	6 636 909 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

(2) 這些數字包括與配偶及子女以外人士同住的人士。

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

年齡及性別

Age and Sex

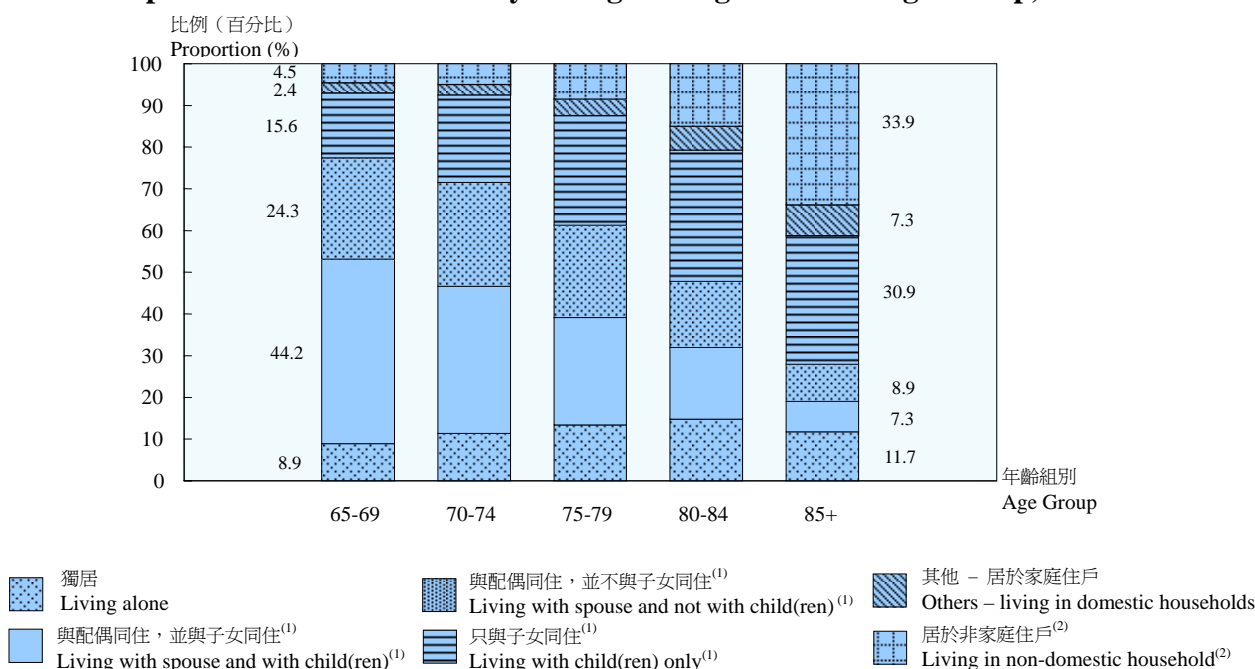
7.6 長者越年長，只與子女同住或與其他同住所佔的比例就越高。其中八十五歲及以上長者中，30.9%只與子女同住，較六十五至六十九歲的長者的15.6%為高。八十五歲及以上長者中，41.2%只與其他人同住，較六十五至六十九歲的長者的7.0%為高。不少與其他人同住的長者是入住長者院舍。（圖7.1及表7.5）

7.6 The higher the age of older persons, the higher the proportion of older persons living with child(ren) only or living with other persons. The proportion of older persons aged 85 and above who were living with child(ren) only at 30.9% was much higher than 15.6% for older persons aged 65-69. The proportion of older persons aged 85 and above who were living with other people only was 41.2% and this was much higher than 7.0% for older persons aged 65-69. A certain proportion of older persons living with other people were residing at homes for the aged. (Chart 7.1 and Table 7.5)

7.7 就長者居住情況而言，兩性間亦有所差異。女性長者中獨居及只與子女同住的比例分別是12.8%及34.5%，均較男性長者的相應比例10.1%及9.6%為高。另外，女性長者中與配偶同住的比例為36.0%，遠較男性長者的69.9%為低，這主要是因為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7.5）

7.7 Sex differentials in the living arrangement of older persons were also observed. More older women were living alone (12.8%) or just living with child(ren) only (34.5%) than their male counterpart (10.1% and 9.6% respectively). On the other hand, the proportion of older females living with spouse at 36.0% was significantly lower than that at 69.9% for older men. This was attributable to the fact that there was a higher proportion of widowed older persons among older women than older men. (Table 7.5)

圖 7.1 二零零六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, 2006



註釋：(1) 這些數字包括與配偶及子女以外人士同住的人士。

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

(2) 這些數字包括居住在老人院、醫院及懲教機構等的人士。

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

表 7.5 二零零六年按性別、年齡組別及居住情況劃分的長者數目
Table 7.5 Older Persons by Sex, Age Group and Living Arrangement, 2006

性別 Sex	居住情況 Living Arrangement	年齡組別 Age Group					總計 Total
		65 - 69	70 - 74	75 - 79	80 - 84	85+	
		數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)					
男性 Male	居於家庭住戶 Living in domestic household						
	獨居 Living alone	11 206 (9.0)	11 269 (10.0)	8 948 (10.8)	5 172 (11.6)	3 303 (11.5)	39 898 (10.1)
	與配偶同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with spouse ⁽²⁾						
	並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	66 751 (53.5)	52 261 (46.5)	31 063 (37.6)	14 393 (32.2)	5 396 (18.7)	169 864 (43.2)
	並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	30 083 (24.1)	31 649 (28.2)	24 791 (30.0)	12 230 (27.3)	6 414 (22.3)	105 167 (26.7)
	小計 Sub-total	96 834 (77.6)	83 910 (74.7)	55 854 (67.6)	26 623 (59.5)	11 810 (41.0)	275 031 (69.9)
	只與子女同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽²⁾	7 523 (6.0)	8 967 (8.0)	9 209 (11.1)	6 581 (14.7)	5 600 (19.4)	37 880 (9.6)
	其他 Others	2 851 (2.3)	2 007 (1.8)	1 750 (2.1)	1 244 (2.8)	1 324 (4.6)	9 176 (2.3)
	小計 Sub-total	118 414 (94.9)	106 153 (94.5)	75 761 (91.7)	39 620 (88.5)	22 037 (76.5)	361 985 (92.0)
	居於非家庭住戶 ⁽³⁾ Living in non-domestic household ⁽³⁾	6 419 (5.1)	6 219 (5.5)	6 889 (8.3)	5 136 (11.5)	6 764 (23.5)	31 427 (8.0)
	小計 Sub-total	124 833 (100.0)	112 372 (100.0)	82 650 (100.0)	44 756 (100.0)	28 801 (100.0)	393 412 (100.0)
女性 Female	居於家庭住戶 Living in domestic household						
	獨居 Living alone	10 220 (8.8)	14 761 (12.7)	15 017 (15.6)	11 506 (16.9)	7 427 (11.9)	58 931 (12.8)
	與配偶同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with spouse ⁽²⁾						
	並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	39 724 (34.2)	28 401 (24.3)	14 919 (15.5)	4 986 (7.3)	1 260 (2.0)	89 290 (19.4)
	並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	28 412 (24.5)	25 515 (21.9)	14 729 (15.3)	5 613 (8.3)	1 703 (2.7)	75 972 (16.5)
	小計 Sub-total	68 136 (58.7)	53 916 (46.2)	29 648 (30.8)	10 599 (15.6)	2 963 (4.7)	165 262 (36.0)
	只與子女同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽²⁾	30 145 (26.0)	39 128 (33.5)	37 933 (39.5)	28 887 (42.5)	22 608 (36.1)	158 701 (34.5)
	其他 Others	2 965 (2.6)	3 549 (3.0)	5 210 (5.4)	5 259 (7.7)	5 363 (8.6)	22 346 (4.9)
	小計 Sub-total	111 466 (96.1)	111 354 (95.4)	87 808 (91.3)	56 251 (82.7)	38 361 (61.3)	405 240 (88.2)
	居於非家庭住戶 ⁽³⁾ Living in non-domestic household ⁽³⁾	4 523 (3.9)	5 327 (4.6)	8 315 (8.7)	11 779 (17.3)	24 200 (38.7)	54 144 (11.8)
	小計 Sub-total	115 989 (100.0)	116 681 (100.0)	96 123 (100.0)	68 030 (100.0)	62 561 (100.0)	459 384 (100.0)
合計 Both sexes	居於家庭住戶 Living in domestic household						
	獨居 Living alone	21 426 (8.9)	26 030 (11.4)	23 965 (13.4)	16 678 (14.8)	10 730 (11.7)	98 829 (11.6)
	與配偶同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with spouse ⁽²⁾						
	並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	106 475 (44.2)	80 662 (35.2)	45 982 (25.7)	19 379 (17.2)	6 656 (7.3)	259 154 (30.4)
	並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	58 495 (24.3)	57 164 (25.0)	39 520 (22.1)	17 843 (15.8)	8 117 (8.9)	181 139 (21.2)
	小計 Sub-total	164 970 (68.5)	137 826 (60.2)	85 502 (47.8)	37 222 (33.0)	14 773 (16.2)	440 293 (51.6)
	只與子女同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽²⁾	37 668 (15.6)	48 095 (21.0)	47 142 (26.4)	35 468 (31.4)	28 208 (30.9)	196 581 (23.1)
	其他 Others	5 816 (2.4)	5 556 (2.4)	6 960 (3.9)	6 503 (5.8)	6 687 (7.3)	31 522 (3.7)
	小計 Sub-total	229 880 (95.5)	217 507 (95.0)	163 569 (91.5)	95 871 (85.0)	60 398 (66.1)	767 225 (90.0)
	居於非家庭住戶 ⁽³⁾ Living in non-domestic household ⁽³⁾	10 942 (4.5)	11 546 (5.0)	15 204 (8.5)	16 915 (15.0)	30 964 (33.9)	85 571 (10.0)
	總計 Total	240 822 (100.0)	229 053 (100.0)	178 773 (100.0)	112 786 (100.0)	91 362 (100.0)	852 796 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在個別性別中所佔的百分比。

