

二零零一年長者概況剖析 A Profile of Older Persons, 2001

二零零一年人口普查於二零零一年三月進行，普查的結果已透過一系列的報告書發布，由二零零一年十月至二零零二年十月已出版共十四項。

人口普查是細小的地理分區和人口分組的主要統計資料來源，它提供很多有關香港人口的社會及經濟特徵的資料，有助對社會上不同的層面及特定人口分組進行研究。

各報告書中，有一系列是有關人口分組的主題性報告，其中一本報告書刊載有關本港長者（指六十五歲及以上人士）的詳細統計數字及分析的《香港二零零一年人口普查主題性報告－長者》報告書。本文摘錄了這本報告書的一些主要結果。讀者如有興趣知道更多有關香港長者的資料，可參閱該報告書。

The 2001 Population Census was conducted in March 2001. Results from the Census have been made available in a series of publications from October 2001 to October 2002. A total of fourteen reports were released.

Population Census is the primary source of data for small geographical areas and population sub-groups. It provides a wealth of data on the socio-economic characteristics of the population in Hong Kong, thus allowing studies to be undertaken on various facets of the community and specific sub-groups of the population.

Among reports in the publication plan are a series of thematic reports on population sub-groups. One of such reports, "Hong Kong 2001 Population Census Thematic Report – Older Persons", presents detailed statistics and analysis pertaining to characteristics of older persons (referring to persons aged 65 and over) in Hong Kong. This article has extracted some key findings therefrom. For those who are interested in further details of older persons, they may refer to the report.

如對本文有任何查詢，請致電政府統計處普查資料組（電話：2716 8016）。

If you have any enquiries on this article, please call Census Data Section, Census and Statistics Department (Tel.: 2716 8016).

二零零一年長者概況剖析

A Profile of Older Persons, 2001

1. 緒言

1.1 二零零一年人口普查於二零零一年三月進行，提供很多有關香港人口的社會及經濟特徵的資料，有助對社會上不同的層面進行研究。

1.2 政府統計處透過一系列的報告書，陸續發布二零零一年人口普查的詳細結果，其中包括《香港二零零一年人口普查主題性報告—長者》報告書，刊載有關本港長者⁽¹⁾（六十五歲及以上人士）的詳細統計數字及分析。本文摘錄了一些主要結果，而有關長者的主要統計數字及按區議會分區劃分的長者分布分別載於本文末的表一及表二。

2. 人口涵蓋範圍

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

⁽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. Introduction

1.1 The 2001 Population Census was conducted in March 2001. It provides a wealth of data on the socio-economic characteristics of the population in Hong Kong, thus allowing studies to be undertaken on various facets of the community.

1.2 Results from the 2001 Population Census are made available in a series of publications being released in stages by the Census and Statistics Department, including the report “Hong Kong 2001 Population Census Thematic Report – Older Persons” that presents detailed data and analysis pertaining to characteristics of older persons⁽¹⁾ (persons aged 65 and over) in Hong Kong. This article has extracted some key findings. Key statistics of older persons in Hong Kong and the distribution of older persons by District Council district are presented in Table 1 and Table 2 placed at the end of this article.

2. Population Coverage

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

⁽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.

3. 主要趨勢與現象

長者急速增長

3.1 長者人口的數目在過去四十年，即一九六一至二零零一年間，上升了 659 134 人，平均每年增長率為 5.5%。在二零零一年香港長者的數目有 747 052 人。（圖一）

3.2 以長者佔總人口的比例而言，其百分比在過去四十年不斷上升，由一九六一年的 2.8% 上升至二零零一年的 11.1%。老人撫養比率（即六十五歲及以上人口數目與每千名十五至六十四歲人口的比例），由一九六一年的 50 上升至二零零一年的 154。（圖一）

