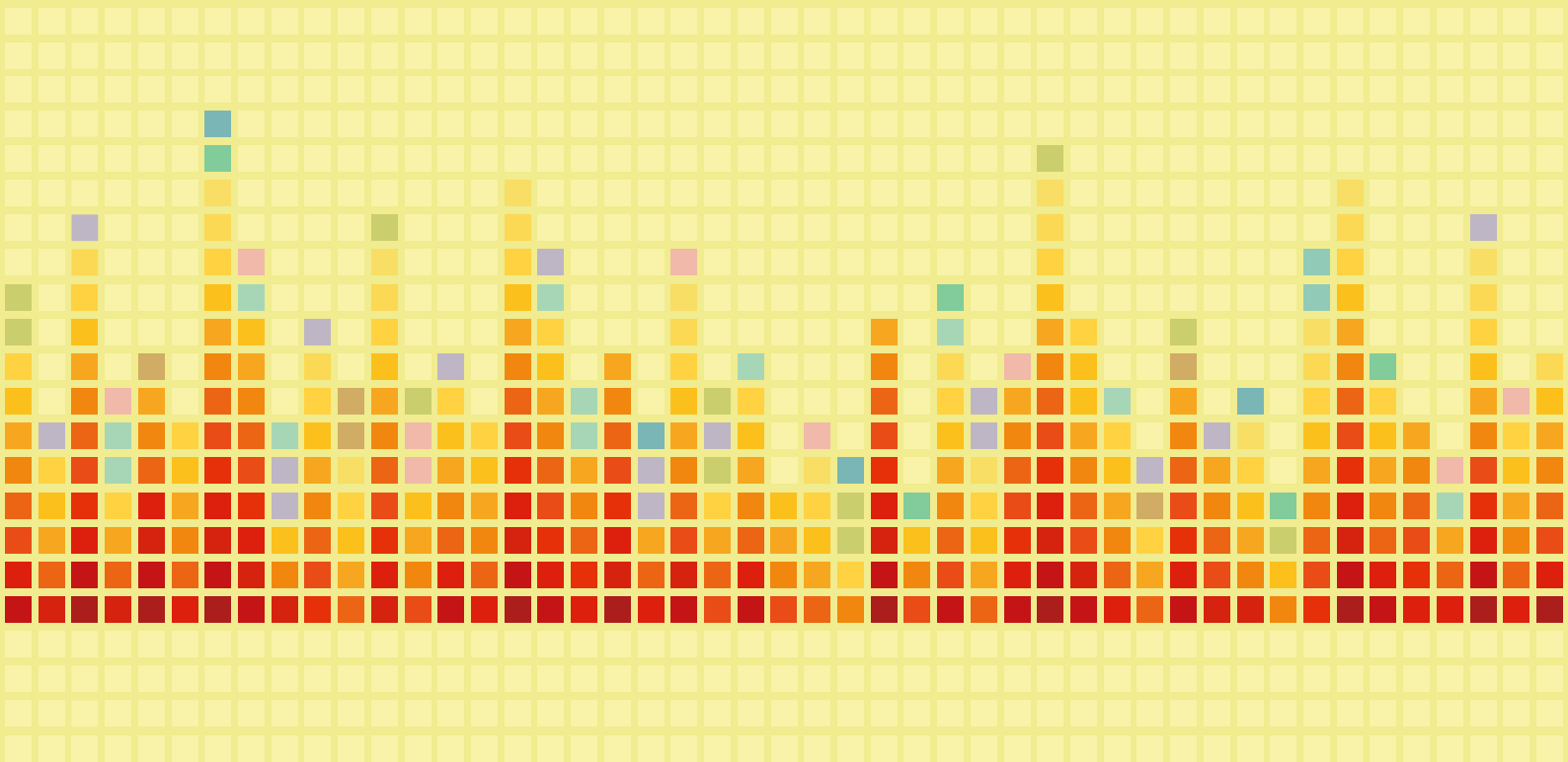


2011 人口普查

Population Census

主題性報告：長者

Thematic Report : Older Persons



香港特別行政區 政府統計處
Census and Statistics Department
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

2011 人口普查 Population Census

主題性報告：長者 Thematic Report : Older Persons

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		<i>頁數</i> <i>Page</i>
統計表一覽	List of Tables	v
統計圖一覽	List of Charts	ix
1. 緒言	1. Introduction	1
2. 摘要	2. Summary	5
3. 數目、結構及增長	3. Size, Structure and Growth	13
4. 人口特徵	4. Demographic Characteristics	17
5. 教育	5. Education	23
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. Characteristics of the Districts	57
中文詞彙釋義	Definition of Terms in Chinese	67
英文詞彙釋義	Definition of Terms in English	75
香港 2011 年人口普查刊物	Publications of the Hong Kong 2011 Population Census	85
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

統計表一覽

List of Tables

			<i>頁數</i> <i>Page</i>	
表 3.1	1961 年至 2011 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 2011	13
表 3.2	1961 年至 2011 年的人口撫養比率	Table 3.2	Dependency ratios, 1961 to 2011	15
表 3.3	2001 年、2006 年及 2011 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, 2001, 2006 and 2011	16
表 4.1	2001 年、2006 年及 2011 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, 2001, 2006 and 2011	18
表 4.2	2001 年、2006 年及 2011 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, 2001, 2006 and 2011	20
表 4.3	2001 年、2006 年及 2011 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, 2001, 2006 and 2011	21
表 4.4	2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按種族劃分的長者數目	Table 4.4	Older persons by ethnicity, 2001, 2006 and 2011	22
表 5.1	2011 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), 2011	24
表 5.2	2001 年、2006 年及 2011 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), 2001, 2006 and 2011	25
表 5.3	2011 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), 2011	29
表 6.1	2001 年、2006 年及 2011 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, 2001, 2006 and 2011	31
表 6.2	2001 年、2006 年及 2011 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, 2001, 2006 and 2011	32

			<i>頁數</i> <i>Page</i>	
表 6.3	2001 年、2006 年及 2011 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, 2001, 2006 and 2011	34
表 6.4	2011 年按職業劃分的長者工作人口	Table 6.4	Working older persons by occupation, 2011	35
表 6.5	2011 年按行業劃分的長者工作人口	Table 6.5	Working older persons by industry, 2011	37
表 6.6	2001 年、2006 年及 2011 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, 2001, 2006 and 2011	39
表 6.7	2001 年、2006 年及 2011 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, 2001, 2006 and 2011	41
表 7.1	2001 年、2006 年及 2011 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, 2001, 2006 and 2011	43
表 7.2	2011 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, 2011	44
表 7.3	2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按居住情況劃分的長者數目	Table 7.3	Older persons by living arrangement, 2001, 2006 and 2011	45
表 7.4	2011 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, 2011	46
表 7.5	2011 年按性別、居住情況及年齡組別劃分的長者數目	Table 7.5	Older persons by sex, living arrangement and age group, 2011	48
表 7.6	2011 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, 2011	49
表 7.7	2011 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, 2011	50

			<i>頁數</i> <i>Page</i>	
表 7.8	2011 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, 2011	51
表 7.9	2001 年、2006 年及 2011 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 2001, 2006 and 2011	53
表 7.10	2001 年、2006 年及 2011 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, 2001, 2006 and 2011	54
表 7.11	2011 年按收入來源、家庭住戶每月收入及長者住戶類型劃分的有長者居住的家庭住戶數目	Table 7.11	Domestic households with older persons by source of income, monthly domestic household income and type of older-person household, 2011	55
表 8.1	2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按區議會分區劃分的長者數目	Table 8.1	Older persons by District Council district, 2001, 2006 and 2011	58
表 8.2	2001 年、2006 年及 2011 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, 2001, 2006 and 2011	60
表 8.3	2011 年按曾否作內部遷移、5 年前居住地區及現時居住地區劃分的長者數目	Table 8.3	Older persons by whether having internally migrated, area of residence 5 years ago and area of current residence, 2011	62
表 8.4	2011 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, 2011	64
表 8.5	2011 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, 2011	65

統計圖一覽

List of Charts

			頁數 <i>Page</i>	
圖 3.1	1961 年至 2011 年的長者數目及比例	Chart 3.1	Number and proportion of older persons, 1961-2011	14
圖 4.1	2001 年、2006 年及 2011 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, 2001, 2006 and 2011	19
圖 6.1	2001 年、2006 年及 2011 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, 2001, 2006 and 2011	33
圖 7.1	2011 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, 2011	47
圖 8.1	2011 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, 2011	59

1. 緒言

背景

1.1 根據慣例，自 1961 年起，香港每 10 年進行一次人口普查，並在兩次人口普查中間，進行一次中期人口統計。香港於 2011 年 6 月至 8 月期間進行了 2011 年人口普查。

1.2 2011 年人口普查已於 2011 年 6 月 30 日至 8 月 2 日的 34 天期間進行。這次人口普查包括向十分之九住戶搜集基本資料如年齡及性別的簡單點算，及向其餘十分之一住戶的成員搜集多方面的人口及社會經濟特徵的詳細訪問。

概念與範圍

1.3 2011 年人口普查採用「居住人口」方法，以涵蓋所有居港人口。政府統計處自 2000 年 8 月開始，採用了「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現今的香港人口居住和流動模式。

1.4 2011 年人口普查的普查參考時刻（即 2011 年 6 月 30 日凌晨 3 時）的居港人口包括「常住居民」和「流動居民」。「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：（一）在普查參考時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在普查參考時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在普查參考時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於普查參考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 10 years and a by-census in the middle of the intercensal period. The 2011 Population Census was conducted in June to August 2011.

1.2 The 2011 Population Census was conducted in the 34-day period from 30 June to 2 August 2011. It comprised a simple enumeration on nine-tenths of households to provide basic information like age and sex and a detailed enquiry to the remaining one-tenth on a broad range of demographic and socio-economic characteristics of household members.

Concept and coverage

1.3 The 2011 Population Census covers the Hong Kong Resident Population under the “resident population” approach. The “resident population” approach has been adopted to compile the population estimates of Hong Kong since August 2000. Such change is effected in view of the greater relevance of the “resident population” concept from a statistical theory standpoint in measuring the population size of a place. It is considered particularly appropriate to do so to take account of the current residency and mobility patterns of the Hong Kong population.

1.4 The Hong Kong Resident Population at the census reference moment of the 2011 Population Census (i.e. 3 a.m. on 30 June 2011) covers “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”. “Usual Residents” refer to two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 3 months during the 6 months after the census reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the census reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the census reference moment.

1.5 至於「流動居民」，則指在普查參考時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，或在普查參考時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在普查參考時刻他們是否身在香港。

1.6 要就長者¹作出一分類性定義並不簡單，亦未必放諸四海皆準。現時較為廣泛使用的是按年齡劃分的長者定義。在一般有關長者的研究中，可能因應不同的實際需要而採納不同的年齡組別來界定長者。例如：就着不同的目標，60 歲及以上或 65 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 65 歲及以上的人士作為目標人口，但部分長者服務亦提供予 60 至 64 歲的人士。本報告書所指的長者是 65 歲及以上不論男女的人口。

1.8 本報告列出的 2001 年人口普查、2006 年中期人口統計及 2011 年人口普查的結果，皆指根據「居住人口」方法點算所得的居港人口。不過，它們的普查參考時刻卻並不相同。2001 年人口普查、2006 年中期人口統計和 2011 年人口普查的普查參考時刻分別是 3 月中、7 月中和 6 月底。在作出比較時，需留意統計期不同所帶來的影響，特別是有關教育特徵和經濟特徵等的數據項目。儘管如此，2001 年人口普查、2006 年中期人口統計及 2011 年人口普查的結果仍可作概括性比較。

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

1.8 The results of the 2001 Population Census, the 2006 Population By-census and the 2011 Population Census presented in this report all refer to the Hong Kong Resident Population enumerated under the “resident population” approach. However, their census reference moments are different, with the 2001 Population Census in mid-March, the 2006 Population By-census in mid-July and the 2011 Population Census in end-June respectively. Caution has to be taken in making comparison in view of the effect due to different reference periods particularly for such data topics as educational characteristics and economic characteristics. Nonetheless, results of the 2001 Population Census, the 2006 Population By-census and the 2011 Population Census are broadly comparable.

¹ 在 1992 年，聯合國將 1999 年定為「國際長者年」(The International Year of *Older Persons*)，藉以提高國際對世界人口急速老化情況的關注，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 65 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.

報告結構

1.9 本報告共分 8 章。第 2 章簡介有關長者的的重要特徵。第 3 章首先追溯長者人口數目自 1961 至 2011 年間的轉變，跟著再探討過去 10 年長者的年齡性別分布。

1.10 第 4 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 5 章分析現今情況，並探討長者的教育程度的轉變。

1.12 第 6 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 7 章中作出描述。這一章亦討論居住情況、不同性別及年齡組別間居住情況的差別、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 8 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。

代號

1.15 本刊物內各代號的含意如下：

-	零
..	不適用
0.0	少於 0.05%

Report structure

1.9 This report consists of 8 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 older persons from 1961 to 2011. 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.

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

Symbols

1.15 The following symbols are used throughout the publication :

-	Nil
..	Not applicable
0.0	Less than 0.05%

數字的捨入

1.16 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。

Rounding of figures

1.16 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 3 至第 8 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 12 及第 14 頁。

數目、結構及增長

2.2 長者的數目在過去 50 年，即 1961 至 2011 年間，增加了 853 394 人，平均每年增長率為 4.8%。在 2011 年香港長者的數目是 941 312 人。

2.3 以長者佔總人口的比例而言，其百分比在過去 50 年不斷上升，由 1961 年的 2.8% 上升至 2011 年的 13.3%。老年撫養比率（即 65 歲及以上人口數目相對每千名 15 至 64 歲人口的比率），由 1961 年的 50 上升至 2011 年的 177。

2.4 長者的性別比率（男性人口相對每千名女性人口的比率）在 2011 年為 871，而整體人口的性別比率則為 876。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 2001 年的 4.1% 微跌至 2011 年的 3.3%，而已婚的比例則由 59.9% 微升至 62.4%。

2.6 在 2011 年，大部分（73.1%）長者是出生於及來自中國內地／澳門／台灣。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 2001 年的 82.7%，2006 年的 79.2%，以及 2011 年的 77.3%。

2. Summary

2.1 While chapters 3-8 of this report provide a detailed analysis on older persons, salient findings are highlighted in this chapter. For ease of reference, key statistics of older persons are listed on pages 12 and 14.

Size, structure and growth

2.2 The number of older persons increased by 853 394 or at an average annual growth rate of 4.8% over the past 50 years (i.e. from 1961 to 2011). There were 941 312 older persons in Hong Kong in 2011.

2.3 In terms of the proportion of older persons in the total population, its percentage rose continuously over the past 50 years from 2.8% in 1961 to 13.3% in 2011. 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 177 in 2011.

2.4 The sex ratio (i.e. number of males per 1 000 females) of older persons in 2011 was 871, as compared with the overall sex ratio of 876. 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 4.1% in 2001 to 3.3% in 2011, while the proportion who were now married increased slightly from 59.9% to 62.4%.

2.6 In 2011, most (73.1%) of the current cohort of older persons were born and came from the mainland of China/Macao/Taiwan. The number of older persons born outside Hong Kong remained very high. The percentages were 82.7% in 2001, 79.2% in 2006 and 77.3% in 2011 respectively.

2.7 廣州話是長者在家中最常用的語言，有 86.6% 的長者報稱使用廣州話。能說英語及普通話的長者，不論在數目及百分比上，在過去 10 年均有所增加。在 2011 年，長者當中分別有 10.3% 及 22.8% 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 2001 年的 42.4% 下降至 2011 年的 31.7%，而有中學及以上教育程度的比例由 2001 年的 18.4% 上升至 2011 年的 31.0%。

2.9 男性長者的教育程度平均較女性長者為高。在 2011 年，25.3% 男性長者及 13.1% 女性長者曾接受高中或以上程度教育。另外，58.3% 男性長者及 78.3% 女性長者只有小學或以下教育程度。在女性長者中，有 44.2% 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 17.4% 為高。

勞動人口

2.10 過去 10 年間，長者勞動人口增加 11 898 人（即 22.0%），由 2001 年的 53 990 人升至 2011 年的 65 888 人。按性別分析，在 2011 年，男性長者勞動人口較 2001 年增加 7 007 人（即 16.1%）。女性長者勞動人口則增加 4 891 人（即 47.1%）。

2.7 Among older persons, Cantonese was the language most commonly spoken at home, with 86.6% of older persons reporting as such. The ability to speak English and Putonghua among older persons has increased over the past 10 years, both in number and percentage. There were 10.3% and 22.8% of older persons who could speak English and Putonghua respectively in 2011.

Education

2.8 The proportion of older persons with no schooling or only pre-primary education decreased from 42.4% in 2001 to 31.7% in 2011, whereas that with secondary and higher education increased from 18.4% in 2001 to 31.0% in 2011.

2.9 Older men have higher average levels of education than older women. In 2011, 25.3% of older men and 13.1% of older women had attended upper secondary or higher education. On the other hand, 58.3% of older men and 78.3% of older women had primary or below education only. Among the older women, 44.2% had no schooling or just pre-primary education. The percentage was much higher than the corresponding percentage of 17.4% for older men.

Labour force

2.10 During the past 10 years, the number of older persons in the labour force increased by 11 898 (or 22.0%) from 53 990 in 2001 to 65 888 in 2011. Analysed by sex, the number of male older persons in the labour force in 2011 was 7 007 (or 16.1%) more than that in 2001. The number of female older persons in the labour force increased by 4 891 (or 47.1%).

2.11 在過去 10 年，長者的勞動人口參與率由 2001 年的 7.2% 逐漸下降至 2011 年的 7.0%。這是由於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 2011 年，長者工作人口中，60.6% 是僱員（全港工作人口中的僱員百分比是 88.8%）。雖然長者工作人口中僱員的百分比仍相當高，這百分比在過去 10 年間逐步下跌，由 2001 年的 66.0% 跌至 2006 年的 64.4%，並進一步跌至 2011 年的 60.6%。另一方面，僱主佔長者工作人口的比例及自營作業者佔長者工作人口的比例均在過去 10 年間上升，前者由 2001 年的 18.1% 升至 2011 年的 20.6%，後者則由 2001 年的 12.4% 升至 2011 年的 15.9%。

2.13 在 2011 年，相當大比例的長者工作人口以「非技術工人」（33.9%）為職業，其次是「輔助專業人員」（16.3%）及「經理及行政級人員」（13.3%）。在長者工作人口當中擔任「非技術工人」的比例（33.9%）遠較全港工作人口中的 19.5% 為高。

2.14 在 2011 年，長者工作人口中，從事「進出口、批發及零售業」的佔 30.7%，其次是「地產、專業及商用服務業」（22.5%）和「運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業」（9.4%）。

2.15 長者工作人口在 2011 年的每月主要職業收入中位數為 8,500 元，約為全港工作人口每月主要職業收入中位數 11,000 元的 77.3%。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，因而從事薪金水平較低的職業及行業有關。

2.11 Over the past 10 years, the labour force participation rate of older persons declined steadily from 7.2% in 2001 to 7.0% in 2011. This was attributable to the continual increase in share of oldest old amongst all older persons.

2.12 Among the working older persons in 2011, 60.6% were employees (as compared with 88.8% 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 66.0% in 2001 to 64.4% in 2006 and to 60.6% in 2011. On the other hand, the proportion for both employers and self-employed increased over the past 10 years, the former from 18.1% in 2001 to 20.6% in 2011 and the latter from 12.4% in 2001 to 15.9% in 2011.

2.13 In 2011, a large proportion of the working older persons were engaged as “elementary occupations” (33.9%), followed by “associate professionals” (16.3%) and “managers and administrators” (13.3%). Working older persons (33.9%) were highly represented in “elementary occupations” compared to the proportion of 19.5% in whole working population.

2.14 The “import/export, wholesale and retail trades” sector employed 30.7% of the working older persons in 2011, followed by “real estate, professional and business services” (22.5%) and “transportation, storage, postal and courier services” (9.4%).