(2) 這些數字包括與配偶及子女以外人士同住的人士。

(3) 這些數字包括居住在老人院、醫院及懲教機構等的人士。

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

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

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

經濟活動身分

7.8 有較多長者工作人口是與配偶同住（並與／不與子女同住）。在二零零六年，73.0%長者工作人口與配偶同住，較非長者工作人口的56.2%為高。（表7.6）

Economic Activity Status

7.8 A higher proportion of working older persons were living with spouse and with/without child(ren). In 2006, 73.0% of working older persons were living with spouse as compared to 56.2% for non-working older persons. (Table 7.6)

表 7.6 二零零六年按居住情況、經濟活動身分及性別劃分的居於家庭住戶的長者數目
Table 7.6 Older Persons Living in Domestic Households by Living Arrangement, Economic Activity Status and Sex, 2006

居住情況 Living Arrangement	居於家庭住戶的長者 Older Persons Living in Domestic Households									全港家庭 住戶人口 Whole Population in Domestic Households
	經濟活動身分 Economic Activity Status									
	工作人口 Working Population			非工作人口 Non-working Population			總計 Total			
	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes	
數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)										
獨居 Living alone	3 995 (9.4)	1 783 (13.3)	5 778 (10.3)	35 903 (11.2)	57 148 (14.6)	93 051 (13.1)	39 898 (11.0)	58 931 (14.5)	98 829 (12.9)	367 653 (5.5)
與配偶同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with spouse ⁽²⁾										
並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	21 654 (50.8)	3 635 (27.0)	25 289 (45.1)	148 210 (46.4)	85 655 (21.9)	233 865 (32.9)	169 864 (46.9)	89 290 (22.0)	259 154 (33.8)	2 256 867 (34.0)
並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	12 527 (29.4)	3 119 (23.2)	15 646 (27.9)	92 640 (29.0)	72 853 (18.6)	165 493 (23.3)	105 167 (29.1)	75 972 (18.7)	181 139 (23.6)	728 754 (11.0)
小計 Sub-total	34 181 (80.2)	6 754 (50.2)	40 935 (73.0)	240 850 (75.4)	158 508 (40.5)	399 358 (56.2)	275 031 (76.0)	165 262 (40.8)	440 293 (57.4)	2 985 621 (45.0)
只與子女同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽²⁾	2 933 (6.9)	3 664 (27.3)	6 597 (11.8)	34 947 (10.9)	155 037 (39.6)	189 984 (26.7)	37 880 (10.5)	158 701 (39.2)	196 581 (25.6)	446 763 (6.7)
其他 Others	1 500 (3.5)	1 244 (9.3)	2 744 (4.9)	7 676 (2.4)	21 102 (5.4)	28 778 (4.0)	9 176 (2.5)	22 346 (5.5)	31 522 (4.1)	2 836 872 (42.7)
總計 Total	42 609 (100.0)	13 445 (100.0)	56 054 (100.0)	319 376 (100.0)	391 795 (100.0)	711 171 (100.0)	361 985 (100.0)	405 240 (100.0)	767 225 (100.0)	6 636 909 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

(2) 這些數字包括與配偶及子女以外人士同住的人士。

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

房屋

7.9 41.3% 的長者居於私人永久性房屋，而 41.1% 則居於公營租住房屋。在整體人口中，相應的比例分別為 49.4% 及 31.6%。（表 7.7）

Housing

7.9 41.3% of older persons lived in private permanent housing and 41.1% in public rental housing. The corresponding proportions for the whole population were 49.4% and 31.6% respectively. (Table 7.7)

表 7.7 二零零六年按房屋類型及居所租住權劃分的居於家庭住戶的長者數目
Table 7.7 Older Persons Living in Domestic Households by Type of Housing and Tenure of Accommodation, 2006

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	.. (..)	.. (..)	314 290 (88.7)	952 (6.5)	315 242 (41.1)	2 096 126 (31.6)
資助出售單位 Subsidized sale flats	48 449 (46.7)	76 509 (26.0)	1 787 (0.5)	448 (3.1)	127 193 (16.6)	1 204 324 (18.2)
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	55 313 (53.3)	214 039 (72.7)	35 761 (10.1)	11 748 (80.3)	316 861 (41.3)	3 278 708 (49.4)
其他 Others	.. (..)	3 873 (1.3)	2 467 (0.7)	1 477 (10.1)	7 817 (1.0)	54 829 (0.8)
總計 ⁽⁵⁾ Total ⁽⁵⁾	103 762 (100.0)	294 421 (100.0)	354 305 (100.0)	14 625 (100.0)	767 113 (100.0)	6 633 987 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 所包括的房屋類型詳情請參閱「詞彙釋義」。

(2) 「租住」包括「全租」、「合租」、「二房東」及「三房客」。

(3) 「其他」包括「免交租金」及「由僱主提供」。

(4) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(5) 這些數字不包括住在船上的人士。

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

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

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

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

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

7.10 不同居住情況的長者所居住的房屋類型分布也有所不同。其中獨居的長者有大部分是居於公營租住房屋，佔所有獨居長者的 53.6%。與配偶同住而住在公營租住房屋的比例則只佔 40.3%。（表 7.8）

7.10 The type of housing varied for older persons with different living arrangements. Among those older persons living alone, a large proportion of them were residing in public rental housing, constituting 53.6% of all older persons living alone. For those living with spouse, the proportion residing in public rental housing was only 40.3%. (Table 7.8)

表 7.8 二零零六年按居住情況及房屋類型劃分的居於家庭住戶的長者數目
Table 7.8 Older Persons Living in Domestic Households by Living Arrangement and Type of Housing, 2006

居住情況 Living Arrangement	居於家庭住戶的長者 Older Persons Living in Domestic Households				總計 Total
	房屋類型 ⁽¹⁾ Type of Housing ⁽¹⁾				
	公營租住房屋 Public Rental Housing	資助出售單位 Subsidized Sale Flats	私人永久性 房屋 Private Permanent Housing	其他 Others	
	數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number (Percentage ⁽²⁾)				
獨居 Living alone	52 994 (53.6)	7 378 (7.5)	36 320 (36.8)	2 135 (2.2)	98 827 (100.0)
與配偶同住 ⁽³⁾ Living with spouse ⁽³⁾					
並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	107 862 (41.6)	52 272 (20.2)	97 391 (37.6)	1 579 (0.6)	259 104 (100.0)
並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	69 534 (38.4)	24 572 (13.6)	84 805 (46.8)	2 189 (1.2)	181 100 (100.0)
小計 Sub-total	177 396 (40.3)	76 844 (17.5)	182 196 (41.4)	3 768 (0.9)	440 204 (100.0)
只與子女同住 ⁽³⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽³⁾	75 325 (38.3)	39 712 (20.2)	80 016 (40.7)	1 511 (0.8)	196 564 (100.0)
其他 Others					
只與有親屬關係的人同住及並不是配偶及子女 Living with related persons other than spouse and children	7 575 (38.4)	2 249 (11.4)	9 751 (49.5)	133 (0.7)	19 708 (100.0)
與無親屬關係的人同住 Living with unrelated persons only	1 952 (16.5)	1 010 (8.6)	8 578 (72.6)	270 (2.3)	11 810 (100.0)
小計 Sub-total	9 527 (30.2)	3 259 (10.3)	18 329 (58.2)	403 (1.3)	31 518 (100.0)
總計 ⁽⁴⁾ Total ⁽⁴⁾	315 242 (41.1)	127 193 (16.6)	316 861 (41.3)	7 817 (1.0)	767 113 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 所包括的房屋類型詳情請參閱「詞彙釋義」。