3. Key Trends and Phenomena

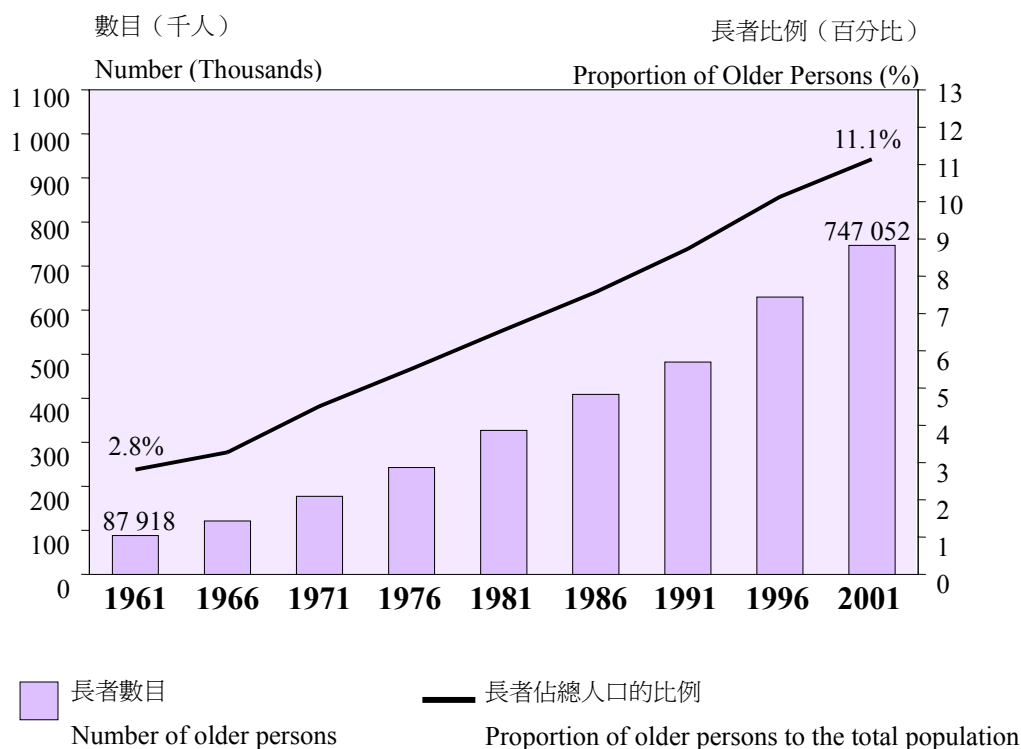
Rapid growth of older persons

3.1 The population of older persons increased by 659 134 or at an average annual growth rate of 5.5% over the past 40 years (i.e. from 1961 to 2001). There were 747 052 older persons in Hong Kong in 2001. (Chart 1)

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

圖一 一九六一年至二零零一年的長者數目及比例

Chart 1 Number and Proportion of Older Persons, 1961-2001



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

長者的婚姻狀況與整體人口顯著不同

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

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

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

長者的教育程度普遍較低

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

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

Marked difference between the marital distribution of older persons and that of the whole population

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

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

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

Generally lower educational attainment for older persons

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

3.8 男性長者的教育程度較女性長者為高。在二零零一年，15.2% 男性長者及 5.9% 女性長者有高中或以上教育程度。另外，72.8% 男性長者及 89.2% 女性長者未受教育或只有幼稚園或小學程度。其中，女性長者中有 58.9% 未受教育或只有幼稚園水平，這百分比遠較男性長者中的 23.3% 為高，這可能是由於中國社會以往傳統的教育觀念，往往不重視女性接受教育。

勞動人口中的長者人數減少

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

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

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

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

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

3.8 Older men have higher average levels of education than older women. In 2001, 15.2% of men and 5.9% of women aged 65 and older had attended upper secondary or higher education. On the other hand, 72.8% of older men and 89.2% of older women had no schooling/kindergarten or primary education level only. Among the older women, 58.9% had no schooling or kindergarten education level only, the percentage being much higher than the corresponding percentage of 23.3% for older men. This may be attributed to the past education tradition in Chinese society of placing less importance for females to receive education.

Fewer older persons in the labour force

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

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

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

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

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

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

有長者的家庭住戶顯著增加

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

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

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

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

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

Significant increase of domestic households with members being older persons

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

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

3.17 Among older persons living in domestic households, 487 319 (71.8%) were living with non-older persons, 191 778 (28.2%) were living in households with older persons only i.e. older persons either living alone or with other older persons only.

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

居於新界的長者人數顯著增加，然而其佔地區內人口的比例則仍較低

3.19 在過去十年，長者人口的分布有頗大的變動。居於新界的長者的人數由 157 821 大幅上升至 294 410，長者比例亦由 32.7% 大幅上升至 39.4%。至於居於香港島及九龍的人數亦增加，但比例則減少，由十年前的 24.0% 及 43.2% 分別下降至二零零一年的 21.3% 及 39.3%。然而，按長者與該區人口總數的比例作比較，長者在新界的比例只為 8.8%，較香港島的 11.9% 和九龍的 14.5% 為低。

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

Significant increase in the number of older persons residing in the New Territories, yet still lower proportion to whole population residing in this area

3.19 There was a substantial redistribution of older persons during the last ten years. The number of older persons residing in the New Territories surged from 157 821 to 294 410 and the proportion of older persons residing in the New Territories also increased from 32.7% to 39.4%. For Hong Kong Island and Kowloon, the numbers of older persons residing in these areas increased but the proportions declined from 24.0% and 43.2% ten years ago to 21.3% and 39.3% respectively in 2001. Nevertheless, the proportion of older persons to whole population residing in the New Territories at 8.8% was lower than the corresponding proportions of 11.9% for Hong Kong Island and 14.5% for Kowloon.