2.15 The median monthly income from main employment of the working older persons in 2011 was \$8,500, 77.3% of the median (\$11,000) 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 2011 年，有 1 名或以上長者的家庭住戶共有 668 621 戶，佔全港家庭住戶的 28.2%。這些家庭住戶的平均住戶人數為 2.8 人，與全港家庭住戶的數字相若。

2.17 在 2011 年，51.2% 的長者與子女同住（29.7% 與配偶及子女同住及 21.4% 只與子女同住），另有 23.6% 只與配偶同住及 12.7% 獨居。

2.18 在 2011 年，居於家庭住戶的長者中有 581 462 人（67.6%）與非長者共住，其餘的 279 221 人（32.4%）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 42.8% 的長者居於私人永久性房屋，而 38.6% 則居於公營租住房屋。在整體人口中，相應的比例分別為 51.7% 及 30.1%。

2.20 在所有住戶人數組別中，有長者居住的家庭住戶收入中位數均較全港住戶收入中位數為低，其中以 1 人及 2 人住戶更為明顯。

地區特徵

2.21 在過去 10 年，長者的地區分布有顯著變動。居於新界的長者人數由 294 410 大幅上升至 406 141，長者比例亦由 39.4% 上升至 43.1%。至於居於香港島及九龍的長者人數亦有增加，但比例則減少，由 2001 年的 21.3% 及 39.3% 分別下降至 2011 年的 20.1% 及 36.7%。

Living arrangement and household characteristics

2.16 In 2011, there were 668 621 domestic households with 1 or more older persons, constituting 28.2% of the total domestic households in the whole territory. The average household size of these domestic households was 2.8, which was about the same as that for all domestic households in Hong Kong.

2.17 In 2011, 51.2% of older persons lived with child(ren) (29.7% lived with spouse and child(ren) and 21.4% lived with child(ren) only). On the other hand, 23.6% lived with spouse only and 12.7% of older persons lived alone.

2.18 In 2011, among older persons living in domestic households, 581 462 (67.6%) were living with non-older person members, 279 221 (32.4%) were living in exclusively older person households, i.e. older persons either living alone or with other older person members only.

2.19 42.8% of older persons lived in private permanent housing and 38.6% in public rental housing. The corresponding proportions for the whole population were 51.7% and 30.1% respectively.

2.20 Compared with all domestic households, the median monthly domestic household income of domestic households with older persons were lower for all household sizes. The difference is more significant for the 1- and 2-person households.

Characteristics of the districts

2.21 There was a considerable geographical redistribution of older persons during the last 10 years. The number of older persons residing in the New Territories surged from 294 410 to 406 141 and the proportion of older persons residing in the New Territories also increased from 39.4% to 43.1%. For Hong Kong Island and Kowloon, the numbers of older persons residing in these areas increased but the proportions declined from 21.3% and 39.3% in 2001 to 20.1% and 36.7% respectively in 2011.

2.22 在 18 個區議會分區當中，觀塘的長者數目最多，佔長者人數的 10.8%。東區（9.8%）及葵青（8.0%）則分列第二及第三位。離島的長者數目為最少，只佔長者人數的 1.5%。按長者與各區人口總數的比例而言，黃大仙（17.6%）在眾區議會分區中排列首位，其次是深水埗（17.0%）及觀塘（16.3%），而西貢則排列最後（9.0%）。

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 7.6%，而整體 5 歲及以上人口的相應比例則為 12.8%。在曾作內部遷移的長者中，最大比例（17.9%）是在九龍區內移居，由一新市鎮移居到另一新市鎮的有 16.8%，而從九龍搬往新市鎮的則有 12.8%。

2.22 Among the 18 District Council districts, Kwun Tong had the largest number of older persons living therein, constituting 10.8% of older persons. The District Council districts with the second and the third largest number of older persons were Eastern (9.8%) and Kwai Tsing (8.0%) respectively. Islands had the smallest number of older persons living therein, accounting for only 1.5% of older persons. As regards the proportion of older persons in a district, Wong Tai Sin (17.6%) ranked top, being followed by Sham Shui Po (17.0%) and Kwun Tong (16.3%), while Sai Kung ranked last with 9.0%.

2.23 Older persons were less prone to internal migration. The proportion of older persons who had internally migrated was 7.6%, as compared to 12.8% of the whole population aged 5 and over. Of those older persons who had internally migrated, the largest proportion (17.9%) moved between regions in Kowloon. Another 16.8% moved between new towns, while 12.8% destined for the new towns were originated from Kowloon.

長者的主要統計數字

Key statistics of older persons

	2001		2006		2011	
	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	747 052	6 708 389	852 796	6 864 346	941 312	7 071 576
過去 5 年的平均每年增長率 (百分比) Average annual growth rate over a 5-year period (%)	3.5	0.9	2.5	0.4	2.0	0.6
性別比率 (每千名女性的男性人數) Sex ratio (males per 1 000 females)	859	960	856	911	871	876
已婚人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of now married population (%)	59.9	59.4 ⁽¹⁾	61.8	57.8 ⁽¹⁾	62.4	57.7 ⁽¹⁾
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 (%)	81.6	28.9 ⁽¹⁾	75.0	25.4 ⁽¹⁾	69.0	22.7 ⁽¹⁾
勞動人口 Labour force						
勞動人口 Labour force						
男性 Male	43 607	1 948 976	45 598	1 930 331	50 614	1 927 638
女性 Female	10 383	1 489 016	14 148	1 642 053	15 274	1 799 769
勞動人口參與率 (百分比) Labour force participation rate (%)						
男性 Male	12.6	71.9	11.6	69.2	11.5	67.0
女性 Female	2.6	51.6	3.1	52.4	3.0	53.4
每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	6,000	10,000	6,500	10,000	8,500	11,000
按職業劃分的工作人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of working population by occupation (%)						
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	..	..	..	..	13.3	10.1
專業人員 Professionals	..	..	..	..	4.4	6.5
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	..	..	..	..	16.3	19.6
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	..	..	..	..	4.8	15.6
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	..	..	..	..	10.3	16.2
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	..	..	..	..	7.4	7.4
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	..	..	..	..	9.0	5.0
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	..	..	..	..	33.9	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	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.1

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

	2001		2006		2011	
	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	..	..	..	..	6.2	4.0
建造業 Construction	..	..	..	..	6.8	7.8
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	..	..	..	..	30.7	22.7
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	..	..	..	..	9.4	8.9
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	..	..	..	..	5.9	7.9
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	..	..	..	..	1.0	3.3
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	..	..	..	..	2.5	6.2
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	..	..	..	..	22.5	13.0
公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動 Public administration, education, human health and social work activities	..	..	..	..	8.5	14.5
雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	..	..	..	..	5.2	11.0
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	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	11.3	4.3	11.6	5.4	12.7	5.7
與配偶同住 ⁽³⁾ Living with spouse ⁽³⁾						
並與子女同住 ⁽³⁾ And with child(ren)	32.1	34.4	30.4	32.9	29.7	32.9
並不與子女同住 ⁽³⁾ And not with child(ren)	18.4	9.3	21.2	10.6	23.6	11.5
小計 Sub-total	50.5	43.7	51.6	43.5	53.3	44.4
只與子女同住 ⁽³⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽³⁾	24.7	5.9	23.1	6.5	21.4	6.8
其他 Others	4.4	43.6	3.7	41.3	4.0	40.5
小計 Sub-total	90.9	97.5	90.0	96.7	91.4	97.5
居於非家庭住戶 ⁽⁴⁾ Living in non-domestic household ⁽⁴⁾	9.1	2.5	10.0	3.3	8.6	2.5

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

	2001		2006		2011	
	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
地區特徵 Characteristics of the districts						
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	158 915 (21.3)	1 335 469 (19.9)	173 532 (20.3)	1 268 112 (18.5)	189 611 (20.1)	1 270 876 (18.0)
九龍 Kowloon	293 439 (39.3)	2 023 979 (30.2)	320 121 (37.5)	2 019 533 (29.4)	345 453 (36.7)	2 108 419 (29.8)
新界 New Territories	294 410 (39.4)	3 343 046 (49.8)	359 031 (42.1)	3 573 635 (52.1)	406 141 (43.1)	3 691 093 (52.2)
水上 Marine	288 (0.0)	5 895 (0.1)	112 (0.0)	3 066 (0.0)	107 (0.0)	1 188 (0.0)

- 註釋：(1) 這些數字指 15 歲及以上的全港人口。
- (2) 「其他」包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力和燃氣供應及廢棄物管理」等行業，及報稱的行業不能分類或描述不足。
- (3) 這些數字包括與配偶及子女以外人士同住的人士。
- (4) 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 refer to the whole population aged 15 and over.
- (2) "Others" include "agriculture and fishing"; "mining and quarrying"; "electricity and gas supply"; "water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities" and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable.
- (3) The figures include persons living with person(s) other than spouse and child(ren).
- (4) 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 50 年，即 1961 至 2011 年間，增加了 853 394 人，平均每年增長率為 4.8%。長者的平均每年增長率遠較全港人口的 1.6% 為快。在 1961 至 2011 年間，長者的數目由 87 918 人增至 941 312 人。（表 3.1）

Size and growth

3.1 The number of older persons increased by 853 394 or at an average annual growth rate of 4.8% over the past 50 years (i.e. from 1961 to 2011). The average growth rate of older persons was much faster than the 1.6% of the whole population. During 1961 to 2011, the number of older persons rose from 87 918 to 941 312. (Table 3.1)

表 3.1 1961 年至 2011 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 2011

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⁾
2011	941 312	88 516	2.0	7 071 576 ⁽⁵⁾	207 230 ⁽⁵⁾	0.6 ⁽⁵⁾
1961 - 2011	..	853 394	4.8	..	3 941 928	1.6

註釋：(1) 1961 年人口普查、1966 年中期人口統計、1971 年人口普查及 1976 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 1981 年 3 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 1986 年 3 月進行的中期人口統計時暫時不在港的 99 491 名居民。

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

(5) 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。1996 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.

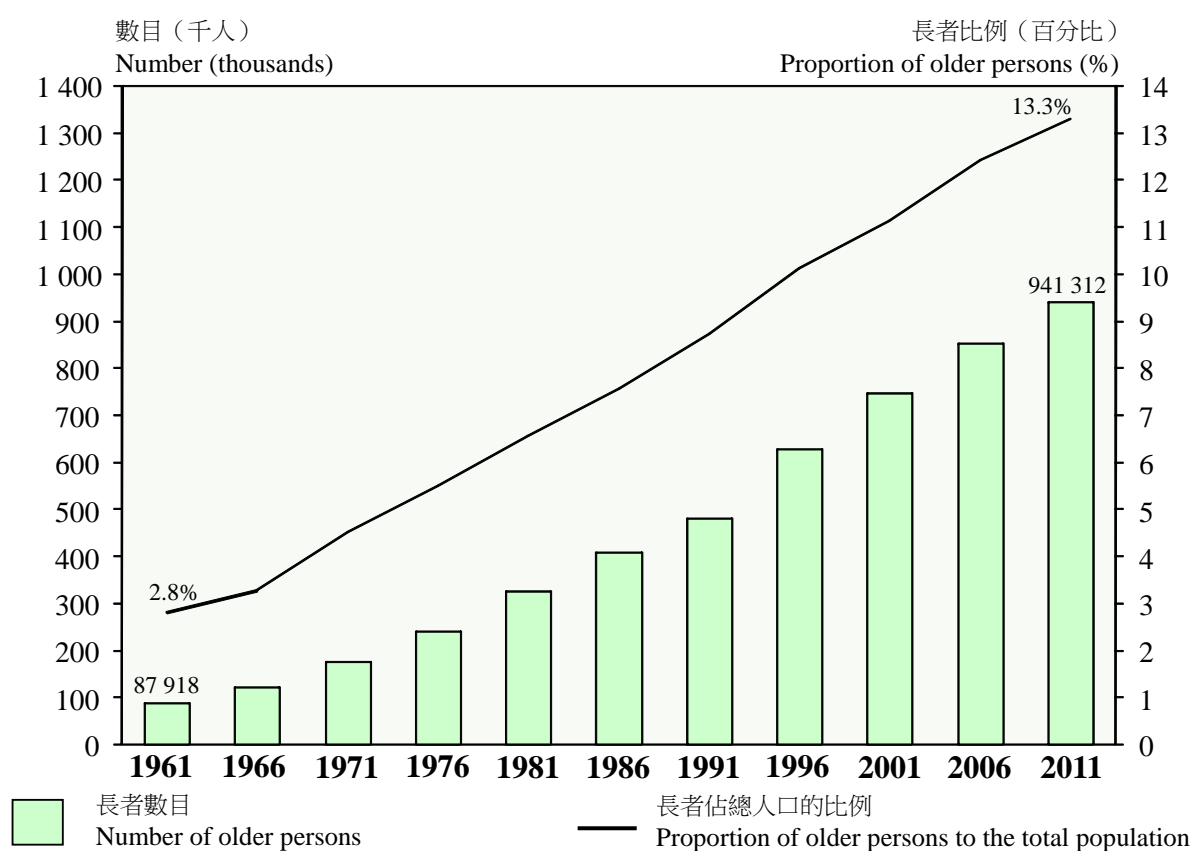
(5) The figures are compiled based on the 'resident population' approach.

(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 50 年不斷上升，由 1961 年的 2.8% 上升至 2011 年的 13.3%，由於在 1950 至 1960 年代出現嬰兒潮，他們將於未來 20 年逐漸步入年長組別，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 20 年將持續顯著增加。（圖 3.1）

3.2 In terms of the proportion of older persons to the total population, its percentage rose continuously over the past 50 years from 2.8% in 1961 to 13.3% in 2011. As the baby-boomers born in the 1950's and 1960's will gradually enter the older age group during the next 20 years and the population is projected to follow a continuous ageing trend, it is expected that the proportion of older persons will continue to increase significantly in the coming 20 years. (Chart 3.1)

圖 3.1 1961 年至 2011 年的長者數目及比例
Chart 3.1 Number and proportion of older persons, 1961-2011



老年撫養比率

3.3 隨着長者佔總人口的比例上升，老年撫養比率（即 65 歲及以上人口數目相對每千名 15 至 64 歲人口的比率）由 1961 年的 50 上升至 2011 年的 177。（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 177 in 2011. (Table 3.2)

表 3.2 1961 年至 2011 年的人口撫養比率
Table 3.2 Dependency ratios, 1961 to 2011

	1961	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011
少年兒童撫養比率 ⁽¹⁾ Child dependency ratio ⁽¹⁾	724	599	467	362	333	296	259	229	185	155
老年撫養比率 ⁽²⁾ Elderly dependency ratio ⁽²⁾	50	76	86	95	109	124	142	154	168	177
總撫養比率 ⁽³⁾ Overall dependency ratio ⁽³⁾	774	675	553	457	442	420	401	383	353	333

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

(2) 65 歲及以上人口數目相對每千名 15 至 64 歲人口的比率。

(3) 15 歲以下和 65 歲及以上人口數目相對每千名 15 至 64 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 2011 年的長者當中，65 至 69 歲的人士佔 24.9%，70 至 79 歲的則佔 46.3%，而 80 歲及以上人士則佔 28.8%。2006 年的相應比率為 28.2%、47.8% 及 23.9%；2001 年則為 33.3%、47.1% 及 19.6%。可見在過去 10 年，年老長者（即 80 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 10 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 10 年持續下降，長者的性別比率則由 2001 年的 859 稍微下跌至 2006 年的 856，但在 2011 年回升至 871。（表 3.3）

3.6 長者的性別比率在 2011 年為 871，而整體人口的性別比率則為 876。值得提及的是，在 65 至 69 歲及 70 至 74 歲的年齡組別中，男性數目較女性數目為多（其性別比率分別為 1 078 及 1 027），但在

Age and sex structure

3.4 Among older persons in 2011, 24.9% aged 65-69, 46.3% aged 70-79 and 28.8% aged 80 and over. The corresponding proportions were 28.2%, 47.8% and 23.9% in 2006; and 33.3%, 47.1% and 19.6% in 2001. The share of the oldest 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 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 10 years. Unlike the sex ratio for the overall population that kept decreasing over the past decade, the sex ratio for older persons dropped slightly from 859 in 2001 to 856 in 2006, and then increased to 871 in 2011. (Table 3.3)

3.6 The sex ratio of older persons in 2011 was 871, as compared with the overall sex ratio of 876. It is worth noting that the number of males was greater than that of females in the age groups 65-69 and 70-74 (the sex ratio being 1 078 and 1 027 respectively), but males

75 至 79 歲、80 至 84 歲和 85 歲及以上的年齡組別中，女性則遠較男性為多（其性別比率分別為 896、744 及 481）。（表 3.3）

were far outnumbered by females in the age groups 75-79, 80-84 and 85 and over (the sex ratio being 896, 744 and 481 respectively). (Table 3.3)

表 3.3 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 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, 2001, 2006 and 2011

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	2001		2006		2011	
		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	127 943	37.1	124 833	31.7	121 521	27.7
	70 – 74	101 648	29.4	112 372	28.6	116 735	26.6
	75 – 79	63 006	18.3	82 650	21.0	96 971	22.1
	80 – 84	33 377	9.7	44 756	11.4	62 329	14.2
	85 +	19 210	5.6	28 801	7.3	40 701	9.3
	小計 Sub-total	345 184	100.0	393 412	100.0	438 257	100.0
女性 Female	65 – 69	121 068	30.1	115 989	25.2	112 779	22.4
	70 – 74	107 595	26.8	116 681	25.4	113 705	22.6
	75 – 79	79 730	19.8	96 123	20.9	108 180	21.5
	80 – 84	50 958	12.7	68 030	14.8	83 753	16.6
	85 +	42 517	10.6	62 561	13.6	84 638	16.8
	小計 Sub-total	401 868	100.0	459 384	100.0	503 055	100.0
合計 Both sexes	65 – 69	249 011	33.3	240 822	28.2	234 300	24.9
	70 – 74	209 243	28.0	229 053	26.9	230 440	24.5
	75 – 79	142 736	19.1	178 773	21.0	205 151	21.8
	80 – 84	84 335	11.3	112 786	13.2	146 082	15.5
	85 +	61 727	8.3	91 362	10.7	125 339	13.3
	總計 Total	747 052	100.0	852 796	100.0	941 312	100.0
全港人口 Whole population							
男性 Male		3 285 344	49.0	3 272 956	47.7	3 303 015	46.7
女性 Female		3 423 045	51.0	3 591 390	52.3	3 768 561	53.3
合計 Both sexes		6 708 389	100.0	6 864 346	100.0	7 071 576	100.0
性別比率 ⁽¹⁾ Sex ratio ⁽¹⁾							
長者 Older persons	65 – 69	1 057		1 076		1 078	
	70 – 74	945		963		1 027	
	75 – 79	790		860		896	
	80 – 84	655		658		744	
	85 +	452		460		481	
	合計 Overall	859		856		871	
全港人口 Whole population		960		911		876	

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 2001 年的 4.1% 微跌至 2011 年的 3.3%，而已婚的比例則由 2001 年的 59.9% 微升至 2011 年的 62.4%。（表 4.1）

4.2 在 2011 年的長者中，62.4% 為已婚人士，而喪偶則佔 31.0%；餘下從未結婚（3.3%）、離婚（2.6%）及分居（0.7%）的人士所佔的比例均很低。長者婚姻狀況的比例分布，跟 15 歲及以上全港人口比較，有顯著差異。男性長者多屬已婚人士，女性長者則較為喪偶人士。（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 2011 年，喪偶的女性長者所佔的比率是 48.6%，而喪偶的男性長者則佔 10.9%。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 4.1% in 2001 to 3.3% in 2011, while the proportion who were now married increased slightly from 59.9% in 2001 to 62.4% in 2011. (Table 4.1)

4.2 Among older persons in 2011, 62.4% were now married and 31.0% were widowed; the remaining proportions of never married (3.3%), divorced (2.6%) 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 48.6% in 2011 was higher than the share of widowers among older men at 10.9%. 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 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 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, 2001, 2006 and 2011