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

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

(3) 這些數字包括與配偶及子女以外人士同住的人士。

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

(4) 這些數字不包括住在船上的人士。

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

住戶收入

7.11 在二零零六年，有長者居住的家庭住戶中有 45.5% 家庭住戶每月收入在 10,000 元以下。這百分比比較一九九六年的 35.8% 為高，這主要是由於純長者住戶（指所有住戶成員為六十五歲及以上的住戶）在數目及比例上在過去十年均有所增加。（表 7.9）

7.12 有長者居住的家庭住戶每月收入中位數在二零零六年為 11,125 元，較一九九六年的 14,095 元下跌 21.1%。當中有長者居住的二人家庭住戶每月收入中位數由一九九六年的 8,000 元跌至二零零六年的 6,606 元。相反，其他住戶人數的有長者居住家庭住戶的每月收入中位數在同期間均錄得升幅。在一九九六年至二零零六年期間，綜合消費物價指數的轉變幅度為 -1.9%。（表 7.10）

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

Household Income

7.11 In 2006, 45.5% of domestic households with older persons had less than \$10,000 monthly domestic household income. The percentage was higher than that of 35.8% for 1996. This was mainly due to the increase in the number and proportion of exclusively older-person households (i.e. households consisting of all members aged 65 and over) over the past ten years. (Table 7.9)

7.12 The median monthly domestic household income of domestic households with older persons stood at \$11,125 in 2006, which was 21.1% lower than \$14,095 in 1996. There was a decrease in the median monthly domestic household income of the 2-person domestic households with older persons from \$8,000 in 1996 to \$6,606 in 2006. On the contrary, the median monthly domestic household incomes of the households with older persons of other household sizes recorded increases over the same period. Over the period 1996-2006, the rate of change in the Composite Consumer Price Index was -1.9%. (Table 7.10)

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

表 7.9 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按家庭住戶每月收入劃分的有長者居住的家庭住戶數目

Table 7.9 Domestic Households with Older Persons by Monthly Domestic Household Income, 1996, 2001 and 2006

家庭住戶每月收入 (港元) Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)	1996		2001		2006	
	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	41 121 (8.7)	55 597 (3.0)	45 603 (8.2)	65 855 (3.2)	54 720 (9.2)	86 736 (3.9)
2,000 – 3,999	38 643 (8.2)	68 272 (3.7)	65 807 (11.8)	97 568 (4.8)	73 058 (12.3)	118 779 (5.3)
4,000 – 5,999	26 772 (5.7)	75 595 (4.1)	46 570 (8.4)	93 018 (4.5)	54 023 (9.1)	121 605 (5.5)
6,000 – 7,999	28 562 (6.1)	105 639 (5.7)	40 170 (7.2)	116 340 (5.7)	46 784 (7.9)	146 010 (6.6)
8,000 – 9,999	33 468 (7.1)	136 577 (7.4)	35 856 (6.4)	120 721 (5.9)	41 872 (7.0)	147 081 (6.6)
10,000 – 14,999	74 419 (15.8)	324 001 (17.5)	79 090 (14.2)	318 623 (15.5)	84 197 (14.2)	339 469 (15.2)
15,000 – 19,999	61 660 (13.1)	269 694 (14.5)	58 224 (10.5)	262 086 (12.8)	60 595 (10.2)	279 217 (12.5)
20,000 – 24,999	47 331 (10.1)	210 926 (11.4)	46 197 (8.3)	223 708 (10.9)	44 831 (7.5)	225 292 (10.1)
25,000 – 29,999	32 750 (7.0)	147 295 (7.9)	32 095 (5.8)	159 470 (7.8)	31 170 (5.2)	162 783 (7.3)
30,000 – 39,999	37 406 (8.0)	183 254 (9.9)	42 370 (7.6)	219 229 (10.7)	39 926 (6.7)	221 101 (9.9)
40,000 – 59,999	27 500 (5.8)	150 440 (8.1)	36 292 (6.5)	197 311 (9.6)	33 713 (5.7)	194 723 (8.7)
≥ 60,000	20 666 (4.4)	128 263 (6.9)	27 718 (5.0)	179 483 (8.7)	29 841 (5.0)	183 750 (8.3)
總計 Total	470 298 (100.0)	1 855 553 (100.0)	555 992 (100.0)	2 053 412 (100.0)	594 730 (100.0)	2 226 546 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

表 7.10 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按住戶人數劃分的有長者居住的家庭住戶的家庭住戶每月收入中位數

Table 7.10 Median Monthly Domestic Household Income of Domestic Households with Older Persons by Household Size, 1996, 2001 and 2006

住戶人數 Household Size	1996		2001		2006	
	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	2,560	9,000	3,125	8,600	3,113	8,047
2	8,000	16,000	7,000	15,300	6,606	14,000
3	14,220	17,250	15,425	18,750	14,425	17,500
4	20,000	18,600	21,205	21,225	20,530	21,500
5	22,095	22,500	24,425	26,300	23,925	26,705
6	24,500	25,500	28,500	29,130	28,625	29,500
7+	30,595	31,402	35,130	34,580	37,103	35,860
總計 Total	14,095	17,500	12,205	18,705	11,125	17,250

8. 地區特徵

地區分布

8.1 在二零零六年，42.1%的長者居於新界，37.5%及20.3%分別居於九龍及香港島。在整體人口中，居於新界、九龍及香港島的相應比例為52.1%、29.4%及18.5%。（表8.1）

8.2 在過去十年，長者的地區分布有顯著變動。居於新界的長者的人數由231 549大幅上升至359 031，長者比例亦由36.8%上升至42.1%。至於居於香港島及九龍的人數亦增加，但比例則減少，由一九九六年的22.5%及40.7%分別輕微下降至二零零六年的20.3%及37.5%。（表8.1）

8.3 在二零零六年的十八個區議會分區當中，在觀塘居住的長者數目最多，佔長者人數的11.0%。東區及黃大仙則分列第二及第三位，分別佔9.7%及8.8%。離島的長者數目為最少，只佔長者人數的1.4%。（表8.1）

8.4 按過去十年長者數目增長百分率分析，增幅最大及最小的區議會分區分別為西貢及灣仔。（表8.1）

8. Geographical Characteristics

Geographical Distribution

8.1 In 2006, 42.1% of older persons resided in the New Territories, while 37.5% and 20.3% in Kowloon and on Hong Kong Island respectively. The corresponding proportions of the whole population living in the New Territories, Kowloon and Hong Kong Island were respectively 52.1%, 29.4% and 18.5%. (Table 8.1)

8.2 There was a considerable geographical redistribution of older persons during the last ten years. The number of older persons residing in the New Territories surged from 231 549 to 359 031 and the proportion of older persons residing in the New Territories also increased from 36.8% to 42.1%. For Hong Kong Island and Kowloon, the numbers of older persons residing in these areas increased but the proportions slightly declined from 22.5% and 40.7% ten years ago to 20.3% and 37.5% respectively in 2006. (Table 8.1)

8.3 In 2006, among the 18 District Council Districts, Kwun Tong had the largest number of older persons living therein, constituting 11.0% of the older persons. The District Council Districts with the second and the third largest number of older persons were Eastern (9.7%) and Wong Tai Sin (8.8%) respectively. Islands had the smallest number of older persons living therein, accounting for only 1.4% of older persons. (Table 8.1)

8.4 Analysed by the percentage increase in older persons over the past ten years, the District Council Districts with the largest and smallest increases were Sai Kung and Wan Chai respectively. (Table 8.1)