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

表一 長者的主要統計數字
Table 1 Key Statistics of Older Persons

| | 1991 | | 1996 | | 2001 | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 長者 Older Persons | 全港人口 Whole Population | 長者 Older Persons | 全港人口 Whole Population | 長者 Older Persons | 全港人口 Whole Population |
| 人口特徵 Demographic Characteristics | | | | | | |
| 人口 Population | 482 040 | 5 674 114 ⁽¹⁾ | 629 555 | 6 412 937 ⁽²⁾ | 747 052 | 6 708 389 ⁽²⁾ |
| 過去五年的平均每年增長率（百分比） Average annual growth rate over a 5-year period (%) | 3.4 | 0.6 | 5.5 | 1.8 ⁽³⁾ | 3.5 | 0.9 ⁽²⁾ |
| 老年撫養比率 ⁽⁴⁾ Elderly dependency ratio ⁽⁴⁾ | | 124 | | 142 | | 154 |
| 性別比率（每千名女性的男性人數） Sex ratio (males per 1 000 females) | 784 | 1 038 | 816 | 1 000 | 859 | 960 |
| 按婚姻狀況劃分的人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population by marital status(%) | | | | | | |
| 從未結婚 Never married | 4.9 | 32.8 ⁽⁵⁾ | 4.3 | 31.5 ⁽⁵⁾ | 4.1 | 31.9 ⁽⁵⁾ |
| 已婚 Now Married | 57.6 | 60.0 ⁽⁵⁾ | 59.9 | 60.6 ⁽⁵⁾ | 59.9 | 59.4 ⁽⁵⁾ |
| 喪偶 Widowed | 36.1 | 5.9 ⁽⁵⁾ | 34.2 | 5.9 ⁽⁵⁾ | 33.9 | 6.0 ⁽⁵⁾ |
| 離婚／分居 Divorced/Separated | 1.4 | 1.2 ⁽⁵⁾ | 1.5 | 1.9 ⁽⁵⁾ | 2.1 | 2.7 ⁽⁵⁾ |
| 教育特徵 Education Characteristics | | | | | | |
| 具小學教育程度或以下的人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population with no or primary education (%) | 85.0 | 37.9 ⁽⁵⁾ | 83.9 | 32.1 ⁽⁵⁾ | 81.6 | 28.9 ⁽⁵⁾ |
| 勞動人口 Labour Force | | | | | | |
| 勞動人口 Labour force | | | | | | |
| 男 Male | 47 924 | 1 742 271 | 48 136 | 1 925 095 | 43 607 | 1 948 976 |
| 女 Female | 20 204 | 1 068 731 | 13 252 | 1 257 402 | 10 383 | 1 489 016 |
| 勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rate (%) | 14.1 | 64.3 | 9.8 | 62.8 | 7.2 | 61.4 |
| 每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$) | 3,000 | 5,170 | 5,100 | 9,500 | 6,000 | 10,000 |
| 按職業劃分的工作人口比例（百分比） Proportion of working population by occupation (%) | | | | | | |
| 經理及行政人員 Managers and administrators | 10.2 | 9.2 | 15.0 | 12.1 | 15.9 | 10.7 |
| 專業人員 Professionals | 1.6 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 5.0 | 2.8 | 5.5 |
| 輔助專業人員 Associate professionals | 2.0 | 10.3 | 2.8 | 12.1 | 5.1 | 15.3 |
| 文員 Clerks | 5.9 | 15.9 | 6.6 | 16.8 | 6.6 | 16.3 |
| 服務工作及商業銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers | 11.2 | 13.2 | 11.3 | 13.8 | 13.6 | 15.0 |
| 工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers | 7.7 | 14.7 | 7.0 | 12.3 | 8.2 | 9.9 |
| 機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 5.1 | 13.5 | 4.8 | 8.5 | 7.0 | 7.3 |
| 非技術工人 Elementary occupations | 53.4 | 18.5 | 48.2 | 18.6 | 39.5 | 19.5 |
| 漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable | 2.9 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.3 |