性別及 婚姻狀況 Sex and marital status	2001				2006				2011			
	65-74	75-84	85+	總計 Total	65-74	75-84	85+	總計 Total	65-74	75-84	85+	總計 Total
	年齡組別 Age group											
數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (percentage ⁽¹⁾)												
男性 Male												
從未結婚 Never married	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)	9 533 (4.0)	6 407 (4.0)	1 940 (4.8)	17 880 (4.1)
已婚 Now married	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)	206 394 (86.6)	125 336 (78.7)	25 338 (62.3)	357 068 (81.5)
喪偶 Widowed	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)	12 059 (5.1)	23 293 (14.6)	12 549 (30.8)	47 901 (10.9)
離婚 ⁽²⁾ Divorced ⁽²⁾	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)	8 536 (3.6)	3 291 (2.1)	550 (1.4)	12 377 (2.8)
分居 ⁽²⁾ Separated ⁽²⁾					1 570 (0.7)	749 (0.6)	123 (0.4)	2 442 (0.6)	1 734 (0.7)	973 (0.6)	324 (0.8)	3 031 (0.7)
小計 Sub-total	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)	238 256 (100.0)	159 300 (100.0)	40 701 (100.0)	438 257 (100.0)
女性 Female												
從未結婚 Never married	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)	4 869 (2.1)	4 278 (2.2)	3 817 (4.5)	12 964 (2.6)
已婚 Now married	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)	143 448 (63.3)	71 509 (37.3)	14 983 (17.7)	229 940 (45.7)
喪偶 Widowed	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)	67 464 (29.8)	112 122 (58.4)	64 732 (76.5)	244 318 (48.6)
離婚 ⁽²⁾ Divorced ⁽²⁾	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)	8 374 (3.7)	3 003 (1.6)	810 (1.0)	12 187 (2.4)
分居 ⁽²⁾ Separated ⁽²⁾					1 732 (0.7)	1 004 (0.6)	377 (0.6)	3 113 (0.7)	2 329 (1.0)	1 021 (0.5)	296 (0.3)	3 646 (0.7)
小計 Sub-total	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)	226 484 (100.0)	191 933 (100.0)	84 638 (100.0)	503 055 (100.0)
合計 Both sexes												
從未結婚 Never married	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)	14 402 (3.1)	10 685 (3.0)	5 757 (4.6)	30 844 (3.3)
已婚 Now married	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)	349 842 (75.3)	196 845 (56.0)	40 321 (32.2)	587 008 (62.4)
喪偶 Widowed	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)	79 523 (17.1)	135 415 (38.6)	77 281 (61.7)	292 219 (31.0)
離婚 ⁽²⁾ Divorced ⁽²⁾	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)	16 910 (3.6)	6 294 (1.8)	1 360 (1.1)	24 564 (2.6)
分居 ⁽²⁾ Separated ⁽²⁾					3 302 (0.7)	1 753 (0.6)	500 (0.5)	5 555 (0.7)	4 063 (0.9)	1 994 (0.6)	620 (0.5)	6 677 (0.7)
總計 Sub-total	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)	464 740 (100.0)	351 233 (100.0)	125 339 (100.0)	941 312 (100.0)

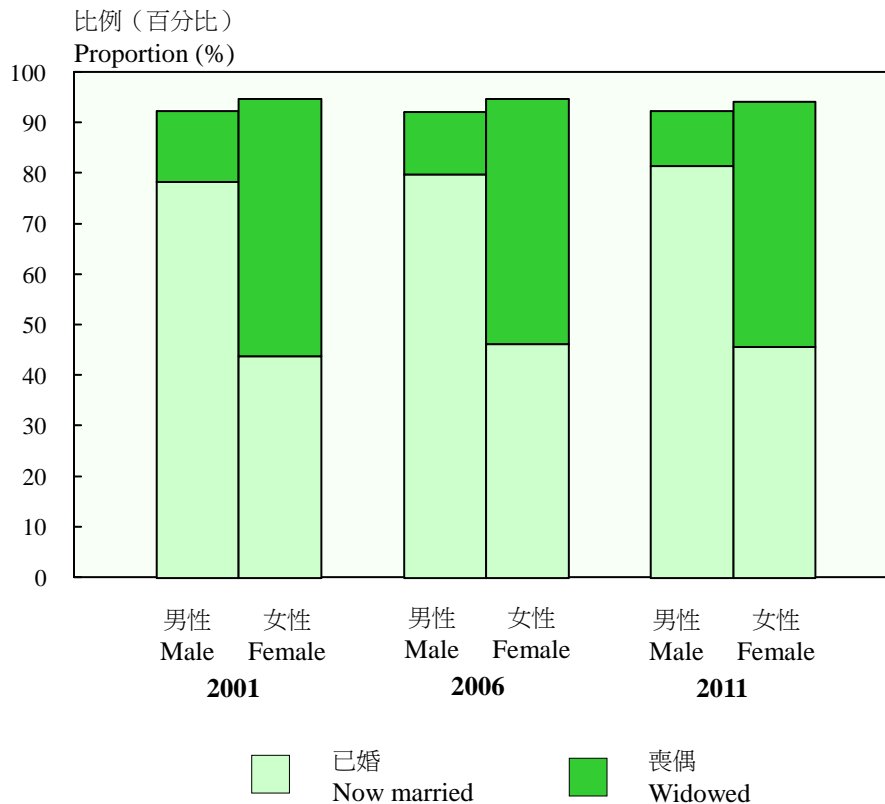
註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在性別及年齡組別總計中所佔的百分比。

(2) 在 2001 年人口普查時，沒有「離婚」及「分居」的獨立統計數字。

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

(2) Separate figures were not available for "divorced" and "separated" in the 2001 Population Census.

圖 4.1 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 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, 2001, 2006 and 2011



出生地點及在港居住年期

4.4 在 2011 年，大部分（73.1%）長者是出生於及來自中國內地／澳門／台灣。在 2001 年及 2006 年其相應百分比分別為 80.2% 及 75.7%。（表 4.2）

4.5 在 2011 年的長者中，22.7% 在香港出生，73.1% 在中國內地／澳門／台灣，其餘 4.1% 則在其他地方出生。（表 4.2）

4.6 在 2011 年，99.4% 的長者已在港居住 7 年或以上。較 2001 年及 2006 年的 98.7% 及 99.0% 略高。（表 4.2）

Place of birth and duration of residence in Hong Kong

4.4 In 2011, most (73.1%) of the current cohort of older persons were born in and came from the mainland of China/Macao/Taiwan. The corresponding percentages in 2001 and 2006 were 80.2% and 75.7% respectively. (Table 4.2)

4.5 Of older persons in 2011, 22.7% were born in Hong Kong, 73.1% in the mainland of China/Macao/Taiwan and 4.1% in other places. (Table 4.2)

4.6 In 2011, 99.4% of older persons had resided in Hong Kong for 7 years or more. The percentages for 2001 and 2006 were slightly lower at 98.7% and 99.0% respectively. (Table 4.2)

表 4.2 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 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, 2001, 2006 and 2011

在港居住年期 (年) Duration of residence in Hong Kong (Year)	長者 Older persons								全港人口 Whole population	
	出生地點 Place of birth									
	香港 Hong Kong		中國內地／澳門／台灣 The mainland of China/Macao/ Taiwan		其他地方 Elsewhere		總計 Total		數目 Number	百分比 %
數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %			
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
2011										
< 7	550	0.3	4 434	0.6	892	2.3	5 876	0.6	862 753	12.2
7 – <14	1 144	0.5	20 410	3.0	1 771	4.6	23 325	2.5	942 185	13.3
15+	212 375	99.2	663 547	96.4	36 189	93.1	912 111	96.9	5 266 638	74.5
總計 Total	214 069 (22.7)	100.0	688 391 (73.1)	100.0	38 852 (4.1)	100.0	941 312 (100.0)	100.0	7 071 576	100.0

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，有 86.6% 的長者報稱使用廣州話。這比例較 5 歲及以上整體人口的相應比例（89.5%）略低。（表 4.3）

4.8 在過去 10 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

Usual language

4.7 Among older persons, Cantonese was the language most commonly spoken at home, with 86.6% of older persons reporting as such. This proportion was slightly lower than that for the whole population aged 5 and over (89.5%). (Table 4.3)

4.8 The ability to speak English and Putonghua among older persons has increased over the past 10

所增加。在 2011 年長者當中分別有 10.3% 及 22.8% 報稱能說英語及普通話，較在 2001 年的相應百分比 6.3% 及 12.6% 為高。其他在長者中較普遍使用的方言包括客家話（7.7%）、潮州話（7.4%）、福建話（4.6%）及上海話（2.9%）。（表 4.3）

years, in both number and percentage. There were 10.3% and 22.8% of older persons who could speak English and Putonghua respectively in 2011, up from 6.3% and 12.6% in 2001. Other popular dialects among older persons in 2011 included Hakka (7.7%), Chiu Chau (7.4%), Fukien (4.6%) and Shanghainese (2.9%). (Table 4.3)

表 4.3 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 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, 2001, 2006 and 2011

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		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
廣州話 Cantonese	85.7	87.5	86.6	9.9	9.0	9.7	95.5	96.5	96.3
普通話 Putonghua	1.2	1.4	2.0	11.4	15.5	20.8	12.6	16.9	22.8
英語 English	0.2	0.4	0.6	6.1	8.2	9.7	6.3	8.5	10.3
客家話 Hakka	3.1	2.4	2.3	5.1	5.2	5.4	8.2	7.5	7.7
潮州話 Chiu Chau	3.1	2.4	2.2	4.8	5.2	5.2	7.9	7.6	7.4
福建話 Fukien	2.3	2.3	2.6	1.2	1.6	2.0	3.5	3.9	4.6
上海話 Shanghainese	1.2	0.9	1.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	3.2	2.7	2.9
印尼語 Indonesian	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.5	0.7	1.1	1.7
日本語 Japanese	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
菲律賓語 Filipino	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	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 2011 年，有 98.9% 的長者為華人。這百分比比較香港整體人口的相應百分比 93.6% 為高。另外，按種族劃分的長者分布在過去 10 年間沒有多大的變化。在 2001 年有 99.5% 的長者是華人，2011 年的百分比則略為下降。（表 4.4）

Ethnicity

4.9 In 2011, 98.9% of older persons were of Chinese ethnicity. The percentage was higher than that of 93.6% for the whole population in Hong Kong. Besides, there was only minimal change in the distribution of older persons by ethnicity over the past 10 years. In 2001, 99.5% of older persons were of Chinese ethnicity and the percentage was slightly decreased in 2011. (Table 4.4)

表 4.4 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按種族劃分的長者數目
Table 4.4 Older persons by ethnicity, 2001, 2006 and 2011

種族 Ethnicity	2001		2006		2011	
	長者 Older persons	全港人口 Whole population	長者 Older persons	全港人口 Whole population	長者 Older persons	全港人口 Whole population
			數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (percentage ⁽¹⁾)			
華人 Chinese	743 361 (99.5)	6 364 439 (94.9)	846 173 (99.2)	6 522 148 (95.0)	931 402 (98.9)	6 620 393 (93.6)
印尼人 Indonesian	347 (0.0)	50 494 (0.8)	472 (0.1)	87 840 (1.3)	322 (0.0)	133 377 (1.9)
菲律賓人 Filipino	277 (0.0)	142 556 (2.1)	653 (0.1)	112 453 (1.6)	678 (0.1)	133 018 (1.9)
白人 White	1 010 (0.1)	46 584 (0.7)	1 585 (0.2)	36 384 (0.5)	3 197 (0.3)	55 236 (0.8)
印度人 Indian	749 (0.1)	18 543 (0.3)	966 (0.1)	20 444 (0.3)	1 960 (0.2)	28 616 (0.4)
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	288 (0.0)	11 017 (0.2)	529 (0.0)	11 111 (0.2)	575 (0.1)	18 042 (0.3)
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	71 (0.0)	12 564 (0.2)	327 (0.0)	15 950 (0.2)	352 (0.0)	16 518 (0.2)
日本人 Japanese	200 (0.0)	14 180 (0.2)	271 (0.0)	13 189 (0.2)	496 (0.1)	12 580 (0.2)
泰國人 Thai	84 (0.0)	14 342 (0.2)	364 (0.0)	11 900 (0.2)	385 (0.0)	11 213 (0.2)
其他亞洲人 Other Asian	369 (0.0)	12 835 (0.2)	650 (0.0)	12 663 (0.2)	548 (0.1)	12 247 (0.2)
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	296 (0.0)	20 835 (0.3)	806 (0.1)	20 264 (0.3)	1 397 (0.1)	30 336 (0.4)
總計 Total	747 052 (100.0)	6 708 389 (100.0)	852 796 (100.0)	6 864 346 (100.0)	941 312 (100.0)	7 071 576 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。
(2) 這些數字包括報稱有多過一個種族的人士。

Notes : (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.
(2) The figures include persons who reported more than one ethnicity.

5. 教育

5. Education

教育程度

5.1 教育程度與個人發展的多方面是相關連的，研究顯示擁有較高教育程度的人通常身體較健康、收入較高，繼而有較佳生活水平。擁有較高教育程度的人可能較少倚賴家庭經濟支援。由於在 1930 至 1950 年代，香港的教育制度尚未發展完備，因此這一代長者的教育程度一般偏低，再加上他們當中大多數在年青時從內地來港，他們能夠入學的機會不高，尤其是來自農村的女性。

5.2 新一代的長者教育程度逐漸改善，在 2011 年，65 至 69 歲長者中未受教育或只有學前教育程度的比例為 14.3%，較 85 歲及以上年齡組別的 56.8% 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 2001 年的 42.4% 下降至 2011 年的 31.7%，而有中學及以上教育程度的比例由 2001 年的 18.4% 顯著上升至 2011 年的 31.0%。另一方面，15 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 2001 年的 71.1% 及 2011 年的 77.3%。可以預計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 families 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 14.3% in 2011 was much lower than 56.8% for older persons aged 85 and above. On the other hand, the proportion of those 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 42.4% in 2001 to 31.7% in 2011, whereas that with secondary and higher education increased considerably from 18.4% in 2001 to 31.0% in 2011. On the other hand, the proportion of population aged 15 and over with secondary or higher education was significantly higher, at 71.1% in 2001 and 77.3% in 2011. It can be expected that the educational attainment of future cohort of older persons will have further improvement. (Table 5.2)

表 5.1 2011 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), 2011

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	11 128	9.2	44 611	36.7	50 806	41.8	14 976	12.3	121 521	100.0
70 – 74	15 460	13.2	44 956	38.5	39 093	33.5	17 226	14.8	116 735	100.0
75 – 79	18 984	19.6	42 870	44.2	25 287	26.1	9 830	10.1	96 971	100.0
80 – 84	17 660	28.3	28 542	45.8	12 160	19.5	3 967	6.4	62 329	100.0
85+	13 189	32.4	17 984	44.2	7 278	17.9	2 250	5.5	40 701	100.0
小計 Sub-total	76 421	17.4	178 963	40.8	134 624	30.7	48 249	11.0	438 257	100.0
女性 Female										
65 – 69	22 306	19.8	47 669	42.3	32 990	29.3	9 814	8.7	112 779	100.0
70 – 74	35 342	31.1	44 720	39.3	23 678	20.8	9 965	8.8	113 705	100.0
75 – 79	54 289	50.2	37 907	35.0	12 001	11.1	3 983	3.7	108 180	100.0
80 – 84	52 346	62.5	22 876	27.3	6 804	8.1	1 727	2.1	83 753	100.0
85+	57 983	68.5	18 509	21.9	6 830	8.1	1 316	1.6	84 638	100.0
小計 Sub-total	222 266	44.2	171 681	34.1	82 303	16.4	26 805	5.3	503 055	100.0
合計 Both sexes										
65 – 69	33 434	14.3	92 280	39.4	83 796	35.8	24 790	10.6	234 300	100.0
70 – 74	50 802	22.0	89 676	38.9	62 771	27.2	27 191	11.8	230 440	100.0
75 – 79	73 273	35.7	80 777	39.4	37 288	18.2	13 813	6.7	205 151	100.0
80 – 84	70 006	47.9	51 418	35.2	18 964	13.0	5 694	3.9	146 082	100.0
85+	71 172	56.8	36 493	29.1	14 108	11.3	3 566	2.8	125 339	100.0
總計 Total	298 687	31.7	350 644	37.3	216 927	23.0	75 054	8.0	941 312	100.0

男性及女性長者在教育程度上的分別

5.4 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 2011 年，香港有 25.3% 男性長者及 13.1% 女性長者曾接受高中或以上程度教育，另一方面，58.3% 男性長者及 78.3% 女性長者只有小學或以下教育程度。在女性長者中有 44.2% 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 17.4% 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, 25.3% of older men and 13.1% of older women had attended upper secondary or higher education in 2011. On the other hand, 58.3% of older men and 78.3% of older women had primary or below education only. Among the older women, 44.2% had no schooling or just pre-primary education. The percentage was much higher than the corresponding percentage of 17.4% for older men. (Table 5.2)

表 5.2 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 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), 2001, 2006 and 2011

性別及 教育程度 (最高就讀程度) Sex and educational attainment (highest level attended)	2001		2006		2011	
	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						
小學及以下 Primary and below						
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/pre-primary	80 269 (23.3)	124 670 (4.6)	77 257 (19.6)	111 782 (4.0)	76 421 (17.4)	107 878 (3.7)
小學 Primary	170 878 (49.5)	552 983 (20.4)	177 794 (45.2)	489 925 (17.6)	178 963 (40.8)	445 184 (15.5)
小計 Sub-total	251 147 (72.8)	677 653 (25.0)	255 051 (64.8)	601 707 (21.6)	255 384 (58.3)	553 062 (19.2)
中學／預科 Secondary/sixth form						
初中 Lower secondary	41 441 (12.0)	608 889 (22.5)	54 755 (13.9)	595 410 (21.4)	71 886 (16.4)	562 289 (19.5)
高中／預科 Upper secondary/sixth form	32 368 ⁽²⁾ (9.4) ⁽²⁾	942 586 ⁽²⁾ (34.8) ⁽²⁾	45 311 (11.5)	899 465 (32.3)	62 738 (14.3)	916 374 (31.9)
小計 Sub-total	73 809 (21.4)	1 551 475 (57.2)	100 066 (25.4)	1 494 875 (53.6)	134 624 (30.7)	1 478 663 (51.4)
專上教育 Post-secondary						
文憑／證書課程 Diploma/certificate	} 3 665 ⁽³⁾ (1.1) ⁽³⁾	} 104 156 ⁽³⁾ (3.8) ⁽³⁾	5 634 (1.4)	100 004 (3.6)	11 305 (2.6)	139 693 (4.9)
副學位課程 Sub-degree course			4 800 (1.2)	118 834 (4.3)	5 146 (1.2)	136 169 (4.7)
學位課程 Degree course	16 563 (4.8)	377 703 (13.9)	27 861 (7.1)	472 985 (17.0)	31 798 (7.3)	569 180 (19.8)
小計 Sub-total	20 228 (5.9)	481 859 (17.8)	38 295 (9.7)	691 823 (24.8)	48 249 (11.0)	845 042 (29.4)
小計 Sub-total	345 184 (100.0)	2 710 987 (100.0)	393 412 (100.0)	2 788 405 (100.0)	438 257 (100.0)	2 876 767 (100.0)

表 5.2 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 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), 2001, 2006 and 2011 (cont'd)