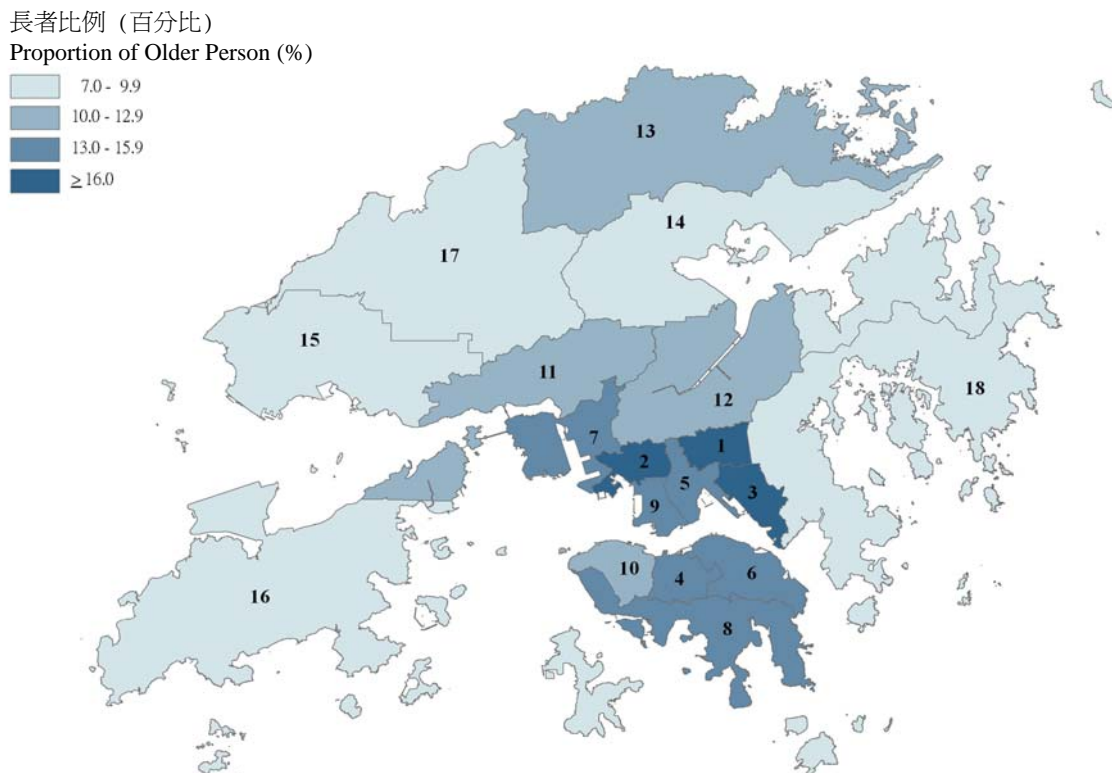
表 8.1 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按區議會分區劃分的長者數目
Table 8.1 Older Persons by District Council District, 1996, 2001 and 2006

區議會分區	District Council District	長者 Older Persons					
		1996		2001		2006	
		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	27 571	4.4	28 637	3.8	30 952	3.6
灣仔	Wan Chai	20 387	3.2	21 487	2.9	22 526	2.6
東區	Eastern	63 152	10.0	74 821	10.0	83 042	9.7
南區	Southern	30 283	4.8	33 970	4.5	37 012	4.3
小計	Sub-total	141 393	22.5	158 915	21.3	173 532	20.3
九龍	Kowloon						
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	32 330	5.1	36 525	4.9	37 405	4.4
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	53 213	8.5	55 390	7.4	61 074	7.2
九龍城	Kowloon City	45 470	7.2	50 529	6.8	52 094	6.1
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	57 339	9.1	69 615	9.3	75 353	8.8
觀塘	Kwun Tong	67 902	10.8	81 380	10.9	94 195	11.0
小計	Sub-total	256 254	40.7	293 439	39.3	320 121	37.5
新界	New Territories						
葵青	Kwai Tsing	46 451	7.4	55 282	7.4	72 826	8.5
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	21 644	3.4	26 882	3.6	33 178	3.9
屯門	Tuen Mun	26 961	4.3	33 537	4.5	44 322	5.2
元朗	Yuen Long	29 948	4.8	37 526	5.0	44 318	5.2
北區	North	19 020	3.0	26 571	3.6	28 460	3.3
大埔	Tai Po	21 030	3.3	25 493	3.4	27 799	3.3
沙田	Sha Tin	46 207	7.3	56 310	7.5	62 529	7.3
西貢	Sai Kung	13 862	2.2	24 540	3.3	33 521	3.9
離島	Islands	6 426	1.0	8 269	1.1	12 078	1.4
小計	Sub-total	231 549	36.8	294 410	39.4	359 031	42.1
陸上總計	Land total	629 196	99.9	746 764	100.0	852 684	100.0
加：水上人口	plus: Marine	359	0.1	288	0.0	112	0.0
全港	Whole territory	629 555	100.0	747 052	100.0	852 796	100.0

8.5 按二零零六年每一居住地區內的長者佔該地區人口的百分比來分析，可發現長者比例在九龍區最高（15.9%），較香港島（13.7%）和新界（10.0%）的比例為高。在十八個區議會分區當中，黃大仙的人口中長者的比例排列首位（17.8%），其次是深水埗（16.7%）及觀塘（16.0%），而西貢則排列最後（8.2%）。（圖 8.1 及表 8.2）

8.5 When analysed in terms of the percentage share of older persons to the total population in each district of residence in 2006, Kowloon registered the highest proportion of 15.9% older persons as compared with the corresponding proportions of 13.7% on Hong Kong Island and 10.0% of the population in the New Territories. Among the 18 District Council Districts, Wong Tai Sin ranked top in terms of the relative proportion of its population being older persons (17.8%), followed by Sham Shui Po (16.7%) and Kwun Tong (16.0%), while Sai Kung ranked last with 8.2%. (Chart 8.1 and Table 8.2)

圖 8.1 二零零六年按區議會分區劃分的長者比例
Chart 8.1 Proportion of Older Persons by District Council District, 2006



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級別 Rank	區議會 District	District Council District	長者比例 Proportion of Older Persons	級別 Rank	區議會 District	District Council District	長者比例 Proportion of Older Persons	級別 Rank	區議會 District	District Council District	長者比例 Proportion of Older Persons
1	黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	17.8%	7	葵青	Kwai Tsing	13.9%	13	北區	North	10.1%
2	深水埗	Sham Shui Po	16.7%	8	南區	Southern	13.5%	14	大埔	Tai Po	9.5%
3	觀塘	Kwun Tong	16.0%	9	油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	13.3%	15	屯門	Tuen Mun	8.8%
4	灣仔	Wan Chai	14.5%	10	中西區	Central and Western	12.4%	16	離島	Islands	8.8%
5	九龍城	Kowloon City	14.4%	11	荃灣	Tsuen Wan	11.5%	17	元朗	Yuen Long	8.3%
6	東區	Eastern	14.1%	12	沙田	Sha Tin	10.3%	18	西貢	Sai Kung	8.2%

8.6 在整體人口中居於新市鎮的比例在過去十年有顯著增長，隨着這趨勢，長者中居住於新市鎮所佔的比例由一九九六年的 31.4% 上升至二零零六年的 37.5%。然而，住在新市鎮的長者佔所有新市鎮人口的 9.9%，仍遠較全港的長者百分比 12.4% 為低。在十二個新市鎮中，長者佔人口總數的比例在葵涌新市鎮最高，為 16.8%，跟着是荃灣（11.7%）及沙田（11.5%）。（表 8.2）

8.6 Following the trend of the overall population that the proportion of those living in new towns increased substantially in the last ten years, the proportion of older persons living in new town also increased from 31.4% in 1996 to 37.5% in 2006. Nevertheless, the proportion of older persons to the total population in all new towns in 2006, being 9.9%, was still much lower than the territory's figure of 12.4%. Among the 12 New Towns, Kwai Chung had the highest proportion of its population being older persons (16.8%), followed by Tsuen Wan (11.7%) and Sha Tin (11.5%). (Table 8.2)

表 8.2 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按新市鎮劃分的長者數目及人口比例
Table 8.2 Number and Proportion of Older Persons by New Town, 1996, 2001 and 2006