表一 長者的主要統計數字（續）

Table 1 Key Statistics of Older Persons (Cont'd)

| | 1991 | | 1996 | | 2001 | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 長者 Older Persons | 全港人口 Whole Population | 長者 Older Persons | 全港人口 Whole Population | 長者 Older Persons | 全港人口 Whole Population |
| 勞動人口（續） Labour Force (Cont'd) | | | | | | |
| 按行業劃分的工作人口比例（百分比） Proportion of working population by industry (%) | | | | | | |
| 製造業 Manufacturing | 27.8 | 28.2 | 19.1 | 18.9 | 15.1 | 12.3 |
| 建造業 Construction | 3.4 | 6.9 | 4.3 | 8.1 | 4.0 | 7.6 |
| 批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels | 29.9 | 22.5 | 32.9 | 24.9 | 33.5 | 26.2 |
| 運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications | 4.0 | 9.8 | 6.1 | 10.9 | 8.0 | 11.3 |
| 金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services | 9.6 | 10.6 | 14.8 | 13.4 | 16.9 | 16.1 |
| 社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services | 20.9 | 19.9 | 19.6 | 22.3 | 20.5 | 25.5 |
| 其他 ⁽⁶⁾ Others ⁽⁶⁾ | 4.3 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 1.0 |
| 住戶特徵 Household Characteristics | | | | | | |
| 家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households | 366 522 | 1 582 215 | 470 298 | 1 855 553 | 534 559 | 2 053 412 |
| 居住情況 Living Arrangement | | | | | | |
| 按居住情況劃分的人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population by living arrangement (%) | | | | | | |
| 居於家庭住戶 Living in domestic household | | | | | | |
| 獨居 Living alone | 12.7 | 4.3 | 11.5 | 4.3 | 11.3 | 4.3 |
| 與配偶同住 ⁽⁷⁾ Living with spouse ⁽⁷⁾ | | | | | | |
| 並與子女同住 ⁽⁷⁾ And with child(ren) | 28.5 | 32.9 | 32.1 | 34.4 | 32.1 | 34.4 |
| 並不與子女同住 ⁽⁷⁾ And not with child(ren) | 14.8 | 8.1 | 16.2 | 9.0 | 18.4 | 9.3 |
| 只與子女同住 ⁽⁷⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽⁷⁾ | | | | | | |
| 其他 Others | 9.2 | 47.3 | 6.5 | 45.2 | 4.4 | 43.6 |
| 居於非家庭住戶 ⁽⁸⁾ Living in non-domestic household ⁽⁸⁾ | | | | | | |
| | 6.2 | 1.4 | 5.5 | 1.3 | 9.1 | 2.5 |

註釋：(1) 該數字包括在一九九一年三月進行的人口普查時暫時不在港的 151 833 名居民。
(2) 這些數字是根據「居港人口」數目編製。
(3) 這些數字是根據在人口普查／中期人口統計時刻在香港的居民（包括暫時不在港的居民）的數目編製。一九九六年中期人口統計時的人口數字以這計算的為 6 217 556 人。
(4) 六十五歲及以上人口數目與每千名十五至六十四歲人口相對的比率。
(5) 這些數字指十五歲及以上的全港人口。
(6) 「其他」包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力、燃氣及水務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能分類或描述不足。
(7) 這些數字包括與配偶及子女以外人士同住的人士。
(8) 這些數字包括居住在老人院、醫院及懲教機構等的人士。

Notes: (1) The figure includes 151 833 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong at the time of the 1991 Census conducted in March 1991.
(2) The figures are compiled based on the Hong Kong Resident Population.
(3) The figures refer to residents present in Hong Kong at the census/by-census moment, including those who were temporarily away from Hong Kong. The population figure compiled on this basis at the 1996 Population By-census was 6 217 556.
(4) The number of persons aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15-64.
(5) The figures refer to the whole population aged 15 and over.
(6) "Others" include such industries as "Agriculture and fishing", "Mining and quarrying", "Electricity, gas and water" and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable.
(7) The figures include persons living with person(s) other than spouse and child(ren).
(8) The figures include persons living in homes for the aged, hospitals and penal institutions, etc.