性別及 教育程度 (最高就讀程度) Sex and educational attainment (highest level attended)	2001		2006		2011	
	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⁾)					
女性 Female						
小學及以下 Primary and below						
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/pre-primary	236 758 (58.9)	345 269 (12.0)	228 307 (49.7)	311 528 (9.9)	222 266 (44.2)	283 853 (8.4)
小學 Primary	121 714 (30.3)	595 290 (20.6)	156 643 (34.1)	594 187 (18.9)	171 681 (34.1)	583 064 (17.3)
小計 Sub-total	358 472 (89.2)	940 559 (32.6)	384 950 (83.8)	905 715 (28.9)	393 947 (78.3)	866 917 (25.7)
中學／預科 Secondary/sixth form						
初中 Lower secondary	19 667 (4.9)	451 600 (15.6)	32 048 (7.0)	529 173 (16.9)	43 379 (8.6)	557 344 (16.5)
高中／預科 Upper secondary/sixth form	15 634 ⁽²⁾ (3.9) ⁽²⁾	1 059 185 ⁽²⁾ (36.7) ⁽²⁾	24 712 (5.4)	1 031 728 (32.9)	38 924 (7.7)	1 088 999 (32.3)
小計 Sub-total	35 301 (8.8)	1 510 785 (52.3)	56 760 (12.4)	1 560 901 (49.8)	82 303 (16.4)	1 646 343 (48.8)
專上教育 Post-secondary						
文憑／證書課程 Diploma/certificate	} 2 583 ⁽³⁾ (0.6) ⁽³⁾	} 105 722 ⁽³⁾ (3.7) ⁽³⁾	4 373 (1.0)	112 710 (3.6)	9 138 (1.8)	170 860 (5.1)
副學位課程 Sub-degree course			2 850 (0.6)	115 341 (3.7)	2 865 (0.6)	134 526 (4.0)
學位課程 Degree course	5 512 (1.4)	330 919 (11.5)	10 451 (2.3)	441 599 (14.1)	14 802 (2.9)	552 603 (16.4)
小計 Sub-total	8 095 (2.0)	436 641 (15.1)	17 674 (3.8)	669 650 (21.4)	26 805 (5.3)	857 989 (25.5)
小計 Sub-total	401 868 (100.0)	2 887 985 (100.0)	459 384 (100.0)	3 136 266 (100.0)	503 055 (100.0)	3 371 249 (100.0)

表 5.2 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 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), 2001, 2006 and 2011 (cont'd)

性別及 教育程度 (最高就讀程度) Sex and educational attainment (highest level attended)	2001		2006		2011	
	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						
小學及以下 Primary and below						
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/pre-primary	317 027 (42.4)	469 939 (8.4)	305 564 (35.8)	423 310 (7.1)	298 687 (31.7)	391 731 (6.3)
小學 Primary	292 592 (39.2)	1 148 273 (20.5)	334 437 (39.2)	1 084 112 (18.3)	350 644 (37.3)	1 028 248 (16.5)
小計 Sub-total	609 619 (81.6)	1 618 212 (28.9)	640 001 (75.0)	1 507 422 (25.4)	649 331 (69.0)	1 419 979 (22.7)
中學／預科 Secondary/sixth form						
初中 Lower secondary	61 108 (8.2)	1 060 489 (18.9)	86 803 (10.2)	1 124 583 (19.0)	115 265 (12.2)	1 119 633 (17.9)
高中／預科 Upper secondary/sixth form	48 002 ⁽²⁾ (6.4) ⁽²⁾	2 001 771 ⁽²⁾ (35.8) ⁽²⁾	70 023 (8.2)	1 931 193 (32.6)	101 662 (10.8)	2 005 373 (32.1)
小計 Sub-total	109 110 (14.6)	3 062 260 (54.7)	156 826 (18.4)	3 055 776 (51.6)	216 927 (23.0)	3 125 006 (50.0)
專上教育 Post-secondary						
文憑／證書課程 Diploma/certificate	} 6 248 ⁽³⁾ (0.8) ⁽³⁾	} 209 878 ⁽³⁾ (3.7) ⁽³⁾	10 007 (1.2)	212 714 (3.6)	20 443 (2.2)	310 553 (5.0)
副學位課程 Sub-degree course			7 650 (0.9)	234 175 (4.0)	8 011 (0.9)	270 695 (4.3)
學位課程 Degree course	22 075 (3.0)	708 622 (12.7)	38 312 (4.5)	914 584 (15.4)	46 600 (5.0)	1 121 783 (18.0)
小計 Sub-total	28 323 (3.8)	918 500 (16.4)	55 969 (6.6)	1 361 473 (23.0)	75 054 (8.0)	1 703 031 (27.3)
總計 Total	747 052 (100.0)	5 598 972 (100.0)	852 796 (100.0)	5 924 671 (100.0)	941 312 (100.0)	6 248 016 (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) 在 2001 年人口普查時，這些數字包括「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 2001 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 "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 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 在 2011 年，36.5% 在香港出生的長者有中學或以上教育程度，但出生地為中國內地／澳門／台灣的長者中只有 27.3% 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，36.9% 有專上教育程度，而在香港及中國內地／澳門／台灣出生的男性長者中分別只有 12.7% 及 8.9% 有相同的教育程度。另外，在中國內地／澳門／台灣出生的女性長者中，46.7% 未受教育或只有學前教育程度，這百分比比較在香港及其他地方出生的女性長者中的 40.7% 及 17.2% 為高。（表 5.3）

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

5.5 In 2011, 36.5% of older persons born in Hong Kong had attended secondary or higher education. Only 27.3% of older persons born in the mainland of China/Macao/Taiwan had the same level of education. (Table 5.3)

5.6 Among older men born in other places, 36.9% of them had attended post-secondary education. The corresponding percentages for older men born in Hong Kong and the mainland of China/Macao/Taiwan were 12.7% and 8.9% respectively. On the other hand, 46.7% of the older women born in the mainland of China/Macao/Taiwan had no schooling/pre-primary education. This percentage was higher than that for the older women born in Hong Kong (40.7%) and other places (17.2%). (Table 5.3)

表 5.3 2011 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), 2011

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	17 016	17.3	33 529	34.1	35 275	35.9	12 441	12.7	98 261	100.0
中國內地／澳門／台灣 The mainland of China/ Macao/Taiwan	58 281	18.2	141 853	44.3	91 512	28.6	28 458	8.9	320 104	100.0
其他地方 Elsewhere	1 124	5.7	3 581	18.0	7 837	39.4	7 350	36.9	19 892	100.0
小計 Sub-total	76 421	17.4	178 963	40.8	134 624	30.7	48 249	11.0	438 257	100.0
女性 Female										
香港 Hong Kong	47 109	40.7	38 207	33.0	23 346	20.2	7 146	6.2	115 808	100.0
中國內地／澳門／台灣 The mainland of China/ Macao/Taiwan	171 903	46.7	128 115	34.8	51 903	14.1	16 366	4.4	368 287	100.0
其他地方 Elsewhere	3 254	17.2	5 359	28.3	7 054	37.2	3 293	17.4	18 960	100.0
小計 Sub-total	222 266	44.2	171 681	34.1	82 303	16.4	26 805	5.3	503 055	100.0
合計 Both sexes										
香港 Hong Kong	64 125	30.0	71 736	33.5	58 621	27.4	19 587	9.1	214 069	100.0
中國內地／澳門／台灣 The mainland of China/ Macao/Taiwan	230 184	33.4	269 968	39.2	143 415	20.8	44 824	6.5	688 391	100.0
其他地方 Elsewhere	4 378	11.3	8 940	23.0	14 891	38.3	10 643	27.4	38 852	100.0
總計 Total	298 687	31.7	350 644	37.3	216 927	23.0	75 054	8.0	941 312	100.0

6. 勞動人口

6. Labour Force

勞動人口的增長

6.1 過去 10 年間，長者勞動人口增加 11 898 人（即 22.0%），由 2001 年的 53 990 人增至 2011 年的 65 888 人。按性別分析，男性長者勞動人口由 2001 年的 43 607 人增至 2011 年的 50 614 人，增長人數達 7 007 人（即 16.1%）；在 2011 年女性長者勞動人口為 15 274 人，較 2001 年增加 4 891 人（47.1%），2001 年的女性長者勞動人口只有 10 383 人。（表 6.1）

Growth of labour force

6.1 During the past 10 years, the number of older persons in the labour force increased by 11 898 (or 22.0%) from 53 990 in 2001 to 65 888 in 2011. Analysed by sex, the number of male older persons in the labour force was 50 614 in 2011, increased by 7 007 (or 16.1%) from 43 607 in 2001. The number of female older persons in the labour force increased by 4 891 (or 47.1%) from 10 383 in 2001 to 15 274 in 2011. (Table 6.1)

表 6.1 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 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, 2001, 2006 and 2011

性別 Sex	2001		2006		2011	
	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	43 607 (12.6)	301 577 (87.4)	45 598 (11.6)	347 814 (88.4)	50 614 (11.5)	387 643 (88.5)
女性 Female	10 383 (2.6)	391 485 (97.4)	14 148 (3.1)	445 236 (96.9)	15 274 (3.0)	487 781 (97.0)
合計 Both sexes	53 990 (7.2)	693 062 (92.8)	59 746 (7.0)	793 050 (93.0)	65 888 (7.0)	875 424 (93.0)
15 歲及以上全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over						
男性 Male	1 948 976 (71.9)	762 011 (28.1)	1 930 331 (69.2)	858 074 (30.8)	1 927 638 (67.0)	949 129 (33.0)
女性 Female	1 489 016 (51.6)	1 398 969 (48.4)	1 642 053 (52.4)	1 494 213 (47.6)	1 799 769 (53.4)	1 571 480 (46.6)
合計 Both sexes	3 437 992 (61.4)	2 160 980 (38.6)	3 572 384 (60.3)	2 352 287 (39.7)	3 727 407 (59.7)	2 520 609 (40.3)

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 10 年，長者的勞動人口參與率由 2001 年的 7.2% 輕微下降至 2011 年的 7.0%。這是由於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 2011 年，75 歲至 84 歲及 85 歲及以上長者的勞動人口參與率分別為 2.4% 及 0.9%，遠低於 65 至 74 歲長者的 12.2%。而全港 15 歲及以上人口的勞動人口參與率則為 59.7%。（表 6.2 及圖 6.1）

Labour force participation rate

6.2 Over the past 10 years, the labour force participation rate of older persons declined slightly from 7.2% in 2001 to 7.0% in 2011. This was attributable to the continual increase in share of oldest old amongst all older persons. (Table 6.2)

6.3 In 2011, the labour force participation rates of older persons aged 75-84 and 85 and over were 2.4% and 0.9% respectively, much lower than that of 12.2% for those older persons aged 65-74. This compared with 59.7% for the whole population aged 15 and over. (Table 6.2 and Chart 6.1)

表 6.2 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 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, 2001, 2006 and 2011

性別 Sex	勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rates (%)		
	2001	2006	2011
長者 Older persons			
男性 Male	12.6	11.6	11.5
女性 Female	2.6	3.1	3.0
合計 Both sexes	7.2	7.0	7.0
15 歲及以上全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over			
男性 Male	71.9	69.2	67.0
女性 Female	51.6	52.4	53.4
合計 Both sexes	61.4	60.3	59.7

6.4 不論男性或女性長者，其勞動人口參與率均由 65 歲開始逐漸下降。（圖 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

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 It is worth noting that female older persons had much lower labour force participation rate than male

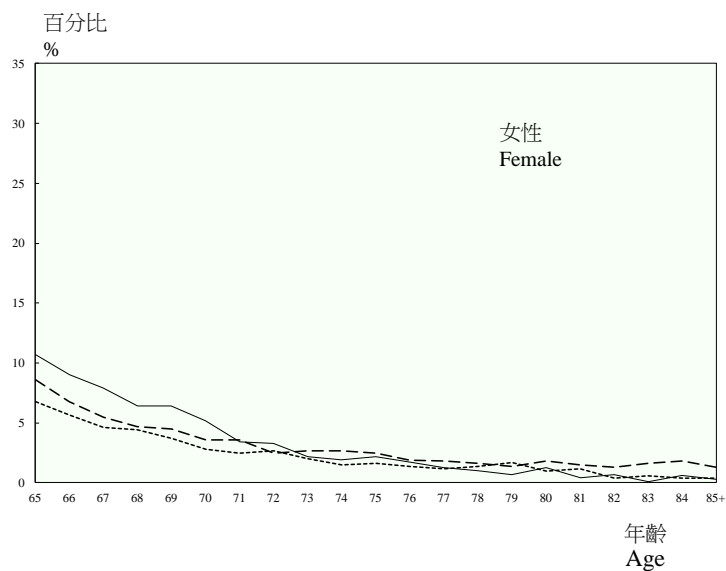
性長者為低，但其差距卻隨着年齡增加而收窄。（圖 6.1）

older persons for all ages, though with a narrowing gap as the age increases. (Chart 6.1)

圖 6.1 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 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, 2001, 2006 and 2011



性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	勞動人口參與率 Labour force participation rate		
		2001	2006	2011
男性 Male	65-74	17.0%	15.8%	18.3%
	75-84	4.4%	5.7%	3.9%
	85+	2.2%	3.2%	2.0%
女性 Female	65-74	3.8%	4.5%	5.7%
	75-84	1.2%	1.8%	1.1%
	85+	0.4%	1.3%	0.3%
合計 Both sexes	65-74	10.4%	10.2%	12.2%
	75-84	2.6%	3.5%	2.4%
	85+	0.9%	1.9%	0.9%



..... 2001 - - - 2006 — 2011

長者工作人口

經濟活動身分

6.6 在 2011 年，長者工作人口中有 60.6% 是僱員（全港工作人口中的僱員百分比是 88.8%）。而僱主、自營作業者及無酬家庭從業員分別佔 20.6%、15.9% 及 2.9%。雖然長者工作人口中僱員的百分比仍相當高，這百分比在過去 10 年間逐步下跌，由 2001 年的 66.0% 跌至 2006 年的 64.4%，並進一步跌至 2011 年的 60.6%。另一方面，僱主佔長者工作人口的比例及自營作業者佔長者工作人口的比例均在過去 10 年間上升，前者由 2001 年的 18.1% 升至 2011 年的 20.6%，後者則由 2001 年的 12.4% 升至 2011 年的 15.9%。（表 6.3）

Working older persons

Economic activity status

6.6 Among the working older persons in 2011, 60.6% were employees (as compared with 88.8% in the whole working population). The proportions of employers, self-employed and unpaid family workers were 20.6%, 15.9% 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 66.0% in 2001 to 64.4% in 2006 and to 60.6% in 2011. On the other hand, the proportions for both employers and self-employed increased over the past 10 years, the former from 18.1% in 2001 to 20.6% in 2011 and the latter from 12.4% in 2001 to 15.9% in 2011. (Table 6.3)

表 6.3 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 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, 2001, 2006 and 2011

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	2001		2006		2011	
	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⁾	34 902 (66.0)	2 881 223 (88.6)	38 152 (64.4)	3 003 748 (89.2)	38 628 (60.6)	3 149 411 (88.8)
僱主 Employers	9 591 (18.1)	213 309 (6.6)	12 494 (21.1)	206 939 (6.1)	13 147 (20.6)	169 273 (4.8)
自營作業者 Self-employed	6 561 (12.4)	134 575 (4.1)	6 865 (11.6)	134 299 (4.0)	10 167 (15.9)	214 165 (6.0)
無酬家庭從業員 Unpaid family workers	1 857 (3.5)	23 599 (0.7)	1 745 (2.9)	20 750 (0.6)	1 849 (2.9)	14 932 (0.4)
總計 Total	52 911 (100.0)	3 252 706 (100.0)	59 256 (100.0)	3 365 736 (100.0)	63 791 (100.0)	3 547 781 (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 2011 年，相當大比例的長者工作人口以「非技術工人」(33.9%) 為職業，其次是「輔助專業人員」(16.3%) 及「經理及行政級人員」(13.3%)。在長者工作人口當中擔任「非技術工人」的比例(33.9%) 遠較全港工作人口中的 19.5% 為高。(表 6.4)

Occupation

6.7 In 2011, a large proportion of the working older persons were engaged as “elementary occupations” (33.9%), followed by “associate professionals” (16.3%) and “managers and administrators” (13.3%). Working older persons were highly represented in “elementary occupations” (33.9%) compared to the proportion of 19.5% in whole working population. (Table 6.4)

表 6.4 2011 年按職業劃分的長者工作人口
Table 6.4 Working older persons by occupation, 2011

職業 Occupation	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⁾)	
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	8 490 (13.3)	359 717 (10.1)
專業人員 Professionals	2 780 (4.4)	231 371 (6.5)
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	10 412 (16.3)	694 603 (19.6)
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	3 080 (4.8)	552 199 (15.6)
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	6 596 (10.3)	575 392 (16.2)
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	4 715 (7.4)	261 144 (7.4)
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	5 723 (9.0)	179 064 (5.0)
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	21 620 (33.9)	690 908 (19.5)
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 and occupations not classifiable	375 (0.6)	3 383 (0.1)
總計 Total	63 791 (100.0)	3 547 781 (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

6.8 在 2011 年，長者工作人口中，從事「進出口、批發及零售業」的佔 30.7%，其次是「地產、專業及商用服務業」（22.5%）和「運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業」（9.4%）。（表 6.5）

6.9 與全港工作人口的分布比較，從事「製造業」、「進出口、批發及零售業」、「運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業」、及「地產、專業及商用服務業」的長者工作人口比例較相應的整體工作人口中所佔的百分比為高。另一方面，從事「建造業」、「住宿及膳食服務業」、「資訊及通訊業」、「金融及保險業」、「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」和「雜項社會及個人服務」的長者工作人口比例較相應的全港工作人口中所佔的百分比為低。（表 6.5）

Industry

6.8 In 2011, the “import/export, wholesale and retail trades” sector employed 30.7% of the working older persons, followed by “real estate, professional and business services” (22.5%) and “transportation, storage, postal and courier services” (9.4%). (Table 6.5)

6.9 As compared with the whole working population, the proportions of working older persons for “manufacturing”, “import/ export, wholesale and retail trades”, “transportation, storage, postal and courier services” and “real estate, professional and business services” were higher than that for the whole working population. On the other hand, the proportions for “construction”, “accommodation and food services”, “information and communications”, “financing and insurance”, “public administration, education, human health and social work activities” and “miscellaneous social and personal services” were lower among older persons as compared with the whole working population. (Table 6.5)

表 6.5 2011 年按行業劃分的長者工作人口
Table 6.5 Working older persons by industry, 2011

行業 Industry	長者工作人口 Working older persons 數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (percentage ⁽¹⁾)	全港工作人口 Whole working population
製造業 Manufacturing	3 978 (6.2)	142 973 (4.0)
建造業 Construction	4 368 (6.8)	275 517 (7.8)
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	19 561 (30.7)	805 269 (22.7)
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	6 003 (9.4)	316 597 (8.9)
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	3 763 (5.9)	278 939 (7.9)
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	647 (1.0)	116 757 (3.3)
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	1 618 (2.5)	219 564 (6.2)
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	14 343 (22.5)	462 075 (13.0)
公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動 Public administration, education, human health and social work activities	5 402 (8.5)	513 324 (14.5)
雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	3 342 (5.2)	389 575 (11.0)
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	766 (1.2)	27 191 (0.8)
總計 Total	63 791 (100.0)	3 547 781 (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」、「電力和燃氣供應及廢棄物管理」等行業，及報稱的行業不能分類或描述不足。

(2) “Others” include “agriculture and fishing”; “mining and quarrying”; “electricity and gas supply”; “water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities” and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable.