新市鎮 New Towns	1996			2001			2006		
	長者 Older Persons	總人口 Total Population	長者比例 (百分比) Proportion of Older Persons (%)	長者 Older Persons	總人口 Total Population	長者比例 (百分比) Proportion of Older Persons (%)	長者 Older Persons	總人口 Total Population	長者比例 (百分比) Proportion of Older Persons (%)
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)								
新市鎮 New Towns									
屯門 Tuen Mun	24 610 (3.9)	445 771 (7.2)	5.5	31 317 (4.2)	465 069 (6.9)	6.7	44 282 (5.2)	500 803 (7.3)	8.8
沙田 Sha Tin	38 331 (6.1)	445 383 (7.2)	8.6	44 075 (5.9)	443 687 (6.6)	9.9	48 704 (5.7)	424 658 (6.2)	11.5
大埔 Tai Po	19 147 (3.0)	271 661 (4.4)	7.0	23 663 (3.2)	289 417 (4.3)	8.2	26 005 (3.0)	265 982 (3.9)	9.8
葵涌 Kwai Chung	35 537 (5.6)	285 231 (4.6)	12.5	40 517 (5.4)	283 638 (4.2)	14.3	54 434 (6.4)	323 948 (4.7)	16.8
青衣 Tsing Yi	10 914 (1.7)	185 495 (3.0)	5.9	14 765 (2.0)	193 432 (2.9)	7.6	18 392 (2.2)	199 362 (2.9)	9.2
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	21 472 (3.4)	268 659 (4.3)	8.0	26 658 (3.6)	273 958 (4.1)	9.7	32 608 (3.8)	277 639 (4.0)	11.7
將軍澳 Tseung Kwan O	9 833 (1.6)	143 032 (2.3)	6.9	19 629 (2.6)	266 033 (4.0)	7.4	28 243 (3.3)	344 872 (5.0)	8.2
粉嶺／上水 Fanling/Sheung Shui	13 281 (2.1)	192 321 (3.1)	6.9	19 229 (2.6)	253 770 (3.8)	7.6	20 051 (2.4)	235 202 (3.4)	8.5
馬鞍山 Ma On Shan	7 837 (1.2)	137 305 (2.2)	5.7	12 185 (1.6)	184 540 (2.8)	6.6	14 087 (1.7)	187 625 (2.7)	7.5
天水圍 Tin Shui Wai	5 123 (0.8)	96 129 (1.5)	5.3	10 760 (1.4)	177 813 (2.7)	6.1	15 815 (1.9)	268 922 (3.9)	5.9
元朗 Yuen Long	11 477 (1.8)	130 992 (2.1)	8.8	12 340 (1.7)	140 359 (2.1)	8.8	12 984 (1.5)	138 711 (2.0)	9.4
北大嶼山 North Lantau	.. (..)	.. (..)	..	1 471 (0.2)	20 115 (0.3)	7.3	4 137 (0.5)	72 183 (1.1)	5.7
小計 Sub-total	197 562 (31.4)	2 601 979 (41.8)	7.6	256 609 (34.3)	2 991 831 (44.6)	8.6	319 742 (37.5)	3 239 907 (47.2)	9.9
新界其他地區 Other Areas in the New Territories	33 987 (5.4)	304 754 (4.9)	11.2	37 801 (5.1)	351 215 (5.2)	10.8	39 289 (4.6)	333 728 (4.9)	11.8
新界 New Territories	231 549 (36.8)	2 906 733 (46.8)	8.0	294 410 (39.4)	3 343 046 (49.8)	8.8	359 031 (42.1)	3 573 635 (52.1)	10.0
香港島 Hong Kong Island	141 393 (22.5)	1 312 637 (21.1)	10.8	158 915 (21.3)	1 335 469 (19.9)	11.9	173 532 (20.3)	1 268 112 (18.5)	13.7
九龍 Kowloon	256 254 (40.7)	1 987 996 (32.0)	12.9	293 439 (39.3)	2 023 979 (30.2)	14.5	320 121 (37.5)	2 019 533 (29.4)	15.9
水上 Marine	359 (0.1)	10 190 (0.2)	3.5	288 (0.0)	5 895 (0.1)	4.9	112 (0.0)	3 066 (0.0)	3.7
全港 Whole Territory	629 555 (100.0)	6 217 556 (100.0)	10.1	747 052 (100.0)	6 708 389 (100.0)	11.1	852 796 (100.0)	6 864 346 (100.0)	12.4

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

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

內部遷移的情況

8.7 在過去五年，有 88 811 名長者曾作內部遷移，佔六十五歲及以上人口的 10.4%。他們在二零零六年中期人口統計點算時所居住的地區（即「現時居住地區」），與其五年前所居住的地區不同。居住地區的轉變是指(a)從一區議會分區遷移至另一區議會分區（同一新市鎮內的遷移除外），或(b)在新界同一區議會分區內，從一新市鎮遷移至另一新市鎮，或從一新市鎮遷移至區內其他地方。（表 8.3）

8.8 89.6% 的長者並無作內部遷移。其中包括 78.5% 仍居於舊址、8.9% 曾在同區遷居及 2.2% 在五年前居於香港以外地方。（表 8.3）

8.9 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 10.4%，而整體五歲及以上人口的比例則為 15.1%。在曾作內部遷移的長者中，最大比例（21.0%）是由一新市鎮移居到另一新市鎮，在九龍區內移居的有 19.3%，而從九龍搬往新市鎮的則有 13.0%。（表 8.3）

Pattern of Internal Migration

8.7 Altogether 88 811 older persons, representing 10.4% of the older persons aged 65 and over, had migrated internally in the past five years – they lived in an area in Hong Kong five years ago that was different from the one in which they were enumerated in the 2006 Population By-census (i.e. area of current residence). A change in the area of residence refers to a move (a) from a District Council District to another District Council District (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 89.6% of older persons not having internally migrated. They consisted of 78.5% who remained in the same address as five years ago, 8.9% who moved home within the same area of residence, and 2.2% who lived outside Hong Kong five years ago. (Table 8.3)

8.9 The older persons was less prone to internal migration. The proportion of older persons who had internally migrated was 10.4%, as compared to 15.1% of the whole population aged 5 and over. Of those older persons who had internally migrated, the largest proportion (21.0%) moved between new towns. Another 19.3% moved between regions in Kowloon, while 13.0% destined for the new towns were originated from Kowloon. (Table 8.3)

表 8.3 二零零六年按曾否作內部遷移、五年前居住地區及現時居住地區劃分的長者數目
Table 8.3 Older Persons by Whether Having Internally Migrated, Area of Residence Five Years Ago and Area of Current Residence, 2006

曾否作內部遷移 Whether Having Internally Migrated	長者 Older Persons 現時居住地區 Area of Current Residence					總計 Total	五歲及以上 全港人口 Whole Population Aged 5 and over
	五年前居住地區 Area of Residence Five Years Ago	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New Towns	新界 其他地區 Other Areas in the New Territories		
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)						
曾作內部遷移⁽²⁾ Internally migrated⁽²⁾							
香港島 Hong Kong Island	6 338 (0.7)	6 063 (0.7)	5 302 (0.6)	654 (0.1)	18 357 (2.2)	190 109 (2.9)	
九龍 Kowloon	2 429 (0.3)	17 163 (2.0)	11 566 (1.4)	1 197 (0.1)	32 355 (3.8)	341 694 (5.1)	
新市鎮 New towns	2 033 (0.2)	7 844 (0.9)	18 687 (2.2)	4 416 (0.5)	32 980 (3.9)	407 281 (6.1)	
新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	454 (0.1)	997 (0.1)	3 168 (0.4)	372 (0.0)	4 991 (0.6)	65 683 (1.0)	
水上 Marine	19 (0.0)	56 (0.0)	39 (0.0)	14 (0.0)	128 (0.0)	489 (0.0)	
小計 Sub-total	11 273 (1.3)	32 123 (3.8)	38 762 (4.5)	6 653 (0.8)	88 811 (10.4)	1 005 256 (15.1)	
並無作內部遷移 Not internally migrated							
曾在同區遷居 Moved home within same area of residence	18 547 (2.2)	29 701 (3.5)	24 940 (2.9)	2 514 (0.3)	75 702 (8.9)	716 707 (10.8)	
仍居舊址 ⁽³⁾ Remained in same address ⁽³⁾	138 659 (16.3)	251 583 (29.5)	250 323 (29.4)	29 054 (3.4)	669 619 (78.5)	4 496 581 (67.6)	
五年前居於香港以外地方 Place of residence outside Hong Kong 5 years ago	5 053 (0.6)	6 714 (0.8)	5 717 (0.7)	1 068 (0.1)	18 552 (2.2)	430 334 (6.5)	
小計 Sub-total	162 259 (19.0)	287 998 (33.8)	280 980 (33.0)	32 636 (3.8)	763 873 (89.6)	5 643 622 (84.9)	
總計 ⁽⁴⁾ Total ⁽⁴⁾	173 532 (20.4)	320 121 (37.5)	319 742 (37.5)	39 289 (4.6)	852 684 (100.0)	6 648 878 (100.0)	

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

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

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

(2) Persons having internally migrated were those whose area of current residence was different from the area of original residence five years ago. In defining internal migration, a change in the area of residence refers to a move (a) from a District Council District to another District Council District (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.