表二 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按區議會分區劃分的長者數目
Table 2 Older Persons by District Council District, 1991, 1996 and 2001

| 區議會分區 | District Council District | 長者 Older Persons | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|------------|-----------------------------------|--------|------------|-----------------------------------|-------|------------|
| | | 1991 | | | 1996 | | | 2001 | | |
| | | 數目 | 百分比 | 長者人口 比例 | 數目 | 百分比 | 長者人口 比例 | 數目 | 百分比 | 長者人口 比例 |
| Number | % | Proportion of Older Persons | Number | % | Proportion of Older Persons | Number | % | Proportion of Older Persons | | |
| 香港島 | Hong Kong Island | | | | | | | | | |
| 中西區 | Central and Western | 24 400 | 5.1 | 9.9 | 27 571 | 4.4 | 10.6 | 28 637 | 3.8 | 10.9 |
| 灣仔 | Wan Chai | 20 456 | 4.2 | 11.8 | 20 387 | 3.2 | 11.9 | 21 487 | 2.9 | 12.9 |
| 東區 | Eastern | 50 078 | 10.4 | 9.2 | 63 152 | 10.0 | 10.6 | 74 821 | 10.0 | 12.1 |
| 南區 | Southern | 20 850 | 4.3 | 8.3 | 30 283 | 4.8 | 10.5 | 33 970 | 4.5 | 11.7 |
| 小計 | Sub-total | 115 784 | 24.0 | 9.5 | 141 393 | 22.5 | 10.8 | 158 915 | 21.3 | 11.9 |
| 九龍 | Kowloon | | | | | | | | | |
| 油尖旺 | Yau Tsim Mong | 29 835 | 6.2 | 10.9 | 32 330 | 5.1 | 12.4 | 36 525 | 4.9 | 13.0 |
| 深水埗 | Sham Shui Po | 43 398 | 9.0 | 11.7 | 53 213 | 8.5 | 14.5 | 55 390 | 7.4 | 15.7 |
| 九龍城 | Kowloon City | 38 423 | 8.0 | 9.9 | 45 470 | 7.2 | 12.0 | 50 529 | 6.8 | 13.2 |
| 黃大仙 | Wong Tai Sin | 43 609 | 9.0 | 11.5 | 57 339 | 9.1 | 14.5 | 69 615 | 9.3 | 15.7 |
| 觀塘 | Kwun Tong | 52 787 | 11.0 | 9.4 | 67 902 | 10.8 | 11.6 | 81 380 | 10.9 | 14.5 |
| 小計 | Sub-total | 208 052 | 43.2 | 10.5 | 256 254 | 40.7 | 12.9 | 293 439 | 39.3 | 14.5 |
| 新界 | New Territories | | | | | | | | | |
| 葵青 | Kwai Tsing | 31 497 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 46 451 | 7.4 | 9.9 | 55 282 | 7.4 | 11.6 |
| 荃灣 | Tsuen Wan | 17 238 | 3.6 | 6.5 | 21 644 | 3.4 | 8.0 | 26 882 | 3.6 | 9.8 |
| 屯門 | Tuen Mun | 17 694 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 26 961 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 33 537 | 4.5 | 6.9 |
| 元朗 | Yuen Long | 19 879 | 4.1 | 8.8 | 29 948 | 4.8 | 8.8 | 37 526 | 5.0 | 8.4 |
| 北區 | North | 12 843 | 2.7 | 7.9 | 19 020 | 3.0 | 8.2 | 26 571 | 3.6 | 8.9 |
| 大埔 | Tai Po | 13 090 | 2.7 | 6.6 | 21 030 | 3.3 | 7.4 | 25 493 | 3.4 | 8.2 |
| 沙田 | Sha Tin | 32 406 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 46 207 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 56 310 | 7.5 | 9.0 |
| 西貢 | Sai Kung | 8 004 | 1.7 | 6.3 | 13 862 | 2.2 | 7.0 | 24 540 | 3.3 | 7.5 |
| 離島 | Islands | 5 170 | 1.1 | 11.1 | 6 426 | 1.0 | 10.2 | 8 269 | 1.1 | 9.5 |
| 小計 | Sub-total | 157 821 | 32.7 | 6.8 | 231 549 | 36.8 | 8.0 | 294 410 | 39.4 | 8.8 |
| 陸上總計 | Land total | 481 657 | 99.9 | 8.7 | 629 196 | 99.9 | 10.1 | 746 764 | 100.0 | 11.1 |
| 加：水上人口 | plus: Marine | 383 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 359 | 0.1 | 3.5 | 288 | 0.0 | 4.9 |
| 全港 | Whole territory | 482 040 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 629 555 | 100.0 | 10.1 | 747 052 | 100.0 | 11.1 |