每月主要職業收入

6.10 長者工作人口在 2011 年的每月主要職業收入中位數為 8,500 元，為全港工作人口每月主要職業收入中位數 11,000 元的 77.3%。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，因而從事薪金水平較低的職業及行業有關。（表 6.6）

6.11 男性長者的每月主要職業收入中位數較女性長者為高。在 2001 年，男性長者較女性長者的每月主要職業收入中位數高 54.8%，而在 2011 年的相應差距則收窄至 29.7%。（表 6.6）

6.12 長者工作人口的每月主要職業收入在過去 10 年有所增加。在 2001 年，長者工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數為 6,000 元，而 2011 年的相應數字為 8,500 元，升幅達 41.7%（全港工作人口的相應升幅為 10.0%）。另一值得留意的轉變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 2001 年的 12.6% 升至 2011 年的 22.9%。（表 6.6）

Monthly income from main employment

6.10 The median monthly income from main employment of the working older persons in 2011 was \$8,500, 77.3% of the median (\$11,000) 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)

6.11 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 54.8% higher than that of female older persons in 2001; the corresponding disparity narrowed down to 29.7% in 2011. (Table 6.6)

6.12 Increases were observed in the monthly income from main employment of the working older persons in the past 10 years. In 2001, the median monthly income from their main employment was \$6,000, while the corresponding figure was \$8,500 in 2011. The figure had increased by 41.7% (the corresponding increase for the whole working population was 10.0%). It is further noted that the proportion of working older persons with monthly income from main employment at \$20,000 or above increased from 12.6% in 2001 to 22.9% in 2011. (Table 6.6)

表 6.6 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 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, 2001, 2006 and 2011

年份 每月主要職業收入 (港元) Year Monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	長者工作人口 ⁽¹⁾ Working older persons ⁽¹⁾						全港工作人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole working population ⁽¹⁾	
	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 %		
2001								
< 2,000	2 378	5.7	1 270	13.9	3 648	7.1	57 069	1.8
2,000 – <4,000	4 478	10.7	2 413	26.4	6 891	13.5	278 579	8.6
4,000 – <6,000	9 965	23.8	2 692	29.4	12 657	24.8	266 587	8.3
6,000 – <8,000	7 572	18.1	827	9.0	8 399	16.5	397 899	12.3
8,000 – <10,000	4 080	9.7	507	5.5	4 587	9.0	395 476	12.2
10,000 – <15,000	5 381	12.8	620	6.8	6 001	11.8	743 033	23.0
15,000 – <20,000	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 – <4,000	4 622	10.4	2 510	18.9	7 132	12.4	324 434	9.7
4,000 – <6,000	10 141	22.9	3 374	25.5	13 515	23.5	329 103	9.8
6,000 – <8,000	7 352	16.6	1 736	13.1	9 088	15.8	460 953	13.8
8,000 – <10,000	4 155	9.4	1 016	7.7	5 171	9.0	418 416	12.5
10,000 – <15,000	6 165	13.9	1 543	11.6	7 708	13.4	693 526	20.7
15,000 – <20,000	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	
2011								
< 2,000	1 803	3.8	1 018	7.3	2 821	4.6	62 680	1.8
2,000 – <4,000	2 939	6.1	1 971	14.2	4 910	7.9	336 158	9.5
4,000 – <6,000	5 244	10.9	2 106	15.2	7 350	11.9	185 318	5.2
6,000 – <8,000	8 300	17.3	3 143	22.7	11 443	18.5	364 625	10.3
8,000 – <10,000	6 447	13.4	1 325	9.6	7 772	12.5	454 732	12.9
10,000 – <15,000	7 470	15.5	1 559	11.2	9 029	14.6	754 507	21.4
15,000 – <20,000	3 745	7.8	692	5.0	4 437	7.2	411 534	11.6
≥ 20,000	12 129	25.2	2 051	14.8	14 180	22.9	963 295	27.3
總計 Total	48 077	100.0	13 865	100.0	61 942	100.0	3 532 849	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	9,000		6,940		8,500		11,000	

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.

非從事經濟活動長者

6.13 在 2011 年，875 424 名（93.0%）長者屬非從事經濟活動人口，佔全港 15 歲及以上非從事經濟活動人口的 34.7%。當中 84.2% 為退休人士，3.9% 為料理家務者，而其他非從事經濟活動人士佔 11.9%。（表 6.1 及表 6.7）

6.14 在過去 10 年間，在非從事經濟活動的人口中，長者的比例不斷增加。在 2001 年，15 歲及以上的非從事經濟活動人口中 32.1% 為長者，這百分比在 2011 年增至 34.7%。退休人士在 2001 年至 2011 年間仍是非從事經濟活動長者人口中最大的組別。另一方面，料理家務者佔非從事經濟活動長者的比例則於同期逐步下降，由 2001 年的 8.8% 降至 2006 年的 5.1%，進而降至 2011 年的 3.9%，這是由於料理家務的女性長者數目由 2001 年的 59 358 人降至 2006 年的 38 035 人，在 2011 年更降至 28 763 人。（表 6.1 及表 6.7）

Economically inactive older persons

6.13 In 2011, 875 424 older persons (93.0%) belonged to the economically inactive population, constituting 34.7% of the economically inactive population aged 15 and over. Among them, 84.2% were retired; 3.9% were home-makers and 11.9% were other economically inactive persons. (Table 6.1 and Table 6.7)

6.14 Economically inactive older persons constituted an increasing proportion of the economically inactive population during the past 10 years. While 32.1% of the economically inactive population aged 15 and over were older persons in 2001, the proportion went up to 34.7% in 2011. Retired persons remained the largest group in the economically inactive older persons throughout the period from 2001 to 2011. On the other hand, the proportion of home-makers in the economically inactive older persons decreased gradually from 8.8% in 2001 to 5.1% in 2006 and further to 3.9% in 2011 as the result of the drop in the number of female older persons being home-makers from 59 358 in 2001 to 38 035 in 2006 and further to 28 763 in 2011. (Table 6.1 and Table 6.7)

表 6.7 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 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, 2001, 2006 and 2011

年份 經濟活動身分 Year Economic activity status		非從事經濟活動人口中的長者 Older persons in the economically inactive population											
		男性 Male				女性 Female				合計 Both sexes			
		年齡組別 Age group				年齡組別 Age group				年齡組別 Age group			
		65-74	75-84	85+	總計 Total	65-74	75-84	85+	總計 Total	65-74	75-84	85+	總計 Total
數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (percentage ⁽¹⁾)													
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)	
2011													
料理家務者 Home-makers	3 011 (1.5)	2 126 (1.4)	390 (1.0)	5 527 (1.4)	21 049 (9.9)	6 360 (3.3)	1 354 (1.6)	28 763 (5.9)	24 060 (5.9)	8 486 (2.5)	1 744 (1.4)	34 290 (3.9)	
退休人士 Retired persons	175 343 (90.0)	134 673 (88.0)	31 446 (78.8)	341 462 (88.1)	176 981 (82.9)	160 950 (84.8)	57 589 (68.2)	395 520 (81.1)	352 324 (86.3)	295 623 (86.2)	89 035 (71.6)	736 982 (84.2)	
其他非從事經濟活動人士 Other economically inactive persons	16 381 (8.4)	16 225 (10.6)	8 048 (20.2)	40 654 (10.5)	15 508 (7.3)	22 547 (11.9)	25 443 (30.2)	63 498 (13.0)	31 889 (7.8)	38 772 (11.3)	33 491 (27.0)	104 152 (11.9)	
總計 Total	194 735 (100.0)	153 024 (100.0)	39 884 (100.0)	387 643 (100.0)	213 538 (100.0)	189 857 (100.0)	84 386 (100.0)	487 781 (100.0)	408 273 (100.0)	342 881 (100.0)	124 270 (100.0)	875 424 (100.0)	

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 2011 年，91.4% 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 1 名或以上長者的家庭住戶共有 668 621 戶，佔全港家庭住戶的 28.2%。這個百分比較 2001 年的 26.0% 及 2006 年的 26.7% 為高。（表 7.1）

Number of older persons in domestic households

7.1 In 2011, 91.4% 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 668 621 domestic households with 1 or more older persons, constituting 28.2% of the total domestic households in the whole territory. The proportion was higher than the figures of 26.0% and 26.7% in 2001 and 2006 respectively. (Table 7.1)

表 7.1 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 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, 2001, 2006 and 2011

住戶人數 Household size	2001	2006	2011	按住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶百分比 ⁽¹⁾ Proportion of domestic households by household size ⁽¹⁾		
				2001	2006	2011
1	85 393	98 829	119 376	26.6	26.9	29.5
2	134 961	171 598	203 240	30.1	32.0	34.0
3	111 694	131 820	152 838	25.5	25.5	26.6
4	86 114	93 100	99 309	17.9	18.4	19.8
5	64 192	59 412	58 648	26.2	27.8	27.6
6+	52 205	39 971	35 210	43.7	45.9	45.5
總計 Total	534 559	594 730	668 621	26.0	26.7	28.2

註釋：(1) 有 65 歲及以上長者的住戶在全港同一住戶人數的家庭住戶中所佔比例。

Note: (1) 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 30% 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 1 或 2 名長者的佔 99.7%。這些家庭住戶的平均住戶人數為 2.8 人，與全港家庭住戶的數字相若。（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 30% of the domestic households with older persons belong to two-person households. Besides, among the domestic households with older persons, 99.7% of them had either 1 or 2 older persons. The average household size of these domestic households was 2.8, which was about the same as that for all domestic households. (Table 7.2)

表 7.2 2011 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, 2011

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	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
	1	2	3+				
1	119 376	..	..	119 376	17.9	404 088	17.1
2	124 659	78 581	..	203 240	30.4	597 697	25.2
3	97 152	54 837	849	152 838	22.9	575 316	24.3
4	72 080	26 690	539	99 309	14.9	501 845	21.2
5	43 543	14 632	473	58 648	8.8	212 527	9.0
6+	22 058	12 794	358	35 210	5.3	77 323	3.3
總計 Total	478 868	187 534	2 219	668 621	100.0	2 368 796	100.0
				家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size			
				2.8		2.9	

居住情況

7.3 在 2011 年，51.2% 的長者與子女同住（29.7% 與配偶及子女同住及 21.4% 只與子女同住），另有 23.6% 只與配偶同住及 12.7% 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 2011, 51.2% of older persons lived with child(ren) (29.7% lived with spouse and child(ren) and 21.4% lived with child(ren) only). On the other hand, 23.6% lived with spouse only and 12.7% 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 10 年有些改變。獨居的長者所佔的比例由 2001 年的 11.3% 上升至 2011 年的 12.7%。而與子女同住的長者在 2011 年佔 51.2%，較 2001 年的 56.8% 為低。（表 7.3）

7.4 There had been changes in the living arrangements of older persons in the past 10 years. The proportion of older persons living alone increased from 11.3% in 2001 to 12.7% in 2011. The total proportion of older persons living with their child(ren) at 51.2% in 2011 was lower than that of 56.8% in 2001. (Table 7.3)

表 7.3 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按居住情況劃分的長者數目
Table 7.3 Older persons by living arrangement, 2001, 2006 and 2011

居住情況 Living arrangement	2001		2006		2011	
	長者 Older persons	全港人口 Whole population	長者 Older persons	全港人口 Whole population	長者 Older persons	全港人口 Whole population
			數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (percentage ⁽¹⁾)			
居於家庭住戶 Living in domestic household						
獨居 Living alone	84 767 (11.3)	289 032 (4.3)	98 829 (11.6)	367 653 (5.4)	119 376 (12.7)	404 088 (5.7)
與配偶同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with spouse ⁽²⁾						
並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	239 680 (32.1)	2 307 863 (34.4)	259 154 (30.4)	2 256 867 (32.9)	279 786 (29.7)	2 325 536 (32.9)
並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	137 590 (18.4)	623 471 (9.3)	181 139 (21.2)	728 754 (10.6)	221 766 (23.6)	815 323 (11.5)
小計 Sub-total	377 270 (50.5)	2 931 334 (43.7)	440 293 (51.6)	2 985 621 (43.5)	501 552 (53.3)	3 140 859 (44.4)
只與子女同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽²⁾	184 324 (24.7)	394 011 (5.9)	196 581 (23.1)	446 763 (6.5)	201 906 (21.4)	483 456 (6.8)
其他 Others	32 736 (4.4)	2 924 820 (43.6)	31 522 (3.7)	2 836 872 (41.3)	37 849 (4.0)	2 863 256 (40.5)
小計 Sub-total	679 097 (90.9)	6 539 197 (97.5)	767 225 (90.0)	6 636 909 (96.7)	860 683 (91.4)	6 891 659 (97.5)
居於非家庭住戶 ⁽³⁾ Living in non-domestic household ⁽³⁾	67 955 (9.1)	169 192 (2.5)	85 571 (10.0)	227 437 (3.3)	80 629 (8.6)	179 917 (2.5)
總計 Total	747 052 (100.0)	6 708 389 (100.0)	852 796 (100.0)	6 864 346 (100.0)	941 312 (100.0)	7 071 576 (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.

7.5 在 2011 年，居於家庭住戶的長者中有 581 462 人（67.6%）與非長者共住，其餘的 279 221 人（32.4%）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。（表 7.4）

7.5 In 2011, among older persons living in domestic households, 581 462 (67.6%) were living with non-older person members, 279 221 (32.4%) 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 2011 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, 2011

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					
	1 人長者 家庭住戶 1-person older- person domestic households	2 人長者 家庭住戶 2-person older- person domestic households	3 人及 以上長者 家庭住戶 3-person and over older- person domestic households	長者與非 長者同住 家庭住戶 Domestic households with older person living with non-older persons		
數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (percentage ⁽¹⁾)						
獨居 Living alone	119 376 (100.0)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)	119 376 (13.9)	404 088 (5.9)
與配偶同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with spouse ⁽²⁾						
並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	.. (..)	.. (..)	30 (1.1)	279 756 (48.1)	279 786 (32.5)	2 325 536 (33.7)
並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	.. (..)	152 316 (96.9)	1 659 (61.8)	67 791 (11.7)	221 766 (25.8)	815 323 (11.8)
小計 Sub-total	.. (..)	152 316 (96.9)	1 689 (63.0)	347 547 (59.8)	501 552 (58.3)	3 140 859 (45.6)
只與子女同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽²⁾	.. (..)	815 (0.5)	514 (19.2)	200 577 (34.5)	201 906 (23.5)	483 456 (7.0)
其他 Others	.. (..)	4 031 (2.6)	480 (17.9)	33 338 (5.7)	37 849 (4.4)	2 863 256 (41.5)
總計 Total	119 376 (100.0)	157 162 (100.0)	2 683 (100.0)	581 462 (100.0)	860 683 (100.0)	6 891 659 (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

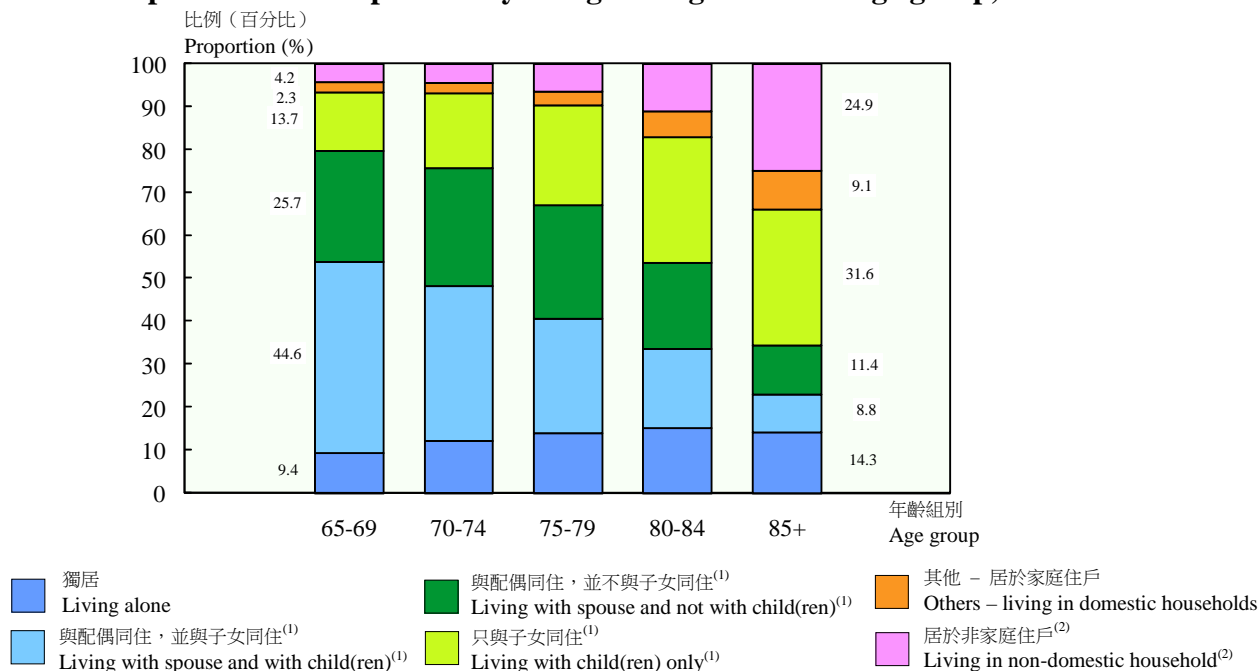
7.6 長者越年長，只與子女同住或與其他同住所佔的比例就越高。其中 85 歲及以上長者中，31.6% 只與子女同住，較 65 至 69 歲的長者的 13.7% 為高。85 歲及以上長者中，33.9% 只與其他人同住，較 65 至 69 歲的長者的 6.5% 為高。不少與其他同住長者是入住長者院舍。（圖 7.1 及表 7.5）

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 31.6% was much higher than 13.7% for older persons aged 65-69. The proportion of older persons aged 85 and above who were living with other people only was 33.9% and this was much higher than 6.5% 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 14.7% 及 32.7%，均較男性長者的相應比例 10.4% 及 8.5% 為高。另外，女性長者中與配偶同住的比例為 37.3%，遠較男性長者的 71.6% 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 (14.7%) or just living with child(ren) only (32.7%) than their male counterpart (10.4% and 8.5% respectively). On the other hand, the proportion of older females living with spouse at 37.3% was significantly lower than that at 71.6% for older men. This was mainly attributable to the fact that there was a higher proportion of widowed older persons among older women than older men. (Table 7.5)

圖 7.1 2011 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, 2011



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 2011 年按性別、居住情況及年齡組別劃分的長者數目
Table 7.5 Older persons by sex, living arrangement and age group, 2011

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	10 305 (8.5)	12 205 (10.5)	10 959 (11.3)	6 912 (11.1)	5 032 (12.4)	45 413 (10.4)
	與配偶同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with spouse ⁽²⁾						
	並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	65 466 (53.9)	54 807 (46.9)	36 165 (37.3)	19 879 (31.9)	8 580 (21.1)	184 897 (42.2)
	並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	31 355 (25.8)	34 435 (29.5)	32 901 (33.9)	19 985 (32.1)	10 437 (25.6)	129 113 (29.5)
	小計 Sub-total	96 821 (79.7)	89 242 (76.4)	69 066 (71.2)	39 864 (64.0)	19 017 (46.7)	314 010 (71.6)
	只與子女同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽²⁾	6 654 (5.5)	7 633 (6.5)	8 811 (9.1)	7 354 (11.8)	6 828 (16.8)	37 280 (8.5)
	其他 Others	2 244 (1.8)	2 058 (1.8)	1 478 (1.5)	1 858 (3.0)	2 234 (5.5)	9 872 (2.3)
	小計 Sub-total	116 024 (95.5)	111 138 (95.2)	90 314 (93.1)	55 988 (89.8)	33 111 (81.4)	406 575 (92.8)
	居於非家庭住戶 ⁽³⁾ Living in non-domestic household ⁽³⁾	5 497 (4.5)	5 597 (4.8)	6 657 (6.9)	6 341 (10.2)	7 590 (18.6)	31 682 (7.2)
	小計 Sub-total	121 521 (100.0)	116 735 (100.0)	96 971 (100.0)	62 329 (100.0)	40 701 (100.0)	438 257 (100.0)
女性 Female	居於家庭住戶 Living in domestic household						
	獨居 Living alone	11 726 (10.4)	15 834 (13.9)	18 003 (16.6)	15 495 (18.5)	12 905 (15.2)	73 963 (14.7)
	與配偶同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with spouse ⁽²⁾						
	並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	39 121 (34.7)	28 246 (24.8)	18 234 (16.9)	6 897 (8.2)	2 391 (2.8)	94 889 (18.9)
	並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	28 840 (25.6)	28 891 (25.4)	21 652 (20.0)	9 456 (11.3)	3 814 (4.5)	92 653 (18.4)
	小計 Sub-total	67 961 (60.3)	57 137 (50.3)	39 886 (36.9)	16 353 (19.5)	6 205 (7.3)	187 542 (37.3)
	只與子女同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽²⁾	25 552 (22.7)	32 412 (28.5)	38 761 (35.8)	35 087 (41.9)	32 814 (38.8)	164 626 (32.7)
	其他 Others	3 259 (2.9)	3 623 (3.2)	5 034 (4.7)	6 940 (8.3)	9 121 (10.8)	27 977 (5.6)
	小計 Sub-total	108 498 (96.2)	109 006 (95.9)	101 684 (94.0)	73 875 (88.2)	61 045 (72.1)	454 108 (90.3)
	居於非家庭住戶 ⁽³⁾ Living in non-domestic household ⁽³⁾	4 281 (3.8)	4 699 (4.1)	6 496 (6.0)	9 878 (11.8)	23 593 (27.9)	48 947 (9.7)
	小計 Sub-total	112 779 (100.0)	113 705 (100.0)	108 180 (100.0)	83 753 (100.0)	84 638 (100.0)	503 055 (100.0)
合計 Both sexes	居於家庭住戶 Living in domestic household						
	獨居 Living alone	22 031 (9.4)	28 039 (12.2)	28 962 (14.1)	22 407 (15.3)	17 937 (14.3)	119 376 (12.7)
	與配偶同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with spouse ⁽²⁾						
	並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	104 587 (44.6)	83 053 (36.0)	54 399 (26.5)	26 776 (18.3)	10 971 (8.8)	279 786 (29.7)
	並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	60 195 (25.7)	63 326 (27.5)	54 553 (26.6)	29 441 (20.2)	14 251 (11.4)	221 766 (23.6)
	小計 Sub-total	164 782 (70.3)	146 379 (63.5)	108 952 (53.1)	56 217 (38.5)	25 222 (20.1)	501 552 (53.3)
	只與子女同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽²⁾	32 206 (13.7)	40 045 (17.4)	47 572 (23.2)	42 441 (29.1)	39 642 (31.6)	201 906 (21.4)
	其他 Others	5 503 (2.3)	5 681 (2.5)	6 512 (3.2)	8 798 (6.0)	11 355 (9.1)	37 849 (4.0)
	小計 Sub-total	224 522 (95.8)	220 144 (95.5)	191 998 (93.6)	129 863 (88.9)	94 156 (75.1)	860 683 (91.4)
	居於非家庭住戶 ⁽³⁾ Living in non-domestic household ⁽³⁾	9 778 (4.2)	10 296 (4.5)	13 153 (6.4)	16 219 (11.1)	31 183 (24.9)	80 629 (8.6)
	總計 Total	234 300 (100.0)	230 440 (100.0)	205 151 (100.0)	146 082 (100.0)	125 339 (100.0)	941 312 (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 2011 年，76.8% 長者工作人口與配偶同住，較非工作人口長者的 56.9% 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 2011, 76.8% of working older persons were living with spouse as compared to 56.9% for non-working older persons. (Table 7.6)