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

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

(4) 這些數字不包括住在船艇上的人士。

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

曾作內部遷移長者的特徵

8.10 較年長的長者有較大的內部遷移傾向。八十五歲或以上長者中有 13.5% 曾作內部遷移，相對七十五至八十四歲的百分比只是 9.9%，以及六十五至七十四歲的 10.1%。不論是較年長或較年輕的長者均大部分是以新市鎮為其遷移的目的地。（表 8.4）

8.11 在二零零六年 10.6% 男性長者曾於過往五年作內部遷移，較女性長者的 10.3% 稍高。曾作內部遷移長者的性別比率是每千名女性相對 884 名男性，稍微高於沒有作內部遷移長者的 853。這反映於過往五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，居住情況與曾作內部遷移的全港人口有所不同。38.3% 曾作內部遷移的長者與配偶同住，而全港人口的相應數字則較高，為 46.5%。另一方面，14.0% 曾作內部遷移的長者是獨居的，全港人口的相應數字為 8.2%。（表 8.5）

8.13 另外，22.9% 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部人口的相應百分比 4.7% 為高。這情況可能是由於部分年老長者當需要院舍服務時會從家庭住戶遷入屬非家庭住戶的長者院舍。（表 8.5）

Characteristics of Internally Migrated Older Persons

8.10 The older old appeared to be more inclined to internally migrate than their younger counterpart, with 13.5% of older persons aged 85 and over having internally migrated compared to 9.9% for those aged 75-84 and 10.1% for those aged 65-74. The mobility pattern of the older old and younger old was similar, with the new towns as the most popular destinations. (Table 8.4)

8.11 In 2006, 10.6% of older men reported to have an internal migration over the past five years, slightly higher than the percentage of 10.3% for older women. The sex ratio (i.e. males per 1 000 females) of older persons who had internally migrated was 884, slightly higher than that of 853 for older persons without internal migration. This reflects a slightly higher propensity of male older persons than female older persons to have internal migration over the past five 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. 38.3% of the migrated older persons lived with their spouse, while the corresponding figure for the whole population was relatively higher at 46.5%. On the other hand, nearly 14.0% of the internally migrated older persons lived alone, as compared to the 8.2% of the whole population. (Table 8.5)

8.13 In addition, 22.9% of the internally migrated older persons were living in non-domestic households. The percentage was much higher than the corresponding figure of 4.7% for the whole population having internally migrated. It could be attributable to the fact that many older persons migrated from domestic households to non-domestic households when they required services at homes for the aged. (Table 8.5)

表 8.4 二零零六年按性別、年齡組別、曾否作內部遷移及現時居住地區劃分的長者數目
Table 8.4 Older Persons by Sex, Age Group, Whether Internally Migrated and Area of Current Residence, 2006

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age Group	曾作內部遷移 Internally Migrated				小計 Sub-total	並無作內部遷移 Not Internally Migrated	總計 ⁽¹⁾ Total ⁽¹⁾
		現時居住地區 Area of Current Residence						
		香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New Towns	新界其他 地區 Other Areas in the New Territories			
數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽²⁾)								
長者 Older Persons								
男性 Male	65 – 74	3 198 (1.3)	10 925 (4.6)	10 225 (4.3)	1 490 (0.6)	25 838 (10.9)	211 301 (89.1)	237 139 (100.0)
	75 – 84	1 335 (1.0)	4 384 (3.4)	5 688 (4.5)	889 (0.7)	12 296 (9.7)	115 104 (90.3)	127 400 (100.0)
	85+	363 (1.3)	872 (3.0)	1 854 (6.4)	437 (1.5)	3 526 (12.2)	25 275 (87.8)	28 801 (100.0)
	小計 Sub-total	4 896 (1.2)	16 181 (4.1)	17 767 (4.5)	2 816 (0.7)	41 660 (10.6)	351 680 (89.4)	393 340 (100.0)
女性 Female	65 – 74	2 964 (1.3)	7 884 (3.4)	9 605 (4.1)	1 326 (0.6)	21 779 (9.4)	210 855 (90.6)	232 634 (100.0)
	75 – 84	2 338 (1.4)	5 301 (3.2)	7 421 (4.5)	1 483 (0.9)	16 543 (10.1)	147 606 (89.9)	164 149 (100.0)
	85+	1 075 (1.7)	2 757 (4.4)	3 969 (6.3)	1 028 (1.6)	8 829 (14.1)	53 732 (85.9)	62 561 (100.0)
	小計 Sub-total	6 377 (1.4)	15 942 (3.5)	20 995 (4.6)	3 837 (0.8)	47 151 (10.3)	412 193 (89.7)	459 344 (100.0)
合計 Both Sexes	65 – 74	6 162 (1.3)	18 809 (4.0)	19 830 (4.2)	2 816 (0.6)	47 617 (10.1)	422 156 (89.9)	469 773 (100.0)
	75 – 84	3 673 (1.3)	9 685 (3.3)	13 109 (4.5)	2 372 (0.8)	28 839 (9.9)	262 710 (90.1)	291 549 (100.0)
	85+	1 438 (1.6)	3 629 (4.0)	5 823 (6.4)	1 465 (1.6)	12 355 (13.5)	79 007 (86.5)	91 362 (100.0)
	總計 Total	11 273 (1.3)	32 123 (3.8)	38 762 (4.5)	6 653 (0.8)	88 811 (10.4)	763 873 (89.6)	852 684 (100.0)
五歲及以上全港人口 Whole Population Aged 5 and Over								
男性 Male		53 950	142 303	250 132	32 680	479 065	2 681 808	3 160 873
女性 Female		72 055	157 150	260 390	36 596	526 191	2 961 814	3 488 005
合計 Both Sexes		126 005	299 453	510 522	69 276	1 005 256	5 643 622	6 648 878
.....								
								性別比率 Sex Ratio
長者 Older Persons								
	65 – 74	1079	1386	1065	1124	1186	1002	1019
	75 – 84	571	827	766	599	743	780	776
	85+	338	316	467	425	399	470	460
	合計 Overall	768	1015	846	734	884	853	856
五歲及以上全港人口 Whole Population Aged 5 and Over								
	合計 Overall	749	906	961	893	910	905	906

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括住在船上的人士。
(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) The figures exclude persons living on board vessels.
(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

表 8.5 二零零六年按居住情況及性別劃分的曾作內部遷移的長者數目
Table 8.5 Older Persons Having Internally Migrated by Living Arrangement and Sex, 2006

居住情況 Living Arrangement	曾作內部遷移的長者 Older Persons Having Internally Migrated			曾作內部遷移的全港人口 Whole Population Having Internally Migrated		
	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)					
居於家庭住戶 Living in domestic household						
獨居 Living alone	6 373 (15.3)	6 064 (12.9)	12 437 (14.0)	44 050 (9.2)	38 172 (7.3)	82 222 (8.2)
與配偶同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with spouse ⁽²⁾						
並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	13 285 (31.9)	5 646 (12.0)	18 931 (21.3)	164 133 (34.3)	153 609 (29.2)	317 742 (31.6)
並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	9 272 (22.3)	5 839 (12.4)	15 111 (17.0)	72 761 (15.2)	76 636 (14.6)	149 397 (14.9)
小計 Sub-total	22 557 (54.1)	11 485 (24.4)	34 042 (38.3)	236 894 (49.4)	230 245 (43.8)	467 139 (46.5)
只與子女同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽²⁾	3 989 (9.6)	14 663 (31.1)	18 652 (21.0)	13 789 (2.9)	48 487 (9.2)	62 276 (6.2)
其他 Others	885 (2.1)	2 420 (5.1)	3 305 (3.7)	159 110 (33.2)	187 185 (35.6)	346 295 (34.4)
小計 Sub-total	33 804 (81.1)	34 632 (73.4)	68 436 (77.1)	453 843 (94.7)	504 089 (95.8)	957 932 (95.3)
居於非家庭住戶 ⁽³⁾ Living in non-domestic household ⁽³⁾						
總計 Total	41 660 (100.0)	47 151 (100.0)	88 811 (100.0)	479 065 (100.0)	526 191 (100.0)	1 005 256 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(2) 這些數字包括與配偶及子女以外人士同住的人士。

(3) 這些數字包括居住在老人院、醫院及懲教機構等的人士。

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

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

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

中文詞彙釋義

Definition of Terms in Chinese

中文詞彙釋義（按筆畫數目排列）

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

方括號內的數字為英文詞彙釋義內的相對編號

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

- (1) 工作人口 (Working Population)：請參看第 (31) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [33]
- (2) 五年前居住地區 (Area of Residence Five Years Ago)：指某人在中期人口統計的五年前所居住的地區。如該地方位於香港以外，則記錄所住的國家。 [4]
- (3) 內部遷移 (Internal Migration)：曾作內部遷移的人士指該人的現住地區與其五年前的居住地區不同。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 (同一新市鎮內的遷移除外)，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。 [16]
- (4) 平均每年增長率 (Average Annual Growth Rate)：在計算一段時期的人口增長時，平均每年增長率是採用以下公式計算：

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

社區、社會及個人服務業 (Community, social and personal services)：包括政府服務、教育服務、醫療、牙科及其他保健服務、衛生服務、福利機構、宗教團體、電影院及劇院、電台及電視台、圖書館及博物館、電器修理店、車輛維修店以及其他家庭及個人服務。