表 7.6 2011 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, 2011

居住情況 Living arrangement	居於家庭住戶的長者 Older persons living in domestic households									全港家庭 住戶人口 Whole population in domestic households
	經濟活動身分 Economic activity status									
	工作人口 Working population			非工作人口 Non-working population			總計 Total			
	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes	
數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (percentage ⁽¹⁾)										
獨居 Living alone	4 255 (9.1)	2 177 (15.1)	6 432 (10.5)	41 158 (11.4)	71 786 (16.3)	112 944 (14.1)	45 413 (11.2)	73 963 (16.3)	119 376 (13.9)	404 088 (5.9)
與配偶同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with spouse ⁽²⁾										
並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	25 055 (53.3)	4 403 (30.5)	29 458 (48.0)	159 842 (44.4)	90 486 (20.6)	250 328 (31.3)	184 897 (45.5)	94 889 (20.9)	279 786 (32.5)	2 325 536 (33.7)
並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	13 947 (29.7)	3 742 (26.0)	17 689 (28.8)	115 166 (32.0)	88 911 (20.2)	204 077 (25.5)	129 113 (31.8)	92 653 (20.4)	221 766 (25.8)	815 323 (11.8)
小計 Sub-total	39 002 (83.0)	8 145 (56.5)	47 147 (76.8)	275 008 (76.5)	179 397 (40.8)	454 405 (56.9)	314 010 (77.2)	187 542 (41.3)	501 552 (58.3)	3 140 859 (45.6)
只與子女同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽²⁾	2 602 (5.5)	2 993 (20.8)	5 595 (9.1)	34 678 (9.6)	161 633 (36.8)	196 311 (24.6)	37 280 (9.2)	164 626 (36.3)	201 906 (23.5)	483 456 (7.0)
其他 Others	1 109 (2.4)	1 105 (7.7)	2 214 (3.6)	8 763 (2.4)	26 872 (6.1)	35 635 (4.5)	9 872 (2.4)	27 977 (6.2)	37 849 (4.4)	2 863 256 (41.5)
總計 Total	46 968 (100.0)	14 420 (100.0)	61 388 (100.0)	359 607 (100.0)	439 688 (100.0)	799 295 (100.0)	406 575 (100.0)	454 108 (100.0)	860 683 (100.0)	6 891 659 (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。

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).

房屋

7.9 42.8% 的長者居於私人永久性房屋，而 38.6% 則居於公營租住房屋。在整體人口中，相應的比例分別為 51.7% 及 30.1%。（表 7.7）

Housing

7.9 42.8% of older persons lived in private permanent housing and 38.6% in public rental housing. The corresponding proportions for the whole population were 51.7% and 30.1% respectively. (Table 7.7)

表 7.7 2011 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, 2011

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	.. (..)	.. (..)	331 908 (88.4)	49 (0.3)	331 957 (38.6)	2 074 578 (30.1)
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidized home ownership housing	36 212 (41.2)	112 667 (29.7)	978 (0.3)	1 295 (7.0)	151 152 (17.6)	1 194 296 (17.3)
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	51 656 (58.8)	262 091 (69.2)	38 876 (10.4)	15 699 (84.7)	368 322 (42.8)	3 560 047 (51.7)
其他 Others	- (-)	4 001 (1.1)	3 650 (1.0)	1 494 (8.1)	9 145 (1.1)	61 555 (0.9)
總計 ⁽⁵⁾ Total ⁽⁵⁾	87 868 (100.0)	378 759 (100.0)	375 412 (100.0)	18 537 (100.0)	860 576 (100.0)	6 890 476 (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艇上的人士。

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。大部分的獨居長者居於公營租住房屋，佔所有獨居長者的52.1%。與配偶同住而住在公營租住房屋的長者則只佔相同居住情況的長者的37.2%。（表7.8）

7.10 The type of housing varied for older persons with different living arrangements. Among those older persons living alone, a large proportion of them were residing in public rental housing, constituting 52.1% of all older persons living alone. For those living with spouse, the proportion residing in public rental housing was only 37.2%. (Table 7.8)

表 7.8 2011 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, 2011

居住情況 Living arrangement	居於家庭住戶的長者 Older persons living in domestic households				總計 Total
	房屋類型 ⁽¹⁾ Type of housing ⁽¹⁾				
	公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	資助自置居所房屋 Subsidized home ownership housing	私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	其他 Others	
	數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number (percentage ⁽²⁾)				
獨居 Living alone	62 149 (52.1)	10 598 (8.9)	44 167 (37.0)	2 426 (2.0)	119 340 (100.0)
與配偶同住 ⁽³⁾ Living with spouse ⁽³⁾					
並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	108 367 (38.7)	60 602 (21.7)	108 671 (38.8)	2 137 (0.8)	279 777 (100.0)
並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	78 021 (35.2)	33 473 (15.1)	107 374 (48.4)	2 851 (1.3)	221 719 (100.0)
小計 Sub-total	186 388 (37.2)	94 075 (18.8)	216 045 (43.1)	4 988 (1.0)	501 496 (100.0)
只與子女同住 ⁽³⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽³⁾	74 411 (36.9)	41 876 (20.7)	84 289 (41.7)	1 326 (0.7)	201 902 (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	6 221 (31.9)	2 604 (13.3)	10 537 (54.0)	150 (0.8)	19 512 (100.0)
與無親屬關係的人同住 Living with unrelated persons only	2 788 (15.2)	1 999 (10.9)	13 284 (72.5)	255 (1.4)	18 326 (100.0)
小計 Sub-total	9 009 (23.8)	4 603 (12.2)	23 821 (63.0)	405 (1.1)	37 838 (100.0)
總計 ⁽⁴⁾ Total ⁽⁴⁾	331 957 (38.6)	151 152 (17.6)	368 322 (42.8)	9 145 (1.1)	860 576 (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艇上的人士。

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

住戶收入

7.11 在 2011 年，有長者居住的家庭住戶中有 40.9% 家庭住戶每月收入在 10,000 元以下。這百分比較 2001 年的 42.1% 略低。（表 7.9）

7.12 有長者居住的家庭住戶每月收入中位數在 2011 年為 13,040 元，較 2001 年的 12,210 元上升 6.8%。當中獨居的長者每月收入中位數由 2001 年的 3,130 元下降至 2011 年的 3,000 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。（表 7.10）

7.13 在所有住戶人數組別中，有長者居住的家庭住戶的家庭住戶每月收入中位數均較全港住戶收入中位數為低，其中以 1 人及 2 人住戶的差距更為明顯。（表 7.10）

7.14 有長者居住的家庭住戶的住戶收入分布可進一步按長者住戶類型及收入來源作詳細的分析。在 2011 年，有 91.2% 的所有成員均為長者的家庭住戶（長者住戶）是沒有職業收入。這比例明顯較長者與非長者同住的家庭住戶的 14.2% 及全港家庭住戶的 17.1% 為高。有職業收入及沒有職業收入的長者住戶的家庭住戶每月收入中位數分別是 9,070 元及 3,070 元。這兩個數字均顯著較長者與非長者同住的家庭住戶的 21,540 元及 5,500 元為低。（表 7.11）

Household income

7.11 In 2011, 40.9% of domestic households with older persons had less than \$10,000 monthly domestic household income. The percentage was slightly lower than that of 42.1% for 2001. (Table 7.9)

7.12 The median monthly domestic household income of domestic households with older persons stood at \$13,040 in 2011, which was 6.8% higher than \$12,210 in 2001. There was a decrease in the median monthly domestic household income of older persons living alone from \$3,130 in 2001 to \$3,000 in 2011. 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. (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 were lower for all household sizes. The difference is more significant for the 1- and 2-person households. (Table 7.10)

7.14 The household income distribution of domestic households with older persons can be further analysed by type of older-person household and source of income. It is noted that 91.2% of domestic households with all members being older persons (elderly households) had no employment income in 2011. This proportion was significantly greater than those among domestic households with older persons living with non-older persons and all domestic households in Hong Kong at 14.2% and 17.1% respectively. The median monthly domestic household income of elderly households with and without employment income were \$9,070 and \$3,070 respectively. Both were lower than the corresponding figures for domestic households with older persons living with non-older persons at \$21,540 and \$5,500 respectively. (Table 7.11)

表 7.9 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 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, 2001, 2006 and 2011

家庭住戶每月收入 (港元) Monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	有長者居住 的家庭住戶 Domestic households with older persons	2001	有長者居住 的家庭住戶 Domestic households with older persons	2006	有長者居住 的家庭住戶 Domestic households with older persons	2011
		全港 家庭住戶 All domestic households		全港 家庭住戶 All domestic households		全港 家庭住戶 All domestic households
數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (percentage ⁽¹⁾)						
< 2,000	45 603 (8.2)	65 855 (3.2)	54 720 (9.2)	86 736 (3.9)	51 089 (7.6)	85 394 (3.6)
2,000 – < 4,000	65 807 (11.8)	97 568 (4.8)	73 058 (12.3)	118 779 (5.3)	86 459 (12.9)	129 332 (5.5)
4,000 – < 6,000	46 570 (8.4)	93 018 (4.5)	54 023 (9.1)	121 605 (5.5)	51 623 (7.7)	94 894 (4.0)
6,000 – < 8,000	40 170 (7.2)	116 340 (5.7)	46 784 (7.9)	146 010 (6.6)	43 861 (6.6)	121 173 (5.1)
8,000 – < 10,000	35 856 (6.4)	120 721 (5.9)	41 872 (7.0)	147 081 (6.6)	40 165 (6.0)	133 122 (5.6)
10,000 – < 15,000	79 090 (14.2)	318 623 (15.5)	84 197 (14.2)	339 469 (15.2)	85 364 (12.8)	297 830 (12.6)
15,000 – < 20,000	58 224 (10.5)	262 086 (12.8)	60 595 (10.2)	279 217 (12.5)	66 766 (10.0)	265 224 (11.2)
20,000 – < 25,000	46 197 (8.3)	223 708 (10.9)	44 831 (7.5)	225 292 (10.1)	55 929 (8.4)	235 695 (9.9)
25,000 – < 30,000	32 095 (5.8)	159 470 (7.8)	31 170 (5.2)	162 783 (7.3)	39 136 (5.9)	181 313 (7.7)
30,000 – < 40,000	42 370 (7.6)	219 229 (10.7)	39 926 (6.7)	221 101 (9.9)	53 840 (8.1)	269 283 (11.4)
40,000 – < 60,000	36 292 (6.5)	197 311 (9.6)	33 713 (5.7)	194 723 (8.7)	48 173 (7.2)	267 953 (11.3)
60,000 – < 80,000	12 241 (2.2)	75 430 (3.7)	13 197 (2.2)	77 347 (3.5)	19 980 (3.0)	117 260 (5.0)
80,000 – < 100,000	5 424 (1.0)	37 202 (1.8)	6 180 (1.0)	38 534 (1.7)	9 261 (1.4)	58 895 (2.5)
≥ 100,000	10 053 (1.8)	66 851 (3.3)	10 464 (1.8)	67 869 (3.0)	16 975 (2.5)	111 428 (4.7)
總計 ⁽²⁾ Total ⁽²⁾	555 992 (100.0)	2 053 412 (100.0)	594 730 (100.0)	2 226 546 (100.0)	668 621 (100.0)	2 368 796 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(2) 本表內 2001 年的數字是從 2001 年人口普查的較詳細抽樣訪問所得的資料推算出來，可能與表 7.1 從全面點算中得出的相應數字不相符。

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

(2) The 2001 figures in this table were estimated from the information collected in the detailed sample enquiry of the 2001 Population Census. They may not tally with the corresponding figures in Table 7.1, which were derived from full enumeration.

表 7.10 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 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, 2001, 2006 and 2011

住戶人數 Household size	2001		2006		2011	
	有長者居住 的家庭住戶 Domestic households with older persons	全港 家庭住戶 All domestic households	有長者居住 的家庭住戶 Domestic households with older persons	全港 家庭住戶 All domestic households	有長者居住 的家庭住戶 Domestic households with older persons	全港 家庭住戶 All domestic households
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)						
1	3,130	8,600	3,110	8,050	3,000	8,540
2	7,000	15,300	6,610	14,000	7,750	15,500
3	15,430	18,750	14,430	17,500	17,540	21,040
4	21,210	21,230	20,530	21,500	24,330	27,000
5	24,430	26,300	23,930	26,710	29,040	35,370
6+	30,500	30,670	31,000	31,000	36,040	39,120
總計 Total	12,210	18,710	11,130	17,250	13,040	20,500

表 7.11 2011 年按收入來源、家庭住戶每月收入及長者住戶類型劃分的有長者居住的家庭住戶數目

Table 7.11 Domestic households with older persons by source of income, monthly domestic household income and type of older-person household, 2011

收入來源 Source of income	家庭住戶每月收入 (港元) Monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	有長者居住家庭住戶 Domestic households with older persons						全港家庭住戶 All domestic households	
		長者住戶類型 Type of older-person household				總計 Total		數目 Number	百分比 %
		所有成員均為長者的家庭住戶 Domestic households with all members being older persons		長者與非長者同住的家庭住戶 Domestic households with older persons living with non-older persons					
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
有職業收入的住戶 Households with employment income									
	< 2,000	327	0.2	379	0.1	706	0.1	2 887	0.1
	2,000 – < 4,000	1 616	0.8	4 736	1.0	6 352	1.0	18 811	0.8
	4,000 – < 6,000	2 523	1.3	13 287	2.8	15 810	2.4	40 325	1.7
	6,000 – < 10,000	4 905	2.5	40 485	8.6	45 390	6.8	181 997	7.7
	10,000 – < 20,000	3 812	1.9	122 578	26.1	126 390	18.9	515 904	21.8
	20,000 – < 30,000	1 643	0.8	84 696	18.0	86 339	12.9	400 192	16.9
	30,000 – < 60,000	1 834	0.9	93 663	19.9	95 497	14.3	522 476	22.1
	≥ 60,000	926	0.5	43 058	9.2	43 984	6.6	280 067	11.8
	總計 Total	17 586	8.8	402 882	85.8	420 468	62.9	1 962 659	82.9
只有其他現金收入或沒有收入的住戶 Households with other cash income only or no income									
	< 2,000	34 848	17.5	15 535	3.3	50 383	7.5	82 507	3.5
	2,000 – < 4,000	71 364	35.9	8 743	1.9	80 107	12.0	110 521	4.7
	4,000 – < 6,000	25 297	12.7	10 516	2.2	35 813	5.4	54 569	2.3
	6,000 – < 10,000	23 373	11.8	15 263	3.2	38 636	5.8	72 298	3.1
	10,000 – < 20,000	15 638	7.9	10 102	2.2	25 740	3.8	47 150	2.0
	20,000 – < 30,000	5 344	2.7	3 382	0.7	8 726	1.3	16 816	0.7
	30,000 – < 60,000	3 825	1.9	2 691	0.6	6 516	1.0	14 760	0.6
	≥ 60,000	1 565	0.8	667	0.1	2 232	0.3	7 516	0.3
	總計 Total	181 254	91.2	66 899	14.2	248 153	37.1	406 137	17.1

表 7.11 2011 年按收入來源、家庭住戶每月收入及長者住戶類型劃分的有長者居住的家庭住戶數目 (續)

Table 7.11 Domestic households with older persons by source of income, monthly domestic household income and type of older-person household, 2011 (cont'd)

收入來源 Source of income	家庭住戶每月收入 (港元) Monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	有長者居住家庭住戶 Domestic households with older persons						全港 家庭住戶 All domestic households	
		長者住戶類型 Type of older-person household				總計 Total			
		所有成員均為 長者的家庭住戶 Domestic households with all members being older persons		長者與非長者 同住的家庭住戶 Domestic households with older persons living with non-older persons					
數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %		
合計 Overall									
	< 2,000	35 175	17.7	15 914	3.4	51 089	7.6	85 394	3.6
	2,000 – < 4,000	72 980	36.7	13 479	2.9	86 459	12.9	129 332	5.5
	4,000 – < 6,000	27 820	14.0	23 803	5.1	51 623	7.7	94 894	4.0
	6,000 – < 10,000	28 278	14.2	55 748	11.9	84 026	12.6	254 295	10.7
	10,000 – < 20,000	19 450	9.8	132 680	28.2	152 130	22.8	563 054	23.8
	20,000 – < 30,000	6 987	3.5	88 078	18.7	95 065	14.2	417 008	17.6
	30,000 – < 60,000	5 659	2.8	96 354	20.5	102 013	15.3	537 236	22.7
	≥ 60,000	2 491	1.3	43 725	9.3	46 216	6.9	287 583	12.1
	總計 Total	198 840	100.0	469 781	100.0	668 621	100.0	2 368 796	100.0

家庭住戶每月收入中位數 (港元)
Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)

有職業收入的住戶 Households with employment income	9,070	21,540	21,040	24,790
只有其他現金收入或沒有收入的住戶 Households with other cash income only or no income	3,070	5,500	3,670	4,040
合計 Overall	3,580	19,040	13,040	20,500

8. 地區特徵

地區分布

8.1 在 2011 年，43.1% 的長者居於新界，36.7% 及 20.1% 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 52.2%、29.8% 及 18.0%。（表 8.1 及表 8.2）

8.2 在過去 10 年，長者的地區分布有顯著變動。居於新界的長者人數由 294 410 大幅上升至 406 141，長者比例亦由 39.4% 上升至 43.1%。至於居於香港島及九龍的長者人數亦有增加，但比例則減少，由 2001 年的 21.3% 及 39.3% 分別下降至 2011 年的 20.1% 及 36.7%。（表 8.1）

8.3 在 2011 年的 18 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 10.8%。東區及葵青則分列第二及第三位，分別佔 9.8% 及 8.0%。離島的長者數目為最少，只佔長者人數的 1.5%。（表 8.1）

8.4 按過去 10 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離島及黃大仙。（表 8.1）

8. Characteristics of the Districts

Geographical distribution

8.1 In 2011, 43.1% of older persons resided in the New Territories, while 36.7% and 20.1% 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 52.2%, 29.8% and 18.0%. (Table 8.1 and Table 8.2)

8.2 There was a considerable geographical redistribution of older persons during the last 10 years. The number of older persons residing in the New Territories surged from 294 410 to 406 141 and the proportion of older persons residing in the New Territories also increased from 39.4% to 43.1%. For Hong Kong Island and Kowloon, the numbers of older persons residing in these areas increased but the proportions declined from 21.3% and 39.3% in 2001 to 20.1% and 36.7% respectively in 2011. (Table 8.1)

8.3 In 2011, among the 18 District Council districts, Kwun Tong had the largest number of older persons living therein, constituting 10.8% of older persons. The District Council districts with the second and the third largest number of older persons were Eastern (9.8%) and Kwai Tsing (8.0%) respectively. Islands had the smallest number of older persons living therein, accounting for only 1.5% of older persons. (Table 8.1)

8.4 Analysed by the percentage increase in older persons over the past 10 years, the District Council districts with the largest and smallest increases were Islands and Wong Tai Sin respectively. (Table 8.1)

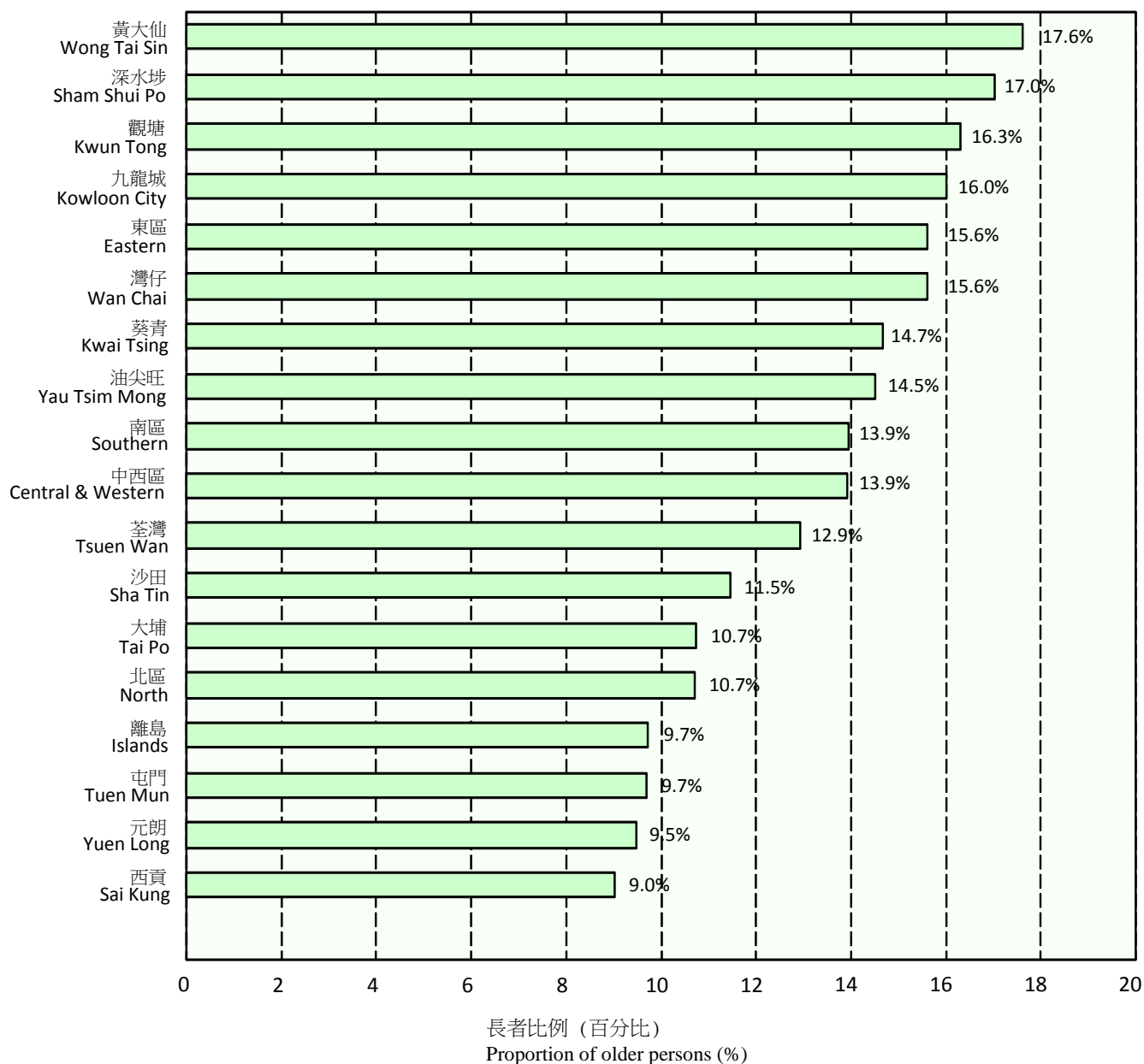
表 8.1 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按區議會分區劃分的長者數目
Table 8.1 Older persons by District Council district, 2001, 2006 and 2011

區議會分區	District Council district	長者 Older persons					
		2001		2006		2011	
		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	28 637	3.8	30 952	3.6	35 026	3.7
灣仔	Wan Chai	21 487	2.9	22 526	2.6	23 834	2.5
東區	Eastern	74 821	10.0	83 042	9.7	91 882	9.8
南區	Southern	33 970	4.5	37 012	4.3	38 869	4.1
小計	Sub-total	158 915	21.3	173 532	20.3	189 611	20.1
九龍	Kowloon						
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	36 525	4.9	37 405	4.4	44 690	4.7
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	55 390	7.4	61 074	7.2	64 849	6.9
九龍城	Kowloon City	50 529	6.8	52 094	6.1	60 415	6.4
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	69 615	9.3	75 353	8.8	74 036	7.9
觀塘	Kwun Tong	81 380	10.9	94 195	11.0	101 463	10.8
小計	Sub-total	293 439	39.3	320 121	37.5	345 453	36.7
新界	New Territories						
葵青	Kwai Tsing	55 282	7.4	72 826	8.5	74 927	8.0
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	26 882	3.6	33 178	3.9	39 392	4.2
屯門	Tuen Mun	33 537	4.5	44 322	5.2	47 220	5.0
元朗	Yuen Long	37 526	5.0	44 318	5.2	54 783	5.8
北區	North	26 571	3.6	28 460	3.3	32 576	3.5
大埔	Tai Po	25 493	3.4	27 799	3.3	31 860	3.4
沙田	Sha Tin	56 310	7.5	62 529	7.3	72 285	7.7
西貢	Sai Kung	24 540	3.3	33 521	3.9	39 342	4.2
離島	Islands	8 269	1.1	12 078	1.4	13 756	1.5
小計	Sub-total	294 410	39.4	359 031	42.1	406 141	43.1
陸上總計	Land total	746 764	100.0	852 684	100.0	941 205	100.0
加：水上人口	plus: Marine	288	0.0	112	0.0	107	0.0
全港	Whole territory	747 052	100.0	852 796	100.0	941 312	100.0

8.5 按 2011 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最高（16.4%），較香港島（14.9%）和新界（11.0%）的比例為高。在 18 個區議會分區當中，黃大仙的長者佔該區人口的比例排列首位（17.6%），其次是深水埗（17.0%）及觀塘（16.3%），而西貢則排列最後（9.0%）。（圖 8.1 及表 8.2）

8.5 Analysed in terms of the percentage share of older persons to the total population in each district of residence in 2011, Kowloon registered the highest proportion of older persons at 16.4%, as compared with the corresponding proportions of 14.9% on Hong Kong Island and 11.0% 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 (17.6%), followed by Sham Shui Po (17.0%) and Kwun Tong (16.3%), while Sai Kung ranked last with 9.0%. (Chart 8.1 and Table 8.2)

圖 8.1 2011 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, 2011



8.6 在整體人口中居於新市鎮的比例在過去 10 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 2001 年的 34.3% 上升至 2011 年的 38.6%。然而，住在新市鎮的長者佔所有新市鎮人口為 10.9%，仍遠較全港的長者百分比 13.3% 為低。在 12 個新市鎮中，葵涌新市鎮的長者佔其人口總數的比例為 16.5%，在 12 個新市鎮中最高，跟着是荃灣（13.2%）及沙田（12.5%）。（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 10 years, the proportion of older persons living in new towns also increased from 34.3% in 2001 to 38.6% in 2011. Nevertheless, the proportion of older persons to the total population in all new towns in 2011, being 10.9%, was still much lower than the territory's figure of 13.3%. Among the 12 new towns, Kwai Chung had the highest proportion of its population being older persons (16.5%), followed by Tsuen Wan (13.2%) and Sha Tin (12.5%). (Table 8.2)

表 8.2 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 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, 2001, 2006 and 2011

新市鎮 New town	2001			2006			2011		
	長者 Older persons	總人口 Total population	長者比例 (百分比) Proportion of older persons (%)	長者 Older persons	總人口 Total population	長者比例 (百分比) Proportion of older persons (%)	長者 Older persons	總人口 Total population	長者比例 (百分比) Proportion of older persons (%)
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (percentage ⁽¹⁾)			數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (percentage ⁽¹⁾)			數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (percentage ⁽¹⁾)		
新市鎮 New towns									
屯門 Tuen Mun	31 317 (4.2)	465 069 (6.9)	6.7	44 282 (5.2)	500 803 (7.3)	8.8	47 029 (5.0)	485 898 (6.9)	9.7
沙田 Sha Tin	44 075 (5.9)	443 687 (6.6)	9.9	48 704 (5.7)	424 658 (6.2)	11.5	54 076 (5.7)	433 415 (6.1)	12.5
大埔 Tai Po	23 663 (3.2)	289 417 (4.3)	8.2	26 005 (3.0)	265 982 (3.9)	9.8	29 054 (3.1)	264 580 (3.7)	11.0
葵涌 Kwai Chung	40 517 (5.4)	283 638 (4.2)	14.3	54 434 (6.4)	323 948 (4.7)	16.8	52 832 (5.6)	319 428 (4.5)	16.5
青衣 Tsing Yi	14 765 (2.0)	193 432 (2.9)	7.6	18 392 (2.2)	199 362 (2.9)	9.2	22 095 (2.3)	191 739 (2.7)	11.5
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	26 658 (3.6)	273 958 (4.1)	9.7	32 608 (3.8)	277 639 (4.0)	11.7	38 180 (4.1)	290 035 (4.1)	13.2
將軍澳 Tseung Kwan O	19 629 (2.6)	266 033 (4.0)	7.4	28 243 (3.3)	344 872 (5.0)	8.2	33 742 (3.6)	371 590 (5.3)	9.1
粉嶺/上水 Fanling/Sheung Shui	19 229 (2.6)	253 770 (3.8)	7.6	20 051 (2.4)	235 202 (3.4)	8.5	24 662 (2.6)	255 306 (3.6)	9.7
馬鞍山 Ma On Shan	12 185 (1.6)	184 540 (2.8)	6.6	14 087 (1.7)	187 625 (2.7)	7.5	18 751 (2.0)	202 431 (2.9)	9.3
天水圍 Tin Shui Wai	10 760 (1.4)	177 813 (2.7)	6.1	15 815 (1.9)	268 922 (3.9)	5.9	21 718 (2.3)	287 901 (4.1)	7.5
元朗 Yuen Long	12 340 (1.7)	140 359 (2.1)	8.8	12 984 (1.5)	138 711 (2.0)	9.4	15 823 (1.7)	147 745 (2.1)	10.7
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	5 420 (0.6)	78 443 (1.1)	6.9
小計 Sub-total	256 609 (34.3)	2 991 831 (44.6)	8.6	319 742 (37.5)	3 239 907 (47.2)	9.9	363 382 (38.6)	3 328 511 (47.1)	10.9
新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	37 801 (5.1)	351 215 (5.2)	10.8	39 289 (4.6)	333 728 (4.9)	11.8	42 759 (4.5)	362 582 (5.1)	11.8
新界 New Territories	294 410 (39.4)	3 343 046 (49.8)	8.8	359 031 (42.1)	3 573 635 (52.1)	10.0	406 141 (43.1)	3 691 093 (52.2)	11.0
香港島 Hong Kong Island	158 915 (21.3)	1 335 469 (19.9)	11.9	173 532 (20.3)	1 268 112 (18.5)	13.7	189 611 (20.1)	1 270 876 (18.0)	14.9
九龍 Kowloon	293 439 (39.3)	2 023 979 (30.2)	14.5	320 121 (37.5)	2 019 533 (29.4)	15.9	345 453 (36.7)	2 108 419 (29.8)	16.4
水上 Marine	288 (0.0)	5 895 (0.1)	4.9	112 (0.0)	3 066 (0.0)	3.7	107 (0.0)	1 188 (0.0)	9.0
全港 Whole territory	747 052 (100.0)	6 708 389 (100.0)	11.1	852 796 (100.0)	6 864 346 (100.0)	12.4	941 312 (100.0)	7 071 576 (100.0)	13.3

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在全港其總人數中所佔的百分比。

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

內部遷移的情況

8.7 在過去5年，有71 124名長者曾作內部遷移，佔65歲及以上人口的7.6%。他們在2011年人口普查點算時所居住的地區（即「現時居住地區」），與其5年前所居住的地區（「原來居住地區」）不同。居住地區的轉變是指（a）一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移，或（b）在新界同一區議會分區內，一新市鎮與另一新市鎮之間的遷移，或一新市鎮與該區其他地方之間的遷移。只有陸上人口包括在內部遷移的分析內。（表8.3）

8.8 92.4%的長者並無作內部遷移。其中84.9%仍居於舊址、6.1%曾在同區遷居及1.4%在5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7.6%，而整體5歲及以上人口的相應比例則為12.8%。在曾作內部遷移的長者中，最大比例（17.9%）是在九龍區內移居，由一新市鎮移居到另一新市鎮的有16.8%，而從九龍搬往新市鎮的則有12.8%。（表8.3）

Pattern of internal migration

8.7 Altogether 71 124 older persons, representing 7.6% of older persons aged 65 and over, had migrated internally in the past 5 years – they lived in an area in Hong Kong 5 years ago (area of original residence) that was different from the one in which they were enumerated in the 2011 Population Census (area of current residence). A change in the area of residence refers to a move (a) from a District Council district to another District Council district; 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. Only land-based population are included in the analysis of internal migration. (Table 8.3)

8.8 There were 92.4% of older persons not having internally migrated. They consisted of 84.9% who remained in the same address as 5 years ago, 6.1% who moved home within the same area of residence, and 1.4% who lived outside Hong Kong 5 years ago. (Table 8.3)

8.9 Older persons were less prone to internal migration. The proportion of older persons who had internally migrated was 7.6%, as compared to 12.8% of the whole population aged 5 and over. Of those older persons who had internally migrated, the largest proportion (17.9%) moved between regions in Kowloon. Another 16.8% moved between new towns, while 12.8% destined for the new towns were originated from Kowloon. (Table 8.3)

表 8.3 2011 年按曾否作內部遷移、5 年前居住地區及現時居住地區劃分的長者數目
Table 8.3 Older persons by whether having internally migrated, area of residence 5 years ago and area of current residence, 2011

曾否作內部遷移 Whether having internally migrated	長者 ⁽¹⁾ Older persons ⁽¹⁾ 現時居住地區 Area of current residence					陸上總計 Land total	5 歲及以上 全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population aged 5 and over ⁽¹⁾
	5 年前居住地區 Area of residence 5 years ago	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界 其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories		
	數目 (百分比) ⁽²⁾ Number (percentage) ⁽²⁾						
曾作內部遷移⁽³⁾ Internally migrated⁽³⁾							
香港島 Hong Kong Island	5 525 (0.6)	5 437 (0.6)	5 695 (0.6)	875 (0.1)	17 532 (1.9)	182 592 (2.7)	
九龍 Kowloon	2 212 (0.2)	12 757 (1.4)	9 094 (1.0)	949 (0.1)	25 012 (2.7)	272 271 (4.0)	
新市鎮 New towns	2 160 (0.2)	7 712 (0.8)	11 957 (1.3)	2 723 (0.3)	24 552 (2.6)	357 572 (5.2)	
新界其他地區／水上 Territories/marine	343 (0.0)	1 084 (0.1)	2 397 (0.3)	204 (0.0)	4 028 (0.4)	62 775 (0.9)	
小計 Sub-total	10 240 (1.1)	26 990 (2.9)	29 143 (3.1)	4 751 (0.5)	71 124 (7.6)	875 210 (12.8)	
並無作內部遷移 Not internally migrated							
曾在同區遷居 Moved home within same area of residence	14 744 (1.6)	22 361 (2.4)	19 194 (2.0)	1 509 (0.2)	57 808 (6.1)	689 562 (10.1)	
仍居舊址 ⁽⁴⁾ Remained in same address ⁽⁴⁾	161 806 (17.2)	291 260 (30.9)	310 099 (32.9)	35 502 (3.8)	798 667 (84.9)	4 861 934 (71.3)	
5 年前居於香港以外地方 Place of residence outside Hong Kong 5 years ago	2 821 (0.3)	4 842 (0.5)	4 946 (0.5)	997 (0.1)	13 606 (1.4)	394 479 (5.8)	
小計 Sub-total	179 371 (19.1)	318 463 (33.8)	334 239 (35.5)	38 008 (4.0)	870 081 (92.4)	5 945 975 (87.2)	
總計 Total	189 611 (20.1)	345 453 (36.7)	363 382 (38.6)	42 759 (4.5)	941 205 (100.0)	6 821 185 (100.0)	

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括現居於船艇上的人士。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

(3) 曾作內部遷移的人士指該人士的現住地區與其 5 年前的原住地區不同。在分析內部遷移時，居住地區的轉變是指 (a) 一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移，或 (b) 在新界同一區議會分區內，一新市鎮與另一新市鎮之間的遷移，或一新市鎮與該區其他地方之間的遷移。

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

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

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

(3) Persons having internally migrated were those whose area of current residence was different from the area of residence 5 years ago. In defining internal migration, a change in the area of residence refers to a move (a) from a District Council district to another District Council district; or (b) within a District Council district in the New Territories, from a new town to another new town, or from a new town to other areas in the district or vice versa.

(4) 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.