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

- (8) **住戶人數 (Household Size)**：指家庭住戶中的人口數目。 [14]
- (9) **每月主要職業收入 (Monthly Income from Main Employment)**：對於僱主或自營作業者來說，這是指扣除營運開支後從主要業務所賺得的收入。對於僱員來說，則是指從主要工作所賺取的全部收入，包括薪金或工資、花紅、佣金、逾時工作補薪、房屋津貼、小賬及其他現金津貼，但不包括年終花紅及雙糧。所記金額以二零零六年六月的收入計算。 [24]
- (10) **每月主要職業收入中位數 (Median Monthly Income from Main Employment)**：每月主要職業收入的一種平均值，百分之五十的工作人口（不包括無酬家庭從業員），他們的主要職業收入高於這數字，而其餘百分之五十，他們的主要職業收入低於這數字。請參看第 (9) 項「**每月主要職業收入**」。 [22]
- (11) **使用其他語言／方言的能力 (Ability to Speak Other Languages/Dialects)**：若受訪者在日常生活中（如讀書、工作或回答問路者），能夠使用某種語言／方言與人進行簡單交談，則他／她可算具備使用該種語言／方言的能力。如受訪者除慣用語言外，尚能說其他語言／方言，則他／她可算具備使用其他語言／方言的能力。請參看第 (32) 項「**慣用語言**」。 [1]
- (12) **居住情況 (Living Arrangement)**：居住情況是根據受訪者及與其同住住戶成員的關係而界定。各類同住情況如下：

獨居 (Living alone)：某人沒有與其他人同住。

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

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

其他 (Others)：某人與其配偶及子女以外的人士同住。

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

- (13) **居港人口 (Hong Kong Resident Population)**：居港人口包括「**常住居民**」和「**流動居民**」。「**常住居民**」指以下兩類人士：（一）在點算時刻前的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月，又或在點算時刻後的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於點算時刻在港的香港非永久性居民。至於「**流動居民**」，則指在點算時刻前的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月，或在點算時刻後的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港。 [13]
- (14) **性別比率 (Sex Ratio)**：男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。 [30]
- (15) **房屋類型 (Type of Housing)**：房屋類型按所屬建築物的類型，而建築物則按其建築材料種類、興建用途及負責建築的機構分類。

永久性房屋 (Permanent housing)

公營租住房屋 (Public rental housing)

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

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

房屋委員會中轉房屋／租者置其屋計劃／可租可買計劃租住單位 (Housing Authority rental flats (Interim Housing / Tenants Purchase Scheme / Buy or Rent Option))：包括房屋委員會中轉房屋、租者置其屋計劃及可租可買計劃下的租住單位。

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

資助出售單位 (Subsidized sale flats)

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

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

私人房屋 (Private housing)

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

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

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

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

非住宅用房屋 (Non-domestic housing)

非住宅用屋宇單位 (Non-domestic quarters)：包括在精神病院、善終醫院、療養院、懲教機構、老人院、男女童院、宗教場所、酒店、旅舍、宿舍（例如大學學生宿

舍)、及其他非住宅建築物(例如商業大廈及工廠大廈)內的住宿地方(例如房間或床位)。

臨時房屋 (Temporary housing)

臨時屋宇單位 (Temporary quarters) : 包括香港房屋委員會轄下的平房區及臨時房屋區的單位和私人臨時房屋如天台建築物、建築地盤的棚屋、半圓形活動營房、荒廢船艇、木屋及非作住宅用途的地方(例如梯台、樓梯、走廊等)。 [31]

- (16) **長者 (Older Persons)** : 指六十五歲及以上的人士。 [28]
- (17) **非從事經濟活動人口 (Economically Inactive Population)** : 請參看第 (31) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [11]
- (18) **家庭住戶 (Domestic Household)** : 一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」。(在二零零六年中期人口統計, 成員只有流動居民的住戶不包括在家庭住戶內。) [8]
- (19) **家庭住戶平均人數 (Average Domestic Household Size)** : 每個家庭住戶的平均人數。計算方法是把家庭住戶內的人口總數除以家庭住戶總數。 [6]
- (20) **家庭住戶每月收入 (Monthly Domestic Household Income)** : 指住戶成員於二零零六年六月份的總收入(包括他們由所有工作獲得現金收入及其他現金收入)。 [23]
- (21) **家庭住戶每月收入中位數 (Median Monthly Domestic Household Income)** : 住戶每月收入的一種平均值, 百分之五十的住戶, 他們的收入高於這數字, 而其餘百分之五十, 他們的收入低於這數字。收入金額是零的住戶亦包括在計算之內。請參看第 (20) 項「家庭住戶每月收入」。 [21]
- (22) **區議會分區及選區 (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, 二零零六年中期人口統計時所採用的是按二零零三年十一月二十三日區議會選舉時所用的區議會選區分界, 而該分界是根據《2003 年選區(區議會)宣布令》(2003 年第 121 號法律公告), 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。 [7]
- (23) **國籍 (Nationality)** : 國籍與個人的居住地、種族或出生地有關。國籍不一定與該人的旅行證件有關。 [25]
- (24) **婚姻狀況 (Marital Status)** : 受訪者在中期人口統計訪問時所報稱的婚姻狀況, 而有關的婚姻或離婚事件是否有經過合法登記或儀式, 並未有查核。 [20]
- (25) **專上教育 (Post-secondary Education)** : 請參看第 (26) 項「教育程度」。 [29]
- (26) **教育程度 (最高就讀程度) (Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended))** : 指受訪者在學校或其他教育機構修讀達到的最高教育水平, 不論他/她有否完成該課程。計算教育程度時, 只包括正式課程, 即須最少為期一個學年、具指定學歷資格才可入讀(不包括香港公開大學主辦的非學位/學位/研究生課程), 以及設有考試或指定的評核成績程序。

教育程度分類如下 :

未受教育 (No schooling) : 包括從未修讀過正式課程的人士。

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)：包括所有中學的四至五年級或同等程度，毅進課程以及工藝程度教育。

預科 (Sixth form)：包括所有中學的六至七年級或同等程度。

專上教育 (文憑/證書課程) (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／公開大學／大學專業進修學院／前理工學院／其它法定或認可的專上學院／其它專上學院／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 courses))：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 courses))：包括本地及非本地教育機構的學士學位課程、修課形式研究院程度課程及研究形式研究院程度課程。 [12]

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

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

工作人口指符合以下條件的十五歲及以上人士：（甲）在中期人口統計前七天內有從事工作以賺取薪酬或利潤；或（乙）在中期人口統計前七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)：基本上指十五歲及以上人士（甲）在中期人口統計前七天內並無職位，且並無為賺取薪酬或利潤而工作；（乙）在中期人口統計前七天內隨時可工作；及（丙）在中期人口統計前三十天內有找尋工作。

非從事經濟活動人口 (Economically inactive population)：指在中期人口統計前七天內並無職位亦無工作的人，但不包括在該七天內正在休假和失業的人。而料理家務者、退休人士及所有十五歲以下人士則包括在內。

料理家務者 (Home-maker)：照顧家庭而無收取報酬的人。

學生 (Student)：在學校或其他教育機構就讀全日制課程的人（對於二零零六年中期人口統計而言，學生是指在二零零六年上半年就讀全日制課程的人，並將會於中期人口統計〔即 2006 年 7 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，並在中期人口統計進行前七天內沒有工作的人亦歸入此類別。兼職學生歸入從事經濟活動人士，故並不包括在此類別內。

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

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。 [10]

- (32) **慣用語彙 (Usual Language)**：指在家中日常交談所用的語言／方言，但不適用於五歲以下兒童或失去語言能力的人士。 [32]
- (33) **職業 (Occupation)**：在點算時刻前的七天內受訪者所從事的工作類別。

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

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

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

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

服務工作及商店銷售人員 (Service workers and shop sales workers)：包括空中小姐及導遊；管家；廚師及侍應生；褸姆；理髮師及美容師；警隊及其他紀律部隊的員佐級人員；運輸指導

員及其他服務工作人員；批發及零售商店推銷員；店員及時裝模特兒。

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

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

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

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

英文詞彙釋義

Definition of Terms in English

英文詞彙釋義（按字母順序排列）

Definition of Terms in English (in alphabetical order)

方括號內的數字為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 Speak Other Languages/Dialects** (使用其他語言／方言的能力)： If a person is able to conduct a short conversation with a particular language / dialect in everyday life activities such as responding when being asked for direction, studying at school or using at work, he is deemed to have the ability to speak the language / dialect. A person who is capable of speaking languages / dialects other than the usual language possesses the ability to speak other languages / dialects. Please see **Usual Language** in (32). [11]
- (2) **Age (年齡)**： Age is the number of complete years a person has passed since birth. It is derived from month and year of birth. [6]
- (3) **Area of Current Residence (現住地區)**： Area in which a person was living at the time of the By-census. [27]
- (4) **Area of Residence Five Years Ago (五年前居住地區)**： The broad geographical area in which a person lived five years before the By-census. If the place is outside Hong Kong, the country of residence is recorded. [2]
- (5) **Average Annual Growth Rate (平均每年增長率)**： When population increased over a period of more than one year, the average annual growth rate is computed using the following formula:

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

Where P_1 = population at the beginning of a period
 P_2 = population at the end of a period
 r = average annual growth rate
 n = number of years in the period [4]

- (6) **Average Domestic Household Size (家庭住戶平均人數)**： The average number of persons per domestic household. It is calculated by dividing the total number of persons who were living in domestic households by the total number of domestic households. [19]
- (7) **District Council District 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 set of Constituency Area boundaries adopted in the 2006 Population By-census is based on those declared in the Declaration of Constituencies (District Councils) Order 2003 (L.N. 121 of 2003) made by the Chief Executive in Council under section 6 of the District Councils Ordinance (Cap. 547) for the District Council Election held on 23 November 2003. [22]
- (8) **Domestic Household (家庭住戶)**： A domestic household consists of a group of persons who live together and make common provision for essentials for living. These persons need not be related. If a person makes provision for essentials for living without sharing with other persons, he is also regarded as a household. In this case the household is a one-person household. (In the 2006 Population By-census, households comprising of Mobile Residents only are not included as domestic households.) [18]
- (9) **Duration of Residence in Hong Kong (在港居住年期)**： Duration of residence in Hong Kong measures the total number of complete years for which a person has lived in Hong Kong. Any period of

temporary absence from Hong Kong for six months or more was not counted in reckoning the duration.
[5]

- (10) **Economic Activity Status (經濟活動身分)**: The population can be divided into two main groups, economically active population (i.e. the labour force) and economically inactive population as follows:

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

The working population refers to persons aged 15 and over who should (a) be engaged in performing work for pay or profit during the seven days before the By-census; or (b) have formal job attachment during the seven days before the By-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) not have had a job and should not have performed any work for pay or profit during the seven days before the By-census ; (b) have been available for work during the seven days before the By-census ; and (c) have sought work during the thirty days before the By-census.

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

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

Student (學生): A person who is studying full-time in school or other educational institution (as for the 2006 Population By-census, students refer to those who had been studying in the first half of 2006 and would continue to study full-time in the academic year after the By-census [i.e. July 2006]). Persons who are self-studying, or studying informal courses in miscellaneous training institutes or studying evening courses and were not working during the seven days before the By-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. [31]

- (11) **Economically Inactive Population (非從事經濟活動人口)**: Please see **Economic Activity Status** in (10). [17]
- (12) **Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended) (教育程度 (最高就讀程度))**: Highest level attended is the highest level of education **ever attained** by a person in school or other educational institution, regardless of whether he had completed the course. Only formal courses are counted as educational attainment. A formal course shall be one that lasts for at least one academic year, requires specific academic qualifications for entrance (except sub-degree / degree / post-graduate courses offered by the Open University of Hong Kong) and includes examinations or specific academic assessment procedures.

Educational attainment are classified as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

Sixth form (預科): Including Secondary 6 - 7 or equivalent in all schools.

Post-secondary (Diploma/Certificate) (專上教育 (文憑/證書課程)): Including Diploma/ Certificate courses in Vocational Training Council/ Clothing Industry Training Authority/ Construction Industry Training Authority/ Open 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 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. [26]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

garages and other household and personal services.

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

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

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

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

Living with child(ren) only (只與子女同住): A person living with his/her child(ren). He/she may, at the same time, be living with other persons who are not his/her spouse.

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

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

- (20) **Marital Status (婚姻狀況)**: The marital status of a person is recorded according to the status reported by respondents in the By-census. There is no check on whether the marriage or divorce had undergone any legal registration or ceremony. [24]
- (21) **Median Monthly Domestic Household Income (家庭住戶每月收入中位數)**: The average monthly domestic household income so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households had incomes above that figure and the other 50% had incomes below it. Zero income households are included in the calculation. Please see **Monthly Domestic Household Income** in (23). [21]
- (22) **Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (每月主要職業收入中位數)**: The average income from main employment so calculated that 50% of the working population, excluding unpaid family worker, had income above that figure and the other 50% had income below it. Please see **Monthly Income from Main Employment** in (24). [10]

- (23) **Monthly Domestic Household Income (家庭住戶每月收入)** : The total income (including earnings in cash from all employments and other cash incomes) for June 2006 of members of households. [20]
- (24) **Monthly Income from Main Employment (每月主要職業收入)** : For employers or self-employed persons, this is the amount earned excluding expenses incurred in running their main business. For employees, this is the total amount earned from their main employment including salary or wage, bonus, commission, overtime, housing allowance, tips and other cash allowances. New Year bonus and double pay are excluded. The amount recorded refers to the income for June 2006. [9]
- (25) **Nationality (國籍)** : Nationality may be related to a person's place of residence, ethnicity or place of birth. It may not necessarily be related to a person's travel document. [23]
- (26) **New Town (新市鎮)** : The delineation of the areas 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 twelve new towns in Hong Kong, namely Kwai Chung, Tsing Yi, Tsuen Wan, Tuen Mun, Yuen Long, Tin Shui Wai, Fanling/ Sheung Shui, Tai Po, Sha Tin, Ma On Shan, Tseung Kwan O and North Lantau. [30]
- (27) **Occupation (職業)** : This refers to the kind of work a person performed during the seven days before the reference moment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (28) **Older Persons (長者)**: Refer to persons aged 65 and over. [16]
- (29) **Post-secondary Education (專上教育)**: Please see **Educational Attainment** in (12). [25]
- (30) **Sex Ratio (性別比率)**: The ratio of the number of males per 1 000 females. [14]
- (31) **Type of Housing (房屋類型)**: Housing are classified according to the type of building in which they are located. The buildings are classified by the type of construction materials; the purpose for which they are built; and the sector responsible for their construction.

Permanent housing (永久性房屋)

Public rental housing (公營租住房屋)

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

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

Housing Authority rental flats (Interim Housing / Tenants Purchase Scheme / Buy or Rent Option) (房屋委員會中轉房屋 / 租者置其屋計劃 / 可租可買計劃租住單位): These are rental flats in Interim Housing blocks, Tenants Purchase Scheme (TPS) blocks and Buy or Rent Option (BRO) blocks of the Housing Authority.

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

Subsidized sale flats (資助出售單位)

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

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

Private housing (私人房屋)

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

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

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

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

Non-domestic housing (非住宅用房屋)

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

Temporary housing (臨時房屋)

Temporary quarters (臨時屋宇單位): These include temporary quarters in the Hong Kong Housing Authority cottage areas and temporary housing areas as well as private temporary structures such as roof-top structures, contractor's matsheds, nissen huts, derelict boats, huts and places not intended for residential purpose (such as landings, staircases, corridors, etc.). [15]

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

香港二零零六年中期人口統計刊物

Publications of the Hong Kong 2006 Population By-census

刊物名稱	Title of publication	語文	Language
已出版	<u>Published</u>		
簡要報告	Summary Results	中英文	Bilingual
有關各區議會分區的基本統計表	Basic Tables for District Council Districts	中英文	Bilingual
有關香港島各選區的基本統計表	Basic Tables for Constituency Areas : Hong Kong Island	中英文	Bilingual
有關九龍各選區的基本統計表	Basic Tables for Constituency Areas : Kowloon	中英文	Bilingual
有關新界各選區的基本統計表	Basic Tables for Constituency Areas : New Territories	中英文	Bilingual
有關各小規劃統計區的基本統計表	Basic Tables for Tertiary Planning Units	中英文	Bilingual
區議會分區及選區統計表的附件： 區域分界地圖	Boundary Maps Complementary to Tables for District Council Districts and Constituency Areas	中英文	Bilingual
小規劃統計區統計表的附件： 區域分界地圖	Boundary Maps Complementary to Tables for Tertiary Planning Units	中英文	Bilingual
主題性報告：香港的住戶收入分布	Thematic Report : Household Income Distribution in Hong Kong	中英文	Bilingual
香港的女性及男性主要統計數字 (二零零七年版) 內載二零零六年中期人口統計結果	Women and Men in Hong Kong Key Statistics (2007 Edition) Updated with 2006 Population By-census Results	中英文	Bilingual
統計圖解	Graphic Guide	中英文	Bilingual
主要報告：第一冊	Main Report : Volume I	中英文	Bilingual
主要報告：第二冊	Main Report : Volume II	中英文	Bilingual

刊物名稱	Title of publication	語文	Language
主題性報告：內地來港定居未足七年人士	Thematic Report : Persons from the Mainland Having Resided in Hong Kong for Less Than 7 Years	中英文	Bilingual
主題性報告：少數族裔人士	Thematic Report : Ethnic Minorities	中英文	Bilingual
主要統計表	Main Tables	中英文	Bilingual
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