曾作內部遷移長者的特徵

8.10 較年輕的長者有較大的內部遷移傾向。65至74歲的長者中有8.5%曾作內部遷移，75至84歲的長者的相對百分比只是7.2%，而85歲或以上的長者有5.1%曾作內部遷移。不論是較年長或較年輕的長者均是以新市鎮為其最普遍的遷移目的地。（表8.4）

8.11 在2011年，8.1%男性長者曾於過往5年作內部遷移，較女性長者的7.1%稍高。曾作內部遷移長者的性別比率是每千名女性相對995名男性，高於沒有作內部遷移長者的862。這反映於過往5年男性長者的內部遷移傾向較女性長者高。（表8.4）

8.12 曾作內部遷移的長者的居住情況與曾作內部遷移的全港人口有所不同。43.1%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47.9%。另一方面，15.6%曾作內部遷移的長者是獨居的，全港人口的相應數字為8.9%。（表8.5）

8.13 另外，15.1%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4.1%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 younger old appeared to be more inclined to internally migrate than their older counterpart, with 8.5% of older persons aged 65-74 having internally migrated compared to 7.2% for those aged 75-84 and 5.1% for those aged 85 and over. 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 2011, 8.1% of older men reported to have an internal migration over the past 5 years, slightly higher than the percentage of 7.1% for older women. The sex ratio (i.e. males per 1 000 females) of older persons who had internally migrated was 995, higher than that of 862 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 5 years. (Table 8.4)

8.12 The living arrangement of older persons having internally migrated was quite different from those of the whole population who had internally migrated. 43.1% of the migrated older persons lived with their spouse, while the corresponding figure for the whole population was relatively higher at 47.9%. On the other hand, nearly 15.6% of the internally migrated older persons lived alone, as compared to the 8.9% of the whole population. (Table 8.5)

8.13 In addition, 15.1% of the internally migrated older persons were living in non-domestic households. The percentage was much higher than the corresponding figure of 4.1% 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 2011 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, 2011

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	陸上總計 Land total
		現時居住地區 Area of current residence						
		香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories			
		數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (percentage ⁽²⁾)						
長者⁽¹⁾ Older persons⁽¹⁾								
男性 Male	65 – 74	3 256 (1.4)	8 249 (3.5)	8 381 (3.5)	1 519 (0.6)	21 405 (9.0)	216 787 (91.0)	238 192 (100.0)
	75 – 84	1 822 (1.1)	4 605 (2.9)	4 938 (3.1)	705 (0.4)	12 070 (7.6)	147 221 (92.4)	159 291 (100.0)
	85+	193 (0.5)	668 (1.6)	953 (2.3)	185 (0.5)	1 999 (4.9)	38 693 (95.1)	40 692 (100.0)
	小計 Sub-total	5 271 (1.2)	13 522 (3.1)	14 272 (3.3)	2 409 (0.5)	35 474 (8.1)	402 701 (91.9)	438 175 (100.0)
女性 Female	65 – 74	2 578 (1.1)	6 781 (3.0)	7 299 (3.2)	1 334 (0.6)	17 992 (7.9)	208 474 (92.1)	226 466 (100.0)
	75 – 84	1 912 (1.0)	5 259 (2.7)	5 390 (2.8)	759 (0.4)	13 320 (6.9)	178 606 (93.1)	191 926 (100.0)
	85+	479 (0.6)	1 428 (1.7)	2 182 (2.6)	249 (0.3)	4 338 (5.1)	80 300 (94.9)	84 638 (100.0)
	小計 Sub-total	4 969 (1.0)	13 468 (2.7)	14 871 (3.0)	2 342 (0.5)	35 650 (7.1)	467 380 (92.9)	503 030 (100.0)
合計 Both sexes	65 – 74	5 834 (1.3)	15 030 (3.2)	15 680 (3.4)	2 853 (0.6)	39 397 (8.5)	425 261 (91.5)	464 658 (100.0)
	75 – 84	3 734 (1.1)	9 864 (2.8)	10 328 (2.9)	1 464 (0.4)	25 390 (7.2)	325 827 (92.8)	351 217 (100.0)
	85+	672 (0.5)	2 096 (1.7)	3 135 (2.5)	434 (0.3)	6 337 (5.1)	118 993 (94.9)	125 330 (100.0)
	總計 Total	10 240 (1.1)	26 990 (2.9)	29 143 (3.1)	4 751 (0.5)	71 124 (7.6)	870 081 (92.4)	941 205 (100.0)
5 歲及以上全港人口⁽¹⁾ Whole population aged 5 and over⁽¹⁾								
男性 Male		57 620	124 824	184 499	34 381	401 324	2 771 479	3 172 803
女性 Female		75 187	146 707	212 103	39 889	473 886	3 174 496	3 648 382
合計 Both sexes		132 807	271 531	396 602	74 270	875 210	5 945 975	6 821 185
長者⁽¹⁾ Older persons⁽¹⁾								
		性別比率 (每千名女性的男性人數) Sex ratio (males per 1 000 females)						
65 – 74		1 263	1 216	1 148	1 139	1 190	1 040	1 052
	75 – 84	953	876	916	929	906	824	830
	85+	403	468	437	743	461	482	481
	合計 Overall	1 061	1 004	960	1 029	995	862	871
5 歲及以上全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population aged 5 and over ⁽¹⁾		766	851	870	862	847	873	870

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括現居於船艇上的人士。
(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 currently living on board vessels.
(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

表 8.5 2011 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, 2011

居住情況 Living arrangement	曾作內部遷移的長者 ⁽¹⁾ Older persons ⁽¹⁾ having internally migrated			曾作內部遷移的全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾ having internally migrated		
	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes
	數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (percentage ⁽²⁾)					
居於家庭住戶 Living in domestic household						
獨居 Living alone	5 710 (16.1)	5 406 (15.2)	11 116 (15.6)	39 892 (9.9)	37 938 (8.0)	77 830 (8.9)
與配偶同住 ⁽³⁾ Living with spouse ⁽³⁾						
並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	10 581 (29.8)	5 270 (14.8)	15 851 (22.3)	135 102 (33.7)	134 660 (28.4)	269 762 (30.8)
並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	9 179 (25.9)	5 591 (15.7)	14 770 (20.8)	72 227 (18.0)	77 585 (16.4)	149 812 (17.1)
小計 Sub-total	19 760 (55.7)	10 861 (30.5)	30 621 (43.1)	207 329 (51.7)	212 245 (44.8)	419 574 (47.9)
只與子女同住 ⁽³⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽³⁾	3 511 (9.9)	11 816 (33.1)	15 327 (21.5)	11 873 (3.0)	42 395 (8.9)	54 268 (6.2)
其他 Others	947 (2.7)	2 405 (6.7)	3 352 (4.7)	120 874 (30.1)	166 606 (35.2)	287 480 (32.8)
小計 Sub-total	29 928 (84.4)	30 488 (85.5)	60 416 (84.9)	379 968 (94.7)	459 184 (96.9)	839 152 (95.9)
居於非家庭住戶 ⁽⁴⁾ Living in non-domestic household ⁽⁴⁾						
總計 Total	5 546 (15.6)	5 162 (14.5)	10 708 (15.1)	21 356 (5.3)	14 702 (3.1)	36 058 (4.1)
總計 Total	35 474 (100.0)	35 650 (100.0)	71 124 (100.0)	401 324 (100.0)	473 886 (100.0)	875 210 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括現居於船艇上的人士。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(3) 這些數字包括與配偶及子女以外人士同住的人士。

(4) 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 exclude persons currently living on board vessels.

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

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

(4) 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 (30) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [33]
- (2) 5年前居住地區 (Area of residence 5 years ago)：指某人在人口普查的 5 年前所居住的地區。如該地方位於香港以外，則記錄所住的國家。 [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 5 年前的居住地區不同。在分析內部遷移時，居住地區的轉變是指（甲）一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移，或（乙）在新界同一區議會分區內，一新市鎮與另一新市鎮之間的遷移，或一新市鎮與該區其他地方之間的遷移。 [17]
- (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： [5]

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

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) 在港居住年期 (Duration of residence in Hong Kong)：計算受訪者在港居住的總年數（以整年計），離港超過 6 個月或以上的期間不計算在內。 [9]
- (6) 年齡 (Age)：指一個人出生後所度過完整年數。答案由出生年月推算得出。 [2]
- (7) 行業 (Industry)：在普查參考時刻前的 7 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。行業分類以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」為藍本而編定。行業簡介及包括的範圍如下： [16]

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

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

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

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

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

資訊及通訊業 (Information and communications)：本行業包括資訊與文化產品的製作及發行，以及提供傳送或發行這些產品及資料的方法，亦包括廣播、通訊、資訊科技活動、資料處理及其他資訊服務活動。本行業的例子有出版業、電台及電視廣播、電訊業、資訊科技服務業、新聞通訊社等。

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

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

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

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

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

- (8) **住戶人數 (Household size)**：指家庭住戶中的人口數目。 [15]
- (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 2011 年 6 月的收入計算。 [25]
- (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」。 [23]
- (11) **使用選定語言／方言的能力 (Ability to speak a selected language/dialect)**：若一名 5 歲及以上人士（失去語言能力的人士除外）在日常生活中（如讀書、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。如一名人士除慣用語言外，尚能說其他語言／方言，則他／她可算具備使用該種語言作為其他語言／方言的能力。除慣用語言外，只記錄每名人士說得

最流利的三種其他語言／方言。請參看第 (31) 項「慣用語彙」。 [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： [20]

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」。

- (13) **居港人口 (Hong Kong Resident Population)**：居港人口包括「常住居民」和「流動居民」。「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：(一) 在普查參考時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在普查參考時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在普查參考時刻他們是否身在香港；及 (二) 於普查參考時刻在港的香港非永久性居民。至於「流動居民」，則指在普查參考時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，或在普查參考時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在普查參考時刻他們是否身在香港。 [14]

- (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)**：指作居用途的單位所屬的房屋性質。各房屋類型是根據單位所屬的屋宇單位類型來決定，詳情如下： [31]

公營租住房屋 (Public rental housing)：包括所有公營租住房屋單位。

資助自置居所房屋 (Subsidized home ownership housing)：包括所有資助出售單位。

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

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

臨時房屋 (Temporary housing)：包括所有臨時屋宇單位。

- (16) **長者 (Older persons)**：指 65 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 (30) 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」。(註：家庭住戶需至少有一名成員為常住居民，只有流動居民的住戶不會被界定為家庭住戶。) [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 2011 年 6 月份的總收入（包括他們由所有工作獲得的現金收入及其他現金收入）。 [24]
- (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」。 [22]
- (22) **區議會分區 (District Council district)**：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。2011 年人口普查時所採用的是按 2011 年 11 月 6 日區議會選舉時所用的區議會選區分界，而該分界是根據《2011 年選區（區議會）宣布令》（2011 年第 44 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) **婚姻狀況 (Marital status)**：受訪者在人口普查訪問時所報稱的婚姻狀況，而有關的婚姻或離婚事件是否有經過合法登記或儀式，並未有查核。 [21]
- (24) **專上教育 (Post-secondary education)**：請參看第 (25) 項「教育程度」（最高就讀程度）。 [29]
- (25) **教育程度（最高就讀程度） (Educational attainment (highest level attended))**：指受訪者在院校修讀達到的最高教育水平，不論他／她有否完成該課程。計算教育程度時，只包括正式課程，即須最少為期一個學年、具指定學歷資格才可入讀（不包括香港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。 [12]

教育程度分類如下：

未受教育 (No schooling)：包括從未修讀過正式課程的人士。

學前教育 (Pre-primary)：包括所有幼稚園及幼兒中心班級。

小學 (Primary)：包括所有小學的一至六年級。

初中 (Lower secondary)：包括所有中學的一至三年級。

高中 (Upper secondary)：包括所有中學舊學制的四至五年級及新學制的四至六年級或同等程度，毅進課程以及工藝程度教育。

預科 (Sixth form)：包括所有中學舊學制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／建造業議會訓練學院／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))：包括本地及非本地院校的

學士學位課程、修課形式研究院程度課程及研究形式研究院程度課程。

- (26) **現住地區 (Area of current residence)**：在人口普查時某人所居住的地區。 [3]
- (27) **勞動人口 (Labour force)**：請參看第 (30) 項「**經濟活動身分**」。 [18]
- (28) **勞動人口參與率 (Labour force participation rate)**：從事經濟活動人口（即勞動人口）佔 15 歲及以上人口的比例。 [19]
- (29) **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]
- (30) **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。 [10]

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

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

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

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

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

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

失業人口 (Unemployed population)：基本上指 15 歲及以上人士（甲）在人口普查前 7 天內並無職位，且並無為賺取薪酬或利潤而工作；（乙）在人口普查前 7 天內隨時可工作；及（丙）在人口普查前 30 天內有找尋工作。

非從事經濟活動人口 (Economically inactive population)：指在人口普查前 7 天內並無職位亦無工作的人，但不包括在該 7 天內正在休假和失業的人。而料理家務者、退休人士及所有 15 歲以下人士則包括在內。

料理家務者 (Home-maker)：照顧家庭而無收取報酬的人。

學生 (Student)：在院校就讀全日制課程的人（對於 2011 年人口普查而言，學生是指在 2011 年上半年就讀全日制課程的人，並將會於人口普查（即 2011 年 6 月）之後的學年繼續修讀全日制課程）。自修、在各類訓練學校修讀非正式課程或夜間課程，並在人口普查進行前 7 天內沒有工作的人亦歸入此類別。兼職學生歸入從事經濟活動人士，故並不包括在此類別內。

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

經濟自給者 (Of independent means)：無須為生計而工作的人，他們的生活費通常依靠

收租、儲蓄、投資收益或滙款等。

其他非從事經濟活動人士 (Other economically inactive person)：其他未有分類的非從事經濟活動人士，如非受薪的宗教工作者，以及因長期患病或殘疾而不能工作或沒有找尋工作的人。

- (31) **慣用語言 (Usual language)**：指在家中日常交談所用的語言／方言，但不適用於 5 歲以下兒童或失去語言能力的人士。 [32]
- (32) **種族 (Ethnicity)**：一個人的種族由其本人來決定。有關「種族」的分類是參考不同的概念包括文化起源、國籍、膚色及語言等而制定。這分類方法與聯合國於 2008 年頒布的建議一致，亦參考了其他國家的做法，以及本地的情況。在香港人口中，大部份為華人，而非華人中則以亞洲人為主。因此，種族分類提供了較多與亞洲地區相關的類別。 [13]
- (33) **職業 (Occupation)**：在普查參考時刻前的 7 天內受訪者所從事的工作類別。 [27]

經理及行政級人員 (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；時裝設計家、珠寶設計家、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；社會工作助理；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；室內設計家；屋邨經理；警隊及其他紀律部隊的警司、督察及主任；藝人及運動員。

文書支援人員 (Clerical support workers)：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；銀行櫃位員；接待員及查詢文員。

服務工作及銷售人員 (Service and sales workers)：包括機艙服務員及導遊；管家；廚師及侍應生；褓姆；理髮師及美容師；出納員及票務員；警隊及其他紀律部隊的員佐級人員；運輸指導員及其他服務工作人員；批發及零售商店推銷員；店員及時裝模特兒。

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

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

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

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 a selected language/dialect** (使用選定語言／方言的能力)： If a person aged 5 and over (excluding mute persons) is able to conduct a short conversation with a particular language/dialect in everyday life activities such as responding when being asked for direction, studying at educational institution or using at work, he/she is deemed to have the ability to speak the language/dialect. A person who is capable of speaking a language/dialect other than the usual language possesses the ability to speak that language/dialect as another language/dialect. Apart from the usual language, a maximum of three other most fluent languages/dialects were recorded for each person. 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 Census. [26]
- (4) **Area of residence 5 years ago (5年前居住地區)**： The broad geographical area in which a person lived 5 years before the Census. If the place is outside Hong Kong, the country of residence is recorded. [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: [4]

Where P_1 = population at the beginning of a period

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

P_2 = population at the end of a period

r = average annual growth rate

n = number of years in the period

- (6) **Average domestic household size (家庭住戶平均人數)**： The average number of persons per domestic household. It is calculated by dividing the total number of persons who were living in domestic households by the total number of domestic households. [19]
- (7) **District Council district (區議會分區)**： 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. The set of Constituency Area boundaries adopted in the 2011 Population Census is based on those declared in the Declaration of Constituencies (District Councils) Order 2011 (L.N. 44 of 2011) made by the Chief Executive in Council under section 6 of the District Councils Ordinance (Cap. 547) for the District Council Election held on 6 November 2011. [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. (Note: A domestic household must have at least one member who is a Usual Resident. Households comprising Mobile Residents only are not classified as domestic households.) [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 6 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:
[30]

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 7 days before the Census; or (b) have formal job attachment during the 7 days before the Census. The working population can be distinguished by the Employment status (就業身分) as follows:

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

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

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

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

Unemployed population (失業人口): Refer basically to persons aged 15 and over who should (a) not have had a job and should not have performed any work for pay or profit during the 7 days before the Census; (b) have been available for work during the 7 days before the Census; and (c) have sought work during the thirty days before the Census.

Economically inactive population (非從事經濟活動人口): This comprises persons who have not had a job and have not been at work during the 7 days before the Census, excluding persons who have been on leave/holiday during the 7-day period and persons who are unemployed. Persons such as 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 educational institution (as for the 2011 Population Census, students refers to those who had been studying in the first half of 2011 and would continue to study full-time in the academic year after the Census [i.e. June 2011]). Persons who are self-studying, or studying informal courses in miscellaneous training institutes or studying evening courses and were not working during the 7 days before the Census are also included in this category. Student workers are classified as economically active persons and are not included in this group.

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

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

Other economically inactive person (其他非從事經濟活動人士): Economically inactive person not elsewhere classified, e.g. unpaid religious worker and person who cannot work or do not seek work because of permanent sickness or disablement.

- (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 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 1 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. [25]

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 educational institutions.

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

Upper secondary (高中): Including Secondary 4 – 5 of old academic structure, Secondary 4 – 5 of new academic structure or equivalent in all educational institutions, Project Yi Jin and craft level.

Sixth form (預科): Including Secondary 6 – 7 of old academic structure or equivalent in all educational institutions.

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 Council Training Academy/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.

- (13) **Ethnicity (種族)**: The ethnicity of a person is determined by self-identification. The classification of ethnicity is determined with reference to a combination of concepts such as cultural origins, nationality, colour and language. This practice is in line with the recommendations promulgated by the United Nations in 2008, and has taken into account the practices of other countries as well as local circumstances. In Hong Kong, a significant proportion of the population is Chinese, and among the non-Chinese, Asians account for the majority. Therefore, there are more Asian related ethnic groups in the classification. [32]
- (14) **Hong Kong Resident Population (居港人口)**: The Hong Kong Resident Population at the census reference moment covers “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”. “Usual Residents” refer to two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 3 months during the 6 months after the census reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the census reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the census reference moment. As for “Mobile Residents”, they are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months after the census reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the census reference moment. [13]
- (15) **Household size (住戶人數)**: Household size refers to the number of persons living in the domestic household. [8]
- (16) **Industry (行業)**: The main kind of goods or services produced by the establishment in which a person worked during the 7 days before the census reference moment. Industry classification is modeled on the “Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0”. The brief descriptions and coverage of the industrial sectors are given as follows: [7]

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

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

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

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

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

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

Financing and insurance (金融及保險業): This industry sector includes financial service activities, including insurance and pension funding activities, and activities to support financial services. Also included are the activities of holding assets, such as activities of holding companies and the activities of trusts, funds and similar financial entities. Examples of this industry sector are banks; investment and holding companies; insurance; security brokerage; and fund management.

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

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

Miscellaneous social and personal services (雜項社會及個人服務): This industry sector includes creative and performing arts activities; cultural activities; betting activities; sports, amusement and recreation activities; and all other services activities including personal services activities. This industry sector also includes activities of households as employers

of domestic personnel. Examples of this industry sector are libraries and museums; theme parks; fitness centres; religious organisations; political organisations; repair of personal and household goods (such as motor vehicles and computers); laundry and dry-cleaning services; beauty and body prettifying treatment; and domestic helpers.

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

- (17) **Internal migration (內部遷移)**: Persons internally migrated were those whose area of current residence was different from the area of original residence 5 years ago. In defining internal migration, a change in the area of residence refers to a move (a) from a District Council district to another District Council district; or (b) within a District Council district in the New Territories, from a new town to another new town, or from a new town to other areas in the district or vice versa. [3]
- (18) **Labour force (勞動人口)**: Please see **Economic activity status** in (10). [27]
- (19) **Labour force participation rate (勞動人口參與率)**: The proportion of labour force in the total population aged 15 and over. [28]
- (20) **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: [12]

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.

- (21) **Marital status (婚姻狀況)**: The marital status of a person is recorded according to the status reported by respondents in the Census. There is no check on whether the marriage or divorce had undergone any legal registration or ceremony. [23]
- (22) **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 (24). [21]
- (23) **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 (25). [10]

- (24) **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 2011 of members of households. [20]
- (25) **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 2011. [9]
- (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. [29]
- (27) **Occupation** (職業) : This refers to the kind of work a person performed during the 7 days before the census reference moment. [33]

Managers and administrators (經理及行政級人員) : 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; fashion designers, jewellery designers, 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; social work assistants; 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; interior designers; estate managers; superintendents, inspectors and officers of the police and other discipline services; performers and sportsmen.

Clerical support workers (文書支援人員) : Including stenographers, secretaries and typists; bookkeeping, finance, shipping, filing and personnel clerks; tellers; receptionists and information clerks.

Service and sales workers (服務工作及銷售人員) : Including air hostesses and travel guides; house stewards; cooks and waiters; baby-sitters; hairdressers and beauticians; cashiers and ticket clerks; 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; food preparation assistants; 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.

- (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 (highest level attended)** in (12). [24]
- (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)**: This refers to the nature of housing for the unit of accommodation. The different types are determined based on the type of quarters of the unit of accommodation as follows: [15]

Public rental housing (公營租住房屋): Including all public rental housing units.

Subsidized home ownership housing (資助自置居所房屋): Including all subsidized sale flats.

Private permanent housing (私人永久性房屋): Including all private residential flats; all villas/bungalows/modern village houses; all simple stone houses/traditional village houses; and all units of staff quarters.

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

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

- (32) **Usual language (慣用語言)**: 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. [31]
- (33) **Working population (工作人口)**: Please see **economic activity status** in (10). [1]

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